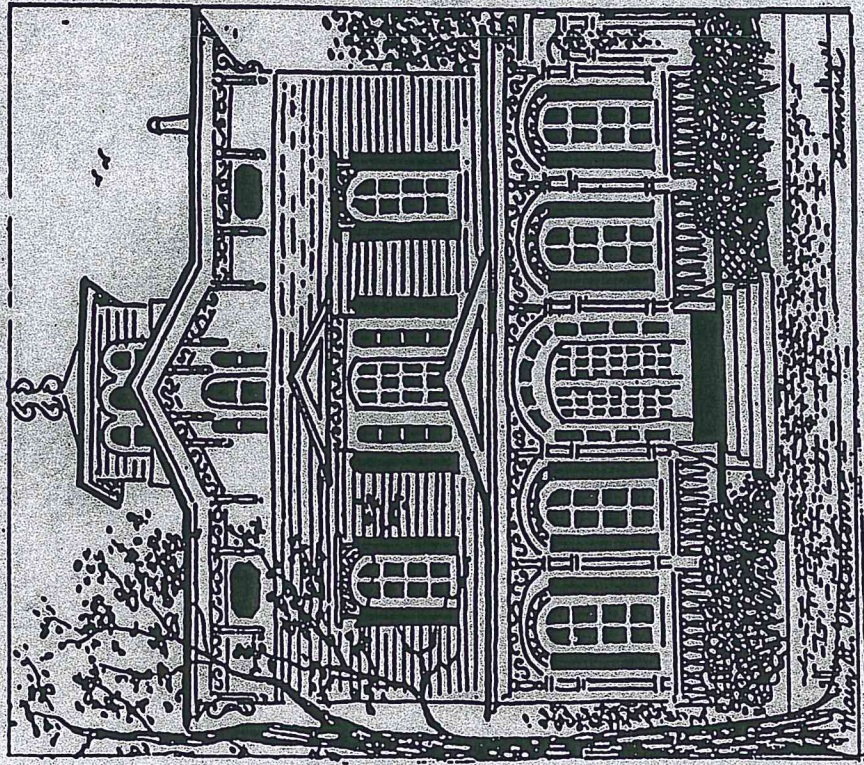


VINCENTTOWN

HISTORIC PRESERVATION STUDY

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Haines House, Main St. Vincenttown 1865

Vincentown Preservation Study

Southampton Township

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APPENDIX A: STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

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The township planning consulting firm of Thomas J. Scannarello and Associates prepared the study with historic preservation consultant William C. Bolger. The consultants wish to thank the many residents who contributed their knowledge about their town, especially Dorothy Best of the Southampton Historical Society and Reverend Robert Reasoner of the Vincentown Methodist Church.

The authors also wish to thank the following township committee members whose support, dedication, insight, and experience were a contributing factor toward the preparation of this document. In particular, Mayor Robert Thompson, Edward Moffitt, John Hicks, William Conner, Robert Moore, and Rachel Diamond.



2 Main Street at dawn c. 1910. View facing South, just below Mill Street

INTRODUCTION: The Past in Southampton's Present

Vincentown, the traditional social and economic center of Southampton Township, constitutes a well preserved historic district of roughly 200 structures. The origins of the settlement date back over 240 years and most of the development, from about 1800 through the early part of this century, is clearly evidenced in the architecture seen there today. In addition to the buildings there are the institutions, churches, businesses, and families housed within them that are all part of the town's cultural continuum. The local Masonic lodge continues to meet in the building they helped to construct 99 years ago; the "lower tavern" on Main Street continues to serve customers after more than 150 years; descendants of J. B. Irick live in the stylish Gothic mansion on the west end of town which he built in 1865 and the blacksmith shop on Mill Street, having long since made the logical transition to servicing "horseless carriages", continues doing business today. Perhaps even more striking is the historical character of the land surrounding Vincentown. Many of the farms which were served by the village continue to operate. The architecture of these farms, houses, barns and outbuildings is an extremely valuable and significant cultural resource which represents the historical context within which Vincentown evolved.

The village and the surrounding farms together represent the agrarian system which is the dominant heritage of Southampton Township. It is a system, however, that having reached its peak in the late 19th century, has been continually challenged and changed over the past half century. Both transportation and the economics of land use have subjected the area to a different system than that which produced the village and the farms originally. This trend's effects can be observed in many important instances. The appearance of the Leisuretown retirement community (c. 1970) suddenly presented the township with a non-agrarian population center of over five times the size of the traditional township "seat" at Vincentown. The predictable changes in the location of major services and institutions is well underway. Important examples of this are the new township hall constructed in 1980 outside the village on State Hwy. 206 and the scheduled relocation in 1984 of the postoffice to the same highway. At the same time the farms surrounding the town are either being subdivided, held for development or being amalgamated into larger operations. The farms remaining are not bound to Vincentown for services as they once were by the limits of slow transportation and so the old agriculture service economy of the town is nearly gone.

As a result of these dramatic, irreversible changes Southampton township, its residents and officials, face the management issue of determining the future character of the community. The role that Southampton's past will play in the character and identity of the community in the future cannot be left to chance. The purpose of this study is to focus on the historic resource contained in the town, defining its origins and character and making recommendations for protecting and maintaining it.

