NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000438 Date Listed: 5/19/94

Frenchtown Historic District — Property Name:
Hunterdon — County:
NJ — State:

Multiple Name

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

Patrick Andrus — Signature of the Keeper
5/19/94 — Date of Action

for

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

This district is nominated under the Areas of Significance of Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, and Transportation, but only National Register Criterion C (Architecture) has been selected. National Register Criterion A (Association with Significant Events) applies to the district and the nomination is officially amended to add Criterion A.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Frenchtown Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Bounded by: 12th St., Washington St., Delaware River, Nishisakawick Creek ☒ not for publication

city or town Frenchtown Borough ☐ vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08825

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 3/14/94

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet 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 of the Keeper — Date of Action

Patrick W. Andrus — 5/19/94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
401	120	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
403	120	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling
COMMERCE/department store
DOMESTIC/hotel
RELIGION/religious facility
SOCIAL/ meeting hall
TRANSPORTATION/road related
GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling
COMMERCE/department store
COMMERCE/restaurant
RELIGION/religious facility
COMMERCE/business
TRANSPORTATION/road related
GOVERNMENT/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate, Greek Revival, Federal,
Stick-Eastlake, Second Empire,
Commercial style, Colonial Revival,
Bungalow-Craftsman, Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stuccoed stone, concrete
walls clapboard, stone, brick, stucco
aluminum, vinyl, asbestos
roof slate, tin, asphalt
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A
(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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning & Development
Transportation

Period of Significance

1795 - 1931

Significant Dates

1853
1867

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Hunterdon County Historical Society

Frenchtown Historic District
Name of Property

Hunterdon County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±100

Frenchtown Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	491461 6610	4148721 0
2	18	491491 6610	4148681 6810
3	18	491491 4010	4148651 4140
4	18	491531 0100	4148631 8140

☒ 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 Ellen Fletcher, Trustee

organization Frenchtown Historical Society date July 31, 1993

street & number 501 Harrison Street telephone (908) 996-7088

city or town Frenchtown state NJ zip code 08825

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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7. DESCRIPTION

(Photograph references are in parentheses following references to the resources they illustrate.)

The Frenchtown Historic District comprises most of the Borough of Frenchtown as it was incorporated in April, 1867. This Hunterdon County town is on the east bank of the Delaware River adjacent to the townships of Alexandria (to the northeast) and Kingwood (to the southeast). The district consists of 401 contributing buildings and 120 non-contributing buildings plus one contributing structure and one contributing site in a concentration approximately one mile long, with all but one property located to the north of the confluence of the Little Nishisackawick Creek with the Delaware River. The Delaware River bounds the district on the west, with the steep slope of Everittstown Hill a boundary to the district (and to development) on the east north of Sixth Street. No natural feature bounds the district to the north, although the original borough line at 12th Street forms part of the district's north boundary.

Kingwood Avenue (the westernmost end of the Flemington-Frenchtown Road, also known as State Route 12) enters the district from the east, terminating at Race Street, which curves to become Bridge Street and runs to the Delaware River bridge. Trenton Avenue (the northern end of State Route 29 from Trenton) enters the district from the south, passing several early industrial properties along the creek. The steeply sloped Everittstown Hill Road extends from the district to the northeast, an early connector to agricultural villages at Everittstown and Pittstown. Harrison Street extends northward from the district, becoming County Road 619 to Milford above Seventh Street. (The earlier Milford Road, still so named, hugs the base of the steep hillside at the east edge of the primary residential district.)

The district encompasses the properties bounded by Little Nishisackawick Creek on the south (with one extension south of the creek), the Delaware River on the west, the north lines of the lots on the north side of Twelfth Street to the north, with an irregular boundary on the east following (in part) Milford Road, the Creek Road and North Washington Street.

Land use, topography and era of development set the historic district apart from its surroundings. Beyond the district to the north, early flood-plain farms along County Route 619 are interspersed by small shopping plazas, country commercial establishments and earlier roadside development. Mid-twentieth century residential districts on the south and the east sides of the borough are excluded from the historic district.

Bridge and Race streets form a commercial core somewhat to the south of the district's geographic center. Most of the structures along these streets are two- and three-story 19th century commercial blocks, some of wood frame construction and others (primarily the ones built after the 1878 fire) of brick (photographs #4,6,7,8,9). There are two Greek Revival hotels, one of brick and one of stuccoed stone, surviving in the commercial core, one associated with a large portion of an early carriage shed, the other with an altered service complex including stable-blacksmith shop (3,11). Several houses remain in the commercial core, three of them Federal-style structures from the 1830s, two Italianate structures of the 1860s (5,8), and two High Victorian houses of the 1880s. There is a picturesque row of buildings astride the old mill race, portions of which were a leather factory in the 1860s (9); and the foundations of the 1750s saw mill stand just beyond. There are also two gas stations and an automobile repair shop in this portion of the district.

From Second to Twelfth Street the town's main residential district extends north of the commercial core, with Harrison Street its spine. The majority of the houses in this northern segment, particularly those between Fifth and Eighth streets, were built within a short span of time, between 1866 and 1870, and most of these are simple contractor-builder structures that are basically Italianate in style (52). There are a number of 19th-century barns associated with these houses, as well as privies, a few garden sheds, some workshops (where carpenters, chairmakers and other craftspeople produced their goods) and a large number of traditionally built chicken coops. There are also quite a few relatively early garages in this part of the district, dating from circa 1915 through the end of the period of significance. Toward the northern end of Harrison Street stand some handsome bungalow-style houses built ca. 1915 - 20, and associated with the rise of a porcelain factory founded on Eighth Street in 1909 (28,29). Most of the bungalows retain their original hipped-roof garages. This part of the district also contains a factory built in the 1880s, still used for light industry (50), and the 1909 porcelain works, now much enlarged and still in industrial use. Some of the houses south of Fifth Street were built between 1836 and 1860, and on these streets some simple Late Federal and Greek Revival structures can be found. All of Frenchtown's churches stand between Second and Fourth streets.

The residential district south of Bridge Street is more modest than that to the north, with many double houses from the 1860s on small, divided lots. However, this segment of the district contains three Prevost-family houses, one Federal, one Greek Revival and one altered beyond easy recognition (59,64). It also contains a small stone house built around 1845 - 50. In this part of town the first industry was located, and a former grist mill still stands on the 1750s grist mill site; and a stone factory and a frame factory, both having had several uses since their 1850s construction, stand along Trenton Avenue at the creeks

(60,63). This portion of the district includes the northern end of the old River Road, the former southern entry to the town. Several handsome stone-arched bridges carry River Road and the railroad bed over Nishisackawick Creek at the south end of the district (65).

To the east of the core, along Kingwood Avenue, a number of handsome Greek Revival and Italianate houses stand among more modest 19th-century structures and a few non-contributing later houses (58). On Cedar Street, overlooking the town, stands a pair of cupola-capped Greek Revival/Italianate-style mansions of the late 1860s with several later-19th-century houses and a non-contributing house built around 1950 (56,57).

Around 1800, early in the district's period of significance, the town was essentially a mill plantation, most if not all of the land owned by the Swiss emigre Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost, for whose language the place would soon become known as Frenchtown. A gristmill and a saw mill stood along a headrace beside the creek (the sites of both still clearly visible today). The streets, from today's Bridge and Race streets south to today's Hawk Street, had been laid out in 1757 and had probably not changed significantly since then. A store, established in 1758, stood on the main street near the river, on the site of today's 10 Bridge Street, and a hand-poled ferry to Pennsylvania operated from near that point. In addition, there were some 6 houses, all of them probably between Bridge Street and the curve formed by the creek as it ran to join the river. One house stood just west of the store, on the site of 8 Bridge Street, and two others, built for the Prevost family, survive today (35 Railroad Avenue and 8 Front Street). Within a few years the oldest portion of the Frenchtown Inn (7 Bridge Street, 1805, photograph #3) would be built for Prevost, to provide food, drink and lodging for river traffic.

Although the town as it existed at the beginning of the period of significance was tiny, a surprising number of its features survive today. The two mill sites, one just beyond the end of Race Street, the other at 15 Trenton Avenue, embody much of the town's early focus. The grist mill, although substantially rebuilt since 1800, still looks like a mill, with its high stone foundation, its hinged double doors and its exterior hoist at the apex of the gable field (60). The massive stone foundation of the saw mill is an impressive ruin, with the race that once turned its wheel still in evidence on its lot. That saw mill, which remained in use through the mid-1920s, played an important role in the development of the town. Not only was it a major early industry, it probably also produced the framing timbers and clapboard sheathing for most of the wooden buildings in the district. The earliest of the Prevost houses, built for Paul-Henri in 1795, stands in the southern part of the district (64). Its walls laid up in Flemish-bond brick with a round-arched fanlight over its front door, this house is unlike any other building in Frenchtown, and is an intriguing survivor of the time of the town's founding. The lower floors of the Frenchtown Inn, also in Flemish-bond brick, date from this early era as well, although its Greek Revival portico

and entry are from a later remodeling (3). The original portion of the Greek Revival-style brick house at # 8 Trenton Avenue was built for Prevost's son Andrew (59). These Prevost buildings -- two houses and a hotel, together with another house (also built for the Prevosts) that stood on Bridge Street just east of the Frenchtown Inn until the 1960s, are the only houses known to have been built of brick in Frenchtown before the 20th century. Nor was brick used as a foundation material in this town. Brick was used sparingly, and only when its particular properties were called for. It was used for chimneys (stone could not form the requisite regular-shaped flues), and in one instance it was used for the wall of a frame house on a side that could not be easily reached for maintenance (8). The reason for brick's absence here is probably practical. The closest brick-making centers are Philadelphia, and the Hudson River region north of New York City. Overland transportation was expensive, and Frenchtown is far north of the point where the Delaware River is navigable upstream. Even when the Delaware Canal was opened, nearly all the freight it carried came downstream, not upstream. Thus, slate (which came down from Northampton County in Pennsylvania) is very common here, but brick (which did not usually travel via canal) is not. The Prevosts, with their trade connections to both Philadelphia and New York, and their relative wealth compared to that of other residents, used brick as a luxury.

Frenchtown grew very slowly until Mallet-Prevost's death in 1833 and the arrival of Hugh Capner from Flemington in 1836. The growth spurt that followed coincided with the opening of the Delaware Canal on the Pennsylvania side of the river in1834, and the construction of a covered bridge across the Delaware (1844) to improve access to the canal. After 1833 the Prevost heirs began to sell a considerable amount of land into individual ownership, spurring commercial, residential and industrial development along Bridge Street and along what is now Trenton Avenue to the south. The gable-end frame building that is today's Jack's Pizzeria at 48 Bridge Street was built as a store between 1821 and 1839, when it functioned as the town's first post office. The Federal-style stone house at 41 Bridge Street and the two frame structures adjacent at 43 and 47 - 51 Bridge Street were built as residences and stores in 1833. By 1850 there were several stores of considerable size on Bridge and Race streets, some of which survive today. The two hotels that stand on Bridge and Race streets, today's Frenchtown Inn (then the Railroad House, named in advance of the 1853 arrival of the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad) and the National Hotel, were both rebuilt in 1850; and a third, the American Hotel (later Temperance House, burned down in 1878), joined them. Industrial development continued south along the creek, with the construction of a stone distillery at the site of today's Bluefish clothing store, on Trenton Avenue (63), and a frame cotton mill, now vacant, #50 Trenton Avenue.

Hugh Capner's purchase of some 182 acres from Second Street north to Twelfth coincided with this post-Prevost spurt, and his sale of building lots on the southern portion of his parcel between Second and Fourth streets contributed to Frenchtown's second major era of development. Several houses in this section of town were built between the 1830s and the 1850s. Most of the Capner-era houses are simple structures, basically Greek Revival in style, with pitched slate roofs, their ridges parallel to the street, and six-over-six window sash. Some of the earliest ones have late-Federal details, particularly apparent in the delicate muntining of the transom lights over several entries. On some of the houses believed to date from the 1820s, the tops of second-floor windows rise nearly to the eaves line, while a decade or two later a considerably greater interval between window tops and cornices allowed more headroom inside. Foundations are always rubble stone, stuccoed over. Walls of frame houses are clapboard, with cornerboards. In the later and higher style houses (as in the Slater & Hudnut development to come) the cornerboards are detailed to resemble pilasters. The Capner-plat houses typically did not have front porches, although most received one as a later update. Some of the Capner-plat houses are built of stuccoed stone, and they resemble one another, with similar proportions and identical trim. In 1848 Samuel Hudnut, who would in another eighteen years precipitate a building boom of much larger proportions, bought some of Capner's development land, building a mansion for himself (#15 Fourth Street, photograph #35) with two stone double houses adjacent to the east (#17 & 19 and 21 & 23 Fourth Street, photograph #36). These houses are the work of mason Jesse Sinclair, who came to Frenchtown in 1846 and is said to have built all of the stone houses constructed after that date.

Churches were built on Second, Third and Fourth streets in the 1840s and 1850s. All four churches (two for the Presbyterians, one each for Baptists and Methodists, photograph #37) were built on the Capner development parcel during Capner's ownership, but it is not known whether Capner donated or sold the plots to the congregations.

Between 1836 and 1866 Hugh Capner farmed the northern portion of his parcel, from today's Fifth Street to Twelfth Street. His large farmhouse stood on what is now the east side of Harrison Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. (This house burned in the early 1960s and was replaced by the present American Legion building, #510 Harrison Street, on the same site.) The only building surviving from the Capner period on the farm parcel is the small house at #503 Harrison Street. Smaller and apparently older than its 1860s neighbors, this little structure may have been a tenant farmer's house.

By far the most dramatic 19th-century growth in Frenchtown was the Slater & Hudnut development of 1866 - 1870. These two hardware merchants and boosters purchased the northern portion of the Capner parcel, from the alley south of Fifth Street to the parcel's northern limit at Twelfth Street, and laid out streets, alleys and building lots. They also

laid out a factory lot at the foot of Sixth Street, and reserved land (probably near Twelfth Street) for railroad repair shops that never materialized. Slater & Hudnut sold off some of the land in individual lots, some of the land in blocks of three to five lots, and some of the land they developed themselves, building single houses and several rows of structures intended as workers' housing for the factories and other industry they anticipated.

Many of the Slater & Hudnut-era houses were built in clusters. The first two, very simple I-houses with almost no stylistic detail, were built in 1866 at the southeast corner of Fifth and Harrison streets (22 Fifth Street and 412 Harrison Street, photograph #42). The next series of houses, all built between 1867 and 1869, resemble one another, and may represent the work of a single supervising contractor-builder. (Elisha and Jeremiah Rittenhouse may have been the contractors, as many of these houses were owned briefly by the Rittenhouses before passing on to individual owners.) These houses cluster on and around Harrison, Fifth and Sixth streets, and have two basic plans: five-bay, center-entry main blocks, or T-shaped main blocks with front entries on one side of their three-bay projecting sections. (A variation on the T-shape plan is a smaller L-shaped house.) These houses all have extended, molded and boxed cornices without brackets, with gable-field returns. Many have multiple gables, and feature a central facade gable. Cornerboards are often treated as narrow pilasters. Windows almost universally have stepped cornice lintels and two-over-two sash, although six-over-six sash appear on some houses. All originally had slate roofs (as did nearly every house and many outbuildings built in Frenchtown during the heyday of the canal.) Most houses originally had full-width or two- or three-sided front porches, porch shape dependent on house type. Before Slater & Hudnut, porches were not common on Frenchtown houses, but after their building boom, many older houses had front porches added. All but one of these houses has a stuccoed stone foundation. Many Slater & Hudnut houses survive in virtually original condition: typical examples are at 14 Fifth Street (five-bay), 501 Harrison Street (T-shape, with later porch, photograph #17), and 25 Fifth Street (T-shape with original porch, photograph #25). Quite a few houses have been aluminum- or vinyl-sided, with a resulting loss of detail. Some of the sided houses retain window surrounds, cornices and porch elements, and could be restored to nearly original appearance. Others have had all detail removed, and most of their porch elements replaced with modern materials. These damaged houses have little stylistic character, but they retain their original scale and shape, and are considered more appropriate elements of a 19th-century streetscape than a typical modern replacement would be.

In addition to the handsome Italianate single-family houses in the Slater & Hudnut parcel, the developers also built several sections of workers' houses. Nine of these stand on Lower Seventh Street, adjacent to the lot reserved for a factory. These are five-bay, center-entry houses that appear to have been built for single-family use. Although they are

relatively plain, the houses have enough Italianate detailing to give them distinctive character. Originally sheathed with clapboard with cornerboards treated as pilasters, the houses have slate roofs and molded cornices with gable field returns and front porches with turned posts and other decorative detail. Three more workers'-type houses were built on Upper Eighth Street. On Twelfth Street the developers built another group of four workers' houses, three double houses and one single-family, probably near the site where the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad machine shops were expected to locate. These houses also have slate roofs and porches with turned posts.

The boulevard-like character of Harrison Street from Fifth Street north was Slater & Hudnut's design, with slate sidewalks and a grassy strip between sidewalk and street that was planted with trees (19). This handsome character is somewhat diluted now, with the loss of many street trees and the deterioration of the sidewalk and planting strip.

The Slater & Hudnut boom left the streets between Eighth and Twelfth in the development parcel relatively barren. Beyond some construction and a great deal of porch-building in the 1880s and 1890s (32), there was little architectural activity until 1909, when the Frenchtown Porcelain Works was established on Lower Eighth Street. This company, which manufactured spark plugs and electrical ceramics, was successful, and with government contracts during World War I, became a major local employer. Five bungalow-style houses on Harrison, from the alley south of Tenth Street to Eleventh Street, are contemporary with this early-20th-century period of industrial productivity (27 - 29).

The automobile made its appearance in Frenchtown around 1915, used first by doctors to make their rounds in the country, and adopted fairly quickly by other well-to-do people. There remain in Frenchtown a considerable number of structures relating to the early use of cars, including a sales room/ service garage built around 1920, several sets of car barns that provided housing for three to eight automobiles (one with the remains of a ca. 1925 - '30 gas pump in front), and dozens of early garages ranging from horse-and-automobile combinations to wainscot-sided, hipped-roof single and double-capacity garages built over the period between 1915 and 1925 (17, 41).

The final significant addition to the district is the handsome Pratt through-truss bridge that opened on the site of the 1844 covered bridge in 1931 (1). It serves as the western portal to the town and the historic district, framing and emphasizing a view along Bridge and Race streets that is one of the most inviting and historically revealing vistas in Hunterdon County.

Frenchtown remains an intact town, with evidence of each of its major eras of development still clearly visible on the land. It is a town whose character is created by streets of small-scale, 19th-century buildings rather than by outstanding examples of any architectural style. Most of the town's 20th-century development has taken place outside the district boundaries, with some buildings from the 1940s through the 1960s concentrated between Tenth and Twelfth streets, and a few more on Bridge and Race streets in the commercial core. The survival of an early grist mill and many 19th-century commercial buildings and hotels make clear Frenchtown's 19th-century economic role as the service center for the surrounding agricultural countryside.

The structures in the Frenchtown district, most well over a century old, are no longer pristine. Many have been altered and changed more than once in their histories, and some of the changes have created structures that are more interesting and evocative of the town's development patterns and changes in taste than the unaltered originals may have been. Some have been carefully restored by respectful owners. Other buildings have undergone change that has deprived them of some character and detail, but they still hold their ground in a traditional way, indicating traditional ideas about setback and siting, ground plan, height and orientation to the street in ways that newer buildings could never match. It is the sum of all of its buildings that gives Frenchtown its special character, a sense of proximity between past and present that is not a common attribute of northeast urban corridor towns. These buildings taken together, even the ones that have been altered, constitute the character of Frenchtown, and most are considered contributing. For the most part, the noncontributing buildings were built after 1931, or have been so extensively altered and changed as to be unrecognizable as historic structures. Several extremely deteriorated outbuildings have also been judged noncontributing.

The code "C" at the end of a site description identifies a *Contributing* structure, while an "NC" denotes a *Non-Contributing* structure. If a structure is shown in submitted photographs, their numbers follow the entry in parentheses.

BRIDGE STREET

Even Numbers, south side.

1a. **Delaware River Bridge, foot of Bridge Street** (no block and lot) Built 1931. The delicate-looking Pratt through-truss bridge serves as the western portal to the town and the historic district. It connects Frenchtown with the Delaware Canal port of Uhlerstown, PA, and replaces a covered bridge that was built in the same location in 1844. (C; 1)

1. **6 Bridge Street** (54/1 **Bel-Del Railroad Passenger Depot**, now Bridge Cafe) ca. 1853, Gothic Revival, rectangular. Story-and-a-half frame structure with board-and-batten siding, pitched roof covered with wooden shingles, gable end to street. Gable-ends have flat bargeboards while along eaves lines flat boards cover rafter ends. Windows have plain, flat surrounds with molded drip lintels, 2-over-2 sash. An early if not original 3-sided bay window lights the interior at ground-floor level on the building's western face. There is a stone foundation under the whole structure.

Historical Data: The present structure is the northern remnant of a longer structure that included a cargo shed and a roof covering the platform beside the railroad tracks. The Belvidere-Delaware Railroad, chartered in 1836, ran for 68 miles and was part of a route connecting Trenton and Mauch Chunk (now Jim Thorpe) in Pennsylvania. The first train passed Frenchtown on February 4, 1853, and the last train ran in 1960. (C; 2)

2. **10 Bridge Street** (55/1; **Gem Building/ Oliver Worman Block**) 1869 with alterations to rear wing in early 1980s. Italianate. Rectangular main block with irregular rear wing. 3 1/2-story pitched-roof brick main block with gable-end facade on Bridge Street. Walls laid up of pressed brick in running bond, roof is a combination of asphalt and slate shingles. Deep, boxed cornice with egg-and-spool trim is carried on heavy sawn brackets with turned drop pendants and is turned to enclose a pediment at the gable field. An oculus window with wood muntins outlining a quatrefoil centers the gable field. Full-height brick pilasters divide window bays on front and sides. Windows have straight wood lintels and sills, with 8-over-8 sash on 3rd floor and 12-over-8 on 2nd. Some 1st-floor windows blocked with original brick. Original front porch has been enclosed as a store front, but the hipped roof and dentilled cornice survive, and original large window openings exist behind glazed display windows. A brick wing with a large window (at one

time a wide door) extends near the rear of the east side of the main block. The 2-story frame rear wing is on a stone foundation (except for the southern bay). This wing was originally a carriage and storage shed. Siding is board-and-batten, and a second-floor porch extends around 3 sides. A 3-story belvidere rises near the southern end of this wing.

Historical Data:
This building is sited on the oldest commercial location in Frenchtown. In 1755 3 township proprietors contracted with a Philadelphia merchant to build and operate a store. The store and adjacent dwelling stood until Oliver Worman bought the land in 1869, when he built this block and the house adjacent to the east. Worman's business failed, and in 1877 the store and house were purchased by Hugh Warford. After Warford's death in 1887 George and Daniel Britton purchased this brick block and opened what became the largest and best-stocked department store in Hunterdon County. Britton Brothers survived here until 1930 when the Milbury Atlantic Company took over the building. In 1932 Wilmot Milbury opened the Gem Theater in the rear wing, entered through the large opening in the brick extension on the east side of the main block. The rear wing was retrimmed and converted to apartments in the early 1980s (C; 4).

3. **12 Bridge Street** (55/2; Hunterdon House/**Worman-Apgar Residence**). 1869. Italian Villa Style. 2 1/2-story irregular-shaped house with 3-story tower above entrance bay. Walls are of brick covered with stucco incised to resemble ashlar masonry. Foundation is rubble stone. Roof is covered in small pebbles set in tar. Tower has extended, pedimented cornice and segmental-arched windows in each face. Cornice is deeply extended and boxed, with returns on the gable field over the eastern wing. An oculus window with quatrefoil muntining lights the 3rd floor within the pediment, while low "eyebrow" windows pierce the entablature elsewhere at 3rd-floor level. 2nd-floor windows are round-arched, with a pair centering the pedimented wing and a door under an elaborate canopy above the main entry. This door opens onto a "juliet balcony" with elaborate sawn wood handrail. Ground floor has a pagoda-roofed canopy over a pair of full-height windows that open laterally into side pockets. The main entry, original double doors with glass over heavy wood panels, is set into a round-arched frame and sheltered by the 2nd-floor balcony. A veranda with square posts and sawn-baluster handrail wraps two sides of the building's west wing, giving access to the interior through tall, laterally sliding windows. A back porch has been enclosed (except for one bay) to provide additional service space at the rear.

Historical Data:
This house was built in 1869 for Oliver Worman, the merchant who also built the next-door brick commercial block. It resembles houses built in the 1840s by such architects as

Richard Upjohn and A. J. Downing, although no exact prototype has been found, and no architect for this building is known. After Worman's business failure both his store and residence were purchased by Hugh Warford, who had formerly done business on the opposite side of Bridge Street. After Warford's death in 1887 the house passed to the Apgar family who retained ownership into the 1980s. The Apgars operated a boarding house here for many years, and for the past decade the house has been a bed-and-breakfast establishment (C; 5).

Outbuilding:
There is a one-story, board-and-batten-walled, two-seat privy atop a stone vault at the southwest corner of the lot. It has two unglazed windows and a wood shingle roof (C).

3a. **20 Bridge Street** (55/3; House & doctor's office/**Ishmael Brink Residence**) Original block and wing ca. 1830, rear wing ca. 1860. Greek Revival. The main block of this 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof frame house faces Bridge Street with ridge parallel to the street. An original wing extends south at right angles to the main block. A third wing, approximately the same size as the main block and placed parallel to it, was added around 1860. All three segments are clapboard-sheathed and stand on rubble stone foundations. A one-story porch connects the main block and the 1860s wing along the west face of the right-angle original wing. A final 2-part, 1-story, shed-roofed extension runs the full length of the east side of the house. There is a slightly extended, classical, molded cornice with flat entablature on the main block; there is a heavier boxed cornice on the rear wing with one bracket remaining on the east side. Windows are 6-over-6 on the 2nd-floor of the main block with 2-over-2 elsewhere. All entry doors are modern, and the entire ground-floor street front has been reconfigured (including the removal of an early single-bay entry porch) for a doctor's office entry (C).

4. **16 South Bridge Street aka Warford Alley** (55/9; **Ishmael Brink, owner, 1873)** c. 1870, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof frame house with ridge parallel to the facade has a rectangular main block and 1-story shed-roofed rear extension. The foundation is stuccoed stone. The house stands at the end of an alley leading south from Bridge Street, giving it an unusual inner-block site. Walls are covered with asbestos shingle and the roof is asphalt shingle. The cornice is extended and molded, carried on single scroll-sawn brackets. Windows are 1-over-1 replacements, although original 4-over-2 sash survive at attic level. The front porch has been enclosed, but its cornice and scroll-sawn brackets survive (C).

Outbuilding: A modern wooden shed stands in the rear yard (NC).

5. **22 Bridge Street** (55/4; Frenchtown Liquors/**Gregorchuk's Notions**) Built between 1912 and 1925. Early-20th-century commercial. This 2 1/2-story, 2-bay frame store has a pitched, asphalt-shingled roof, its gable concealed behind a stepped parapet over the facade. A small, 2-over-2 window beneath the parapet vents the attic. The vinyl-sided structure sits atop a stuccoed foundation, which is probably concrete block. The extended storefront, which may have originally been a porch, has modern glass-and-chrome windows sheltered by a wood-shingled parapet (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a one-story, pitched-roof structure with stuccoed cement-block walls and louvered-glass windows on the back of the lot (NC).

5a. **24-26 Bridge Street** (55/5; Frenchtown Dry Cleaners and Country Crafts/**Worman-Brink Store, A & P**) ca. 1860, remodeled in 1878. Italianate. This 2-story, 3-bay frame double store has a 2-story extension behind its eastern side and a very long 1-story extension behind its western side. The forward 25 feet of the building rests on a concrete foundation with a rubble stone foundation to the rear. A heavy, molded and bracketed cornice crowns the parapet above the facade, which is sheathed in horizontal matchboards. The building has clapboard on the east side and novelty siding on the west. (In 1869 the H. H. Pittinger house was built with its west wall approximately 10" from the east wall of this structure. It would have been next to impossible to repair or re-sheathe this wall from the outside since that time.) Facade 2nd-floor windows have molded cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. A single heavy bracketed cornice surmounts both store fronts, each of which has a large glass display window over a molded wood panel. Entry doors are paired at the center.

Historical Data: This store was built around 1860 for merchant Oliver Worman (see #4 & 5 above). Around 1869 Ishmael Brink, a hardware merchant who owned much land and many buildings in and around Frenchtown, took it over for his business. He lived in the house described as # 8 above. The store was damaged in the 1878 fire, but repaired afterwards. An undated early photograph shows the building with a pitched roof, gable end to the street, and a broad porch with two piers carrying its roof. The changes made between the time of the photograph and the present may have been 1878 fire-damage repairs (C).

6. **28 Bridge Street** (55/6; Kurfiss Real Estate/**H. H. Pittinger House**) 1869, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story frame house with asbestos shingle siding (except for the inaccessible west face which is built of brick) has an L-shaped main block with cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof, small, original one-story kitchen-stove extension at the rear and two later "jogs" added to the rear for bathrooms. The main cornice is extended, molded, boxed and

carried on paired, scroll-sawn brackets. Windows are 2-over-2, with some original movable-louver shutters still in place. Original one-story porches at front and rear have square posts with scroll-sawn corner brackets and scroll-sawn balusters (fleur-de-lis pattern) in the handrails. The front entry has its original tall double door in which each leaf has a glazed top panel forming half of a round arch above solid panels below. A pair of old (but probably not original) storm-screen doors are in place in front of the entry doors. Basement windows have cast-iron anthemion grilles in the Greek Revival style.

Historical Data: Around 1850 this site (together with that of the building adjacent to the east) held the house and blacksmith shop of Thomas Pittinger. In 1869 Thomas' son H. H. (called "Okey") Pittinger moved the old house to the back of the shop lot (next door) and built the brick store in front of it, and built this Italianate-style house for himself (C; 8).

7. **32 Bridge Street** (55/6.01; Anthony Danzo Law Office/**Okey Pittinger Store**) 1869, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, brick, pitched-roof commercial building has the gable field of its rectangular main block to the street. A 1-story rear extension, also pitch-roofed with ridge at right angles to the street, is probably original. The main cornice is extended, molded, boxed and carried on single, scroll-sawn brackets. The gable-field window has 2-over-1 sash, while the other facade windows are 2-over-4. Original movable-louver shutters survive at 2nd and 3rd-floor windows. The simple storefront features two wide windows flanking a center entry with original transom over a more recent glass-panel door. The doorway is reached by two steps leading up from the sidewalk. (It is probable that an original front porch has been removed.) Old street signs on the southeast corner identify South Harrison and Bridge streets.

Historical Data: H. H. (Okey) Pittinger built this as his store, where for many years after 1869 he "sold most everything from a needle to a locomotive" (C).

8. **36 Bridge Street** (56/1; Ye Olde Carpet Shop and Laundromat/**Eddy Block**) Originally built 1840, altered 1897, substantially destroyed and rebuilt 1940. Mid-20th-century utilitarian. This 2-story, 2-store front frame commercial block is disfigured by the 1940 application of a permastone facade with large plate-glass windows on both stories. Clapboard walls and tall storefront shutters with original hardware can be seen from the alley at the back of the building. These elements probably date from the original construction in 1840.

Historical Data:
This commercial block was built 3 stories tall with 4 internal divisions in 1840. Some time after that it became the hardware store of Gabriel Slater and Samuel B. Hudnut, the speculators responsible for the development of Frenchtown above 4th Street. In 1884

George W. Eddy took over the building, and it became one of Hunterdon County's leading hardware stores. This store was such a draw for farmers that it made a considerable contribution to Frenchtown's prosperity as an agricultural market and service center. After a fire in 1940 the 3rd story (a masonic hall) was removed and the damaged facade replaced with the present permastone front (NC).

9. **44 Bridge Street** (56/2; Mondo Mick's Restaurant/**Eddy Block Annex**) 1897; utilitarian commercial. This 2-story frame commercial building shares a party wall with # 15 above, but has always been considered a separate structure. It has a stone foundation and a shallow pitched roof concealed by a tall parapet. The aluminum-sided facade has windows with 2-over-2 sash, and the storefront is a modern design of glass and permastone. The southern 60' of the store is original, while the next 50-foot segment was built in the 20th century to connect an older rear ice house to the front portion of the structure.

Historical Data: This store was built in 1897 to replace an older structure torn down for hardware dealer George W. Eddy. Its architect was H. E. Finch of Trenton. Eddy used this store to sell general merchandise in association with his hardware emporium next door. The town post office was in the earlier store on this site in the 1870s and early 1880s. In 1912 this building housed Frenchtown's first telephone exchange (C).

10. **48 Bridge Street** (56/3; Jack's Pizzeria/**Lewis M. Prevost's "Big Gun"**) 1821 - 1839, altered late 1870s. Italianate. This long rectangular frame store, 2 1/2 stories tall and 2 bays wide, has a pitched roof with its gable end to the street. The foundation is stuccoed stone. The gable-end cornice is extended, boxed and returned at the gable field. The building is aluminum-sided and asphalt-roofed. Second-floor front windows on Bridge Street are round-arched with molded hoods. The void created in each window between the top of later 1-over-1 sash and the arched opening has been filled in with wood slats fanned into a sunburst pattern. The storefront is a modern glass and metal arrangement. Windows along the east (Trenton Avenue) side are irregularly spaced, and there is a glass-topped, paneled door dating from approximately 1870 in the east facade. There is a modern oriel window in the east facade near the southern end of the building. A modern pressure-treated-wood stair gives access to a 2nd-floor apartment on the east facade. One mid-19th-century cast iron window grille survives on a basement window on the west face of the building.

Historical Data:
At some time between 1821 and 1839 (when it was the town's first post office), this store was built for merchants Allen & Everts. Around 1840 it passed into the hands of Lewis M. Prevost, son of the town's founder, who advertised "a great variety of fabrics for

women's clothes" in the Hunterdon Gazette in May of 1846. Prevost's store somehow got the name "Big Gun," which persisted through the tenure of its next owner, Andrew Roberson. Roberson failed in 1876 and the store passed to the wealthy spoke-and-wheel manufacturer Philip G. Reading, whose sons opened it as a general store in the spring of 1877. In the early 20th century the Big Gun housed a plumber and tinsmith, and during the 1940s it was the Candy Kitchen restaurant. Although this store has been aluminum-sheathed and has had its storefront altered, its general form and its site make it one of Frenchtown's oldest landmarks (C).

11. **52 Bridge Street** (52/5; Freeman's Bicycle Shop/**French Theater**) Ca. 1915, Early-20th-century commercial. The main portion of this molded-concrete-block building is 2 stories tall and 3 bays wide. An original ell on the east side (which housed a separate business) was first built to 2-story height (although not so tall as the main block), and later raised to 3 stories and to the same height as the original section. The main section has a stepped parapet concealing its roofline. 1-over-1 windows have cast stone lintels and sills. Above the main-section storefront a small marquee extends where the original (larger) theater marquee was. The hooks for the original turnbuckles survive embedded in the masonry above the 2nd story. The 3-story east ell has a 2-story oriel window below a flat parapet concealing the roofline. The lower 2 stories of this ell are of molded block, with the 3rd story sheathed in asbestos panels. There is a more recent extension to the rear of the building which contains a rear stairway, and there is a long, narrow extension running the entire length of the original east ell.

Historical Data: Fred H. Sipes operated Frenchtown's 2nd theater in the large hall on the 2nd floor of this building from 1915 through 1932. Much of the 1st floor was a ticket booth and lobby. The east ell contained another business. When the French Theater was superseded by the Gem in 1932, Sipes operated a Motor Vehicle Agency and the town post office here. He and his family lived in an apartment on the upper floors of the east ell (C).

Odd Numbers, North Side.

12. **1 Bridge Street** (14/ 51; **Bridge Tender's Office**). Ca. 1956. 1-story frame structure, square, aluminum-sided, with asphalt-shingled pitched roof, gable end to the street. Triple window faces the street. Replaces an 1840s tollkeeper's house on a portion of the same site. (NC)

13. 7 **Bridge Street** (38/1; Frenchtown Inn/l**Railroad House - Warford House - Lower Hotel)** 1832, remodeled 1850, roof raised late 1980s. Greek Revival, rectangular block with offset wing. Three-and-a-half story center-entry brick main block has pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street. Main block has stone foundation, first 2 floors are Flemish bond, 3rd floor is English bond. Asphalt-shingled roof has aluminum-sided gable fields supported on the 19th-century boxed cornice. (The original shallow-hipped roof had deeply overhanging, bracketed eaves. The odd hat-like appearance of the present roof results from an attempt to replicate the bracketed eaves.) A monumental 2-story portico across the front has square Doric piers carrying a dentilled entablature. A 2nd floor balcony is incorporated into the porch. There are center entries at 1st and 2nd stories. Second story entry has 3-part surround with sidelights and transom framing a glass-topped, paneled door. Ground floor center entry has simple wood surround framing turn-of-the-century glass-topped double doors. A second ground-floor entry with a modern door is set within a plain reveal in the 4th bay. Windows have plain stone lintels and sills and 2-over-2 sash. An interior chimney, rebuilt from the roofline, rises from near the ridge at the west wall. The main cornice is extended and boxed, carried on single sawn brackets. The offset wing has stone foundation, aluminum siding, aluminum shutters and 2-over-2 window sash.

Historical Data:
In 1805 town founder Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost built a hotel on this site to serve Delaware River traffic. Snell (1881) suggests that the frame for this building was brought by Durham boat from Centre Bridge. A document describing Frenchtown in the 1820s, found in a local building, calls the original structure the "Alexandria Hotel." In 1838, after the Bel-Del Railroad was incorporated (but 15 years before the tracks reached Frenchtown), the old hotel was moved from the front of the lot and a new building, called the Railroad House, was constructed. 19th century accounts indicate that all or part of the old hotel (or tavern, as it was sometimes called) was relocated and used as a leather-finishing shop when the present structure was built. (It is not known whether the offset wing to the rear of the Frenchtown Inn incorporates the older hotel.) Around 1850, when the National Hotel was built on Race Street, this hotel was given a flat-roofed third floor; and in the late 1980s the flat roof was replaced with the present gable (C; 3).

Outbuilding:
Carriage house, 1-story gable-roofed frame 2-bay structure with tongue-and-groove sheathing and slate roof, surviving portion of a larger structure (C).

14. **17 Bridge Street** (40/1; **Oddfellows Building /Magnolia Lodge #57)** 1897, Romanesque Revival, architect H. E. Finch of Trenton. This 3-story, square, yellow-brick commercial block has two storefronts at ground floor level. The building is 6 bays wide,

with a shallow pitched roof concealed in the front by a stepped parapet. There is a 1-story shed-roofed extension in the rear. A bracketed cornice crowns each of the 3 parapet segments. A cast-stone inset panel centered between 2nd and 3rd-floor levels holds the triple-link Oddfellows logo and "Magnolia Lodge #57." The facade above the ground floor is divided into three sections by red-brick corbelled pilasters that rise to the top of the parapet. 3rd-floor windows have glass transoms over 2-over-2 sash. 2nd floor has segmental-headed 2-over-2 windows set into red-brick beltcourses that rise to incorporate yellow-brick-keystoned lintels over each opening. Another beltcourse connects the 2nd-floow windows at the midpoint of their lower sash. A continuous ground-floor treatment incorporates 2 storefronts and an entry to the center stair. Each storefront, beneath a continuous cornice, has a recessed center entry with original glass-topped double doors flanked by two-sided display windows with glass over metal-grilled panels. Display windows have decorative wood trim bands at transom level. The center entry is capped with a steep pediment carried on slim columns mounted on tall bases. The tall, round-arched doorway is set into a deep, square-panelled reveal. A fanlight surmounts the solid, square-panelled double doors. Original stone steps approach the east store entry and the center stair entry.

Historical data: An undated construction contract for this building in the Hunterdon County Historical Society Library names the architect as H. E. Finch, while another contract gives Finch's location as Trenton. The second floor of the Oddfellows building was originally a great, high-ceilinged, undivided hall which was used for club functions and public events. This has been altered into an apartment (C; 6).

15. Number not used.

16. **21 Bridge Street** (40/2; First Fidelity Bank/**Union Bank**) 1878, John L. Whittaker, Trenton, architect; with alterations in 1923 and 1958. Italianate with Colonial Revival alteration and addition. This 2-story, 3-bay white-painted brick bank has its original facade on Bridge Street. A Colonial Revival-style wing faces Harrison Street at the north end of the building, with a 1980s drive-through extending into the parking lot on the bank's east side. The asphalt-shingled main-block roof is pitched, with gable field facing the street. Two-story brick piers divide the main facade into 3 bays: Ornamental terra-cotta panels in each bay divide 1st and 2nd-story windows. 1-over-1 windows have surmounting transoms on the 1st floor. The original front door surround on Bridge Street (now a showcase window) has panelled terra cotta pilasters which support foliate brackets carrying the heavy, molded lintel. The east front of the main block has been remodeled with Colonial Revival-style small-paned windows and a modern double door. The 2-story north extension is brick, with pitched, asphalt-shingled roof and small-paned, pseudo-shuttered windows. The flat-roofed drive-through has metal and glass stanchions.

Historical Data:
Founded in 1856 and originally located on upper Second Street, Frenchtown's Union National Bank was destroyed in the 1878 fire. After the fire bank trustees commissioned Trenton architect John L. Whittaker to design this Italianate-style brick bank on Bridge Street. It replaced the 1840s American Hotel (later known as the Temperance House) that had also been destroyed in the fire. The bank's neighbor to the east was an elaborate Victorian house built in 1882 for Senator William H. Martin, later known as the Harry Harman house. Around 1958 the bank tore down the house to accommodate the expansion of its building and to create a parking lot (C).

17. Number not used.

18. **25 - 37 Bridge Street** (41/11 & 12; **Hummer Block/Williams Block**) main block 1878, frame extension 1885 - 1891; Italianate. A rectangular, 3-story, 8-bay, brick main block divided into 3 stores plus a stair entry faces Bridge Street. A rectangular, 2-story asphalt-brick-sheathed frame addition on a stone foundation extends to the north with entries on Harrison Street. The main block has a low hipped roof. 4 original chimneys rise from fire walls separating interior divisions. The main-block cornice is heavy, extended and boxed, and carried on paired brackets at the corners with single brackets in the intervals. There is a brick modillion course below the cornice. Pressed-brick walls are in common bond, with quoined corners and pilaster strips articulating the facade into 4 sections. The windows have extended segmental-headed stone lintels and bracketed sills. New rectangular storm windows partially conceal original 2-over-2 segmental-headed sash, which survive in most openings. The storefront cornice is continuous across the top of the Bridge Street ground floor facade. It is wood, molded, with incised acroteria (not all of which survive) separating the store bays. One original storefront, in the second store bay, was restored in 1992. It has a recessed double-door entry with glazed store window over a wood panel. A large red shale step offers access to the store threshold. The other 2 store fronts and the entry stair are nondescript modern alterations, although some original material may survive in the west store bay. An old painted sign for "furniture" and "job printing" survives in weathered condition on the Harrison Street side of the main block. The 2-story frame extension has a heavy, wood, molded cornice carried on single scroll-sawn brackets.

Historical Data: A frame commercial block primarily occupied by George W. Hummer's furniture store and undertaking parlor occupied this site before the 1878 fire. This structure was built for A. L. Williams immediately after the fire, although the old name, "Hummer's Corner," still survives in common parlance. This building is usually called the "Hummer Block," although Mr. Hummer never owned it (C; 7).

19. **41 Bridge Street** (41/10; Edward Johnson Funeral Home) c. 1833; Late Federal. This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, stucco-covered stone house has an asphalt-shingled pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 1-story rear extension, incorporating the original kitchen ell, that extends nearly the full width of the building. There is an interior chimney in the rear roof slope on the west side of the house. The cornice is a simple wood molding. Windows have crossed wood lintels and sills with 1-over-1 sash on the upper floors and 2-over-2 below. The 1-story, full-length front porch has square posts, a bracketed cornice and scroll-sawn corner brackets. An arch formed by the brackets between each post is centered by a turned pendil. The turned-baluster handrail is a fairly modern replacement. The entry has modern doors set in a tall surround which originally had a transom. Original solid-panelled shutters survive on the ground floor front (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, gable-roofed, asbestos-sided 3-car garage with a slate roof and brick chimney at the rear end of the lot (NC).

20. **43 & 43A Bridge Street** (41/9; Healing Journey Bookstore) Ca. 1833, Late Federal. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay pitched-roof house, now commercial on the ground floor, has its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-bay frame-built, flat-roofed room at 2nd-floor level over an open passageway between the street and the rear of the lot. The main block is rectangular, with a stucco-covered stone facade and a slate roof. Interior chimneys rise from the ridge at each end of the main block. There is a simple wood cornice, and windows have 1-over-1 sash on the facade, with 2-over-2 on the side. The off-center entry has a deep, paneled reveal with a transom and a 19th-century (not original) glass-topped panelled door. There are 2 aluminum-sided 2-story rear extensions, the first has a pitched roof, its ridge at right angles to the main block ridge; the second has a shed roof. The first rear extension has a simple 2-story porch facing the passageway. The 2-bay room over the passage was built before 1873, and is approached via a stair in an aluminum-clad frame enclosure extended from the east side of the main block (C).

21. **47 - 51 Bridge Street** (41/8; Lula's, Running Fox Antiques) Ca. 1833, Federal; ca. 1880, commercial Italianate. The main block of this structure is a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay frame house with clapboard siding, stone foundation and a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. A chimney rises from the ridge, slightly off-center. Windows have flat wood surrounds with unusual scalloped apron below the molded lintels. Sash are 2-over 2, with movable-louver shutters in some locations. Entries in 2nd and 3rd ground-floor bays have modern doors and scallop-trimmed lintels identical to window surrounds. All sections of all extensions have stone foundations. The 2-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed store to the east has a monumental portico with 2 Doric piers supporting a full entablature with a dentilled

cornice. A second-floor balcony with turned-baluster handrail is incorporated into the portico. The storefront has foliate corbel brackets framing the display window, which has Stick-Style wood panels below the glass. The door itself is modern, replacing a double original. This extension continues to the rear in several sections, all of which were standing by 1885. There is a series of clapboard-sided rear extensions behind the main block (C).

Outbuilding:
A 2-story, pitched-roof board-and-batten-sheathed barn stands on a newer poured concrete foundation at the rear of the lot. Sliding doors open to the 2nd-story loft, and modern garage doors give access to the ground floor. This barn was standing on the site in 1885 (C).

22. **53 & 59 Bridge and 13 - 19 Race Street** (41/7; Yellow Brick Commercial Block) 1946, Utilitarian commercial. This 2-story, 4-storefront yellow brick building replaces a 19th-century row of frame houses. It has a flat roof concealed by a slate-shingled parapet and metal and glass store windows and doors. The easternmost bay contains a door with an original transom above: this transom has the 19 Race Street address painted in black shadowed with gold (NC).

RACE STREET

Even Numbers

23. **2 Race Street** (52/4.02; Race Street Cafe) Ca. 1915 - 1920. Colonial Revival. This 2-story, flat-roofed, stucco-fronted frame structure was built as a residence. It shared its end walls with # 8 Race Street to the north and with the old saw mill which stood to its south. An interior wall divides the structure down the middle, although it has a single tenant at present. The simple facade has been retrimmed to accentuate quaintness: small-paned windows and flower boxes are the only details present. The rear wall, carried on a stone foundation over the bank of the Nishasickawick Creek, is clapboard. The south side wall, originally a party wall, is sheathed with plywood panels. An old mill race, built to supply water power to the saw mill and the grist mill still standing on Trenton Avenue, runs under this structure (C; 9).

24. **8 Race Street** (52/4.03; Antique Shops/**Leather Factory**) C. 1855 - 1860, Italianate. 2 1/2-story L-shaped frame building with cross-gabled asphalt-shingled roof on forward portion and shed-roofed extension across the full width of the back. The gable field on Race Street has a molded boxed cornice within which is a highly ornamental arch-topped window. This window has elaborately scroll-sawn trim in the Rococo Revival mode, and its muntins form two round arches supporting a circle. (This elaborate window is unique in Frenchtown.) Below this window, on the second floor in the gable-end element, a 4-paneled door opens onto nothing. (Maps indicate the presence of a ground-floor porch running northeast along this row of buildings, but it began just beyond this gable-end element, and would have offered no platform onto which this door could exit.) Windows in the gable-end element have 6-over-6 sash, while in the ridge-parallel element they have 2-over-2 sash. There are 20th-century storefront arrangements in both sections of the building.

Historical Data: This structure is present but unidentified on the 1873 Beers Atlas. On the Sanborn map of 1885 the structure shows its present configuration (except for the missing porch running from northeast from the turn of its "L" along the rest of the Race Street row). In 1885 a leather factory occupied the ground floor (probably making harness and saddlery), with a carpet-weaving establishment on the second floor. The leather shop stayed in the building until around 1915 (in later years it made "leather and findings"), but the carpet factory gave way to a store room, and in 1897 a photographer had a studio in part of the second floor. The 1903 and 1912 Sanborns indicate a spatial division between the gable-end element and the ridge-parallel element (which included the entire shed-roofed rear extension). A cobbler worked from the ground floor of the gable-end, and someone lived above. The leather & findings

factory occupied both floors of the rest of the building. By 1925, however, the space formerly occupied by leather and findings was residential, while the gable-end element was in use as a store (C; 9, 10).

25. **16 Race Street** (52/3; Office and Gallery) Ca. 1880, Greek Revival. This 2 1/2-story frame structure incorporates three interior units, and with the exception of various rear extensions was apparently built at one time (or in two building programs not many years apart). The 3-bay section to the north is covered by a slate, pitched roof with gable end to the street. The 2 bays adjacent to the south have a roof that slopes gently toward the rear. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge near the gable end. The cornice at the gable field is boxed and returned at the eaves line. The flat-roofed section has a simple fascia below the eaves. Siding on the upper floors is clapboard, with cornerboards at the ends and between the 2 sections. Upper-floor windows have flat surrounds with drip molds, shutter pintels and 6-over-6 sash. The 2 southern units have a store front installed around 1940. There are various extensions at the back of the building, each unit having developed separately in the rear. The rear extension at the center unit is oldest, starting as a 1-story ell before 1885. By 1903 all of the buildings had 2-story rear extensions whose end walls were carried on the creek bank retainer. The last additon, a 1-story square filling out the northern rear corner of the northernmost unit, was added between 1912 and 1925.

Historical Data: The raceway that carried power to the grist and saw mills on Trenton Avenue runs beneath the floors of these buildings. However, it is not believed that they ever housed water-power processes. The Sanborn Atlas indicates that the stores were occupied in 1885 (from north to south) by a butcher, a druggist and a manufacturer of shoes (with a printer on the second floor. By 1891 there was a coffee house in the southern unit, which became a restaurant a few years later. In 1903 and 1912 a photographer (probably the one who worked out of # 24 above in 1897) had a studio at the second floor of the 2 northern units. Later tenants here included a chinese laundry (1903) and a boys' club (1903, 1912). Around 1920 Isaac Pesachowitz, a tailor who had emigrated from Russia in 1904, opened a department store in the two southern units. The gallery storefront dates from Pesachowitz renovations in 1940 (C).

26. **22 Race Street** (52/2; Mobil Gas Station/**Cooley's**) Ca. 1920, utilitarian gas-station. This 1-story, rectangular, flat-roofed station has plywood-sheet siding atop a concrete-block foundation. The site has a typical pre-canopy gas-station organization, with service structure, modern gas pumps and a parking area for cars being serviced.

Historical Data: This was the site, in the 1870s and 1880s, of a marble works that made monuments for the Frenchtown Cemetery (NC).

27. **26 Race Street** (52/1; K & K Automotive) Ca. 1920, with addition ca. 1930, utilitarian service building. This 1-story, 2-part building has a northern section built of molded concrete block (the office) and a southern service-bay section of plain concrete blocks. Both sections are stucco-covered. The flat roof is concealed behind a low parapet.

Historical Data: Old-timers call this building "the old bakery," but the present structure does not incorporate any of the 2-story bakery-dwelling house that stood here from at least 1873 through 1925. However, the northern (office) section may be the structure shown on the 1925 Sanborn atlas as a concrete block warehouse that then stood behind the older frame structure. Since around 1930 the present structure has been a gas station, a laundromat and an automotive service center (NC).

27a. **Race & Kingwood** (16/23; Citgo Gas Station) 1992 - 93.
This is a standard highway-style gas station featuring a large canopy, many signs and a box-like brick convenience store structure with a redwood parapet (NC).

