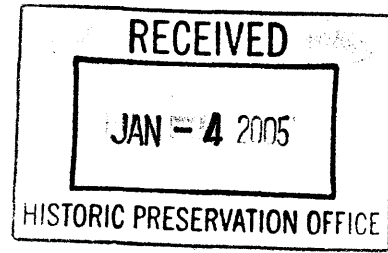


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Stockton Street Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 126-326 Stockton Street, 219- 237 Rogers Avenue  not for publication  
city or town Hightstown  vicinity  
state New Jersey code NJ county Mercer code 021 zip code 08520-3706

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] Date 8/13/05  
John S. Watson, Jr. Assistant Commissioner 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 for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
Edson D. Beall

Stockton Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Mercer NJ  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing		Noncontributing		
75		8		buildings
0		0		sites
0		0		structures
1		0		objects
76		8		Total

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

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

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

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

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RECREATION/CULTURE: Monument/Marker

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RECREATION/CULTURE: Monument/Marker

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Gothic

Italianate

Federal

Colonial Revival

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard  
BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

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

Stockton Street Historic District  
Name of Property

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1830-1915 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1831 \_\_\_\_\_  
 1853 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Stockton Street Historic District  
Name of Property

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County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.35

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

18	540	500	4457840
Zone	Easting		Northing

3 

18	539830	4457940
Zone	Easting	Northing

2 

18	540	240	4457940
Zone	Easting		Northing

4 

18	539830	4457840
Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth Kalmis, Architectural Historian  
organization Cultural Resource Consulting Group date 6/1/2004  
street & number 415 Cleveland Avenue telephone 732-247-8880  
city or town Highland Park state NJ zip code 08904

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

##### Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

##### Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Stockton Street Historic District  
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**Materials (cont.)**

Foundation	Stone: Sand Stone
Walls	Synthetics: vinyl
	Asbestos
	Brick
Roof	Stone: slate

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Stockton Street Historic District  
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### Description

The Stockton Street Historic District includes fifty-six dwellings, twenty-six support structures, one monument, and one church. The district runs approximately four blocks in length along Stockton Street, west from the intersection of Railroad Avenue and Stockton Street, ending east of the intersection of Summit Street. It includes that portion of Rogers Avenue from Stockton Street to Outcalt Street that faces north. It includes approximately 14.35 acres in the Borough of Hightstown. The district is composed mostly of residential dwellings dating from just prior to the Civil War through the turn of the twentieth century. One large stone church, the United Methodist Church, is situated more or less at the center of the district. A small triangular park with a marble monument to the Civil War is located at the intersection of Rogers Avenue and Stockton Street.

The eastern lots of the district are narrow, grouping the houses close together. The houses tend to be set close to the street along the length of the district. Larger lots in the west of the district allow for greater setbacks from the road and other dwellings. Those houses closest to the center of town, clustered close together and closest to the road, are some of the earliest houses in the district. These are mostly 2- or 2½-story, 3- or 5-bay dwellings that date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It appears that most were single-pile, built with timber framing; however, there are a few examples of larger, double-pile homes. One of these is constructed of brick. Decorative detailing is minimal. A few examples of high-style detailing do exist; for example, the Italianate roof bracketing on a few houses, including the Baldwin-Smith House. The Baldwin-Smith House, considered to be one of the oldest dwellings in Hightstown, is located at the eastern boundary of the district. Clearly built in multiple sections, the Baldwin-Smith House has the appearance of two 5-bay houses that have been joined. The two sections match each other in all but scale. The eastern, larger section has a central entryway, with a flat-roofed portico, supported by decorative cast iron columns and railings. The fenestration is symmetrical, 6/6, double-hung, sash windows. The side-gabled roofs feature decorative brackets along their friezes. The building has been clad in clapboard. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the foundations and chimneys have been parged.

Some Gothic Revival detailing exists in the lancet-arched gable window of another home, located at 132 Stockton Street, while some Victorian-era detailing turns up in the porches and bay windows of yet others such as the buildings at 130 and 140 Stockton Street. Many of these details were most likely modifications to "update" these homes in the mid-nineteenth century.

Further west along Stockton Street the fabric changes from Federal-era to a mix of Romantic-era and Victorian-era architecture. Although examples of the Greek Revival style do not exist along this portion of Stockton Street, there are good examples of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. Forms vary from center and side hall, L-shaped, single family homes, to cross-gabled doubles. One restrained, yet well-preserved example of the Italianate style is located at 201 Stockton Street. This 2½ -story, side-hall-with-wing Italianate retains its character-defining features including its 1-story, flat-roofed porch, tall first-floor windows, decorative double brackets along its frieze, and wide overhanging, low-pitched hipped roof. Located at 231 Rogers Avenue, near the intersection of Stockton Street, is an exemplary version of an L-shaped Gothic Revival. This home retains its decorative arched bracketing along the porch eaves, double entry with transom, paired arched windows and window hoods, and lancet-arched, gable windows. This

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property also retains two well-preserved support buildings including a turn-of-the-century clapboard shed, and 2½ - story, cross-gabled carriage house.

Victorian-era architecture is strongly represented in the central core of the district. One Second Empire and several exuberant examples of Queen Anne, along with some simpler Folk Victorian homes, line Stockton Street between Church Street and Center Street. The elegant Second Empire, located at 242 Stockton Street, has a simple mansard roof with gabled dormers. A 2-story bay window dominates the façade. The entry is articulated with a leaded fanlight and sidelights. Although a single-story wing was added to this home during the mid-twentieth century, it does not diminish the building's overall character-defining elements. The home at 194 Stockton Street stands out as a good example of the Queen Anne-style homes within the district. Built on a narrow lot and close to the street, this home's vertical nature is emphasized by a tall, projecting front-gabled pavilion and second-story turret. A wraparound porch is enclosed with triple, fixed windows over decorative panels, set between slender classical columns. Each set of windows is capped by stained glass fanlights. The fenestration is varied and asymmetrical. Windows range from 1/1 double-hung sash, to an ocular window with stained glass. There is an oriel window in the front gable as well as a triangular eyebrow window set into the eastern roof. A frieze of double brackets supports a pent roof across the gable. Imbrication is present on the façade, gables, and the turret which is ringed by a decorative band of copper.

From Academy Street west the homes tend to be set on large lots and further back off the street. The architectural fabric gradually changes from the nineteenth-century, Romantic and Victorian-era styles to the more restrained, turn-of-the-century, Queen Anne subtype, Free Classic. Irregular massing gives way to the more regimented square, while complicated and varied rooflines transition to simpler, pyramidal roofs punctuated by hipped dormers, or cross gables topping projecting bays. 302 Stockton Street, a good example of this subtype, is a 2 ½ -story, side hall home with a pyramidal roof. A wraparound porch, curved at the eastern end, is supported by simple, classical columns and has a small front-gabled portico defining the entrance. A 2-story bay is topped by a front-gabled roof. The gable features a fanlight and cornice returns.

The United Methodist Church, located on the south side of Stockton Street at the intersection of Church, is built of rock-faced ashlar. The main ridge of the roof runs parallel to Stockton Street; however, each façade is punctuated with cross gables or towers. The bell tower, one of the district's landmarks, features the sanctuary's primary entrances on its north and east sides. Each entrance is topped with lancet-arched, stained glass windows. The belfry has tall lancet-arched openings now enclosed with aluminum vents. The tower has a pyramidal roof that is punctuated at each corner by spires of different forms. Large lancet-arched windows, buttresses, and spires dominate each of the building's façades.

At the fork created by the intersection of Stockton Street and Rogers Avenue sits a monument to the Civil War, consisting of a marble obelisk topped by an eagle, resting upon an orb, set on a grassy lot with a backdrop of conifers. At the base of the obelisk rest four cannons, one at each corner. The obelisk is detailed with a carving of a rifle and sword, and a dedication to the "Heroic Volunteers of East Windsor." The monument is illuminated from the west and a thick wall of conifers forms its backdrop.

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Stockton Street Historic District  
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Resources

#1 126 Stockton Street Block 21.01 Lots 8, 9, & 10 Contributing Resource

126 Stockton Street is a side hall, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling. The sides are clad in asbestos, the front in vinyl. A small brick stoop leads to a door with a gabled pediment. The original first story windows have been replaced with a large multi-paned, box, storefront window. The second story windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash. A bracketed roof cornice remains from a mid-nineteenth-century "update." The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. The roof features a brick, interior slope chimney. There are two additions to the rear.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road and the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1840. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#2 128 Stockton Street Block 21.01 Lot 5 Contributing Resource

128 Stockton Street is a front-gabled, 2-story building. The first floor features a central door flanked by large plate glass windows. A shallow, flat-roofed awning, supported by simple brackets divides the first and second stories. The second story features a single, 1/1, double-hung sash window and a large four-window bay. The building is clad in vinyl. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road and the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1840. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#3 132 Stockton Street Block 21.02 Lot 4 Contributing Resource

132 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, 5-bay, side-gabled dwelling with a front cross gable. A central entry features a small, parged masonry stoop with a front-gabled portico. The doors are paired with decorative arched panels and feature a paired transom. The windows are 6/6, double-hung, wooden sash. The fenestration is slightly asymmetrical, suggesting this building may have been constructed in phases. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle, has cornice returns and a brick, interior ridge chimney. The roof's central, cross gable features a lancet-arched window and decorative bargeboards.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road and the center of town suggest this home dates from c.1835. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.



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#4 & 5 136 Stockton Street                      Block 21.02 Lot 3                      Contributing Resources

136 Stockton Street is a multi-gabled, irregularly massed, 2½-story Queen Anne-style dwelling. Built on a stone foundation, the house is now clad in asbestos siding. The fenestration is asymmetrical and consists primarily of narrow, elongated, 1/1, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The window trim contains bull's-eye plinth blocks. There is a stained glass window in the front gable. A second story projecting bay on the west elevation is supported by brackets with a decorative bull's-eye motif. A steeply pitched roof extends to form an engaged porch with turned posts and decorative spindle work. An off-center door features a transom. The roof features multiple gables, decorative bargeboards, and a brick, central ridge chimney. There is a small, front-gabled, frame garage with a lean-to addition in the rear yard.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggest a construction date for this home c.1880. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#6            140 Stockton Street                      Block 21.01 Lot 2                      Contributing Resource

140 Stockton Street is a 2-story, 2-bay, side-hall dwelling. The building cladding on the first story has been removed to reveal the structural brick nogging. The first and second story both have a triple ribbon of 6/6, double-hung, replacement sash windows. Above the entry which features a transom and sidelights is a single, 6/6, double-hung sash window. A porch spans the front of the dwelling. It has a flat roof that is supported by turned columns and decorative brackets. The house's side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt and has a brick interior ridge chimney.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road and the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1830. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#7            144/146 Stockton Street                      Block 21.02 Lot 1                      Contributing Resource

144 Stockton Street is an example of a 2½-story, 5-bay, double-pile, Italianate home, built on a brick foundation. A flat-roofed porch, supported by decorative, cast iron post and brackets, spans the central three bays. The paired doors of the entry feature raised panels and an arched transom, all surrounded with ornate molding. A second door has been added into the bay west of the entry. The fenestration is symmetrical. The windows on the first floor are 2/2, double-hung wooden sash and retain their ornamental window hoods. The second story windows are also 2/2 yet are slightly smaller and are less adorned. There are paired, 1/1, double-hung, arched sash windows in the gables. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has cornice returns.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road and the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1860. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

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#8 148/150 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 28 Non-Contributing Resource

148/150 Stockton Street is a 2-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed building, built during the mid-nineteenth century. Modern alterations including windows and siding have greatly diminished the integrity of this building's historic character. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#9 & 10 156 Stockton Street Block 21 Lots 25 & 29 #9 Contributing #10 Non-contributing Resource

156 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, 3-bay, side-hall Italianate dwelling. Built on a brick foundation and clad in aluminum, this building has a small brick front stoop with a portico supported by square columns that define its entrance. Set in the east bay of the façade the original door has been replaced yet the paired transom still exists. The façade has corner pilasters and symmetrical fenestration. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash with aluminum storms and vinyl shutters. The low-pitched, hipped roof has a wide overhang, supported by paired, scrolled brackets. Set between each pair, where a frieze has been covered by aluminum, are small octagonal attic windows. There are two 1-story bay windows, and an exterior, brick chimney on the west elevation. There is a rear ell with similar stylistic detailing but of a smaller scale and a wing to the east. These could represent alterations or additions to this structure.

According to Amy Aughenbaugh, Chair of the Hightstown Historic Preservation Commission, Dr. Lloyd Wilbur was born August 4, 1830 near Red Valley, Monmouth County, and died January 1900. He was married to Caroline E. Shinn of New Egypt, Ocean County. Dr. Wilbur was a local doctor and County Superintendent of Schools. Once part of Hamilton Township, the Borough of Wilbur (originally in Hamilton Township and later annexed to Trenton City) neighborhood in Trenton is said to be named for Dr. Wilbur (Anonymous:1978, np.). This building is referenced on the 1895 Birdseye Map of Hightstown as the residence of Dr. Lloyd Wilbur. The stylistic detailing of this house places its construction date c.1855.

Behind this building is a large modern warehouse facility constructed of metal. This is resource #10 and is non-contributing.

#11 160 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 24 Contributing Resource

160 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, 3-bay side hall dwelling. The house is clad in wood shingles and is built on a foundation of parged stone. The upper windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. The first-floor windows have been replaced with a large, multi-paned bay window. The entrance has a small, brick stoop with a shed-roofed portico. The door surround is classically inspired and features engaged columns a fanlight and sidelights consisting of leaded oval and round panes set into squares. There is an exposed chimney back, flanked by 6/6 windows on the east elevation. The chimney is a brick interior ridge. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle.

The scale and form of the house, along with the exposed chimney back and decorative door surround, suggest a construction date of c.1830. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

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#12 166 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 23 Non-contributing Resource

166 Stockton Street is a 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed dwelling built during the mid-nineteenth century. Modern alterations including windows and siding have greatly diminished the integrity of this building's historic character. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#13 172 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 22 Contributing Resource

172 Stockton Street is a good example of a 2½-story, 5-bay, cross-gabled I-house. Built on an uncoursed rubble-stone foundation, this center-hall plan dwelling has Gothic Revival detailing. A flat-roofed porch spans the central three bays. It has slender, tapered Tuscan columns and a balustrade of flat spindle work. A central recessed entry is composed of paired, octagonal-paneled doors with a transom above. The recesses have matching octagonal panels. The windows are 2/2, double-hung wooden sash with wide moldings and ogee lintels. The center gable has a 2/2, double-hung, arched sash window with a hood. There is a wide frieze that contains paired brackets. The roof has an overhang and cornice returns. It is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has two, brick, interior ridge chimneys.

Visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road suggest a construction date for of the Andrew J. Ashton House of c.1880. Visual evidence also suggests that the rear kitchen portion of this home may precede this date. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#14 176 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 21 Contributing Resource

176 Stockton Street is a simple, late Victorian-era, 2½-story, 2-bay, Queen Anne-style dwelling. Set slightly farther back on the lot than its neighbors to the east, this house is constructed on a coursed ashlar foundation. A front-gabled portico with imbrication is supported by turned columns and fancy brackets. The house is clad in aluminum. The entry is comprised of paired, beveled glass-over-panel doors and a transom. The doors and transom have aluminum storms. A 2-story bay window projects from the east bay of the façade. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash, and feature vinyl shutters. The east elevation has a small side porch and a two-story, hip-roofed pavilion. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle, has shaped bargeboards along its gable ends and a brick interior slope chimney.