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND & DEVELOPMENT OF VINCENTOWN

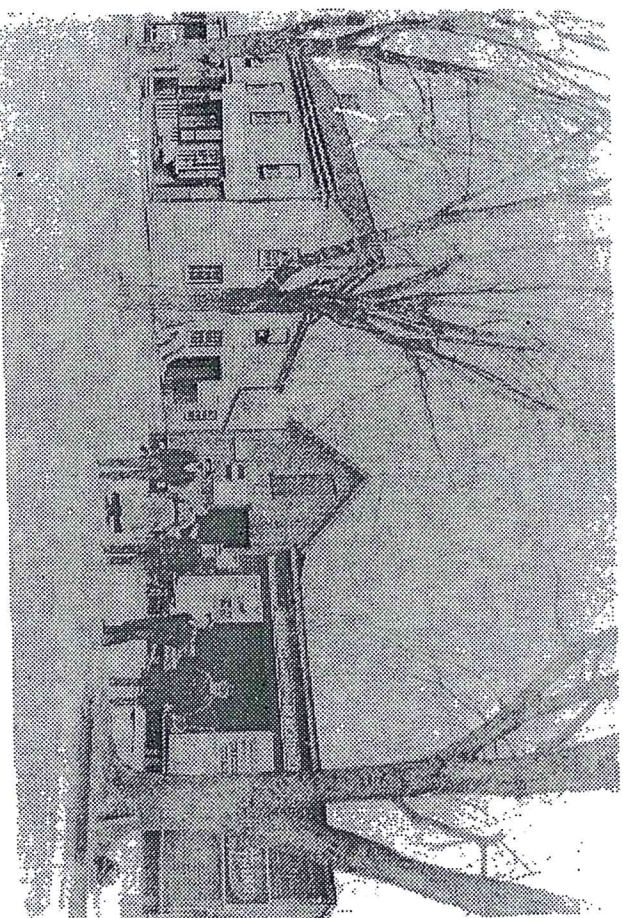
A number of important facts concerning Vincentown's development can be understood at a glance by looking at a cap of the area before setting foot in the town itself. Observe three things that are essential to the town's character and operation historically: first, its environment within the surrounding farm land and pineland that makes up Southampton township; second, its location on the South Branch of the Rancocas Creek; and, third, its location with respect to transportation arteries and other settlements, towns and cities in the area. The topographic map included with this report (Map #7) is intended to illustrate these relationships.

Vincentown, as already noted, developed as the service center for the surrounding agrarian environs in Southampton Township. The land is part of the geographic region known as the coastal plain which includes all of southern New Jersey and extends from Long Island to Florida. It is a region of low-lying alluvial soils touching on tidal streams and originally occurred with both hard and soft wood forests. The most dramatic geological feature of the area, and the one which has had great influence on the area's history, is the nature of the soil. The delimitation between the sub-regions of the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains runs through Southampton township. Although the geological and topographical character is basically the same in both sub-regions, differences in soil chemistry could not be greater with the Outer Plain generally having an acid soil and the Inner Plain having an alkaline soil. The result has been two entirely different systems of land use. The Pinelands (also known as the Pine Barrens, the Pines, etc.) which basically occupy the Outer Coastal Plain have supported various industries since the mid 18th century, the most notable being lumber and bog iron production. In the late 19th century cranberry agriculture became the dominant land use in the Burlington County Pines region; a use which continues today. All of the various Pines activities, however, tended to support only a relatively small population. As a result towns along the edge of the Pines served areas more distant than was the case in the more populated and developed conventional agricultural belt of the Inner Coastal Plain. The shape of Southampton in relation to Vincentown's location reflects this service distribution area with the greatest distance to the township boundaries from the town lying to the east in the Pines. Historically, the service area extended even further into the Pines than the present township boundaries indicate with certain services probably not being available east of Vincentown until one reached the coastal communities some thirty miles distant.

Within the farm belt the service area for Vincentown was much more closely defined as towns of similar size such as Pemberton, Medford and Lumberton lay within only four miles as did Mount Holly which was a much larger multi-township service center which provided still a wider range of services. As a service center, then, Vincentown might be classified a fourth order center participating in the extended matrix which included the first order regional/national center of Philadelphia,



Pharmacy at 69 Main Street c.1910.



Farm supply shop on south end of Main Street c.1900.

the second order New Jersey centers of Trenton and Camden; the third order county centers of Burlington and Mount Holly and fifth orders neighborhood centers such as Budd Town and Red Lion located elsewhere in the township. The stratification of services found in each of these centers was essentially a function of frequency of use. The more frequently a service was needed the less time could be spent in travel to obtain it and so, the more localized it became. Vincentown, which lay within an hour or two of most of the population it served, developed those services which were commonly needed on a weekly or at least monthly basis. This travel time was based on the horse however, which is why the commercial base of the town has been subject to substantial change since the automobile.

A list of residents and their occupations made in 1913 (Farm Journal Farm Directory, 1913) offers a good sense of the extent of services and related professions in Vincentown just before the "auto age" had its major impact.