Odd Numbers

28. **21 Race Street** (41/7.02; House) Ca. 1870, Italianate.
2 1/2-story, 4-bay, L-shaped frame house with pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street with major facade gables front and back. The foundation is stuccoed stone. Sheathing is asbestos shingle, with asphalt shingle on the roof. 1-story kitchen wing in rear. A 5-sided, 2-story bay extends from the south side toward the rear of the main block. Cornice is extended, boxed and carried on paired scroll-sawn brackets. On the bay the entablature is overlaid with a sawn, acorn-shaped molding strip. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Gable-field windows are segmental-headed. In the bay, segmental-headed windows are separated by reeded pilasters. The main entry has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights with a modern door. A front porch has been removed and aluminum storm windows added (C).

29. **23 Race Street** (41/7.01; House). Ca. 1870, altered ca. 1890; Queen Anne. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay rectangular frame house with high hipped roof and 2 unmatched semioctagonal oriels at south corners on second floor level. Foundation is stuccoed stone. Sheathing is asbestos with asphalt shingles on the roof. A 1-story rear extension encloses a former porch. A tall brick interior chimney with ornamental cap and trim rises above the cornice line on the northeast roof slope. Dormers extend just below the apex of the roof to the cornice line on all 4 sides. Cornices are molded and boxed. Southwestern oriel has 3 faces, northwestern has 5. Both have cornices with dentil courses and Stick-Style trim between the windows. Front windows have drip molds

and flat surrounds with incised Stick-Style trim. Aluminum storm sash have been installed. A front porch has been removed (C).

30. **29 Race Street** (41/5.01; Store/Apartment and Frenchtown Deli/**part of National Hotel complex**) Deli (rear) ca. 1833; store/apt (front) ca. 1860; connector ca. 1920. This basically L-shaped structure incorporates two buildings historically associated with the National Hotel next door to the northeast. The 3-story section closest to Race Street has a stone foundation and a stone wall on the ground floor of its southwest side. Its other walls are frame. The original portion of this building runs approximately 60' back from the street. The structure has a pitched, asphalt-covered roof, its gable end on Race Street. It is aluminum-sided, its cornice covered or removed, and modern windows installed. The ground-floor storefront arrangement is modern. This 3-story structure is connected at the rear to a 1-story structure built in 2 parts. The section connecting the frame building with the stone structure was built as part of a 15-car garage on the site of an old stable at some point between 1912 and 1925. This connector has an aluminum-sided front on the court opening off Race Street. One storefront is entered through the connector. It is aluminum-sided with a modern window and entry arrangement. The section of this complex closest to the National Hotel is a 1-story stone structure with a shallow pitched roof. There is aluminum siding and a modern storefront arrangement on the courtyard side, but the old red shale rubble walls can be seen at the exposed side and rear.

Historical Data: This structure was originally 3 separate buildings. 1) The stone building closest to the National Hotel was a hotel stable in 1885, but it may have been the blacksmith shop of Samuel L. Powers, who in 1833 established a smaller hotel called "the Buck" where the National now stands. 2) Until around 1910 a second stable stood immediately to the south of this structure. It was replaced on the same site by the southwestern half of a 15-car garage built before 1925. The garage also incorporated the stone stable described in this entry. 3) The 3-story frame building fronting on Race Street has two sections. The 30'-section closest to the street was a saloon and billiard parlor for most of the 2nd half of the 19th century. Behind it, under the same roof, a horse shed stood with its ground floor open to the courtyard and storage on the upper floors. By 1912 the front section of the building had a small store on the ground floor with a restaurant occupying the rest of the 1st floor and the 2 upper stories. Cooking was done on a gasoline stove. The horse shed/storage arrangement still occupied the rear. Between 1912 and 1925 the 15-car garage was developed and this building connected to it by the connector built at that time (C).

31. **31 Race Street** (41/5; **National Hotel**) 1850, with rear extensions from the 1890s, portico and ground-floor front restored after damage in 1980s. Greek Revival.

3 1/2-story, 7-bay, masonry, pitched-roof main block with ridge parallel to street, with monumental 2-story portico and center entries on 1st and 2nd stories. Multiple wings on north side and west rear. Brick 3rd floor in running bond, apparently not original, pre-dates 1885. A brick dentilled cornice is partially concealed under a later extended eaves line and attached gutters. No chimneys are visible above the roofline. Lower floors of the main block are stucco-covered rubble masonry. Windows have wood lintels and sills with 2-over-2 sash on the 3rd floor, 2-over-1 on the second, and various replacements on the ground floor. The monumental 2-story portico runs the length of the main block and has square Doric piers supporting a full entablature. A 2nd-floor balcony is incorporated into the piers. The 2nd-floor center entry has a 3-part surround in a molded frame with 7-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. The 5-panel door is probably original to the opening. The center entry on the ground floor was rebuilt in the style of the 2nd-floor entry after being destroyed by a runaway truck in the early 1980s. A 2-story, narrow 2-bay extension (present as 1 story in 1885 and raised to its present height by 1897) on the north end of the facade runs the depth of the main block, and is stone in front with frame in the back. The 2-story clapboard rear dining-room extension on the south side was built between 1885 and 1891. Its 2-story porches with elaborate scroll-sawn trim are original. The kitchen wing north of this replaced an earlier extension between 1897 and 1903. The 2-story clapboard "jog" south of the dining room extension houses bathrooms on 2 floors, and was built between 1897 and 1903. 2-story porches and stairs on the kitchen wing were built in the early 1980s.

Historical Data: In 1833, blacksmith Samuel Powers built the second hotel in Frenchtown on this site "at the sign of the Buck." It was an extension of his house, adjacent to his smithy. In 1850 Robert L. Williams (recognized for an making a significant improvement to fan mills for the cleaning of grain, and for the manufacture of those mills in Frenchtown) bought the site and built the National Hotel (C; 11).

32. **33 Race Street** (41/6; **G. Stintsman, 1873**) Ca. 1850, with commercial extension ca. 1935-40. Greek Revival. The original (southern) element is a mid-19th-century 2 1/2 story, 4-bay clapboard house with cornerboards and an asphalt-shingled pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The house has a full-height rear section that is slightly wider than the front block. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. The 5-bay clapboard extension to the north more than doubles the size of the original structure. Its ground floor has wide plate glass windows. The original dwelling house has had its one-bay front entry porch removed and a store-window arrangement substituted for its original ground-floor treatment (NC).

HARRISON STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: EAST SIDE

33. **112 Harrison** (41/13; **Lorenzo & Carrie Hagaman House**) 1889, architect D. S. Hopkins; Stick Style/Queen Anne
This high-style, 2 1/2-story frame house is basically rectangular in plan with a cross-gabled roof having gable fields on the street facade (west) and the south sides. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, its walls are clapboard, articulated into panels by horizontal and vertical "stick work," and there are decorative shingle and applied wood trim in both gable fields. A full-width, original 1-story rear extension housed a lawyer's office. The roof is slate, with a metal cresting and finials at the ridge lines in the form of an undulating sea serpent. There is an interior brick chimney at the main ridge. Both gable ends have 2-part gable fields; that at the street front has a fully articulated pediment at the upper level with applied "sunburst" stick-work flanking a paired window below. Eaves are slightly extended and molded. At the main facade there is a 2-story, 3-sided engaged bay with a conical cap set into the gable field at 3rd-floor level. To its right, at the center of the 2nd floor, is a recessed balcony with spindle screen forming an arched top and a handrail matching that on the porch. Windows are wide 1-over-1 sash, some with channelled frames with bull's-eye corners, others with frames set into the panel-work of the clapboard sheathing. There is a projecting gable end at the southeast corner, with the 2nd and 3rd stories carried over a 3-sided bay at ground floor level. The porch, substituted for a smaller original entry porch between 1897 and 1903, wraps around the northwest corner. Shed-roofed with a pediment at the entry bay, the porch has turned posts and a handrail with wide-spaced spindles atop a decorative lower rail.

Historical Information:
This house was architect-designed for a successful local lawyer who practiced in the rear extension. Lorenzo Hagaman was Frenchtown's mayor in 1892 - 93 (C; 12, 14).

34. **114 Harrison** (41/1; Telephone Company Building) Built 1961, modern style.
This 1-story, square-plan brick building has a flat roof and a 1-bay, full-height metal-clad entry bay with no other fenestration or detail (NC).

35. **208 Harrison** (37/3; Double House; **T. C. Taylor, 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, plain I-house, restored in Georgian Revival style 1991 - 92.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof double house comprises 2 dwelling units, each 2 bays wide, with the doors centered on the main block facade. The structure is rectangular in plan with a 2-story, full-width, flat-roofed rear ell with a 2-story extension beyond the ell on the north unit. The main block and ell have a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are

clapboard with cornerboards and the roof is asphalt shingle. There are 3 interior brick chimneys, 1 at the ridge at each main-block gable end, and another at the rear of the 2-story ell. The cornice is slightly extended, and there are (aluminum-covered) gable-field returns. Windows have 6-over-6 replacement sash (some older 2-over-2 survive), and there are new solid-panelled shutters on the facade. The porch is a 1992 replacement of a Victorian front porch. It is 2 bays wide, with a shingled shed roof, narrow square posts, horizontal rails and built-in side benches. There are new 8-panelled doors at each front entry (C).

36. **Alley between Second and Third streets** (37/5; Barn) Mid-19th century.
This 2-story frame barn apparently originally belonged to the house at #208 Harrison Street. It is a 2-story, pitched-roof structure with its ridge parallel to the alley. There is a rubble stone foundation, vertical barn siding and a standing-seam metal roof (C).

37. **212 Harrison** (37/2; House) Ca. 1890, Stick Style.
This 2 1/2-story frame house ha a cross-gabled roof with gable fields to the street (west) and the south. There is a square 3-story tower tucked into the southwest corner. .The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and walls are clapboard with stick-work panels to the top of the 2nd story, and shingle with stick-work panels in the gable fields and the top of the tower. The tall, pyramidal tower cap has a decorative slate roof carried on small single brackets, oculus windows on all 4 faces, and is crowned by a delicate wrought-iron fleur-de-lis. Narrow 1-over-1 windows form part of the stick-work panelling, and have movable-louver shutters. The present porch replaced a smaller original between 1897 and 1903. It has a shed roof, turned posts, openwork verge and a pierced handrail that may be a modern replacement. There are solid, fleur-de-lis-pierced screens below the wood deck. The entry has a double door, with old screen doors in place (C; 13).

38. **214 Harrison Street** (37/1; **T. C. Taylor, 1873;** House) Ca. 1840 - 50, Greek Revival.
This 2 1/4-story L-shaped house fronts on both Harrison and Third streets. The main front, on Third Street, is 4 bays wide. Its cross-gabled roof turns the corner of the L with a hip. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is aluminum-sided. There is an interior chimney at the west end of the main block. Cornices are extended and aluminum-boxed. Windows have aluminum-sheathed enframements, 6-over-1 sash and modern shutters. There is a 1-bay, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival entry porch on Third Street (built between 1897 and 1901), with a small-bracketed cornice, heavy, full-height Doric columns and a full entablature. A similar porch on Harrison Street has half-height Doric columns atop a shingled handrail. This porch, too, dates from the turn of the

century. Both entries have 1930s doors with small-paned glass tops over wood panels (C).

39. **302 Harrison** (33/3; **W. Slater, 1873**; House) Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay pitched-roof frame house has the ridge of its main block parallel to Third Street. There are two extensions behind the house, along Harrison. The first is a 2-story shed-roofed section, the second is a 1-story shed-roofed section. All 3 house sections stand on stone foundations, but the eastern side of the 2-story extension stands on cement (because this section was open on the ground floor until after 1925). The walls of all sections are clapboard with cornerboards. There is a brick interior chimney near the junction of the main block and the 2nd section. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable field. The fascia has a taenia molding. Windows have plain surrounds with drips and 20th-century sash in which the upper sash is divided into 4 vertical panes and the lower is a single pane. Basement windows have wood grilles. The 1-story hipped-roof front porch (on Third Street) is a 20th-century replacement of an earlier porch that may have been similar to the porch on Harrison Street. The present porch has square piers atop a solid clapboard handrail. The deck is set on yellow brick piers. The front door has a plain surround with a 4-light transom. The door itself is contemporary with the porch, having small-paned upper panel over wood panels. The door has its original hardware and a porcelain-knobbed bell handle. The side porch on Harrison is a 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roof porch with delicate pierced piers composed of scroll-sawn elements. It was first mapped in 1903. There is a late-19th-century glass-topped, wood-paneled door on Harrison Street (C).

Outbuilding:
A 1-story, pitched-roof, clapboard-sided garage stands behind the house, its gable field and door facing Harrison Street. There is a lunette window in the gable field. This garage replaces an older structure on the same site which was originally a grocery storage shed, and later - ca. 1920s and 1930s - the town library (NC).

40. **306 Harrison** (33/2; House; unlabeled but present, 1873) Ca. 1860 - 65, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. There is a 1-story, inset rear ell at the center of the back, with a small side porch on its south side. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are aluminum-clad and the roof is slate. There is a 2-story, 3-sided bay on the south end of the main block. There is an interior brick chimney from the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The cornice is extended and aluminum-boxed. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch with square chamfered posts with capitals 18" below the soffit, elaborate scroll-sawn corner brackets above the caps, and a pedimented center gable at the entry bay decorated with an openwork sunburst screen and

turned drops at the corners. There is a turned-baluster handrail and stair rail. This porch appears on the 1885 Sanborn atlas, and may be original (except for the center gable and handrail). The front entry has a tall surround with 2-light transom and a 1930s door with glazing set in a wood frame. The side porch has turned posts and no trim (C).

41. **308 Harrison** (33/1; House; Un-named, 1873) Ca. 1850 - 70, porch ca. 1900, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house has its gable field on Harrison Street. The gable end is 2 bays wide, with the entry in the southern bay. The structure has an asphalt roof, asbestos siding, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are 2 interior chimneys, one at the ridge at each gable end. (This chimney placement suggests that the main front of this house may have originally been on one of the long sides. Its former connection with the structure on the north side of the alley suggests that this house may once have faced north.) The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have plain drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash. Shutters are modern. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped roof porch with a gable over the entry bay. There are turned posts with elaborate corner brackets that resemble ship's wheels. There is a solid handrail and a wood deck. The front entry has a simple enframement and a modern 4-panel door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a large 2-story barn (formerly a factory) at the back of the lot. It has a pitched-roof, its gable field on the alley, and its 2nd floor is cantilevered over the alley at its north end. There is an interior brick chimney at the rear of the barn. The structure has a slate roof, vertical barn siding, a modern garage door and a batten door on the 2nd floor with stamped hinges.

Historical Information:
The 1891 Sanborn atlas identifies this barn as the William Gordon & Son Chair Factory (an enterprise that had been located in the basement of the double house across the alley to the north in 1885). The factory had a steam engine, accounting for the brick chimney. In 1897 the factory was noted as belonging to L. Gordon, then from 1903 on the structure is indicated simply as a barn (C).

42. **310-312 Harrison** (31/2; Double House; **D. R., 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, Greek Revival with ca. 1900 Colonial Revival trim.
This 2 1/4-story double house has an unusual roof type in which 2 pitched-roof segments intersect at the southwest corner of the house to form a hipped profile, giving the house a square, hipped-roof appearance. The house is 5 bays wide on Harrison, with entries in bays # 3 & 4. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story rear extension behind

each unit of the double house (the one behind #310 is longer than the other, and was in place by 1873). Exterior walls are clapboard with very wide cornerboards, and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The basement of #310, which housed a chair factory in 1885, is quite high. There are 3 interior chimneys. The cornice is slightly extended, boxed, and supported on small, closely spaced curved brackets set on a frieze that skims the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have stepped lintels (without cornices) and 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. Although there are no porches, a full-width pentroof shelters the Harrison Street entries, and 2 pedimental hoods on brackets shelter side entries on the alley. The front entries have shortened openings that hold doors with glass panes over octagonal molded panels and porcelain knobs. Side doors have 4 glass panes over wood panels (C).

43. **412 Harrison Street** (27/1; Fargo House; **Ann Hickson, 1873**) Ca. 1866, late Federal type; altered 1912, Queen Anne. This 2 1/2-story clapboard house was originally almost identical to No. 22 Fifth Street adjacent to the east. The main block, an irregular rectangle, has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to Fifth Street, with a facade gable at each end of the Fifth Street facade. There is a 2 1/2-story pitched-roof south ell replacing an earlier 1-story extension in the same direction. In addition there is a square, 3-story hipped-roof tower in the corner formed by the main block and the south ell. The structure stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, and all roofs are covered in slate with silver-painted metal ball finials at gable and tower peaks. Walls are clapboard with shingle trim in gable fields and at the tower's 3rd story. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. Several are paired; and a decorative window at 2nd-floor level has a diamond-paned upper sash over a single-paned lower. Fifth-street gable-field windows have pointed-arch surrounds with segmental single sash. The Harrison Street gable field is centered by a Colonial Revival round-arched window with a keystone and segmented panes in the upper sash. The 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch wraps the Fifth and Harrison street fronts. Its extended, molded cornice is carried on 3/4-height Composite columns seated on a shingled rail with scalloped-shingle trim. The column supports are shingled to the ground, and there are lattice screens between them. Most of the north side of this porch has always been glassed in small panes. The front door, on Harrison Street, has double doors each with a full-height beveled glass panel framed in oak. The interior retains almost all of its 1912 appearance, featuring walnut-stained wood trim with classical detail. The stair hall in the tower is a classic of early 20th-century domestic style.

Historical Information: According to the late owner, Frenchtown historian Clarence Fargo, this was the 2nd house built in the Slater & Hudnut development, following its neighbor to the east (No. 22 Fifth Street). Mr. Fargo hired local builder Harvey Tettemer

in 1912 to give his house a complete remodeling. It was in this house that he wrote the 1933 classic, The History of Frenchtown(C; 15, 16).

Outbuilding:
The1-story, pitched-roof garage, its gable end facing Harrison Street, was built around 1912. It has a slate roof, clapboard walls with a shingled gable field, fixed 9-light windows and 4-panel door on the north (house) side, and X-braced sliding doors on the west (street) side (C, 15).

44. **502 Harrison** (25/2; House; **P. Lair, 1873**) Ca. 1868, originally Italianate in style; Colonial Revival retrimming between 1912 and 1925.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof frame house has a facade gable centering its rectangular main block which has its ridge parallel to Harrison Street. There is a 2 1/4-story pitched-roof rear extension with an offset to the south of the main block. The house is sheathed in clapboard with cornerboards treated as pilasters, the main-block roof is slate, and the main block stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney rising from the ridge at the south gable end of the main block. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south wall of the rear ell. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, and a fascia with a taenia molding runs the full width of the facade, encircling a 2nd-floor oriel. There is a pine-tree window in the facade-gable field, covered by a louvered shutter. There are several bays and oriels, all apparently added during the 20th-century retrimming: a 3-sided oriel at 2nd-floor level above the center entry, a 3-sided bay window in the south bay of the main facade, and a 2-story bay with extended, molded cornice on the south wall of the rear ell. Windows have cornice lintels, and typically have 6-over-1 sash. Oriels and bays have proportionally organized upper sash over single-paned lower sash. The front porch is at 1st-story level, and is 2-sided, with sections along the Harrison and Fifth street sides. The porch has full-height Doric columns and a balustraded handrail with square newel posts (but no stair rail). There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front door surround is apparently original to the house, with a cornice lintel and sidelights over panels. The door itself is Colonial Revival, with 6 glazed panes over a single lower wood panel. Two Colonial Revival iron-and-glass lanterns flank the doorway. The side door is similar to the front door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof shed clad in novelty siding, its ridge parallel to Fifth Street, near the northeast lot line (C).

45. **506 Harrison** (25/1; House; Un-named, 1873) Ca. 1868, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof frame house has the ridge of its rectangular main block parallel to Harrison Street. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof rear

ell, apparently original, at right angles to the main block. On the south side of this ell is a 1-story, shed-roofed extension that appears to post-date 1925. The main-block roof is of slate, the entire structure is clapboard-sided, and the main block has narrow cornerboards. The main block and 2-story ell rest on stuccoed stone foundations. There is an interior brick chimney at the west roof slope near the north gable-end wall. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. A flat fascia runs across the facade above the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have plain, straight lintels and sills, with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 6-over-1 on the first. (All of these windows are probably Colonial Revival replacements.) There is a full-length, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with extended and molded cornice, full-height Doric columns and a turned-spindle handrail. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. This porch replaced a 1-bay porch between 1912 and 1925. (The earlier porch, itself an addition, was built between 1897 and 1903.) The entry has a plain surround with a transom, and the door has a glass pane over 2 molded wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
A 2-story, pitched-roof barn, its ridge parallel to the alley, stands at the rear of the lot. The barn has clapboard siding and sliding doors hung on horseshoe hinges (C).

46. **510 Harrison Street** (23/1; Delaware Valley Veterans' Association Hall) 1966, Ranch-style.
This 1-story, pitched-roof brick Legion Hall is set on a poured concrete foundation and has an asphalt roof. It replaces a large farmhouse built as Hugh Capner's home in 1836 and remodeled as a Victorian mansion for subsequent owners (NC).

47. **602 Harrison** (21/3; Homestead House/ **Lorenzo S. D. Kerr House)** Ca. 1890, Queen Anne.
This picturesquely massed 2 1/2-story house has a complex slate roof with central hip and projecting gables. Metal crestings top the ridges and apexes of the roof, and there is a metal ball finial atop the turret cap. There is a round, 3-story, conical-capped turret on the southwest corner. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is aluminum-sided. Eaves are slightly extended all around, with shallow pentroofs enclosing projecting gable fields. Windows have no trim, and all sash are replacements. There is a 1-story porch that wraps around the corner turret. It has turned posts that carry a dense spool-turned spindle screen below the porch cornice. The elaborate pierced handrail alternates spool-turned and lifesaver-shaped panels in a checkerboard pattern. Deck and base are concrete. There is a modern wood fire escape structure that rises to a platform atop the porch roof to reach a 2nd-floor fire exit.

Historical Information:
Lorenzo S. D. Kerr was a carpenter-builder, and may have built this house as his own residence. Also a spoke-manufacturer and peach grower, Kerr was Frenchtown's mayor in 1896 and 1897(C).

48. **604 Harrison** (21/2; House; **A. Seals, 1873)** Ca. 1867-69, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house with central facade gable is an excellent example of the Slater & Hudnut "partial T" house type. An original 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension creates an offset on the south side of the house with a side door sheltered by the 2-sided front porch. The structure is clapboard-sided with narrow cornerboards treated as pilasters, and a slate roof. It is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a modern, 1-story, board-and-batten-sided garage ell set back on the south side of the house. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with the south gable field pediment completely enclosed, and a gable-field return on the north side. There is a flat fascia skimming the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-side porch with plain square posts (probably replacing chamfered originals) carrying an extended, molded cornice, and a modern, round-spindle handrail. The main entry has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over wood panels. The door has a glass pane over wood panels. The side entry has a cornice lintel and transom, and there is a glass-topped door (C; 23).

49. **606 - 608 Harrison** (21/1; Double House; **D. C. Robinson, 1873)** Ca. 1868, I-house with Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay double house has entries paired at the center, a pitched roof with its ridge parallel to the street, a rectangular main block and a 1-story shed-roofed rear extension. The structure is clapboard-sided with narrow cornerboards treated as pilasters, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are interior stuccoed brick chimneys rising from the west roof slopes at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have stepped cornice lintels with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor. Ground floor windows extend to the floor, and have 2-over-2 sash. There is a concrete deck at the front entries, with wrought-iron rail. Doors have plain surrounds, and are centered below a fairly modern applied pediment. Each entry has a modern 6-panel door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof shed, its ridge parallel to the alley, just behind the north end of the house. Sheathed in vertical barn board, the shed has fixed sash and a batten door with stamped iron hinges (C).

50. **610 Harrison** (19/3; House) Ca. 1880?
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house is rectangular in plan, with a slate pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and it is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The structure is aluminum-sided, and no trim detail is visible. There is an interior brick chimney capped with a panelled terra cotta pot at the south ridge. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed, and has gable-field returns. Windows have an assortment of 6-over-1 and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story hipped-roof porch, all aluminum-covered (NC).

51. **612 Harrison Street** (19/2; House) Ca. 1925, American Foursquare.
This 2 1/2-story hipped-roof stucco house is basically square in plan and is set on a concrete block foundation. The roof is slate. There is an exterior stuccoed chimney on the south wall. Eaves are extended all around and carried on pseudo-rafter-ends. There are hipped-roof dormers with slate sides and paired sash on each roof slope. Some windows are triple and some are in pairs, all have brick sills and 12-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with square stucco posts on a solid stucco rail. The base is concrete (C).

52. **616 Harrison Street** (19/2; **Dr. Arthur M. Jenkins House**) 1939, Colonial Revival.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof brick house with 1-story frame doctor's office entry in an offset to the north has a pitched slate roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and it is set on a poured concrete foundation. A cornerstone carries the name "Jenkins," and the date "1939." Windows have 8-over-8 sash and solid shutters with pinetree cutouts in their upper panels. The front entry has a broken pediment with urn finial and original 6-panel door (NC).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, 2-bay, slate-roof brick garage on Seventh Street. It is contemporary with the house (NC).

53. **702 Harrison Street** (13/2; House) Ca. 1875, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story 3 + 1-bay, pitched-roof house was originally a twin with No. 706 to the north, and the two are still very similar in appearance. This house has clapboard siding with cornerboards, a slate roof, and it is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The 3-bay main block is rectangular, and an original 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell forms a 1-bay offset holding a side door at the south side of the house. There is a later 1-story, pitched-roof, stucco ell, its ridge parallel to the street, at the north end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns and a shallow fascia with crown and taenia moldings. Windows have eared pedimental lintels, 2-over-2 sash and modern louvered shutters. The gable-field windows are round-headed, and are set within pedimental surrounds with curve-bracketed sills. The 2-sided front porch is an alteration

of ca. 1915 - 20, having full-height Doric columns and square-baluster handrail. Its south side is enclosed with full-height casement windows. The wood deck is carried on a brick foundation. The front entry has had its pedimental lintel removed, probably to accommodate the porch. There is a transom, beneath which is a multi-pane glass door probably contemporary with the porch. On the south side of the main block is a 3-sided bay window with paired-bracket cornice and segmental-headed 2-over-2 windows over wood panels (C; 25).

54. **706 Harrison Street** (13/1; House) Ca. 1875, Italianate.
This house, originally a twin to No. 702 above, is still very similar to it. 2 1/2 stories tall, the 3 + 1 bay original portion of the house has a pitched-roof main block with flat-roofed rear extension creating a 1-bay offset on the south side. Both early sections are clapboard sided with cornerboards, and are set on stuccoed stone foundations. There is a 1-story pitched-roof stucco wing on the north side, its ridge parallel to the street. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns and a shallow fascia with crown and taenia moldings. Windows have eared pedimental lintels, 2-over-2 sash and modern louvered shutters. The gable-field windows are round-headed, and are set within pedimental surrounds with curve-bracketed sills. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch with square chamfered posts with caps 18" below the porch fascia. There is no handrail. The front entry has pedimental lintel and transom, and the door has a glass top over wood panel. The side entry is similar, but lacks a transom (C; 25).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story hipped roof frame garage, probably built ca. 1925 - 30, with a modern extension (NC).

55. **708 Harrison** (12/2; House) Ca. 1880-85; Late Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a 3-bay main block with an original setback 1-bay ell to the south. In addition, a small ell at the center rear appears to be an enclosed entry porch. The house is sided in clapboard with cornerboards, has a slate roof, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge near the center of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns, and there is a full fascia above the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 1-over-1 sash and movable-louver (replacement) shutters. There is a 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch sheltering both the main entry and the south entry which also faces Harrison. The porch, probably added ca, 1915 - 20, has full-height Doric columns, a simple handrail and wood deck. The porch cornice has a taenia molding on its fascia. The front door has a large glass pane set into an oak frame.

Historical Information:
Although considerably later in date than the majority of the Slater & Hudnut houses, this substantial Italianate dwelling has some similarities to them. Charles Burket, who owned the vacant lot in 1873, owned 2 Slater & Hudnut houses, Nos. 501 and 505 Harrison Street (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a hipped-roof, wainscot-and-asbestos sided garage with modern doors, probably built in the 1940s or '50s, on the lot (NC).

56. **712 Harrison Street** (12/1; House) Ca. 1915, American Foursquare.
This 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof house is basically square in plan with an enclosed rear porch. The foundation is stuccoed stone, walls are clapboard with cornerboards, and the roof is slate. Hipped dormers light the attic. There are 2 exterior brick chimneys, one each on the north and south end walls. The eaves are extended on all sides, and rest on pseudo-rafter-ends. Windows have plain surrounds with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 6-over-1 below. There are modern wood shutters. There is a 2-bay, hipped-roof side porch on 8th Street with heavy half-height Doric columns atop a decoratively shingled rail. Wood steps lead from the wood deck between molded-block cheek walls. There is a gable-roofed entry porch on Harrison with full-height Doric columns and concrete-and-brick deck and steps. Both entries have small-paned glass replacement doors and screen doors with scroll-sawn corner brackets - a type seen on houses of the 1860s (C; 26).

Outbuilding:
There is a relatively modern garage on a slab foundation facing 8th Street (NC).

57. **804 Harrison Street** (9/1; House) Ca. 1945, Colonial Revival
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof, wood-and-brick house has a slate roof, its ridge parallel to the street. It is set on a poured concrete foundation. A slate pentroof encircles the house, giving it a flared-eaves, Dutch-colonial look. There is a 1-bay, pedimented entry porch at the center front, the hood carried on triple colonettes; and large screened piazzas on both sides (NC).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, hipped-roof clapboard garage at the rear (NC).

58. **904 Harrison** (8/1; Evelyn Ort Elementary School/ **Frenchtown High School**) 1925, Renaissance Revival.
This 2-story, flat-roofed masonry school is 15 bays wide along Harrison Street. Walls are red brick with cast stone trim, and the rectangular-shaped structure is set on a poured

concrete foundation. The school's roof is concealed by a cast stone parapet with stone-and-brick full dentilled cornice below. The fascia incorporates a central panel with the name "Frenchtown High School" cast into the stone. Windows are set in pairs, and have multi-pane replacement sash. There is a 2-story, 3-bay entrance pavilion centered below a broad pediment at parapet level. The parapet features a cartouche with the date "1925," with cornucopias. The ground floor entrance pavilion features a heavy dentilled cornice, brick and cast stone pilasters with composite caps framing a triple arch. The center entry has a round-headed opening with volute-scroll keystone and foliate spandrel trim. The double-leaf doors themselves are modern. There is an entrance labelled "Boys" in its cast-stone enframement on the north side of the building, and a matching girls' entrance on the south side (C; 27).

Outbuilding:
There is a relatively large 1-story pitched-roof storage shed behind the school, with metal roof, corrugated metal siding and a concrete block foundation. The shed re-uses a 19th-century 6-panel sliding parlor-door and fixed sash (NC).

59. **906 Harrison Street** (7/2; House) Ca. 1915 - 20, Bungalow-style
This 1 1/2-story stucco bungalow is basically square in plan with no later extensions. It has an irregular-shaped hipped slate roof and walls that are stuccoed to the ground. There is an exterior brick chimney, stuccoed on the ground floor where the chimney is a design feature of the side porch. Eaves are extended and carried on pseudo-rafter-ends on all sides of the house. The front entrance is sheltered by a hipped bonnet, slate-covered, that is set below the eave of the main roof. The deck and steps are brick and concrete. The major porch is on the north side. Its hipped roof is an extension of the main roof, and is carried on square stucco piers atop a solid, stepped, stucco rail. The deck is concrete and the steps are brick. A rear porch is sheltered by an extension of the rear eaves line (the roof extension now supported by wood posts that may not be original). The original front door has 3 vertical glass panes set in wood (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a small 1-bay frame garage with slate hipped roof, extended eaves with pseudo-rafter-ends, and vertical barn siding with a new garage door. The garage is contemporary with the house (C).

60. **908 Harrison Street** (7/1; House) Ca. 1935 - 45, Tudor Revival.
This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry house has a rectangular plan and a pitched slate roof, its ridge parallel to the street. Aluminum-sided, it is set on a poured concrete foundation. There is a 1-bay, steep-pitched-roof enclosed entry porch at the center front. There is a

full-width, hipped-roof side porch with concrete deck on the south. A 1-bay garage has been inserted within the north bay of the house (NC).

61. **1002 Harrison Street** (6/2; House) Ca. 1920, Bungalow-style.
This 1 1/2-story house with its irregularly shaped hipped roof is basically square in plan with no extensions. Its walls are clapboard with cornerboards, and the roof is asphalt shingle. Despite its 20th-century construction date, the house has a stone foundation. There is an original exterior brick chimney with corbeled cap on the south wall. Eaves are extended and boxed on the underside. Hipped dormers with paired sash extend from below the apex of the roof. 1st floor windows are varied: some are triple, some double, some are 8-over-1, some 6-over-1, some 1-over-1. There is a shallow 3-sided bay on the south side, capped by a downswept section of the main roof slope. There is a full-width, 1-story front porch, its roof a continuation of the downsweep of the front slope of the main roof. The roof is carried on square posts set atop a solid rail. There is a 2nd porch, with hipped roof, at the rear at the 10th Street side. Both doors are glass-over-wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
At the back of the lot is a combination garage-and-pool house. Set on a slab foundation, its primary wall materials are plywood and lattice screen (NC).

62. **1004 Harrison Street** (6/1; House) Ca. 1920, Bungalow.
This irregular-plan, 1-story bungalow has a complex gable roof with 2 overlapping gable fields the focus of the street front. The structure is aluminum-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof, and is set on a poured concrete foundation. An exterior brick chimney with broad exposed embrasure, is a design feature of the north side of the porch. All eaves are deeply extended and those on the gable fields are carried on straight, heavy brackets that have been aluminum-clad. Windows are varied, some 8-over-1 sash, some Chicago-style triple with multiple-panes over 1, some casement. The porch shelters both the street front and a portion of the north side, under the eaves of the main roof. The eaves are carried on squat, square posts atop battered concrete bases. The wood handrail has strong vertical and horizontal elements; the deck is wood. The front door has glass-over-wood panels (C; 28).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof garage near the rear of the lot that is apparently contemporary with the house. It has wainscot siding, sliding doors with fixed-light windows, and overhanging eaves carried on pseudo-rafter-ends (C).

63. **1006 Harrison Street** (5/2; House) Ca. 1920, Bungalow.
This irregular-plan, 1-story bungalow (originally identical to #1004 above) has a complex gable roof with 2 overlapping gable fields the focus of the street front. The structure is vinyl-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof, and is set on a poured concrete foundation. An exterior brick chimney, with broad exposed embrasure, is a design feature of the north side of the porch. All eaves are deeply extended and those on the gable fields are carried on straight, heavy brackets that have been aluminum-clad. Windows are varied, some 8-over-1 sash, some Chicago-style triple with multiple-panes over 1, some casement. The porch shelters both the street front and a portion of the north side, under the eaves of the main roof. The eaves are carried on squat, square posts atop battered concrete bases. The wood handrail has strong vertical and horizontal elements; the deck is wood. The front door has glass-over-wood panels (C; 29).

Outbuilding:
There is a modern frame garage at the back of the lot (NC).

64. **1008 Harrison Street** (5/1; House) Ca. 1920, Bungalow.
This 1 1/2-story, hipped-roof frame house is basically rectangular in plan, and stands on a poured concrete foundation. Walls are clapboard with cornerboards and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is a massive interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap near the center of the house. Eaves are overhanging, carried on pseudo-rafter-ends. There are hipped dormers extending from the apex on the north and south roof faces. Windows are primarily Chicago-style triples set in plain frames: the side sections have muntined tops while the center elements have 8-over-1 sash. The front porch is sheltered by an extension of the main roof, with deeply overhanging eaves trimmed with pseudo-rafter-ends. There are massive square posts atop a smooth-faced stone base, wood deck and rebuilt steps. The back porch is typical Frenchtown construction: although it is sheltered under an extension of the main hipped roof, the 1-bay porch has its own shed roof, its side verges trimmed with saw-tooth-ended wainscot. The front entry has a 3-part surround (almost identical to the Federal-survival surrounds found on houses of the 1860s here) with transom and sidelights. The original door has small panes of glass set in a stained wood surround. The north side has French-style double doors with matching storms (C; 29).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, square, hipped-roof garage, contemporary with the house. 2 double-leaf vehicle doors open to 11th Street, while a similar door opens to the back of the house (C).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: WEST SIDE

65. **111 Harrison Street** (39/4; **James E. Sherman House**) Ca. 1903, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, irregular-shaped house has a hipped roof with multiple projecting gables and one hipped dormer at 3rd-floor level. The house is sheathed with clapboards with cornerboards at ground-floor level, and has fish-scale shingles on the second floor and in the gable fields. The structure is set on a cut stone foundation. There is a large, interior brick chimney near the apex of the hipped roof. The cornice is extended, boxed at the eaves, with full and partial gable-field returns at the facade gables. Windows have cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash, and there are round-headed windows with multi-paned sash in all gable fields. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch with half-height Doric columns set atop a solid handrail that is cut stone in front and fish-scale shingle on the sides. The front entrance has a simple enframement and the original door has a glass top over a wood panel. The full-width back porch has turned posts and a robust urn-pierced screen below the soffit. The southern bay has been wainscot-enclosed (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story gambrel-roofed barn at the back of the lot. Built ca. 1925, the barn has concrete-block walls, a slate roof and 2-over-2 sash (C).

66. **113-115 Harrison Street** (39/3; **Pittinger-Hoff Double House**) Ca. 1840 - 50, enlarged and remodeled 1903, Queen Anne - Shingle Style.
This 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house was originally a much smaller I-house with few stylistic details. Its current appearance dates from a major reconstruction in 1903 during which it was raised from its foundations, cut in half, the halves moved apart and a new central element constructed between them. (A series of photographs documented the process.) The house is basically rectangular in plan, with a cross-gabled roof with a projecting facade gable facing the street on the north end. Eaves are slightly extended, with a molded and boxed cornice with gable-field returns and a fascia. Walls are clapboard with narrow cornerboards, with decorative shingle used as trim in the gable field. Windows have plain surrounds with drip molds and 1-over-1 sash. There is a broad, 3-sided bay on the 1st and 2nd floors under the projecting facade gable. There is a 1-story, 2-sided wraparound front porch with a rounded north corner. The porch has full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail and wood deck. The double-leaf front door has glass upper panels over elaborately molded lower panels, and elaborate early screen doors survive in place (C).

67. **201 Harrison Street** (36/4.01; House) Built 1878, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay structure was originally a double house and was altered to single-family form between 1897 and 1903. The rectangular main block faces Third Street has a

pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof rear extension on the west side (along Harrison Street). The entire structure is set on a rubble stone foundation (stucco probably removed), and is clapboard-sided with corner boards. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with paired 3-part brackets and gable-field returns. Windows have cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and movable-louver shutters. A pair of round-arched windows (with louvered shutters) center the 2nd-floor facade on Third Street. The front entry is now in the westernmost bay on Third Street (although it was originally centered below the double-arched window). The double door has heavy molded panels, the upper ones glazed, and retains original decorative screen doors with corner brackets. There is a 1-story, full-width side porch along the east side of the rear ell. It has an extended, bracketed cornice, chamfered posts with caps 24" below the soffit and a wood deck at grade.

Historical Data:
An older house on this site (Hoffman, 1873) was destroyed in the 1878 fire. The present building was the home of Wilbur Slack, a spoke-and-wheel manufacturer who was Frenchtown's mayor in 1888 - 89 (C).

68. **203 Harrison Street** (36/4; **Eichlin & Sons Garage**) 1922, Early-20th-century commercial.
This 2 1/4 -story molded-block garage and automobile showroom is rectangular in plan, with 10 bays along Harrison Street. The roof is the original diamond-shaped metal plate with a monitor at the crest of the hip ridge. Roof eaves are slightly extended. Windows have straight concrete lintels and sills, with 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd floor and large 4-over-4 sash on the ground floor. There is a large (show room) window in the southern bay of the ground floor, with a narrow door next. Garage doors occupy bays 4 and 7, and there is a stairway door in bay 8. Entries all have deep transoms and glass-topped, wood panel doors. There is an old metal pole sign at the south end of the lot, and other old advertising signs at the garage entries.

Historical Information:
Eichlin & Sons was one of the first automobile garages and dealerships in Frenchtown, established on this site in 1922. Theirs was the Pontiac dealership. The 2nd floor of this structure housed offices and a large hall. The entire structure is in virtually original condition, is still in the original family ownership, and still in use as a service garage (C).

69. **Alley between Second and Third streets** (35/2; Barn) Built ca., 1860 - 75.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof barn apparently originally belonged to the Walbert house at 215 Harrison Street (35/3) but now occupies its own lot. The rectangular-shaped barn is

set on a rubble stone foundation, has rough clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof (C).

70. **209 Harrison Street** (35/4; Delaware Valley News office/**Walbert Wheelwright Shop)**
Built as wheelwright shop prior to 1845, remodeled as house between 1873 & 1885. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay structure has been so altered as to obscure its origins as a wheel shop, and nearly to obscure the appearance it has as remodeled into a house. The rectangular main block has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and there is a 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension offset to the north. The structure is aluminum-sided and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney on the north wall of the rear ell. The cornice is slightly extended and is aluminum-boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd floor, with 2-over-1 in the ell. There is a full-width pentroof across the Harrison Street facade over the ground floor, sheltering 2 large windows and 2 entries, one leading to the newspaper office and the other to a stairway to the 2nd floor.

Historical Information:
The Frenchtown Presbyterian Church held its first services in the wheelwright shop before its first church was built in 1845. The shop was altered into a house between 1873 and 1885 (C).

71. **215 Harrison Street** (35/3; **J. Walbert, 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, altered ca. 1860 - 70. This 2 1/2-story house has a 5-bay rectangular main block with pitched roof and central facade gable. The entry is in the north bay, and asymmetrical fenestration on the main facade suggests that originally the main block consisted of the 3 northernmost bays. There is a 2-story, inset rear extension, originally a kitchen wing, with a broad pitched roof (ridge at right angles to the main block) behind the north side of the main block, and a 1-story extension with a steep shed roof behind the ell. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The house is aluminum-sided, and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a large interior brick chimney at the rear of the 2-story ell. Cornices are slightly extended and aluminum-boxed. Windows have aluminum-covered enframements, 2-over-2 sash and modern shutters. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch which replaced a smaller porch at the north entry bay between 1912 and 1925. The porch has full-height Doric columns, a turned balustrade handrail and wood deck. The main entry has a narrow 3-light transom and a door with glass over unpainted woo panels and a porcelain-knobbed bell-pull (C).

72. **301 Harrison Street** (32/6; Double House; **R. R. Wright, 1873**) Ca. 1835 - 40, Greek Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, pitched-roof double house has a rectangular main block and two rear ells that were originally the two kitchen extensions for the double house. The main-block ridge is parallel to Harrison Street, and the structure has 5 interior brick chimneys. The cornice is molded (cyma-fillet-fascia) but not extended or boxed, and a full pediment is delineated at the south end. Windows have plain frames with drip molds, 2-over-2 sash and movable-louver shutters. The front porch (on Harrison Street), is a 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with full-height Doric columns and an extended cornice carried on small single brackets. (This porch may have originally been on the south side, where such a porch appeared between 1897 and 1903, then moved to the front and the Doric columns substituted for posts between 1912 and 1925.) The front entry has a plain surround and a solid door with 2 vertical, tuscan molded panels and porcelain knob. A south porch on the Third Street elevation replaced a smaller porch between 1912 and 1925. Three bays wide with a hipped roof and full-height Doric columns, this porch has a wood deck and a concrete foundation. The south entry has a plain surround, a transom and a solid door with 2 vertical unmolded panels and porcelain knob (C).

Outbuilding:
A 1-story pitched-roof garage with vertical wainscot siding and fixed sash, built between 1912 and 1925, stands facing Third Street at the back of the lot (C).

73. **303 Harrison Street** (32/5; House) Ca 1920, American Foursquare.
This 2 1/4-story, hipped-roof house is basically square in plan, and is set on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are vinyl-sided. There is a flat-roofed front dormer with louvers instead of windows. There is an interior brick chimney near the apex of the roof. Eaves are extended and aluminum-boxed. Windows have 4 vertical panes in the upper sash with 1 pane below, and there is a broad, 3-sided bay on the north side of the ground floor facade. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with Doric columns on shingled bases, and a shingled handrail. The porch has a wood deck, a molded block foundation. The front entry has a plain surround and a door with glass over wood panels. There is a shed-roofed back porch (C).

74. **305 Harrison Street** (32/4; **D. Taylor, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70 (?), rebuilt and retrimmed ca. 1900, Queen Anne.
This irregular-shaped, 2 1/2-story frame house may have as its base a rectangular house of the 1860s, although it is not possible to determine this from an examination of the exterior. The house has a cross-gabled roof with an off-center projecting facade gable over a 2-story, 3-sided bay. The roof is slate, exterior walls are aluminum-sided, and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a flat-topped, 2-story, 4-sided

bay at the southeast corner (added between 1912 and 1925). There is a large brick interior chimney with decorative brickwork and corbelling. The cornice is slightly extended and aluminum-boxed, and forms a full pediment at the projecting facade gable. The corners of the facade gable (which extend over the sides of the 2-story bay) are carried on pierced neo-Grec corner brackets with acorn drops. The gable-field windows are paired and have multi-paned upper sash over single-paned lower sash. Other windows have 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story wraparound hipped-roof front porch with turned posts and solid rondel-trimmed corner brackets that form ogee arches between the posts. The porch has a turned-baluster handrail and stair rail, and there are lattice panels below the wood deck (C).

75. **309 - 311 Harrison Street** (30/6; Double House; **J. V. Gordon, 1873**) Mid-19th-century. No stylistic evidence visible.
This 2 1/2-story, 9-bay double house originally comprised 3 units, with a store at the southernmost bay and a double dwelling house to the north. The structure has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to Harrison Street, a stuccoed stone foundation and siding of aluminum and brick face. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story rear ell behind each dwelling unit (but not behind the bay that was originally the store.) One interior brick chimney remains at the ridge near the center of the main block, with another large interior brick chimney near the rear wall of the rear ell of the south dwelling unit. (The size and placement of this chimney suggests that the rear ells were originally kitchens.) A 1-story rear porch extends between the rear ells. The structure has a stuccoed stone foundation. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have 2-over-2 sash and plastic shutters. At the northern and southern ends of the house are modern concrete-deck porches with aluminum posts.

Historical Information:
John V. Gordon, who served under Captain Slater (see below) in the Civil War, was a dealer in groceries and provisions who, in 1873, had his store on the south side of his residence in this building. At that time, and well into the 20th century, there were several commercial establishments on Harrison Street (C).

76. **315 Harrison Street** (30/5; **Captain William H. Slater House, 1873**) Ca. 1848 - 50; Late Federal.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street. The roof is slate, exterior walls are of brick stuccoed and incised to resemble ashlar, and the foundation is stuccoed stone with brick cellar window facings. The main block is rectangular in shape, and there is a 2-story rear ell on the north side, its half-gable roof steeply sloped to the south. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the north wall of the main block and another on the end wall of the rear ell. The eaves are slightly extended, and they

shelter a trim course of bricks set on angle to create a sawtooth effect. Windows have wood sills and lintels and tuscan-molded jambs, with 6-over-6 windows on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 at the first floor front. There are movable-louver shutters. The door is set into an 8" panelled reveal; the door itself dating from the 1860s with 2 glazed, round-arched panels over wood panels.

Historical Information: Captain William H. Slater was the first Frenchtown volunteer for the Civil War after Lincoln's call for enlistments in July 1862. He was captain of Company G, 15th NJ Volunteers (a local company), and lost a leg at Fredericksburg. A photograph taken after the 1955 hurricane shows a full-width porch of the 1860s or '70s damaged by a fallen tree (C).

77. **401 Harrison Street** (28/6; House; **N. D. Williams, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70, Victorian Gothic with Queen Anne porch.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched slate roof, ridge parallel to the street, and a central facade gable with a pine-tree window. There is a 2-story flat-roofed rear extension on the south side, probably original, with a slightly later 1-story infill section to the north. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is aluminum-sided. There are 2 interior brick chimneys at the ridge, one at each end of the main block. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. Both the 3-bay front porch and a 1-bay side porch were added between 1897 and 1903. The front porch has a hipped roof and turned posts with solid ogee corner brackets trimmed with bull's-eye rondels. A square spindle handrail is a modern replacement, and the deck is concrete. The side porch has a hipped roof, openwork piers and delicate openwork frieze. The main entry has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over panels. The door itself has glass over a wood panel (C).

Outbuilding:
A garage-workshop has its gable field to Fourth Street. Slate-roofed and novelty sided, the workshop has a chimney at its north end capped by a terra cotta Austen-style pot. There are sliding garage doors, and a 4-panel side door (C).

78. **405 Harrison Street** (28/5; House; **S. M. Kugler, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear extension. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. Walls are clapboard with pilaster-treated cornerboards. There are 2 large interior brick chimneys at the ridge at each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with a gable field return, and a fascia skims the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have cornice

lintels with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, hipped roof, 3-bay front porch with full-height Doric columns, no handrail, and lattice below the wood deck. The hanging lantern dates from Frenchtown's domestic electrification in the mid-1920s. There is a second porch at the north side, 1 bay wide with a hipped roof and square chamfered posts. The front entry has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights with tuscan-molded panels below. The door itself has glass over wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story, vertical-wainscot-sided barn with a slate pitched roof on a molded block foundation. The sliding barn doors have been rehung on an overhead track, and there are fixed sash (C).

79. **407 Harrison Street** (26/8; House; **J. R. Harsham, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, no stylistic details apparent.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular and there is a 2-story, flat-roofed inset rear ell, probably original, with a 1-story infill section which is apparently an enclosed rear porch. The exterior walls have been aluminum sided, and the entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are 2 interior chimneys, one at the ridge at each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, aluminum-covered, and has gable-field returns. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch, mostly aluminum-covered, with square posts, a solid aluminum rail and a concrete base. The opening for the main entry has been cut down to accommodate a door shorter than the original, although the present door is a turn-of-the-century glass-over-wood-panel type (C).

Outbuilding:
A 1-story, pitched-roof garage stands at the alley. It has vertical board siding, a seamed metal roof and sliding barn doors hung on overhead horseshoe tracking. The structure is set on a concrete foundation (C).

80. **409 Harrison Street** (26/7; House; **Slater, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and a central facade gable with no window. The main block is rectangular and there is a 2-story shed-roofed rear extension offset to the south (nearly touching the north wall of No. 411 below). The main block and 2-story ell stand on a stuccoed stone foundation; there is a 1-story, flat-roofed infill extension set on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are aluminum-sided. There is an interior brick chimney at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns; *and it is carried on paired brackets,* a feature almost never seen in houses of this date within the Slater &

Hudnut development. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels with applied pomegranate trim on the friezes. Sash are 1-over-1 early replacements. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with full-height composite columns, a doric-spindled handrail and a wood deck. (A concrete foundation indicates 20th-century repair.) The front entry has a lintel similar to those over the windows, a transom and a 4-panel door with original varnish finish (C).

81. **411 Harrison Street** (26/6; House; **Levi Troxell, 1873)** Ca. 1867; Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a rectangular main block with ridge parallel to Harrison Street. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell with a parapet concealing the roof on the north, the entire ell offset to the south side with a 1-story porch and an enclosed bathroom bay on the ell's north side. There is another 1-story, shed-roofed porch on the west side of the ell. The main block of the house has a slate roof, the entire structure is asbestos-sheathed and stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Movable-louver shutters survive at some windows. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch on the Harrison and Fifth-street sides of the main block. The porch, added between 1903 and 1912, has a rounded northeast corner, a molded, boxed cornice, full-height Doric columns and a narrow-baluster handrail. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front door surround has a cornice lintel and sidelights over molded panels. The door itself has a glass upper panel over molded wood panels. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed side porch on the north side of the rear ell. One bay of the porch has been filled in to create a ground-floor bathroom. This porch, older than the front porch, has plain square posts and lattice screens between the posts on both north and west faces.

Historical Information:
This house was probably built for Levi Troxell, a painter who worked for Slater & Hudnut during the period in which they were building the groups of houses that characterize their mid-1860s development on and above Fifth Street. Troxell was Frenchtown's mayor in 1874(C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof garden shed near the southwest corner of the lot. It has vertical board siding and flush doors. It was apparently moved from elsewhere within the lot (C).