A date plaque places construction of this home in 1889. According to information provided by Borough Historian Clark Hutchinson from research gathered for the 1994 Hightstown House Tour, this house was built in 1889 for John B. Polhemus. He worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad and was the Forman for the Hightstown Sub-Division. (Anonymous1994: n.p.) This is in accord with the visual evidence and the house's proximity to the road, set back further from its neighbors to the east, which suggest a construction date for this home c.1890. This home first appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

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#15 & 16 182 Stockton Street      Block 21 Lot 19      Key Contributing Resources

182 Stockton Street is a large, 2½-story, 5-bay, center-hall dwelling. The house is built on coursed ashlar and is clad in wood shingle and clapboard. A porte cochère and enclosed sun porch, both front-gabled, flank and project beyond the main body of the house and tied together by a pent roof spanning the façade. The porte cochère is supported by slender, paired, square columns. The sun porch features the same engaged columns and triple, 6/6, double-hung sash windows. The entry features a six-paneled door with an elaborate gabled portico, supported by heavy scrolled brackets. A concrete and brick stoop with an iron railing runs the length of the façade. The door is surmounted by a leaded fanlight. The windows are all 1/1, double-hung, replacement sash. Most of the windows have vinyl shutters. The side-gabled roof has cornice returns and wide overhangs supported by decorative brackets. It is sheathed in asphalt shingle.

Although this home's character can be defined through its Colonial Revival detailing, its proximity to the street and Federal-era fanlight suggest a construction date prior to 1840, possibly c.1800. This is corroborated by information provided by Borough Historian Clark Hutchinson that the Wilson Farmhouse was built in the eighteenth century and was later extensively remodeled by E.T.R Applegate. E. T. R. Applegate served as a judge of the Mercer County Court of Common Pleas and as a New Jersey Assemblyman. The village of Etra was renamed in his honor. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

This property also features one of the district's best examples of nineteenth-century support structures, a well-preserved, 2½-story, cross gabled carriage house.

#17 & 18 190 Stockton Street      Block 21 Lot 18      Contributing Resources

190 Stockton Street is one of many good examples of the Queen Anne style within the district. This 2½-story dwelling is irregularly massed and features a complex roofline. Its foundation is coursed ashlar and it is clad in vinyl siding imitating both clapboards and imbrication. There is a wraparound porch with turned columns and slat balustrade, a hexagonal tower with a flared roof separating the first and second stories and topped with a flared conical roof. The entry is comprised of paired, beveled glass-over-panel doors with a transom. The fenestration is asymmetrical and varied, however most of the windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The front gable contains a small, 2/2, double-hung, arched sash window with a simple decorative hood. On the east elevation, a porch has been screened in and a projecting gable is supported by decorative brackets. 190 Stockton Street is one of the westernmost houses of the block of Stockton Street between Railroad Avenue and North Academy Street.

A date plaque placed by the owner places construction of this home in 1888. This would be in accord with the visual evidence and the house's distance from the road, set back further from its neighbors to the east, which suggest a construction date for this home c.1890. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

This property also features a frame, 2-bay, side-gabled garage.

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#19 194 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 17 Key Contributing Resource

194 Stockton Street stands out as a good example of the Queen Anne-style homes within the district. Built on a narrow lot and relatively close to the street, this home's vertical nature is emphasized by a tall, projecting front-gabled pavilion and second story turret. The house is built on coursed ashlar. The façade is clad in clapboard and polychrome imbrication. Its other elevations are clad in vinyl.

A wraparound porch is enclosed with triple, fixed windows over decorative panels, set between slender classical columns. Each set of windows is capped by stained glass fanlights. A gabled portico with representative, half-timbering, identifies the entrance. The fenestration is varied and asymmetrical. The windows range from 1/1, double-hung sash, to an ocular window with stained glass. There is an oriel window consisting 1/1, double-hung sash windows with smaller-paned upper windows above in the front gable as well as a triangular eyebrow window set into the eastern roof. The west elevation features a box window supported by small brackets. Many of the building's stained glass windows survive. The home's entrance is comprised of paired, beveled glass-over-panel doors.

A frieze adorned with double brackets supports pent roofs across front gables. A round turret is ringed by a decorative band of copper. The roof is sheathed in hexagonal, asphalt shingles, has a gable-roofed dormer on the west, three, large skylights on the east and a brick, interior ridge chimney.

The house is set behind a low iron fence and gate.

This home is currently referred to as Stockton Manor. According to Amy Aughenbaugh, Chair of the Hightstown Historic Preservation Commission, the original owners were Elmer J. Rogers, born in Hightstown on September 1, 1863 and his wife Anna M. Cubberly, born April 4, 1861. Elmer Rogers was an undertaker by profession and served as an organist for the Methodist Church. This home was built in 1892. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#20 & 21 198 Stockton Street Block 21 Lot 16 #20 Key Contributing #21 Contributing Resource

198 Stockton Street is another example of the more vertical Queen Anne-style home. The foundation is coursed ashlar and the house is clad clapboard and decorative shingle. This Queen Anne is 2½ stories in height and irregularly massed, and its most dominant features are its steeply pitched gables. Like many of the other Queen Anne homes in the district, this house has a wraparound porch with a gabled portico identifying the entrance. The porch roof is supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. The entrance is comprised of paired, leaded glass-over-panel doors with a transom. The fenestration is asymmetrical but less varied than its neighbor at 194 Stockton Street. The windows are mostly Queen Anne style, double-hung sash. A roof dormer and some gable windows features diamond-shaped panes, and there is an oriel window in the west gable.

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A large, 2-story bay window dominates the façade and is topped with a steeply pitched gable, supported by large brackets and a decorative band of jigsaw trim. The gable contains diamond-paned, top sash over clear sash windows. Both the east and west elevations have 2-story bays, topped with hipped roofs.

The steeply pitched roof has an unusual turreted dormer. It is sheathed in slate of varying patterns and has built-in or box gutters. There is a brick, interior slope chimney.

According to a previous owner, this property was subdivided from 194 Stockton Street to build a home for Anna Cubberly Rogers' sister. This home was built c.1895. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The property also has a concrete block, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage, which is resource #21 and is contributing.

#22 202 Stockton Street Block 34 Lot 1 Contributing Resource

202 Stockton Street is a large, Queen Anne style-dwelling. Built on uncoursed ashlar, this house is 2½ stories and 3 bays and is topped by a steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables. The front elevation is dominated by a 2-story bay window, surmounted by a small, front-gable-roofed consumption porch. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the east side of the house. The front and side entrances are delineated by small, gabled porticos. The porch has turned columns and a modern iron railing. The porch steps have been replaced with brick and concrete. The east elevation has a 2-story bay topped by a gable supported by scrolled brackets. The fenestration is balanced, the windows comprised mostly of 1/1, double-hung sash. The side gables feature Palladian windows. The front door has been replaced with a modern, glass panel door. The house is clad in vinyl representing clapboard and fish-scale imbrication. The roof is sheathed in with both square and hexagonal slate and features brick, interior slope chimneys. The gables have cornice returns.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1890. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#23 & 24 208 Stockton Street Block 34 Lot 2 Contributing Resources

208 Stockton Street is a large, Queen Anne-style dwelling, similar in massing to its neighbor to the east at 202 Stockton Street. Built on a brick and uncoursed stone foundation, this home is 2½-story, 3-bay home with an unusual M-gabled roof. The façade is dominated by a large, 2-story, 4-window bay, topped by a front cross-gable. A hip-roofed front porch retains its Chippendale railing and turned wooden columns. The windows are 1/1 or Queen Anne style, double-hung sash. The paired, front doors have decorative panels and incising and are most probably original to the house. There is a transom above. The roof has been sheathed in asphalt shingle. There is a hip-roofed dormer on the front and an unusual, jettied M-gable on the east with a brick, interior slope chimney in the valley. The windows in the east gable have been covered over. The gables have simple bargeboards. The house has been clad in aluminum.

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Visual and stylistic evidence suggest a construction date for this home c.1890. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

There is a frame, 2-bay, front-gabled garage behind this home.

#25 & 26 214 Stockton Street      Block 34 Lot 3      #25 Contributing #26 Non-contributing Resource

214 Stockton Street is a vernacular, late-Victorian-era home. Smaller than its neighbors, this side-hall home is built on a brick foundation, is 2½ stories and 3 bays, and is clad in aluminum. A front porch with a central, bowed, projecting portion has a low-pitched roof, supported by chamfered columns. A gabled portico delineates the entry. The fenestration is symmetrical. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The paired front doors are paneled and have a paired transom above. There are paired screen doors with decorative scrollwork. The east and west elevations both have 2-story, rectilinear, flat-roofed pavilions. The side-gabled roof features cornice returns and an overhang supported by brackets and is dominated by a large cross gable. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a brick, interior slope chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1885. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

There is a frame, 2-bay, side-gabled garage behind this home. This is resource # 26 and is non-contributing.

#27 220/222 Stockton Street      Block 34 Lot 4      Contributing Resource

220/222 Stockton Street is a large, vernacular Gothic Revival, double dwelling. Built on a brick foundation, this home is 2½ stories in height with 5 bays, double-pile with steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof. The fenestration is symmetrical. The first floor windows are tall, 2/2, double-hung sash, and feature decorative hoods, side trim and foot-panels. The second floor windows are 4/4, double-hung sash with the exception of the central bay that contains 4/4, lancet-arched windows. There is a paired window in the front gable. The entry doors are paired, glass-over-panel and have transoms. The entries are recessed and feature octagonal decorative panels.

The façade boasts a large, flat-roofed porch supported by tall, openwork columns. A band of decorative openwork spans the porch. The porch railing no longer exists. The front steps are built of brick and concrete. The east and west elevations have single story three-windowed bays.

The roof is sheathed in slated and features wide, overhanging eaves. There is a concrete-block, exterior slope chimney. The house is clad in aluminum. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1870.

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#28 226 Stockton Street Block 34 Lot 5 Non-contributing Resource

226 Stockton Street is a small, 2½-story, 2-bay, front-gabled dwelling. Built c.1860, modern alterations including windows, siding, and front porch have greatly diminished the integrity of this building's historic character. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#29 & 30 232 Stockton Street Block 34 Lot 6 #29 Key Contributing #30 Contributing Resource

232 Stockton Street is one of the district's largest and most imposing late-nineteenth-century dwellings. This well-preserved Queen Anne style home is built on a foundation of uncoursed stone. It is 2½ stories and is irregularly massed. The façade is dominated by a large, wraparound front porch and porte cochère. Paired, fluted columns on stone piers support the porch and porte cochère's roof. The house's fenestration is asymmetrical and varied. A large, 2-story bay features paired 1/1, double-hung, sash windows and is topped by a front cross-gable featuring a Palladian window. Other windows in the house are paired, 2/2 double-hung sash or multi-paned fixed windows. The entry doors are paired, glass-over-panel, and have a transom. There is a second, smaller entry to the east of the main entry that served an office. The west elevation has a 2-story bay.

The house is clad in clapboard and wood shingle with a Carpenter Gothic influence. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in slate and features cross gables and a wall dormer. It has exposed rafter tails, unadorned bargeboards and a brick, interior ridge chimney.

The house is set on a corner lot with a circular driveway. The yard features a decorative iron fence with large stone piers.

According to information gathered for the 1992 Hightstown House Tour, this house is referred to as the Elizabeth R. Tracy Home. The property was part of the "Hightstown Building & Improvement Association" tract. The house was built c.1890 and was sold by Elizabeth Tracy to Charles W. McMurrin in 1895 (Anonymous 1992: n.p.).

The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The property features a 2-bay, hip-roofed garage which is resource #30 and is contributing.



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#31 & 32 236 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 1      #31 Key Contributing #32 Contributing Resource

326 Stockton Street is a well-preserved, 2½-story, irregularly massed, cross-gabled home with Eastlake and Italianate detailing. Built on an uncoursed ashlar foundation, this home is clad in clapboard. The façade is dominated by a projecting 2-story bay and front porch. The square-headed windows are 1/1, double-hung sash but are set with segmental arches above. The windows have flat hood with bull's-eye motif decorations. The gable windows are 2/2, arched, and have window hoods. Entry features include paired, paneled doors and a segmental arched transom. The front and side porches have decorative, turned, wood columns with scrolled brackets. The entry is delineated by a pedimented portico. The roof is sheathed in slate and has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. There is a brick, interior ridge chimney and a brick, exterior end chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1885. This is corroborated by information gathered for the 1998 Hightstown House Tour that states this house was built in 1885 for David Hart Cunningham who founded Cunningham's Pharmacy in 1877 (Anonymous 1998: n.p.). The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a frame garden shed with stylistic features that match the house which is resource #32 and is contributing.

#33 & 34 242 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 7      #33 Contributing #34 Non-contributing Resource

242 Stockton Street, the district's only Second Empire style house, is 2½ stories and irregularly massed due to a mid-twentieth century, 1-story addition. The original core is a 2-bay, side-hall plan. There is a 2-story bay on the façade. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The roof has gabled dormers. The front entry is neo-federal and features a leaded fanlight and sidelights. The 1-story, flat-roofed addition has varied fenestration and multiple entry doors. A flat-roofed porch spans the façade. The porch is built of brick and concrete and has ornamental iron posts and railings. The house is clad in vinyl. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has an interior, brick chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1890. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a modern garage. This is resource #34 and is non-contributing.

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#35 & 36 248 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 8      #35 Contributing #36 Non-contributing Resource

248 Stockton Street is one of several good examples of turn-of-the-century, Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style. Square in massing, this 2½-story, 2-bay, home is built on a parged masonry foundation. The southeast corner is clipped. A hipped-roof front porch features paired, Ionic columns on stuccoed piers. The entry is delineated by a wide stair with a pedimented portico. There is a second-story bay with a pedimented gable over the entry. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingle and has a narrow cornice, wide, overhanging eaves, and 2 hip-roofed dormers. There is a brick, interior slope chimney. The body of house is clad in vinyl siding and the gables are clad in diamond-cut, wood shingles.

According to information provided by Katheryn Dennis, owner of "The Hightstown Gazette", this home was built by Frank Allen and was originally owned by Dr. George Silver. The property was sold in 1916 to the Dennis family, who continue to reside in the home. Although oral tradition maintains the home was constructed in 1914, this home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map. Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1895.

The rear yard features a side-gabled garage with new doors. This is resource #36 and is non-contributing.

#37 & 38 254 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 10      Contributing Resources

254 Stockton Street, a late-Victorian house similar to the one at 136 Stockton Street, is a multi-gabled, irregularly massed, 2½-story Queen Anne-style dwelling. Built on a stone foundation, the house is clad with clapboard. The fenestration is asymmetrical and consists primarily of 1/1, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The windows and doors have simple trim. A rectangular bay projects from the southeast corner and features beadboard siding. A 2-story bay projects from the east elevation and features a small hip-roofed porch. A steeply pitched roof extends to form an engaged porch with square posts. An off-center door features a transom. The roof features multiple gables, decorative bargeboards, and a brick, central ridge chimney. The gables have saw-toothed shingles.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1895. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The yard features a small, frame barn.

#39 & 40 302 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 12      Contributing Resources

302 Stockton Street is turn-of-the-century Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style. Square in massing, this 2½-story, 2-bay home is built on a parged masonry foundation. A hipped-roof front porch wraps around the east elevation and features slender classical columns. The entry is delineated by a wide stair with a pedimented portico. The façade features a 2-story bay under a front gable. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash, many with louvered wood shutters. The front gable has a half-round window that has been enclosed. The house is clad in clapboard and has decorative, wood shingles in its gables. The pyramidal roof is sheathed with asphalt shingle and has a narrow cornice, wide,

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overhanging eaves, and cornice returns on its gables. There is a brick, interior slope chimney. This home is similar to the home located across the street at 305 Stockton Street.

According to information provided by Clifford Pullen, a former owner, this house was built c.1908 by Frank Allen and sold to Mr. George Forman. This home first appears on the 1910 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a 3-bay, side gabled garage with a shed dormer.