1. Food, Dry Goods and Retail Services:

Butchers (4)
Tobacconist and Pool Hall Operator
Retailers/Shopkeepers (3)
General Storekeepers (2)
Clerks in stores (5)
Bakers (2)
Druggist
Printer
Boarding House Operator

2. Trade Services:

Millers (2)
Sawyers (2)
Blacksmiths (2)
Harness Makers (3)
Carriage Maker
Carpenter (4)
Mason
Plumbers (2)
Machinist
Electrician
Undertaker

3. Communication and transportation services:

Telegraph Operator
Mailmen (2)
Brakeman, PRR
Conductors, PRR (2)
Baggage Master, PRR
Engineer, PRR
Steamboat engineer

4. Professional and Institutional Services:

Doctor
Teachers (4)
Civil Engineers (2)

Insurance Agent
Photographer
Banker
Bank cashier
Bank clerk
Pastor
Ministers (2)
Justice of the Peace

Agriculturalists:
Cranberry Growers (2)
Farmers (5)

5. Agriculturalists:

6. Laborers (10)

This list probably only represents about half of the working population at the time but it is a good representation of the types of activities in which the townspeople were engaged in this period. It is important to realize however, that this stands as the late period in the town's development; the town did not simply appear in this form but rather, emerged gradually over a century and a half. Like many towns, Vincentown's growth and development corresponds to the evolution of this country's economy and technology. Briefly then we should consider the historical depth of the settlement, how it was first established, what factors contributed to its growth and the profile of its development.

Southampton lies within what early settlers referred to as "the forks of the Rancocas," that is, the north and south to south west branches of the Rancocas Creek. This territory was also called Coaxen for the Indian tribe that inhabited the land until well into the period of European settlement. Unlike the more immediately accessible lands along the Delaware River and lower Rancocas, parts of this area were not "taken up" by the West Jersey Proprietors until about 1740. It was in that year John Wills, son of one of the original proprietors, Daniel, acquired a 624 acre tract in the area west of Vincentown.

The Wills acquisition is especially notable because of the subsequent conveyance the same year of 242 acres of the tract to members of the Coaxen tribe for a mere four shillings (about \$4). The land, which lay within 1½ miles to the west of Vincentown, was conveyed to Teannis and Moonis, brothers of the deceased King Opolowhen, and their descendants "so long as the water runs in the river Delaware and Rancocas River" (Secretarys Deeds, Book EF p. 76). This attempt to include the natives in the agrarian development of the land was characteristically Quaker in approach and formed part of the emerging environment in which Vincentown was established in the second half of the 18th century.

The origins and character of most of the development of the town and surrounding land remains obscure and hidden in numerous books of deeds and wills. That most of the good farm land was under development by the end of the 18th century seems apparent based on the number of houses of that period spread throughout the area. The rapidity with

which this development occurred resulted from the growth in the lumber industry during the 18th century and improvements in agricultural technology and trade. The small backwater subsistence farms of the early part of the century gave way to a prosperous and productive farm belt engaged in producing for the growing urban markets along the Delaware. As this began to take shape Vincetown was established to serve the needs of the surrounding area.

The origins of the name of the town date to 1743 when Vincent Leeds purchased east of the Rancocas, south of Jade Run, most of the land on which the town was built (Libra L P. 127: New Jersey State Archives; Dept. of State). It is possible that some type of inn or store was established about that time but no hard evidence for this is currently available. It is also possible that in this formative period Quaker Meetings began to be held in a house in town. By 1781 land was acquired at what is now the south east corner of Grange and Main Streets for a permanent Meeting House. The settlement itself was even referred to in the 18th century as Quakertown, a designation that indicates more than average devotion in a region that was dominated by Quakerism at the time. The only other major activity near the town at this time was Burr's sawmill which originally was situated just above the town on the Rancocas. Architecturally there are some 22 structures in the town today which could date from the town's early period (anywhere from the mid-18th century to about 1820) and these are nearly all located on Main Street from Mill to the area near Grange. Whatever the exact composition of the town was in this period it is certain that the range of services was very Spartan compared to what later developed in the 19th century. By the early 1830's, however, many of the important institutions had made their appearance and the town began to take on "modern" dimensions. Gordons Gazette of 1834 reported that Vincetown contained...

"a gristmill, sawmill, two taverns, four stores and from 30 to 40 dwellings, a Quaker Meeting House and a house of public worship free to all denominations; surrounded by a fine fertile country".

Ten years later Barber and Howe described the village as being...

... "compactly built, principally on a single street of which the annexed view, taken near the store of R. H. Woolston, is a representation. It contains four stores, a grist, saw and turning mill, an extensive tannery, a select school, a Baptist church, a Methodist Church and a Friends Meeting, 90 dwellings and about 600 residents".