82. **501 Harrison Street** (24/7; **Burket-Grim House/ Rev. C. S. Conkling, 1873**) 1867, 1917; Italianate, Shingle Style. 2 1/2-story T-shaped clapboard main block with 1-story kitchen wing at rear and 1-story porch on 3 sides of main block. Foundation is stuccoed stone under main block, molded concrete block under the kitchen wing. Main block has 5-bay configuration with 3 bays in a central projection flanked by 1-bay offsets. Cross-gabled slate roof has 6 gables, 1 centering the front and the rear and 2 on each side. Each gable field is centered by a round-arched window. Cornice is extended, molded and boxed with returns at the side gable fields. 2 interior brick chimneys rise from the ridges of south gables, while 1 more extends above the ridge at the northwest gable. A smaller, exterior stove chimney rises at the juncture of the kitchen wing and the main block. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. (2 north ground-floor windows have 1-over-1 sash, wider than the 2-over-2 but set in enframements that are almost certainly original.) The main front door has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over panels. The door itself has a single glass pane over wood panels. Side doors enter the lateral bays on each side of the central projection. These doors have tall transoms over doors with 4-light glass over wood panels. Original screen doors survive on the side doors while the front door has a screen from another structure. 1-story front porch extends around all 3 sides of the main block central projection. It has a hipped roof supported on half-height turned Doric columns atop a solid, shingled rail. Lattices under the porch deck have vase-shaped sawn balusters. The kitchen wing has a small hipped-roof porch with corner column and vase-shaped balusters at the handrail (this handrail replaced a cast-iron rail in 1991). The kitchen has 2-over-2 sash and a door with a glass pane over wood panels.

Historical Data: House was built between 1867 and 1869 for Charles Burket on lots established in 1866 by Slater & Hudnut. It was later owned by Nancy and Hannah Johnson (1886 - 1916), whose estate sold it to Dr. Frank E. Grim, who was Frenchtown's mayor from 1921 until his death in 1923. All major alterations to the house -- ground floor kitchen, indoor bathroom, rear stair arrangement, hardwood floors on the first floor, barn -- were made for Dr. Grim, probably around 1917. Based on stylistic similarities to the 1912 alterations at No 412 Harrison Street, it is likely that Harvey Tettemer was the builder who carried out the alterations. In 1927 Grim's widow sold the house to Isaac Pesachowitz, who kept a department store on Race Street (C; 17, 18).

Outbuilding:
A 2-story pitched-roof barn, built ca. 1917, stands at the northwest corner of the lot with its ridge parallel to 5th Street. It has a poured concrete foundation, slate roof and vertical barn siding. A sliding door with a fixed window opens to the loft, while a pair of sliding doors occupy the entire south wall on the ground floor. A ca. 1860 house door with double-arched glass top panels is hung on a slide track on the east gable end closest to the

house. Round-arched windows pierce the gable fields, and fixed windows on the ground floor light the barn on its north and east sides (C; 17).

83. **503 Harrison Street** (24/6; House; **O. Stout, 1873**) Probably ca. 1835 - 50. Very simple late Federal. This house almost certainly predates the Slater and Hudnut houses with which it shares its block of Harrison Street. The main block is 2 1/4 stories tall, rectangular in shape, 3 bays wide with its entry on the south side, and a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to Harrison Street. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension, offset to the south. There is a flat-roofed, 1-story rear extension north of the 2-story ell, and extending somewhat farther to the west. This was a kitchen in the late-19th-century. Behind this, an enclosed former porch extends along the back (west side) of the 2-story ell. There is a modern deck behind this former porch. The main block and the 2-story ell stand on stuccoed stone foundations. There is an interior chimney at the ridge on the north wall of the main block (inside, a large open fireplace survives on the ground floor). All elements are frame, although the original siding has been thoroughly covered by aluminum. The main-block cornice is slightly extended and boxed, with a slight return at the gable ends. Windows have 6-over-6 sash, their surrounds concealed by aluminum siding. There is a 2-sided, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with an extended cornice with modern wrought-iron supports and handrail (the "footprint" of this porch has been mapped since 1897). The porch deck is concrete. The entry has a plain surround, and the door itself is a modern hollow-core.

Historical Information:
The land upon which this small house stands was part of the parcel purchased in 1836 by Hugh Capner from Lewis M. Prevost. Capner developed the land south of a point between Fourth and Fifth streets, and farmed the land to the north. His elaborate farmhouse stood between Fifth and Sixth streets. This land, during the Capner years, would have been part of the farm. Given the extreme dissimilarity of this small house from any of the others built during the Slater & Hudnut development of the block after 1866, and given the internal evidence of a pre-1850 construction date, it is possible that it was a tenant house on the Capner farm (C).

84. **505 Harrison Street** (24/5; House; **Charles Burket, 1873**) Ca. 1867 - 69; Italianate with Queen Anne porch.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a rectangular main block with an original 1-story, shed-roofed, offset rear extension. The roof is pitched, with ridge parallel to the street and a central facade gable. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has an asphalt-shingle roof and clapboard walls with cornerboards treated as pilasters. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, slightly boxed, and has gable-field returns. There is a fascia skimming

the tops of the 2nd-floor windows that stops at the central facade gable. There is a pinetree window with louvered shutter in the facade gable; other windows have unstepped cornice lintels, with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 1-over-1 below. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch, added between 1903 and 1912. It has half-height Doric columns set on brick bases, and there is a projecting, pediment-capped entry bay. The handrail has turned balusters, and there are lattice screens below the wood deck. The tripartite front entry has transom and sidelights over wood panels, and a modern door (C; 19, 20).

85. **507 Harrison Street** (22/9; House; **Chandler, 1873**) Ca. 1867 - 69, Victorian Gothic.
This 2 1/2-story frame house is the Slater & Hudnut T-shaped model, with pitched-roof 3-bay section front and center and a wider, flat-roofed section to the rear creating setback bays flanking the central element. The projecting section has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and a central facade gable with a pine tree window. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. Exterior walls are clapboard, with pilaster-treated cornerboards. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns and a fascia above 2nd-floor lintels to the facade gable. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, with 6-over-6 replacement sash on the 2nd floor and long 2-over-2 sash on the ground floor. This house originally had no front porch; the present one apparently dates from ca. 1915 - 20. The porch is 3-sided, with a hipped roof, full-height Doric columns, a square-spindled rail and lattice screens below a wood deck. The front entry has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over wood panels. The door itself has glass over wood panels, and is varnished (C; 19, 21).

Outbuilding:
A 1 1/2-story barn stands at the alley at the back of the lot. There is a flat-roofed main section with a lean-to extension on the north side. The structure is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, has fixed sash, its barn doors are missing, and there is a batten door with stamped hinges at the loft (C).

86. **509 Harrison Street** (22/8; House; **W. S. White, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story frame house is not a typical Slater & Hudnut model, and it is the only one of its type within the district. The rectangular main block has a pitched roof with gable field to the street, centered by a round-arched window with decorative double-arch-and-circle muntining. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed, L-shaped rear extension with an infill section between the L and the main block which appears to have been a side porch. Both the main block and the ell stand on a stuccoed stone foundation. Exterior walls have been aluminum sided, and the roof is wood shingle (one of 2 wood-roofed major structures in the district). There is an exterior brick chimney on the south wall of the main block. The

cornice is extended and covered with aluminum. Aluminum wrapping may conceal cornice lintels over the windows, which have 2-over-2 sash, except for parlor windows, which have floor-length 2-over-4. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch, mostly aluminum covered, with square posts, a solid aluminum rail and an aluminum cornice. The upper newel for a stair rail, circa 1890, survives in place. There is some evidence for the former existence of a small Juliet balcony or side porch off the south parlor window; and there is a 3-sided bay window on a stuccoed stone foundation on the south wall of the main block (C; 19).

Outbuilding:
There is a privy in the southwest corner of the lot. It has vertical-board siding, a shingle roof and a batten door with stamped hinges. Interior features have been removed (C).

87. **513 Harrison Street** (22/7; House; **T. Palmer, 1873**) Ca. 1867 - 69, Victorian Gothic.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof house with central facade gable and shuttered pine tree window is a Slater & Hudnut model. The main block is rectangular, and there is an original 2-story, flat-roofed, inset rear extension. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and walls are aluminum-sheathed. There is an interior chimney (one brick, one block) at the ridge at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns. Windows have apparently had their lintels removed, and have 2-over-2 sash and movable louver shutters. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped roof porch, most of which is probably original, with square, chamfered posts, molded, lowered caps and Eastlake-style pierced corner brackets probably substituted for original trim in the 1880s or '90s. The porch has a wood deck with lattice screens below. The main entry has a cornice lintel, heavily molded surround and a double door, each leaf having an arched panel at the top with heavy Eastlake - Second Empire-style molding below that matches the trim on the surround. An old pair of screen doors survives in place (C).

88. **601 Harrison Street** (20/6; **Mary & William Stover House**) Ca. 1880, Second Empire, Eastlake
This 3-story mansard-roofed frame house is basically L-shaped in plan, with a small shed-roofed rear extension at 1st-floor level. It is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has a decorative slate roof and aluminum-sided walls. There is a molded secondary cornice at the top of the mansard roof, and the primary cornice is extended, molded and boxed. Dormers in the mansard faces are set in pedimental frames with pierced trim at the lintels, and flat, pierced brackets at lintels and sills. Other windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 3-story, 3-sided bay window that rises through the mansard. Windows at 1st and 2nd-floor levels have panels below. There is a 1-story, 2-sided porch

sheltering front and side entries. It has square, chamfered posts with caps 18" below the fascia, a wood deck and lattice screens. There is a double-leaf, wood-paneled front door, and the side door is 4-panel (C; 22).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story, pitched-roof frame barn with novelty siding, and a 1-story wainscot-sided lateral extension. Some doors have original stamped hinges while others have reproduction wrought-iron strap hinges (C).

89. **607 Harrison Street** (20/5; **E. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1867 - 69, Italianate with Queen Anne porch.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched slate roof, its ridge parallel to the street, with a central facade gable. The main block is rectangular, and there is an original 2-story, flat-roof, full-width rear extension. Walls are clapboard with cornerboards treated as pilasters, and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. A flat board with sawn trim in a stylized egg-and-dart pattern stands in for a clapboard at the bottom of the facade gable field. There is an exterior brick (replacement) chimney at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with a gable field return and a flat fascia that extends to the facade gable. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. The ground-floor-front windows have been shortened within the original frames. The gable-field window is flat-headed with a stepped cornice lintel. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch with projecting gabled hood at the entry bay. (This porch was added to the house ca. 1910.) There are turned posts and a (replacement) concrete deck. The front entry has a stepped cornice lintel and narrow transom, and the door itself has glass over wood panels and an old turn-bell (C; 24).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story barn with slate pitched roof, novelty siding and cornerboards at the back of the lot. It has sliding barn doors on overhead horseshoe hinges, a batten door on the side with stamped hinges and a 6-over-6 window in the gable field (C).

90. **611 Harrison Street** (18/7; House; **W. J. Bowne, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story house is not one of a cluster or a group, and exhibits details that vary from those commonly used by the Slater & Hudnut builders. The roof is pitched, its ridge parallel to the street, with a facade gable centered by a round-arched attic window. The main block is rectangular, and there is an original 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension. The frame structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has a slate roof, and asbestos-sided walls. There is an exterior brick chimney (replacement) on the north side. The cornice is extended, molded and unboxed, and there is no gable-field return, although a molding articulates a full pediment at the facade gable. Windows have broad pedimental lintels

with molded caps and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 2-sided front porch, an early-20th-century addition, with full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail that extends to a stair rail which terminates in ball-capped Doric newels which are original to the porch. Within the porch, at the southeast corner on the ground floor, is a 5-sided bay window, probably an addition. Each window has a broad pedimental lintel matching those of the original windows, and 1-over-1 sash. The kitchen is still in place at the west end of the basement, and there is a full-width 1-story rear porch at basement level (the lot sloping gently to the west C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof barn-garage on a concrete foundation. It has novelty siding on the sides and vertical board siding on the gable ends. The doors have stamped hinges (C).

91. **701 Harrison Street** (11/9; House) Ca. 1929, Dutch Colonial.
This 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed house is set on a poured concrete foundation. Its first floor walls are of brick and the upper walls are now vinyl-sided. The roof is slate. The exterior brick chimney is original, on the south wall. The cornice is extended, with a crown molding under the eaves. Windows have 6-over-1 sash. There is a pedimented entry hood sheltering the front door, supported on wrought-iron posts. There is a side verandah with small-paned panels as infill between Doric columns (C).

92. **703 Harrison Street** (11/8; House) Ca. 1929, Bungalow.
This 1 1/2-story house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, broken by a central hipped dormer with paired windows. The front roof slope sweeps down to cover the full-width front porch, its eave carried on square posts. Exterior walls are terra-cotta-colored brick laid up in Flemish bond, except for a full-width frame section under the rear eave. The roof is slate, and the foundation is poured concrete. Windows have 3-over-1 sash, and the front door is glass over wood (C).

93. **705 Harrison Street** (11/7; House) Ca. 1929; American Foursquare.
This 2-story, hipped-roof house is basically square in plan, and is set on a poured concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stucco with a pebbledash finish. Eaves are slightly extended and there is no cornice. Windows have delicately molded surrounds and 3-over-1 sash. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof porch with square concrete posts on stuccoed bases, and a concrete deck. The original 4-sided hanging porch lantern survives (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a brick and block garage at the alley (NC).

94. **709 Harrison Street** (10/5; House; **J. Burgstressor, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, I-house. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house has typical Slater & Hudnut detailing. It has a pitched slate roof, its ridge parallel to the street, a stuccoed stone foundation and exterior walls are stuccoed. (It was not possible to determine what the original wall treatment was: it may have been clapboard, as the house resembles a frame rather than a masonry structure.) The main block is rectangular in shape, and there is a full-width, 1-story rear ell on a high foundation, and a back porch. There is a large interior brick chimney at the ridge on the north gable end. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed with gable field returns, and there is a fascia with crown and taenia moldings. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 4-over-4 sash, with modern solid shutters. The entry is a modern Georgian Revival arrangement with a 3-part, pedimented surround and panelled door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story, pitched-roof barn with vertical barn siding and a slate roof at the alley. The barn has a 1-story shed-roofed wainscot-sided lean-to on the north side. The structure is set on a rubble foundation (C).

95. **711 Harrison Street** (10/4.01; Office Building) Ca. 1960, Astylistic commercial. This 1-story, brick-faced office building (formerly a small restaurant) is masonry construction with stuccoed sides and brick facing on Harrison Street. It has a flat roof, with a metal pseudo-mansard pentroof decoration in front (NC).

96. **809 Harrison Street** (3/2; Office Building) Ca. 1975, Astylistic commercial. This 1-story brick-faced office building was formerly part of the Frenchtown Ceramics complex adjacent to the west. Basically rectangular in shape, the structure has a ridged-metal mansard roof and siding of brick and ridged metal (NC).

RAILROAD AVENUE

97. **306 - 312 Railroad Avenue** (30/1; Double House) Ca. 1960, Split level.
This double duplex house is basically rectangular in plan with a broad pitched roof. The structure is set on a concrete block foundation and is sided with a combination of wood shingles and aluminum. There is a broad-pedimented entry porch with a concrete base at the center entry bays (NC).

98. **504 - 506 Railroad Avenue** (24/1; Garage Dwelling) Ca. 1950, International Style/Industrial.
This 2-story garage-and-residence was apparently built for light industry-and-garage use. The L-shaped structure has concrete walls and a flat roof. Fenestration includes 3-part Chicago-style windows and a pair of garage doors (NC).

99. **508 Railroad Avenue** (22/2; House; **S. Wright, 1873**) Ca. 1868 - 70, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular and there is a 1-story, inset rear extension with parapets concealing the flat roof at each side. The foundation is stuccoed stone, walls are aluminum-sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior brick chimney at the south gable end. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have plain surrounds with 1-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 on the 1st. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch with square chamfered posts with signs of caps 20" below the soffit. There is a baluster handrail and lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entry has a 1930s-style glass and wood door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1 1/2-story barn (or early garage) at the rear of the lot. The frame structure has a pitched roof with gable field on the alley. There is a concrete foundation, vertical board siding, a slate roof and sliding doors with horseshoe hinges. There is a fixed-light sash and one trompe l'oeil window (C).

100. **510 Railroad Avenue** (22/1; House; **Brink, 1873**) Ca. 1868 - 70, I-house with Colonial Revival porch
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story pitched-roof inset ell at center rear. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and has aluminum siding and a slate roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end. Cornices are extended, molded, aluminum-boxed and have gable-field returns. Windows are 1-over-1 replacements. There is a 1-story, full-width hipped roof front porch with a pedimented center entry bay, half-height Doric columns on brick piers. The unusual balustrade incorporates a picket-fence motif.

Outbuilding:
There is a 1 1/2-story pitched-roof barn-garage at the back of the lot, its gable field facing the street. The structure has novelty siding, a concrete foundation and sliding doors on horseshoe hinges (C).

MILFORD ROAD

101. **203 - 205 Milford Road** (37/15; House; **Sinclair, 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, Greek Revival (form only survives).
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay frame house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular with a 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell inset at the south side. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The house is vinyl-sided and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is 1 interior brick chimney at the south gable end. Between the eaves line and the tops of the 2nd-floor windows a broad, flat band (now vinyl-covered) suggests the former presence of a broad frieze, perhaps with eyebrow windows lighting the attic. The south gable field has a fully articulated pediment. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There are modern pedimental entry porches at the front entry and on the south side of the house. Doors have glass tops over molded wood panels. A pump stands just outside the side door (C).

102. **207 Milford Road** (37/14; House; **O. P. Thatcher, 1873**) Ca. 1845 - 55, Greek Revival.
This 2 1/4-story, 4-bay house has a rectangular main block with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. (The 3 northernmost bays appear to be original, while the southern bay, which has a 3-sided window on the 1st floor, is probably an extension of ca. 1880.) There is a low, 2-story pitched-roof rear ell at the center back with an enclosed porch on its north side. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are aluminum-sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior block chimney at the north gable end of the main block. There is a very delicate cornice molding at the eaves line, with no roof extension or return at the gable fields. 2nd-floor lintels rise nearly to the cornice (an indicator of a construction date in the 1st half of the 19th century), and there are 2-over-2 sash. Segmental-headed louvered shutters on the ground-floor windows suggest a former (but not original) parlor window shape. There is a modern full-width, shed-roofed front porch with square posts and a concrete deck. The front entry, in the 2nd bay from the south (originally the southernmost bay of the main block) holds a modern door (C).

Outbuildings:
1) A 2-story pitched-roof barn stands at the rear of the lot, its ridge at right angles to Milford Road. It is sheathed in rough clapboard with cornerboards and has sliding doors with horseshoe hinges and a batten door to the loft (C).

2) A 1-story, pitched-roof barn stands at the northwest corner of the lot, its gable field facing Milford Road. The structure has rough clapboard siding on the front with vertical barn siding on the sides. A lean-to structure on its south side is a shelter for a car (C).

103. **211-213 Milford Road** (37/13; Double House; **Mrs. Voorhees, 1873**) Ca. 1850, Greek Revival.
This 2-story, 8-bay double house has a long rectangular main block with a flat roof (the original pitched roof probably having been destroyed by fire), and a full-width 1-story, shed-roofed rear extension. Straight parapets at the front and sides of the main block conceal the roof line. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is aluminum-sided. Three large brick interior chimneys rise above the main block, one at each end and one in the middle of the structure. The tops of the 2nd-floor windows rise almost to the former cornice line (now concealed by the aluminum-sided parapet). Windows have plain surrounds with aluminum cladding and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch with half-height Doric columns on concrete piers, a solid aluminum rail and wood deck. Front entries are in the 2nd bay on each side. They have pillow-molded transom bars, 3-light transoms and doors with 2 glass panes over wood panels (C).

Outbuildings:
1) There is a small, wainscot-sided, pitched-roof privy with crescent-shaped vent in each side wall (C).

2) A narrow 2-story barn has a pitched roof with gable field towards the street. It has vertical siding and hinged doors (C).

104. **215 Milford Road** (37/12; House; **G. Lair, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, I-house, no stylistic detail apparent.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a full-width, flat-roofed 2-story rear extension. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-sided, and has a slate roof. There is an interior chimney at the north ridge. The cornice is extended, molded, aluminum-boxed and has gable-field returns. Windows have drip molds and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, a solid wainscot handrail (replacement), and concrete deck. The side porch has a pedimental rof with turned posts and corner brackets, a wainscot handrail and concrete deck. Doors are turn-of-the-century glass over wood panels (C).

Outbuildings:
1) There is a long privy or narrow shed with a pitched roof, its gable end toward the house, with vertical board siding and stamped hinges on its batten door. There are small rectangular vents in each long side (C).

2) There is a 2-story, slate-roofed barn with rough clapboard sheathing with cornerboards. The structure faces Third Street. There are vertical sheathing doors with horseshoe hinges and a lean-to extension (C).

105. **301 Milford Road** (33/14; House; **Hud ?, 1873**) Ca. 1835 - 45, Late Federal - Greek Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house has a broad pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The front entry is in the north bay. There is a 2-story rear extension, inset and shed-roofed, on the south side at the back of the main block. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-sided and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an exterior block chimney on the south wall of the main block. Eaves are not at all extended, but there appears to be a delicate molding under the aluminum at the main facade, and aluminum-covered moldings outline a full pediment at the south gable field. A modern full-width front porch makes use of an older hipped roof, carrying it on pressure-treated posts set on a redwood deck. 2nd-floor windows lintels extend almost to cornice level, and have 6-over-6 replacement sash. The front entry has a 3-part surround with sidelights and a modern door (C).

106. **305 Milford Road** (33/13; House; **W. S. 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, I-house with no apparent detail.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house has a pitched roof with ridge parallel to Milford Road. There is a 2-story rear extension with 2nd floor extended to cover an open porch on the south side. The foundation is stuccoed stone, walls are aluminum-sheathed and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior block chimney on the south wall of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded, aluminum-boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have aluminum-covered frames and 2-over-2 sash. The front entry is modern (C).

Outbuilding:
There is an aluminum-sided, modern garage facing the road (NC).

107. **307 Milford Road** (31/11; House) Original structure built ca. 1880; remodeled as a house ca. 1920.
This 1 1/2-story hillside cottage looks like a Cape Cod house, reflecting its alteration from a small store to a dwelling around 1920. Pitched-roofed, the house has its gable end on the road, and a 3-bay "facade" with central roof dormer facing north. The hillside slopes away to the west, requiring a very high basement under the west end of the structure. The visible foundation is concrete block, and walls are asbestos shingle. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end. Windows have 3-over-1 sash, and there is a 1-story, inset, shed-roofed front porch on the north side with square posts and solid clapboard rail.

Historical Information:
This small house is older than it looks. It appears for the first time on the 1885 Sanborn map (not being present on the Beers atlas of 1873), at which time it was a candy and tobacco shop. In 1897 it was a patent medicine store, and in 1903 and 1912 it was an ice cream saloon and 'band room." By 1925 it had been converted into a dwelling (C).

108. **609 Milford Road** (19/5.01; House) Ca. 1930, Cape Cod.
This 1 1/2-story, 5-bay frame house is rectangular in shape with a pitched roof, its ridge at right angles to the road. The house is set on a hillside which slopes down to the west, and its main facade faces north. The foundation is concrete aggregate, walls are aluminum and the roof is slate. Windows are small, with 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and an aluminum rail (NC).

SECOND STREET

Even-Numbered Houses; South Side

109. **10 - 12 Second Street** (39/1 & 2; Triple House; **C. Kline, 1873**) Ca. 1850; style obscured by siding and removal of trim. 2 1/2-story 7-bay asbestos-shingled pitched-roof frame dwelling has its ridge parallel to the street. Two rear extensions, one at each end of the main block, are not original. The cornice is molded and boxed, with returns at the gable ends. There is 1 early chimney rising from the ridge at the center of the structure. 2 later interior chimneys rise from the ridge at each end of the main block. Windows have plain surrounds and 2-over-2 sash. A rebuilt 1-story porch extends the length of the main block. It has a hipped roof, wrought iron posts and an older wood deck and lattice panels (C).

Outbuilding: One fairly modern barn stands at the rear of the lot (NC).

110. **22 Second Street** (41/2; **Godown House**) Built ca. 1940.. This 2-story frame house is a simple, square structure with a slate-covered hipped roof and asbestos siding. It is set on a poured concrete foundation. There is a full-length 1-story hipped roof front porch with bungalow-style square piers set on concrete bases and a solid handrail. The deck is poured concrete.

Historical data: Before the 1878 fire, the Union Bank occupied this site. Between that time and the construction of the present house, the site held only a frame outbuilding at the rear of the lot (NC).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, 4-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with vertical barn siding at the rear of the lot. One original pair of double doors with strap hinges survives (NC).

111. **24 & 26 Second Street** (41/3; House; **C. A. Slade, 1873**) Ca. 1855; Greek Revival with Italianate influence. This 2 1/2-story L-shaped house has clapboard siding with cornerboards on the main block and vinyl siding on the 1-story shed-roofed rear extension. The roof is cross-gabled, with the main gable field to the street. The foundation is stone under the main block and the first few feet of the rear extension, while the remainder of the extension is set on poured concrete. (Sanborn maps show that the early portion of the rear extension was a back porch.) There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge near the back of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with no return. There is a 2-over-2 pinetree window in the gable field. Windows have plain surrounds with 6-over-6 replacements at the front and 2-over-2 elsewhere. Those on the ground-floor facade have been shortened at the tops. The 1-story hipped-roof front porch turns

the corner to extend along the front of the short side ell. (This porch replaced two smaller porches, 1 bay each, in front of the main and ell doors, between 1912 and 1925.) It has full-height Doric columns and a turned-baluster handrail. The porch is set on a concrete base and deck. The 3-part entry door has transom and sidelights over panels. The ell door has 4-light glass top over wood panels (C).

112. **28 Second Street** (41/4; House; **E. Hinkle, 1873**) Ca. 1850; Gothic Revival. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay rectangular house has a cross-gabled roof with major facade gable at the center front. It is board-and-batten-sided. There is a board-and-batten 1-story shed-roofed offset rear extension. Both sections are set on stone foundations. 2 interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge, 1 at each end of the main block. The left chimney is surmounted with a decorative terracotta pot. The roof is extended at eaves and gable fields, its edges trimmed with pierced scroll-sawn icicle-shaped vergeboards. There is a 6-light pinetree window with louvered shutters in the facade-gable field. Windows have corniced and stepped lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Shutter pintels are in place on all frames. There is a 1-story, 2-bay hipped-roof entry porch at the center of the ground floor. It has turned posts in the forward positions and 2 earlier pierced posts with scroll-sawn trim elements close to the main facade. These pierced posts may be remnants of the original porch treatment (C).

Outbuilding: There is a small 1-story pitched-roof barn-sided privy in the rear yard (C).

There is a 1-bay, 1-story, barn-sided, pitched-roof modern garage to the east of the house (NC).

Odd-Numbered Houses, North Side

113. **9 Second Street** (36/2; House, **Dr. E. K. Deemy, 1873**) Ca. 1870; Italianate. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay clapboard-sheathed stone-filled frame house stands on stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 1-bay, 2-story ell offset on the east side of the main block, and a 2-story rear extension behind the main block. Asphalt-shingled pitched roof has ridge parallel to street. There is a simple boxed cornice with a deep entablature that extends to the tops of the 2nd-floor window lintels. Cornerboards are wide and treated as pilasters. Windows have stepped and molded lintels with 2-over-2 sash on 2nd floor, 1-over-1 below. The entry door is ca. 1880, having a glass panel over Stick-style panels framed with turned rondels. (This door is contemporary with the interior trim.) There is an old screen door in place. The hipped-roof, full-width, single-story front porch is a later addition. It has full-height Doric columns and a balustraded handrail.

Historical Data: Frenchtown's Great Fire of June 29, 1878, started in the barn of this house. The house seems to be older than the fire, and substantially undamaged by it, although almost all interior trim apparently dates from ca. 1880 (C).

Outbuilding: A 20th-century cinder-block gambrel-roofed garage stands at the rear of the lot and opens onto the alley. This garage has its ridge parallel to the alley, with a pedimented facade dormer interrupting the eaves line. Tongue-and-groove sliding doors are hung on horseshoe hinges (NC).

114. **11 & 13 Second Street** (36/3; Double House; **A & B Kachline, 1873**) Ca. 1850; Italianate. This aluminum-sided frame double house is a single structure with a central wall dividing it into 2 dwelling units. The 2 1/2-story main block is a long rectangle, with a second slightly longer rectangular block offset behind it. There is a 2-story porch extension at the rear. All but the back porch extension is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The slate-covered pitched roof has its ridge parallel to the street, and there is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at each gable end. There is a heavy boxed cornice. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. The double front door has a trabeated surround with step-paneled reveal. Transom lights have elaborate rectangular muntin arrangement. Original front doors have stepped panels below (later) glass panels. The full-length front porch has hipped roof and square posts that carry scroll-sawn quatrefoil corner brackets. The handrail has turned balusters. The back porch (on concrete foundation) echoes front-porch style, but is screened (C).

Outbuilding: 1-story pitched-roof clapboard barn now sits on partial concrete foundation. Walls are partially covered with tar paper (C).

115. **17 Second Street** (37/24; House; **Dr. L. Cooper/Frenchtown Star, 1873**) Ca. 1840; Greek Revival with some Italianate influence and Eastlake porch. This house achieved its present appearance between 1897 and 1903, and is virtually unaltered since that time. It is organized in 3 sections beginning with a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay main block on the left, then a 2-story, 2-bay wing next and a 1-story, 1-bay wing at the end. The main block has its ridge parallel to Second Street, and is clapboard-sheathed with paneled cornerboards treated as pilasters. Both extended wings have similar wall treatments. There are brick interior chimneys rising from both roof slopes near the left end wall, and a stove or fireplace chimney in the first extension. Cornices are extended, boxed and elaborately molded. The corner-board pilasters carry full entablatures with frieze and architrave separated by a taenia molding. Windows have elaborate surrounds with broad pedimented tops and crosseted corners. Sash are 2-over-2. The first extension has an unusual 2nd-floor window: it is a pair of joined round arches with molded drips and 2-over-2 sash. The second floor of this first extension is extended beyond the 1st-floor wall

and carried on the posts that trim the 1st-floor porch. The hipped-roof, Eastlake-style 1-story front porch extends across the main block and turns the corner to join the first extension. Turned posts carry an elaborate pediment over the entry bay, and the handrail has a unique scroll-sawn tulip design. Lattices below the floor are scroll-sawn quatrefoils. The front doorway has simple pilasters framing narrow sidelights over panels, and the 4-panel front wood-grained door with porcelain hardware is probably the 1840s original. A door in the first extension has a glass pane over wood panels. The rear porch, which now has a concrete platform, is similar in detail to the front porch.

Historical Data: In 1885, this house had the main block, and the first extension was set back behind a 2-sided 1-story porch. Between 1897 and 1903 (Sanborn maps) the first extension was altered to extend its second floor over the front section of the porch. The side section of the porch was enclosed to become the 1-story second extension. The elaborate front and rear porches were added at the same time(C; 30).

116. **19 & 21 Second Street** (37/22 & 23; Double House; **A. Kerr & W. Search, 1873**)
Ca. 1850; Greek Revival. This 2 1/2-story frame double house has a rectangular main block with slate-covered pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street. There is a rear extension behind each unit. Each element has a 4-bay facade with clapboard walls and cornerboards. The structure has a stone foundation. Three interior brick chimneys survive, including 1 large brick one which may have served a cooking fireplace in the ell at #19. Cornices have molding at the eaves line above a full entablature. Windows have stepped lintels with molded caps. Sash on #19 are 6-over-6 replacements on 2nd floor, with 2-over-2 elsewhere. Each unit has its own 1-story entrance porch. That on #19 is a full-length shed-roof replacement, while the porch at #21 is 2 bays wide with a molded cornice and turned posts. There are no handrails. #21 has a simple entry enframement with a transom and an old entry door with a glass pane over wood panels with applied decoration. The door at #19 is modern (C).

117. **23 & 25 Second Street** (37/20 & 21; Double House; **W. Allpaw & W. Smith, 1873**)
Ca. 1850, Greek Revival. Although asbestos-shingled today, this structure is essentially identical to #37 above. 2 1/2 stories tall, the structure has a pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street. # 23 has a slate roof; #25 is asphalt-shingled. Each unit is 4 bays wide, and each has a 2-story rear ell. 3 interior brick chimneys survive. The cornice is extended, boxed and molded, but mostly concealed behind a gutter. Windows have stepped lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Porches echo the configuration at #37 above: there is a 2-bay porch at #23 with replacement trim, and a full-length porch at #25 has turned posts and a replacement handrail. Both front entries have original 3-light transoms, and #25 has a door with paired-arch glass panels over solid panels (C).

Outbuilding: A 1-story, shed-roofed barn-siding henhouse survives behind #23 (C).

118. **27 Second Street** (37/19; House; **P. Lair, 1873**) Ca. 1845; Greek Revival with Italianate trim. 2 1/2-story 4-bay aluminum-sided frame main block has pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street and 2-story pitched-roof rear extension with screened porch on the east side. A small corner of the screened porch at the junction of the main block and the ell was enclosed for a bathroom between 1897 and 1903. Both sections have stuccoed stone foundations. Main-block roof is tin. One interior brick chimney rises from the ridge at the west gable end. The extended, boxed cornice is aluminum-covered. A 1955 photograph shows "eyebrow windows" set in a plain fascia, one above each 2nd-floor window. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on 2nd-floor front, 2-over-2 elsewhere. There is a full-length, hipped-roof, 1-story front porch with square piers carrying scrollwork arches each of which has a drop pendant at its apex and open rondels in the spandrels. The porch cornice is carried on elaborate brackets. The front entry has a frame with shallow transom and 19th-century glass-topped door with ceramic knob. The rear ell has an early kitchen on the ground floor with a large fireplace on its north end wall. Interior trim is simple late-Federal style (C).

Outbuilding: A small 1-story asbestos-covered shed has an asphalt roof and old fixed-sash window; its original use is not known (NC).

119. **29 Second Street** (37/18; Borough Hall; **Presbyterian Church**) Built 1845; Greek Revival. Frenchtown's original Presbyterian Church was altered around 1867 as the headquarters for the new borough and its fire department. The rectangular, frame main block is basically 2 1/2 stories tall with a 3-story tower and a covered staircase on the east side. There is a modern extension at the rear. The high foundation and first floor are stuccoed stone, the body is vinyl-sided and the pitched roof is slate. Cornices are extended, boxed and covered with siding. Windows on the main block are tall, cornice-linteled 4-over 4s. The Queen-Anne-style tower was added for the fire bell between 1897 and 1903. The bell itself is no longer in the tower, but is mounted on a base on the lot next to the building. The rear extension is still under construction in October, 1992. Although extensive changes have been made to this building, its original form and appearance are still legible.

Historical Data: The timbers for the church were prepared in 1845 at the saw mill on Trenton Avenue (which stood immediately south of the present #2 Race Street). This church was superseded by a second Presbyterian Church on 4th Street in 1854. The town took over the structure in 1867, installing its offices at the rear of the second floor (where they remain today), and the fire department operated from the ground floor until ca. 1915.

Around 1900 a small jail was located on the ground floor. In 1909 Frenchtown's first silent movie theater opened on the second floor "town hall" space at the front. For a short period around 1925 the town school occupied the ground floor of this building and the new fire department next door (C).

120. **31 Second Street** (37/17; **Union Fire Company**) Ca. 1920 (rear portion); 20th-century utilitarian. The present fire station consists of a 2-part structure: on the rear of the lot, the ca. 1920 molded-block 2-story, low-pitched roof original section has paired, 1-over-1 sash with concrete lintels and sills. Much of this building is obscured by a later 1-story rainbow-roofed concrete-block structure with two engine bays.

Historical Data: The present Union Fire Company (Frenchtown's 4th volunteer fire-defense organization) was founded in 1888. In 1924 the company oversaw widespread improvements in the borough fire-alarm-and-detection system which probably included the construction of the molded-block structure on the rear of this lot. Other improvements included replacing the fire bell in borough hall tower with an electric siren alarm (NC).

121. **33 Second Street** (37/16; **Baptist Church**) 1861; Italianate. This is a tall 2-story pitched-roof church with a tower extended at the center front. There is a modern 2-story cement-faced rear extension with a flat roof. The foundation is stucco-covered, and walls are aluminum-sided. The facade is divided into 3 sections with a pair of original, paneled entry doors at the extended narthex bay at the center. The tower has a tuscan-arched top with extended imposts and louvered openings at the bell tower. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed, but covered with aluminum. There are tall, stained-glass windows along the side walls of the nave. Although sheathing conceals most trim details, this church is still an imposing structure.

Historical Data: The Baptist Church was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1861 (C).

122. **35 Second Street** (37/16; Baptist Parsonage; **Rev. Armstrong, 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, Greek Revival/Italian Villa.
This 2-story, T-shaped house occupies a portion of the Baptist Church lot, although the house appears to be a decade or more older than the church building. The house has a double hipped roof, with segments over both the arm and the cross-bar of the T-shaped structure. The main front faces Milford Road, although there is a secondary facade on Second Street. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and walls are aluminum-sided. There is an exterior block chimney on the south wall. Eaves are extended on all sides of the house, and boxed with aluminum. A deep fascia below the eaves is probably concealed by aluminum. Window enframements are concealed by aluminum, and some sash are 2-over-4 while others are 4-over-4. The front porch on Milford Road is full width with a hipped roof, modern square posts and a modern handrail.

The front entry has a 3-part surround with sidelights enframing the original wood panelled door (C).

THIRD STREET

Even Numbers, South Side

123. **14 Third Street** (37/4; **Methodist Parsonage**) Ca. 1844, altered ca. 1890; Italianate. The 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, pitched-roof main block has its ridge parallel to the street and a 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension that extends 1 bay beyond the east line of the main block. A 1-story shed-roofed extension at the back may have been a porch. The roof is slate, walls are aluminum-sided and the foundation is stuccoed stone. An interior brick chimney extends from the ridge at the west end of the main block. Cornices are extended, boxed and covered with aluminum. The 1-story, hipped-roof entry porch extends along the front and west sides of the main block, sheltering both a front and a side door. The porch has square piers supporting an overhanging cornice with scroll-sawn brackets. Pierced corner brackets terminate in turned drops. There is a balustraded handrail, and lattice screens below the wood porch deck. The double front doors form a round-headed arch. Each leaf has a segmental-arched glass panel at the top over two heavily molded panels at the bottom. The side door has a 4-light glass upper panel over 2 molded wood panels (C).

124. **16 Third Street** (37/4; **Methodist Church**) 1844, remodeled 1862; Gothic Revival. The church is a rectangular structure, basically 2 1/2 stories tall with a slate-covered pitched roof, its ridge at right angles to the street. A square tower on a square base rises to 3-story height just behind the facade. The stuccoed stone foundation extends approximately 10' from the ground on the east wall of the building. Except for the foundation, the entire building is aluminum-clad. An extended, aluminum-boxed cornice is carried on heavy corner pilasters. Centering the street front is a tall, pointed-arch stained glass window at 2nd-floor level. Below the window is a replacement entry arrangement consisting of a pagoda-roofed portico and a 3-part modern door surround with transom, sidelights and paneled door.

Historical Data: The Frenchtown Methodist Church was formally raised on October 24, 1845. Its builders were Alfred and Isaac Taylor and William Logan. In 1862 the church was enlarged, its basement "put in" (finished?), and the bell tower added. In 1870, a 20' extension was added at the rear of the building (C).

125. **26 Third Street** (37/9; **L. S. D. Kerr House**) ca. 1905; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story L-shaped cross-gabled house is one of a pair (its twin stands on the lot to the east). It is asbestos-sided over clapboard, and stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. The roof, which has ridges at right angles to and parallel to the street, is of slate. An interior stuccoed chimney rises from the ridge of the front section. The cornice is

extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. The 1-story hipped roof porch extends along the front of the house and turns the corner to meet the east ell. Full-height Doric columns carry the cornice, and there is a balustraded handrail and wood deck with lattice screens below. The front entry has a transom, and the door has a single glass pane over wood panels. An old turnkey doorbell survives. There is a wood screen door. A side door at the ell has been removed. There is a full-length 1-story shed-roofed porch at the back of the house. It has been enclosed.

Historical Data: This house and its neighbor to the east were built between 1903 and 1912 for L. S. D. Kerr, the last operator of the old Hedges & Reading spoke works founded on the site in 1845. Spokes, wagon wheels and rims were Frenchtown's chief product during the 2nd half of the 19th century, and this and other local works shipped their goods to customers as far afield as Europe and Australia. A steam saw mill at the spoke works also produced sash and doors for Frenchtown's 19th-century building boom. At the turn of the century, raw materials had grown scarce and had to be imported from the south. As this was increasingly expensive, this and other local wheel works were dismantled. L. S. D. Kerr had the houses at #26 & 28 Third Street built on the site of the old works, framing them out with salvaged material from the mill and other buildings at the site (C).

Outbuilding:
A 1-story frame garage with large doors opening onto a former alleyway that ran to Harrison Street may be the last survivor of a row of early-20th-century storage buildings along the alley (C).

126. **28 Third Street** (37/10; **L. S. D. Kerr House**) ca. 1905, Italianate.
This house, the twin of its neighbor at #26, more closely resembles the original appearance of the pair. L-shaped, with gables crowning the front and ell sections, the 2 1/2-story house is clapboarded with cornerboards and sits atop a stuccoed stone foundation. The roof is slate, and there is a brick interior chimney at the juncture of the two ridge lines. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Plain fascia boards enhance it. Windows have cornice lintels, 1-over-1 sash and louvered shutters. The L-shaped front porch has a hipped roof and full-height Doric columns. There is a balustraded handrail, and lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entry has a transom over the glass-topped door with old turnkey doorbell. There is an 8-pane wood storm door. There is a full-length, 1-story, shed-roofed back porch with mouse-toothed wainscotting in the triangular fields where the porch roof meets the rear wall of the house. Although the porch has been enclosed, its old deck is still visible at the bottom of the wall panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a small, pitched-roof, vertical-board-sided garden shed with slate roof, fixed window sash and a batten door near the rear of the lot (C).

127. **30 Third Street** (37/11; House; **A. Battenburg, 1873**) Mid-19th century. No visible style. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay rectangular house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and a 2-story, hipped-roof ell slightly offset at the east side of the back. There is a stuccoed interior chimney at the ridge at the east end of the main block and an exterior brick chimney at the east end of the ell. The roof is asphalt shingle and the walls are aluminum-sided. The cornice is extended, boxed, returned at the gable field and aluminum-covered. The windows are 1-over-1 in the main block, and 2-over-2 in the ell. Their enframements are not visible. There is a 1-story, full-length hipped-roof front porch with aluminum siding covering all details and a concrete deck. The front entry has a door with a 2-light glass top over wood panels and a wood storm door. The ell door is a more recent glass-topped variety, and it, too, has a wood storm door.(C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof, aluminum-sided garage toward the rear of the lot. It exits onto Third Street (NC).

Odd Numbers, North Side

128. **1 Third Street** (32/2; House) Ca. 1880; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, rectangular pitched-roof frame house has its ridge parallel to Third Street. There is a pitched-roof 2-story rear ell set at right angles to the main block, with a shed-roofed 1-story extension to the east of the ell. The main-block foundation is stuccoed stone, and those of the 2 ells are concrete block (although the 1885 Sanborn map indicates ells of the same proportions at the same location as these). The roof is asphalt shingled, and main-block walls are clapboard with cornerboards. The ells are vinyl-sided. An interior chimney at the main block east ridge has a 1930s-type terra cotta pot. There is also an exterior concrete-block chimney on the main block east wall. The main cornice is extended, molded and boxed. The 1-story, hipped-roof front porch extending along the front and west side of the main block replaced an earlier front porch between 1903 and 1912. This porch has turned posts with a baluster screen spanning the posts below the cornice. The handrail is solid plywood panels. Windows have plain surrounds with drips, and 2-over-2 sash on the main block. The entry door has a simple frame with a transom that is now covered. The door itself is probably original, solid-paneled wood concealed behind an aluminum storm door (C).

129. **3 Third Street** (32/3; House; **Nathaniel Shurtz, 1873**) Ca. 1865, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay frame house has a pitched-roof main block, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story pitched roof rear ell at right angles, with a 1-story shed-roofed extension to its east. (Until some point between 1912 and 1925 the main rear ell was a 1-story structure; and until some time after 1925 there were two lateral extensions at the east end of the main block.) All foundations are stuccoed stone. Walls are asbestos-sheathed, but pilaster-trimmed cornerboards and other decorative trim remain visible. The roof is asphalt-shingled. There are 2 interior brick chimneys that rise from the ridge at each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and carried on pairs of highly decorative scroll-sawn brackets. The very elaborate fascia has upper and lower dentil courses banding eyebrow windows that are covered by X-O-patterned grilles. Other trim applied to the fascia includes a diamond-punched strip and several scallop courses. Windows have heavy cornice lintels, 1-over-1 replacement sash and modern louvered shutters. The hipped-roof, 1-story, 3-bay-wide entry porch has an elaborate cornice with scallop courses and a fascia trimmed with pierced, applied trim. The cornice is carried on elaborate single scroll-sawn brackets. Square posts on elaborate bases support pierced spandrel screens with pairs of pyramidal drop pendants. There is no handrail. The front doorway has an elaborate surround with pierced trim at keystone and spandrels. Framing members have applied trim. The surround forms a round-arched opening in which its original double doors survive. Each door has a segmental-arched glass pane at the top, and two heavily molded wood panels below

Historical Data: This house was owned in 1873 by hub-and-spoke-manufacturer Nathaniel Shurtz, one of Frenchtown's prominent citizens at the time. Although the house's owner has been told that the house dates to around 1840, the later date is based on visible exterior evidence (C; 31).

Outbuildings:
1) Barn. This large 3-section frame structure is set against the rear lot line. The western segment, a 1-story, batten-sided woodshed, is open on the side facing the house. The central barn segment is a 1 1/2-story barn-siding structure with sliding doors hung at the tops on horseshoe hinges. The barn is separated by a frame wall from the east segment, which was used as a wagon shed (C).
2) Privy. This small clapboard structure with a batten door stands behind 2 stone buildings along the west lot line. Currently unroofed, the building is in the early stages of deterioration (C).
3) Coal shed. This 1 1/2-story stuccoed-stone structure has a wood-shingled pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the long side facing west into the lot. There is a batten door with inset glass panel on the south gable end, and three windows on the west wall have batten shutters with inset glass panels (C).

4) Shed. This 1-story pitched-roof stuccoed stone shed stands in line with #s 2 & 3 above. It has a corrugated metal roof and batten door on the south gable end (C).

130. **13 Third Street** (33/4; House; **S. Stout, 1873**) Mid-19th century. No stylistic detail remains. This 2 1/2-story frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story rear ell offset at the east end of the main block, and a 1-story shed-roofed extension across the rest of the rear of the main block. The house has been covered with aluminum siding in such a way as to obscure any historic detail. The foundation is stuccoed stone, although patches have been made in concrete block. The porch, with its concrete deck, wrought-iron posts and aluminum-boxed roof, apparently dates from the residing. All windows are 1-over-1 replacements, and there are aluminum shutters (NC).

131. **15 Third Street** (33/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1835 (?), retrimmed ca. 1900, enlarged after 1925; Federal with Queen Anne porch. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house is set at a higher elevation than the street. It has an asphalt-shingled pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. Walls are asbestos-shingled, except for some clapboard siding on the largest rear ell. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof rear extension at right angles to the main block, a 1-story shed-roofed extension on the east side of the rear ell, and a 1-story, 1-bay back porch at the rear. All of the rear extensions replace an earlier 1-story rear extension mapped from 1885 through 1925. The house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a brick interior chimney rising from the west ridge of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, and returned at the gable fields. The simply-framed 6-over-6 windows at 2nd-floor level are small in proportion to wall surface, and their tops rise close to the eaves line. Windows on the ground floor are 6-over-1. The late-19th or early-20th-century 1-story hipped-roof front porch has round columns set atop a shingled handrail. The porch is set on molded-block piers, and the concrete wing walls flanking the steps flare outward to frame small grass-filled beds for the front yard. The Federal-type 3-part door surround has a 4-light transom and sidelights over wood panels. The door itself has 2 round-arched panels over cut-corner-square lower panels. An Art Nouveau-style screen door has been covered with plexiglas to work as a storm (C).

Outbuilding: A 1-story, pitched-roof frame garage extends across the rear of the lot, its ridge parallel to the street. The structure is set on a concrete-block foundation, has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard siding, a small exterior stove chimney and garage doors that open onto the alley (C).

132. **17 Third Street** (33/6; House; **M. H. Everitt, 1873)** Ca. 1850, Italianate. Originally a double house, this building has been converted to a single family without losing much of its architectural detail. The 2 1/2-story, 4-bay main block has a slate-covered pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story shed-roofed rear extension on a stone foundation. (This extension was raised from 1 story during the present century.) Walls are clapboard with cornerboards, and the entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. 1 brick interior chimney rises from the east ridge of the main block, and 1 concrete interior chimney rises from the west ridge. The cornice is slightly extended and boxed. Windows have plain surrounds with 6-over-6 replacement sash in the front and 2-over-2 elsewhere. The full-length 1-story hipped-roof front porch has round Doric columns and no handrail. It replaced an earlier, smaller porch between 1912 and 1925. The entry surround has had its opening shortened, and the door itself comprises a large glass panel set into a wood frame (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed concrete block garage at the rear of the lot (NC).

133. **21 - 25 Third Street** (33/7; Triple House; **L. Rounsaville, 1873)** Ca. 1850, Greek Revival. The 2 1/2-story, 8-bay, pitched-roof main block, its ridge parallel to the street, is the original portion of this 3-family house. The 1-story shed-roofed extension behind the west half was added between 1897 and 1903. The building has an asphalt-shingle roof, aluminum siding, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. 3 large interior chimneys, stuccoed, rise from the ridge of the main block. Cornices are aluminum-covered. A full-length, hipped-roof front porch has plain square posts and a plain cornice. Marks on the posts indicate that corner brackets once existed. Several sections of square-balustered handrail survive. The porch was added between 1897 and 1903. There are 4 entry doors. Most have had their openings lowered, eliminating original 4-light transoms. At least one glass-topped, wood-paneled door survives(C).

134. **29 Third Street** (33/8; House; **H. Hagerman, 1873)** Ca. 1860; Italianate. This T-shaped cross-gabled house has a gable field facing the street and a second ridge parallel to the street. There are 2 rear extensions, a 2-story ell on a stone foundation to the east, a 1-story addition on concrete block to the west. There is a chimney with a decorative terracotta pot rising from the ridge near the front gable field. The roof is slate, and the walls are asbestos-shingled, with cornerboards and trim still visible. (A section of clapboard is visible where several shingles have come off.) The cornice is extended, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have plain enframements with drip lintels, 2-over-2 sash and modern louver shutters. A 1-story hipped roof porch wraps the front and west side of the gable-field block. (The porch has apparently had its deck rebuilt, and some trim appears to be missing. Square posts carry an extended cornice, and there is a

square-balustraded handrail. The wood deck extends beyond the porch roofline, and is carried on concrete piers. The entry door has a plain surround with a transom, and a 4-panel door with porcelain hardware. The side door is similar, but with a glass pane inserted at the top. There is a 3-sided bay window on a stuccoed stone foundation on the west wall of the ridge-parallel block. It has paired, scroll-sawn brackets supporting an extended cornice, and segmental-headed windows have 1-over-1 sash and molded panels below. The house buts very closely upon its neighbor to the east, although the 2 structures have been on separate lots at least since 1885 (C).

135. **31 Third Street** (33/9; House; **Mrs. Saunders, 1873**) Ca. 1865; Italianate. This 2 1/2-story rectangular house has a pitched roof with its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story offset ell at the back of the main block on the east. The ell has a parapet at the front to make it look the same height as the main block. Both sections stand on stuccoed stone foundations. Two interior chimneys rise from the ridge at each gable end of the main block. Each terminates in an Austen-type terracotta pot. The roof is slate and the walls are asbestos-sided with cornerboards and trim visible. (A small section of wall around the front door has clapboard siding.) Cornices are extended and molded but not boxed. Windows have plain frames and 2-over-2 sash. A 1-bay entry porch (added between 1897 and 1903) has an extended cornice carried on very narrow paired brackets. Iron poles support the porch roof, and the deck is a concrete slab. A similar porch shelters the entry into the offset east ell. The main door has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over panels. The front door has a glass pane over wood panels, and the side door is similar except that its glass is in 4 panes. Each door has an old wood storm door in place. There is a pump within an open-sided roofed shelter in the east front yard (C).

Outbuilding:
A 2-story pitched-roof frame barn stands at the north end of the lot screening the house from the alley. It was standing in 1885. The barn is asbestos-sided and has a tin roof. There is a 1-story henhouse extension at the west end of the barn (C).

136. **35 Third Street** (33/10; House; **Mrs. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca 1855-60; Gothic Revival. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, cross-gabled house has a 1-story shed-roofed extension across the rear. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation.
There is a stuccoed interior chimney at the east ridge. A facade gable with an 8-light pinetree window centers the street front; the structure is clapboard-sheathed with wide cornerboards. The eaves are extended, molded and trimmed with an apron of interlocking openwork scallop shapes which frames the facade gable and encircles the main block at the eaves. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels, and may be shortened at the tops. 6-over-6 sash are probably replacements, and shutter pintles survive on most or all windows.