#41 & 42 306 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 14      #41 Key Contributing #42 Contributing Resource

306 Stockton Street is a good example of a vertically proportioned Queen Anne style home. Built on an uncoursed ashlar foundation, this 2½-story, irregularly massed home is clad in clapboard with saw-toothed wood shingles in its gables. The façade fenestration is symmetrical. The west bay contains two 1/1, double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors the gable contains a single 1/1 sash. The east bay contains the entrance, comprised of paired, glass-over-panel doors with a transom. A single 1/1 sash window is above the door. The front porch has a hipped roof supported by turned wooden columns and decorative brackets. The railing is low and comprised of simple slat and rails. The east elevation has a similar porch. The east and west elevations have two story bays, the east topped by a complex, gable-on-hexagonal tower roof. The uppermost portion of the front and east gables have had triangular, fixed-pane windows inserted. The steeply pitched, hipped roof with lower cross gables is sheathed in slate. Stick style detailing is apparent in the building's prominent corner boards and horizontal boards dividing the gable just above the cornice returns. The house has two brick, interior slope chimneys and modern skylights.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1890. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a 2-bay, front-gabled garage with sliding doors. This is resource #42 and is contributing.

#43    314 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 15      Contributing Resource

314 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, irregularly massed, Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style with a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The foundation is uncoursed stone. The house is clad in clapboard and has imbrication in the gables. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the east elevation. The porch has unfluted Doric columns, simple slatted railings and a pedimented portico delineating the entry. It is supported on parged masonry piers. The entrance is comprised of paired, glass-over-panel doors. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. There is a 12-light, fixed window in the front gable. A 2-story bay dominates the façade and is capped with a low-pitched, hipped roof. The east and west elevations both have cross gables. The east elevation has a clipped corner with brackets at the roofline. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There is a brick, interior slope chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1895. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

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#44 & 45 320 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 17      Contributing Resources

320 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, irregularly massed, Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style with a low-pitched, hipped roof with lower cross gables. The house is built on an uncoursed stone foundation. It is clad in aluminum but features a decorative sunburst pattern in wood in the front gable to either side of a paired, four-light window. A front-gabled, 2-story pavilion dominates the façade. A hip-roofed porch wraps around to the east side. It rests on brick piers. The porch's columns are turned wood with decorative brackets. The railing shows Chippendale influence. Unlike most of the porches in the district, this porch lacks a gabled or pedimented portico. The windows are 6/6, double-hung, replacement sash and have louvered shutters. The entrance is comprised of paired, six-panel doors with a transom. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a brick, interior slope chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1895. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a 2-bay, front-gabled garage with sliding doors.

#46    326 Stockton Street      Block 9 Lot 18      Contributing Resource

326 Stockton Street is a 2-story, 5-bay, center hall I-house with Italianate detailing. It is side gabled with a lower front, cross gable. The house is built on a brick foundation and is clad in asphalt interlocking shingles. The fenestration is symmetrical. The windows are 4/4, double-hung sash. The first floor windows are taller than the second; they all have simple moldings and window hoods. The front, cross gable has a louvered, arched opening with a hood. The entrance is comprised of paired, paneled front doors with a transom. A front porch spans the central three bays. It has a low-pitched, hipped roof, supported by chamfered, square posts with Italianate influenced capitals. It has a simple slatted wood railing. There are a smaller-scale, 2-story, rear ell and several 1-story additions. The east elevation has a small, engaged porch. The roof has a wide frieze and decorative brackets in the gables. It is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There is an interior ridge chimney.

Katheryn Dennis, owner of "The Hightstown Gazette" maintains that the house was once owned by John Ewart, who operated a stagecoach. Michael Fabian, the present owner identifies the property as having been part of a 46-acre tract of land owned by Asher Applegate that was sold by E.T.R. Applegate, an heir, to the Hightstown Building & Land Improvement Association in the 1860s. The house was identified in 1875 as the residence of T. Gordon. Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1850. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

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#47 & 48 309 Stockton Street      Block 44 Lot 14      Contributing Resources

309 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, irregularly massed, vernacular Victorian. Built on a foundation of uncoursed ashlar, the home is clad in aluminum and has some imbrication in the gables. A hip-roofed porch wraps around to the east elevation. The porch's columns are turned wood with decorative brackets; its balustrade is made of simple, wooden slats. It features a pedimented portico to delineate the entry. The windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement sash. The shutters are replacement vinyl. The entry is comprised of paired, beveled glass-over-panel doors. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a brick, interior slope chimney.

This house was built c.1889 for George W. Conover. The land was originally part of the Morrison Farm (Anonymous 1994: n.p.). This home first appears on the 1902 Sanborn Map.

There is a 2-bay, front-gabled, barn, sheathed in vertical board in the rear yard.

#49 307 Stockton Street      Block 44 Lot 15      Contributing Resource

307 Stockton Street is an example of an early twentieth-century foursquare. It is 2 ½ stories, 2 bays, built on a parged masonry foundation and has a low-pitched, hipped roof with 2 hip-roofed dormers. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and has had its windows replaced with modern, 1/1, double hung sash. The front door has also been replaced. These modern alterations have greatly diminished the integrity of this building's historic character.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1900. This home first appears on the 1916 Sanborn Map.

#50 & 51 305 Stockton Street      Block 44 Lot 16      Contributing Resources

305 Stockton Street is a Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style that mirrors the home at 302 Stockton Street. This home is clad in aluminum siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and is constructed upon a tooled, parged masonry foundation. A hipped-roof front porch wraps around the east elevation and features slender classical. The entry is delineated by a wide stair with a pedimented portico. The façade features a 2-story bay under a front gable. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash, many with louvered wood shutters. The front gable has a half-round window. The pyramidal roof has a narrow cornice, wide, overhanging eaves, and cornice returns on its gables. There is a brick, interior slope chimney.

The present owner maintains that this home was constructed by Frank Allen c.1895. Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1915. This home first appears on the 1916 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a frame, 2-bay, front-gabled garage.

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#52 & 53 301 Stockton Street      Block 44 Lot 17      Contributing Resources

301 Stockton Street is a 2 ½-story, 3-bay, front-gabled, vernacular Victorian dwelling with a rear cross gable. The house is clad in aluminum. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash, with modern storm windows. The entry is comprised of paired, glass-over-panel doors with a transom. A shed-roofed front porch has turned wood columns and decorative, jigsaw balustrade. The rear cross gable has a wide, unadorned bargeboard, clad in aluminum. It may obscure original decorative trim. There is a 1-story rear ell that has large, multi-paned windows and a flat roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt; the soffits are wrapped with aluminum. There is a brick, interior slope chimney.

This home was built in 1887 for George B. Franklin on land that was once part of the Morrison Farm (Anonymous 2002: n.p.). The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear features a 3-bay, side-gabled garage with a gable dormer.

#54 & 55 255 Stockton Street      Block 41 Lot 10      Contributing Resources

255 Stockton Street is an early example of an elongated, foursquare form. This home is 2½ stories and 3 bays and clad in clapboard. A porch wraps around the west elevation. The porch's low-pitched roof is supported by classical columns resting on concrete piers. The east bay entrance is comprised of a single glass-paned door flanked by sidelights. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The east and west elevations have 2-story bay windows topped with low, cross gables that contain paired, 1/1, double-hung, sash windows. The rear of the east elevation has a small porch matching the front. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle, has a wide, enclosed overhang, and a hip-roofed dormer. There is a brick, interior slope chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1890. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The rear yard features a well-preserved, 2-bay, side-gabled garage.

#56 251 Stockton Street      Block 41 Lot 11      Contributing Resource

251 Stockton Street is an L-shaped, 2½-story, 3-bay, vernacular Gothic dwelling. Constructed on a coursed stone foundation, this house is clad in aluminum siding. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The door is a single, modern paneled door with a transom. The front projecting gable has a 1-story, rectangular bay window with a hipped roof and paired, 2/2 double-hung sash windows above. There is a modern, concrete porch with a hipped roof supported by modern, decorative iron posts. Behind the side-gabled east wing is a 2-story, flat-roofed addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a parged, interior end chimney.

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Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1875. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#57 247 Stockton Street Block 41 Lot 6 Contributing Resource

247 Stockton Street is a late, vernacular Victorian dwelling. Built on an uncoursed stone foundation, this is a 2½-story, 2-bay house with a wraparound porch. A large, 2-story bay window with a gable roof supported by brackets dominates the façade. The front porch spans the east half of the façade and wraps around the east elevation. The porch's flat roof is supported by slender columns. The windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The front door is a modern, paneled door with a row of four arched windows. The door is flanked by vinyl shutters. The house is clad in aluminum. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1900. This home first appears on the 1910 Sanborn Map.

#58 245 Stockton Street Block 41 Lot 12 Contributing Resource

245 Stockton Street is an L-shaped, 2½-story, 3-bay, vernacular Gothic dwelling, constructed on a parged masonry foundation. A smaller version of its neighbor at 251 Stockton Street, this house is clad in aluminum siding and has a full, 2-story bay on its projecting front gable. A flat roof porch spans the façade. It has square columns and no railing. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The front entry is a single door with a transom. The gables have lancet arched, 2/2 double-hung sash. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There is a brick exterior chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1875. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#59 241 Stockton Street Block 41 Lot 13 Contributing Resource

241 Stockton Street is a late-nineteenth-century, Queen Anne-style dwelling. Square in massing, this 2½-story house has a multi-gabled roofline. A hip-roofed porch spans the east half of the façade and wraps around the east elevation. It has turned wood columns and brackets featuring sunflowers. A 2-story, four-window bay dominates the west bay of the façade. The house is clad in aluminum siding; however, the gables retain wood shingle imbrication. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. The west elevation has an unusual M-gable. There is a parged masonry, interior slope chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1885. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

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#60 & 61 237 Rogers Avenue      Block 41 Lot 14      #60 Contributing #61 Non-contributing Resource

237 Rogers Avenue is a small, front-gabled, vernacular Gothic dwelling. What appears to have been a 2½-story, 2-bay home has undergone several additions. A porch that spans the façade wraps around the east elevation to meet with a 1-story, flat-roofed addition that contains the entrance. The porch roof is supported by turned columns and large brackets. A small, 1-story, rectangular bay window has been added to the northeast corner. A 2-story, flat-roofed addition has been added to the rear. The windows are mostly multi-paned, lancet-arched over one, double-hung sash. The gable windows are rounded arched in square frames. The house has been clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There are two chimneys, a concrete block, exterior and a parged masonry, interior ridge.

According to Maurice Hagemen, a resident this home was relocated to this parcel c.1860. Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this home c.1855. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Rogers Avenue. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

There is a frame, front-gabled, garage in the rear yard. This is resource #61 and is non-contributing.

#62, 63 & 64 231 Rogers Avenue      Block 41 Lot 15      Contributing Resources

231 Rogers Avenue is an L-shaped, 2½-story, 3-bay, vernacular Gothic dwelling. Constructed on an uncoursed stone foundation, this house is clad in vinyl siding. With the exception of those on the projecting front gable, the windows are mostly 4/4, double-hung sash. The first floor windows are taller than those of the second floor. The front gable has a 1-story, projecting bay with a large, single-pane, picture window. Above the bay are paired, arched, 1/1, double-hung sash windows. The gables have trefoil, lancet-arched windows. The entry is comprised of paired, paneled doors with a transom. A porch spans the façade from the projecting gable, around to the east elevation. The porch roof is supported by octagonal columns and decorative, arched brackets. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed addition to the rear. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has overhanging eaves. There is an exterior brick chimney.

This property retains two support buildings including a frame, gable-front shed and a large, 2½-story, cross-gabled carriage house.

Visual and stylistic evidence along with the building's proximity to the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1860. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Rogers Avenue. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#65      229 Rogers Avenue      Block 41 Lot 16      Contributing Resource

229 Rogers Avenue is a 2-story, 2-bay, side-hall, side-gabled dwelling. Built on a parged masonry foundation, the home is clad in aluminum siding. The windows are 6/6, double-hung, vinyl, replacement sash. The front door and surround have been replaced with neo-colonial trim. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed addition as well as a single-story,



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shed-roofed addition to the rear. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There is a concrete block, exterior end chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence along with the building's proximity to the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1870. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Rogers Avenue. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#66 223/225 Rogers Avenue Block 41 Lot 17 Contributing Resource

223/225 Rogers Avenue is a 2½-story, 4-bay, double-pile, double dwelling. The foundation is parged masonry and the house has been clad in vinyl siding. The fenestration is symmetrical and comprised of 1/1, double-hung, replacement sash windows with vinyl shutters. A new flat-roofed porch spans the façade. The porch roof is supported by turned columns. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has two brick, interior end chimneys.

The scale and massing of this home, along with its proximity to the street and center of town suggest a construction date for this house of c.1870. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Rogers Avenue. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#67 & 68 219 Rogers Avenue Block 41 Lot 18 #67 Key Contributing #68 Contributing Resource

219 Rogers Avenue is a 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, double-pile dwelling with Italianate and Greek Revival detailing. Built on a brick foundation, the house is clad in clapboard and has a low-pitched, hipped roof. The fenestration is symmetrical. A central, single front door has a Queen Anne window. The windows are 4/4, double-hung sash and have eared and footed trim and the first floor windows are set above decorative panels. There is a 1-story, 3-window bay on the façade as well as a wraparound porch. The porch has turned wood columns and an Eastlake-influenced railing. The house has wide, engaged pilasters at the corners. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and features a wide overhang, narrow, unadorned frieze and a belvedere with paired, arched windows.

Visual and stylistic evidence along with the building's proximity to the center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1865. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Rogers Avenue. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

There is a 2-bay, front gabled garage behind the house fronting on Outcalt Street. This is resource #68 and is contributing.

#69 Civil War Monument Block 35 Lot 1 Key Contributing Resource

At the fork created by the intersection of Stockton Street and Rogers Avenue is a monument to the Civil War. The monument was dedicated in 1875, making this one of the earlier Civil War monuments in New Jersey. It is composed of an obelisk built of marble, topped by an eagle resting upon an orb, set on a grassy lot. The west elevation of the

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obelisk is ornamented with a bas-relief of a rifle, sword, and flag. Other bas-relief images include the seals of the State of New Jersey and Mercer County. The dedication on the monument reads "In memory of the Heroic Volunteers of East Windsor Township who gave their lives as a sacrifice for their Country and Humanity in the suppression of the Great Rebellion of 1861-1865 this monument is erected by their grateful fellow citizens." Four cannons rest at the base of the marble obelisk, one at each corner. A chain encircles the base, running across each cannon. The monument is illuminated from the west and a thick wall of conifers forms its backdrop.

According to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Civil War Memorial Assessment form the monument stands 49 feet in height, including the sculptural eagle. Its base is roughly four feet square. The cannons located at the base are 2.9 confederate Parrot rifles with six foot barrels.

#70 & 71 215 Stockton Street          Block 35 Lot 2          Contributing Resource

215 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, 5-bay, cross-gabled, vernacular Gothic dwelling. Set behind and facing the Civil War Monument, this home is partially obscured from view by dense vegetation. Built on a stone foundation, this house is now clad in asbestos shingle. The fenestration is symmetrical, the windows mostly single, 2/2, double-hung sash. The gables, however, have miter-arched, 2/2, double-hung sash and there is a paired window above a projecting bay window on the north elevation. A porch spans the façade, its hip roof supported by square posts. The central door is paired, and has a transom and paired multi-paned storm doors. There is a second entrance on the façade to the north of the central entry. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has open, overhanging eaves and a paired masonry, interior ridge chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town, suggest a construction date for this home c.1870. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

There is a 1-bay, front-gabled garage on the Rogers Avenue side of this property.

#72    211 Stockton Street          Block 35 Lot 3          Contributing Resource

211 Stockton Street is an unusual example of the Italianate style. Basically square in massing, with an ell across the back that projects west beyond the primary massing, this 2½-story, 3-bay, double-pile home is built on a paired brick foundation and is clad in vinyl. Tall, slender, paired windows are found on the first floor and in the central bay of the second, below a flat projecting window hood. The remainder of the windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung sash. The dominant features of this house are its front porch with turned wood columns, decorative scrolled brackets and Eastlake-inspired railing, and its large gabled wall dormer with paired, round-arched windows. The corners of the house have pilasters. The roof features cornice returns and paired brackets. It is possible that the vinyl siding obscures a wide frieze.