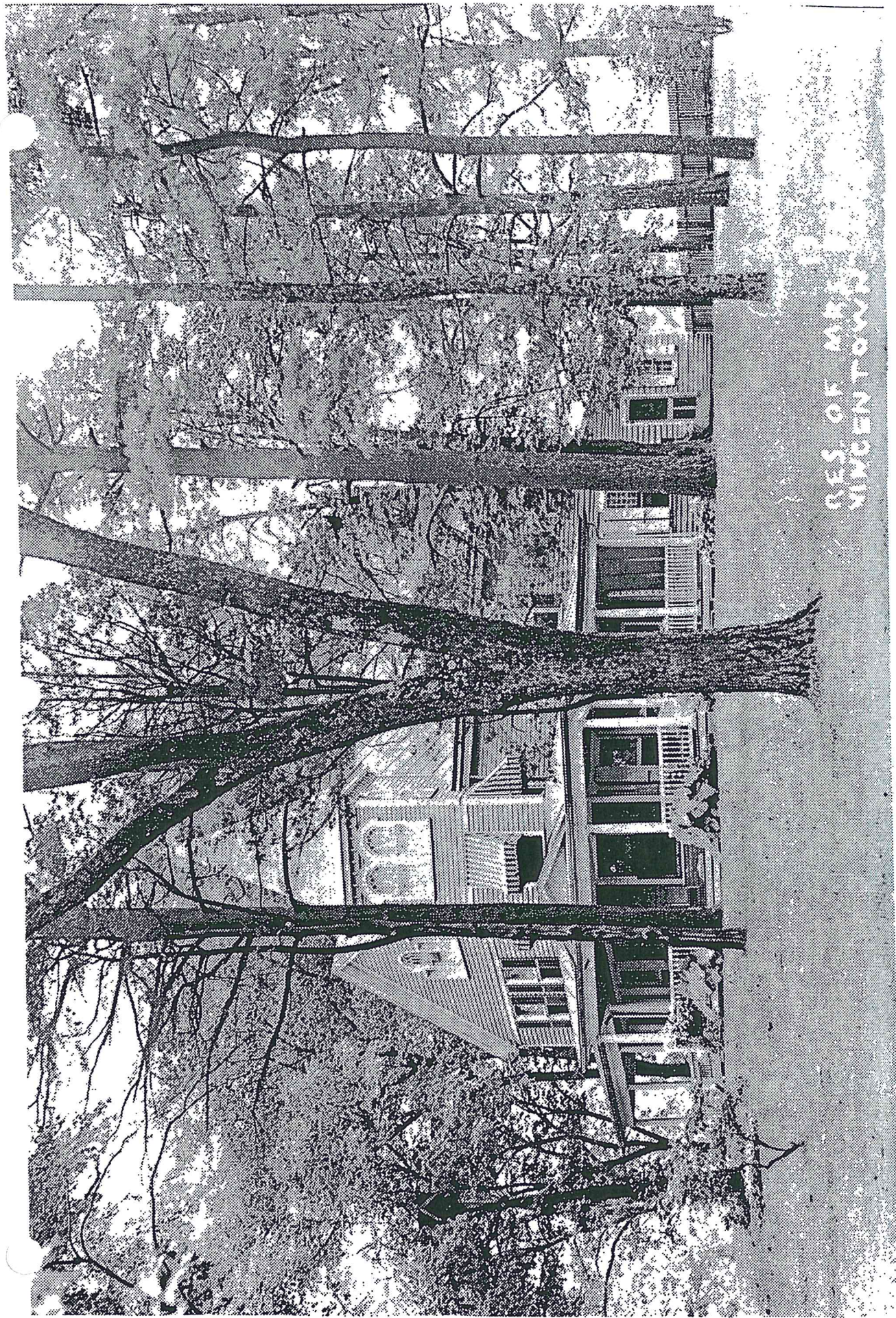
In both of these descriptions we find the four major components which characterize the more fully developed town; stores, churches, taverns, and agricultural processing industries (i.e. the gristmill, sawmill, and tannery). These constitute the main categories of area-related services found in an Agricultural community.

The grist and sawmill activities were apparently introduced to the village by the Burr family in the first two decades of the 19th century. The Burr mansion built c. 1790 remains today, complete with Victorian modifications, on Mill Street (Inventory #106). The grist mill stood on Mill Street where the mill race and foundations can still be seen (Inventory #106). The sawmill was located on the east bank of the creek just north of Race Street (Inventory #200). The pond created to supply these operations with water power remains today forming an important environmental feature of the town. The eight foot of head created by the dam provided a reported net horse power of 70 to the gristmill and 15 to the sawmill (Vermile, 1891). Both of these industries continued to operate into the 20th century up to which time they remained the town's main production facilities.

The tannery was apparently located on the south side of Mill Street near the gristmill (Inventory #92-95). This was established about 1830 and, as the Barber and Howe description states, had become an extensive operation by 1844. Shoe and boot makers reportedly worked and lived nearby as well (Woodward, 1883). These activities were no longer present by the late 19th century. The tanning industry, which depended on the availability of certain types of bark for the chemical treatment of leather, followed the major commercial lumber industry into northern Pennsylvania and west.

The stores in Vincetown, and there were at least three or four during most of the 19th century, were the outlets of most consumer goods brought in from outside. There are no available descriptions of who specialized in what, and in general, there was probably a fair amount of change in ownership and location from one generation to the next. Architecturally these stores would have occupied the ground floor of a 2½ story house or a special one story store structure. The first store according to Woodward stood opposite the gristmill and was later converted to use as a house. This may well be the house standing at 39 Mill Street today (Inventory #96). All other stores however, were subsequently located on Main Street. Of these, the two major sites were opposite each other on Main just below Mill. The site on the east side (Inventory #7) has remained in continuous operation as a store location from before 1800 to the present although the structure now standing is only a few decades old. This store was operated for much of the 19th century by the Butterworths who owned the residence next door to the south (Inventory #8). The store opposite, on the site between the bank (Inventory #23) and the lower tavern (Inventory #25), was built about 1834 and was operated in the third quarter of the 19th century by partners Buzby and Woolman. During their tenure these two men built the large three story double house on the N.W. corner of Main and Mill for their residences (Inventory #21 and 22).