There is a 1-story, 1-bay, hipped roof entry porch (added between 1897 and 1903). Its delicate piers are composed of scroll-sawn openwork elements, with built-in benches along both sides. The porch cornice is trimmed with an openwork scallop apron very similar to the one at eaves level. The 3-part front door has 4-light transom and sidelights over panels. The door itself is solid with 3 lights set diagonally - a 1950s substitution (C; 32).

137. **37 Third Street** (33/11; House; **F. Fargo, 1873**) Ca. 1860, Italianate; altered ca. 1915 - 20, Colonial Revival. This 2-story, low-hipped-roof, 4-bay frame house on stuccoed stone foundation is an unusual amalgam of 19th and 20th century styles concealed by aluminum siding. There is a shed-roofed 1-story extension across the full length of the back wall of the main block. There is a brick interior chimney near the mid-point of the east wall. The roof is asphalt shingle, and walls are aluminum-sided. The cornice is extended, boxed and aluminum-covered. Windows have plain frames with narrow cornice lintels. The sash have upper panes divided into 3 vertical lights over 1-light lower sash. A full-length 1-story hipped roof front porch replaced a smaller version between 1912 and 1925. The porch has round Doric columns atop a solid handrail, and a knob-topped newel post at the top of the steps. There are lattice panels below the deck. The entry has a cornice-topped frame similar to that of the windows, and the door has a multi-paned glass top over wood panels.

Historical Data: The Sanborn maps show that between 1912 and 1925 the rear extension of this house was altered from half-width to full-width, and the porch was enlarged. It is possible that the windows and door were altered at that time, too, giving the house the appearance of a 1920s Colonial Revival superimposed on a hipped-roof Italianate form. Since that time aluminum siding has further obscured the structure's visible style. Frank Fargo owned and operated Frenchtown's largest spoke works during the 1870s (C).

138. **39 Third Street** (33/12; House; **Mrs. Meiler, 1873**) Ca. 1850, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a rear extension with an offset on the east side of the house. There is a stuccoed stone foundation, and walls are aluminum-covered. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney at the rear extension. Cornices are extended, boxed, returned at the gable fields and aluminum-covered. Windows apparently have pedimental lintels, although these have been covered in aluminum that echoes the pedimental shape. Sash are 2-over-2 at ground-floor level with metal replacements above. A 1-story, hipped-roof, full-length front porch is a 1955 replacement of an earlier porch that crossed the street front and turned the corner to continue along the east side of the main block to the offset ell. The present porch, built after a fallen tree caused major damage to the porch and roof, has square piers set on a

solid handrail, and a wood deck on cement piers. The entry door has a pedimental lintel (aluminum-covered) and a modern wood door and aluminum storm (C).

FOURTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

139. **4 Fourth Street** (28/1; Car Barn) Ca. 1915 - 25.
This 8-bay frame car barn faces Railroad Avenue. The structure has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, covered with corrugated tin. Exterior walls are vertical barn siding, and the structure is set on a concrete aggregate foundation. Eight pairs of doors hung on stamped hinges occupy most of the west facade. Each door pair has a padlock hasp. The building has no other detail. There is a very old, rusted gas pump at the north end of the lot (C).

140. **6 Fourth Street** (30/2; House; **M. Maxwell, 1873**) Ca. 1868-1870.
This simple 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, pitched-roof frame house with ridge parallel to the street has virtually no detail that can be classed stylistically. When built, it was probably identical to the next 2 houses described (Nos. 8 and 10 Fourth Street). The main block is rectangular with a center entry; there is a full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed extension, probably original, at the rear. The roof is slate, and walls have been covered with aluminum siding. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a brick interior chimney crowned with an Austen-style terra cotta pot rising from the ridge at the east end of the main block, and a modern exterior brick chimney at the west ridge. Cornices are extended and boxed, and aluminum-covered. Windows are 6-over-6 on the 2nd floor, 1-over-1 below. There is a 1-story, full-length, shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, no additional trim and no handrail. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The entry door has a transom and a solid 4-panel door with porcelain hardware (C).

141. **8 Fourth Street** (30/3; House; **J. West, 1873**) Ca. 1868-70. This house is a very late Greek survival with a later, Queen Anne-style porch. When built it was probably identical to the houses on either side. The 2 1/2-story main block is 5 bays wide with a center entry and a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a full-width, 1-story shed-roofed extension, probably original, across the back. The walls are clapboard with cornerboards treated as simple pilasters (although the owner was in the process of installing aluminum siding at the time of the inventory on 11.03.92), the roof is slate with eagle-shaped snowcatchers, and the entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a modern exterior concrete chimney on the east end wall. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Shutter hardware survives, although the shutters themselves do not. There is a 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, solid corner brackets trimmed with turned rondels, and a vestigial handrail. There are lattice panels below the wood deck.

The front door surround has a cornice lintel over a transom, and the door itself has a glass top over wood panels (C).

142. **10 Fourth Street** (30/4; House; **H. Danley, 1873**) Ca. 1868-70; This house is a very late Greek survival with a later, Queen Anne-style porch. When built it was probably identical to the 2 houses next west. The 2 1/2-story main block is 5 bays wide with a center entry and pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The rear ell on this house is different from those on its neighbors: between 1897 and 1903 its original 1-story full-length extension was replaced by a 1-story ell set at right angles behind the center of the main block. At some time after 1925 this ell was raised in height to its present 2 stories. The walls are clapboard with cornerboards treated as simple pilasters, the roof is asphalt shingle and the entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is 1 interior brick chimney with an Austin-style terra cotta pot rising from the ridge at the west wall, and a modern exterior brick chimney on the east wall. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts and pierced, scallop-shaped corner brackets. There is a balustraded handrail, and lattice panels below the wood deck. The front door surround has a cornice lintel with a transom; the door itself has 4 octagonal molded panels and a turn-key doorbell (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a ca. 1950 - '60 1-story frame garage with low-pitched roof, plywood sheathing and concrete-block foundation at the alley (NC).

143. **16 & 18 Fourth Street** (31/1; Double House; Present but illegible, 1873) Ca. 1850 - 60. Probably Late Greek Revival although little exterior stylistic detail is visible. This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay house has a pitched roof with ridge parallel to Fourth Street. The house has aluminum-sided walls, asphalt-shingled roof, and is set on a high, stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 2-story shed-roofed extension behind the east half of the house. Cornices are extended, boxed, returned at the gable ends and aluminum-covered. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor, with 1-over-1 below. The present 2-bay, flat-roofed front porch replaced a narrower entry porch between 1912 and 1925. It is set high above the sidewalk and approached at each side by a flight of stairs. The porch roof is carried on full-height Doric columns. The handrail is the square-spindle type, and a section of this separates the porch into 2 units. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. There is a 1-story, 1-bay flat-roofed side porch on Harrison Street, added between 1912 and 1925. Like the front porch, this one has Doric columns, a square-spindled rail and a wood deck with lattice screens below (C).

144. **20 Fourth Street** (31/3; **Presbyterian Manse**) Ca. 1854; Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay frame house has a slate pitched roof over the rectangular main block, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story shed-roofed rear extension, possibly original, offset to the west. A 1-story, shed-roofed rear extension to the east of the earlier ell, replaced a former porch between 1912 and 1925. The house is aluminum-sided, but retains much detail. The foundation is stuccoed stone. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge at the ends of the main block. An exterior brick chimney stands against the west end wall. Cornices are extended, boxed, wrapped in aluminum siding and carried on single scroll-sawn brackets with drop pendants. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped roof front porch with turned posts and solid rondel-trimmed corner brackets forming flat-topped ogee arches between the tops of the posts. The cornice is extended and bracketed. The handrail is of turned spindles, continuing to form a stair rail with knob-topped newel posts. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The door surround encloses a transom and a modern door. There is a modern wood deck, uncovered, at the east rear extension (C).

145. **22 Fourth Street** (31/3; **Presbyterian Church**) Church built in 1854, Greek Revival; Memorial Chapel built 1894, Victorian Gothic; connecting hyphen built late 1940s, Colonial Revival. The entire complex has been aluminum-sided, although much detail remains in place. The rectangular main block of the church itself rises 22' to the eaves line with a square bell tower (with single bell in place) rising 40' above the eaves line at center front. The structure is set on a basement of poured concrete, having been raised and supported on steel beams for the construction of the basement during the late 1940s. The building was extended to the rear in 1871. The church has a pitched roof with pedimental gable field facing the street. An oculus window with 4 clear glass panes centers the gable field. (This oculus formerly held stained glass.) Two monumental Doric pilasters frame a recessed entry porch which is screened by two monumental Doric columns in antis. The main entrance has a bracketed cornice lintel over the original pair of square-panelled doors. Tall windows along the east and west sides of the nave enframe stained glass panels. A 1-story pitched-roof hyphen, with ridge parallel to the street, was built during the late 1940s to connect the church with the Memorial Chapel to the west. Its wood panelled door is sheltered by a Stick-style pedimented hood. The Memorial Chapel is a 1-story building with a pitched roof, its gable field to the street. Its street facade is centered by a tall pointed-arch window with heavy muntining outlining a pair of Gothic arches filled with stained glass with a trefoil panel between them. A kitchen wing was added to the rear of the Memorial Chapel in the late 1940s (C; 37).

146. **30 Fourth Street** (31/4; House; **H. Lott, 1873**) Ca. 1836; late Federal.
This stuccoed stone house is 3 bays wide and 2 1/2-stories tall with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is an original 2-story, pitched-roof rear ell set at right angles to the rectangular main block, its west wall a continuation of the west wall of the main block. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the west wall, and an exterior brick chimney against the same wall. There is another interior brick chimney at the ridge of the 2-story rear ell. The cornice is a series of decorative brick courses sheltered by the eaves on the main facade. It features a bandcourse and a row of angled bricks whose extended corners form "mouseteeth." Windows have heavy wood lintels and 2-over-2 sash. The second floor lintels rise nearly to the cornice line. There is a full-length, 1-story, hipped roof porch with turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets and a spindle handrail. Decorative cast iron fence sections substitute for lattice below the porch deck. This porch replaced an earlier 1-bay porch between 1903 and 1912. The entry has a 3-part transom over a modern door.

Historical Information:
The lots on both sides of Fourth Street are the northern extent of a parcel of land Hugh Capner laid out for development around 1836 after he bought a larger section from Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost. This house, together with its neighbor to the west and No. 31 on the north side of the street, was probably part of that early development (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof shed of light timber framing with tin sides and roof at the rear of the yard (NC).

147. **32 Fourth Street** (31/5; House; **M. Worman, 1873**) Ca. 1836; late Federal.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, pitched-roof house of stuccoed stone with its ridge parallel to the street was probably originally identical to No. 30 adjacent to the west, although later changes have made them dissimilar in appearance. The main block is rectangular in shape, and there is an original 2-story pitched-roof rear ell whose west wall continues the line of the west wall of the main block. East of the original rear ell is a later, 1-story shed-roofed clapboard-walled extension. The main block roof is of slate, the extensions are roofed with asphalt shingles. There is an interior (stuccoed) chimney at the west ridge of the main block and another interior chimney at the ridge at the rear of the ell. The cornice is a series of decorative brick courses sheltered by the eaves on the main facade. It features a bandcourse and a row of angled bricks whose extended corners form "mouseteeth." Windows have plain wood surrounds, with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. There is a recently built full-length front porch with square posts and a spindle handrail. The door itself is a modern one (C).

148. **34 Fourth Street** (31/6; House; **Johnson, 1873**) Ca. 1860, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, clapboard house with slate pitched roof has its gable field facing the street. A rear extension on molded concrete block foundation replaced an older 1-story rear ell after 1925. Beyond this is a modern deck that apparently replaces an older back porch. There is an interior chimney rising from the ridge approximately 1/2-way back along the main block. The cornice is extended and boxed with a return at the gable field. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. A similar window in the gable field retains shutter pintles. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch which replaced a smaller porch between 1912 and 1925. The porch has 3/4-height Doric columns atop a shingled rail decorated with a dentil course of trimmed shingle. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The doorway has a cornice lintel and a modern door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a fairly modern clapboard-sided 2-bay garage at the rear of the yard (NC).

149. **36 Fourth Street** (31/7; House; **Harden, 1873**) Probably ca. 1860, no stylistic detail except later porch visible. This 2 1/2-story frame house has a 3-bay rectangular main block with asphalt-shingled pitched roof with ridge parallel to street. There is a full-width 2-story rear extension slightly offset to the east (it replaced a conglomeration of earlier rear ells between 1912 and 1925). Behind the 2-story extension is a 1-story shed-roofed extension with a concrete block foundation. Behind this is a modern deck with a pergola roof. The house is sheathed with asbestos shingles. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the west wall of the main block. The cornice is plain and slightly extended. Windows have plain surrounds with some 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 1-over-1 elsewhere. This house has had a full-width front porch since before 1885, although the present porch is a type commonly built in Frenchtown around 1915-20. This front porch extends along the south and east sides of the main block, and has an extended, molded and boxed cornice carried on 3/4-height Doric columns. The rail is shingled with a course of solid shingles immediately under the handrail. The entrance has a closed-up transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a frame garage, built between 1912 and 1925, at the alley (C).

150. **38 Fourth Street** (31/8; House; **H. Lott, 1873**) Ca. 1860; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story L-shaped frame house has a cross-gabled roof with one gable field to the street, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an irregularly shaped 1-story shed-roofed rear extension, most of which predates 1885. The roof is asphalt-shingled and the walls aluminum-sided. There is an exterior concrete chimney at the west gable

end. The cornice is extended, boxed, aluminum-covered and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped roof front porch with square posts on brick piers, a concrete deck and steps. The solid rail is aluminum-sheathed. A porch of this shape was in place by 1885 (C).

151. **40 Fourth Street** (31/9; House) Ca. 1895; High Victorian Gothic in proportion. This 2 1/2-story frame house has a pitched-roof rectangular main block with ridge parallel to the street. An original 2-story rear extension has a pitched roof set at right angles to the main block. Early additions, built between 1897 and 1903, are a small, 2-story square element in the joint between the main block and original ell, and a 1-story, flat-roofed enclosed rear porch on a high base. The entire structure, except for the porches, is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The roof is asphalt singled, and walls are aluminum-sided. There are 2 interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge at the gable ends of the main block. The west chimney has a corbelled cap. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. The eaves are concealed by the roof. Windows have 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd floor, with 1-over-1 on the first floor. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch with turned posts, incised cornier brackets, an extended cornice and a baluster handrail. The front door has a glass top over wood panel (C).

152. **42 Fourth Street** (31/10; House; **W. Green, 1873**) Ca. 1850; no exterior stylistic detailing.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof frame building stands at the corner of Fourth Street and Milford Road with 4-bay main block facing Fourth Street. There is an original 2 1/2-story pitched-roof rear ell along Milford Road. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed extension running the length of the east side of the ell. The pitched roof is slate, and walls are clapboard with cornerboards. The entire structure stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is 1 interior brick chimney at the ridge on the east gable end, and 1 exterior brick chimney at the gable end of the ell. Cornices are extended, boxed and molded and returned at the gable ends. Windows have plain surrounds with drip moldings and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped roof front porch along the north and east sides. Added to the house between 1891 and 1897, this porch is very similar to the one at # 40, with turned posts, incised corner brackets, balustraded handrail and stair rail with 4-sided newels with chamfered corners and knob finials. The porch is supported on stone walls that extend from the foundation below each post. There is a pair of entry doors at the 2 center bays on the Fourth Street side (although the Sanborn maps indicate single-house construction). Each door has a 2-light exterior transom with an interior transom behind a shallow reveal. The doors have single panes of glass over wood panels, and ceramic knobs (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, pitched-roof garage with novelty-siding walls at the rear of the lot, exiting to Milford Road (NC).

Odd Numbered Houses

153. **5 Fourth Street** (28/2; House) Ca. 1885; High Victorian Gothic style with Queen Anne detail. This 2 1/2-story L-shaped frame house has a cross-gabled roof, clapboard walls with cornerboards and board-and-batten gable fields. The roof is slate, and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 1-story shed-roofed rear extension that is apparently an enclosed former back porch. There is an interior brick chimney rising from the intersection of the main block ridge lines. The cornice is extended, molded and carried on shaped rafter-end brackets. There are Stick-Style corner brackets at the front gable field and an elaborately pierced bargeboard with Eastlake-style detail. The gable-field window has a multi-paned upper sash over a 2-light lower sash. Elsewhere windows have cornice lintels with sawtooth aprons. Their upper sash have a border of small colored lights framing a larger central clear pane, over a single-light lower sash. There are movable-louver shutters. The 2-sided front porch is 1 story tall with a hipped roof, extended eaves carried on shaped "rafter ends", turned posts and pierced screens between the tops of the posts. The handrail is solid, and there are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front door has a plain surround with a solid transom, the door itself has a 6-paned light over molded wood panels.

Historical Data:
According to the owner, this house is the first of a group of 3 (that includes its 2 neighbors to the east) built for the Sinclair family. No. 9 was built next, as family fortunes and numbers increased, then No. 7 was built to house parents later in their lives (C; 33).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof frame garage opening onto the alley. Although this structure has a 19th-century appearance, it was, according to the owner, built from timber fished from the river during the 1955 flood (NC).

154. **7 Fourth Street** (28/3; House) Ca. 1935; Chicago-style with Bungalow-type porch. This 3-bay, 2-story, square-shaped stucco house has a slate pitched roof with its gable field to the street. The house retains its original 2-colored, textured finish, and the entire structure is set on a poured concrete foundation. A pitched-roof dormer breaks the eaves line on the east side of the house. There is an interior stuccoed chimney rising from the ridge near the back of the house. There is a triple window with 1-over-1 sash at the 2nd-floor front, and 1st-floor windows occur in pairs. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch with square stuccoed piers atop a solid stuccoed handrail, a wood deck and a concrete foundation. The door is multi-paned glass. Although this house post-dates the period of significance for this historic district, it is a pristine example of its type (NC).

155. **9 Fourth Street** (28/4; House) Ca. 1890, Queen Anne Style.
This irregularly shaped, 2 1/2-story frame house has a cross-gabled asphalt-shingle roof with a gable field facing the street. The house is aluminum-sided and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 2-story, 3-sided bay on the east face between the front and side porches. This bay has a pagoda-shaped pentroof between 1st and 2nd story levels. The entire structure appears to have been built at one time. There is an interior brick chimney rising from the ridge approximately at the mid-point. The cornices are extended and aluminum-covered. There is an L-shaped, 1-story, shed-roofed front porch with extended, gabled entry bay, turned posts, pierced screens between the post tops and a turned-baluster handrail. Above this front porch, at the center of the 2nd-floor street front is a small, roofed "Juliet-balcony" similar in detail to the front porch except that its handrail includes a pierced screen over solid panels. In addition, there is a 2-story side porch behind the bay on the east face near the back of the house. It has turned posts, solid corner brackets with applied trim, and a balustraded handrail at both levels. The front door surround and door is a Colonial Revival replacement. The original side door has an upper panel comprising small colored glass lights bordering a clear-glass central panel over a panelled lower section featuring molding strips with turned rondels at the corners (C; 34).

Outbuilding:
A 2-story, pitched-roof, clapboard-sided barn on a brick-and-rubble foundation has a sliding door opening onto the alley, fixed sash and an older sliding door on the east face. This barn is somewhat deteriorated (C).

156. **15 Fourth Street** (29/1; **Samuel B. Hudnut House**) 1848; late Greek Revival with Classical Revival alterations made around 1900. This 3-story, L-shaped flat-roofed house is built of stone laid up in rubble masonry, stuccoed and incised to resemble brick. The cornice, a Classical Revival replacement of the original, is deeply extended, boxed and bracketed, with dentil courses at cornice and fascia. Windows have wood sills and lintels and modern metal sash with snap-in muntins. There are solid-panelled shutters at first-floor level, with movable-louver shutters above. There is a 1-story, 1-bay, composite-columned Classical Revival entry porch (built between 1897 and 1903) with a heavy balustrade above the cornice, which is dentilled and bracketed. The wood deck is supported on a molded concrete block base. The entrance door is set in a panelled reveal, apparently original to the house. The tripart door surround has 3-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. The door itself is modern with a multi-paned glass top over wood panels. There is a 3-sided, 2-story bay on the west side of the house, with heavy balustrade above the bracketed and dentilled cornice. At the back of the house is a 1-story, slightly offset glazed rear porch. The porch itself (or part of it) may predate the

Classical Revival retrimming, although its decorative details date from that time. There is a balustrade above the bracketed, dentilled cornice, and the columns are Doric. Beyond this porch is an uncovered deck with stair to the backyard. This deck, added after 1925, shelters the entry to a garage that has been installed in the basement, and is trimmed to resemble the Classical Revival elements on the house. The backyard contains several lengths of a classic-patterned cast-iron fence. The fence contains two elaborate gates. Patterns in the fence include draped urns, anthemia, grape vines, flower baskets and other shapes.

Historical Data: Samuel B. Hudnut bought this lot (together with those adjacent to the east) from Hugh Capner in 1848. This house was built shortly after the purchase. S. B. Hudnut was Frenchtown's first mayor in 1867, serving again in 1871 and 1872. He died suddenly in this house in 1873. The house, now rented as apartments, is the only one in Frenchtown with the reputation of being haunted(C; 35).

157. **17 & 19 Fourth Street** (29/2; Double House; **R. Slack, 1873**) Ca. 1848, late Federal. A major restoration was accomplished in 1991. This 3-story stone rectangular-shaped double house has a slate pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, with a steeper slope in the rear than in the front (the front roof slope having been raised prior to 1885 to gain more height at the front of the top story). The scar revealing this alteration is visible on the north exterior wall. The walls have had stucco (which was probably original) removed to reveal rubble masonry construction which has been repointed. Portions of the north wall retain stucco which is incised to resemble ashlar masonry. There are 3 interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge at each end and at the middle of the building. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with a dentil course. It dates from the addition of the 3rd floor, or from the 1991 restoration. Windows have plain wood lintels and sills, and Tuscan-molded jambs. 6-over-6 sash is probably modern. Several original solid-panelled shutters survive on the north wall; others sit deteriorating in the back yard. There is an unroofed wood deck on a stone foundation in front of the entries. This deck is the retrimmed survival of a 1-story entry porch built between 1897 and 1903. The entry doors are paired at the center of the building, each within its original panelled reveal with multi-paned transom. The doors themselves are panelled Colonial Revival replacements.

Historical Information: This double house is built on land Samuel Hudnut bought from Hugh Capner in 1848. Snell (1881:407) reports that a mason named Jesse Sinclair moved to Frenchtown in 1846, and that all of the stone houses in town are his work (C; 36).

158. **21 & 23 Fourth Street** (29/3; **C. Roberson, 1873**) Ca. 1848, late Federal with Gothic Revival trim. This 2 1/2-story stuccoed stone house has a deep rectangular main block with an asphalt-shingled pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-

story pitched-roof extension (added after 1925) at the center back, its ridge at right angles to the main block. There are 4 interior brick chimneys, at the front and back roof slopes at each end wall. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with a scroll-sawn apron (its detail somewhat crab-shaped). The stuccoed walls are not incised, as they may have been originally. Windows have plain wood sills and lintels, with Tuscan-molded jambs. Sash are 2-over-2. There is a 1-story, 2-bay hipped-roof entry porch added between 1897 and 1903, with turned posts, wood deck and makeshift handrails. The doors are paired at the center front and have deep, panelled reveals and decoratively muntined transoms. Original wood doors whose panels conform with the reveals survive on both sides of the house.

Historical Information: This is the easternmost of three lots bought in by Samuel Hudnut from Hugh Capner in 1848. The house may have been built by mason Jesse Sinclair (see previous entry; C).

Outbuildings:
1) Garage. This 1 1/4-story pitched-roof, concrete-block structure faces on the alley (NC).
2) Privy. This small, 1-story, pitched-roof privy is entirely built of tongue-and-groove siding. It has crescent moon openings cut in both gable ends. The privy may be the survivor of a somewhat larger structure that included a henhouse, mapped for the first time in 1903 (C).

159. **25 Fourth Street** (29/4; House; **T. Barcroft, 1873**) Ca. 1835; late Federal. This 2 1/4-story, 5-bay, center entry, rectangular pitched roof frame house has its ridge parallel to the street. It is asbestos-sided, asphalt-roofed and set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 2-story, full-width, flat-roofed rear extension (raised from 1 story after 1925), and beyond that a slightly inset 1-story shed-roofed extension. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge at the east wall; an exterior concrete block chimney stands at the west end of the house. The cornice is plain, very slightly extended at the eaves, with fascia only on the gable ends. Windows are somewhat small in proportion to the wall area. They have plain frames with drips and 6-over-6 sash on the second floor, with 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped roof entry porch centered at the front. Added between 1897 and 1903, the porch has Doric columns atop a solid rail and lattice panels below the deck. The door is narrow, set in a plain surround with a 4-light transom. The door itself is modern, with glass panels over wood (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, pitched-roof aluminum-and-concrete-block garage with cupola vent (NC).

160. **27 Fourth Street** (29/5; House; **W. H. Eddy, 1873**) Ca. 1850; Greek Revival with Gothic and Italianate elements. This 2 1/4-story, 3-bay, side-entry, pitched-roof frame house has its gable field facing the street. There is a 1-story shed-roofed rear extension with a slight offset housing a side entry porch on the west. The asbestos-shingled house (with some visible evidence of original clapboard-with-cornerboard treatment)stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior concrete chimney at the ridge at the north end of the main block. The cornice is extended with narrow barge boards. Some trim remains at the apex of the gable field, and the irregular line of the lower barge board edges indicates that more trim has been sawn off. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels at 2nd-floor front, plain surrounds elsewhere, and 2-over-2 sash. The window above the entry door has been closed. A full-width pentroof above the 1st floor has a pediment over the entry bay. This arrangement replaced a 1-story, 1-bay entry porch between 1912 and 1925. The 3-part door surround has a 3-light transom and sidelights over Tuscan-molded panels. The original 2-panelled front door, with its white porcelain knob, survives (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, pitched-roof, asbestos-sided garage at the alley (NC).

161. **29 Fourth Street** (29/6; House) 1937, Colonial Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street. The foundation is poured concrete. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, 1-bay hipped-roof extension at the rear. The roof is slate, and walls are vinyl-sided. There is an exterior brick chimney at the west end. The cornice is extended and aluminum-covered. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with Doric columns, balustraded handrail, and lattice panels below the wood deck. Windows have multi-pane-over-single sash, some occur in pairs. The wood shutters are fixed in place. The front door is the original, with 6 small glass panes over wood panels. Although this house was built after the period of significance identified for this nomination, its appearance indicates that an effort was made to keep its design compatible with the rest of Fourth Street (NC).

162. **31 Fourth Street** (29/7; House; **J. D. Hoff, 1873**) Ca. 1836, with Italianate-style alterations ca. 1865. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, clapboard-sided house with cornerboards has a slate pitched roof with ridge parallel to the street. The main block has a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 2-story pitched roof rear ell, built in 2 increments, set at right angles to the main block. The front portion of the ell, which predates 1885, stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, the rear, which replaces several early 1-story shed elements, is set on poured concrete. There is an exterior concrete chimney at the east end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia across the front above the 2nd-floor window lintels. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash; shutters are modern. The western bay of

the main facade has a 1-story, 3-sided bay, added between 1891 and 1897. The windows in this bay are segmental-headed, with 2-over-2 sash above molded panels. The bay has a molded cornice from which some trim elements appear to be missing. A 1-story, hipped-roof porch extends east of the bay along the rest of the ground-floor front. The porch has full-height Doric columns, no handrail, and lattice below the wood deck. It was added between 1897 and 1903 (C; 38).

Outbuilding: An early clapboard barn on a rubble stone foundation stands at the rear of the lot. This barn was evidently built before about 1840. The barn has a pitched-roof 2-story section to the east, its ridge parallel to the alley, with a 1 1/2-story shed-roofed section to the west. Original doors on this barn have blacksmith-forged iron hardware, including bean-ended strap hinges, an elaborate hooking latch and a number of rose-headed nails. There are later sliding barn doors on the alley side, hung on overhead horseshoe hinges (C).

163. **33 & 35 Fourth Street** (29/8 & 9; Double House; **Webster-Rounsaville, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60; trim dates to ca. 1900 and is late Italianate in style. This 2 1/4-story, 8-bay, frame double house has a slate pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. Aluminum-sided with cornerboards wrapped separately to define them, the house stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a flat-roofed 2-story extension across the rear of the structure, with a slight offset on the west side. This extension has grown in several increments: in 1885, only the section behind the east half of the east end of the house was standing. By 1897, a similar extension, with the western offset, had been added to the west end. The two separate ells were connected at some point after 1925. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the west wall, an exterior concrete chimney at the east end. The cornices are extended and boxed, with returns on the gable fields, and aluminum-covered. 2nd-floor windows have 4 vertical panes over a single-paned lower sash; 1st-floor windows are 1-over-1. Each side of the double house has its own entry porch (both added between 1897 and 1903). The west porch is 1-story high, 2-bays-wide, with square posts above a solid, aluminum-covered rail. The east porch is full-length, with a hipped roof, square posts, an extended, molded cornice and a solid rail, partially covered with aluminum. Entry doors are similar: each has a single glass pane over molded wood panels. The east door has a ceramic knob, the east door has Colonial Revival-style turned-rondel trim (C).

Outbuildings: A pair of 1-story, shed-roofed, frame outbuildings flank the alley path to the backyard. They were first mapped between 1891 and 1897. Both open to the backyard, with blank walls on the alley. Both have walls of tongue-and-groove siding. The western structure is a woodshed with what appears to be a privy attached. The

eastern structure, labelled "shed" in 1903, resembles local henhouses, in that it has a door and fixed-sash windows (C,C).

An all-metal pitched-roof garage stands on a concrete slab (NC).

164. **37 Fourth Street** (29/10; **P. S. Kugler, 1873; Former Frenchtown Country Club House**) Ca. 1850, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story frame house has a pitched-roof main block with its ridge parallel to the street. Behind the main block is a 2-story, pitched-roof rear extension, probably original, set at right angles to the main block. Behind this, and slightly wider than the original house, a 2-story, shed-roofed extension replaced a narrower rear ell around 1912. At the back of the house is a full-width 1-story shed-roofed kitchen wing, added between 1912 and 1925. All but the 1-story kitchen ell stand on stuccoed stone foundations. The kitchen stands on poured concrete. The roof on both gabled sections is slate. There are no chimneys above the roofline. Walls are clapboard, with cornerboards. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed with paired, 3-part brackets. The 1912 extension has a cornice to match the original. Windows have cornice lintels on the 1st floor, while the heads of 2nd-floor windows butt the fascia. Sash are 2-over-2. Some old storm windows survive. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch on the north and east sides of the two original sections. This was added to the house between 1891 and 1897. It has square posts and a bracketed cornice with longer brackets over the posts and small corner brackets. A good deal of other trim was removed about 30 years ago. There is a balustraded handrail and a stair rail with turned newels with ball finials. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front door surround has a cornice lintel. The unpainted door is double-leaved, each leaf having an arched-topped upper panel over elaborately molded, Eastlake-style lower panels. On the east side of the original rear section is a 1-story, 3-sided bay window.

Historical Data: Around 1890, the Frenchtown Country Club was organized to provide social activities and a tennis court for town residents. This house, which had been a private dwelling, was purchased and converted as the clubhouse. The short-lived club was disbanded around 1912, and this house reverted to residential use. Since then it has been owned by 3 generations of the same family, sometimes as a single family, sometimes as a double house (C; 39).

165. **41 Fourth Street** (29/11; **Israel Niece House**) Built in 1913; Colonial Revival with Shingle Style details. This 2 1/2-story rectangular-shaped hipped-roof clapboard-and-shingle house is the highest-style early-20th-century house in Frenchtown. Built in 1913, the exterior has not been altered since its construction. The entire structure is set on a poured concrete foundation. The tall hipped roof, slate-covered, rises over the forward, square-shaped portion of the house, while a flat roof covers the section behind the square.

The hipped roof is surmounted by a balustraded widow's walk supported on a molded copper cornice. Hipped dormers center the roof slopes on south, east and west: they have scrolled brass crests, molded cornices and paired 9-over-1 sash. There is an interior, cream-brick chimney at the east wall, with a heavy corbelled top and belt course. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with a modillion course and a molded fascia. Windows have cornice lintels and 6-over-1 sash. Some original storms survive. The 2nd-floor front has a pair of windows and a triple arrangement with narrow sidelights flanking a typical sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided porch on the south and east, with a pediment at the entry bay. The porch cornice is molded and modillioned, and there are Doric columns atop a shingled rail that extends to the ground, concealing the wood deck. The entry door has a 3-part surround with transom and diamond-paned sidelights, apparently built to accommodate a storm door as well as the glass-topped entry door with oak panels below. The surround has an original brass bell with mother-of-pearl button. At the rear of the house is a 1-story, hipped-roof porch, not as wide as the house, with square piers, solid rail and hinged multi-paned windows. On the east side toward the rear of the house is a 2-story, 4-sided bay window. On the west side, lighting the staircase between the 1st and 2nd stories, is a shallow 3-sided oriel with small paired windows and shingles that flare at the bottom. In the rear yard is a pergola comprising 6 Doric columns carrying a double tier of rafters with shaped ends. The sides have lattice screens, and each column is set on a base of poured concrete. This pergola is believed to date to about 1930.

Historical Information: This 2 1/2-story frame house was mapped "from plans" in 1912, and built the following year for Israel Niece, who owned lumberyards in Frenchtown and elsewhere, and was the borough's mayor in 1898 and 1899. The present owner, Niece's great-grandson, believes that Israel Niece designed the house himself (C; 40).

FIFTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

166. **2 Fifth Street** (26/1; House) Ca. 1885, Victorian Gothic.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped, slate-roofed cross-gabled house has major gable fields on both Fifth Street and Railroad Avenue. A 1-story, shed-roofed extension across the south end (rear) was originally a porch. The structure is asbestos-sheathed. The main portion of the structure stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, and there is a cinder-block foundation under the rear extension. The original entry front, 3 bays wide, faces Fifth Street, although the present owners moved the door to the Railroad Avenue side to face the river. There is an interior brick chimney extending from the ridge running at right angles to Fifth Street. The eaves are extended and covered with narrow vergeboards that are shaped on the ends. Most windows have 2-over-2 sash, although some modern horizontally sliding sash have been inserted. There is an original 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided porch on both street fronts. It has turned posts with corner brackets and a spindle apron below the cornice. The spindle handrail matches the screens above, and there are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front door, originally on Fifth Street and now on Railroad Avenue, has a glass top panel over lower panels with Stick-style frames and rondel-turned corners (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1 1/2-story square hipped-roof garage with shed dormers extending from the peak on the north and south roof slopes. The structure stands on a poured concrete base. 2 X-braced sliding doors comprise the west face on Railroad Avenue. Windows have flat surrounds, drip moldings and 6-over-6 sash. This garage was first mapped in 1925 (C).

167. **4 Fifth Street** (26/2; House; **N. Thatcher, 1873**) Ca. 1867, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to Fifth Street. There is a 2-story flat-roofed rear extension across the full width of the house with an offset housing a door and entry porch on the east side. The house is sided with clapboard with cornerboards treated as pilasters. The main-block roof is asphalt, that of the extension is apparently tin. The main block and most of the extension are set on a stuccoed stone foundation, while the side entry porch is set on concrete block. There are interior brick chimneys at the ridge at each end wall of the main block. That on the west has a terra cotta Austen-style pot. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable ends. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a fairly modern 1-story, 1-bay, pitched-roof entry porch with square posts and an X-braced handrail. The wood deck with lattice screens below covers a slightly smaller rubble stone base (a porch was first mapped at this location between 1897 and 1903). The cornice-

linteled entrance is constructed to hold both a front door and a storm door. The outermost plane has a 2-light transom and a very old storm door with 2 glass panes over 2 molded panels. Behind this is an interior transom in an unpainted frame, and a door with a glass top over molded panels matching those of the storm door (C).

168. **6 Fifth Street** (26/3; House) Ca. 1885; Victorian Eclectic - Swiss Chalet.
This small house is the only one of its type in Frenchtown. 2 stories tall and basically rectangular in shape, the asbestos-sheathed frame house has a pitched roof with a facade gable on Fifth Street, with a major pitched dormer extending from the west roof slope below its ridge. The front roof slope of this dormer sweeps down to cover the entry porch at the west bay of the street front. There is an original 2-story rear ell with ridge parallel to the main-block. In addition there is an early (if not original) 1-story shed-roofed porch at the southwest corner of the house that has been enclosed with plywood panels. The house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an exterior concrete chimney at the east wall. Eaves are extended and the cornice is aluminum-covered. The windows on the main facade contribute much of the building's style. At both 1st and 2nd stories, a pair of 2-over-2 sash are sheltered under flared hoods of decoratively shaped wood shingles. Other windows have plain surrounds and 2-over-2 sash. The front entry porch is sheltered under the eave of the forward roof slope of the west "dormer." It has square posts and heavy C-shaped corner brackets, a solid rail and a wood deck. Fiberglas panels have been placed on the sides. The door has a glass pane over wood panels(C).

169. **8 & 10 Fifth Street** (26/4; Double House) Ca. 1885. Victorian Gothic proportions, although no stylistic detail is visible.
This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay double house has a steep pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and 4 pitched-roof dormers that add to its high, narrow proportions. There is a 2-story pitched-roof extension at right angles to the main block at the center rear. Walls are aluminum sided and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge at each main-block end wall. Eaves and cornices are extended and unboxed. Windows are relatively tall and narrow, with 2-over-2 sash. There is an unroofed cement entry platform with pipe railings in front of the entry doors at the center of the facade. These doors have closed-up transoms and modern doors (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a tall, 2 1/2-story pitched-roof barn, its ridge at right angles to the alley, with a 1-story attached shed at the rear of the lot. The barn has vertical siding, some 6-over-6 sash and a flush door with stamped hinges. While the barn is apparently in good condition, the attached shed is significantly deteriorated (C).

170. **14 Fifth Street** (26/5; House; **Mrs. Kugler, 1873**) Ca. 1868, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry, pitched roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a central facade gable. There is a 2-story flat-roofed rear extension on the west, with an enclosed former porch along its east side. The main block is slate-roofed and clapboard-sheathed, with cornerboards treated as pilasters. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. Interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge at each end wall; both have terra cotta Austen-style pots. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable ends, and a flat fascia extends above the pilaster caps to the facade gable. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-length, 1-story, hipped-roof porch with square posts retaining several (but not all) scroll-sawn Rococo-style corner brackets. Pierced panels (modern) replace lattice screens below the wood deck. This porch is probably original to the house. The entrance has a 3-part surround with 3-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. The transom and sidelights retain a decorative treatment in several panels that may date to the late 19th century: in these panels, gummed, translucent paper with a design resembling etched glass has been affixed to the inside of the pane. (Similar treatment can be seen in at least one other house built at the same time. C).

Outbuilding:
A small 1-story pitched-roof shed stands at the northeast corner of the lot. It has been in place at least since 1885 (C).

171. **22 Fifth Street** (27/2; House; **R. R. Wright, 1873**) 1866. Late Federal shape on a very simple house. This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house has a pitched roof with its ridge parallel to the street. There is an original 2-story, pitched-roof rear ell placed slightly off-center at the back of the house with a 1-story flat-roofed ell along its east wall. Walls are sheathed with clapboard, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the foundation is stuccoed stone. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge near the east end wall of the main block. The cornice is slightly extended, molded and boxed with no gable field return. Windows have plain surrounds with drip molds and 6-over-6 sash. There are modern shutters fixed in place at each window. The front entry has a pedimental hood carried on plain, heavy corner brackets. The stoop has wood deck and steps flanked by brick wing walls. The entry has a plain surround with drip mold, and a modern door. There is a 1-story porch on the east side of the main block. This extends the full depth of the main block and has a hipped roof carried on full-height Doric columns. There is a spindle handrail and a wood deck resting on brick piers. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. Both the front and side porches were built between 1912 and 1925.

Historical information:
This is said to be the first house built in the Slater & Hudnut development north of Fifth Street, followed by its neighbor to the west on the Harrison Street corner. That places the construction date in or shortly after 1866 (C; 42, 43).

Outbuildings:
1) There is a 2-story pitched roof barn at the rear of the lot, its ridge parallel to the alley. The barn is clapboard-sheathed with cornerboards. There is some sliding sash (4-over-2), several batten windows and a Dutch divided batten door with original stamped iron hinges and several blacksmith-made replacement hinges with hammered straps and bean ends (C).
2) There is a small, 1-story, pitched-roof, clapboard-sheathed playhouse straddling the property line between this house and its neighbor to the west. It belongs to the owner of this house, although it was originally made (ca. 1912) for the Fargo family who still live in the house to the west. The playhouse has cornerboards, fixed windows with drip molds, a batten door and rolled roofing (C).

172. **24 Fifth Street** (27/3; **Mary Plum House**) Ca. 1890, High Victorian Italianate. This irregularly shaped 2 1/2-story clapboard-sheathed house comprises several "ells," all built at the same time. The front section is 3 bays wide with side entry and pitched roof, its gable field to the street. Behind this is a slightly lower section, also 2 1/2-stories tall, which is somewhat wider than the front, creating an offset on the east side of the house. This section has a pitched roof with its ridge parallel to the street. Behind and at right angles to this mid-section, is a pitched-roof rear ell. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the roofs are all slate-covered. (The small triangle of gable field at the rear of the front section, exposed due to the slightly lower height of the midsection, is also slate-covered.) There are 2 interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge at the east and west gable ends of the midsection. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have extended pedimental lintels with scalloped aprons and applied decoration. Sash are 2-over 2, and movable-louver shutters survive at most openings. The front porch is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof arrangement with square posts that have capitals approximately 18" below the heavy, molded roof cornice. The balustraded handrail extends to a stair rail with turned, knob-topped newel posts. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front-door surround has a lintel similar to those over the windows. Each leaf of the double door has an arch-top cranberry glass panel with an etched Neo-Grec design over elaborately molded lower panels with applied wood trim. The side door has a transom with corner brackets and a glass-top-over-wood-panel door. There is a back porch on the east side of the rear ell with details similar to the front porch. On the east side of the house is a 2-story, 3-sided bay window with molded cornice and 2-over-2 sash on both levels (C; 43, 44).

Outbuildings:
1) A large 1-story pitched-roof shed with vertical board siding and a flush batten door stands with its ridge parallel to the alley (C).
2) There is an early-20th-century square, hipped-roof garage sided with tongue-and-groove wainscot with sliding doors hung on horseshoe hinges opening onto the alley. The garage has several 6-over-6 sash, and stands on a poured concrete foundation (C).

173. **26 Fifth Street** (27/4; House) Ca. 1890, Italianate.
This house once stood on an undivided lot with No. 24 Fifth Street, and although it has lost detail and may always have been more simply trimmed, appears to be "related" to the larger house in architectural type. 2 1/2 stories tall, this L-shaped house has one gable end, 3 bays wide, to the street, with a side entry. There is a stone foundation (its stucco removed to reveal the sandstone), walls are aluminum-covered and the roof is asphalt shingled. There is an exterior concrete block chimney on the west wall. The cornice is extended and boxed with aluminum. Windows have 2-over-2 sash and fixed aluminum shutters. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped roof front porch with square chamfered posts having capitals approximately 18" below the porch cornice. There is no handrail. The base of the porch is wood shingled below the wood deck. The double-leaved front door has 3 raised panels on each leaf, with molded strips and turned-rondel corners (C).

174. **28 & 30 Fifth Street** (27/5; Double House) Built in 1903, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay double house has a broad pitched roof over the main block with its ridge parallel to the street and a central facade gable. There is an original pitched-roof extension at the center rear, its ridge at right angles to the main block. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the roof is slate and walls are clapboard-sheathed. There is an interior brick chimney rising from the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with returns at the gable fields. There is a fascia board above the 2nd-floor window lintels to the facade-gable rise. Windows have cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and movable louver shutters. Windows are set in pairs at the 2nd floor above the entry doors and in the gable field at attic level. Interior shutters are visible at many windows at both front and back. There is a full-length, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, a baluster handrail (with balustraded section separating the 2 entries) and lattice screens below the wood deck. Both doors have narrow transoms and original screen doors with spindle-trimmed midsections and corner brackets. The doors themselves are similar, except that #30 has a single glass panel over wood panels while there is a divided glass panel at #28 (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, frame, hipped-roof double garage with sliding doors to the alley and a pair of flush batten doors on the house side (C).

175. **32 Fifth Street** (27/6; House) Ca. 1890, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story frame house has a T-shaped main block with cross-gabled roof, a major gable end facing Fifth Street. Entries are located at the east and west bars of the T, set back behind the gable-ended section of the main block. There is an original 2 1/2-story pitched-roof center-rear ell with its ridge at right angles to the street. On the east side of this ell is a 2-story, shed-roofed extension, the ground floor of which was built first, with the 2nd story clearly a later addition. There is also a 1-story shed-roofed extension across the rear of the original rear ell. The original part of the house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The 2-story shed-roofed extension is set on molded concrete block and the 1-story rear addition has a poured concrete foundation. The pitched-roof elements are slate-roofed, the front of the house is clapboard with cornerboards, and is sheathed with asbestos on its other surfaces. There is a large exterior brick chimney on the west wall of the main block. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed with returns at the gable fields. There is a molded fascia. Windows have extended pedimental lintels with flat, applied pomegranate-and-leaf decorations. Most sash are 2-over-2. There is a paired window with a single lintel in the front gable field. The 1st-floor-center window is wider than standard, with 1-over-1 sash over 2 wood panels. The front porch is 1-story, 3-sided, with a hipped roof and extended, molded cornice carried on turned posts. The handrail is of turned balusters, and there are lattice screens below the wood deck. The main entry is in the west bay of the T. Its lintel resembles those of the windows, and the double-leaf door has full-height glass panes set in unpainted wood frames. There is an old double-leaf screen door. The side door in the east bay has the typical lintel; its door has a glass top over wood panels. An exterior, deck-style wood staircase leads to a modern doorway on the 2nd floor of the 2-story, shed-roofed extension at the east rear (C).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot stands a 2 1/2-story pitched-roof frame workshop with its ridge parallel to the alley. There is an interior brick stove chimney on the north gable end. The structure has 6-over-6 sash, a slate roof and clapboard siding with cornerboards, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. A 1 1/2-story, vertical-sided extension on an aggregate foundation was built on the west side, at right angles to the original shop, between 1903 and 1912. The structure was labeled "carpenter shop" in 1897, and is clearly more substantial and comfortable than most local barns (C).

176. **34 & 36 Fifth Street** (27/7 & 8; Double House) Ca. 1910, Shingle Style.
This 2 1/2-story, hipped-roof frame house has been a 2-family house since its construction. It has a broad-T-shaped main block with entrances in the east and west arms, and an original 1-story hipped roof ell inset at the rear. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed enclosed rear porch behind the rear ell. The foundation is stone stuccoed with a sandstone

aggregate (this may be one of the last stuccoed stone foundations in the borough). The roof is slate, 2nd-floor walls are decorative shingle, and the ground floor and rear ell are sheathed with cornerboarded clapboard. There is a shed-roofed dormer extending from the peak of the hip in the front roof slope. The cornice is extended and molded, with a slight box and a flat fascia above the 2nd-floor lintels. Windows have cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-sided, hipped-roof front porch with full-height composite columns and a turned-spindle handrail. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entries are identical, with cornice lintels framing doors with glass upper panes over molded wood panels.

Historical Note:
There are many similarities between this house and the 1912 alterations to the Fargo House at #412 Harrison Street built by Harvey Tettemer. These similarities include the unstepped cornice lintels over the windows and door, the shaped shingles at 2nd-story level over clapboard ground floor, and the composite porch columns. It is therefore probable that this house is also Tettemer's work (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a 1 1/4-story pitched-roof garage with its ridge parallel to the alley. It has vertical barn siding, fixed sash and a sliding door on overhead track on the north gable end. This structure replaced an older carpentry shop between 1912 and 1925 (C).

There is also a 1-story, pitched-roof block shed with ridge at right angles to the alley on the east lot line (NC).

177. **38 Fifth Street** (27/9; House) Ca. 1890; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house has a cross-gabled roof with a major gable end to Fifth Street. The front entry is in the west bay of the forward extension, with a side door in the sidebar of the L. There is a 1-story, full-width shed-roofed rear extension which was originally a back porch, partially enclosed between 1912 and 1925 and completely enclosed after 1925. The structure has a stuccoed stone foundation, clapboard sheathing with cornerboards on the ground-floor front with aluminum siding elsewhere, and an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the intersection of the cross gable. The cornice is extended and aluminum-boxed. Windows have cornice lintels on the ground floor front (but lintels have been removed elsewhere) and most sash are 2-over-1. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch on the north and east sides, with turned posts and a turned spindle rail. There is tongue-and-groove wainscot below the wood deck. The main entry has a cornice lintel and double-leaf doors with upper panels of cranberry glass etched in white over molded and raised lower panels. The wood portions of the door are made of decoratively contrasting woods which have never

been painted. The side door has a cornice lintel and a door with a glass upper pane over molded wood panels. There is an old storm door in place (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1 1/2-story pitched-roof garage with ridge at right angles to the alley. The garage, built shortly after 1925, has novelty siding with cornerboards and 6-over-6 sash (C).

178. **40 Fifth Street** (27/10; **Chester A. Niece House**) Ca. 1890; High Victorian Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story shallow-L-shaped house has a cross-gabled roof with a major gable end facing Fifth Street. There is an original 2 1/2-story pitched-roof offset rear ell with its ridge parallel to Milford Road, and a 1-story, hipped-roof rear porch on the east side of this ell. The entire structure has a stuccoed stone foundation, a slate roof, and clapboard walls with cornerboards. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the west gable end. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed with returns at the gable fields and molded fascia. Windows have extended pedimental lintels with scalloped aprons below the cornices and applied pomegranate-shaped decorations centering the pediments. Sash are 1-over-1, and movable-louver shutters survive. A pair of windows beneath a single lintel centers the gable field. There is a 2-story, 3-sided bay on the east side toward the rear of the main block. There is a 1-story, 2-sided hipped-roof front porch on the north and west sides of the L, with an extended, molded cornice, turned posts, turned spool-shaped screens between the post tops with fan-shaped pierced corner brackets below the spool screens. The spindle-turned handrail has swagged upper rails and incorporates a stair rail with knob-topped turned newels. The front door, in the west bay of the forward section of the L, has a pedimental lintel similar to those over the windows, and a double-leaf door with segmental-headed cranberry glass upper panels etched with white over elaborately molded and raised lower panels. The wood elements of the door have never been painted. The side door has the typical lintel, its door having a segmental-headed glass panel with elaborately molded unpainted wood panels below (C; 48).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof garage facing the alley at the rear of the lot. The garage, built shortly after 1925, has a slate roof, clapboard siding with cornerboards, and an exterior brick chimney at its north end (C).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: North side

179. **5 Fifth Street** (24/2; House; **D. M. Mathews, 1873**) Built ca. 1868; Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, with a facade gable facing the street. There is a 2-story, shed-roofed rear extension. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, aluminum siding, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the east. The cornice is extended, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. The center entry is approached with a cement stoop with wrought iron rail. The entry enframement was constructed to hold both a storm door and an entry door, with transoms at both planes and fairly modern doors at both sites (C).

180. **7 Fifth Street** (24/3; House; **J. W. Britton, 1873**) Ca. 1868, Italianate. This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center entry, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a central facade gable. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed extension that runs across approximately 3/4 of the back of the house. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, asbestos siding, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. No chimneys are visible. The cornice is extended, boxed and returned at the gable ends but not at the facade gable. Windows have stepped cornice lintels at the 2nd floor and flat surrounds at 1st-floor front (where the sash would have originally been protected by a full-width porch), with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 1-over-1 below. The entry porch is a modern replacement of an earlier porch. It has a shed roof with enclosed soffit, square posts and a concrete slab floor set on a cinder-block base (C).

Outbuildings:
1) A 1 1/2-story barn stands at the rear lot line. It has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the alley, wainscot siding, 6-over-6 windows with drip molds and a slate roof. There are 2 sliding barn doors hung on overhead horseshoe hinges. The barn stands on a concrete aggregate foundation. There is a small privy attached to the barn (C).

2) A 1-story, shed-roofed chicken coop stands at the northwest corner of the lot. It is rectangular in shape, with wainscot siding and 9-over-6 windows. There is a concrete foundation at each of the four corners (C).