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Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town, suggest a construction date for this home c.1870. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#73 209 Stockton Street                      Block 35 Lot 4                      Contributing Resource

209 Stockton Street is a well-preserved example of a 2½-story, 3-bay house. Built on a parged masonry foundation, this side-hall plan house is clad in clapboard. Symmetrical fenestration is comprised of 2/2, double-hung, sash windows with simple hoods and surrounds. The gable windows are fixed, with 4 panes. A simple paneled door has a transom and sidelights appear to have been covered over. A porch spans the façade. The porch's roof is supported by openwork posts with paired, ornate scrolled brackets. The railing is sets of chinoiserie-inspired framing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a small overhang supported by paired brackets. There is a 2-story, gable-roofed ell to the rear. The house has a brick, interior end chimney.

Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town, suggest a construction date for this home c.1860. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#74 & 75 201 Stockton Street                      Block 35 Lot 5                      #74 Key Contributing #75 Contributing Resource

201 Stockton Street is a 2 ½ -story, side-hall-with-wing Italianate. Built on a brick foundation, this well-preserved home is clad in clapboard and features engaged corner pilasters. The fenestration is symmetrical and is composed of 2/2, double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. The entry is recessed and has paired, paneled doors and a transom. The wide frieze features octagonal, single-paned windows set between double brackets. A porch spans the façade of the main section of the house. It has slender, classical columns upon fishscale-clad posts. The railing has simple turned balusters. There is a screened porch and flat-roofed addition to the rear. The low-pitched, hipped roof appears to be sheathed in standing-seam metal and has a wide overhang. The house has two brick chimneys.

Oral history passed down by the owners of this house state that the smaller wing was constructed c.1810, while the larger portion dates to c.1860. It was once owned by the Stults Family and used as a funeral home. Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town corroborates a construction date of c.1865. The Sanborn Maps prior to 1895 do not include this portion of Stockton Street. This home appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

The property features what appears to be a period, wooden gardening shed, resource #75 which a contributing.

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#76 100 South Academy Street Block 36 Lot 1 Non-contributing Resource

100 South Academy Street is a modern, 2-story, 5-bay saltbox. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash and the house is clad in vinyl. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and is dominated by a large, brick, interior ridge chimney. This home serves as the church manse.

#77 United Methodist Church Block 36 Lot 6 Key Contributing Resource

The United Methodist Church, located on the south side of Stockton Street at the intersection of Church, is built of rock-faced ashlar. The main ridge of the roof runs parallel to Stockton Street; however, each façade is punctuated with cross gables or towers. The bell tower, one of the district's landmarks, features the sanctuary's primary entrances on its north and east sides. Each entrance is topped with lancet-arched, stained glass windows. The belfry has tall lancet arched openings now enclosed with aluminum vents. The tower has a pyramidal roof that is punctuated at each corner by spires of different forms. Large lancet arched windows, buttresses, and spires dominate each of the building's façades.

A date stone indicates the church was built in 1898. The church first appears on the 1902 Sanborn Map.

#78 & 79 1 Church Street & 171 Stockton Street Block 31 Lots 1, 2 Contributing Resources

1 Church Street & 171 Stockton Street is an unusual, 2½-story, double dwelling. Situated on the corner of Stockton and Church Streets, this home's gable ridge is perpendicular to Stockton Street. It is built of Flemish bond brick on the gable ends and 5/1 common bond on the others. The east and west facades are 3-bay and each have a central entry. The east entry is delineated by a small, gabled portico supported by slender columns, while the west has a flat-roofed portico supported by large, scrolled brackets. The windows are 12/12, double-hung, replacement sash. The gable windows are flat-headed, paired, 4/4, replacement sash with a louvered arch above. The north gable end has a flat-roofed porch supported by slender classical columns upon a half-wall clad in wood shingle. Each unit has French doors to access the porch. The south gable has several smaller, frame additions. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a small overhang with cornice returns, dentils and small paired brackets.

This is building was the first church built by the Methodists when they moved from Etra, formerly Milford to Hightstown in 1835. The land was originally part of the Robert T. Purdy farm. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

There is a 1-bay, hip-roofed garage on Church Street.

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#80 167/169 Stockton Street                      Block 31 Lot 3                      Contributing Resource

167/169 Stockton Street is the only example of an urban, Victorian building in the district. Built on a parged stone foundation, this 3-story, apartment building is faced in running-bond brick with a brownstone watercourse. There are two entrances centrally located on the first floor. The doors are paneled and have Queen Anne style glass with bull's-eye glass. They are approached by a brick and concrete stoop with iron railing and stairs to the east and west. The windows and doors have brownstone lintels. The windows have brownstone sills as well. The first floor windows have decorative stained glass. The second and third floor are 2/2, double-hung sash and are set in corbelled, projecting bays. Belt-courses of brick with impressed Greek key patterns divide the first, second, and third floors. The roof features a corbelled cornice with small dentils. The east and west elevations have second story, frame, projecting bay windows. There is a 2-story, gable-roofed ell on the rear.

Visual and stylistic evidence suggests a construction date for this building c.1890. This building first appears on the 1895 Sanborn Map.

#81    163 Stockton Street                      Block 31 Lot 4                      Contributing Resource

163 Stockton Street is a well-preserved example of an early-nineteenth-century, 2½-story, 5-bay I-house. It is built of 7/1 common bond on the body and Flemish bond on the façade. The fenestration is asymmetrical, suggesting multiple phases of construction. The first-floor windows are 9/9, double-hung, replacement sash windows and the second-floor windows are 8/8. They have narrow stone lintels and sills. Basement windows on the front have been filled with brick. The gable has fixed, 4-pane windows. A six-panel front door with transom is approached by brick steps. The doorway retains its original, simple molded trim and corner blocks. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and features a slight overhang, narrow frieze, and brick, interior end chimney. There is a small rear ell.

Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1835. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#82    159 Stockton Street                      Block 31 Lot 5                      Contributing Resource

159 Stockton Street is a 2½-story, 5-bay, side-gabled house built on a brick foundation. The house is clad in vinyl. The windows and door have been replaced. The first floor windows are 6/1, while the upper floor windows are 6/6. They all have vinyl shutters. The gables have fixed, 4-pane windows. The door is approached by concrete steps with an iron railing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has two brick, interior end chimneys. There is a 2-story, rear-gabled ell.

Visual and stylistic evidence, along with its proximity to the street and center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1835. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

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#83 153/155/157 Stockton Street Block 32 Lot 3 Contributing Resource

153/155 Stockton Street is an unusual dwelling. Its overall form appears to read as if it were two individual houses joined together. The east portion has 2 stories and 3 bays. It is side gabled with a 2-story, gabled ell. The west portion also has 2 stories but is slightly smaller in scale. It is 4 bays and also side-gabled with a rear ell. There are three entries on the north elevation. The windows are either 6/6 or 1/1 double-hung sash. The doors and windows have been replaced. There are two gabled and one shed-roofed porticos, all approached by brick steps. There is a small projecting bay with modern, single-paned slider windows next to the westernmost entry. The structure has been clad in aluminum siding. The roof has only a minor overhang and is sheathed in asphalt shingle. There are two, brick, interior ridge chimneys.

The structure's scale, massing and its proximity to the street and center of town suggest a construction date for this home c.1850. This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

#84 137 Stockton Street Block 32 Lot 1 Key Contributing Resource

137/141 Stockton Street, also known as the Baldwin-Smith House, is considered to be one of the oldest dwellings in Hightstown. It is located at the eastern boundary of the district. Clearly built in multiple sections, the Baldwin-Smith House has the appearance of two 5-bay houses that have been joined. The two sections match each other in all but scale. The eastern, larger section has 2½ stories and 5 bays and is constructed upon a high, brick foundation. It has a central entryway with a flat-roofed portico, supported by decorative cast iron columns and railings. The door is a simple paneled Victorian door with decorative trim, transom, and bracketed hood. The fenestration is symmetrical, 6/6, double-hung sash windows. The single-pile, east elevation has triangular windows in the gable. The building has been clad in clapboard. The side-gabled roof features decorative brackets along the friezes, is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and has two parged brick, interior end chimneys.

The western section is constructed on a lower foundation and built at a smaller scale. The first floor windows are 9/6 and the second floor windows are 6/6. The window openings are smaller than those of the eastern section. Although the entry has the same portico and ironwork, the doorway is less ornate and has a narrow, 4-pane transom. The western portion is clad in the same clapboard as the larger portion, and its roof is also sheathed in asphalt shingle. The west gable end has no windows and a brick, interior end chimney. The rear of the west portion has a 2-story clapboard ell with 9/6, double-hung, sash windows.

According to information provided by the Borough Historian Clark Hutchinson, in information gathered for the Hightstown House Tour, the earliest portion of the Baldwin-Smith House was built between 1770-1785. This house apparently originated as the home of Enos Baldwin, who bought this property in 1785 and lived here until his death in 1821. When Baldwin's estate was inventoried, one of the large items was \$472.50 for "cider whiskey and cider works," which suggests that he made and sold applejack. Baldwin was operating a store at this location as early as 1802, according to a tax ratable list from that year. It is believed to have been in this store that Daniel Mount operated the first Hightstown post office in 1819. It subsequently went into the Purdy family, after Robert T. Purdy married

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Baldwin's widow, Mary, and when Jacob Stults in 1882 wrote a recollection of Hightstown, he called this property the Purdy mansion and storehouse. The property was bought by Rescarrick Moore Smith in 1852. Smith was a local businessman and the New Jersey State Treasurer from 1853 until his death in 1865. He had the house extensively remodeled in the 1850's. The distinctive cast iron porch (a larger version of the one there now) was added in 1867 by his widow, Abigail. The house descended within the Smith family for another 80 years until it was sold in 1944. (Anonymous 2000: n.p.).

This home appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map.

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### Statement of Significance

The Stockton Street Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its well preserved assemblage of buildings that represent historic architectural styles, including early Federal, high-style Victorian, ecclesiastic, and turn-of-the-century eclectic, and that embody distinctive characteristics of types, periods and methods of construction, including center and side-hall dwellings, churches, and apartment buildings. The district represents the outwardly linear development that began at the crossroads of Main Street and Stockton Street and expanded westerly along Stockton Street that is visible today with a virtual timeline of building types and styles.

The Stockton Street Historic District is also significant under Criterion A in the area of transportation for its association with the introduction of rail service in New Jersey, and the John Bull, which provided the first steam-powered passenger rail service in the state, and according to Bill Withuhn from the Smithsonian Institution, was the first railroad to connect two major cities, New York and Philadelphia.

The District's period of significance is 1830 through 1915. The Stockton Street Historic District's architecture represents the economic growth and architectural trends prevalent in the Borough of Hightstown through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While some resources predate 1830, the majority of the resources represent the period of time between the introduction of rail service to Hightstown and the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century when rail service began to decline and was considered by Hightstown residents to be inadequate, and (as illustrated on the 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance map), Stockton Street had been almost entirely built out. With the growing popularity of the automobile after World War I, community growth would move to new developments on the outskirts of the town and to newly developed neighborhoods and streets in other areas of the town.

### Historical Background and Significance

Significant under Criterion C for its assemblage of buildings representing historic architectural styles, including early Federal, high-style Victorian, ecclesiastic, and turn-of-the-century eclectic, the Stockton Street Historic District represents the outwardly linear development that began at the crossroads of Main Street and Stockton Street and expanded westerly along Stockton Street.

Originally part of Windsor Township, Hightstown became part of East Windsor when the township was divided in 1797. Hightstown remained part of East Windsor until its incorporation into a borough in 1853. The earliest surviving instance of the name of Hightstown was in 1765 (Craig 1986: n.p.). It is generally accepted that Hightstown was named after John and Mary Hight, who from 1747 to 1749 built the mill that was the initial impetus for the formation of the village.



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Little is known about the initial settlement prior to 1749, when it is noted that Hightstown consisted of “the Hight home, a blacksmith shop, mill, and two other buildings, all built by Hight” (Eldridge 1933: 3). At this point, Hightstown was a junction for stagecoach routes both to Princeton and Freehold. The development of stages in the region was a direct result of improvements being made to earlier established Indian routes and the Lower Road, the main late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century thoroughfare between Burlington and Raritan (Craig 1986: np). Hightstown’s location along these early routes promoted additional development and by 1780, three individual taverns and a sawmill joined the other small businesses in the vicinity of present-day Stockton and Main Streets (Craig 1986: np). During the Revolutionary War, Hightstown did not experience any bloodshed firsthand; however, situated at the crossroads between Princeton and Freehold, Hightstown occasionally saw both British and American troop movements (Eldridge 1933: 3).

According to John W. Orr, author of “Reflections of the Shrine”, throughout most of the nineteenth century Stockton Street was known as the Princeton Road to Buzzards Point. Local historians place the location of Buzzard’s Point at the junction of Trenton (Dutch Neck Road) and Princeton Roads (Orr 1998: 113). Buzzard’s Point was the site of an early tavern and one of the earliest schools in the area. This school is known to have been in existence as late as 1840 (Henderson 1957: 1). Documentary evidence in the form of Mercer County deeds in 1838 describe lands owned by Robert and Mary Purdy as being on the “road from Hightstown to Princeton.” In 1839 metes and bounds descriptions include the name Stockton Street, thereby placing the establishment of the name between October 1, 1838 and February 1, 1839 (Mercer County Deeds). A November 26, 1933 Sunday Times-Advertiser maintains that Stockton Street originated as an Indian trail from the Princeton area and is named for Richard Stockton. However, according to information provided by Amy Aughenbaugh, Chair of the Hightstown Historic Preservation Commission, Stockton Street was named for Commodore Robert Field Stockton, a naval hero of the Mexican-American War. Robert Field Stockton was also a Democratic member of the United States Senate from 1851-1853 (Anonymous 2004: n.p.).

As evidenced on the 1830 diagram of Hightstown, Stockton Street was the primary east-west artery. Like many other small villages of Central New Jersey, such as Cranbury and Allentown, Hightstown developed as an early milling and agricultural center in proximity to necessary natural resources. And like Cranbury and Allentown, the village of Hightstown developed with a crossroads as its nucleus and commercial center. The village’s primary roadways, (Stockton Street included), radiated from the commercial center and retained a residential characteristic as people sought to live near the commercial core. As is widely accepted the development of residential thoroughfares during the nineteenth century was a function of transportation and economics. Prior to the advent of the automobile local businessmen and merchants were often compelled to live within close proximity to their establishments, and those with the means often chose primary roadways to build their residences as status symbols. The development of Stockton Street west from the town center represents the growth and prosperity of Hightstown, as well as the changing tastes and architectural styles over a period of approximately 100 years.

By 1800, Hightstown had developed into a significant center for the production and milling of local grain, and the first tannery was established. Robert Purdy, who owned the tannery, also ran a large shoe-making business, a cider works, and a distillery. All of Purdy’s businesses were situated on or accessed from Stockton Street (Henderson 1957: 1). As

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visible on the diagram of Stockton Street in 1830, Hightstown had not grown much since its colonial beginnings (Waite 1921: 4). Prior to the introduction of the railroad, many of the buildings constructed along Stockton and Main Streets were a vernacular interpretation of the Late Federal style and were located in close proximity to York Road, today's Main Street.

The Federal style is represented in the earliest buildings in the district, on the eastern portion of Stockton Street, and are mostly vernacular, 2- and 2 ½-story dwellings. Early buildings in the late Federal style within the district boundaries include the first Methodist Church of Hightstown of 1835, and the home at 163 Stockton Street. The Baldwin-Smith House, a significant early dwelling that is located at the eastern boundary of the district, is generally considered to be one of the oldest dwellings in Hightstown (Eldridge 1933: 3). Built circa 1785, the house would later serve as Hightstown's first post office (est. 1819) (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 11). The house was originally built by Enos Baldwin, who ran one of Hightstown's first stores out of the smaller section of the structure. Successive owners of the property would include Robert Purdy Sr. and family (1830s), and Rescarrick Moore Smith and family, both of whom would continue to run a business out of part of the structure. Constructed in multiple sections, the Baldwin-Smith House has the appearance of two, 5-bay houses that have been joined. Another well-preserved example of Stockton Street's Federal-era architecture, the residence at 163 Stockton Street, is an early-nineteenth-century, 2½-story, 5-bay I-house.