The inns or taverns in town were located only a couple of doors away from each other on opposite sides of Main. Traditionally they were designated the upper and lower taverns in reference to their respective positions on the sloping terrain. The upper tavern was a large 2½ story frame structure built in stages beginning in the first ¼ of the 1800's (Inventory #11). It continued operating until the 1920's when a fire destroyed major portions of the structure. Today, only a small



Burr Residence at 52 Mill Street c.1915.

salvaged section survives. The lower tavern built in 1831 is still operating today as a tavern (Inventory #25). This is a full Georgian plan brick building that replaced an earlier frame tavern which stood on the lot to the north.

The fourth major component of the town's structure was the social organizations, both the religious and fraternal. The development of these institutions in Vincentown seems characteristic of the region and offers important documentation on the evolution of the community and its culture.

The first religious organization active in Vincentown as previously noted, was the Quaker Meeting. By 1781 the Society of Friends had acquired the lot bounded by Main, Pleasant and Grange Streets. A log meeting house was erected on the corner of Grange and Main with the grave yard located directly to the east where it remains today. The meeting house was replaced with a one story brick structure about 1812. This structure remained in use throughout the 19th century. On maps, dating to the third quarter of the 19th century the structure is designated the HFHM (Hicksite Friends Meeting House) indicating that it was "taken over" by the Hicksite Quakers after the schism. The orthodox Friends may have met during these years in a house erected elsewhere on the property. Quakerism, both Hicksite and Orthodox, was declining throughout the 19th century however, and in 1911 the brick meeting house was sold to the Vincentown Grange which substantially enlarged it, adding a second story. Subsequently there has been no Friends meeting in Vincentown.

According to tradition, the second meeting house to appear in Vincentown was carried there in the late 18th century from the farm of the Coaxens where it had been erected by John Brainerd, the famous Presbyterian missionary. It seems that Brainerd's attempts to convert the "heathen" had met with a vague response. So the citizens of Vincentown took the effort to drag the structure the 1 1/2 miles down Church Road and place it on a site just north of the bridge on Main Street where it was used as a "free meeting", available to all Christian denominations, except Catholics (Woodward, 1883). It remained there until 1837 when it was moved to a site outside of town where it was later destroyed by fire (Mount Holly Herald, 1932). By the time the free meeting house was removed the two groups, the Methodist Episcopalians and Baptists, who had the main use of the structure had recently acquired land in town and constructed their own churches. These two religions began developing a strong following in the area in the late 18th century. Methodism was especially successful throughout South Jersey in appealing to the indigenous Quaker population. Based on the churches they constructed between 1830 and 1854 both of these religions had congregations that were much larger than the remaining Quakers.

In 1830 the Methodists purchased land between Pleasant and Plum Streets where they built a frame church and established their cemetery. By 1854 they needed a larger building and so they purchased land on Main Street and erected the large two story brick church which remains in use today (Inventory #18).

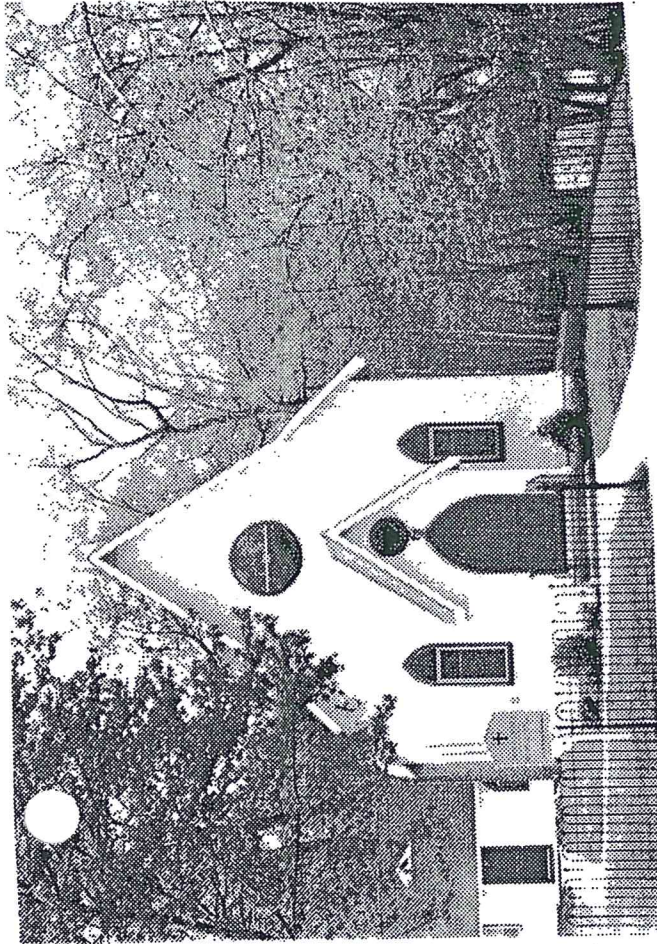
The Vincentown Baptist Church was formally organized in 1834 and in 1835 they constructed the church at the corner of Main and Church which stands today. The tower and main facade details of this church were probably added about 25 to 40 years later (Inventory #2).

The fourth and final addition to the town's religious institutions was the Protestant Episcopal Church which arrived in the late 19th century. This church was built on Mill Street in 1871 along the west bank of the creek. By this period the tannery had ceased operation and the creek neighborhood area was considered an acceptable location for a church. The lot itself had its problems, being located within the creek's flood plain. However, the romantic medieval revival spirit, which inspired the Gothic design, deemed the creek bank setting an appropriately scenic environment rather than a liability (Inventory #85).