181. **11 Fifth Street** (24/4; House; **J. R. Laird, 1873**) Ca. 1868. Basically Italianate with many carryover Greek Revival details. The 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry main block of this frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, with a central facade gable. There is an original 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension creating an offset on the east side. A later rear addition on the west side is offset to the west, creating a symmetrical facade with 1 setback bay + 3 original bays + 1 original setback bay. There is, in addition,

a cantilevered extension at the 2nd floor rear, over the enclosed back porch. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The walls are clapboard-sheathed, with cornerboards treated as pilasters, and the main-block roof is asphalt shingled. The flat roofs are rolled. There is an interior brick chimney with an Austen-style terra cotta pot at the ridge on the west wall of the main block. Another interior brick chimney rises near the center of the rear extensions. There is an exterior concrete block chimney against the west wall. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable ends, although not at the facade gable. A fascia board runs above the pilaster caps to the facade-gable rise. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a similar, smaller window in the facade gable. The 1-story, 2-sided front porch has a hipped roof, an extended cornice and chamfered posts with molded caps approximately 18" below the cornice. There is no evidence of trim having been above these caps. There is no handrail nor stair rail. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front entry has a 3-part surround built to accommodate both a storm door and a main entry door. The outer transom and sidelights have been filled with textured plastic, but the glass panes survive within. The present storm door is modern, and the main entry door has 4 heavily molded panels: probably the original, never having been altered for a glass upper panel. The side door has 4 glass panes over 2 wood panels, and is a typical side door for this type of house.

Historical information: This house, together with the corner house on Harrison and No. 505 Harrison Street, were built for Charles Burkett, probably by Elisha Rittenhouse, on property acquired as undivided lots from the developers, Slater & Hudnut, who had begun to sell and develop from Fifth to Twelfth streets in 1866. Burkett sold this house to Joshua Laird, who was probably the first person to live here (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2 1/4-story clapboard-sided barn at the rear of the lot. The barn has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the alley, some fixed windows and some with 6-over-6 sash, a batten door and sliding barn doors opening onto the alley. The barn stands on a rubble stone foundation and probably dates from the period of the house (C).

182. **21 Fifth Street** (25/3; House; **R. K. Niece, 1873**) Ca. 1860 (?).
This pitched-roof 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house with ridge parallel to Fifth Street has been vinyl-sided and has no visible stylistic detailing. The main block is rectangular, and there is a full-width, 1-story shed-roofed rear extension added after 1925. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The roof is asphalt shingle. There is an interior brick chimney set in the front roof slope of the main block near each gable end. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed, and is returned at the gable fields. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. Although maps

indicate the presence of a 1-bay entry porch since 1903, the present porch is completely modern, with a pedimental roof supported on wrought iron posts, a concrete base and steps, and wrought-iron handrail. The door itself is a 1950s hollow-core type (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a 2-story pitched-roof barn with its ridge parallel to the alley, clapboard siding and a tin roof. This barn has a 1 1/4-story shed-roofed concrete block extension on its south side (C).
At the east lot line near the barn stands a 1-story privy with overhanging eaves, vertical-board siding, a flush door and crescent moons cut into its gable ends just below the eaves (C).

183. **23 Fifth Street** (25/4; House; **S. Rockafellow, 1873**) Ca. 1870; French Second Empire.
This 3-story, mansard-roofed frame house has a T-shaped main block with its front entry at the east bay of the blocked-forward central section. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed rear extension on the east side, built to replace an earlier rear porch before 1912. The structure has a patterned-slate roof on the lower mansard slope with seamed tin above, vinyl siding, and it stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are 2 interior brick chimneys on the west wall of the main block. There are eared, round-arched dormer windows on the lower mansard slopes with (replacement) 1-over-1 sash. The top cornice, at the junction of the upper and lower mansard slopes, is extended and aluminum boxed. The major cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed and carried on paired, 3-part sawn brackets. Windows on the 2nd floor have 2-over-2 sash and aluminum shutters, while the 1st-floor windows within the porch have triple-hung 2-over-2-over-2 sash. The 1-story, 3-sided, hipped-roof front porch is apparently original to the house, having an extended cornice with negative-scallop apron, paired square posts with beaded corners, each post pair linked at the top by a round-headed arch. The columns stand on square, molded bases between which runs a spindle-turned handrail. The stair rail is a modern wrought-iron element that incorporates several older cast-iron fence segments. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The main entry has a 3-part surround with transom and etched, white glass sidelights over panels. The door itself has a pair of round-arched panels over rectangular lower panels. There is an old porcelain-knobbed pull-type doorbell. Hanging from the ceiling in the east corner of the porch is an Art-Nouveau-style iron-and-glass 4-sided lantern which apparently dates from the electrification of Frenchtown houses in the early 1920s (C; 45).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof clapboard barn with its ridge parallel to the alley. It has some 6-over-6 sash, some fixed windows, and traces of old red oxide paint. This structure was identified as a barn and wagon shed on early insurance maps (C).

184. **25 Fifth Street** (25/5; House; **Oliver Stout, 1873**) Ca. 1868; Victorian Gothic/Italianate
This 2 1/2-story, T-shaped frame house has a composite roof with a ridge at right angles to the street and a flat-roofed rear section offset on both east and west sides. There is a major gable end facing the street. The roof is of shaped slates, walls are clapboard with cornerboards treated as narrow pilasters. The brick foundation may be unique for a Frenchtown house of this date. (In every respect except the brick foundation, this house is typical of the Slater & Hudnut development of the late 1860s.) There is an interior chimney at the west bar of the T, crowned with a 1930s Moderne-style terra cotta pot, and an exterior concrete block chimney on the east near the junction of the forward block and the east bar of the T. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable field, with a flat fascia. There is a pointed-arch "pine-tree" window in the gable field. Other windows have stepped cornice lintels with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. All have movable-louver shutters. There is a 2-sided front porch on the south and west sides of the forward bar of the T (this porch was 3-sided until some point between 1897 and 1903). The extended, dentilled porch cornice with negative-scallop apron at the fascia is carried on slender paired columns resting on square panelled bases. The baluster handrail runs between the column bases, and as it is set well behind the end of the deck, it suggests that the deck is a probable later replacement. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The entry has a 3-part surround with transom and etched cranberry glass sidelights. The original door has a pair of round-arched upper panels over rectangular lower panels. The 1-story, shed-roofed back porch has an extended cornice with brackets, square posts and a wood deck. The rear entry has a door with glass top over 2 wood panels. There is a small garden shed attached to the rear of the house (C; 46).

185. **27 Fifth Street** (25/6; House; **E. Lair, 1873**) Ca. 1868; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof over the main block with its ridge parallel to the street. There is an original 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell offset to the east, with a 1-story extension behind its west half. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the roof is asphalt shingle, and walls are sheathed with clapboard with cornerboards. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the west end of the main block. The cornice is slightly extended, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor with 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch on the south and east

sides of the main block. It has square posts with chamfered corners set on panelled bases, with capitals 18" below the porch fascia. The baluster handrail runs between the post bases, and there are lattice screens below the wood deck. It is probable that some trim has been removed from the tops of the porch posts. The front entry has a cornice lintel. The door has an upper glass panel set with curved corner brackets over lower molded panels. There is an old, probably original, screen door with Rococo-style C & S-scrolled corner brackets (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a long, 2 1/2-story barn at the north end of the lot. Gable-roofed, with its ridge parallel to the alley, it has horizontal barn siding, a slate roof, some 6-over-6 sash and batten doors with stamped hinges. It still has old red oxide pigment staining its walls. The westernmost section of the barn has doors made of old louvered shutters (C).

Near the northeast corner of the lot is a 1-story pitched-roof shed with its ridge parallel to the alley. It is sheathed in novelty siding, has a batten door, and its roof is in deteriorating condition (C).

186. **29 Fifth Street** (25/7; House; Present but illegible, 1873) Ca. 1870?
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house with off-center entry has a pitched-roof rectangular main block with ridge parallel to the street and a 2-story, flat-roofed, inset rear extension. The foundation is stuccoed stone, the roof is asphalt shingle, and walls are vinyl-sided. All architectural detail has been removed or obscured. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney at the west ridge. The cornice is slightly extended, aluminum-boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 6-over-6 sash at the 2nd floor, with modern styles on the ground floor. Although there has been a 2-bay front porch since ca. 1900, the present version with its wrought-iron roof supports and concrete base is a recent renovation. The hipped roof and handrail are wrapped in aluminum. This house is rated "contributing" because it retains its original overall size and shape, and is more compatible with the streetscape than any structure permissible under current zoning would be (C).

187. **31 Fifth Street** (25/8; House) Date unknown. Appears on this lot on insurance maps between 1912 and 1925.
This house is something of a mystery. 19th-century in general form, it has been extensively altered and aluminum-sheathed so that most remaining detail is obscured. It stands on a foundation that appears to be stucco-covered stone. However, this lot is vacant in maps of 1873, 1897, 1903 and 1912. 2 1/2-stories tall, this L-shaped house has its main ridge parallel to the street. The long bar of the L has a pitched roof, with gable end to the street, that joins the main roof just below the ridge. A 1-story, shed-roofed rear extension is an enclosed back porch. The roof is slate, and there is an interior chimney at

the center of the building. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have 1-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor, with a fixed "picture" window flanked by 2 1-over-1 sash at the ground floor center. Remnants of a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch survive: the section on the west side has been screened, but of the front section only the wood deck on brick-fronted block piers survives. The front entry is a modern arrangement, but the side and back doors are typical of the Slater & Hudnut houses: the side door has a single glazed pane over 2 wood panels, and the back door has 4 glass panes over wood panels (C).

188. **33 Fifth Street** (25/9; House; **T. Swallow, 1873**) Ca. 1868; basically Greek Revival with typical Slater & Hudnut details elsewhere termed Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story frame house has a rectangular, pitched-roof, 3-bay, side-entry main block, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a pitched-roofed, 2-story, rear ell set at right angles at the west side of the main block, and a 1-story, flat-roofed extension beyond that. The house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, it has a partial slate roof (the remainder being asphalt-shingled), and clapboard walls with pilaster-treated cornerboards. There is an interior brick chimney from the ridge at the west end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, and returned at the gable fields. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and modern wood shutters. There is a 1-story, full-length, hipped-roof front porch with chamfered posts on square, panelled bases with a balustrade handrail terminating in turned, ball-topped newels set between the post bases. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front entry has a stepped cornice lintel with a transom, the door itself has a glazed upper panel over molded lower panels. There is a porch on the east side of the 2-story rear extension. It has plain square posts supporting the roof and cornice, and a wood deck. The side door has a glazed upper panel over molded wood lower panels. There is a small, modern wood deck at the extreme rear of the house (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1 1/2-story, tongue-and-groove-wainscot-sided, pitched slate roof garage at the rear of the lot with sliding barn-style doors with X-braced panels hung on overhead horseshoe hinges. The garage has several 6-over-6 windows and stands on a stone foundation. There is a fairly modern, shed-roofed extension on a block foundation on the east side of the garage (C).

189. **35 Fifth Street** (25/10; **George M. Britton House**) Ca. 1885 - 90; High Victorian Gothic/Stick Style.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, pitched-roof, side-entry, L-shaped house has its ridge at right angles to the street. The main block has a short rear section slightly narrower than the front, with a wider, 2-story extension (built between 1897 and 1903) beyond that creating

a slight offset to the west. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The roof is asphalt shingle, and walls are clapboard with cornerboards below the gable field, which is sided in board-and-batten, with a decorative molding alternating pierced scallops and points closing the bottom of the gable field. A 2-story porch on the east side of both the ell and the rear extension brings these sections flush with the west wall of the front section. The main cornice is extended and elaborately molded, with brackets at the gable field and shaped rafter ends at the eaves. Windows have extended pedimental lintels with scalloped apron and applied pomegranate trim. Sash is typically 1-over-1 in the facade, with 2-over-2 along the sides. Many windows retain original movable-louver shutters. There is a Queen Anne-style window in the south, street-facing bay of the rear extension with small, multi-colored panes bordering a single clear glass pane. An original full-width, 1-story front porch has been removed, and there is a concrete deck with wrought iron rail in its place. The 2-story side porch has turned posts and delicate spindle handrail on the 2nd-floor level. Both levels have bracketed cornices and trefoil-pierced corner brackets. Both levels have wood decks. The front entrance has an extended pedimental lintel resembling those above the windows. Each side of the double-leaf front door has a curved-top glass upper pane over heavily molded lower panels. Side and rear doors have glazed upper panels (1 has glass divided into 4 panes) over 2 molded wood panels. Original screen doors survive throughout. There is a 2-story, 3-sided bay on the east side of the front section of the house. Its heavy cornice is supported by brackets, and there is a flared copper hood between the stories. Windows have molded panels below. There is a Stick-style decorative screen (a quarter wheel with turned "spokes") at the south side of the bay. A flared hood is missing from the window immediately south of this feature (C; 47).

SIXTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

190. **2 Sixth Street** (22/3; House; **D. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70, Italianate
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped house has a rectangular main block with the ridge of its pitched roof parallel to Sixth Street. An original rear ell, 2 1/2-stories tall, extends along Railroad Avenue at the west end of the main block. Both sections stand on a stuccoed stone foundation, the house is sheathed with asbestos and has an asphalt-shingled roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the east gable end. The cornice is slightly extended and boxed along the eaves only. There is a small molded gable-field return. Windows have simple drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash throughout. There is a full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, a square-spindled handrail and lattice panels below the wood deck. (Although its details have a late-19th-century appearance, this porch replaced a 1-bay front porch after 1925.) There is a 1-bay side porch centering the ground floor of the west facade (Railroad Avenue). This porch is typical of Frenchtown porches built between 1897 and 1903. It has an elaborately molded cornice and delicate openwork wood piers that incorporate built-in side benches. The porch has a stone base and wood deck. A third porch extends along the east side of the rear ell. It has a stone base, a wood deck and square replacement piers supporting its shed roof. All doors have glazed upper panels over wood panels, and some doorways have old wood-and-glass storm doors (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof, asphalt-sided garage on a concrete foundation at the east end of the lot. It post-dates 1925 (NC).

191. **4 Sixth Street** (22/4; House; **Elisha Rittenhouse; 1873**) Ca. 1870.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped house has a 5-bay main block with slate-covered pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The original rear ell, also 2 1/2-stories tall with pitched roof, extends behind the west half of the main block at right angles. The entire structure stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the house is aluminum-sided. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the east gable end of the main block. The cornice is extended and boxed, but hidden by aluminum siding and gutters. Windows have 6-over-6 sash and aluminum shutters. The 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-bay-wide front porch is a replacement of an earlier porch of the same size in the same location. The present porch has metal pipe columns, a wrought-iron handrail and a concrete base. (Porches have been removed from the west and south sides of the rear ell.) Doors are modern replacements (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a fire-damaged barn at the rear of the lot. The main section is 2 stories tall, wainscot-sided with a corrugated metal roof. There is a flat-roofed, asphalt-sided 1-story segment north of the main section. Although built within the district's period of significance, this structure is both damaged and deteriorated (NC).

192. **6 Sixth Street** (22/5; House; **S. Phillips, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house is rectangular in shape with the ridge of its pitched roof parallel to Sixth Street. The foundation is stuccoed stone, and the house is aluminum-sided with an asphalt shingle roof. There are interior brick chimneys at the ridge near each gable end. The cornice is extended and aluminum-covered. Windows have 2-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-length front porch with full-height Doric columns and a square-spindle handrail. Some lattice panels survive below the wood deck. There is a more modern 1-bay porch at the center back. It has a concrete base, hipped roof, square posts and a spindle handrail. The front entry has a transom, and the door is wood-panelled. The back door has a glass top over wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
At the south end of the lot, on the alley, stands a 2 1/2-story wainscot-sided frame building that was used as a chair factory in 1925. The building stands on a stone foundation, it has a rebuilt brick exterior stove chimney and an asphalt roof. When mapped in 1925 the chair factory used a gasoline engine for power, it was heated by a stove, and it had electric lights. Today the structure, somewhat deteriorated, has been altered for use as a garage (C).

193. **8 Sixth Street** (22/6; House) Ca. 1875, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry house has a rectangular main block with the ridge of its pitched roof parallel to the street. There is an original 2-story, pitched-roof rear extension at the center of the back of the main block, and a 1-story enclosed side porch on the east side of the rear extension. There is a later 1-story addition on the west side of the rear ell. The main block and ell stand on a stuccoed stone foundation, the walls are aluminum-covered and the roof is asphalt shingled. There are 2 interior brick chimneys at the ridge, one at each gable end. The west chimney retains an Austen-style terra cotta pot. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width front porch with an extended, molded cornice and full entablature. The porch posts are square to impost level, above which spring round arches in openwork with open rondels balanced in the corners between posts and arches. Each arch is centered by a turned pendant. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. (This porch type is seen on 2 other Frenchtown houses, both Slater & Hudnut types that date from the late 1860s. The absence of this

house from the 1873 atlas is surprising, as that map was made when the Slater & Hudnut development was essentially complete and a local recession in force.) The front entry has a door with a glass top over wood panels with late-Stick-Style rondel trim (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, 1-bay, pitched-roof garage with horizontal board siding and rolled roofing at the rear of the lot (C).

194. **Sixth Street at Milford Road** (23/1.01; A & P Store) Ca. 1963, Colonial Revival. This 1-story, rectangular-shaped grocery store is typical of the suburban stores built by A & P in the early 1960s. It is basically a concrete-block structure, with brick veneer and expanses of plate-glass window on its north side (facing Sixth Street). The flat-roofed structure has a facade pediment on Sixth Street with a decorative cupola and weather vane. Most of the west side is loading bay. The structure is set within a large black-topped parking lot that occupies more than 1/4 of its entire block (NC).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: North Side

195. **1 Sixth Street** (20/1; Factory; **Crosby Manufacturing Company**) Ca. 1900. Brick industrial.
This 2-story brick factory has a rectangular main block with a low pitched roof, its ridge at right angles to Sixth Street. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and its walls are brick set in English bond. The main block is 6 bays wide and 18 bays long. There is a 1-story shed-roofed boiler house near the center of the west side, with a circular brick smokestack attached. There is also a 1-story, shed-roofed concrete-block extension along the east side of the main block. (Other structures associated with this factory, one original and one modern, are described on Seventh Street on Block 18, Lot 1.) There is no cornice, but the roof is extended slightly at gable fields and eaves. Windows are segmental-headed, the lintels constructed of 3 courses of header bricks. Sash are multi-paned replacements. The main entry on Sixth Street has a segmental-headed brick lintel similar to those at the windows. The double-leafed door and deep transom are replacements.

Historical Data: Slater & Hudnut reserved this large lot as a factory site, and built 9 workers' houses on Seventh Street to house employees. The factory the developers envisioned did not materialize, a fact that contributed to the "bust" Frenchtown experienced around 1870. However, around 1891 hub-and-wheel manufacturers Slack & Holcombe moved to this site from Cemetery Street (Trenton Avenue) and built a 2-story wooden factory on the site of the present building. Around 1900 the Crosby Manufacturing Company, makers of toy baby carriages, replaced the wooden factory with the present brick building. The next occupant was a furniture-making concern, and, after

a long vacancy, Tower Craftsmen moved in around 1940 to make electric lamps and lighting fixtures (C; 50).

196. **5 Sixth Street** (20/2; House; **J. Roberson, 1873**) Ca. 1867 - 69, Queen Anne porch on simple house. This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house has a pitched-roof main block, its ridge parallel to the street. The 2 1/2-story rear ell, probably original, is offset to the east and has its ridge at right angles to that of the main block. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed, full-width rear extension which is apparently an enclosed rear porch. The house is set on a molded block foundation (probably replaced after the 1903 flood, which had its worst impact on this part of town). The house is aluminum-sided, with an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge near the back of the rear ell, capped with an Austen-style terra-cotta pot. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with returns at the gable fields. There is a 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch with an extended, boxed cornice and pedimental entry detail with fan-shaped vergeboard at the apex and fish-scale shingles in the gable field. Below the porch cornice is a frieze of turned spindles, with fan-shaped corner brackets below the spindles. There are turned porch posts, and lattice screens below the wood deck. Windows have aluminum-clad surrounds, with some 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and some 2-over-2 on the 1st floor. Both the front door and the side door (in the offset rear ell) have heavy cornice lintels and deep transoms. The doors have glass panes over wood panels. There is an exterior deck-style staircase leading to a 2nd-floor apartment (C; 51).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story hipped-roof early-automobile-era garage at the alley side of the lot. The wainscot-sided structure is set on a concrete slab foundation, with hinged doors on the alley side (C).

197. **7 & 9 Sixth Street** (20/3; Double House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1869. This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay double house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, with a central facade gable. There is a 2-story, shed-roofed, inset ell at the center rear. The house is set on a stuccoed red shale foundation, and the walls are asbestos shingle over clapboard; the roof is asphalt shingle. No original chimneys are visible, although there is a metal flue on the west rear roof slope and an exterior brick chimney at the east gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 1920s 3-over-1 on the 1st floor. The porch is a Queen Anne alteration to a basic Slater & Hudnut double house. It is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-length front porch with Doric columns set atop blocked-out bases in a shingled handrail. There are lattice screens below the wood deck, and the porch sits on a molded block foundation. There are simple shed-roofed rear porches on the east and west sides of the rear extension. The one on the west is sheltered

with lattice screens. The front doors are paired in the 2 center bays, and have stepped cornice lintels and single-pane transoms. Both doors have glass panes over wood panels (C).

198. **11 & 13 Sixth Street** (20/4; Double House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1869. This 2 1/2-story, 6-bay double house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed rear extension. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum siding and a standing-seam, tin roof. There is an interior brick chimney with terra cotta Austen-style pot at the west rear roof slope. The cornice is extended and aluminum-boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have aluminum-covered cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash. The porch consists of concrete steps to a slab at the 2 center entry bays. No door surrounds remain; the openings may have been lowered in height around the turn of the century. The doors themselves have glass panes over horizontal wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
A large barn stands at the rear of the lot. 2 1/2 stories tall, the barn stands on an aggregate concrete foundation and has wainscot walls patched with plywood and partially covered with asbestos. There is a 1-story shed-roofed extension on the south side with vertical board siding and stamped hinges on all doors (C).

199. **21 Sixth Street** (21/4; House; **C. Landon, 1873**) Ca. 1868, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story house has a T-shaped main block with one ridge parallel to the street and a central gable at the front. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, while a 1-story, shed-roofed extension behind the east part of the main block has a concrete foundation. Walls are clapboard-sided with pilaster-treated cornerboards, and the main-block roof is slate. No chimneys are visible. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields, with the trademark Slater & Hudnut fascia board over the second floor windows to the facade gable. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, and there is a round-arched window centering the gable field. There are 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor, 2-over-2 on the 1st floor, and movable-louver shutters. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-length front porch, not original to the house, with square posts on a clapboarded handrail. The wood deck is set on brick support piers, and the concrete steps have brick wing walls. The front entry has a 3-part surround with 3-light transom and sidelights over panels. The front door is a solid-wood 4-panelled example (an unusual survival for Frenchtown), while the side door is the more typical glass-over-wood-panel type (C; 52).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story gambrel-roofed barn/garage with flared eaves and vertical wainscot siding on a concrete foundation at the rear of the lot facing the alley. It has 6-over-6 sash on the 1st floor with small-paned fixed sash above (C).

200. **23 Sixth Street** (21/5; House; **J. Brink Estate, 1873**) Ca. 1868-69, Late Greek Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house has a cross-gable roof with a major gable facing the street and a ridge parallel to the street. The main block is 3 + 1 bays wide, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. Exterior walls are clapboard with cornerboards treated as pilasters, and the roof is slate. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side. Cornices are extended, molded and boxed with a gable field return framing a pediment at the main facade. There is a full fascia, although (possibly due to the height of the 2nd floor) it does not extend to the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. An oculus window with quatrefoil mullioning centers the gable field. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 6-over-6 sash and modern wooden shutters. The 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch is not original to the house. It has square posts with chamfered corners set upon a solid clapboard rail. There is a lattice screen below the wood deck. (The original porch obviously extended to the east side of the main-block L where a side door has been boarded over.) The front entry has a 3-part surround with stepped cornice lintel, 3-light transom and sidelights over panels. The original 4-panel wood door survives in place (C; 52, 53).

Outbuildings:
There is a 1-story concrete-walled garage with pitched roof and 6-over-6 windows on the alley (NC).

There is a 1-story, pitched-roof, vertical-board-sided garden shed with louvered glass windows within the lot (NC).

201. **25 Sixth Street** (21/6; House) Ca. 1880, simple "I-house" with some Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof over the main block, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a shed-roofed, 2-story ell inset at the rear of the house. The entire building is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are clapboard with the front cornerboards treated as pilasters, and the roof is asphalt shingled. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the east gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields, with a fascia across the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows have unstepped cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and movable-louver shutters at the 2nd floor. The 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch is (1992) in the

course of a restoration modeled on the ca. 1875 porch at #49 - 51 Kingwood Avenue. The porch cornice is extended and bracketed, the fascia is trimmed with applied pyramidal ornaments. Square, chamfered posts are set atop an elaborate handrail comprising Venetian arches of turned and applied wood. From the lowered post capitals spring elaborate segmental arches, each centered by a pierced bull's-eye ornament. Above the capitals, the posts are trimmed with applied wood ornament in the shape of crosses and circles. Corner brackets are elaborately shaped and pierced. The porch rail extends to form a stair rail terminated by square newels. The porch rests on stone piers, the front ends of which are concealed by molded panels. The front entry has a cornice lintel and transoms at inner and outer (storm-door) planes. There is a modern 4-panel door. There is a 2nd porch on the east side of the rear ell. Although the porch itself appears to be original, much of its material is new. Shed-roofed, the porch has square, chamfered posts, elaborately scrolled corner brackets and a handrail pierced in an X-O pattern (C; 52, 54).

Outbuilding:
At the north end of the lot, on the alley, stands a 2-story, pitched-roof, clapboard workshop. Although apparently built later than this district's period of significance, this workshop is traditional barn-style, with solid shutters and 6-over-6 sash. The structure is set on a poured concrete foundation, and displays some heavy pegged framing at its eastern end (NC).

202. **27 Sixth Street** (21/7; House; **J. Brink Estate, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70, Italian Villa Style.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house is an atypical, hipped-roof Italian-villa-style building, its main block 3 + 1 bays wide with a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear extension. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are aluminum sided, and the roof is apparently metal. There is an interior brick chimney, stuccoed above the roofline, near the front along the west wall. The cornice is extended on all sides. Third-floor windows are 3-light "eyebrows," whose sash probably slide into lateral pockets. All the other windows are replacements. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-bay front porch, not original to the house. It has square posts atop a solid, aluminum-sheathed handrail. Lattice screens are set into aluminum siding below the wood deck. The front entry originally had a 3-part surround with 3-light transom and sidelights over panels; these have been aluminum-covered. The front door itself is modern. The side door has a typical 4-light upper glazed panel over wood panels. There is a 3-sided bay window at 1st-floor level toward the rear of the west wall of the main block (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2 1/2-story pitched-roof barn with its ridge parallel to the alley. The wainscot-sided (asphalt-covered) barn stands on a concrete-block foundation. A sliding garage door is hung on overhead horseshoe hinges (C).

203. **29 Sixth Street** (21/8; House; **J. Brink Estate, 1873**) Ca. 1868-69; I-house with Italianate details.
This house was built as one of a group of 3 on the lots extending east to the corner of Milford Road. Although at first glance they appear to be typical Slater & Hudnut development houses, a closer look at the details indicates that the builder was probably different from the one who supervised the construction of many of the other Slater & Hudnut houses. The 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a central facade gable. The main block is 5 bays wide with a center entry. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof ell centered at the rear of the main block, with a porch on the east side. The entire structure stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, and walls are clapboard with cornerboards. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are interior brick chimneys rising from the ridge near each end wall of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Atypically, there is a gable-field return at the central facade gable -- a detail which gives the facade gable a rather pinched look, and is absent in the larger group of Slater & Hudnut Italianate-style houses. (It is possible that this cornice detail signalled an intended change in paint color from the body to the gable field.) There is a round-arched window with a hood mold centering the facade gable. Other windows have unstepped cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width front porch with extended, molded cornice and deep fascia. Square chamfered posts have capitals 18" below the fascia, and are set on molded bases that rise 18" from the wood deck. Solid, segmental-arched corner brackets spring from the post capitals. Lattice panels screen the space below the wood deck. The front entry has a 3-part surround with 4-light transom and sidelights over stepped (not molded) panels. The door itself has a pair of round-arched panels over square wood panels, and retains its original porcelain knob. There is a 1-story enclosed side porch on the east side of the rear ell. The enclosure retains the square porch posts, caps, cornice and fascia (or these elements were replicated to suggest the originals during the enclosure. C)

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof, board-and-batten-sided shed, its ridge at right angles to the alley, near the rear of the lot (NC).

204. **31 Sixth Street** (21/9; House; **W. Britton, 1873**) Ca. 1868-69; I-house with Italianate details.
This house is basically similar to # 29 Sixth Street described above. The 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof, 5-bay house has a central facade gable and center entry. It has the same 2-story rear extension as its neighbor, and the same enclosed side porch (although the enclosure of this porch omits the posts and other details retained or replicated on its neighbor). There is one exterior concrete block chimney on the east gable end of the main block. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-length front porch with a molded, boxed cornice and square chamfered posts between which spring round arches with open circles suspended in the corners and turned pendants at keystone positions. The post bases rise 18" above the deck. The handrail is modern, with X-bracing, extended for form a stair rail. The front door surround is identical to that at # 29, but the front door on this house is modern (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof concrete garage, its ridge parallel to the alley, with a shed-roofed extension on each side (NC).

205. **33 Sixth Street** (21/10; House; **J. Slater, 1873**) Ca. 1868-69; I-house with Italianate details.
This house is basically similar to # 29 & 31 above. The rear extensions, however, have developed somewhat differently. On the west side of the original 2-story, pitched roof rear ell is a 1-story, shed-roofed, full-length clapboard extension. On the west side of this extension, near its rear, a 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roofed, wainscot-sided room (probably originally a cold porch) is carried on concrete-block stilts. The porch on the east side of the rear ell has not been enclosed as those on the neighboring houses have been. It has square posts and a spindle handrail. At the rear of the 2-story ell is a 1-story, shed-roofed extension with a parapet on the east side concealing the roofline from Milford Road. This last extension was added around 1915 - 20 to replace the original basement kitchen. Original interior brick chimneys survive at the ridge at both gable ends. Both have Austen-style terra cotta pots. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-bay front porch with square chamfered posts, most stripped of capital and base detail. The wood deck rests on rubble stone pilings which are not screened by lattices. The front entry has 3-part surround with 4-light transom and 2-light sidelights over round-arched panels. The door has a glass pane over round-arched lower panels and a porcelain knob. There is an early electric doorbell.

Historical information:
According to Fargo (141-142), the family of Alfred and Isaac Taylor were important local carpenters in the mid-19th century. They were the builders of the 1844 Methodist Church

on Third Street. The next generation of that same family included another Alfred and another Isaac Taylor, also carpenters. Alfred was the father of Hugh Taylor, yet another Frenchtown carpenter, who lived in this house in the early 1930s. Oddly enough, according to the present owner, an inlaid floor in the house is said to have been installed by a "Bill Wennagel," who is mentioned by Fargo as a carpenter contemporary of Hugh Taylor, who lived here. Although none of this information suggests that the Taylors built this row of houses, they were among the prominent local builders at the time of its construction.

The 1873 resident here, John Slater, was a nurseryman who ran his plant business here on this lot. His relationship to Gabriel Slater (of Hudnut & Slater), who lived in the Capner estate across Sixth Street, is not known (C).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot stands a 2-story, pitched-roof barn, its ridge parallel to the alley. It is clapboard-sided with cornerboards. It has an overhead-sliding door on the barn side, a hinged 2nd-floor door and a sliding door on the Milford Road side. The structure has a concrete foundation (C).

SEVENTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

206. **Addressed 3 Sixth Street** (18/2; Factory Office; **Crosby Manufacturing Company, 1891**) Ca. 1880, Industrial
This 1-story, low-pitched-roof rectangular structure stands on the alley between Sixth and Seventh streets and appears to have originally been the office for the Crosby Manufacturing Company at the foot of Sixth Street. Three bays wide by 4 bays long, the small building has brick walls laid up in common bond, and a metal roof. There is an original exterior brick stove chimney on the west gable end. The roof is extended on all sides with flat verge boards on the gable ends and shaped rafter ends at the eaves. Windows have segmental-headed lintels formed of 3 courses of header bricks; some have been blocked closed, others have 9-light replacement sash. There is evidence of an original segmental-headed door on the north face, although the present garage-sized door is located in a non-original opening. Although several openings have been closed or changed in shape, this building still clearly reads as an auxiliary to the 19th-century factory (C).

207. **Addressed 3 Sixth Street** (18/1; Industrial Building) Ca. 1940, industrial.
This 2-story L-shaped concrete-block factory has a low-pitched metal roof and 8-paned metal industrial-style windows. The structure has 4 loading bays on the river side (NC).

208. **6 Seventh Street** (18/2; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This is the westernmost of a row of four houses that were originally identical. They were built by Slater & Hudnut, apparently as workers' housing for the factory at the foot of Sixth Street. Numbers 8 and 10 (see below) are the least altered of the group. This is a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation and the walls are vinyl-sided. The roof is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior, block chimney capped with a 4-sided terra cotta pot at the west gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. The fascia has been covered. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor, with 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with half-height Doric columns on bases, a square-baluster handrail and lattice screens below a wood deck. The door itself is a 1920s type with muntined glass panel over wood.

Historical Data:
One of the premises upon which Slater & Hudnut based the scale of their late-1860s residential development was the expectation that a large industry was going to locate at

the foot of Sixth Street. They built this housing in anticipation, but the expected factory did not materialize until around 1880, more than a decade after the workers' houses had been built(C).

209. **8 Seventh Street** (18/3; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards (although the sides and part of the back are sheathed with asphalt brick). The roof is slate. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and a solid wainscot handrail There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a 2-story board-and-batten-sided barn, its slate pitched roof parallel to the alley, on a concrete foundation at the rear of the lot. The barn has a 1-story shed-roofed ell on its north side, and it is connected by a covered walkway to a 1-story, shed-roofed, vertical-board-sided shed or workshop, also on the alley (C).

On the west lot line stands a 1-story chicken coop with shed roof. It stands on a rubble foundation, has vertical-board siding, fixed window and batten door with stamped hinges(C).

210. **10 Seventh Street** (18/4; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story pitched-roof ell inset at the rear. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are 2 interior brick chimneys, one rising from the ridge at each gable end. Both are capped with terra-cotta Austen-style pots. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 6-over-6 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch with full-height square posts and a solid wainscot handrail. There are wood-slat panels below the wood deck. The front entry has a closed transom and modern door (C).

211. **12 Seventh Street** (18/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there are 3 rear extensions. The first is a 2-story, pitched-roof, setback ell at right angles to the main block, with a 2nd-floor porch extended on its east side, the porch floor extended to form the roof of a 1-story rear extension to the east of the above-described ell. At the west side of the first-described ell is a 1-story, flat-roofed extension with a railed deck on its roof. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the walls are asbestos-shingled and the roof is asphalt. There is an interior stuccoed brick chimney at the ridge on each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor with 6-over-1 below. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, a square-baluster handrail and square-baluster screens below fascia level. The 2nd-floor side porch has similar posts and handrail. The front entry has a 3-sided exterior vestibule which appears to have been added in the 1920s or 30s (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof garage standing at right angles to the alley (NC).

212. **14 Seventh Street** (18/6; Car Barn) Ca. 1930.
This 1-story, rectangular-shaped, 5-bay, hipped-roof car barn dates from an early automobile boom in Frenchtown, and was probably used as rental garaging. The structure stands on a poured concrete foundation, its walls are asbestos-shingled and its roof is asphalt. Its north wall is entirely composed of doors. Each original garage space had a 3-panel arrangement of wood doors in which 2 folded back accordion-style on overhead sliding hardware, and the 3rd opened out. Each door is divided into 2 panels with chamfered stiles and rails enclosing vertically set wainscot. Although one set of doors has been replaced with a modern sliding garage door the rest remain, and retain interesting original hardware.

Historical Information:
This is the site at which Clarence Fargo carried on a mail-order flower-seed and bulb business. Whether it used the outbuilding next described is not known(C).

Outbuilding:
A small 1-story pitched-roof frame office with asbestos siding on a poured concrete foundation occupies the Harrison Street corner (NC).

213. **26 Seventh Street** (19/4; Apartment House) Ca. 1930. Traditional in style. This multiple-unit dwelling is unique in Frenchtown. 1 1/2-stories tall and 10 bays wide along 7th Street, the structure has a long pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, finished at each end by a projecting, hipped-roof entry block. Exterior walls are clapboard with cornerboards, the roof is slate, and the structure is set on a poured concrete foundation. There is a 2-bay shed dormer centering the front roof slope, with a full-width shed dormer across the back. Windows have multi-pane upper sash over single lower lights (C).

214. **30 Seventh Street** (19/5; **William F. Hillpot Hatchery Complex**) Ca. 1912. This complex includes a long masonry hatchery structure with a frame element attached at its extreme north end, and a bank of garages. The westernmost structure, an 8-bay garage, is a 1-story, shed-roofed, wainscot-sided building on a poured concrete foundation (C).

The hatchery extends through the lot to the alley. Its main element is a 1-story, pitched-roof masonry structure with a random-ashlar facade. The facade has a stepped parapet with an inset sign band, and this band, the entry door and flanking windows have brick surrounds. An old gooseneck electric light fixture, ca. 1920, extends over the sign band. Side walls are molded block. Attached to the north end of this structure is an apparently older 2-story, pitched-roof frame building on a high brick foundation. This structure has wainscot siding, an interior brick chimney and a loading bay inserted into its alley front.

Historical Information:
William F. Hillpot started one of the 3 major Frenchtown hatcheries in 1912. Advertising "Hillpot Quality Chicks," the entrepreneur had a second hatchery in Easton, PA, and 3 retail outlets in addition to the one on this lot (C; 55).

215. **36 Seventh Street** (19/6; **Hillpot House**) Ca. 1920, American Foursquare. This 2 1/2-story, stucco-walled, hipped-roof structure is 3 bays wide with a center entry. The foundation is rock-faced masonry, closely jointed. There is a 1-story, 1-bay enclosed rear extension with a deep cornice and a balustrade around the roof. There is a shallow 3-sided, 2-story bay on the east face. The original exterior brick chimney, on the west face, stands on an extension of the stone foundation. The roof has deeply overhanging eaves, their under faces wainscot-covered. Hipped-roof dormers with overhanging eaves extend from the apex of the main roof. Windows, some of them paired, have 3-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with deeply overhanging eaves, massive half-height square piers atop a stone rail and base that continues to the foundation, a concrete deck and steps. The front entry has a 3-sided extended vestibule

with beveled-glass door in the center bay. There is an old light fixture, pineapple shaped, with an amber glass globe and wrought-iron trim (C).

216. **36 1/2 Seventh Street** (19/6.01; House) Ca. 1920.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof double house may have been converted from a substantial barn or other service building on the Hillpot hatchery complex from which it has recently been subdivided. The slate roof has its ridge parallel to Milford Road, which the building now faces, and the original vertical barn siding has been covered in most places by two types of asphalt siding (NC).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: North side

217. **1 Seventh Street** (11/1; Contractor's Office) Ca. 1950 - 60. Vaguely Colonial Revival.
This builder's supply yard and office is on the site of part of Slater & Hudnut's 1860s carpentry shop and storage yard. The office is an irregular, aluminum-clad frame building with several pitched-roof elements. There is an open lumber shed in the supply yard to the north (NC).

218. **5 Seventh Street** (11/2; House; **Slateer & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late Italianate characteristics.
This house is a group of 5 originally identical houses built by Slater & Hudnut on the north side of lower Seventh Street. Like the similar row of 4 on the south side of the street, they were apparently intended as worker housing for the factory at the foot of Sixth Street.

This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards (although the sides and part of the back are sheathed with asphalt brick). The roof is slate. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and a solid wainscot handrail There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

219. **7 Seventh Street** (11/3; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69. I-house with late Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, inset, shed-roofed rear extension with an enclosed side porch on its east side. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and it is aluminum-sided with an asphalt shingle roof. There are two interior chimneys, one at the ridge at each gable end, and an exterior chimney at the back of the rear extension. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash (with some 6-over-6 on the back of the house), and aluminum shutters. There is a 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed front porch with turned posts and pinked-edge wainscot at the verges. The front door has multi-pane glass over a wood panel. The enclosed porch at the rear has a transom over a 4-panel door (C).

Outbuildings:
Two outbuildings, attached, stand at the back of the lot. The larger structure, possibly a former chicken coop, is 2 stories tall with a shed roof, vertical board siding and a rubble foundation. It has fixed, 6-light windows and a center entry. The other structure has a pitched roof, its gable field facing the alley, and foundation of round river stones. It has 2 sliding garage doors opening onto the alley (C).

220. **9 Seventh Street** (11/4; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is an enclosed 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear entry ell. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is asbestos-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior block chimney at the east gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and scroll-sawn corner brackets. The handrail has square balusters and there are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

221. **11 Seventh Street** (11/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and it is aluminum-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior brick chimney at the opposite

gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a full-width, shed-roofed porch with square posts atop a solid, aluminum-covered rail. The stair rail has turned newel posts that suggest what the porch posts may have been. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot stands a 1-story, 1-bay, pitched-roof garage dating from around 1925 - 1930. It has vertical-board siding with a pair of hinged doors on the alley and 2 fixed windows on the house side (C).

222. **13 Seventh Street** (11/6; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there are 4 distinct rear additions terminating in an enclosed back porch set on a concrete block foundation. The main block and other extensions are set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the structure is aluminum sided. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior brick chimney at the opposite gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-1 sash on the upper floor with 2-over-2 below.
There is a full-width, 1-story, flat-roof front porch with turned posts, a square-baluster handrail and square-baluster screens below fascia level. There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a fairly large tool shed in the rear yard, with shed roof, 6-light fixed windows and vertical board siding. It may originally have been a chicken coop(C).

A pitched-roof garage, its gable end facing the alley, stands at the back of the lot. It has vertical-board siding and stands on a concrete slab foundation (C).

223. **25 Seventh Street** (13/3; House; **Opdyke, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to 7th Street, with a central facade gable. There is a rectangular main block and a 2-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear extension. At the back of the extension is a major pitched-roof lattice-walled porch with a cupola. The aluminum-sided main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick ridge chimney. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns, aluminum-covered. Windows are 6-over-6

with modern shutters, and there is a pine-tree window in the gable field. There is a full-length, hipped-roof front porch with square chamfered posts, a solid wainscot rail and modern stair rail. The front door is new (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, gable-roofed clapboard garage with 2 shed-roofed extensions (NC).

224. **27 Seventh Street** (13/4; House) Ca. 1900, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story double house has a cross-shaped plan and cross-gabled roof with a major gable field facing the street. Entries are at the east and west inset bays. There is a 1-story inset shed-roofed inset enclosed rear porch. The structure is asbestos-sided and stands on an unstuccoed stone foundation. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields with a small crown molding indicating a (no longer visible) fascia. Windows are paired with delicate cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-sided front porch with full height Doric columns, a solid rail, wood deck and replacement lattice panels and steps. The east entry has an original glass-over-wood-panel door, while the west entry door is of small-paned glass in wood frame (C).

Outbuildings:
Because this is a double house, the outbuildings form mirror images on each side of the rear yard. There is a pair of rectangular, 1-story, hipped-roof garages with slate roofs and clapboard walls on poured concrete foundations at the rear corners of the lot. The garages have triple fixed windows and glass-over-panel doors on the inner sides, with modern garage doors (and remnants of old sliding-door hardware) on the alley sides. At the center back of the lot is a Siamese-twin garden shed, joined at the center, with shed roof, wainscot sides and plain replacement doors (CCC).

225. **31 Seventh Street** (13/5; House) Ca. 1890. Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house has main front entry on the side of the 3-bay gable-end segment and a side door on the inset arm of the front porch. There is a 1-story enclosed rear porch. The house is aluminum-sided, and is set on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney midway back along the main block ridge. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields, and is aluminum-sheathed. Windows have stepped cornice lintels with an extra molding at the bottom, and 1-over-1 replacement sash and aluminum shutters. There are two small, square Queen Anne windows having small panes, some colored glass, around a central textured-glass pane. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch with full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail and lattice below the wood deck. The main door surround has a 1-light transom, both front and side doors have glass over unpainted wood panels with original hardware (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a large rectangular garage-and-studio at the rear of the lot. Built mostly of prefabricated panels, it stands on a poured concrete foundation (NC).

226. **33 Seventh Street** (13/6; House) Ca. 1890, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house was originally the twin of its neighbor at No. 31. It has a main front entry on the side of the 3-bay gable-end segment and a side door on the inset arm of the front porch. Most of the west side of the front porch has been filled in, and the original 1-story, shed-roofed, inset back porch has also been enclosed. The house has clapboard walls with cornerboards and is set on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney midway back along the main block ridge. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields with a crown molding and fascia below. Windows have stepped cornice lintels with an extra molding at the bottom, and 1-over-1 sash and movable-louver shutters. There are two small, square Queen Anne windows having small panes, some colored glass, around a central textured-glass pane. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch with full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail and lattice below the wood deck. The brick steps are replacements. The main door surround has a 2-light transom, the door has glass over unpainted wood panels. At the infilled west side of the porch the original side door (identical to the front door) set into an enframement that includes tall sidelights (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a pitched-roof garage and workshop with poured concrete foundation and walls and novelty-siding gable field facing the alley (NC).

227. **37 Seventh Street** (13/7; House) Ca. 1930, Bungalow-style.
This 1 1/4-story rectangular house has a pitched roof with gable field facing the street, stuccoed walls and a slate roof. It stands on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is a stuccoed exterior chimney on the west side. Eaves are extended all around, and at the gable field are carried on heavy Craftsman-style triangular brackets. Windows are set in delicately molded surrounds with 4-over-1 sash; there is a horizontal window pair in the gable field. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width porch with extended eaves, half-height square piers on stucco bases, a square-spindle handrail, wood deck with lattice panels below, and wood steps. The main entry is off-center in the front, the door having a glass panel over wood, and a fairly old storm door (C).

SEVENTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

206. **Addressed 3 Sixth Street** (18/2; Factory Office; **Crosby Manufacturing Company, 1891**) Ca. 1880, Industrial
This 1-story, low-pitched-roof rectangular structure stands on the alley between Sixth and Seventh streets and appears to have originally been the office for the Crosby Manufacturing Company at the foot of Sixth Street. Three bays wide by 4 bays long, the small building has brick walls laid up in common bond, and a metal roof. There is an original exterior brick stove chimney on the west gable end. The roof is extended on all sides with flat verge boards on the gable ends and shaped rafter ends at the eaves. Windows have segmental-headed lintels formed of 3 courses of header bricks; some have been blocked closed, others have 9-light replacement sash. There is evidence of an original segmental-headed door on the north face, although the present garage-sized door is located in a non-original opening. Although several openings have been closed or changed in shape, this building still clearly reads as an auxiliary to the 19th-century factory (C).

207. **Addressed 3 Sixth Street** (18/1; Industrial Building) Ca. 1940, industrial.
This 2-story L-shaped concrete-block factory has a low-pitched metal roof and 8-paned metal industrial-style windows. The structure has 4 loading bays on the river side (NC).

208. **6 Seventh Street** (18/2; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This is the westernmost of a row of four houses that were originally identical. They were built by Slater & Hudnut, apparently as workers' housing for the factory at the foot of Sixth Street. Numbers 8 and 10 (see below) are the least altered of the group. This is a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation and the walls are vinyl-sided. The roof is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior, block chimney capped with a 4-sided terra cotta pot at the west gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. The fascia has been covered. Windows have 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor, with 2-over-2 below. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with half-height Doric columns on bases, a square-baluster handrail and lattice screens below a wood deck. The door itself is a 1920s type with muntined glass panel over wood.

Historical Data:
One of the premises upon which Slater & Hudnut based the scale of their late-1860s residential development was the expectation that a large industry was going to locate at

the foot of Sixth Street. They built this housing in anticipation, but the expected factory did not materialize until around 1880, more than a decade after the workers' houses had been built(C).

209. **8 Seventh Street** (18/3; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards (although the sides and part of the back are sheathed with asphalt brick). The roof is slate. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and a solid wainscot handrail There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a 2-story board-and-batten-sided barn, its slate pitched roof parallel to the alley, on a concrete foundation at the rear of the lot. The barn has a 1-story shed-roofed ell on its north side, and it is connected by a covered walkway to a 1-story, shed-roofed, vertical-board-sided shed or workshop, also on the alley (C).

On the west lot line stands a 1-story chicken coop with shed roof. It stands on a rubble foundation, has vertical-board siding, fixed window and batten door with stamped hinges(C).

210. **10 Seventh Street** (18/4; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story pitched-roof ell inset at the rear. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are 2 interior brick chimneys, one rising from the ridge at each gable end. Both are capped with terra-cotta Austen-style pots. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 6-over-6 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch with full-height square posts and a solid wainscot handrail. There are wood-slat panels below the wood deck. The front entry has a closed transom and modern door (C).

211. **12 Seventh Street** (18/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there are 3 rear extensions. The first is a 2-story, pitched-roof, setback ell at right angles to the main block, with a 2nd-floor porch extended on its east side, the porch floor extended to form the roof of a 1-story rear extension to the east of the above-described ell. At the west side of the first-described ell is a 1-story, flat-roofed extension with a railed deck on its roof. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the walls are asbestos-shingled and the roof is asphalt. There is an interior stuccoed brick chimney at the ridge on each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor with 6-over-1 below. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, a square-baluster handrail and square-baluster screens below fascia level. The 2nd-floor side porch has similar posts and handrail. The front entry has a 3-sided exterior vestibule which appears to have been added in the 1920s or 30s (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof garage standing at right angles to the alley (NC).

212. **14 Seventh Street** (18/6; Car Barn) Ca. 1930.
This 1-story, rectangular-shaped, 5-bay, hipped-roof car barn dates from an early automobile boom in Frenchtown, and was probably used as rental garaging. The structure stands on a poured concrete foundation, its walls are asbestos-shingled and its roof is asphalt. Its north wall is entirely composed of doors. Each original garage space had a 3-panel arrangement of wood doors in which 2 folded back accordion-style on overhead sliding hardware, and the 3rd opened out. Each door is divided into 2 panels with chamfered stiles and rails enclosing vertically set wainscot. Although one set of doors has been replaced with a modern sliding garage door the rest remain, and retain interesting original hardware.

Historical Information:
This is the site at which Clarence Fargo carried on a mail-order flower-seed and bulb business. Whether it used the outbuilding next described is not known(C).

Outbuilding:
A small 1-story pitched-roof frame office with asbestos siding on a poured concrete foundation occupies the Harrison Street corner (NC).

213. **26 Seventh Street** (19/4; Apartment House) Ca. 1930. Traditional in style. This multiple-unit dwelling is unique in Frenchtown. 1 1/2-stories tall and 10 bays wide along 7th Street, the structure has a long pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, finished at each end by a projecting, hipped-roof entry block. Exterior walls are clapboard with cornerboards, the roof is slate, and the structure is set on a poured concrete foundation. There is a 2-bay shed dormer centering the front roof slope, with a full-width shed dormer across the back. Windows have multi-pane upper sash over single lower lights (C).

214. **30 Seventh Street** (19/5; **William F. Hillpot Hatchery Complex**) Ca. 1912. This complex includes a long masonry hatchery structure with a frame element attached at its extreme north end, and a bank of garages. The westernmost structure, an 8-bay garage, is a 1-story, shed-roofed, wainscot-sided building on a poured concrete foundation (C).

The hatchery extends through the lot to the alley. Its main element is a 1-story, pitched-roof masonry structure with a random-ashlar facade. The facade has a stepped parapet with an inset sign band, and this band, the entry door and flanking windows have brick surrounds. An old gooseneck electric light fixture, ca. 1920, extends over the sign band. Side walls are molded block. Attached to the north end of this structure is an apparently older 2-story, pitched-roof frame building on a high brick foundation. This structure has wainscot siding, an interior brick chimney and a loading bay inserted into its alley front.

Historical Information:
William F. Hillpot started one of the 3 major Frenchtown hatcheries in 1912. Advertising "Hillpot Quality Chicks," the entrepreneur had a second hatchery in Easton, PA, and 3 retail outlets in addition to the one on this lot (C; 55).

215. **36 Seventh Street** (19/6; **Hillpot House**) Ca. 1920, American Foursquare. This 2 1/2-story, stucco-walled, hipped-roof structure is 3 bays wide with a center entry. The foundation is rock-faced masonry, closely jointed. There is a 1-story, 1-bay enclosed rear extension with a deep cornice and a balustrade around the roof. There is a shallow 3-sided, 2-story bay on the east face. The original exterior brick chimney, on the west face, stands on an extension of the stone foundation. The roof has deeply overhanging eaves, their under faces wainscot-covered. Hipped-roof dormers with overhanging eaves extend from the apex of the main roof. Windows, some of them paired, have 3-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with deeply overhanging eaves, massive half-height square piers atop a stone rail and base that continues to the foundation, a concrete deck and steps. The front entry has a 3-sided extended vestibule

with beveled-glass door in the center bay. There is an old light fixture, pineapple shaped, with an amber glass globe and wrought-iron trim (C).