The introduction of the railroad in 1831 would lead to a substantial change in the landscape and character of the Borough of Hightstown. The building boom that occurred along both Stockton and Main Streets subsequent to the arrival of the railroad began with the construction of a few tightly situated row-like houses close to the rail line. These building types are usually found in more urban environments as early worker housing and are unusual to Hightstown.

When compared with the 1830 diagram, the 1849 Otley & Keily map makes evident the growth of Hightstown radiating from its nucleus, north and south along Main Street and west along Stockton Street. The Otley & Keily map also illustrates the introduction of two new local roads since 1830, but more importantly, the lack of development west of what can be presumed to be the area of Academy Street. The buildings constructed along Stockton Street during this period were mostly modest, 2 and 2 ½-story dwellings, set close to the street.

As further evidence of the significance of the development of Stockton Street during this period, in 1835, a Methodist Church established nearly 50 years earlier in Milford (now Etra) decided to move its congregation to Hightstown. The church purchased land from Robert and Mary Purdy for \$100 dollars on the present-day corner of Stockton and Church Street and erected a building of brick. In use for only 22 years, the building was sold and has since been used as a private residence (Babcock 1957: 1, 3). In 1857, a new church was dedicated farther from Stockton Street on Church Street. The second building, a simply designed wood frame structure, was substantially larger than the first. This second edifice served the congregation for a little more than 40 years until it was replaced (The New M.E. Church 1899: n.p.).

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By the end of the 1860s, Stockton Street, along with North and South Main Streets, had become the fashionable streets on which to live in Hightstown. Besides being the main thoroughfares of the day, their proximity to the rail service and downtown commerce were equally appealing. The fact that Stockton Street was the fashionable street to live on during the mid-nineteenth century is evident today with the wealth of homes dating to this period. Many of these homes are significant examples of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles of the mid-nineteenth century. Forms vary from center and side hall, L-shaped, single family homes to cross-gabled doubles. One restrained yet well-preserved example of the Italianate style is 201 Stockton Street. This 2 ½ -story, side-hall-with-wing Italianate retains its character-defining features. 231 Rogers Avenue, near the intersection of Stockton Street, is an exemplary version of an L-shaped Gothic Revival. This property also retains two well-preserved support buildings, including a turn-of-the-century clapboard shed and 2 ½ -story, cross-gabled carriage house. The wealth of the citizens on Stockton Street is evident in the increased scale and massing of these homes and, to a lesser extent, their ornamentation.

The 1875 Everts & Stewart map reveals an organic growth in Hightstown's plan with the introduction of numerous new streets including Morrison Street (today's Rogers Avenue), Church Street, Forman Street, and North Liberty Street (today's Railroad Avenue). Stockton Street was still the major east-west thoroughfare, yet development beyond today's Center Street was still sparse. As illustrated on this map, Stockton Street's development continued westward and remained residential, while Main Street's development continued to the north and south, with an increased number of shops, banks, and churches. There is little documentation regarding Stockton Street at this time. However, a reference in John W. Orr's book alludes to the early composition of the road. In c.1890, while trying to correct a drainage issue in a basement, a sewer line was dug under Stockton Street to draw water north towards Rocky Brook. During the excavation an old "corduroy" road made of layers of logs was uncovered approximately four feet below the road surface at that time (Orr 1998: 208).

Clearly identified on the map is the 1875 East Windsor Soldiers' Memorial that the citizens erected on a small triangular lot at the junction of Stockton Street and Rogers Avenue in honor of local men who fell in the Civil War. Dedicated in 1875, it is significant as an early example of a Civil War Monument, and retains its key components, including an eagle resting on an orb at the top of the obelisk and four cannon at its base, one at each corner. At the dedication an oration was given by Edward T. Green - a U.S. Sergeant during the Civil War then resided in Trenton. Green congratulated the East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association for accomplishing the design and erection by voluntary subscription (Green 1875: 8). He consecrated the monument to "the memory of soldiers...who received their death wounds upon bloody fields of battle - not in gallantly defending their native land from the attack of foreign enemies, but in repelling an effort to destroy our governmental institutions, made by our misguided and rebellious Southern fellow citizens" (Green 1875: 11). The only known municipal records regarding the monument are limited to minutes of an April 20, 1916 Council meeting in which the "the Clerk was instructed to advertise bids for laying walk, curb, and gutter around the soldier's monument." The borough archives contain no deed for the property, nor was a deed recorded in the Mercer County Courthouse.

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Also represented on the Everts & Stewart map is an increase in rail service. Multiple lines, sidings, and depots are present. In fact, at the closing of the Civil War came the incorporation of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, which provided increased freight and passenger service (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 14, 15).

The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the earliest map to specifically identify buildings' functionality, reveals that with few exceptions, the rail line that crosses Stockton Street is a physical boundary between Hightstown's commercial center and its residential thoroughfare to points west. A comparison of the 1885 and 1890 maps reveals little if any change to the eastern section of Stockton Street. Unfortunately, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1885 and 1890 are limited to the portion of Stockton Street east of Church Street. However, the inclusion of Stockton Street beyond the intersection of Center Street on the 1895 Sanborn maps denotes the extent of westward development during the 1890s.

During the 1890s, Stockton Street witnessed the construction of some of the grandest homes in Hightstown. The 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates that most of Stockton Street to the western boundary of the district had been built out during the Victorian-era. Large, mostly single-family dwellings were set farther apart from each other and further back from the road. An 1895 bird's-eye view of Hightstown illustrates the westward expansion and the diversification of styles. Soldier courses of side-gabled buildings, set close to the road at the eastern end of Stockton Street, give way to cross-gables, turrets, and expansive porches further to the west.

This growth is represented by the district's particularly notable, well-preserved late Victorian-era buildings, strongly represented in the central core of the district. One Second Empire and several exuberant examples of Queen Anne, along with some simpler Folk Victorian homes, line Stockton Street between Church Street and Center Street. The elegant Second Empire, at 242 Stockton Street, has a simple mansard roof with gabled dormers. A 2-story bay window dominates the façade. The entry is articulated with a leaded fanlight and sidelights. Although a single-story wing was added to this home during the mid-twentieth century, it does not diminish the building's overall character-defining elements. 194 Stockton Street stands out as a significant example of the Queen Anne-style homes within the district. Built on a narrow lot and close to the street, this home retains its key ornamental features of the period, including its oriel window and turret.

The United Methodist Church, located on the south side of Stockton Street at the intersection of Church, is a well-preserved example of the massive, masonry Gothic styles of the latter nineteenth century. An article in the August 11, 1898 Hightstown Gazette attributes the design to J. Cather Newsom (1858-1930) then based in Philadelphia, who along with his brother Samuel, was responsible for the design of multiple significant buildings including the Carson Mansion in Eureka, California. The church was dedicated on December 12, 1899, and according to the Hightstown Gazette of that same day, the building contract had been awarded to Adolphus Messlor of Hightstown. The exterior was constructed of Holmesburg granite, while the interior had been finished in wood and plaster painted shades of green, salmon, and buff. The church windows were the work of William Reith of Philadelphia.

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By the late 1890s, the Methodist congregation on Church Street had outgrown its second building and started an ambitious campaign to raise the funds to erect a third building. The first bids received to construct Newsom's design were too high; subsequently, Newsom "revised" his plans. Adolphus Messlor won the contract with a \$13,000 nearly half the earlier offers (The Bids Were Too High 1898: n.p.). Mr. Messlor's winning bid did not "include pews, light, heating, or furniture of any kind, and it is expected that the church, when completed and furnished will cost about \$15,540." The church was to be "built of brick and stone and have a facing of Holmesburg granite. . . the roof will be of Chapman slate" (The New M.E. Church 1898: n.p.). Messlor awarded the contract for the masonry work to E.P. Henry of Woodbury, and ground was broken in August of 1898. The church was dedicated December 21, 1899., William Reith Studios of Philadelphia created two impressive windows, measuring "14 feet wide and 22 feet long, and in attractiveness as well as in size it would be hard to find their equal within a radius of many miles" (The New M.E. Church To Be Dedicated Today 1899: n.p.).

The relocation of a congregation from a smaller, neighboring hamlet, along with the recurrent need to build larger facilities, illustrates the growth of Hightstown as a regional center after the introduction of rail service in 1831, and the subsequent growth and prosperity of the town.

The last decades of the nineteenth century in Hightstown brought significant changes to the way of life; first, the introduction of both water and telephone systems in 1895, and second, the introduction of electricity in 1898. Somewhat late in coming to Hightstown as compared to other communities was the sewer system, which was activated by October of 1913, and by May of 1914 electricity was supplied on a 24-hour basis (Waite 1921:13). One year later, full-time home delivery of mail was taking place.

By 1900, with the introduction of the automobile, the character of Hightstown and Stockton Street changed yet again. This technology led to the establishment of speed limits along all of the major thoroughfares and complaints from many of the homeowners along Hightstown's heavily traveled routes, including Stockton Street. The automobile also meant that people were freed from their dependency on proximity to places of commerce. Based on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, between 1902 and 1916 almost all the remaining lots along Stockton Street within the district boundaries had been built upon. A comparison of the two maps corroborates the introduction of the automobile into the district as several outbuildings on the 1916 map are identified as being associated with autos.

During this period of time, homes built along the western end of the Stockton Street Historic District were of the Free-Classic sub-type of the Queen Anne Style. A home in the Free-Classic Style can best be described as Queen Anne in massing and form, without superfluous detailing, but with detailing in a classical taste. Classically inspired porticos and porches with paired fluted columns and urn-and-swag decoration are evident on many of Stockton Street's Free-Classic homes. This transitional building style bridged the period from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival, roughly from 1895-1910. The homes located at 314 and 320 Stockton Street are significant examples of this Queen Anne sub-type. These homes represent the changing tastes in architecture at the turn of the century.

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In 1915, the Borough of Hightstown acquired additional acreage, increasing its borough limits by nearly forty-percent (Eldridge 1933: 3). However, by this time Stockton Street had been built out as far west as Summit Street, as illustrated on the 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. By 1921, Hightstown had grown to include 2,700 inhabitants (Waite 1921: 16).

Today, Hightstown consists of 835 acres (First Nat. Bank of Hightstown n.d. (c.1955): 17). By the beginning of the 1920s, the development within the Stockton Street Historic District had already occurred. Like the John Bull of the previous century, the construction of the New Jersey Turnpike in 1951 ushered in a new period of growth in Hightstown, which would be relegated to new developments on the outskirts of the town and newly developed neighborhoods and streets in the town proper. This was in sharp contrast to the town's development in the railroad era, in which the central core grew as a direct result of the establishment of the earliest passenger and freight service in 1831. The outwardly linear development that began on Main Street and expanded westerly along Stockton Street is visible today with a virtual timeline of building types and styles.

Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with the development enabled by the introduction of the railroad into Hightstown Borough, which encompassed both freight and passenger services. The development of Hightstown and Stockton Street is closely associated with the establishment of rail service between South Amboy and Camden. The John Bull, which provided the first steam-powered passenger rail service in the state, stopped at a depot along today's Railroad Avenue near the intersection of Stockton Street. In June of 1832 the 10-ton John Bull, purchased by Robert L. Stevens (President and Chief Engineer of the newly chartered Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company and the son of Col. John Stevens) in England, arrived in Bordentown (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 12, 13). By October of that year rail service was running between Bordentown and South Amboy. By 1834 the line reached Camden, and by 1838 track had been laid linking Bordentown and Trenton (Kilbride 1988: 4). By September of 1833 the John Bull replaced all horse-drawn passenger cars (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 14). The John Bull (along with additional stage and steamboat service) decreased transportation time from New York to Philadelphia from days to hours. John Bull transported freight as well as passengers, and the freight service on the John Bull further promoted Hightstown's prominence as a regional shipping point for goods destined for both New York and Philadelphia markets, furthering its growth. The introduction of rail service through Hightstown began a period of residential growth along Stockton Street that reflects the advancement and prosperity of the railroads as they developed throughout the nineteenth century.

Robert L. Stevens, President and Chief Engineer of the newly chartered Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, facilitated the completion of the C&A Railroad. In June of 1832, the John Bull locomotive was transported from England to Bordentown, unassembled and in boxes. Isaac Dripps, a master mechanic, set about without instructions assembling the 10-ton John Bull which was to become the first steam-powered passenger train in the state (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 12,13). The John Bull was fully operational by October of that year running between Bordentown and South Amboy, and by 1838 track had been laid as far west as Trenton (Kilbride 1988: 4). The John Bull's decreased transportation time from New York to Philadelphia and the growth it brought in

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freight service supported Hightstown's growth as a regional shipping point for goods destined for mid-Atlantic markets.

During the mid-nineteenth century, as the system of rail lines continued to grow throughout New Jersey, the C&A and Hightstown were linked to additional markets and regions of the state. The Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad was completed and linked to the C&A in 1853. The Farmingdale and Squan Village line was incorporated in 1867 and upon its completion in 1872 it linked the C&A with the shore region and markets of Monmouth County (Hunton & McCabe 1984: 55). This ongoing development of the rail service that passed through Hightstown spurred a period of residential growth along Stockton Street that would reflect the advancement and prosperity of the Railroads as they developed throughout the nineteenth century.

The 1849 Otley & Keily Map of Mercer County illustrates the C&A Railroad's route through the center of Hightstown, crossing both Stockton and Main Streets. A comparison of the earlier 1830 diagram with the 1849 Otley & Keily map makes evident the growth of Hightstown, radiating from its nucleus, north and south along Main Street and west along Stockton Street.

The 1875 Everts & Stewart Combination Map of Mercer County shows a greater increase in rail service. Multiple lines, sidings, and depots are present. In addition, at the closing of the Civil War came the incorporation of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad in 1864, which provided increased freight and passenger service (Albert, Craig, and Hutchinson 1976: 14, 15).

Ironically, ninety years after the John Bull first passed through Hightstown and revolutionized transportation in the state, Hightstown's "great drawback was poor railroad service, in spite of steady growth" (Waite 1921: 20). By 1938, all passenger rail service had been discontinued. Except for trains used for the transportation of troops during World War II, the rails were used only for freight. According to information provided by Clark Hutchinson, Borough Historian, the rails were removed in the 1980's.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Stockton Street Historic District runs approximately four blocks in length along Stockton Street, west from the intersection of Railroad Avenue and Stockton Street, ending east of the intersection of Summit Street. It includes that portion of Rogers Avenue from Stockton Street to Outcult Street that faces north. It includes approximately 14.35 acres in the Borough of Hightstown.

The district is bounded on the east by Railroad Avenue along the former railroad right-of-way. The northwest boundary is the property located at 326 Stockton Street, a 2-story, 5-bay, center hall I-house with Italianate detailing, and the southwest boundary is the property located at 309 Stockton Street, a 2 ½-story, irregularly massed, vernacular Victorian. The boundary also includes that portion of the westernmost block of Rogers Avenue that faces the Civil War Monument.

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### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Stockton Street Historic District were chosen to create a contiguous district that includes the largest number of historic resources retaining the highest level of integrity. These boundaries contain primarily Federal, Romantic, and Victoria-era dwellings that illustrate the growth of Stockton Street between 1830 and 1915. Resources to the east are located within Hightstown's business district and are therefore of a more commercial nature. Although surrounded on the north, west, and south by residential environs, the adjacent development represents different periods of construction and character.

The district is bounded on the east by Railroad Avenue along the former railroad right of way. This point is not only a physical boundary but delineates a change in architectural fabric between Hightstown's business district and the residential character of Stockton Street.

The district is bounded on the northwest by the property located at 326 Stockton Street, a 2-story, 5-bay, center hall I-house with Italianate detailing. Beyond this house the architectural fabric of Stockton Street changes to twentieth-century four-squares, bungalows and modern infill. The southwest boundary is the property located at 309 Stockton Street, a 2½-story, irregularly massed, vernacular Victorian. As with the north side of Stockton Street, the architectural fabric west of this home changes greatly in character.