The other major category of social institutions other than religious, are the fraternal organizations. The principal organizations active in Vincentown were the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Grange, and the Vincent Fire Company. All of these groups were established a century or more ago and all continue in operation today.

Central Lodge 44 of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons was formed from the membership of the Mount Holly Lodge in 1856 as a result of an internal schism. In 1863 Lodge 44 acquired property on Plum Street in Vincentown where they occupied a building referred to as Progressive Hall (Mount Holly Herald, nd. - c. 1931; Burlington County Library file on Vincentown). The spelling of this street on some maps of the period as Plumb rather than Plum, suggests the interesting possibility that the name was given by the Masons in reference to their symbol for truth, the Mason's plumb bob. More research needs to be done on the development of this part of the town and especially the companion building to Progressive Hall, identified as Friendship Hall on the 1876 map. In 1884 the arrangement of these buildings was altered when the Masons and the township government collaborated on building a new brick structure on the site of Progressive Hall which contained the town meeting hall on the ground floor and the Masons Lodge on the second, (Inventory #14). The building continues in use by the Masons today but the townhall functions have been relocated in the 1982 building on Route 206.

The Vincent Fire Company was first formed in 1850 and has continued to serve the Vincentown community both as a fire fighting organization and a social institution up to the present. Its equipment has been located in at least four different structures. The first building on the Meeting House property and the second building on Plum Street are both gone. The third, built in 1914 on Main Street, is still existing but no longer used for its original purpose (Inventory #35). This structure was located on ground previously reserved for unloading and rolling logs downhill to the sawmill which stood directly behind. This 1914 brick structure offered the fire company everything it needed including a cupola for the fire bell and a second floor for the meeting hall which by 1922 received the addition of a pool table



Episcopal Church, Mill Street



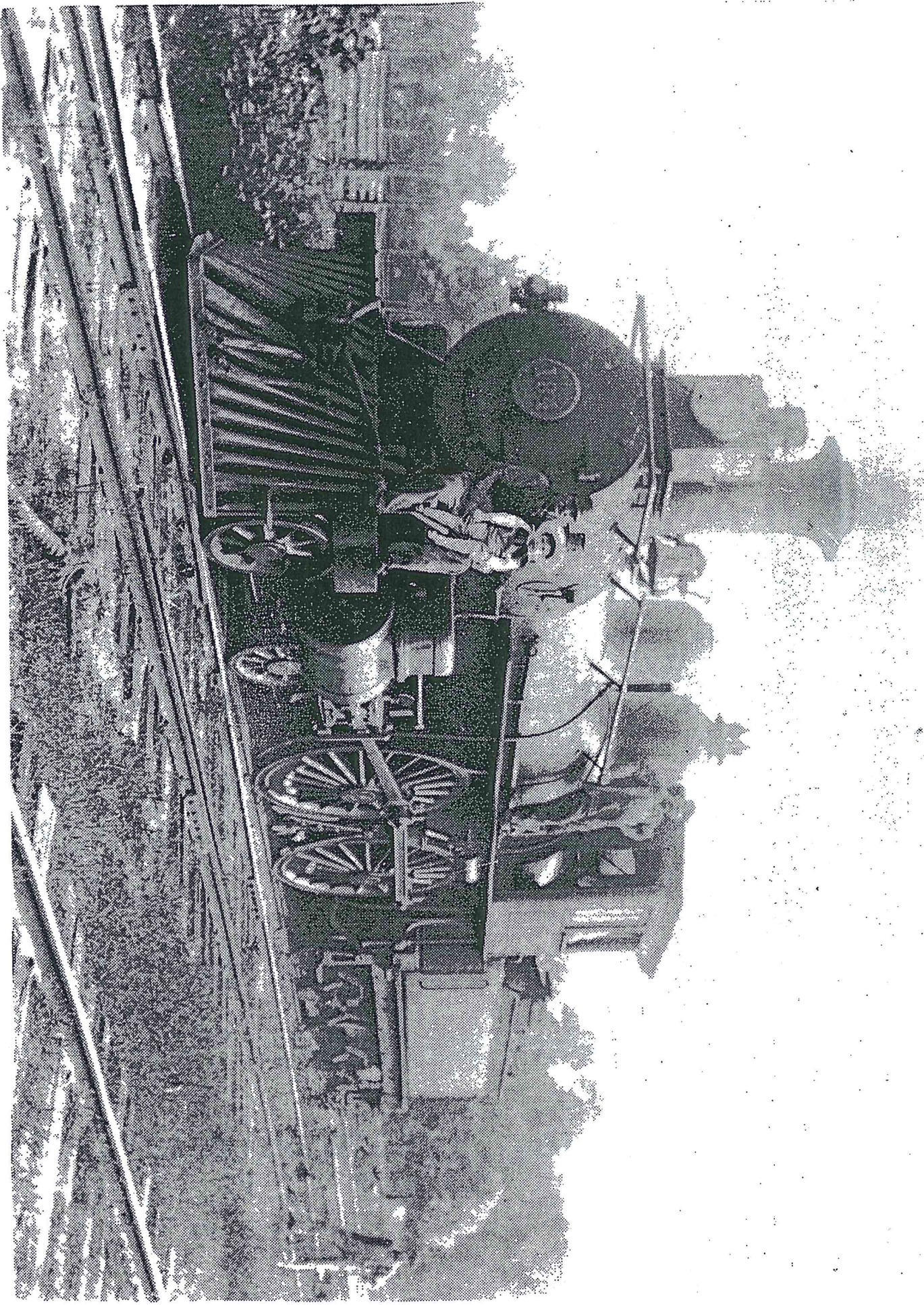
Grange Hall, Main Street

(Robert Reasoner, 1970). By 1974 however, the acquisition of newer and larger equipment necessitated the construction of the most recent firehouse located on Race Street (Inventory #207). The 1914 house is now used for various township purposes.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics established their Vincentown Chapter in 1870. Their offices and Meeting Hall are located in a two story brick building on Main Street (Inventory #31). As the organization's name implies, it is a fraternity of skilled tradesmen. Although their visibility has waned in this century the organization played a prominent social and political role in many 19th century communities.