216. **36 1/2 Seventh Street** (19/6.01; House) Ca. 1920.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof double house may have been converted from a substantial barn or other service building on the Hillpot hatchery complex from which it has recently been subdivided. The slate roof has its ridge parallel to Milford Road, which the building now faces, and the original vertical barn siding has been covered in most places by two types of asphalt siding (NC).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: North side

217. **1 Seventh Street** (11/1; Contractor's Office) Ca. 1950 - 60. Vaguely Colonial Revival.
This builder's supply yard and office is on the site of part of Slater & Hudnut's 1860s carpentry shop and storage yard. The office is an irregular, aluminum-clad frame building with several pitched-roof elements. There is an open lumber shed in the supply yard to the north (NC).

218. **5 Seventh Street** (11/2; House; **Slateer & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69, I-house with late Italianate characteristics.
This house is a group of 5 originally identical houses built by Slater & Hudnut on the north side of lower Seventh Street. Like the similar row of 4 on the south side of the street, they were apparently intended as worker housing for the factory at the foot of Sixth Street.

This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the facade is clapboard with cornerboards (although the sides and part of the back are sheathed with asphalt brick). The roof is slate. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. There is a fascia above the second floor windows. Windows have simple drip molds and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and a solid wainscot handrail There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

219. **7 Seventh Street** (11/3; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69. I-house with late Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, inset, shed-roofed rear extension with an enclosed side porch on its east side. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and it is aluminum-sided with an asphalt shingle roof. There are two interior chimneys, one at the ridge at each gable end, and an exterior chimney at the back of the rear extension. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash (with some 6-over-6 on the back of the house), and aluminum shutters. There is a 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed front porch with turned posts and pinked-edge wainscot at the verges. The front door has multi-pane glass over a wood panel. The enclosed porch at the rear has a transom over a 4-panel door (C).

Outbuildings:
Two outbuildings, attached, stand at the back of the lot. The larger structure, possibly a former chicken coop, is 2 stories tall with a shed roof, vertical board siding and a rubble foundation. It has fixed, 6-light windows and a center entry. The other structure has a pitched roof, its gable field facing the alley, and foundation of round river stones. It has 2 sliding garage doors opening onto the alley (C).

220. **9 Seventh Street** (11/4; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is an enclosed 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear entry ell. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is asbestos-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior block chimney at the east gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a tall, slate-covered hipped roof, turned posts and scroll-sawn corner brackets. The handrail has square balusters and there are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

221. **11 Seventh Street** (11/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell that appears to be an enclosed back porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and it is aluminum-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior brick chimney at the opposite

gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a full-width, shed-roofed porch with square posts atop a solid, aluminum-covered rail. The stair rail has turned newel posts that suggest what the porch posts may have been. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot stands a 1-story, 1-bay, pitched-roof garage dating from around 1925 - 1930. It has vertical-board siding with a pair of hinged doors on the alley and 2 fixed windows on the house side (C).

222. **13 Seventh Street** (11/6; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) ca. 1867-69, I-house with late-Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there are 4 distinct rear additions terminating in an enclosed back porch set on a concrete block foundation. The main block and other extensions are set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the structure is aluminum sided. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at the west ridge and an exterior brick chimney at the opposite gable end. The cornice is extended, simply molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-1 sash on the upper floor with 2-over-2 below.
There is a full-width, 1-story, flat-roof front porch with turned posts, a square-baluster handrail and square-baluster screens below fascia level. There are lattice screens below the wood deck.. The front entry has a (closed) transom and a modern door (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a fairly large tool shed in the rear yard, with shed roof, 6-light fixed windows and vertical board siding. It may originally have been a chicken coop(C).

A pitched-roof garage, its gable end facing the alley, stands at the back of the lot. It has vertical-board siding and stands on a concrete slab foundation (C).

223. **25 Seventh Street** (13/3; House; **Opdyke, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with Italianate characteristics.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to 7th Street, with a central facade gable. There is a rectangular main block and a 2-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear extension. At the back of the extension is a major pitched-roof lattice-walled porch with a cupola. The aluminum-sided main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick ridge chimney. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns, aluminum-covered. Windows are 6-over-6

with modern shutters, and there is a pine-tree window in the gable field. There is a full-length, hipped-roof front porch with square chamfered posts, a solid wainscot rail and modern stair rail. The front door is new (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, gable-roofed clapboard garage with 2 shed-roofed extensions (NC).

224. **27 Seventh Street** (13/4; House) Ca. 1900, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story double house has a cross-shaped plan and cross-gabled roof with a major gable field facing the street. Entries are at the east and west inset bays. There is a 1-story inset shed-roofed inset enclosed rear porch. The structure is asbestos-sided and stands on an unstuccoed stone foundation. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields with a small crown molding indicating a (no longer visible) fascia. Windows are paired with delicate cornice lintels and 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-sided front porch with full height Doric columns, a solid rail, wood deck and replacement lattice panels and steps. The east entry has an original glass-over-wood-panel door, while the west entry door is of small-paned glass in wood frame (C).

Outbuildings:
Because this is a double house, the outbuildings form mirror images on each side of the rear yard. There is a pair of rectangular, 1-story, hipped-roof garages with slate roofs and clapboard walls on poured concrete foundations at the rear corners of the lot. The garages have triple fixed windows and glass-over-panel doors on the inner sides, with modern garage doors (and remnants of old sliding-door hardware) on the alley sides. At the center back of the lot is a Siamese-twin garden shed, joined at the center, with shed roof, wainscot sides and plain replacement doors (CCC).

225. **31 Seventh Street** (13/5; House) Ca. 1890. Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house has main front entry on the side of the 3-bay gable-end segment and a side door on the inset arm of the front porch. There is a 1-story enclosed rear porch. The house is aluminum-sided, and is set on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney midway back along the main block ridge. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields, and is aluminum-sheathed. Windows have stepped cornice lintels with an extra molding at the bottom, and 1-over-1 replacement sash and aluminum shutters. There are two small, square Queen Anne windows having small panes, some colored glass, around a central textured-glass pane. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch with full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail and lattice below the wood deck. The main door surround has a 1-light transom, both front and side doors have glass over unpainted wood panels with original hardware (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a large rectangular garage-and-studio at the rear of the lot. Built mostly of prefabricated panels, it stands on a poured concrete foundation (NC).

226. **33 Seventh Street** (13/6; House) Ca. 1890, Queen Anne.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped frame house was originally the twin of its neighbor at No. 31. It has a main front entry on the side of the 3-bay gable-end segment and a side door on the inset arm of the front porch. Most of the west side of the front porch has been filled in, and the original 1-story, shed-roofed, inset back porch has also been enclosed. The house has clapboard walls with cornerboards and is set on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney midway back along the main block ridge. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields with a crown molding and fascia below. Windows have stepped cornice lintels with an extra molding at the bottom, and 1-over-1 sash and movable-louver shutters. There are two small, square Queen Anne windows having small panes, some colored glass, around a central textured-glass pane. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-sided front porch with full-height Doric columns, a spindle handrail and lattice below the wood deck. The brick steps are replacements. The main door surround has a 2-light transom, the door has glass over unpainted wood panels. At the infilled west side of the porch the original side door (identical to the front door) set into an enframement that includes tall sidelights (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a pitched-roof garage and workshop with poured concrete foundation and walls and novelty-siding gable field facing the alley (NC).

227. **37 Seventh Street** (13/7; House) Ca. 1930, Bungalow-style.
This 1 1/4-story rectangular house has a pitched roof with gable field facing the street, stuccoed walls and a slate roof. It stands on an unstuccoed gray stone foundation. There is a stuccoed exterior chimney on the west side. Eaves are extended all around, and at the gable field are carried on heavy Craftsman-style triangular brackets. Windows are set in delicately molded surrounds with 4-over-1 sash; there is a horizontal window pair in the gable field. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width porch with extended eaves, half-height square piers on stucco bases, a square-spindle handrail, wood deck with lattice panels below, and wood steps. The main entry is off-center in the front, the door having a glass panel over wood, and a fairly old storm door (C).

EIGHTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side

228. **6 Eighth Street** (10/2; House) Ca. 1960. Split level.
This modern, aluminum-sided house has an asphalt-shingle roof and stands on a cinder-block foundation (NC).

229. **10 Eighth Street** (10/3; House) Ca. 1945. Cape Cod-style.
This modern frame house has aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingle roof and stands on a poured concrete foundation (NC).

230. **12 Eighth Street** (10/4; House) Ca. 1960. Ranch style.
This 1-story modern house has asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof (NC).

231. **24 Eighth Street** (12/3; House; **J. Taylor, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with some Italianate detail.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry frame house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. It has a rectangular main block with a probably original 2-story, full-width, shed-roofed rear extension. There is an enclosed back porch with a modern deck extending from it. The house is aluminum-sided with a slate roof, and it stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney with corbeled cap at the west gable end. The cornice is molded, boxed, returned at the gable fields and aluminum-covered. Windows have simple drip molds and 2-over-2 sash. There is an elaborate, 3-sided bay window on the west side with heavily molded and double-bracketed cornice and panels below the windows. The full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch has Ionic columns atop a solid, shingled balustrade with scallop trim. There are lattice panels below the wood deck. The front door is a modern replacement (C).

232. **26 Eighth Street** (12/4; House; **J. Chandler, 1873**) Ca. 1867-69; I-house with Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a modern 1-story inset rear extension. The house is vinyl-sided with an asphalt shingle roof, and the main block stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an exterior stuccoed chimney on the east wall. The cornice is extended, boxed, returned at the gable fields and aluminum-sheathed. Windows on the main block are 2-over-2. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch, its posts and rails replaced by modern wrought-iron and its ceiling aluminum-covered. The front door is a 19th-century type with glass panes over wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is an aluminum-sided shed on a concrete slab at the rear of the lot (NC).

233. **28 Eighth Street** (12/5; Warehouse) Ca. 1970 (?)
This 1-story concrete-block warehouse has a flat roof, and is basically rectangular in plan. Its only distinguishing detail is a set of concrete buttresses around its exterior walls. There are a few fixed windows and metal doors. It is set within a large lot, and is visually unobtrusive (NC).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES (NORTH SIDE)

234. **1 Eighth Street** (3/1; **Former Frenchtown Porcelain Works**) 1909 and later; Industrial.
This complex of industrial buildings comprises some 4 structures, most connected by frame linking structures, plus a metal water tank on stilts. The plant has its main frontage on Eighth Street, with a secondary frontage along the former railroad tracks. The Eighth Street frontage may include two original Porcelain Works structures, but they have been considerably altered and covered, along with modern infill construction, with a textured stucco facing. Rooflines include gable, hip and monitor; exterior wall materials include textured stucco (primary), novelty siding, vertical board, plywood and metal. Older portions of the complex display some paired windows, although most visible windows are modern fixed sash.

Historical Information:
The Frenchtown Porcelain Works was founded in 1909 by Milford native Herbert Sinclair. The plant was the almost-exclusive producer of a common type of spark-plug insulator used all over the world. The enterprise opened in a single building with a workforce of 25, but grew to employ a staff of 350 at its peak in the 1930s. Most employees were local, and were represented by an A. F. of L. union. The northern portion of the plant's property has always been used as a community athletic field. In the early 1900s, Frenchtown had a baseball team that competed with teams from other communities. The diamond created for this league, in the northwest corner of the field near 12th street, is still in use (4 - NC).

235. **25 Eighth Street** (9/2; House; **M. K. Everett, 1873**) Ca. 1860. I-house with Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a full-width, 2-story rear extension, with a 1-story extension behind that. The main block is asbestos-sided with an asphalt-shingled roof, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The exterior block chimney is on the east

side of the main block. The cornice is boxed with gable-field returns. Windows have drip molds and 1-over-1 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, inset front porch with replacement posts, concrete deck and lattice handrail. The front door is modern (C).

Outbuilding: There is a 1-story, shed-roofed, asbestos-sided shed with plywood doors on a slab foundation in the back yard (NC).

236. **29 Eighth Street** (9/3; House) Ca. 1890
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story hipped-roof rear extension (with center dormer), and a 1-story addition beyond that. The house is asbestos-sided with an asphalt shingle roof, and stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior chimney with terra cotta pot on the east wall. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof front porch slightly inset with heavily molded cornice, square posts and solid shaped corner brackets. The handrail is wrought iron, and there is lattice below the wood deck. The door is a 1950s style (C).

237. **31 Eighth Street** (9/4; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1870, I-house with little detail.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there are 2 extensions, the 1st 2 stories, the 2nd 1 story, at the east side in the rear. The entire structure is on a stuccoed stone foundation. Walls are vinyl-sided, and the main block has a slate roof. There is an exterior chimney on the east wall of the main block. The cornice is boxed, returned at the gable ends, and aluminum-covered. Windows have 2-over-2 sash on the second floor with 3-over-1 at 1st-floor front. The 1-story, hipped-roof, inset front porch has modern wood framing, and is screened. The front door is a modern replacement (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, clapboard-sided, slate-roofed garage dating from the 1950s or '60s (NC).

238. **33 Eighth Street** (9/5; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1870, I-house with some Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular in shape and stands on a stuccoed stone foundation, and there is a 1-story shed-roofed rear extension on a concrete block foundation. Both sections are clapboarded, and the main block has narrow cornerboards. The cornice is slightly extended, molded and returned at the gable fields. Windows have small drip molds and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-length, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch. The

porch has been enclosed with clapboard, plywood and modern windows, although the original extended, molded cornice, square posts and double-arched spandrels have been retained. The original wood deck survives as well (C).

Outbuilding:
In the rear yard stands a 1-story, pitched-roof small barn, once used as a chicken coop, with vertical barn siding and wainscot in the gable field. Atypically for outbuildings of this size, this one stands on a stuccoed stone foundation (C).

239. **35 Eighth Street** 9/6; Double House) Ca. 1890. I-house.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay double house has entries paired near the center and a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a full-width 2-story rear extension under a "saltbox" extension of the rear roof slope. Behind the saltbox is a 1-story, flat-roofed rear extension. The main block and "saltbox" extension stand on stuccoed stone foundation, the walls are aluminum-sided, and the front roof slope is slate. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney on the east side of the house. The cornice is slightly extended, aluminum-covered and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-length, hipped-roof front porch with square posts, aluminum-covered cornice and replacement X-braced handrail. Both front doors have glass over wood panels (C).

TWELFTH STREET

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: South side
There are no structures within the district on the south side of Twelfth Street.

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: North side.

240. **1 Twelfth Street** (1/1; House; **S. Duckworth, 1873**) Ca. 1870; I-house with some late-Italianate details; 1985 extension.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The house is somewhat deteriorated, but retains some original detail. The main block is rectangular and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation; there is a 2-story shed-roofed rear extension on a concrete foundation at the west side. The structure is asbestos-sided, and a portion of the roof is covered with slate, the rest with asphalt shingle. There is an interior brick chimney on the east side, an exterior block chimney on the west. The cornice is slightly extended and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have molded cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch with square posts and broad, pierced segmental arches in the spandrels above molded caps. The west bay of the porch has been infilled with asbestos siding and modern windows. The remainder of the porch has a turned-spindle handrail, and lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entry has an unpainted (oak) door with glass upper panel, and an old storm door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a deteriorating frame garage at the back of the lot (NC).

241. **3 Twelfth Street** (1/2; House; **J. Apgar, 1873**) Ca. 1870, I-house, no stylistic details apparent.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street. There are 2 front doors, although it is not known to have been a 2-family house at any time. The structure is rectangular, there are no additions, and it stands on a stuccoed stone foundation. Exterior walls are aluminum-covered, and the roof is painted slate. There are 2 interior brick chimneys, 1 at the ridge at each gable end. The cornice is slightly extended, aluminum-covered, and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 3-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor, with 6-over-6 below. Surrounds have been obscured by siding. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch, most of which has been sheathed in aluminum. It has square posts, wainscot ceiling, wood deck, solid (aluminum-covered) rail and wood deck. Both front doors have glass over molded wood panels, and one retains an early iron turn bell (C).

Outbuildings:
The garage at the back of the lot is a Sears & Roebuck mail-order building. It appears to have been constructed in the 1930s. It has vertical wainscot siding and a molded tin roof with attached gutters (NC).

There are also two very deteriorated former chicken coops toward the rear of the lot (NC, NC).

242. **5 & 7 Twelfth Street** (1/3; Double House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1868-70, I-house, no stylistic detail apparent.
This 2 1/2-story, 8-bay double house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 1-story rear extension on the west side, and an enclosed back entry at the rear of the east side. Exterior walls are aluminum-covered, and the roof is slate. Both chimneys are concrete block above the roofline, although one is an interior chimney near the center of the house. The cornice is slightly extended, aluminum-covered and returned at the gable ends. Windows are a mix of original 6-over-6 and replacement 1-over-1 sash. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch with square posts, a wood deck, replacement lattice screens and modern brick steps. The western entry door is a modern replacement while the door on the east dates from the early 20th century. The present owner plans a full-width rear extension.

Historical Information:
It is likely that Slater & Hudnut built this group of 4 workers' houses on 12th Street to provide residences for employees of the Belvidere-Delaware machine shop they hoped to bring to Frenchtown (C).

Outbuildings:
A 2-story barn with pitched slate roof and vertical-board siding would be contributing if it were not as deteriorated as it is (NC).

A 1-story garage with double wooden doors is sided in wood shingles and wainscot. It is apparently a former chicken coop, reused as a garage. It is deteriorated (NC).

243. **9 & 11 Twelfth Street** (1/4; Double House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) . I-house with some late-Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof double house is 8 bays wide and has its ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story rear extension that was originally 2 back porches. The main-block foundation is stuccoed stone, the rear extension is set on a concrete slab. Walls are aluminum-sided, and the roof is asphalt

shingle. There is 1 interior brick chimney at the ridge at the center of the house. A block chimney rises at the east end wall. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have 6-over-6 sash. There is a full-length, hipped-roof porch with turned posts and scroll-sawn corner brackets. Replacement handrails are X-braced. Both entries have fairly modern doors (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a privy (reused as a tool shed) in the rear yard. It has its original batten door and vertical barn siding on the front, with plywood covering the other 3 faces (C).

Two other structures, one wainscot-sided with a plastic garage door and one very altered and deteriorated former chicken coop stand in the rear yard (NC, NC).

244. **13 Twelfth Street** (1/5; House) Ca. 1945 - 50. Cape Cod.
This 1 1/2-story Cape Cod-style house is rectangular in plan with an asphalt-shingle pitched roof, aluminum siding and a concrete foundation. It has an enclosed, glazed front porch (NC).

At the back of the lot stands a garage of the same vintage as the house (NC).

245. **15 Twelfth Street** (1/6; House) Ca. 1960 - 70, Colonial-style.
This 2-story, 3-bay house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. It is set on a concrete foundation and has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingle roof (NC).

246. **21 Twelfth Street** (1/7; House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1868-70; I-house with no stylistic detail apparent.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay frame house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular. The rear extension is in 3 parts: the easternmost section is 1 story, flat-roofed, with parapet walls on east and west sides. To the east of this is a shed-roofed section, then, offset to the west of the main block is another segment with parapets on the east and west. The structure has a stuccoed stone foundation, asbestos siding and a slate roof. There is a brick chimney within the rear extension, and a block exterior chimney on the east end. The cornice is slightly extended and aluminum-sheathed, with gable-field returns. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a full-length, hipped-roof front porch with half-height square posts atop a solid (aluminum-clad) rail. There are lattice screens below the wood deck (C).

Outbuilding:
A plywood-and-aluminum garage, apparently built in the 1950s, stands at the rear of the lot (NC).

247. **23 & 25 Twelfth Street** (1/8; Double House; **Slater & Hudnut, 1873**) Ca. 1868 - 70, I-house, formerly late Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 8-bay, pitched-roof double house is the same type as Nos. 5 & 7 and 9 & 11 12th Street. The rectangular main block has a stuccoed stone foundation, and there is a 1-story shed-roofed rear extension behind the eastern unit (probably an enclosed back porch), and a 2-story shed-roofed extension behind the western unit. The entire structure is aluminum-sided and the roof is asphalt-shingled. There is an interior brick chimney at the east gable end. The cornice is slightly extended, boxed, aluminum-sided, and is returned at the gable fields. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is an inset hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, (modern) lattice handrail and new wood deck (C).

248. Number not used.

EVERITTSTOWN ROAD

EVEN-NUMBERED HOUSES: EAST SIDE

249. **Everittstown Road** (16/9 (part); New Jersey-American Water Company Building) Ca. 1960, industrial. This 1-story, pitched-roof, concrete structure is rectangular in shape and houses equipment belonging to the Frenchtown branch of a large water company. It is set atop the old headrace that supplied waterpower for saw and grist mills in the 18th and 19th centuries (NC).

250. **2 Everittstown Road** (16/22; House; **F. LaRue, 1873**) Date unknown.
This 2-story, square-plan house with hipped slate roof and concrete block foundation, with molded-block ground-floor walls, occupies a site where a house was mapped in 1873. However the present exterior appearance of this house suggests a construction (or major alteration) date of ca. 1915 - 20. The 2nd-floor walls are clapboard. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side. The cornice is slightly extended, molded and boxed, and encircles the main block. Windows have simple drip molds and 2-over-2 sash. There is a full-width front porch with full-height Doric columns carrying the roof and deep, molded cornice. The two front doors are identical, each having a single pane of glass over 2 molded wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is an unusual structure in the side yard which functions as a carport with attached lean-to. The carport has heavy timber construction and stands on a rubble shale foundation (possibly the remnant of an earlier barn? NC)

251. **8 Everittstown Road** (16/21; House; **B. Everitt, 1873**) Ca. 1830 - 35, Late Federal.
This interesting house has a 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof main block, 2 bays wide. A 1 1/2-story, pitched-roof kitchen ell is a lateral extension to the east, and there is a 1-story lean-to extension to the east of this. The house faces due south. Ridges of the pitched-roof elements are parallel to the main facade. Walls are clapboard with cornerboards, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. The foundation is stuccoed stone, although some sections appear to be a concrete aggregate material. There is an interior brick chimney at the west gable end of the main block, and another at the east end of the kitchen wing. Windows have 6-over-6 sash, and the tops of those on the 2nd floor rise nearly to the eaves. There are solid shutters on the 2nd floor. A 1-story hipped-roof porch extends across the south face of the main block and kitchen ell. Its roof is carried on turned posts, and the handrail is (modern) square spindles. The main entry (east bay, main block) has a

3-light transom over a 2-panel door. The door opening into the kitchen ell has a single glass pane over wood panels (C).

Outbuildings:
A 1 1/2-story pitched-roof barn has been modified to serve as a garage and guest house. It has wainscot siding, an asphalt roof, and stands on a rubble and concrete foundation. Alterations include a metal door and a picture window with snap-in muntins (C).

A shed, probably originally a chicken coop, stands on a concrete and Belgian block foundation. It has wainscot siding and fixed sash (C).

252. **10 Everittstown Road** (16/20; House) Ca. 1950s
This 1-story brick ranch house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and is set on a concrete foundation (NC).

253. **12 Everittstown Road** (16/19; House) Ca. 1940 - 1950s. Cape Cod.
This 2-story, 3-bay, center-entry brick Cape Cod-style house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street, and windows with 6-over-1 sash (NC).

254. **18 Everittstown Road** (16/18; House) Ca. 1875 - 80, I-house.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the road. Clapboard-sided with corner boards, the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. A large rear extension dating from the 1980s replaces an original kitchen ell. There is an interior brick chimney at the west gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a nearly-full-width front porch with hipped roof, turned posts and replacement handrail. The door itself has a glass pane over 2 wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
A small barn (or large former chicken coop) has a combination of wainscot and vertical barn siding. Some feeding bins are still in place on its walls. A portion of an old stuccoed stone foundation survives under part of the building, while the rest is set on modern poured concrete footings (C).

There is a frame barn with wainscot siding, plywood doors and asphalt roof on a concrete aggregate foundation (NC).

A modern concrete-block garage dates from the 1950s (NC).

255. **20 Everittstown Road** (16/17; House; **Ishmael Brink, 1873**) Ca. 1870, I-house with Italianate details.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a rectangular pitched-roof main block with a central facade gable centered by a pine tree window. There is a 2-story, shed-roofed rear extension with a 1-story shed-roofed enclosed entry porch on its south side. The main block and the 2-story extension are set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The house has clapboard walls with cornerboards and an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney capped by a terra cotta pot at the west ridge. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns. Windows have flat lintels with 6-over-6 sash on the 2nd floor and 6-over-1 below. Movable-louver shutters are original. There is a full-width hipped-roof front porch with Doric columns and a handrail with turned spindles. There are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front door has a single glass pane over 2 wood panels (C).

ODD-NUMBERED HOUSES: WEST SIDE

256. **1 Everittstown Road** (15/26; Double House; **V. Eckel, 1873**) Ca. 1855- 65. Entry doors are Italianate.
This 2-story, 6-bay house has a pitched-roof main block with its ridge parallel to the main south side. The structure is aluminum-sided, has a painted slate roof on the main block and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a full-width front porch with turned posts, solid plywood rail and wood deck. Each of the 2 front doors has a pair of round-arched glass panels (probably later inserts) over wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-bay garage sheathed with corrugated fiberglass panels (NC).

257. **5 Everittstown Road** (15/25; House; **A. Salter, 1873**) 1872, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, T-shaped frame house has a cross-gabled roof and an unusual floor plan dictated by the steepness of the site. The house has clapboard walls with cornerboards, a slate roof, and it is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are interior brick chimneys at the east and south gable ends. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash. Shutters are modern replacements. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof porch on a very high foundation that wraps around 3 sides of the "stem" of the T, which extends to the south. It has square chamfered posts with caps and a solid handrail. The front entry is on the east face of the "stem," facing Everittstown Hill Road. It has a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over wood panels. The door itself has a pair of round-arched panels over square panels (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof clapboard-sided structure with cornerboards on a concrete aggregate foundation. Its door is similar to the front door of the house. This building is said to have been an original summer kitchen (C).

There is a 2-seat, wainscot-sided privy with crescent moons cut in the side walls (C).

An old chicken coop with a shed roof, fixed sash and small batten door is carried above the ground on heavy round posts (C).

A much larger former coop, the size of a 1-car garage, has a rubble foundation, vertical barn-board and wainscot siding and 2 hinged doors (C).

258. **13 Everittstown Road** (15/24; House; **R. T. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1865-70, Late Greek Revival, with Colonial Revival alterations.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a rectangular plan and a slate pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the road. The house has clapboard walls with cornerboards (with asbestos shingles on the back), and it is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are 2 exterior brick chimneys, one on each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable field, and there is a flat fascia. Windows have stepped cornice lintels and 6-over-6 sash. There is a 1-bay front entry porch with heavy square piers carrying a flat roof with deep cornice that incorporates a fascia and a frieze. The deck and stair are brick and concrete. This porch is apparently a Colonial Revival addition. There is a 3-part front entry with 3-light transom and sidelights over wood panels and a 6-panel door. An old cast-iron fence separates the front yard from the road (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a modern concrete garage with slate roof and plywood lean-to shed (NC).

259. **15 Everittstown Road** (15/23; House; **P. Sinclair, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70; Italianate, some Queen Anne detail.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the road, and a central fishscale-shingled facade gable. The original portion of the house consists of the rectangular, 5-bay main block and a 2-story, pitched-roof inset rear extension at right angles to the main block. Both of these sections are set on a stuccoed stone foundation. To the rear of the original portion is a 1-story, flat-roofed rear extension with an open, lattice-sided side porch on each side. Although the house is aluminum-sided, very massive pilaster-treated cornerboards are apparent. There is an interior brick chimney capped with an Austen-style terra cotta pot at each end of the main block. The cornice is extended, aluminum-covered and returned at the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 6-

over-1 sash. There is a nearly full-width 1-story, hipped-roof front porch currently undergoing restoration so that no posts can be seen. Engaged posts set against the facade indicate that this porch originally had square chamfered posts with caps 18" below the porch cornice. A 19th-century cast iron fence delineates the front yard (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a small clapboard privy with 1 window and a 4-panel door (C).

There is a modern concrete 2-bay garage (NC).

260. **17 Everittstown Road** (15/33; House) Ca. 1945 - 50. Cape Cod.
This 2-story stucco and concrete Cape-Cod-style house has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street and a major central dormer. 3 bays wide, it has a center entry with a 3-panel door (NC).

Outbuilding:
There is a concrete garage, somewhat Dutch Colonial in style (NC).

261. **19 Everittstown Road** (15/32; House) Ca. 1945 - 50, Ranch-Cape.
This 1 1/2-story stone and brick house is rectangular in plan with an L-shaped cross-gable roof creating a facade gable at one end of the house (NC).

CEDAR STREET (INCLUDING READING AVENUE)

Note:
Reading Avenue was privately built around 1868 by Philip G. Reading to provide access to his house and that of his neighbor and business partner W. W. Hedges. It is no longer maintained, and is completely impassable. Cedar Street, maintained by the borough, runs parallel to Reading along the backs of the lots formerly served by Reading. Although none of the houses described in this section uses Reading Avenue for access, several still use it as an address.

262. **1 Cedar Street** (15/21; House) Ca. 1875, High Victorian Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house with pitched roof, ridge parallel to Cedar Street is a bank house, set into the hillside that slopes steeply down toward Milford Road. Thus its rear elevation is 3 stories tall, its basement exposed on the west side. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation (the basement story), walls are clapboard with cornerboards, and the roof is slate. Interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge at each gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable ends. Windows have plain surrounds with drip molds, 2-over-2 sash and movable-louver shutters. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch with a heavily molded cornice carried on square posts, each post having cap detail 18" below the porch fascia, with triangular scroll-sawn corner brackets. The handrail has turned spindles, and there are lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entry has a double door, each leaf having a single glass pane over 2 molded panels. Elaborate original screen doors survive. On the 1st floor, south wall, is a 3-sided oriel window carried on a curved, wainscot-sheathed bracket that frames a basement entry. The oriel has a pagoda roof and 2-over-2 sash with molded panels below (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a carriage house near the southwest corner of the lot (for access to Reading Avenue). The 1 1/2-story structure has a rubble stone foundation. Its lower story is of brick laid up in English bond, with wainscot siding above. The slate roof has deeply overhanging eaves, and fixed-sash windows have batten shutters (C).

There is a modern concrete-block garage with wainscot gable field near Cedar Street (NC).

263. **1 Reading Avenue**(15/20; House) Ca. 1870 - 75, Stick Style, Swiss Chalet style.
This 2 1/2-story frame house has a slate pitched roof with gable fields on Reading Avenue and Cedar Street. The main facade fronts on Reading Avenue, overlooking the town, and thus is rarely seen at close range. The foundation is stuccoed stone, and walls are

primarily of clapboard with cornerboards, although there are bands of decorative shingle at 2nd-floor level. There is currently 1 interior chimney (2 have been dismantled). Eaves are extended on all sides, and at both east and west facades their ends are concealed by plain vergeboards with shaped ends that are carried on S-scrolled brackets. The apex formed by the vergeboards on each gable end is filled with a scroll-sawn screen, also carried on S-shaped brackets. Windows have simple cornice lintels and some 2-over-2 and some 6-over-6 sash. Panels below the windows have sunburst trim. The screen has a double-arched lower border, with spindles above. There is a 2-sided front porch on the Reading Avenue side with turned posts and a pierced screen with X-O pattern below the porch fascia. The entry bay is denoted at the porch with a gabled element with Stick-Style verge treatment. The front entry has paired doors with glazed panels. There is an enclosed side-rear porch on the Cedar Street side, The back door has glass-over-wood panels and an old screen door with scroll-sawn corner brackets(C; 56).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2 1/2-story carriage house at the back of the lot. The structure stands on a stone foundation and has a poured concrete floor. The clapboard sheathing is original to the structure. The structure has 6-over-6 windows and a pair of hinged wainscot doors. The carriage house was used as a tinker's shop at some point (C).

264. **3 Reading Avenue** (15/19; **Philip G. Reading House**) 1868-69, Greek Revival/ Italianate Style.
This large 2 1/2-story mansion is one of a pair with its neighbor to the south at #5 Cedar Street. Basically square in plan, the house faces Reading Avenue and overlooks the town to the west. It is 5 bays wide in front, with a center entry. There are no additions or extensions. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the walls are clapboard with massive pilaster-treated cornerboards. A square, hipped-roof cupola crowns the shallow hipped roof. The cupola has an extended cornice, carried on brackets, and is surmounted by a turned finial. An interior brick chimney rises from each corner of the house. The cornice is very deeply extended, molded and boxed, and the wide frieze incorporates 3-light eyebrow windows, one at each bay. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 6-over-6 sash, and solid panelled shutters on the 1st floor with movable-louver shutters above. There is a 2-sided hipped-roof porch on the west and south sides, with square posts supporting arched spandrel trim, each arch centered by a turned pendant and carrying scroll-sawn bulls-eyes in its corners. The handrail has replacement X-braced trim, and continues as stair rail flanking a long flight of 12 steps to the ground. The front entry has a cornice lintel over a 3-part surround with transom and

sidelights over wood panels. The single door has 2 round-arched panels over square panels (C; 57).

Outbuildings:
There is a frame privy, its walls clapboard with cornerboards, and a tin roof. The structure is set atop a framework of timbers replacing a foundation that has given way. Except for the failed stone foundation, the privy is in good condition (C).

A clapboard garage, built in 1992, respects the character of the house (NC).

265. **3 Cedar Street** (15/34; House) Ca. 1945 - 50, Cape Cod.
This mid-20th-century house stands on a lot created from the eastern end of the previously described property. 2 stories tall, the rectangular, pitched-roof building stands on a concrete foundation. Its walls are brick and aluminum siding, and the roof asphalt shingle. A garage is built into the lower level (NC).

266. **5 Cedar Street** (15/18; **W. W. Hedges House**) 1868-69, Greek Revival/ Italianate
This large 2 1/2-story mansion is one of a pair with its neighbor to the north at #3 Reading Avenue. Basically square in plan, the house faces Reading Avenue and overlooks the town to the west. It is 5 bays wide in front, with a center entry. There are no additions or extensions. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and the walls are clapboard with massive pilaster-treated cornerboards. A square, hipped-roof cupola with bracketed eaves and a turned finial crowns the shallow hipped roof. There is one interior brick chimney at the west end of the house, and an exterior block chimney at the east end. The cornice is very deeply extended, molded and boxed, and the wide frieze incorporates 3-light eyebrow windows, one at each bay. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 6-over-6 sash and movable-louver shutters. There is an inset front porch on the Reading Avenue side, with hipped roof, extended and molded cornice and square piers. The spandrels are filled with elaborate scroll-sawn trim. There is a turned-spindle handrail, and lattice screens below the wood deck. The front entry has a cornice lintel over a 3-part surround with transom and sidelights over wood panels. The door has 2 round-arched panels over square panels. There is a back entry on Cedar Street with a square-post porch and a 3-part entry with transom and unusually wide sidelights(C).

Outbuildings:
A large 2-part structure incorporates the original Hedges carriage house and a barn addition. The carriage house portion is set on a rubble foundation and has board-and-batten siding, a pitched roof with central facade gable, fixed windows and hinged doors, one of which is a wide pair. The eaves are trimmed with scalloped vergeboards. The barn

portion is 2 stories tall with novelty siding walls, a stuccoed stone foundation and modern garage door (C).

There is a frame-and-screen pavilion carried on concrete corner posts and sheltered by a tin roof (NC).

KINGWOOD AVENUE

Kingwood Avenue (State Route 12, to Flemington) was called Liberty Street before 1867. This section of Frenchtown, east of the creek, was known as "Hentown" early in the 20th century for the many chick and duck hatcheries operated by residents.

SOUTH SIDE; EVEN NUMBERS

267. **2 Kingwood Avenue** (52/9.01; House; **J. Savage, 1873**) Ca. 1860, Gothic Revival.
This 2 1/4-story, 5-bay, center-entry house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, with a center facade gable. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, flat-roofed inset ell on the east rear plus a 1-story, shed-roofed infill section on the west side of the rear ell. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has rough clapboard siding with cornerboards and a slate roof. There is an exterior block chimney on the east wall of the main block with an Austen-type terra cotta pot, and another exterior block chimney on the rear ell. Eaves are extended all around, and there are scroll-sawn vergeboards in a scallop-and-wave pattern. There is a pine-tree window in the facade gable. Other windows have simple drip molds and 2-over-2 sash. There is a modern, 1-bay, gable-roofed entry porch with square posts and concrete deck. The front entry has an old door with 2 vertical glass panes over wood panels, and an old iron letter slot (C).

268. **4 Kingwood Avenue** (52/9; Commercial Complex) Ca. 1989 (on old foundation), neo-barn style.
This 2-story, 7-bay frame structure, currently vacant, is rectangular in plan with a broad pitched roof, its gable field to Kingwood Avenue. 2 storefronts face north. The rear portion of the structure is set on an old stuccoed stone foundation while the forward section sits on poured concrete. The 1st floor is sheathed in vertical board siding, with clapboard above. Windows are fixed, and a pentroof shelters storefronts (NC).

269. **14 Kingwood Avenue** (52/12; Blacksmith Shop; **A. Slack, B. S. S. 1873**) Ca. 1860, 19th-century industrial with some Victorian Gothic trim.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof building is 3 bays wide with its gable field to the street. The front entry occupies a portion of an original center aperture, which has been boarded to create a smaller opening. The foundation is stuccoed stone and the walls are ashlar-incised stucco which appears to cover a frame structure. Eaves are extended on all sides, and the gable field is trimmed with sawn and pierced vergeboards. Windows have simple enframements with molded jambs, and have 2-over-2 sash and modern shutters. Ground floor center bays at front and rear originally had tall, wide openings with overhead-sliding doors. These openings have now been boarded to accommodate standard-sized doors.

The center bay at 2nd-floor front also had a large opening, perhaps serving a hayloft or storage space.

Historical Information:
Blacksmiths have operated from this building is location for almost a century, from the 1870s through the 1970s, with a hiatus of several years around 1877 which Britton Brothers Department Store (see # 10 Bridge Street) opened here. Edward Bush, the last practicing blacksmith in Hunterdon County, had his establishment here (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof shed, its gable end to the street, with wainscot siding and hinged door on the east end of the lot (C).

270. **16 & 18 Kingwood Avenue** (52/13; Double House; **G. Stark, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, Greek Revival farmhouse with Colonial Revival porch ca. 1915.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay double house has a pitched-roof main block, ridge parallel to the street, with an original 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell, offset to create a setback bay on each side of the main block. The house has a side-hill location, well above Kingwood Avenue, which raises its ground floor front high above the basement level. The house is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, has a stuccoed stone foundation and a slate roof. There is an interior brick chimney from the ridge at each main-block gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns. Windows have drip molds and 2-over-2 sash, with some old wood half-screens. There is a 3-sided, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch sheltering both front and side entries. The porch, raised well above ground level, has full-height Doric columns, a spindle-turned handrail and stair rail and center divider, wood deck and very tall lattice screens concealing the basement foundation. Entries are paired at the center of the main block, with drip molds and doors with glass over wood panels (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a shed on the east rear property line, a pitched-roof structure with a low structure similar to a well house or a spring house, one story in height with vertica-board siding (C).

2. A double shed stands at the top of the hill on the west side of the property. One section has a pitched roof, board and batten siding and a hinged door, the other side has a pitched roof with a long lean-to addition, vertical board siding and hinged batten doors (C).

3. A final small shed-roofed shed stands close to #2 above. It has board and batten siding (C).

271. **20 Kingwood Avenue** (52/14; House; **A. Slack, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, Greek Revival farmhouse.
This house, which is very similar in detail to # 16 & 18 above, at one time occupied a much larger lot which included the double house next door as well as the blacksmith shop at # 14. The 2 1/4-story main block is 3 bays wide with an off-center front entry. There is a 2-story flat-roofed rear extension offset 1 bay to the west, plus a 1-story shed-roofed infill section east of the original rear ell. The house is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, has a slate roof and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is 1 interior brick chimney at the ridge on the west gable end and an exterior block chimney at the east gable end. The cornice is extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields. Windows have drip molds and 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd flor and 1-over-1 below. There are movable-louver shutters. There is a 1-story, 1-sided front porch that shelters both front and side entries. It has full-height Doric columns and a (restored) spindle handrail and stair rails. There is a wainscot celing, wood deck and lattice screens concealing the high basement wall. The front entry has a drip mold surround and a multipane-over-wood-panel door that is not original (C).

Outbuilding:
There is an apparently modern board-and-batten-sided pitched-roof garage with a 1-over-1 window facing away from the house at the top of the hill (NC).

272. **24 Kingwood Avenue** (52/15; House; **J. Roberson, 1873**) Ca. 1865, Gothic Revival and Italianate detail with ca. 1900 Queen Anne porch.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house is similar to (but not identical to) the twins next east, and to a number of houses in the Slater & Hudnut development in the Harrison Street area. The house has a slate pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, with a central facade gable. There is a 2-story, full-width, flat-roofed original rear ell plus a 1-story inset addition at the far rear. The main block and ell stand on a stuccoed stone foundation. The house is clapboard-sided with cornerboards. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west end of the main block. Eaves are extended all around and molded, with vine-shaped vergeboards in front and pierced scallop verges on the gable ends. There are round-headed windows in all the gable fields. Windows have cornice lintels and 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a 1-story hipped roof full-width front porch with turned posts on a solid clapboard rail with an elaborate spool-turned frieze above fan-pierced corner brackets. There is a wainscot ceiling, wood deck and concrete foundation and steps. The main entry has a cornice lintel and a fairly modern multi-pane door (C).

Outbuilding:
1. There is a 1-story garage immediately behind the house. The original section has 1 car bay, a hipped roof, wainscot siding and molded block foundation. It has been extended to the front with a wainscot "turret" to accommodate the length of a car of the 1960s. The garage has been extended to the south with a single-bay concrete block addition (C).

2. There is a hillside shed with pitched asphalt roof and wainscot siding (C).

273. **28A Kingwood Avenue** (52/16.01; Small Factory) Ca. 1940, light industrial. This long, 1-story, pitched-roof concrete factory has concrete walls with novelty siding in the gable fields, metal casement windows and an overhead garage door on the west side. The lot upon which it stands was carved from the front yard of No. 28 below (NC).

274. **28 Kingwood Avenue** (52/16; House; **W. W. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1865, Italianate.
This house is a twin to No. 30 next east, described below. The pair is very similar to the original appearance of No. 501 Harrison Street, one of the early Slater & Hudnut T-shaped houses. 2 1/2 stories tall with a double-cross-gabled roof with central facade gables front and rear for a total of 6 gables, this structure is 5 bays wide with its front door on the west side of the blocked-forward section and side doors in each of the recessed bays. The house is aluminum-sided, has a slate roof, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are interior brick chimneys with terra cotta chimney pots at the ridge at 3 of the gable fields. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns and a crown molding at the top of fascia level. Windows originally had cornice lintels (evidence seen on clapboards and porch roof on north front where aluminum has been removed) and 2-over-2 sash. There is a round-headed window in each gable field. There is a 1-story, 3-sided, hipped-roof front porch with square posts, a turned spindle rail, bead bord ceiling and wood deck on a concrete foundation (a replacement). The front entry has lost its cornice lintel, but has a 3-part surround with 3-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. The original door survives without glass: it has a pair of round-arched top panels over heavily molded rectangular lower panels. Side doors have 4-light glass tops over molded panels. The back porch is original. It has a shed roof, square posts and spindle handrail identical to that on the front porch. The concrete foundation is a later repair (C).

275. **30 Kingwood Avenue** (52/17; House; **Bryan Hough, 1873**) Ca. 1865, Italianate. This house is the twin of No. 28 above, and is closer to original condition. Both houses are set high on the hillside overlooking Kingwood Avenue, and they flank one of the 19th-century entrances to the Frenchtown cemetery which is immediately behind them. The 2

1/2-story T-shaped house has a double-cross-gabled roof with facade gables front and rear, for a total of 6 gables. Set on a stone foundation (from which the stucco has been removed), the house has clapboard walls with cornerboards and a slate roof.
The house is 5 bays wide with the front entry in the east bay of the blocked-forward section. There are interior brick chimneys capped by terra cotta Austen-style pots at the ridge at 3 gable ends. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable field returns and a crown molding at the top of the fascia. Windows have bracketed cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and modern picket-fence-type shutters. There is a 1-story, 3-sided hipped-roof front porch sheltering both front and side entries. It has square chamfered posts from the lowered caps of which spring round arches centered by turned drops, with open bull's eyes in the corners. There are 3 solid wainscot panels between the arch bases at center front, probably added later for privacy. The front entry has a bracketed cornice lintel and 3-part surround with 3-light transom and sidelights over panels. The door has a pair of round-arched panels over heavily molded rectangular panels. The side doors have 4-light glass tops over wood panels. There is a 1-bay, shed-roofed rear porch with square posts, wood deck and a replacement handrail and newels under construction (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof shed or small garage, wainscot-sided wtih a hinged wainscot door, 2-over-2 sash and a concrete foundation (C).

276. **34 Kingwood Avenue** (52/18; House; **J. M. Voorhees, 1873**) Ca. 1850, Gothic Revival.
This 2 1/4-story pitched-roof house with ridge parallel to the street has a 3-bay main block with a 1-bay, flat-roofed lateral extension to the east, a 2-story, pitched-roof rear ell offset to the west and a 1-story pitched-roof far-rear extension which is fairly modern. The foundation of all but the final rear extension is stuccoed stone, walls are asbestos-sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the west end of the main block. Windows have drip molds and some old 6-over-6 sash, with some 1-over-1. The roof is extended on all sides of the main block and trimmed with reverse-scalloped vergeboards and apron. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof front porch with reverse-scallop trim at the apron. This old superstructure is carried on modern wrought-iron supports and a concrete deck and steps. The original front entry is near the center of the main block. It has a shallow 4-light transom and a glass-over-wood-panel door. In the bay next east a later entry has a similar door in a very simple frame (C).

Outbuildings:
1. A rubble-stone-walled privy with steep pitched roof stands on the west lot line near the back of the house. It has a batten door with rose-headed wrought nails, a blacksmith-made hasp and has been re-hung with stamped hinges (C).

2. Near the rear of the lot stands a modern asbestos-sided pitched-roof garage on a concrete foundation (NC).

277. **36 Kingwood Avenue** (52/19; **Paul Cronce House**) Ca. 1935, Bungalow-style.
This 1 1/2-story masonry house is basically rectangular in plan with a pitched roof, its forward slope centered by a major 2-window dormer. There is a 1-story modern extension on the east side of the main block. The structure has stuccoed walls and is set on a poured concrete foundation. The front porch roof continues the downslope of the main-block roof, and is carried on square posts on a solid rail (NC).

278. **40 Kingwood Avenue** (52/20; House; **Misses M & A Crowel, 1873**) Ca. 1845 - 55, Greek Revival farmhouse.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay farmhouse has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, flat-roofed rear ell offset to the west, plus a 1-story enclosed rear porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-sided and has a slate roof. There is a large interior brick chimney at the ridge at each gable end of the main block, and an interior brick chimney at the rear ell. Eaves are not extended, and there is flat-board trim on each gable end. The ell has an extended, untrimmed cornice. Windows have aluminum-covered enframements, with some 2-over-2 and some replacement sash. There is a hipped-roof entry porch with wrought iron posts and rail and a concrete deck. The door is modern (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a large pitched-roof, wainscot-sided shed near the rear of this lot. It has fixed sash, an early-19th-century panelled domestic door, and is set on a rubble stone foundation (C).

279. **44 Kingwood Avenue** (52/21; House; site of Mrs. H.Robinson, 1873) Built 1939, English-cottage style.
This 1 1/2-story stone cottage has a cross-gable slate roof with 2 dormers, and is basically L-shaped in plan. It is surrounded by picket fence, arched trellis and other English garden accessories (NC).

Outbuilding:
There is a large 3-bay block garage well behind the house, onto which have been added a number of shed-type accretions (NC).

280. **46 Kingwood Avenue** (52/22; House; **J. Lair, 1873**) Ca. 1840, Greek Revival farmhouse.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof, frame farmhouse has a 5-bay main block with asymmetrical fenestration, which may have been built at more than one time. It has a pitched slate roof, ridge parallel to the street, and there is a 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed lateral extension on the east side. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and is aluminum-sided. There are 2 large interior brick chimneys in the main block, one in the forward roof slope near the east gable end, the other at the ridge at the west gable end. Eaves are not extended, and narrow boards trim the gable-field slopes. Window enframements are aluminum-covered and there are 6-over-6 replacement sash on the 2nd floor and 2-over-2 below. Shutters are modern. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, inset front porch with narrow square posts having chamfered corners, caps and bases. The porch has a wood deck and natural wainscot ceiling. The entry, in the 2nd bay from the east of the main-block front, has a ca. 1910 glass-over-wood-panel door (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a board-and-batten pitched-roof shed, its gable end to the street, with a sliding door on overhead hinges, on a poured concrete foundation (C).

2. A small, vertical-siding privy with pitched roof, batten door and asphalt siding trimmed to fish-scale shape stands near the shed (C).

3. A large, monitor-roofed barn stands near the rear of the lot. It is wainscot-sided, with overhead-hinged sliding doors, fixed gable-field sash and a poured concrete foundation (C).

NORTH SIDE; ODD NUMBERS

281. **13 Kingwood Avenue** (17/7; House; **D. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60 with later porch and alterations.
This small house is built into the side of a hill that slopes down toward the south (street side) and the west, consequently the structure is 1 1/2 stories above grade on its east side, and 2 1/2 stories on its west side. It has an exposed basement level on the south (street) facade, and is built into the hillside on the north. The house has a rectangular main block, with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the road. It is 3 bays wide with a center entry. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-clad, and has an asphalt shingle roof. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear ell. There is an interior brick chimney with a terra cotta Austen-style pot in the rear ell, and a second pot used as a garden planter suggests the removal of another original chimney. Eaves are slightly extended at the gable ends, unmolded and unboxed. There is a 2-story, full-width, hipped-

roof front porch, its extra level accommodating a basement entry exposed at the front due to the hillside location. The porch has a double tier of square, chamfered posts, those on basement level set on high brick piers. Both porch levels have been enclosed, the lower level at a fairly recent date, and the lower level (which has a wainscot rail) at a much earlier date. Windows are all replacements, and are of various types. Doors, too, are replacements (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a small pitched-roof, wainscot-sided privy near the rear of the lot. The interior seat has been removed, but the vault remains (C).

2. At the rear of the lot a pitched-roof concrete shed has been fitted up for occasional residential use (NC).

282. **15 & 17 Kingwood Avenue** (17/8; **former Christian Church, 1873)** Built 1846, Greek Revival style; remodeled as a double house ca. 1925.
The origin as a church of this rectangular-plan, stuccoed-stone, gable-end-to-the-street structure is very apparent. Minimal exterior alterations were undertaken during its transformation into a residence, although the original 1-story interior was divided into 2 stories at choir loft level. There is a 1-story, flat-roofed garage extension on the east side of the structure, and a 1-story, pitched-roof lateral ell on the west. The simple structure has an unextended cornice trimmed with a heavy Tuscan molding and a central entry flanked by 2 tall windows. The windows are original to the church, and have molded enframements, although they have been divided into upper and lower sections corresponding to internal floors, and have 2-over-2 sash on each floor. The full-width, hipped-roof front porch, added during the residential alteration, has half-height square posts set atop a molded block base and rail. (The porch roof coincides with the level of the 2nd floor inside the building, and conceals the alteration to the windows necessitated by their division into upper and lower sections.) The front entry is the lower portion of the original church entry, and has Tuscan-molded jambs. There are double doors with glass over wood panels and old screens. It is possible to make out the location of an original date stone in the church gable field. The church originally had a wood spire (C).

283. **19 Kingwood Avenue** (17/11; House; **D. O. Roberson, 1873)** Ca. 1845 - 50, Greek Revival.
The main block of this small house may resemble the original appearance of the main block of #33 Kingwood Avenue, described below. The 2-story main block is 2 bays wide, with front entry in the western bay. Basically square in plan, the main block has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, aluminum siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof, inset rear ell on the east plus a 2-story,

flat-roofed, inset ell beyond that. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the east gable end of the main block and another interior brick chimney at the back of the rear ell. The cornice is very slightly extended along the facade and concealed behind a gutter. There is a full pedimental gable-field return, and evidence of the former presence of a deep fascia board above the tops of 2nd-floor windows. Windows have aluminum-covered frames with 6-over-6 sash on the facade and 2-over-2 elsewhere. There is a 1-bay, hipped-roof entry porch with cast-iron supports and a wood deck. The front entry has a narrow 3-light transom and a door with a glass panel over 2 molded octagonal panels. An old wooden storm survives (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a side-hill garage built in 2 shed-roofed sections that meet lean-to fashion. The section at the rear has rubble-stone walls, wainscot verge and no openings. The other section is novelty-sided with a corrugated metal roof and hinged wainscot doors (C).