The boundary also includes that portion of the westernmost block of Rogers Avenue that faces the Civil War Monument. Regrettably, although the development of Rogers Avenue between the mid-nineteenth century and c.1900 parallels that of Stockton Street, little of its historic fabric remains intact. This single block of Rogers Avenue retains its architectural integrity and is representative of the same patterns of growth and style as that portion of Stockton Street included within the boundaries. Viewed across the park at the fork of Stockton Street and Rogers Avenue, this portion of the block becomes integral to the streetscape of the district.

The general fabric of the architecture on the eastern portion of Rogers Avenue and along the side streets north and south of Stockton Street either no longer retains sufficient integrity or does not share similar characteristics of growth patterns or style and therefore has not been included within the boundaries of the Stockton Street Historic District.

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**Additional Documentation**

**Photographs**

Photographer: Kenneth Kalmis

Dates: August 16, 2003

Negatives: Cultural Resource Consulting Group, 435 Cleveland Avenue, Highland Park, NJ 08904

1. Eastern portion of Stockton Street Historic District, view facing northeast.
2. Eastern portion of Stockton Street Historic District, view facing southwest.
3. Smith House, view facing southeast.
4. Eastern portion of Stockton Street Historic District, view facing northwest.
5. 201 Stockton Street, view facing southwest.
6. 231 Rogers Street, view facing south.
7. Central portion of Stockton Street Historic District, view facing northwest.
8. 194 Stockton Street, view facing northwest.
9. Western Portion of Stockton Street Historic District, view facing northwest.
10. 302 Stockton Street, view facing north.
11. United Methodist Church, view facing southwest.
12. Civil War Monument, view facing east.
13. Carriage House, resource #16, 182 Stockton Street, view facing northeast.

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**Additional Documentation**

Resources:

Identification Number, Street Address, Block & Lot

			#23 & 24	208 Stockton Street	34 - 2
#1	126 Stockton Street	21.01 - 8,9,10	#25 & 26	214 Stockton Street	34 - 3
#2	128 Stockton Street	21.01 - 5	#27	220/222 Stockton Street	34 - 4
#3	132 Stockton Street	21.01 - 4	#28	226 Stockton Street	34 - 5
#4 & 5	136 Stockton Street	21.01 - 3	#29 & 30	232 Stockton Street	34 - 6
#6	140 Stockton Street	21.01 - 2	#31 & 32	236 Stockton Street	9 - 1
#7	144/146 Stockton Street	21.01 - 1	#33 & 34	242 Stockton Street	9 - 7
#8	148/150 Stockton Street	21 - 28	#35 & 36	248 Stockton Street	9 - 8
#9 & 10	156 Stockton Street	1 - 25, 29	#37 & 38	254 Stockton Street	9 - 10
#11	160 Stockton Street	21 - 24	#39 & 40	302 Stockton Street	9 - 12
#12	166 Stockton Street	21 - 23	#41 & 42	306 Stockton Street	9 - 14
#13	172 Stockton Street	21 - 22	#43	314 Stockton Street	9 - 15
#14	176 Stockton Street	21 - 21	#44 & 45	320 Stockton Street	9 - 17
#15 & 16	182 Stockton Street	21 - 19	#46	326 Stockton Street	9 - 18
#17 & 18	190 Stockton Street	21 - 18	#47 & 48	309 Stockton Street	44 - 14
#19	194 Stockton Street	21 - 17	#49	307 Stockton Street	44 - 15
#20 & 21	198 Stockton Street	21 - 16	#50 & 51	305 Stockton Street	44 - 16
#22	202 Stockton Street	34 - 1	#52 & 53	301 Stockton Street	44 - 17

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

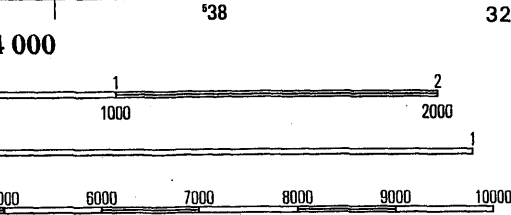
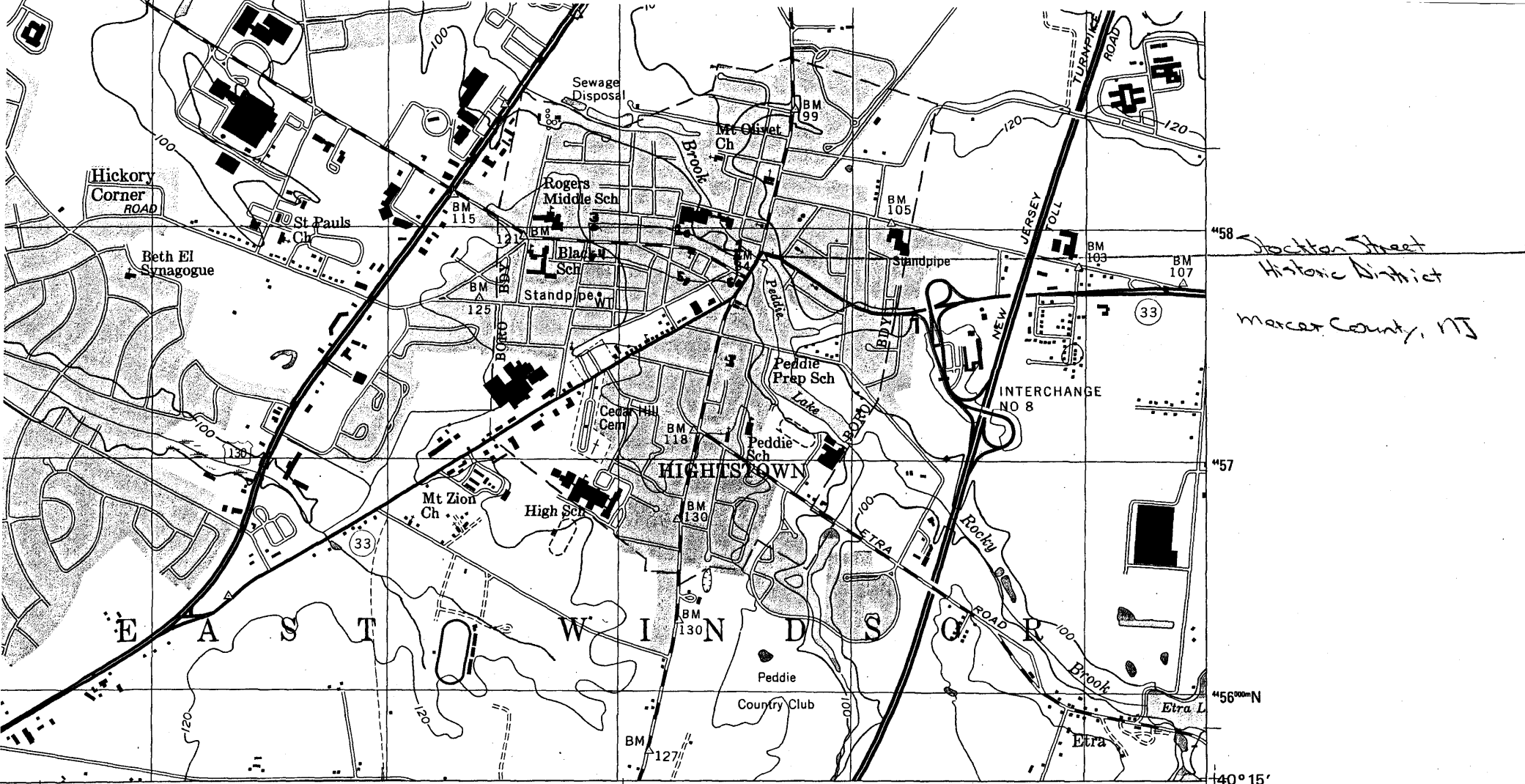
Section \_\_\_\_ Page 48

Stockton Street Historic District  
Mercer County, New Jersey

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#54 & 55	255 Stockton Street	41 - 10	#73	209 Stockton Street	35 - 4
#56	251 Stockton Street	41 - 11	#74 & 75	201 Stockton Street	35 - 5
#57	247 Stockton Street	41 - 6	#76	100 South Academy St.	36 - 1
#58	245 Stockton Street	41 - 12	#77	United Methodist Church	36 - 6
#59	241 Stockton Street	41 - 13	#78 & 79	1 Church Street	
#60 & 61	237 Rogers Avenue	41 - 14		& 171 Stockton Street	31 - 1,2
#62, 63 & 64	231 Rogers Avenue	41 - 15	#80	167/169 Stockton Street	31 - 3
#65	229 Rogers Avenue	41 - 16	#81	163 Stockton Street	31 - 4
#66	223/225 Rogers Avenue	41 - 17	#82	159 Stockton Street	31 - 5
#67 & 68	219 Rogers Avenue	41 - 18	#83	153/155 Stockton Street	32 - 3
#69	Civil War Monument	35 - 1	#84	137 Stockton Street	32 - 1
#70 & 71	215 Stockton Street	35 - 2			
#72	211 Stockton Street	35 - 3			





INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2000

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- Primary highway hard surface .....
- Secondary highway hard surface .....
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface .....
- Unimproved road .....

- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

AL 20 FEET  
CAL DATUM OF 1929  
RS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

1	2	3	1 Rocky Hill
			2 Monmouth Junction
			3 New Brunswick
4		5	4 Princeton
			5 Jamesburg
			6 Trenton East
6	7	8	7 Allentown
			8 Roosevelt

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

**HIGHTSTOWN, NJ**  
1995

NIMA 6064 I SE-SERIES V822

BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
D SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



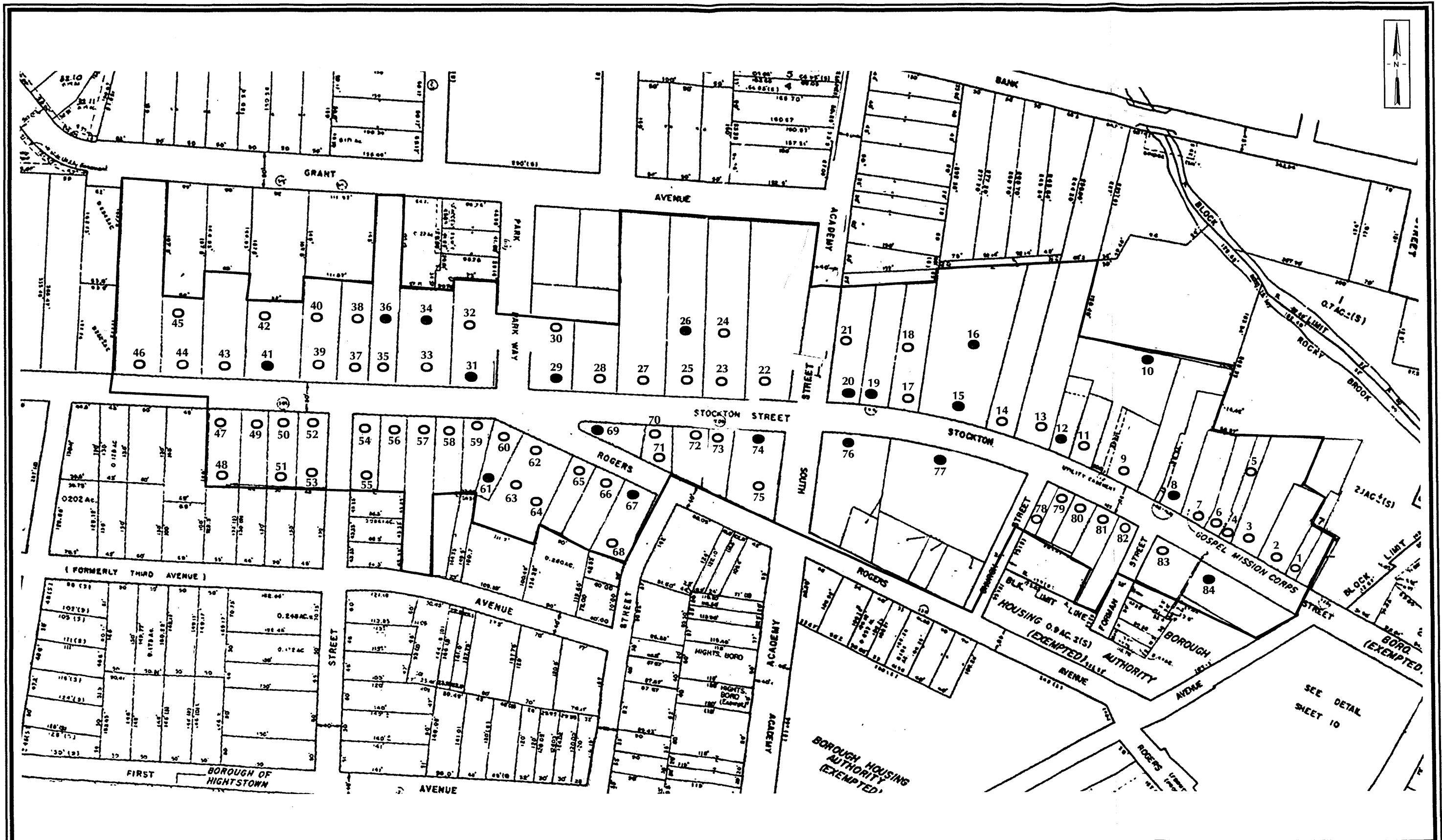


Figure 1: Stockton Street Historic District boundaries.  
 Contributing resources identified in yellow.  
 Key Contributing resources identified in blue.  
 Non-contributing resources identified in red.

Borough of Hightstown  
 Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
 RESOURCE  
 CONSULTING  
 GROUP

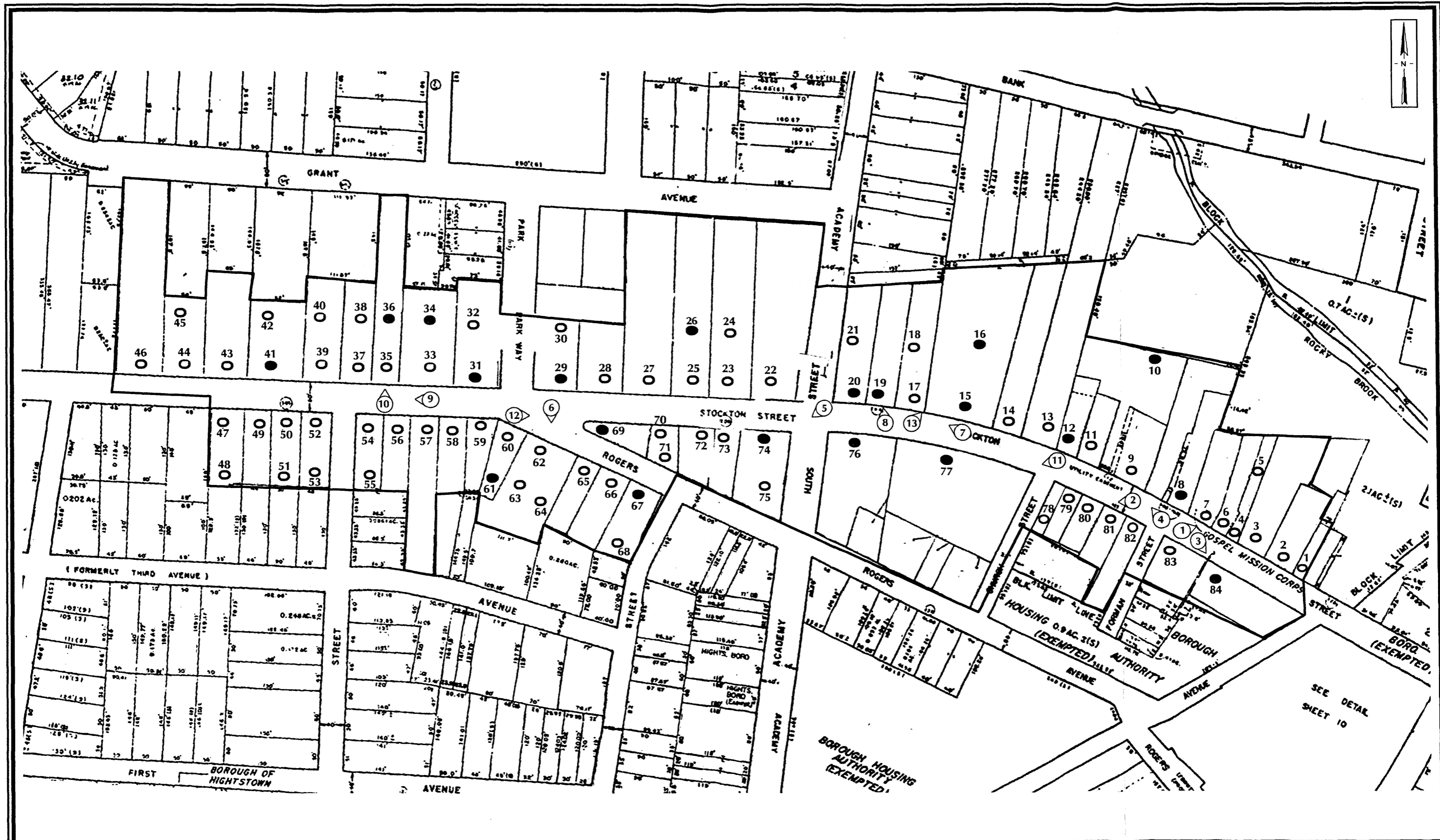


Figure 2: Stockton Street Historic District photo angles. Contributing resources identified in yellow. Key Contributing resources identified in blue. Non-contributing resources identified in red.