The Grange organization at Vincentown first appeared in 1874 but remained relatively dormant until 1907 when it was reorganized and became quite active as an agricultural society. In 1911 the Grange acquired the old Friend's Meeting House and five years later they remodeled the 1813 brick structure and added the second story (Inventory #37).

The overall picture of development in Vincentown which emerges from tracing the establishment and growth of its businesses and institutions is one of fairly steady growth throughout the 19th century. It was more rapid in the years around 1820 to 1835. By 1865 all the major features existed and from then on the town enjoyed a stable prosperity into the 20th century. This later period (c. 1865 to c. 1915) could well be called the railroad era for the town, as the single most influential force on economics and communication for the town was the availability of a dependable transportation line between Vincentown and the rest of the country. It is difficult for us to appreciate the dynamic changes made possible by rail transit in the 19th century in terms of the individual's access to the outside (people could now commute to other towns to work) and in terms of shipping capabilities for various products. In 1864, as soon as the Vincentown line was run from Evansville, three miles to the north on the Camden and Burlington County RR line, General John B. Irick was able to begin digging and shipping marl from an area just south of the village, west of the mill pond. This was the most obvious and instant display of the new shipping potential but virtually every type of local production was able to make use of the rails. At its height, the railroad, located just north of the village, had five tracks including one for passenger cars, one for milk cars and one for general freight. Lumber, cattle, cranberries, milk and marl were all shipped out of Vincentown and of course consumer items were shipped in. Over all, the railroad did not alter the economic framework of the town, the marl industry notwithstanding, but rather served to stabilize and enhance what had already developed by 1864. Of course, after the advent of automobiles and trucks, the system was again severely



altered and the railroad lapsed into obscurity as quickly as it had arrived. By 1928 the line was discontinued.

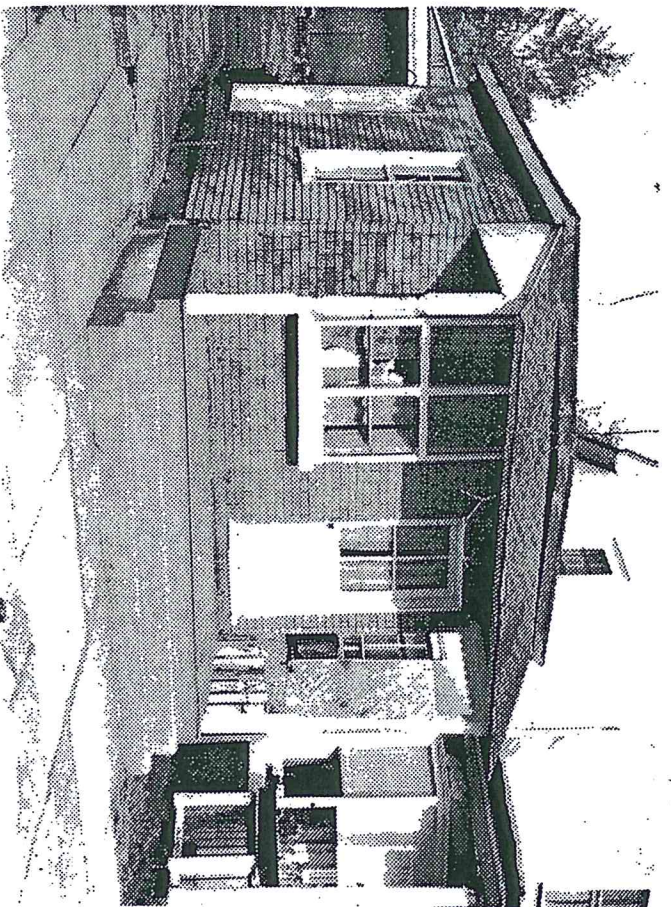
Indicative of the changes occurring after the 1920's is the fact that no major additions to the town occurred after this period. The town continues to function as a center for the township, but with continually decreasing prominence. There is a notably high continuity of family ownership which represents the town's greatest asset. And, as described, the town's architectural heritage remains largely intact. But, whereas the buildings continue to be used by descendants of many of the people who built them, there are pressing issues of structural maintenance, re-use and environmental planning which are going to determine in the next generation, the nature of the resource and how well it is preserved for posterity.

II. VINCENTOWN'S ARCHITECTURE AND PLAN: The Anatomy of a Village

The significance of the architecture of Vincentown is found primarily in the entirety of the town. The significance of the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The town is composed mainly of simple traditional structures which are harmoniously arranged along seven streets. The streets, each with their own particular function and character, are compactly arranged on the nearby dry upland terrain. Each building in town functioned as a component within the system. They are the consciously arranged parts of a composition intended to operate as an efficient agrarian service center and also to create a pleasing and diverse environment for its residents and visitors. In this respect Vincentown can be seen as a single large-scale architectural work made up roughly two hundred separate structures intended to serve as the residences and work places of about 700 people. It was designed and built by unknown scores of individuals over a period of more than 175 years. It represents and speaks of a culture complete with social structure, economy, technology and values. The town is the physical structure for the community it housed and thus, we can speak of its anatomy and attempt to examine its order.