2. There is a wainscot privy with pitched tin roof and vent windows on a concrete foundation (C).

284. **23 Kingwood Avenue** (17/2.03; House; **D. Rittenhouse residence, 1873**)
Ca. 1840 - 50, Greek Revival, with ca. 1895 - 1900 Queen Anne porch.
This house has a 2 1/4-story, pitched-roof main block, ridge parallel to the street with a hipped-roof central dormer, the block being 5 bays wide with irregular fenestration and 2 front entries. Behind is a 2-story pitched-roof rear ell built in 2 sections. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The main block is clapboard-sided with broad cornerboards having bold pilaster-type capitals. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end, main block. The cornice is very slightly extended, molded and boxed, with a dentil course at the top of a deep fascia which skims the tops of 2nd-floor windows. Windows have drip molds with 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd floor and 1-over-1 below. There is a dramatic 1-story, hipped-roof front porch that incorporates a large semicircular "aviary" extended from its southwest corner. The porch, which is seriously deteriorated, has turned posts, spindle handrail (only portions of which survive), and a wood deck with lattice screens below. The front entries, in bays 2 and 4, have transoms filled with opalescent glass and 1930s-type multi-paned doors. There is a 3-sided oriel window at 2nd-floor level on the east end of the main block (C).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot is a hipped-roof, 2-bay, novelty-sided garage with sliding X-braced doors, on a poured concrete foundation (C).

285. **25 Kingwood Avenue** (17/12; House; **D. T. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1845, Greek Revival with 20th-century Colonial Revival alterations and a 1980s rear wing.
This 2 1/2-story pitched-roof house, ridge parallel to the street with 3 gabled dormers, has a 4-bay main block and may have originally been a double house. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof, inset rear wing. The structure has clapboard walls with wide cornerboards (that may have originally been pilaster-type), a slate roof, and the main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is a large interior stuccoed chimney at the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The fireplace back is exposed on the west gable end, an 18th- and early-19th-century characteristic seen on only 1 other Frenchtown building. The cornice is slightly extended along the facade and boxed. Windows appear to have been altered in the Colonial Revival mode in the 20th century. The present window-to-wall proportions are not typical of Frenchtown buildings (windows are considerably smaller than the norm). The windows have drip molds and 6-over-6 sash on the main-block 2nd-floor, and 9-over-6 sash (another anomaly for this district) on the 1st floor. There is a 2-bay entrance porch with hipped roof and massive square posts with inset panels, a wood deck and a rubble stone foundation. The 2 front entries are paired at the center bays, and both doors have glass tops over wood panels, and have old storm doors in place (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 2-story side-hill barn behind the house. The original barn burned around 20 years ago, leaving only the massive rubble stone side-hill foundation and ground floor, and some of the wood framing that supported the superstructure. It is for this ground floor that the barn is deemed "contributing." The present superstructure is a 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed, board-and-batten structure (C).

286. **27 Kingwood Avenue** (17/13; House; **J. Lequear, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, Gothic Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and a major central facade gable. It was apparently originally a double house. The main block is rectangular, and there is a 2-story, full-width, flat-roofed rear ell. The house is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, has an asphalt-shingle roof, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the east end of the main block. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with no gable field return. There is a simple vergeboard with pierced scallop drops on the east gable end. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 6-over-6 sash and louvered shutters. There is a shuttered pinetree window in the facade-gable field. The front porch is a modern, 2-bay arrangement with a flat roof, square posts and a concrete deck and steps. The entries are paired at the center front. The eastern door has been enclosed with a 6-over-6 window with clapboard below. The west door has a glass top over wood panel (C).

287. **29 & 31 Kingwood Avenue** (17/14; Double House; **D. Roberson, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, I-house with some Italianate character.
This 2 1/4-story, 4-bay double house has a pitched-roof main block, ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, offset, flat-roofed rear extension that adds a bay to the west. The house is aluminum-sided with an asphalt-shingle roof, and is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There is an exterior block chimney at the west gable end. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed, with gable-field returns. Windows have aluminum-covered frames, 2-over-2 sash and modern shutters. There is a 5-sided bay window in the east bay of the main-block ground floor. There is a 1-story, 2-sided, hipped-roof front porch with plain square posts, a solid aluminum rail and wood deck. Entries in the main block and the ell may have had their door openings shortened. Doors have glass over wood panels (C).

Outbuildings:
1. To the east of the house stands a 1-story, slate-pitched-roof shed with novelty siding, cornerboards, 6-over-6 windows and a batten door with stamped hinges (C).

2. Near the shed stands a somewhat deteriorated shed-roofed privy with vertical siding and batten door (C).

3. On the hillside stands a large 2 1/2-story pitched-roof barn, asbestos-sided, with fixed sash and a sliding door on overhead hinges (C).

4. Near the barn stands a 1-story, pitched-roof shed with vertical siding, batten door, fixed window and rubble stone foundation (C).

288. **33 Kingwood Avenue** 17/15; House; **Brink & Rittenhouse, 1873**) Probably ca. 1840 - 50, no stylistic evidence apparent.
This small house has a 2 1/2-story, 2-bay main block with pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block has no entry bay in its present configuration. There is a 1-story, pitched-roof lateral extension to the west with an enclosed front porch, and a 1-story, shed-roofed rear extension. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-sided and has an asphalt shingle roof. There is a fairly large interior brick chimney at the ridge on the east gable end, and an exterior block furnace chimney against the same wall. There is a very small cornice, aluminum-boxed, along the eaves, and a simple, stepped fascia board on the gable end. Window frames are obscured by aluminum, and sash are 2-over-2. The front porch, which extends along the lateral ell, is enclosed (C).

Outbuildings:
There is a large 2-story pitched-roof barn, its gable end on Ward Street, at the rear of the lot. It is sheathed with vertical board siding and has overhead-hung sliding doors on Ward Street. There are fixed sash and hinged doors on the north (C).

There is a large shed located just to the rear of the house, the ridge of its pitched roof parallel to Ward Street. The shed is clapboard sided with cornerboards, and there is an overhead-hung sliding door on Ward Street. The shed has a rubble stone foundation(C).

289. **37 Kingwood Avenue** (46/1; House; site of D. Roberson, 1873) Built ca. 1990, Colonial Revival Cape-style house.
This modern 1 1/2-story, pitched-roof house, its main facade and ridge parallel to Ward Street, replaces a T-shaped Victorian house that burned to the ground around 1989. The rectangular-shaped structure is set on a poured concrete foundation, is sheathed with novelty siding and has an asphalt shingle roof (NC).

Outbuilding:
There is a modern 2-story barn at the rear of the lot on the alley. The barn has a pitched roof, vertical siding, and is set on the foundation that served the 19th-century barn before the fire (NC).

290. **41 Kingwood Avenue** (46/2; House; **W. Britton, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70; Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, T-shaped house is one of the recognizable Slater & Hudnut "types" seen in the late-1860s residential development on and around Harrison Street. Several others of this type survive on the south side of Kingwood Avenue. The main block has 1 + 3 + 1 bays, with a cross-gabled roof and a major central facade gable. The front entry is in the west bay of the blocked-forward center section. Walls are clapboard with cornerboards, the roof is slate and the house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns. There are round-headed windows in each gable field. Windows have stepped cornice lintels, 2-over-2 sash and movable-louver shutters. There is a 1-story, 3-sided, hipped-roof front porch with half-height square piers atop a solid clapboard rail. The west wing of the porch is screened. The front entry has a 3-part surround with 3-light transom and covered sidelights over panels.

Historical Information:
William Britton was a founder of the Britton Brothers Department Store (see #14 Kingwood Avenue, below, and #10 Bridge Street). This lot was later Cooley Chick Hatchery (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a long, 1-story, wainscot-sided, shed-roofed chicken house on the side of the lot to the west of the house (C).

291. **45 Kingwood Avenue** (46/3; House; **E. Rittenhouse, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, center-entry house is similar to several of the Slater & Hudnut houses in the Harrison Street area, and it is very similar to the house next door at #41, but no other house of its type has a hipped roof like this one does. There are central facade gables in each of the 4 roof slopes. The structure is rectangular in shape, with a stuccoed stone foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an exterior brick chimney, apparently originally a stove chimney, on the rear wall. The cornice is extended and aluminum-boxed, with gable-field returns at the front and side facade gables. Window surrounds are concealed by aluminum, and sash are 2-over-2. There is a full-width, 1-story front porch, a replacement of ca. 1930, with half-height battered square posts on a solid rail that is wainscot inside, aluminum outside. The deck is wood. The entry has enframement concealed by aluminum, with a 1930s-type wood and glass door. There is a full-width shed-roofed rear porch with some turned posts and a wood deck (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a wainscot-sided garage with a pitched roof, 2-over-2 windows with cornice lintels, extended eaves and a concrete foundation, with door opening to the alley (NC).

292. **47 Kingwood Avenue** (46/4; **Sears-Roebuck Bungalow**) Ca. 1915 - 20, Bungalow.
This bungalow is completely unlike the group of bungalows on Harrison Street. Its owners have learned that it was purchased from Sears, Roebuck, and was probably assembled on its foundation by a local carpenter. Porch details suggest that that carpenter may have been Harvey Tettemer. The house is 2 stories high, with a ridge-parallel pitched roof, its forward slope centered by a major hipped dormer. Square in plan, the structure is set on a random ashlar foundation, and has fish-scale shingles on the 2nd floor and aluminum siding below. The roof is slate. Eaves are deeply overhanging on the gable ends, and carried on open brackets. Windows have delicate cornice lintels, and there are multi-pane-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor, with 1-over-1 below. There is a 3-sided bay window east of the front entry, within the porch. The rear roof slope sweeps down to cover a full-width porch, a portion of which has been enclosed. There is a full-width, hipped-roof front porch, the roof nestled into the eaves of the main-block forward roof slope. The porch has half-height, triple Doric columns at the corners with double columns between, all set atop stone bases, with solid shingle handrail between. (Harvey Tettemer's "signature" shingles clipped into a dentil course enlivening fish-scale pattern appear on this

porch.) The front entry is slightly off-center, has a cornice-linteled frame, a glass-in-wood door and an old storm (C).

Outbuilding:
The barn at the rear of the lot is contemporary with the house. It is 2 stories in height with a slate pitched roof, wainscot siding, double-hung windows (replacements) in simple frames, X-braced overhead sliding doors and a concrete foundation (C).

293. **49 & 51 Kingwood Avenue** (46/5; House) Ca. 1875, French Second Empire. This large, 3-story, flared-mansard-roofed house was originally a double dwelling. It is said to be nearly identical to the Hugh Capner - Gabriel Slater house that stood until ca. 1960 at the s. e. corner of Harrison and Sixth streets. The rectangular main block is 3 stories tall, including the mansard-roofed attic, and 5 bays wide with a center entry. There is a 2-bay, flat-roofed, original lateral ell set back on the east side. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, its walls are novelty siding with cornerboards, and the roof is decorative slate. At the front of the house a major "facade gable" interrupts the mansard roofline. The cornice is extended and molded, with crown-molded fascia on all sides, and at the "facade gable" it is further trimmed with pierced vergeboards. Windows have elaborate corniced enframements with segmental-headed, 2-over-2 sash and louver shutters. The center windows on 2nd and 3rd floors are atypical, consisting of a pair of narrow 1-over-1 sash within a single frame. The 3rd floor window surround is further trimmed with applied ornament. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, wraparound front porch that extends across the main block and the lateral ell. The porch cornice is extended and bracketed, the fascia is trimmed with applied pyramidal ornaments. Square, chamfered posts have caps from which spring elaborate segmental arches, each centered by a pierced bull's-eye ornament. Above the capitals, the posts are trimmed with applied wood ornament in the shape of crosses. Corner brackets are elaborately shaped and pierced. The fascia is trimmed with pyramidal bosses. There is a wood deck, board ceiling and no handrail. The front entry is in the center bay, with a cornice-linteled enframement with transom and sidelights, and a double door each leaf of which has a round-arched glass panel over a square wood panel. Old screen doors survive. There is a full-width rear porch with turned posts sheltering 2 back entries (C; 58).

Outbuilding:
At the rear of the lot is a 2 1/2-story pitched roof former duck hatchery now used as a barn. The structure was originally double its present size, but was reduced during the course of restoration. The hatchery/barn has a slate roof, novelty siding with clapboards, 6-over-6 sash and old glass-over-wood-panel door (C).

294. **53 Kingwood Avenue** (46/6; House) Ca. 1880 - 90, Late Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, L-shaped house has a cross-gabled roof with one gable field facing the street. There is a 2-story original shed-roofed ell at center rear, plus a 1-story shed-roofed ell beyond that. The main block and first ell are set on stuccoed stone foundation. The structure is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, and has a slate roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the east end, and another interior brick chimney at the back of the rear ell. An exterior brick stove chimney rises along the back of the rear ell. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable field return, and there is a molded fascia. Windows have plain enframements with crosseted lintels and 2-over-2 sash. Several original louver shutters survive. On the main block ground floor, west side, is a 1-story, 3-sided bay window. There is a 1-story, 3-sided front porch with narrow posts having caps 18" below the soffit, and a modern X-braced handrail. The front entry has a glass-over-wood panel door with etched glass in 2 upper panes; an old screen door survives (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a shed with attached privy mid-lot. The main shed structure has a pitched roof with gable field on Washington Street. It is clapboard-sided with cornerboards, with drip-mold window enframements and batten shutters. The privy section is a shed-roofed lean-to with slate roof, vertical siding and batten shutters (C).

2. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof barn at the rear of the lot with gable on Washington Street. The barn has novelty siding and sliding X-braced ground-floor doors and a batten door to the loft (C).

RIVER ROAD

095
~~249~~. **River Road Bridge** (no block and lot, adjacent to Blocks 53, 54 & 59; stone bridge)

This small one-arch stone bridge carries River Road across the Little Nishisackawick Creek as it approaches its confluence with the Delaware River. Its age is not known, but the bridge probably dates from the middle of the 19th century. River Road is the upper end of an old road that connected Frenchtown with Trenton via Byram, Stockton and Lambertville. Although the road has been superseded by Route 29, evidence of its bed can still be seen west of the Belvedere-Delaware railroad tracks south of town (photograph 65).

FRONT STREET

All Front Street addresses are on the east side of the street. Front Street is interrupted at Lott Street by the structures of Bio-Serv Industries occupying the former Kerr Chickeries site. Front Street segments north and south of the Lott Street interruption have discontinuous numbers.

296. **12 Front Street** (55/16; **Prevost Second House/J. Stillwell, 1873**) 1795 - 1799 with enlargements ca. 1850 - 60 and modern sheathing and detail removal.
This large stone-and-frame house is set deep within a lot that is unusually large. The main block is 2 1/2 stories tall, 5 bays wide with a center entry, and has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and a central facade gable. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof lateral extension to the south, and a 2-story, pitched-roof rear ell offset to the north. All sections of the house are set on a stuccoed stone foundation, and exterior walls are aluminum-clad. The south wall of the south wing is partially built of rubble stone. The main block has 3 massive interior brick chimneys, located in front and rear roof slopes at each gable end. The main block cornice is slightly extended on all sides and aluminum-boxed. There is no gable-field return. Windows have aluminum-covered enframements and 2-over-2 sash on the 2nd floor and in the ell, with 1-over-1 replacement sash on the ground floor and gable field. The front entry has a modern enframement and modern door.

Historical Information:
This is the second Frenchtown house built for town founder Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost. It was built "some years later" than the 1794 Hawk Street house, and was considered "more pretentious" than the original house. Paul Henri's son Louis M. Prevost lived here for many years, and the gardens, which ran down to the river bank, were admired for their old shade trees and for the origination there of the "Delaware" variety of grape vine. There is a tradition that Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia visited the Prevosts in Frenchtown in 1804, staying with the family in this house. Around 1907 the Kerr family bought the house and grounds and established the Kerr Chickeries on the land. The house is currently a 4-family rental property, and is very poorly maintained (C).

Outbuildings:

1. *Kerr garage and wall.* A 1-story, square, hipped-roof stone garage, ca. 1925, with 1 car bay stands at the northwest corner of the property. The gray stones are set in random ashlar, and there are 4-light fixed sash and a wood double door facing Front Street. The garage is in ensemble with a gray stone wall with crenellated gateposts that runs along the Front Street edge of the house lot (C).

2. A 1-story, 2-family frame apartment runs along a portion of the north edge of the lot. It has a broad pitched roof, concrete foundation and modern windows and doors (NC).

3. A 1 1/2-story, pitched-roof frame barn with clapboard walls stands just behind the house. Although there is some concrete block under the walls, the structure has appeared on Sanborn maps since this property was first detailed in 1897. It is somewhat deteriorated (C).

4. There is a long frame chicken coop with shed roof and attached dog run near the barn. This structure is seriously deteriorated (NC).

297. **Front, south side Lott Street** (57/1 (part); Bio-Serv Industries) Office structure ca. 1920, Colonial Revival; plant ca. 1920 - 40, industrial.
This continuous structure is in two sections. The element blocking Front Street is a 1-story hipped-roof aluminum-sided office with fixed-light windows and a small enclosed entry vestibule. It is connected to a large, 1-story concrete-block plant that stretches along the south side of Lott Street. The plant is irregularly shaped with various small window openings, loading bays and no decorative detail (NC).

298. **25 Front Street** (57/1; House; **Lundy, 1873**) Ca. 1865, I-house with Late Greek Revival detail. The structure is connected to Bio-Serv, its co-occupant of lot 1.
This 2 1/4-story, 3-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof house has its ridge parallel to the street and a rectangular-shaped main block. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed ell off-center at the rear. The structure is set on a red shale foundation that is partially stuccoed. Walls are clapboard with broad cornerboards set on high bases, and the roof is slate. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south wall. The cornice is extended along the main facade, molded and boxed, with a deep fascia and narrowly spaced, single scroll-sawn brackets. Gable-field returns extend only across the tops of the cornerboards. 2nd-floor windows have drip molds, 1st-floor windows have cornice lintels, and all have modern single-light fixed sash. There is a modern 1-bay entry porch with a gable hood on square posts and a wood deck. The entry door is a modern hollow-core type (C).

Outbuilding:
A 5-bay frame car barn, built ca. 1915 - 20, faces Kerr Street at the rear of the lot. Set on a concrete foundation, the structure has asbestos-shingle side walls, asphalt roof and several sets of original double sliding doors of X-braced boarding. One plywood and one modern overhead garage door have replaced original material at 2 of the bays (C).

299. **27 Front Street** (57/2; House; **Mrs. E. Kane, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60; Late Greek Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry house has a pitched-roof main block with its gable field facing the street. There is a 2-story, full-width rear ell with an offset at the north side of the house. The entire structure is set on a red shale foundation that is partially stuccoed. Walls are aluminum sheathed, and the roof is slate with a metal ridge. There is an interior brick chimney at the south wall of the main block. The cornice is extended, unmolded, and aluminum-boxed. Windows have aluminum-covered frames with 1-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor and 6-over-1 below. There is a 1-story, full-width, shed-roofed front porch with half-height chamfered posts set on concrete block bases, with a concrete deck. The front entry has a modern wood-panel door (C).

300. **29 Front Street** (57/3; House; **Mrs. E. Brink, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, no visible style.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house was originally a double house, and remained divided until after 1912. It was built as a twin to #31, its neighbor to the south. The main block is rectangular in shape, and has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, shed-roof, inset rear ell, probably original, plus a 1-story flat-roofed infill section at the south, probably an enclosed porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum-sheathed walls and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the north gable end. The cornice is slightly extended at the facade, aluminum-boxed, with no gable-field return. Windows have aluminum surrounds and modern louver shutters, with 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, a solid aluminum handrail and wood deck. There is a wainscot ceiling, and wainscot sheathing on the inside of the handrails. The front entry (2nd bay from the south) has a modern multi-pane door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story, pitched-roof, single-bay garage at the rear of the lot on Kerr Street. The structure is aluminum-sided, with a fairly modern door and concrete foundation (NC).

301. **31 Front Street** (57/4; House; **Nancy and Amelia Brink, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, no stylistic detail visible.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, pitched-roof house was originally a double house, and was identical to # 29 to the north. It became a single-family dwelling between 1897 and 1903. There is a 2-story, shed-roofed, inset rear ell. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum-sided walls and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north wall. The cornice is slightly extended along the facade and aluminum-boxed, with no gable-field return. Windows have aluminum enframements, modern shutters and replacement sash with snap-in muntins. There is a 1-story, full-width,

hipped-roof porch with half-height square posts on a solid aluminum rail and a wood deck. There is an unpainted wainscot ceiling, and wainscot sheathing on the insides of the handrails. The entry, in the 2nd bay from the south, has a modern door (C).

Outbuilding:
There is an unusually fine Italianate-style carriage house on the Kerr Street end of the lot. The frame structure is basically square in shape, with a pitched slate roof, its gable end on Kerr Street. Walls are board-and-batten, with molded battens, set atop a high water table. Each wall is enframed by the water table, a wide cornerboard, and a deep fascia, all of flat boards. Eaves are extended and trimmed with a crown molding on each side of the building. Windows have segmental-headed 2-dimensional enframements and 2-over-2 sash. The Kerr Street side has a broad, segmental-headed opening framing 2 pairs of full-height vehicle doors. The doors are X-braced, with diagonal boarding in each panel. Original hardware hinges the doors to fold back upon themselves. The structure is set on an aggregate concrete foundation which is newer than the building itself. As this structure was not mapped on this location between 1897 and 1912 (the span during which this site was mapped by Sanborn), it is probable that it was moved from somewhere else. A structure of this size and shape did stand at the rear of the lot adjacent to the south (C).

302. **33 Front Street** (57/5; House; **F. Worman, 1873**) Ca. 1850 - 60, no stylistic details visible, retrimmed ca. 1900 in early Colonial Revival style.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay house was originally a double house, converted to a single-family residence between 1897 and 1903. The main block has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street, and there is a 21/2-story, pitched-roof ell, probably original, behind the north side of the main block. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has asbestos-shingled and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the north gable end of the main block. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed, and has gable-field returns. Windows have plain surrounds, some with drip molds. There are 6-over-1 sash on the 2nd floor, and 2 10-over-1 sash on the 1st floor. The 1st floor front also has a small, 2-light window with textured amber glass. There is a 1-story, full-width, hipped-roof front porch with full-height Doric columns and spindle handrail. There is a wood deck, wainscot ceiling and lattice screens (covered with masonite panels). The front entry is in the 2nd bay from the south, and has a 1930s-type multi-pane door. There is a back porch extending from the rear ell to the south end of the main block. Plainer than the front porch, the rear one has square chamfered posts and square baluster handrail, a board ceiling and wood deck. While this house contributes to the visual historic quality of its surroundings, it is vacant and its condition is deteriorating (C).

SOUTH HARRISON STREET

All structures with South Harrison Street address are on the west side of the street.

303. **5 South Harrison Street** (55/7; House) Built between 1885 and 1891; no stylistic details visible.
This 2 1/4-story, 4-bay, frame house has a rectangular main block with a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story pitched-roof inset ell, original, at the rear of the main block. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has a slate roof and aluminum-clad walls. There is a 3-bay, shed-roofed front porch with full-height battered square posts, solid handrail and wood deck on concrete piers. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the north gable end. The cornice is slightly extended along the main facade, aluminum-boxed, and has no gable-field returns. Windows have aluminum surrounds, modern louver shutters and 1-over-1 replacement sash on the 2nd floor with 2-over-2 below. The front entries have multi-paned 1930s-style doors (C).

304. **7 & 9 South Harrison Street** (55/8; Double House; **A. Roberson, 1873**) Built ca. 1850 (?); Late Greek Revival.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, pitched-roof double house is the first in a row of 3 originally identical double houses which were the first structures built facing South Harrison Street. The main block is rectangular, with roof ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, inset, pitched-roof extension at the back of the main block. The entire structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the main-block roof is slate, and the house has clapboard siding with cornerboards. There are exterior brick chimneys at the north and south gable ends. The cornice is slightly extended, simply boxed, and has no gable-field returns. There is a fascia well above the tops of the 2nd-floor windows. Windows havve drip molds, modern louver shutters and 6-over-6 sash on the north side and 1-over-1 replacement sash on the south side. There is a 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof front porch with turned posts, solid wainscot side rails, wood deck and wainscot ceiling. The porch has an extended, molded cornice with paired, scroll-sawn brackets. Entry doors are multi-paned, 1930s style (C).

305. **11 - 13 South Harrison Street** (55/11; Double House; **J. Taylor, 1873**) Ca. 1850; Late Greek Revival (stylistic details missing).
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay double house has a pitched-roof main block, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear extension. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the roof is asphalt shingle and walls are aluminum-clad. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The cornice is slightly extended along the main facade, aluminum-boxed, and has very short

gable-field returns. Windows have aluminum-sheathed enframements, modern louver shutters and 6-over-6 sash which may be original. There is a 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square posts, modern 2" X 4" side and stair rails and a wood deck. The doors are very modern multi-pane-over-panel style (C).

306. **15 & 17 South Harrison Street** (55/12; Double House; **A. Huber, 1873**) Ca. 1850, Late Greek Revival with Colonial Revival porch.
This 2 1/2-story double house has a rectangular, pitched-roof main block 4 bays wide. The ridge is parallel to the street. There is a full-width, flat-roofed, 2-story rear extension. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, walls are aluminum-sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. There are 2 block chimneys at the south end, 1 interior and 1 exterior. The cornice is slightly extended and aluminum-boxed and has a small gable-field return. Windows have aluminum-clad enframements, modern louver shutters and 6-over-1 sash. There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch with full-height Doric columns, a solid aluminum handrail and wood deck over lattice screens. The entry doors have glass over wood panels (C).

LOTT STREET

307. **n. e. corner Front & Lott streets** (55/14; Incubator House) Ca. 1907, industrial. This 1-story, pitched-roof, concrete-block shed stands with its ridge and long walls parallel to Lott Street. It was an incubator house for the Kerr Chickeries founded in 1907 by Richard W. Kerr, leader of an industry that was a major local employer during the first quarter of this century (NC).

308. **n. w. corner Trenton Avenue & Lott Street** (55/13; **Frenchtown Post Office**) Built 1960, standard government post office.
This 1-story brick structure has a glass-and-concrete entry on Trenton Avenue with loading bays along Lott Street. Built in 1960, this is the first dedicated post office structure in Frenchtown. Before its construction the post office occupied space in several Bridge Street commercial buildings (NC).

HAWK STREET

309. **1 Hawk Street** (59/1; **Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost House/J. Hawk, 1873**)
1794 - 95, Federal.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry, pitched-roof brick house has its ridge parallel to the river, which it faced before the railroad track was built. The main block is rectangular, and is set on a rubble stone foundation. The roof is slate, and walls are of brick laid up in Flemish bond. There is a 1-story shed-roofed ell on the north side of the main block, its walls of brick in common bond. (An early 20th-century photograph shows a pitched-roof brick ell in the same location.) There are 2 interior brick chimneys, one rising from the ridge at each gable end of the main block. Eaves are slightly extended, and have a crown molding. Windows have molded wood frames and 6-over-6 sash. Lintels of the 2nd-floor windows rise to the crown molding below the eaves. (Solid panelled shutters shown in the early photograph no longer survive in place.) There is a full-width, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch, the southern 2/3 of which has been enclosed. The porch has full-height Doric columns and a wood deck, and appears to date from the first decade or 2 of the 20th century. The front entry, concealed within the porch enclosure, has a round-arched fanlight over the door.

Historical Data:
This house is said to have been built in 1794 or 1795 for town founder Paul Henry Mallet-Prevost by a Captain William Conner and his son James. Prevost lived here for a few years, then moved to the "more pretentious house" that still stands, much altered, at 8 Railroad Avenue (C; 64).

TRENTON AVENUE

WEST SIDE, EVEN NUMBERS

310. **8 Trenton Avenue** (56/4; **Lewis M. Prevost House/ A. Roberson, 1873**)
Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. (Some part of the house may be older than this.)
This large brick house, main-block walls finished in common bond, has a square-plan, 3-story main block and a 2-story, flat-roofed extension to the south. The front (east) portion of the extension post-dates 1925. The main block has a hipped roof crowned by a platform that may at one time have supported a widow's walk (balustrade) or a cupola. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. Main-block eaves are extended, boxed and unbracketed. Windows are set into simple frames, and have 6-over-6 sash. The 2-story ell has its front wall flush with main-block facade, and has parapets concealing the roof line at front and rear. There are front porches on each section. The main-block porch is a full-width, hipped-roof structure with square posts having molded caps 18" below the porch cornice. It has a balustrade handrail and wood deck with lattice screens below. The ell porch has a hipped roof and full-height Doric columns, a balustrade handrail, wood deck and lattice screens. The main-block front entry is in the south bay. There is a massive 3-part surround with elaborate transom and sidelight arrangement. There is a simple entry in the center bay of the ell.

Historical Information:
Lewis M. Prevost (1785 - 1872) was the son of town founder Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost. (He used an anglicized version of his name.) In 1839 he took over and ran the store on the Bridge Street lot next north (Block 56, lot 3) known as "the Big Gun." Prevost was among Frenchtown's influential citizens until his retirement around 1860 when he sold both store and house to Everitt Roberson, retired and moved to Pottstown, PA (C; 59).

Outbuilding:
There is a large, 2-story, side-hill frame barn south of the house. Early in this century the structure was used as an auto repair shop and gas station. The barn has a pitched roof with gable ends facing Trenton and South Harrison, board-and-batten siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a rear door at second floor level on South Harrison. The barn now has a poured concrete and concrete-block foundation (C).

311. **18 Trenton Avenue** (58/1; House) Ca. 1874, Italianate
Surprisingly, this Slater & Hudnut-type house, which resembles structures built during the late 1860s elsewhere in Frenchtown, does not appear on the Beers-Comstock Atlas of 1873. It does seem to have been built on its present site. The house is basically T-shaped, with a 2 1/2-story, ridge-parallel-pitched-roof, blocked-forward, 3-bay section with a side

entry and a 2-story, flat-roofed rear section offset 1 bay on each side. Walls are clapboard with cornerboards, the roof is asphalt shingle and the structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation. There are 2 exterior block chimneys at each end of the rear section. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns and a fascia. Windows have cornice lintels and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 3-sided, 1-story, hipped-roof front porch that shelters the front and one side entry (north side). It has square chamfered posts with 18" lowered caps ornamented with trefoil-pierced corner brackets. There is a board ceiling, wood deck and lattice screens. The front entry originally had a wider enframement. It presently has a cornice lintel and a solid wood-panelled replacement door. The side entry has a 2-light transom and a door with 4 glass panes over wood panels (C).

312. **20 & 22 Trenton Avenue** 58/2; Double House; **Mrs. Surbisch, 1873)** Ca. 1865, no stylistic elements visible, later alterations.
This 2 1/2-story, pitched-roof double house has a 6-bay, rectangular main block, ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear extension. The house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingled wall. There are 2 fairly large interior brick chimneys, stuccoed, one at the ridge at each gable end of the main block. The cornice is slightly extended and aluminum-clad, with a short gable-field return. The fenestration has apparently been altered. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash and modern shutters. There is a 2-bay entry porch with aluminum awnint roof on wrought-iron posts with a concrete deck and steps. Front entries are paired at the center of the ground floor. Doors are modern (C).

Outbuildings:
1. There is a good-sized, 2-story, pitched-roof barn at the rear of the property, on Kerr Street. Wainscot-sided, the barn has a large lean-to extension on the north and 2 fiberglass overhead garage doors on kerr Street (C).

2. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed, 2-bay, wainscot-sided privy near the barn (C).

313. **24 & 26 Trenton Avenue** (58/3 & 3.01; Double House; **J. Case, 1873)** Ca. 1850 - 70, no stylistic evidence survives.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay double house has a pitched roof, ridge parallel to the street. The main block is rectangular and there are no additions. The foundation is stuccoed stone, siding is vinyl and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is an interior block chimney at the ridge at each gable end. The cornice is extended and aluminum-boxed, with no gable-field return. Windows have 1-over-1 replacement sash. There is a full-width, hipped-roof rear porch with square posts. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, 2-bay front porch with square

posts, an X-braced handrail, wood deck and steps and a concrete foundation. Entries are paired at center front, and both doors are plywood with applied moldings (C).

314. **28 Trenton Avenue** (58/4; Double House; **J. Case, 1873**) Built 1846 by mason Jesse Sinclair.
This double stone house is said to have been the first house built by mason Jesse Sinclair upon his arrival in Frenchtown in 1846. The double house is 2 1/2 stories tall and 4 bays wide, with entries paired at the center. The structure has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. It is set on a stone foundation, walls are rubble stone (red shale) from which the stucco has been removed in front. The roof is slate. There is an exterior block chimney on the north gable end. There is a brick dentil course below the eaves along the main facade. Windows have crossetted frames with molded jambs, 6-over-6 sash and modern shutters. There is a 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch with broad square wood pillars, spindle side rails, a wood deck and steps and a stone foundation. Front entries have deep, panelled reveals and doors with glass over wood panels (C).

315. **32 & 34 Trenton Avenue** (58/5 & 5.01; Double House; **J. Case, 1873**) Ca. 1840 - 50, Late Greek Revival with ca. 1900 porch.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, pitched-roof double house has ridge parallel to the street and entries paired at center front. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed, full-width rear extension. The foundation is stuccoed stone, walls are aluminium-sided and the roof is asphalt shingle. There is a stuccoed brick interior chimney at each gable-end ridge. The cornice is slightly extended on the facade, and aluminum-boxed. Gable ends have narrow fascia-boards only. Windows have aluminum covered frames and 6-over-6 sash. There is a 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof front porch with delicate pierced, sawn pilasters with built-in side benches. There is a wood deck, board ceiling and stone foundation. The entry in the north bay has an original enframement with narrow transom. The south entry has a lower enframement. Both doors have glass over wood panels (C).

316. **36 & 38 Trenton Avenue** (58/6; Double House; **A. Roberson, 1873**) Ca. 1860, no visible evidence of style.
This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay double house has a pitched-roof main block, ridge parallel to the street, with entries paired at the center. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed, inset rear extension. The house is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has vinyl siding and a slate roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on each gable end. The cornice is slightly extended and aluminum-clad with a short gable-field return. Windows have some 2-over-2 and some 1-over-1 sash, and modern shutters. There is a 2-bay, 1-story, hipped-roof entry porch with an old ceiling and roof, aluminum-clad, carried on modern PTL posts with deck-style rail and floor. Doors have 2 vertical glass panels over wood panels (C).

317. **40 Trenton Avenue** (58/7; House; **L. Hans ? 1873**) Ca. 1865, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-entry house has a pitched roof with its gable field toward Trenton Avenue. There is a 2-story, pitched-roof, offset rear extension with angled corner entry plus a 1-story, shed-roofed extreme rear ell, both of which are on concrete foundations. The main block is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, the house is aluminum-sided and the roof is slate. There is an interior brick chimney rising just above the eaves line near midpoint of the main block south wall. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed, and has a short gable-field return. There is a round-headed window in the gable field. There are 2-over-2 windows on the 2nd floor, 1-over-1 on the 1st, and modern shutters. There is a modern brick and concrete deck and steps with wrought-iron railing in front of the entry, which has a 1950s-style door (C).

318. **44 Trenton Avenue** (58/8; Double House; **C. Suydam, 1873**) Ca. 1860, no evidence of architectural style is visible.
This 2 1/4-story, 4-bay double house has entries paired at the middle bays. The main block has a pitched roof, its ridge parallel to the street. There is a 2-story, flat-roofed, full-width rear ell plus a 1-story hipped-roof offset rear extension that incorporates a side porch. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an exterior block chimney at the south gable end. The cornice is extended, aluminum-boxed and has short gable-field returns. Windows have 2-over-2 sash. There is a shed-roofed hood over the front doors, and a shed-roofed side/rear porch with 1 full-height Doric column, wood deck and lattice screen. The doors have ca. 1895 glass-over-wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a 1-story pitched-roof barn, its gable field on Kerr Street. It is wainscot-sided with a woodshed extension on the back and sliding garage doors (C).

319. **50 Trenton Avenue** (59/2; Factory and Cottage/**Monument Works/ Cotton Factory, 1873**) Built ca. 1840 with extension ca. 1865.
Both buildings on this lot are currently vacant. The current owner plans to demolish the factory and build a house on its foundation, and to remodel the office building into a Greek Revival-style cottage. Two garages are to be built, and the lot to be subdivided. The factory building is a very large 2 1/2-story frame structure in 2 sections, pitched-roofed, with its gable field to the street. Walls are board-and-batten, the foundation is lightly-stuccoed red shale and the roof is slate. There is presently no chimney, although the industrial chimney stood just outside the building near the rear, on the north side. Eaves are slightly extended, with rafter and purlin-ends concealed by plain boards. The structure has several large sliding doors, X-braced, on overhead horseshoe hinges. There

is also a glass-over-wood-panel office door on the east gable end. Windows have simple drip molds, and sash vary from 6-over-6 through 9-over-6 through 12-over-12. There are elaborate lightning rods with mace finials, and high on the east face of the building is an old board sign carrying the faded legend: "Independent Memorial Co./ Cemetery Memorials." Iron turnbuckles below the sign once carried an awning.

Historical Information:
It is not known whether this building was originally built as a factory, or whether it was a large barn during the years it was owned by the Prevost family. Around 1865 the building was purchased by Tinicum, PA, millwrights Jacob and Isaac Stover, and it is believed that they altered and extended the structure around that time. During these alterations the structure was compromised (major load-bearing members were cut), and these changes caused the deterioration that led to the current owner's reluctant decision to demolish the factory. The 1873 atlas indicates that the building was a steam-powered cotton textile mill at that time. In the 1880s hub-and-wheel manufacturers Slack & Holcombe took over the mill for their own business, later moving to a new factory at the foot of 6th Street. The next occupant was peach-basket-maker William Campbell, succeeded in this same factory by Lindaberry & Sons. Crop failures in the late 1890s and the simultaneous depletion of raw materials determined the peach-basket maker's move to another location, and around 1900 this building was taken over by the William J. Weiss monument works that had formerly done business on Race Street. This marble-and-granite works has been out of business for approximately a decade (C).

Outbuilding:
A small structure built on a retaining wall above Trenton Avenue was originally an office for the variety of industries that have occupied the factory on this lot. Altered for residential use in the 20th century, this 1 1/2-story building has a pitched roof, its ridge at right angles to the street. The north portion of the building has a stuccoed stone foundation while the southern portion, both under the pitched roof, has concrete block. All doors and fenestration are modern (C).

320. **62 Trenton Avenue** (59/3; Stone Mill) 1850, rebuilt ca. 1860 - 65, Industrial. This 2 1/2-story stone mill has its main structure in 2 pitched-roof sections, the larger to the west, the smaller offset to the east, each gable field facing east on Trenton Avenue. The larger, rear section has a board-and-batten gable field. There is a 1-story, shed-roofed infill section, modern, in the offset between the 2 stone sections. This infill section has glazed show windows and the main entrance to the clothing store. The stone east extension has a pedimental hood sheltering a modern deck and entry.

Historical Information:
The first structure on this site was a red-shale liquor distillery built in 1850. The building began to crumble almost immediately, and was replaced by the present structure, also a distillery, during the Civil War. By 1870 the distillery operated on a very large scale, primarily processing corn, but also taking other local fruits and grains. The by-products were fed to cattle and hogs kept in pens on the property. In 1879 Nathan Shurtz converted the distillery into a spoke and wheel works, a major Frenchtown industry. Around 1900 the mill was taken over as the NJ Flint & Spar works, which ground stone. This industry made many employees ill, and was discontinued. Around 1929 the structure became the Sunshine Feed Mill, a grain mill producing dairy, poultry and livestock feeds (C; 63).

Outbuilding:
There is a sizable prefabricated metal warehouse on the property (NC).

EAST SIDE, ODD NUMBERS

321. **9 Trenton Avenue** (52/4.01; **James S. White House/ D. R. Worman, 1873**)
Built ca. 1860 - 68, Italianate.
This 2 1/2-story L-shaped, cross-gabled house has a 2-bay gable-end section and a 5-bay ridge-parallel section with a hipped-roof porch as infill between them. There is a 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roof section with a small entry porch on the south side. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has asphalt siding and an asphalt shingle roof. (It is the only asphalt-sided house in the district.) There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on the south gable end, with a terra cotta Austen-style pot. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable field returns and single sawn brackets. Windows have cornice lintels and typical sash are 2-over-2, although there is a triple window on the ground floor in the north, gable-end section. The 1-story, hipped-roof front porch infills the ell. It has a bracketed cornice, and has been filled in during the 20th century with windows over molded panels. A retaining wall raises the lot above Trenton Avenue.

Historical Information:
This once-handsome, large house stands on the site of the former saw-mill log basin. It was built for James S. White, operator of the sash-and-blind works at the saw mill and partner of D. R. Worman, who purchased the grist mill adjacent to the south in 1868. White was Frenchtown's mayor in 1873. In 1899 Frenchtown physician Frederick Decker opened his Frenchtown practice here, and after Decker moved to Fifth Street in 19902 this house became the home of David Worman's nephew Norman Worman (C).

322. **15 Trenton Avenue** (52/6; **Worman Grist Mill**) Construction date unknown, some part may date to 1766; probably rebuilt ca. 1860.
This early grist mill has a 3 1/2-story main block, rectangular in plan, with a pitched roof, gable field facing Trenton Avenue. An old covered race enters the back (east end) of the building at grade at the north side and a tailrace exits the south side. The mill has a high, stuccoed stone basement, much of it above grade. Above this, the walls are frame with asbestos siding. There is a 2 1/2-story shed-roofed extension on the south side, its roof a continuation of the south roof slope of the main block. (This extension replaced a 1-story, set-back south extension between 1912 and 1925. At some point after 1925 a 1-story north extension housing an office and store room was torn down.) The main block has a hoist cover extending from the ridge at the west (facade) gable end, and eaves are slightly extended with no cornice. The west front of the main block has 3 bays on floors 1 through 3, with a center door on each level flanked by a pair of windows. Windows are set in simple wood frames, and have 6-over-6 sash. Doors on floors 2 & 3 are "Dutch" double doors with X-braced upper and lower panels. There is a boarded-up door on the ground floor in the main block, and another in the south extension. The wheel pit is located at the east end (rear) of the main block.

Historical Information:
If some portion of this mill dates to the original construction on the site, it would be the oldest architectural fragment in Frenchtown. According to Fargo, a grist mill stood on this site as early as 1736. There is documentary evidence for the existence of a grist mill, its operation contracted by the 3 joint proprietors, by 1758. The still-extant raceway, shared with the sawmill, places the early grist mill on or near this site. In 1859 Jacob and Isaac Stover, millwrights from Tinicum, PA, bought this property from Hugh Capner, selling it in 1868 to David R. Worman, who operated the mill with partner James White. The Stovers may have rebuilt the old mill during their tenancy, although it is possible that some earlier fabric survived that reconstruction. This mill continued to operate as a feed mill until around 1960 (C; 60).

323. **17 Trenton Avenue** (52/6 - part; Office/ former Frenchtown Feed Mill Storehouse) Ca. 1915, Industrial.
This 1 1/2-story, pitched-roof masonry structure has its gable field facing Trenton Avenue. The structure is rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation and molded concrete block walls. There is a large 4-over-4 window in the gable field, with one 6-over-6 and one modern oriel window on the ground floor front. Entrance is via a small porch and door in the south face (C).

324. **19 Trenton Avenue** (52/6.01; office) Built 1930s or 1940s, small office building. This masonry office building has a 2-story, pitched-roof section at the rear and a 1 1/2-story, pitched-roof section at the front. Gable fields face Trenton Avenue. The structure has a concrete-block ground floor with asbestos siding above. It is irregular in shape, with 2 modern bow windows facing Trenton Avenue (NC).

325. **23 Trenton Avenue** (52/7; House; **W. Updike, 1873**) Ca. 1865 - 70, Victorian Gothic.
This 2 1/2-story house has an unusual roofline centered by a tall hip, with double gable fields on Trenton Avenue. It is irregular in plan. There is a 3-bay, side-entry facade facing south. There is a 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width ell, 1 bay deep, on the north end. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, has aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There are 2 exterior block chimneys, 1 each on the south and west faces. The cornice is extended, molded and boxed with gable-field returns. Windows have aluminum surrounds and 2-over-2 sash. There is a 1-bay shed-roofed entry porch on the south side with square posts and a wood deck. The door has glass over wood panels (C).

326. **Trenton Avenue** (52/11; **Frenchtown Cemetery)**
The first interment in this cemetry was Jeanne Patry, wife of Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost, who died in Frenchtown in 1810. In 1857 the private cemetery was opened to the public and the Frenchtown Cemetery Association was formed to maintain it. The oldest portion of the graveyard is the southwest corner, close to Trenton Avenue. Several purchases of adjacent tracts have brough the cemetery to its present 13-acre size. The cemetery is laid out along "streets" that branch at right angles from a central avenue. There are several interesting 19th-century monuments, including a Civil War memorial in the Roberson family plot, and elaborate granite and cast iron stones dating from the 1850s through the 1880s. Earlier in the 20th century the cemetery retained much of its 19th-century park-like context, which included old trees and a view of the Delaware River. Most of the trees are gone, now, and the river view blocked by vegetation on the west side of Trenton Avenue. The cemetery is still in use, and some of the stones, particularly in the northern and easternmost sections, are modern (C; 61, 62).

327. **53 Trenton Avenue** (52/31.10; House) Ca. 1875 - 85, astylistic farmhouse type. Although this structure does not appear on the Beers-Comstock Atlas of 1873, certain interior features suggest a date in the 1840s or 1850s. However, many Frenchtown buildings exhibit detail that is retardataire for their probable construction dates. The 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-entry main block is L-shaped with a cross-gable roof, the ridge of its forward section parallel to the street. There is a 1-story shed-roofed rear entry bay in the open part of the L. The structure is set on a stuccoed stone foundation, is aluminum-sided and has an asphalt-shingle roof. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge on

the north gable end. Cornices are aluminum-boxed with gable-field returns. Window enframements are aluminum-covered and sash are 2-over-2 on the 2nd floor with 1-over-1 below. Shutters are aluminum. There is a concrete deck with solid rail across the west front, and the entry has a door with glass over wood panels (C).

Outbuilding:
There is a large, 2-section barn behind (to the east) of the house. The front section of the barn is 2 1/4 stories tall, the rear is 1 1/2 stories. Both have pitched roofs with ridges at right angles to the driftway running east-west beside the structure. Walls are board and batten, roofs are corrugated metal, and there are several board-and-batten hinged doors (C).

8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(numbers in parentheses indicate photographs)

The Frenchtown Historic District meets the National Register Criterion C in the areas of commerce and transportation, community planning and development and architecture. Frenchtown is a small, highly intact river town that became a center of regional commerce and trade around 1825 due to its location on the Delaware River and other transportation systems, and its access to a sizable agricultural hinterland. The development process that formed the town can clearly be read in the landscape, street plan, architectural characteristics, and in the locations of river, road, canal, bridge and rail; mills, factories, hotels, stores and other enterprises. As an agricultural service center, Frenchtown provided a market for farm products; processing for grain, fruit and vegetables, timber, livestock and poultry; and suppliers of hardware, staple goods, wagons, medicines, clothing, and everything else a farmer could not produce for himself. The town had to be a hub of transportation connecting the hinterland it served with its markets: Philadelphia, New York, Trenton and other urban areas. In order to remain a strong and healthy center, Frenchtown had to keep its competitive edge in terms of providing supplies, services and transportation to the markets. In its capacity as a service center, Frenchtown was similar to many other small towns that served their surrounding countrysides. However, Frenchtown is unusual today in that so many sites and buildings from its era of significance have survived. Frenchtown is also unusual in that it had a single major function -- agricultural service center -- and that uncomplicated economic focus fostered the development of a town that is atypically clear and legible to observers today. Another aspect of Frenchtown's significance is that more than one-third of its original area is a real-estate development promoted by a local merchant and booster. This development was most active between 1866 and 1870, and some 70 houses built within that interval in the development area survive today. This survival affords an unusual opportunity to study architectural practices current here at that moment in time.

Historical Summary

Frenchtown's history as a community began in 1757 when the three joint owners of a tract bought from the West Jersey Land Society began to lay out streets and building lots for a town where Frenchtown is now sited. A map made at that time was described in 1893, but its whereabouts have long been unknown (Race, 1893). This, or another map of approximately the same date, labelled the prospective settlement "Sunbeam," but there is no evidence that that name was ever commonly used. At the time of the proprietors' plan, this site was known as "Calvin's Ferry," named for the current operator of the Delaware River ferry. Such a river crossing is known to have been operated here at least as early as

1741 (Schmidt, 1946). At the time of the survey the projected town was named "Alexandria," in honor of William Alexander, Lord Stirling, one of the three original owners and later a general in Washington's Continental Army. That name has survived as the name of the larger township of which the settlement was to be the focus, and early deeds make it clear that the town, too, was called "Alexandria" in its early years. Several of the proprietors' early actions indicate efforts to settle the town. In 1758 they contracted for the construction of a saw mill and dam on Nishisackawick Creek. This mill, modernized, remained in use through the 1920s. A grist mill (on the site of an old mill that still stands at 15 Trenton Avenue, photograph #60) was built around the same time. By 1766 few settlers had arrived, so in that year the proprietors arranged to have a Philadelphia merchant build and operate a store. This structure stood on the site of today's 10 Bridge Street, near the river, and was operated as a store until the late 1860s. There was a brisk trade in grain and other farm products, which were shipped to Philadelphia by Durham boat. This little store-and-mill plantation flourished from the 1760s through the 1790s, although the store lot was the only property to change hands. In addition to trading with farmers, processing agricultural products and transporting them to market, the hamlet developed a second activity based on timbering and river traffic. Because of the saw mill, Alexandria became a stopping place for the river men who piloted log rafts and Durham boats downstream on the spring and fall currents. Here, until timber supplies had become virtually depleted by the mid-19th century, the boatmen bought and sold cargoes and rafts, hired pilots and fortified themselves with food and spirits.

In 1776 the proprietors sold the entire 968-acre Alexandria tract (minus the store lot) to Flemington speculator Thomas Lowrey. Lowrey continued the proprietors' tradition of absentee ownership (although he did build himself a house on what is today the bend where Bridge Street becomes Race, and live here briefly). Lowrey continued to lease land to tenants rather than to sell lots, and in 1794 he sold the tract to Swiss emigre Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost.

Prevost, a fugitive from the French Revolution, came to live in Alexandria, bringing his family and a number of servants and associates with him. Records indicate that several families with French names such as LaRoche, Femere and Carpentier arrived with Mallet-Prevost, and that slaves were part of his Alexandria household. People began, in the late 1790s, to call the place "Frenchtown" after the language so many of its inhabitants spoke. Mallet-Prevost was a tremendously energetic landowner. He and his sons and associates encouraged craftsmen and tradesmen to settle in the town, and, under his influence, it grew from a small mill hamlet into a thriving village. Three Mallet-Prevost houses survive today, as do a hotel and many other buildings built in the 1820s and 1830s on Bridge Street and in the southern part of town (3, 59, 60, 61).

The 1830s saw the beginning of a slow but steady period of growth and development for Frenchtown, spurred in part by the Delaware Canal's opening directly across the river in 1833 and encouraged by the construction in 1844 of a covered bridge improving access to the canal. In 1836, Hugh Capner, member of a prominent Flemington family, bought a large tract on the north side of town, and laid out streets and building lots between Second and Fifth streets. Shortly before coming to Frenchtown, in 1833, Capner had built a house for himself on Mine Street in Flemington, but he was displaced in 1836 by the discovery of copper and the subsequent ravaging of his land by mining operations.

After the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad opened through Frenchtown in 1853, the town burgeoned (2). Still primarily an agricultural service center, the railroad allowed Frenchtown to develop steam-powered industry on a large scale. By 1860, the manufacture of wagon wheels and spokes had grown to factory proportions, with a number of firms engaged in production. Several former mills (a grist mill, a cotton mill and a "spar mill," photograph #63) were converted to the wagon-wheel industry during its Civil-War-era golden age in Frenchtown. This industry languished in the 1890s as the regional and Pennsylvania hardwood resources it depended upon were depleted.

Just as things were more prosperous than ever before, at the close of the Civil War, a pair of boosters initiated a new development scheme with the potential to double Frenchtown's size. Hardware merchants Samuel B. Hudnut and Gabriel Slater bought the undeveloped north portion of Hugh Capner's tract in 1866, laid out the streets between Fifth and Twelfth, and immediately started development.

After the Slater & Hudnut boom, which had peaked by 1870, the streets north of Eighth remained relatively undeveloped. Frenchtown continued through the rest of the 19th century with little change in appearance or activity. Early in the 20th century the town experienced several changes in economic focus that spurred development. Although industry had always existed in Frenchtown, it became a major employer at this time. In 1909 the Frenchtown Porcelain Works, north of Eighth Street, began to manufacture spark plugs and electrical ceramics. Due to its vigor, and to the jobs it brought to the community, the Porcelain Works contributed to the development of Harrison Street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Another incentive for early-20th-century growth was the establishment of the Milford plant of the Warren Paper Company (later the Riegel Paper Company, now James River Corporation), the largest manufacturer of glassine paper in the world. But even more significant to early-20th-century Frenchtown was the spectacular rise of the poultry industry, and the role of the Kerr Hatcheries in Frenchtown as a pioneer. Under the Kerr influence the local chick industry grew phenomenally, and contributed to a final significance-era period of prosperity and development (55).