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Borough of Hightstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP

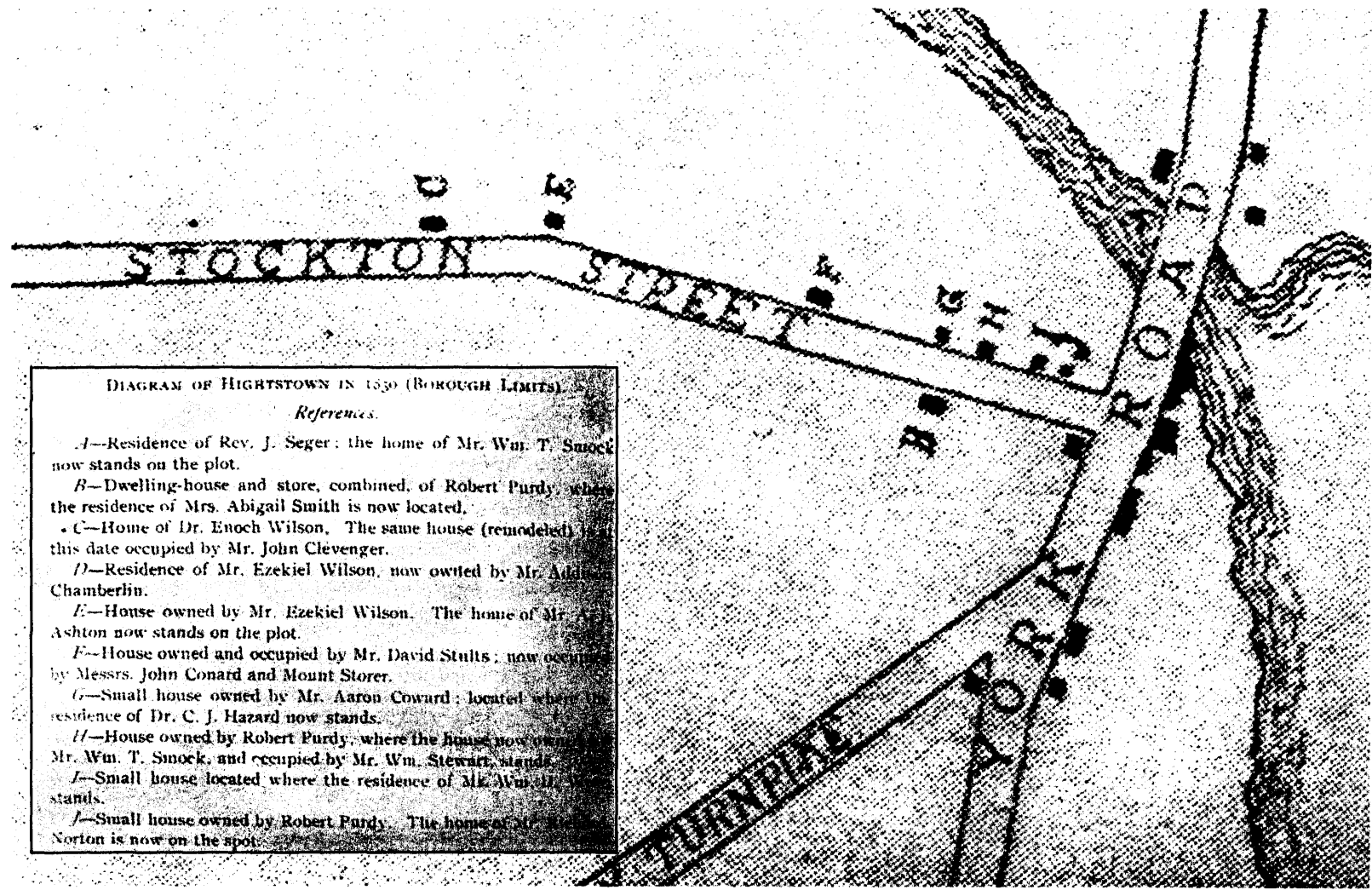


DIAGRAM OF HIGHTSTOWN IN 1830 (BOROUGH LIMITS)

*References.*

A--Residence of Rev. J. Seger; the home of Mr. Wm. T. Smock now stands on the plot.

B--Dwelling-house and store, combined, of Robert Purdy, where the residence of Mrs. Abigail Smith is now located.

C--Home of Dr. Enoch Wilson. The same house (remodeled) is at this date occupied by Mr. John Clevenger.

D--Residence of Mr. Ezekiel Wilson, now owned by Mr. Addison Chamberlin.

E--House owned by Mr. Ezekiel Wilson. The home of Mr. Ashton now stands on the plot.

F--House owned and occupied by Mr. David Stults; now occupied by Messrs. John Conard and Mount Storer.

G--Small house owned by Mr. Aaron Coward; located where the residence of Dr. C. J. Hazard now stands.

H--House owned by Robert Purdy, where the house now owned by Mr. Wm. T. Smock, and occupied by Mr. Wm. Stewart, stands.

I--Small house located where the residence of Mr. Wm. M. Norton stands.

J--Small house owned by Robert Purdy. The home of Mr. Norton is now on the spot.

Figure 3: Diagram of Hightstown in 1830. Source: *Hightstown - East Windsor Bicentennial Celebration*, Hightstown - East Windsor Chamber of Commerce. Scale is approximate.

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Borough of Hightstown  
 Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
 RESOURCE  
 CONSULTING  
 GROUP

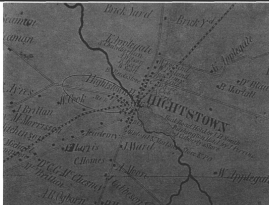


Figure 4: J.W. Otley & J. Kelly 1849, Map of Mercer County, New Jersey.  
 General project area outlined in red. Scale is approximate.

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Borough of Hightstown  
 Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
 RESOURCE  
 CONSULTING  
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Figure 5: Everts & Stewart 1875, *Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County, New Jersey*.  
General project area outlined in red.

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Borough of Hightstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP

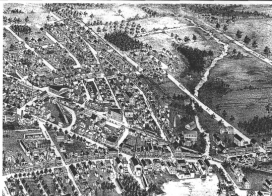


Figure 6: Bird's-eye view of Hightstown, 1895. Reprint courtesy of the East Windsor - Hightstown Historical Society. General project area outlined in red. Scale is approximate

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Borough of Hightstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
HERITAGE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP

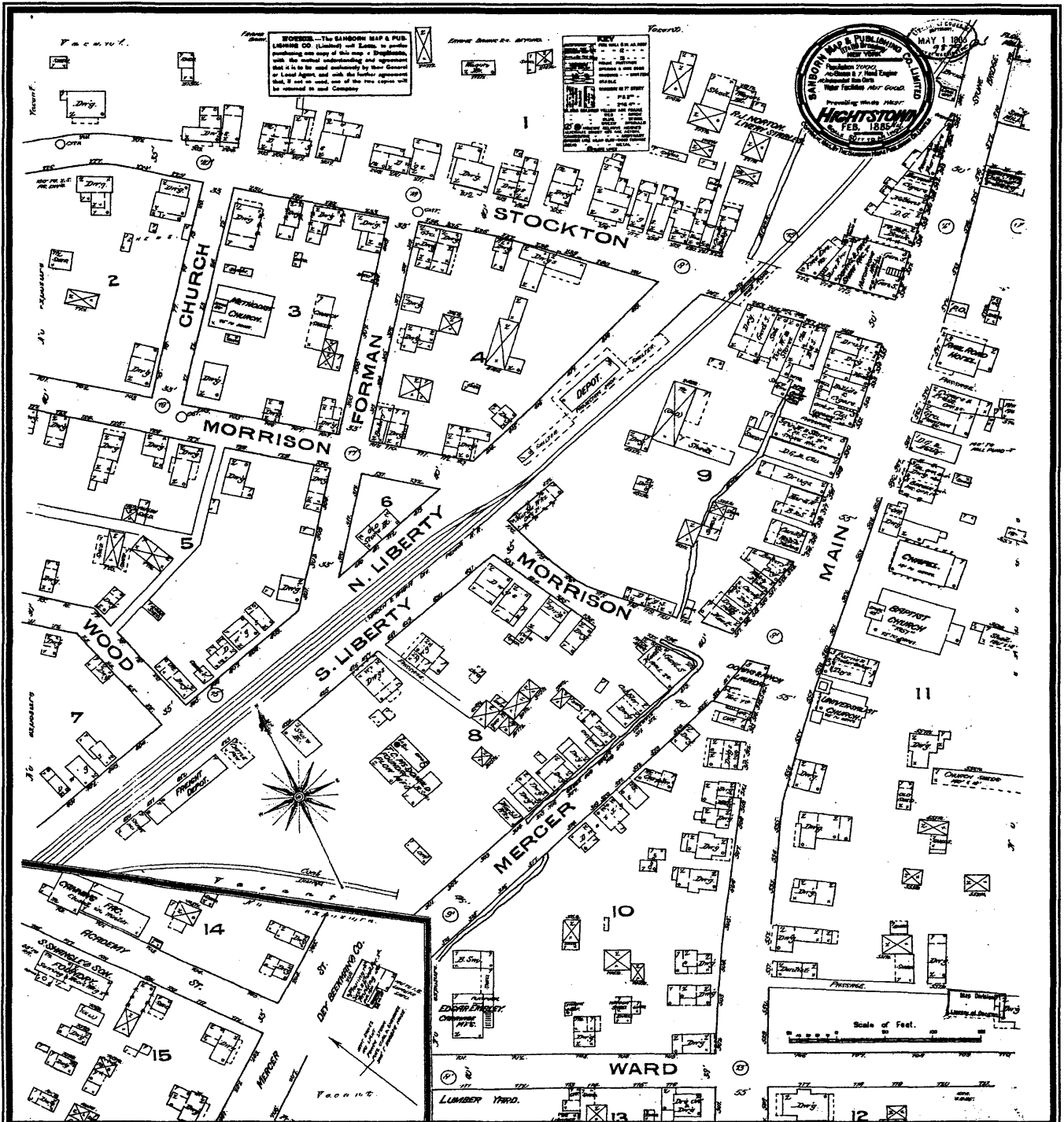
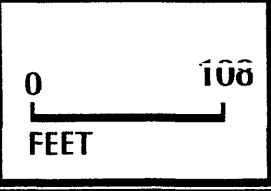


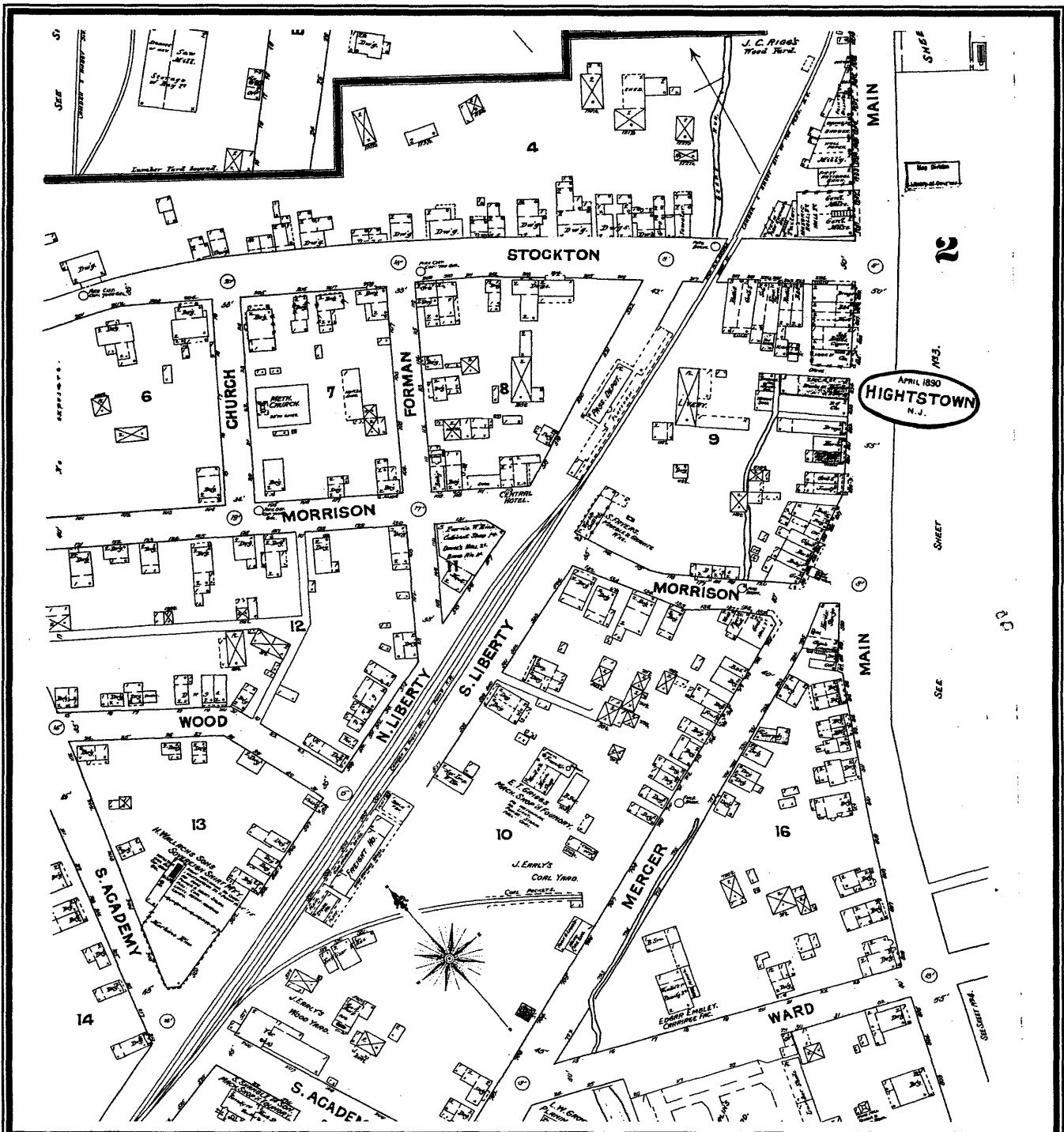
Figure 7: 1885 Sandborn Fire Insurance Map, Highstown, Mercer County, New Jersey