Commerce and Transportation

Frenchtown's primary significance is in the area of commerce, and is due to its long history as an agricultural service center for a broad farming hinterland. Three forms of transportation -- the river, the canal and the railroad -- tied the town to the markets it needed until its relative isolation early in the automotive age left the town something of a backwater from the 1920s until the relatively recent 1970s.

The three Americans who purchased the 968-acre tract that was to include Frenchtown's site intended as early as 1757 that a town should be established at that location. Already known as "Calvin's Ferry," the place may have had a squatter or two in residence near the river bank, but no land was in private ownership, and there was no significant commerce or industry. The three proprietors took several steps designed to attract settlement and trade to their planned community. First, in October, 1758, they contracted with one Samuel Schooley to build a saw mill and mill dam on the Nishisackawick Creek. Although the contract does not specify the exact location of the proprietors' mill, local tradition places it on the site where a large stone sawmill stood until the mid-1920s. This sawmill enabled Frenchtown to capitalize on the riverborne trade in timber: logs rafted downriver could be hauled out and cut into lumber and construction materials here. This enterprise also drew river men, who could be served by local hostelries and stores.

The Alexandria proprietors also provided for the establishment of a store, arranging to sell a lot of land in 1766 to Philadelphia merchant Thomas Riche in return for his promise to build a store and dwelling house and keep the store stocked and in operation. Riche also leased a grist mill (or perhaps built it, the record is not clear) . This mill is said to have stood on the site of the Worman Mill (named after its 1868 purchaser, photograph #60), which operated through the 1950s and is still standing. Thomas Riche's store and mill were essential elements in the town's development as an agricultural service center. Henry Race's analysis of "letters and business papers" (their exact nature and present whereabouts are unknown) shows that farm produce was traded there for imported goods, cloth, imperishable foodstuffs and other trade goods brought from Philadelphia (Race, 1893). The mill was important, too, as it processed grain for sale and shipment out to market. Without the store and the gristmill, outlying farmers would not have begun to bring their goods to trade in the settlement that would become Frenchtown.

As the town grew, its role as a service center for the surrounding area expanded. Merchants and entrepreneurs capitalized on each transportation improvement to open new kinds of businesses and start new industries, and to attract farmers from ever farther away to trade on Frenchtown streets. In 1833 the Delaware Canal opened on the Pennsylvania side of the river, and down it flowed an endless stream of coal, slate, lime, lumber and

other materials from the north. Central western Hunterdon County farmers who had previously traded in Somerville and other market towns not on the river shifted to Frenchtown after the canal opened. Frenchtown merchants formed the Alexandria Delaware Bridge Company in 1841 to raise money for and build the covered bridge over the river, opened in 1844, which facilitated access to the canal port of Uhlerstown, Pennsylvania.

Frenchtown people worked even harder to speed the arrival of the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad, anticipated as early as 1837 and finally realized in 1853. As the railroad superseded the canal as the prime link between farm and market, Frenchtown's focus as an agricultural service center intensified. By around 1855, three major hotels were in business, one of them an enlargement and renovation of a much older hotel built for the Prevosts around 1805 (the Frenchtown Inn, 7 Bridge Street). Two of those hotels, the Frenchtown Inn and the National Hotel, 31 Race Street (3, 11), survive today. Major agricultural-oriented retailers located in Frenchtown, creating a greater attraction than had existed before. Among these were sophisticated hardware merchants, first Slater & Hudnut in the 1850s, followed by George Bunn, Ishmael Brink (8), the George W. Eddy family and others (the 1840s block where many of these hardware businesses were sited survives in part at 36 Bridge Street). Another successful merchandising venture was the very popular emporium "Britton Brothers Big Brick Store." The first, and for many years the largest department store in Hunterdon County, Britton Brothers stocked everything from canned goods to harness to ladies' clothing. It opened at 10 Bridge Street in 1889. (The 1869 Gem Building in which Britton Brothers was located still stands. 4)

Frenchtown also held a regular outdoor calf market, an event at which farmers displayed beef on the hoof to prospective buyers who could then ship it live to Trenton by rail, or have it slaughtered and processed in Frenchtown. Merchants Slater & Hudnut, who were also harness and wagon makers, held an annual wagon market, also on Bridge Street. Farmers would gather to look over the new models at an event that was something of a social occasion.

Frenchtown also had a distillery, opened in 1850 (in a stone building still standing at 00 Trenton Avenue 63), where grain was distilled into spirits. These industries and fairs, together with the grist and saw mills, offered services that were essential to the farm community, and helped keep Frenchtown prosperous as a town center.

Community Planning and Development; Architecture

Frenchtown's earliest settlement was along Bridge and Race streets and in the area to the south, between "the main street" and the creek. This settlement was planned to the extent

that the absentee owners drew a map delineating streets and lots. Although that map is unavailable today, a late-19th-century account of it states that the streets mapped in 1757 were essentially similar to streets existing in Frenchtown at that time. The grist mill was on what was known through the mid-19th century as "Mill Street" (now Trenton Avenue), and the saw mill also fronted on the same street, although it stood farther to the north, near what is now Race Street. A headrace (still extant below ground) connected the mills, and the creek ran just behind them. The store and storekeeper's house of 1766 stood on the main street near the river (10 & 12 Bridge Street, 4). After 1794, the Prevost family's three houses were built on a parcel called "the [Prevost] homestead lot" that extended between the main street and the creek, and between the river and the lane where the mills stood. (All three houses still stand: 35 Railroad Avenue, 8 Front Street and 8 Trenton Avenue, 59, 64.) Frenchtown's first streets were narrow, bending lanes that connected mills, stores and houses: South Harrison and South Bridge were later formalized by deeds reserving rights-of-way along these traditional passages. Railroad Avenue, Front, Lott, Kerr and Hawk streets were created by deed as the Prevost family sold off its homestead in parcels, reserving rights-of-way to avoid land-locked lots. All of these early streets simply map Frenchtown's growth and its evolution from a single-owner plantation to a town where lots were individually owned.

In 1836 planned real-estate development began in Frenchtown. The regular blocks north of Bridge Street, between the steep slope of Everittstown Hill and the river, with their right angles, service alleys and regular-shaped lots began to take form when Hugh Capner purchased a 181.68-acre tract from Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost and laid out the portion between Second Street and the north side of Fourth Street for development. Capner built a house for himself on Harrison Street just south of Sixth (torn down in the 1960s for the American Legion post at No. 510), and farmed the land between Fifth and Twelfth streets.

A plat, probably drawn for Capner, of the lots in the southern portion of this parcel outlines the way the town developed from then on. Each lot had frontage on two sides, either on Harrison and a side street, or a side street and an alley. That gave each property a front and a back approach, dictating the placement of entries, porches, barns, workshops and privies. Those streets and alleys survive very much as Capner mapped them, although later subdivisions have created some Harrison Street lots with no access to a side street or a back alley 13.

The town had had no church structures before Capner's development was laid out; three of the four denominations that have ever had buildings in Frenchtown were built between Second and Fourth streets in the 1840s and '50s (37).

The residential development progressed rather slowly, probably due in part to the nationwide depression associated with the "Panic of 1837," but houses were built through the rest of the 1830s, the 1840s and 1850s. Many lots in the Capner plat were still vacant when Slater & Hudnut's larger and more ambitious plan was initiated thirty years later.

Samuel B. Hudnut and Gabriel Slater were hardware merchants and entrepreneurs who bought the undeveloped north portion of Hugh Capner's tract in 1866, laid out the streets between Fifth and Twelfth, and with the resulting development more than doubled Frenchtown's physical size. Not only did the developers lay out streets, alleys and building lots very similar to the ones Capner had drawn up, they also designed the streets and sidewalks, and their sales policies -- conveying blocks of lots to subdevelopers, some of whom were builders themselves -- established a recognizable architectural character for the newly developed north end of town. It is thought that many of the houses were built by Elisha and Jeremiah Rittenhouse, who were probably contractor-builders rather than formally trained architects (19 - 21, 23, 24.

At about the time Slater & Hudnut began laying out their parcel, exciting rumors began: a major industry was coming to locate a factory at the foot of Sixth Street . . . the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad was going to build its machine shops in Frenchtown. The developers actually built rows of workers' housing on Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth streets, in anticipation of the employees the new industries would hire. Lots sold quickly at first, then, when neither factory nor machine shops materialized, a reaction set in and the development saw little growth from around 1870 until the mid-1880s. (By that time a factory *had* located on the reserved site, 60.) While enthusiasm was still high, Slater & Hudnut pushed for the borough's incorporation, which took place in April, 1867, with Samuel Hudnut as the first mayor.

Slater & Hudnut intended their development to be a substantial and handsome addition to Frenchtown, a concern that is apparent in the dignified Italianate style of many of the original houses (no exuberant detail here, but a careful attention to massing and form that conveys a spirit of solid dignity, 17). The developers clearly envisioned a boulevard-like Harrison Street, wide and tree-lined, and they reserved easements across each lot where the borough would pave streets, install slate sidewalks and plant trees (19). The borough did, in fact, lay slate sidewalks as its first project in 1867. Many of those sidewalks survive today.

The first wave of Slater & Hudnut houses was built very quickly, between 1867 and 1869. These houses bear a strong resemblance to one another, and may be the design of one or two supervising contractor-builders. Although this group of houses are distinct from the earlier structures built on the Capner plat, they are still Frenchtown houses, and they

exhibit local characteristics apparent in buildings dating from the 1830s through the end of the century. These "Frenchtown characteristics" include: stuccoed stone foundations, clapboard siding with cornerboards (pilaster-treated on the more elaborate buildings, 20), a penchant for the three-part front entry with transom and sidelights over wood panels, and slate roofs. Slater & Hudnut details include: central facade gables with a round-arched or pointed-top "pine-tree window;" T-shaped or five-bay, center-entry, floor plans. Cornices are extended, molded, boxed and returned at the gable fields, often with a fascia that skims the tops of the second-floor windows, but with one exception they are never bracketed (17). Windows often have stepped cornice lintels, and two-over-two sash was the usual choice, although six-over-six was sometimes selected. The more elaborate Slater & Hudnut houses nearly always have front porches, often with their chamfered square posts elaborately trimmed with scroll-sawn brackets, screens and other decorative details. (With this group of houses, the front porch made its first wholesale appearance on Frenchtown streets, 46, 54.) Kitchens were usually originally located in the sunniest corner of the basement, although most were moved upstairs early in this century, often to a back porch enclosed for the purpose. Front doors are heavy, most are single-leaved, and nearly all of them now have single glass panes in their upper halves (although it is believed that the glass panes were inserted around the turn of the century, 23). Side doors are somewhat lighter in construction, and often have four glass panes over wood panels. These doors probably always had glass in their upper portions. The distinction between one contractor's work and another's is often a matter of the treatment of details, as construction techniques remain consistent, and house types are generally similar from one builder to another. Nevertheless, some houses exhibit *unstepped* cornice lintels, gable-field returns that extend a bit farther into the gable than the norm; there is even one house of the Slater & Hudnut boom period, within their parcel, that actually has paired cornice brackets (#407 Harrison Street). By these subtle differences various builders' hands can be detected, an exercise possible only in developments like this one where many houses were built in a limited area within a very short period.

Although Frenchtown is significant for the survival in it of large numbers of fairly ordinary 19th-century houses and commercial buildings, a number of structures within the district are interesting because of their construction techniques or their architectural style.

The earliest of these individually interesting buildings is the brick house at 35 Railroad Avenue built by a Captain William Conner for the Swiss immigrant Paul Henri Mallet-Prevost. This house, built in 1795, is believed to be the oldest structure extant in Frenchtown, and it is one of only three surviving brick-walled pre-20th-century dwelling houses (64). The Prevost House is a simple Federal-style three-bay, center-entry, two-and-a-half-story structure with a pitched slate roof and a center entry. The walls are laid up in Flemish bond, and the front entry has a round-arched fanlight. Interior brick

chimneys rise from the ridge at each gable end. Although the Prevost house is architecturally very simple, it was the home of the last of the major landowners, and the owner under whose tenure a real community developed in this place. This house is intriguingly built of brick, a material virtually never used in local domestic architecture before the 20th century. The presumed reason for this is that the closest major brick-making center, Philadelphia, was downriver (and downstream on the canal), making transported brick far more a luxury than stone or wood. New York brick would have been even more difficult to come by. The only other two local houses known to have been of brick, No. 8 Trenton Avenue and a Bridge Street structure demolished in the 1960s, were also Prevost houses.

A pair of cupola-crowned, square-plan Greek Revival-Italianate -style houses were built in 1868-'69 atop the steep hillside overlooking the town (Nos. 3 Reading Avenue & 5 Cedar Street, 57) for spoke-factory partners Philip G. Reading and W. W. Hedges. These mansions with their massive corner pilasters, horizontal "eyebrow" windows set into the frieze below the cornice, tri-part doors with transoms and sidelights and deep, decorated porches with scroll-sawn trim are unique in the district. Unusually large in scale and dramatic in siting, they nevertheless share certain features with the "development" Italianate houses built around the same time below. Like their less-elaborate contemporaries, these generally Italianate-style houses have a number of Greek Revival survivals (the corner pilasters, the eyebrow windows, the tri-part entries). Every element of their trim can be seen, on a smaller scale, on numbered-street houses. Although these twins are clearly the homes of successful people, they are equally clearly Frenchtown houses, the products of local builders and local lumber yards.

Two other Italianate houses, also built in the late 1860s, demonstrate non-local influence. Although their designers and builders are not known, these men were probably not Frenchtown-trained. The H. H. Pittinger House (28 Bridge Street, 8) and the Worman-Apgar Residence (The Old Hunterdon House, 12 Bridge Street, 5) were both built in 1869, at the same time as most of the Italianate houses in the Slater & Hudnut area uptown. Yet they are completely dissimilar from the development models. The Worman House in particular is about twenty-five years too late to be a high-style example of its type (similar villa-style houses were built in the 1840s by Richard Upjohn, A. J. Downing and other mid-Victorian architects), but it has always been regarded as the most elegant domestic building in Frenchtown. With its asymmetrical villa-style massing and tower, ashlar-incised stucco walls and pagoda-hooded window features, the Worman house is unlike any other structure ever built in Frenchtown. The Pittinger House, with its subtle verticality, its paired-bracket cornice and elaborate interior woodwork, is also a very unusual house type for Frenchtown. It would have been somewhat less "dated" when first built than its contemporary the Worman House. Interestingly, the windowless west wall

of this house, which stands only a few inches from the store on the lot next west, is built of brick, presumably to reduce maintenance requirements in a hard-to-reach spot.

Several other district buildings are architect-designed, and survive in good condition. These include the Oddfellows' Building, a Romanesque Revival cream-and-rust brick commercial block at 17 Bridge Street (built in 1897, architect Henry E. Finch of Trenton, 6); and the Renaissance Revival Frenchtown branch of the First Fidelity Bank (originally the Union National Bank, 21 Bridge Street, built in 1878, architect John L. Whittaker of Trenton). Also architect-designed is the Stick-Style/Queen Anne Lorenzo Hagaman House, 112 Harrison Street, built in 1889 according to the design of D. S. Hopkins (12), probably also of Trenton.

Another group of buildings deserves notice: a number of substantial stone houses were built in the late 1840s in both the Capner development parcel and in the old Prevost "120-foot parcel" along Trenton Avenue south of Bridge Street. All were built by mason Jesse Sinclair, who arrived in Frenchtown in 1846, to be hired almost immediately by Samuel B. Hudnut to build three houses on lots he had purchased in the Capner parcel (35, 36). The most impressive of these houses is Samuel B. Hudnut's own, the three-story, flat-roofed, Greek Revival mansion on the northeast corner of Harrison and Fourth streets (15 Fourth Street) in 1848. Built of rubble masonry, this house was stuccoed and incised and painted *to resemble brick.* Other Sinclair houses have simple late-Federal-style doorways. All were apparently originally stuccoed (and perhaps incised to resemble ashlar or brick), although some have been "restored" and the stucco removed.

The fabric of Frenchtown's historic district speaks distinctly of its origin and long history as an agricultural service community in the survival of several early mills, the clear evidence of key transportation systems and the cluster of commercial blocks on downtown Bridge and Race streets. The town's growth, particularly during the two real-estate-development eras, can be charted in a northward direction along Harrison Street and the blocks that bracket it to the east and west. Frenchtown's buildings are in some ways typical of Hunterdon County architecture, but they demonstrate so many persistent local characteristics both in construction and in trim as to define a strong local tradition that arose early in the 19th century and persisted until the rise of mid-20th century homogeneity.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Frenchtown. Untitled manuscript map. Probably made for Hugh Capner, circa. 1836. Showing streets and lots in Frenchtown between Second Street and alley north of Fourth Street. File number #0016, Box 12, folder 619.

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10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of the district at the northwest boundary of the Borough of Frenchtown at a corner of the Delaware River and the north line of Block 4 and running east across the north lines of Block 1, lots 1 - 8 to the east side of Harrison Street.

Running south along the east side of Harrison Street to the north curb of Eleventh Street. Turning east and continuing along the north side of Eleventh Street to a point across from the east lines of Block 5, lot 1. Turning south and running along the east lines of Block 5, lots 1 and 2, then crossing the alley, then continuing south along the east lines of Block 6, lots 1 and 2, then continuing south across Tenth Street, then taking a slight jog to the west to the east line of Block 7, lot 1, then continuing south along the east lines of Block 7, lots 1 and 2.

Turning east along the north line of the alley which is a north boundary of Block 8, and continuing across this alley to the east side of Milford Road.

Turning south and continuing along the east line of Milford Road past blocks 8, 9, 12, 13, 19 and 21.

Turning southeast across the north line of Block 15, lot 18 to Cedar Street, continuing southeast across Cedar Street in the same line, then continuing southeast along the north line of Block 15, lot 32.

Turning northeast along the west line of Everittstown Road to the south line of Block 15, lot 30, then continuing southeast across Everittstown Road. Turning northeast along the east line of Everittstown Road and the northwest line of Block 16, lot 17. Turning south and continuing southwest along the east line of Block 16, lot 17.

Turning southeast and cutting across Block 16, lot 24, continuing the line of the south lot line of Block 16, lot 17. Continuing along the same line eastward across Block 13 (Frenchtown Borough Park) to the southeast line of Creek Road.

Turning southwesterly and running along the southeast line of Creek Road to its intersection with Kingwood Avenue (Route 12).

Turning southeasterly and running along the north side of Kingwood Avenue past Block 17, lots 5 and 6.

Turning northeast and following the west line of Block 17, lot 7, to the northeast line of that lot.

Turning southeast and running along the northeast line of Block 17, lot 7, and continuing the same line across lot 2 to the east line of lot 2.03.

Turning northeast along the west line of 2.03, then turning east and running across the north line of 2.03, then turning southwest along the east line of 2.03 to the rear, or north line of 14.

Turning southeast and crossing the north line of 14, then continuing the same line across lot 10.01.

Turning northeast along the west line of lot 15 to the rear, or north, line of lot 15. Turning southeast and continuing across the north line of 15.

Continuing southeast across Ward Street.

Continuing southeast across the north boundaries of Block 46, lots 1 through 6 to the east side of Washington Street.

Turning southwest and running along the west side of Washington Street to Kingwood Avenue, then continuing the same line across Kingwood Avenue.

Turning northwest and running along the south side of Kingwood Avenue to the southeast line of Block 52, lot 22. Following the east line of lot 22 south, east, and south again to the southerly bank of the Little Nishisakawick Creek.

Turning northwest along the southerly bank of the Little Nishisakawick Creek and running with the creek bank to the east side of Trenton Avenue (Route 29).

Turning south along the east side of Trenton Avenue, then turning west to cross Trenton Avenue in a line with the southerly line of Block 59, lot 3. Continuing west along the south line of that lot, then turning north along the west line of the same lot and running north to the south bank of the Little Nishisakawick Creek.

Turning west and proceeding along the south bank of the creek to its confluence with the Delaware River.

Turning north and running north along the east bank of the Delaware River to the south line of the pylons of the Frenchtown-Uhlerstown Delaware River Bridge. There turning west and running across the river and onto the west bank of the Delaware River in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. and proceeding to the east line of River Road (PA Route 32).

Turning north along the east line of the road to a point in line with the north line of the pylons of the bridge.

Turning west and proceeding along the north line of the bridge pylons to the eastern bank of the Delaware River.

Turning north and proceeding north along the east bank of the river to the northwest corner of the district and the Borough of Frenchtown and the point of beginning.

10. JUSTIFICATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Frenchtown Historic District boundaries include most of the settled areas of the original Borough of Frenchtown as incorporated in 1867. Nearly all of the resources that support the district's significance are within the district, although several outlying farmhouses are not included, as each is separated from the body of the district by numbers of noncontributing properties.

The northern boundary of the district is, for much of its length, the north lines of the Slater & Hudnut houses on the north side of Twelfth Street. This line is also Frenchtown's north boundary. The north district boundary jogs south and east at Harrison Street to exclude approximately 10 Cape Cod and Ranch-style houses dating from the 1950s and 1960s. Also excluded is a large, barn-shaped theater (Block 4, lot 1) built in 1940 that is now unoccupied.

From the alley north of the Frenchtown Elementary School (Block 8, lot 1) south to Sixth Street, the district's east boundary follows the steep hillside on the east side of Milford Road that gives the tightly-built part of Frenchtown its long, narrow shape north of Second Street.

The wedge-shaped section extended to the east at the center of the district includes several mid- and late-19th-century houses on Cedar Street, a number of early- and mid-19th-century houses on Everittstown Road, and a considerable portion of Frenchtown Borough Park, which occupies the valley of the Nishisakawick Creek. (The creek once fed the town's water-powered mills, and elements of the old raceway may still be seen within this portion of the district.)

Block 17, lot 5, which holds a small shopping and office plaza remodeled from an older structure in the 1980s, has been excluded from the district.

The district boundary includes all of the 19th-century houses on the north side of Kingwood Road. The boundary on the south side of Kingwood Road includes the concentration of 19th-century buildings, and excludes two potentially eligible structures separated from the district by a stretch of several non-contributing properties.

The southern boundary includes the Frenchtown Cemetery and one mid-19th-century house and barn that stand to its south. The southerly jog in the boundary to the west of Trenton Avenue (Route 29) allows the inclusion of an 1850 stone mill (Block 59, lot 2), which was the southern limit of settlement along Trenton Avenue before 1940.

There are two potentially eligible houses south of the district, along River Road, but these are separated from the district by a long stretch of ineligible properties. One of the two has been so altered that its "contributing" status would be questionable.

The western boundary of the district is the Delaware River, the geographical feature that determined the settlement of Frenchtown. The district extends for a few feet into Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to include the 1931 river bridge.

As the boundaries are drawn, the Frenchtown Historic District comprises nearly all of the significant historic resources in the borough. The district is a virtually intact, tightly built area that includes very few intrusions from a period later than the era of significance.

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5 - 18 / 495040 / 4486000

6 - 18 / 495240 / 4485920

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9 - 18 / 494540 / 4485860

10 - 18 / 494240 / 4485820

11 - 18 / 494240 / 4485980

12 - 18 / 494500 / 4486020

13 - 18 / 494300 / 4487200

PHOTOGRAPH LIST

Photographer: Rob Atkins
Date: January - February, 1993
Negative location: Frenchtown Historical Society
c/o Ellen Fletcher
501 Harrison Street
Frenchtown NJ 08825

Inventory numbers are indicated in parentheses.

1. *Delaware River Bridge* (1a)
Looking northwest.

2. *6 Bridge Street* (1)
Looking southeast,

3 *7 Bridge Street* (13)
Looking northwest.

4. *10 Bridge Street* (2)
Looking southeast.

5. *12 Bridge Street*(3)
Looking south.

6. *17 Bridge Street* (14)
Looking northeast.

7. *25 - 37 Bridge Street* (18)
Looking northeast.

8. *28 Bridge Street* (6)
Looking south.

9. *8 & 2 Race Street* (24 & 23)
Looking southeast.

10. *8 Race Street* (24)
Looking east.

11. *31 Race Street* (31)
Looking west.

12. *112 Harrison Street* (33)
Looking northeast.

13. *212 Harrison Street* (37)
Looking northeast.

14. *212 Harrison Street (detail)* (37)
Looking east.

15. *412 Harrison Street* (43)
Looking southeast.

16. *412 Harrison Street (detail)* (43)
Looking east.

17. *501 Harrison Street* (82)
Looking northwest.

18. *501 Harrison Street (detail)* (82)
Looking north.

19. *505 - 509 Harrison Street*(84 - 86)
Looking northwest.

20. *505 Harrison Street* (84)
Looking west.

21. *507 Harrison Street* (85)
Looking west.

22. *601 Harrison Street* (88)
Looking north.

23. *604 Harrison Street* (48)
Looking east.

24. *607 Harrison Street* (89)
Looking southwest.

25. *702 & 706 Harrison Street* (53 & 54)
Looking northeast.

26. *712 Harrison Street* (56)
Looking east.

27. *904 Harrison Street* (58)
Looking northeast.

28. *1004 Harrison Street* (62)
Looking east.

29. *1006 & 1008 Harrison Street* (63 & 64)
Looking northeast.

30. *17 Second Street* (115)
Looking northeast.

31. *3 Third Street* (129)
Looking north.

32. *35 Third Street* (136)
Looking north.

33. *5 Fourth Street* (153)
Looking north.

34. *9 Fourth Street* (155)
Looking northeast.

35. *15 Fourth Street* (156)
Looking northeast.

36. *17 & 19 Fourth Street* (157)
Looking northeast.

37. *22 Fourth Street* (145)
Looking south

38. *31 Fourth Street* (162)
Looking north.

39. *37 Fourth Street* (164)
Looking north.

40. *41 Fourth Street* (165)
Looking northeast.

41. *Alley between Lower Fourth and Lower Fifth*
Looking east.

42. *22 Fifth Street* (171)
Looking south.

43. *24 & 22 Fifth Street* (172 & 171)
Looking southwest.

44. *24 Fifth Street* (172)
Looking southeast.

45. *23 Fifth Street* (183)
Looking northeast.

46. *25 Fifth Street* (184)
Looking north.

47. *35 Fifth Street* (189)
Looking north.

48. *40 Fifth Street* (178)
Looking south.

49. *Upper Fifth Street looking west toward Harrison Street.*

50. *1 Sixth Street* (195)
Looking north.

51. *5 Sixth Street* (196)
Looking north.

52. *21, 23 & 25 Sixth Street* (199 - 201)
Looking northeast.

53. *23 Sixth Street* (200)
Looking north.

54. *25 Sixth Street* (201)
Looking north.

55. *30 Seventh Street* (214)
Looking south.

56. *1 Reading Avenue* (263)
Looking southeast.

57. *3 Reading Avenue* (264)
Looking east.

58. *49 & 51 Kingwood Avenue* (293)
Looking north.

59. *8 Trenton Avenue* (310)
Looking northwest.

60. *15 Trenton Avenue* (322)
Looking northeast.

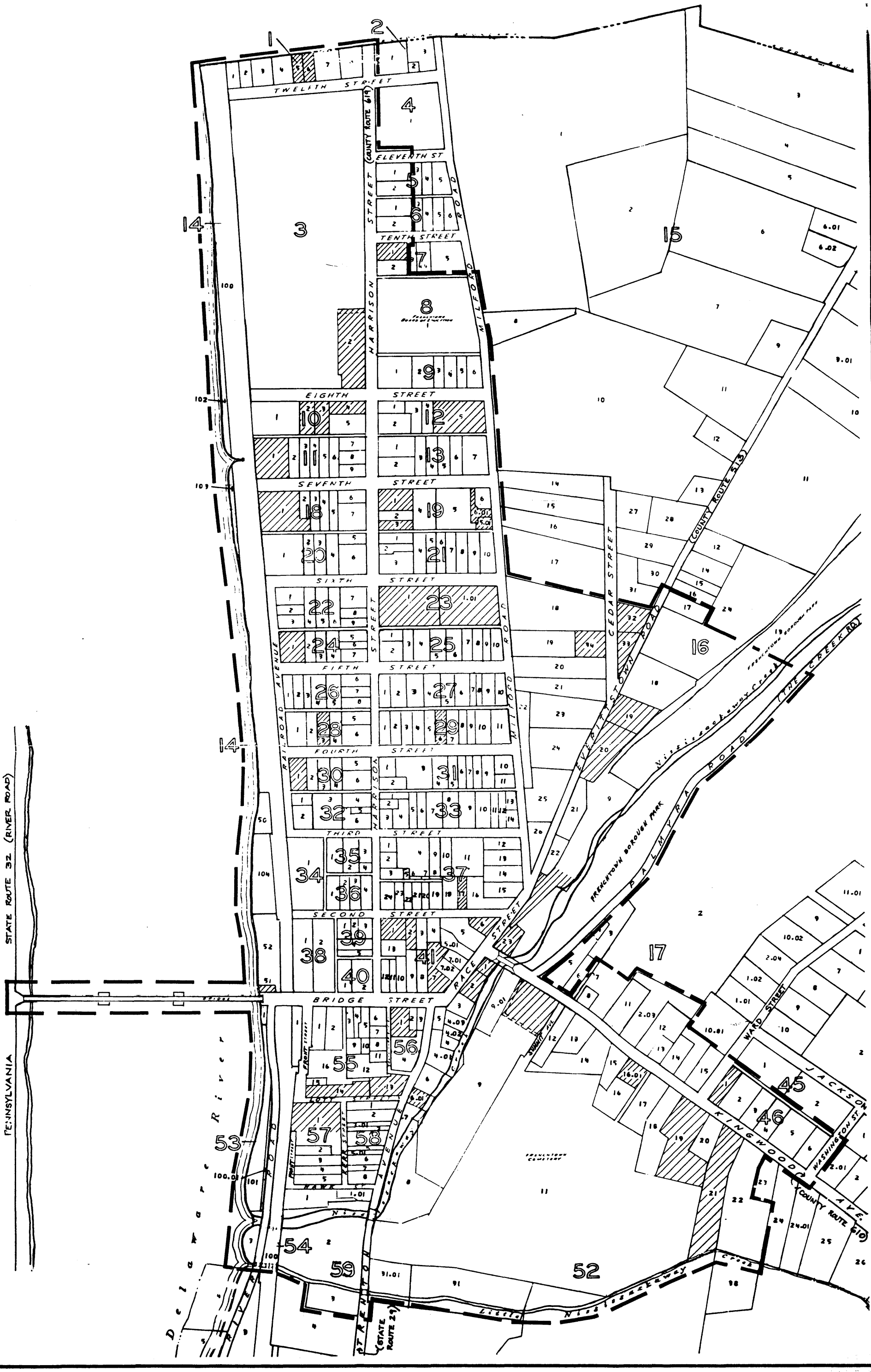
61. *Mallet-Prevost Tombstone, Frenchtown Cemetery* (326).
Looking east.

62. *Uhler Plot, Frenchtown Cemetery* (326)
Looking east.

63. *Trenton Avenue Stone Mill*(320)
Looking west.

64. *1 Hawk Street* (309)
Looking east.

65. *River Road Stone Bridge* (295)
Looking east.



New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places

Frenchtown Historic District

New Jersey, Hunterdon County, Borough of Frenchtown

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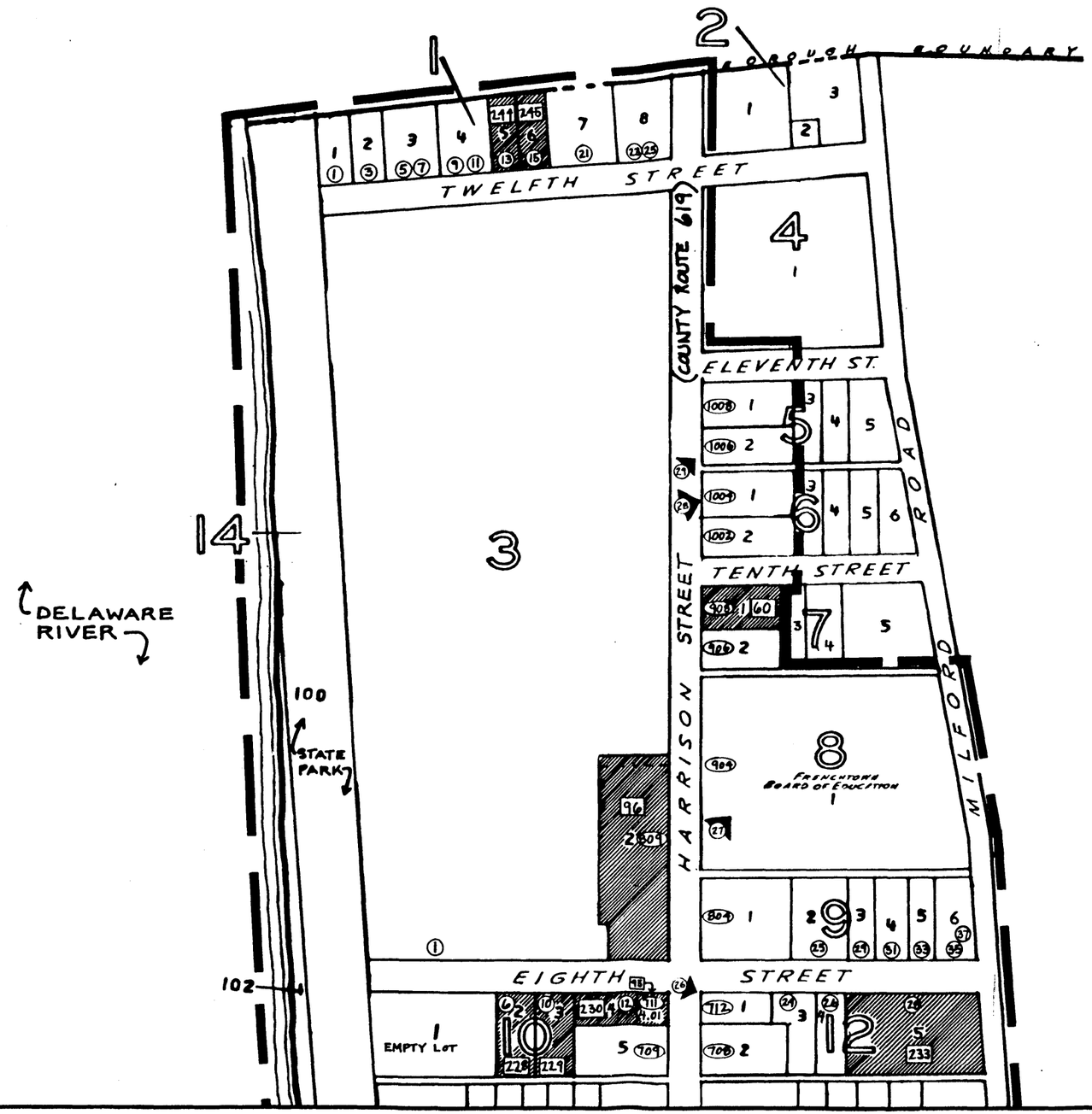
District Map

Legend

- Historic District Boundary
- Non-Contributing Property

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New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places

Frenchtown Historic District

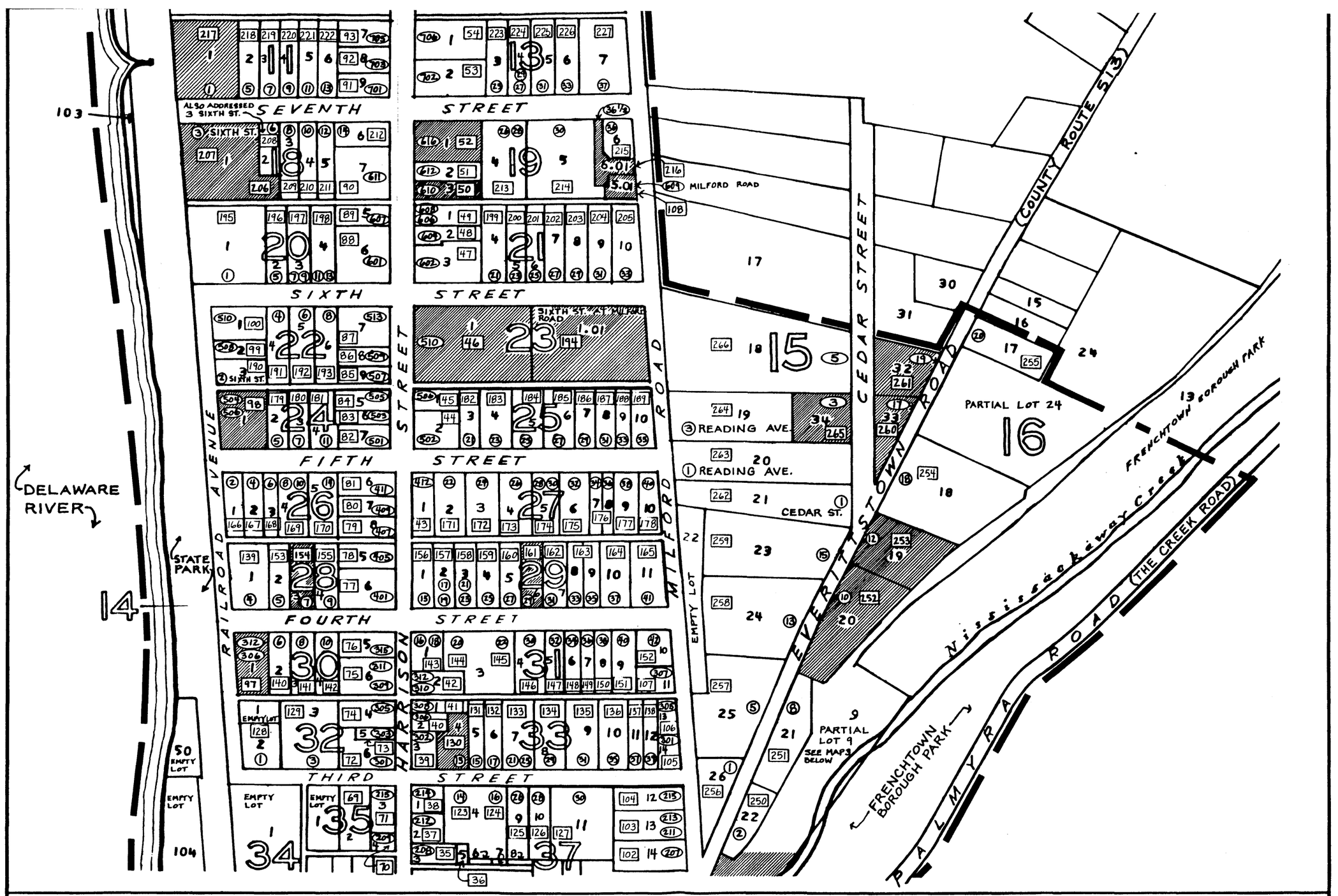
New Jersey, Hunterdon County, Borough of Frenchtown
August 1993

District Map – Number 1
Photograph Key Map

Legend
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- Non-Contributing Property
- Street Address Number
- Description Key Number
- Photograph Key Number

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New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places

Frenchtown Historic District

New Jersey, Hunterdon County, Borough of Frenchtown

August 1993

District Map - Number 2

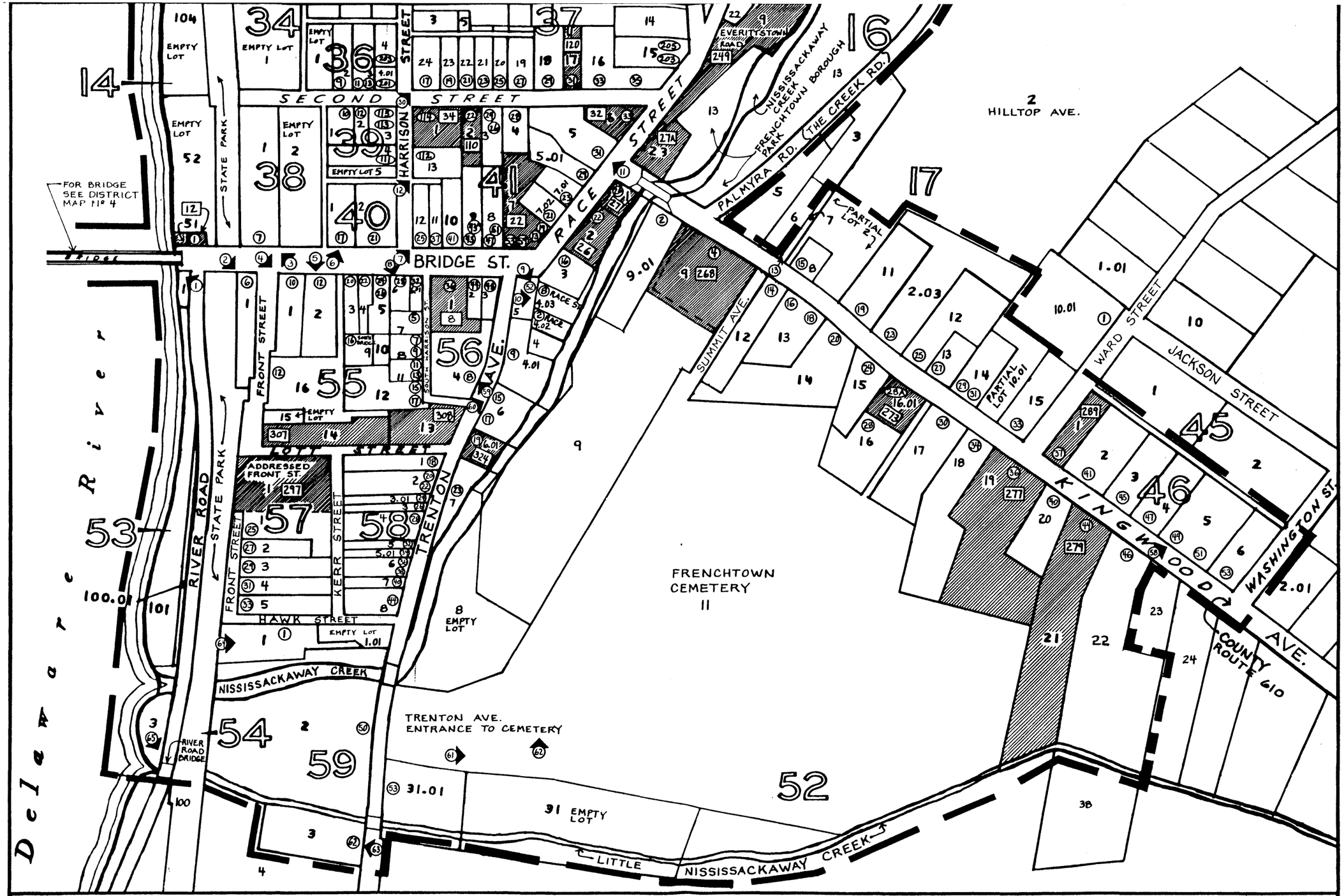
Description Key Map

Legend

- Historic District Boundary
- Non-Contributing Property
- Street Address Number
- Description Key Number

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Frenchtown Historic District

New Jersey, Hunterdon County, Borough of Frenchtown

August 1993

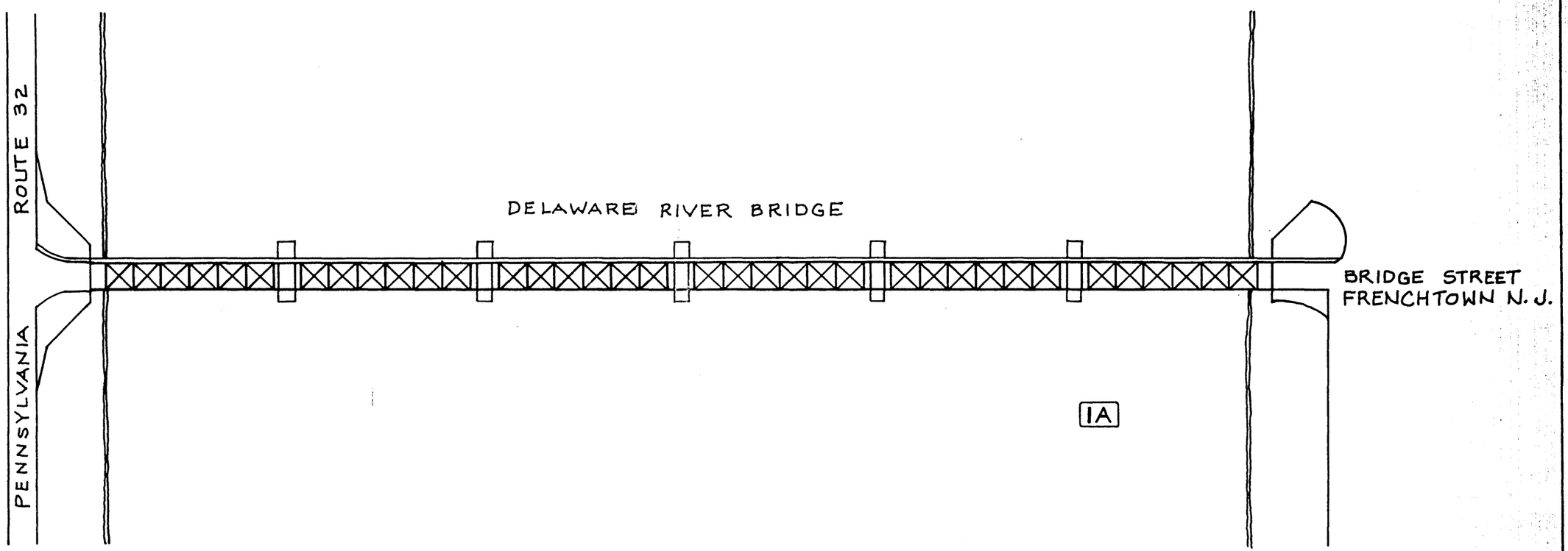
District Map - Number 3
Photograph Key Map

Legend

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- Non-Contributing Property
- Street Address Number
- Description Key Number
- Photograph Key Number

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New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places

Frenchtown Historic District

New Jersey, Hunterdon County, Borough of Frenchtown

August 1993

DISTRICT MAP
NUMBER 4

100 200

Prepared by: Sandra Chase Atkins, R.A.



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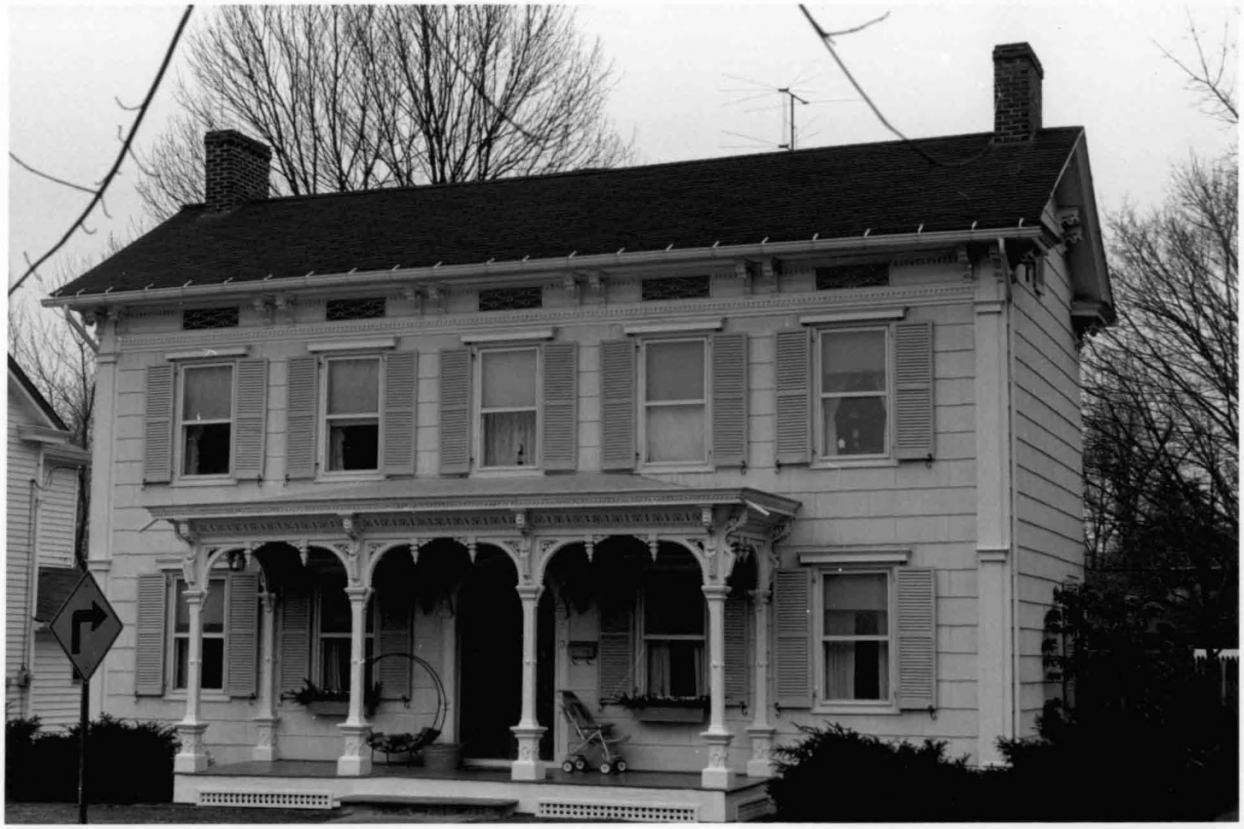
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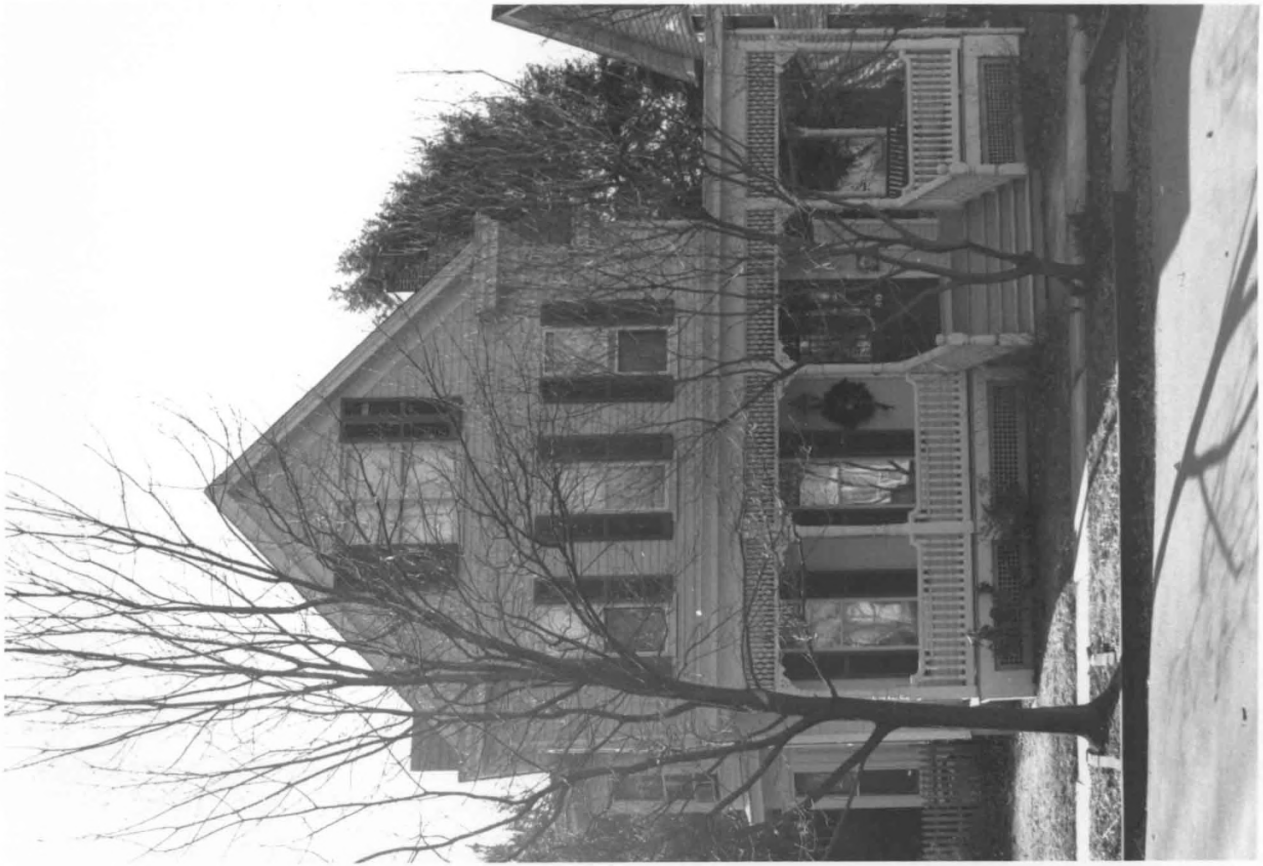
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