Borough of Highstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP



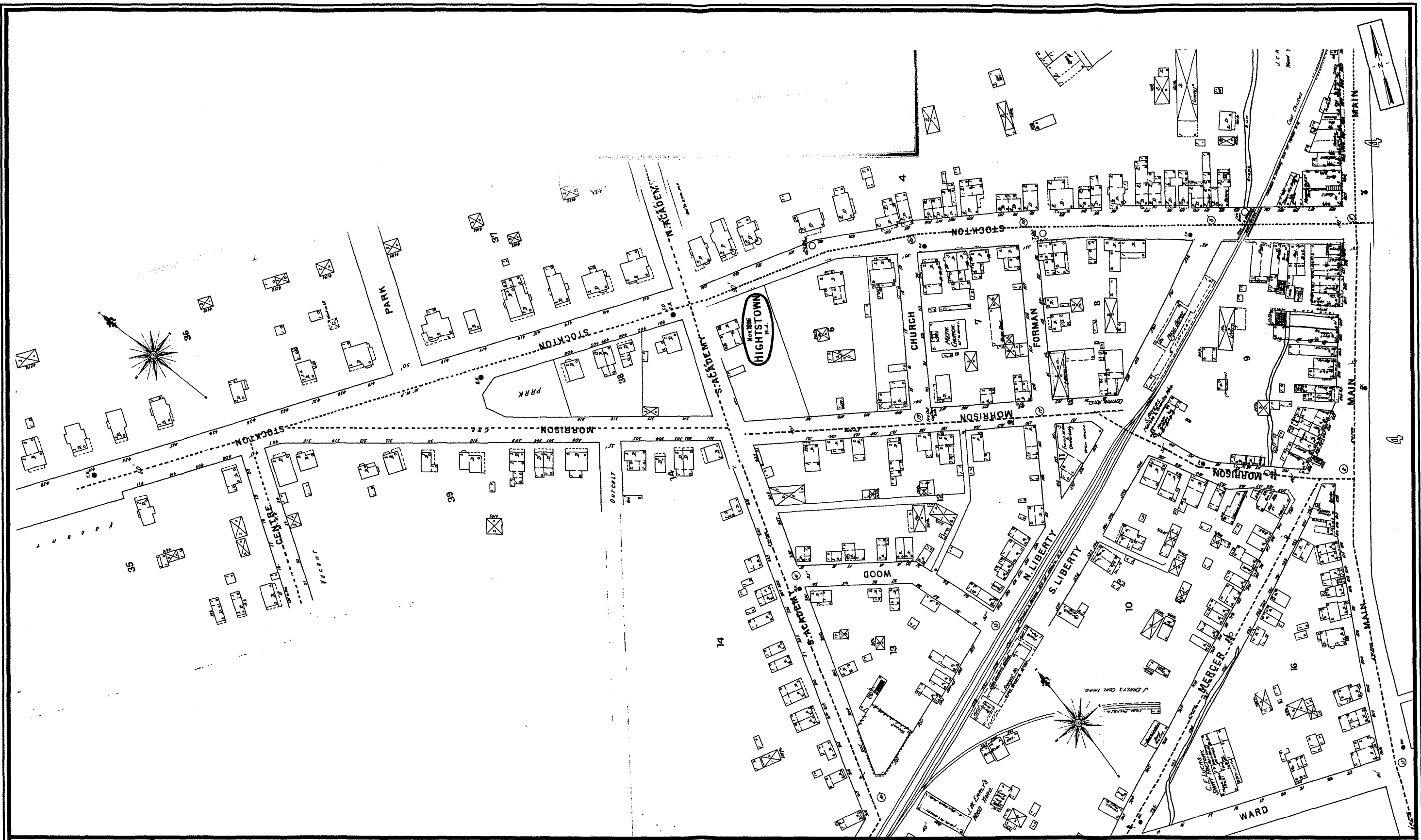


**Figure 8: 1890 Sandborn Fire Insurance Map  
Highstown, Mercer County, New Jersey.**

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FEET

**Borough of Highstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey**

**CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP**



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FEET

Figure 9: 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Highstown, Mercer County, New Jersey.  
Scale is approximate.

Borough of Highstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
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FEET

Figure 10: 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Highstown, Mercer County, New Jersey.  
Scale is approximate.

Borough of Highstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP

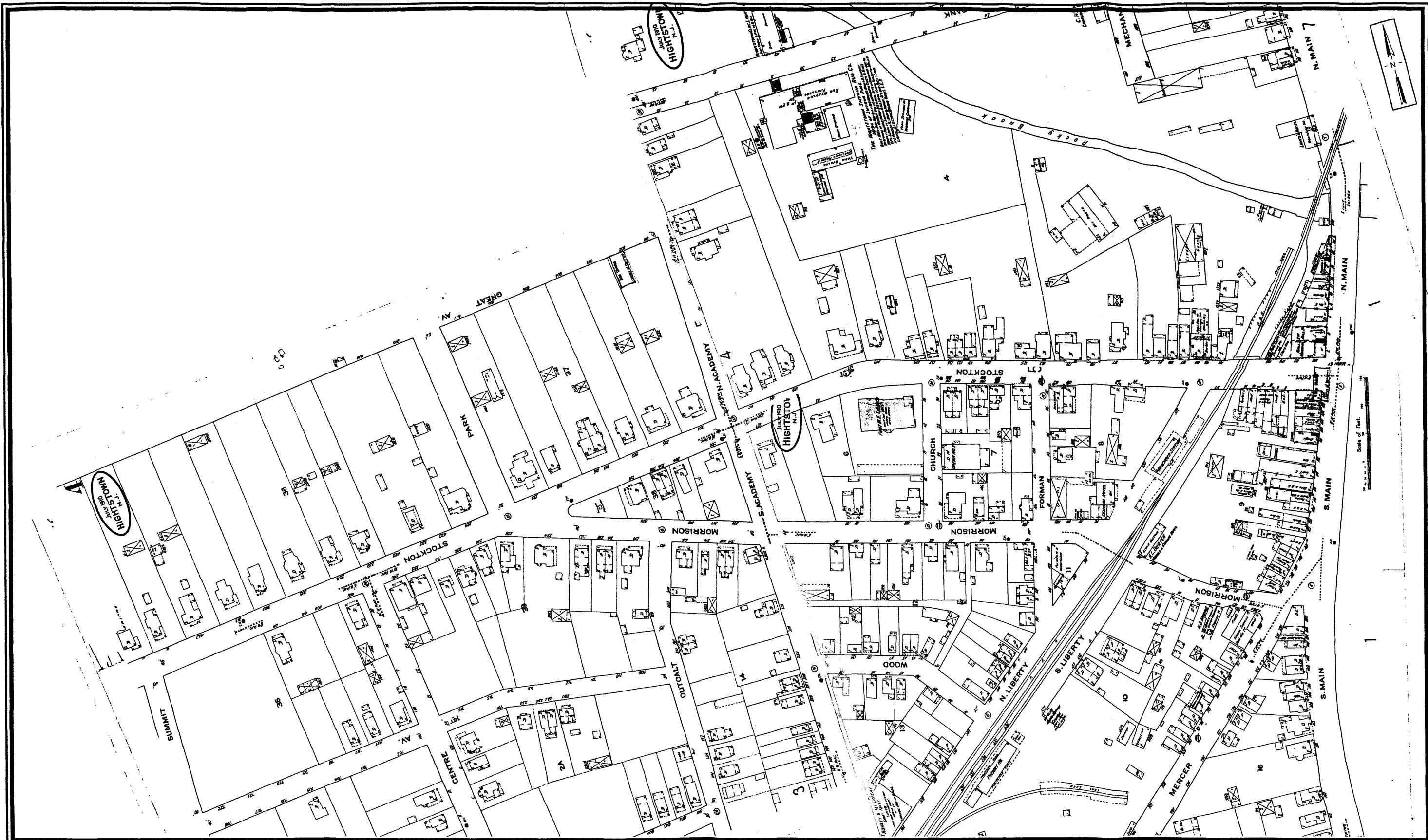
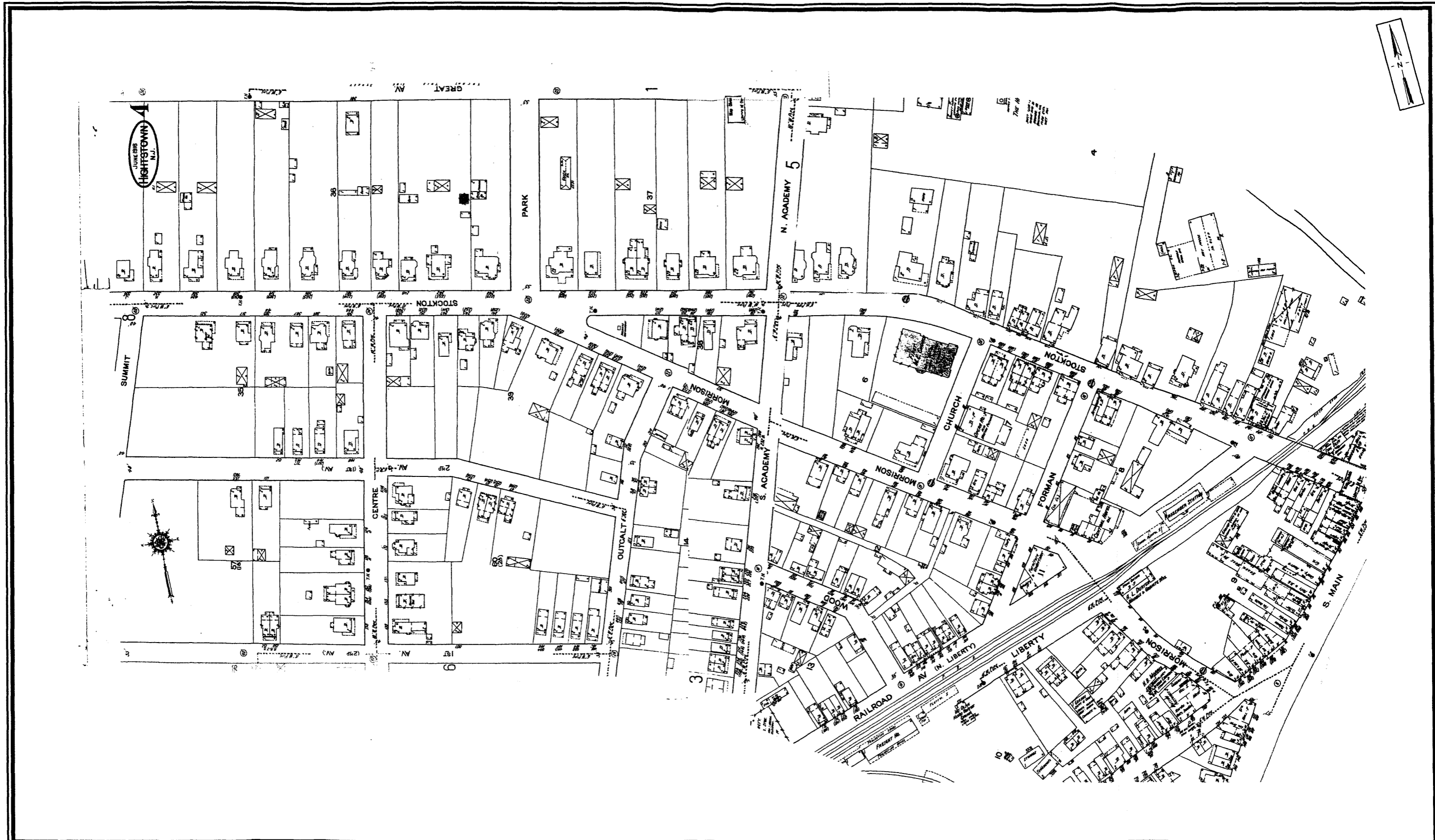


Figure 11: 1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Highstown, Mercer County, New Jersey.  
Scale is approximate.

Borough of Highstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

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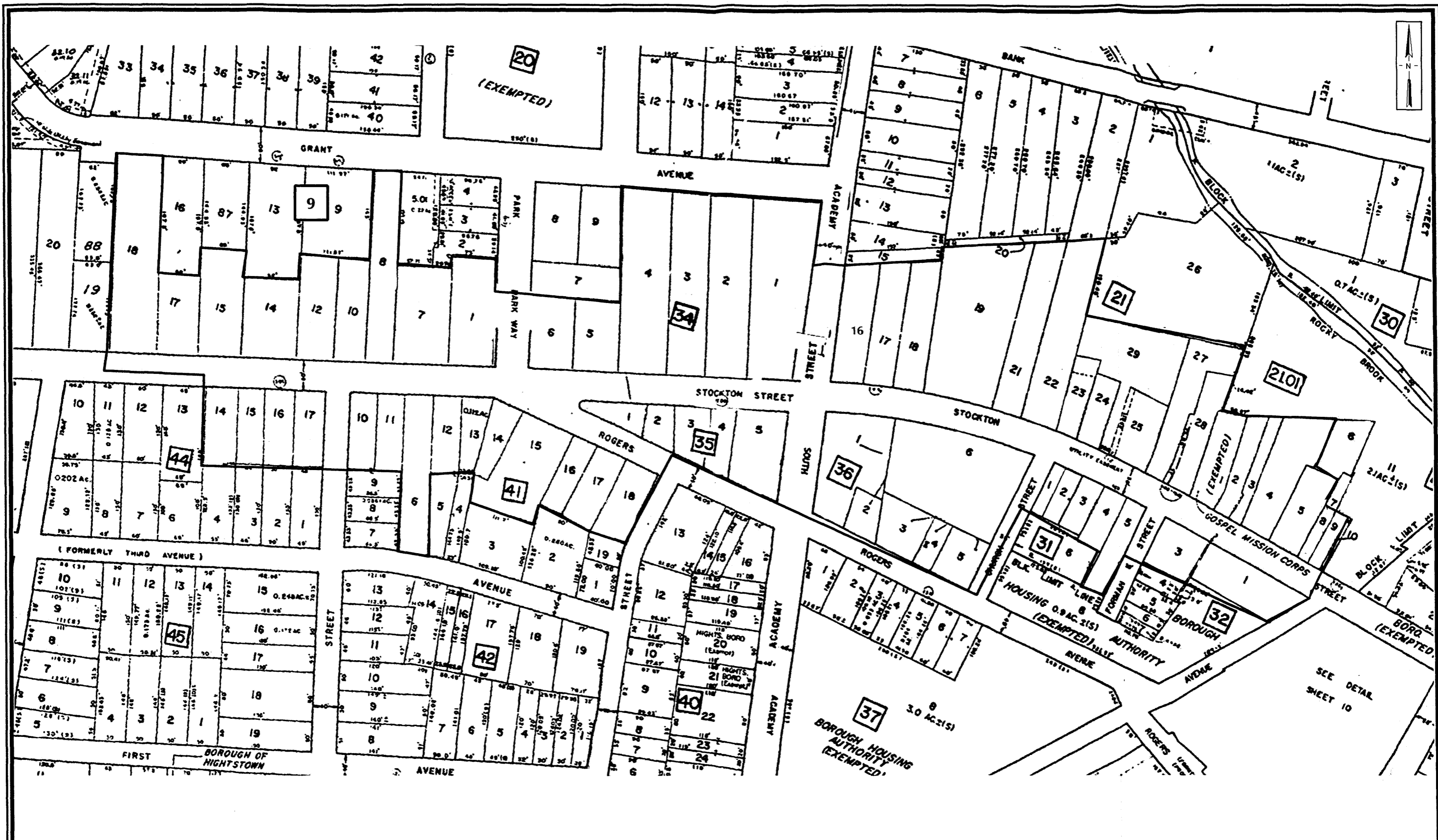
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Figure 12: 1916 Sandborn Fire Insurance Map Hightstown, Mercer County, New Jersey. Scale is approximate.

Borough of Hightstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
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GROUP





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FEET

Figure 13: Stockton Street Historic District boundaries.  
Tax Map

Borough of Hightstown  
Mercer County, New Jersey

CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTING  
GROUP