The town streets can each be identified as fitting one of three or four types and from these we can identify various zones of land use which developed over the years. The main business district in town was confined along Main Street south to just below Grange Street. This street contained a blend of residential, commercial, commercial-residential, and institutional buildings. We find a wider variation in scale and style here than on any of the other town streets. Sizes range from the one room shop at 47 Main Street (Inventory #4b) to the Methodist Church (Inventory #18). Buildings are also noticeably closer together and closer to the street than elsewhere in town, a function of increased land values in the prime commercial district. Geographically, the street is laid out on the uplands east of the creek and it follows the contour of the creek bank south and southeast.

The flood plain of the creek in the village district dictated another distinct zone of activity. For obvious reasons it was an area generally considered undesirable for most building purposes. The saw-and grist-mills however, were constructed in this zone (Inventory #87 and 200) in order to make use of the stream's water power. The result is that a major green space has always existed near the center of the town focused on the stream and pond. The only major building activity in this area occurred along Mill Street, the major thoroughfare into town from the West. The section of Mill Street located within the flood plain had a special character of its own. It was an extension of the business district running from Main Street out to the grist mill, but unlike Main there were only small to medium size buildings which housed tradesmen's shops. The only exception to this is the Episcopal Church built on the bank of the creek in 1871.



47 Main Street.



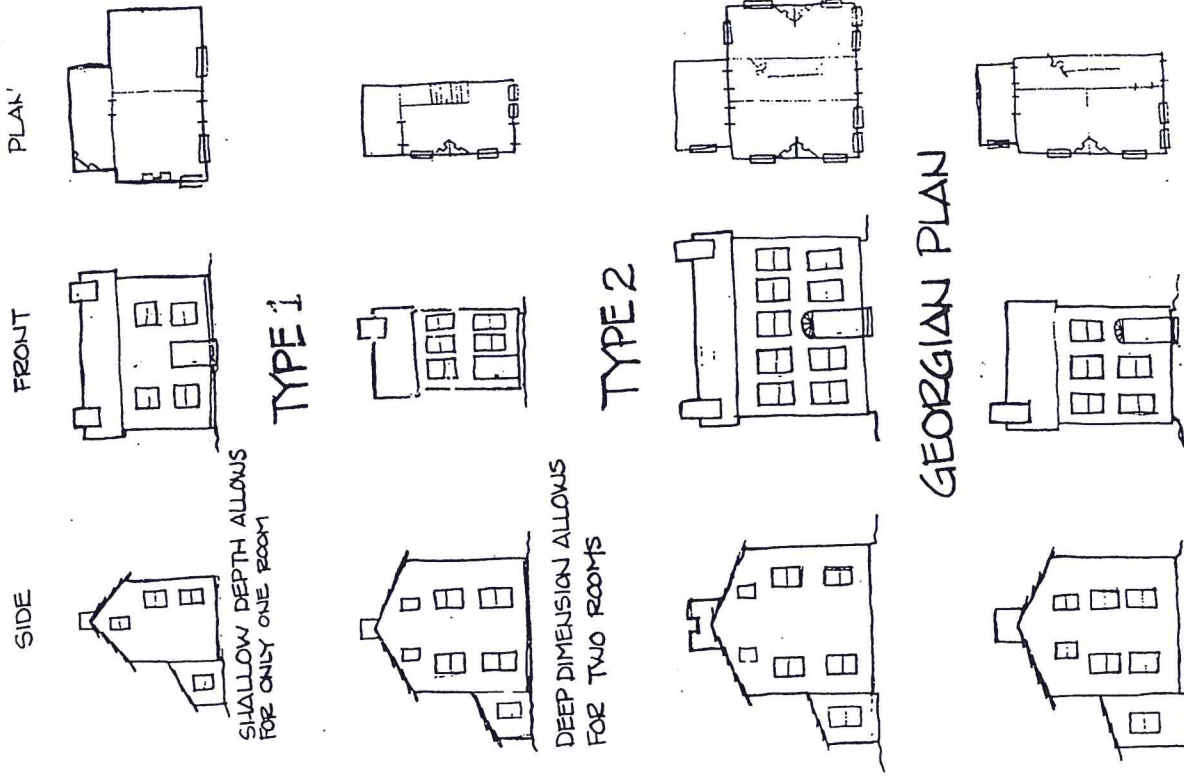
Sawmill, Race Street c.1910.

At the grist mill site, Mill Street reaches the edge of the creek's flood plain. From here the street rises onto the upland west of the creek, which was from the earliest period of the town's development, considered the most desirable residential area in town. Ten houses are located along this part of Mill Street forming the western flank of and the principal entrance to the historic district. They range in date from late 18th to early 20th century and generally occupy large lots. The houses themselves are medium to large structures and all possess distinctive stylistic designs characteristic of their respective periods of origin: Federal, Italianate, Gothic, Queen Anne, Shingle and Bungalow designs are all represented. These houses, pre-dictably have been the residences of some of the towns most prosperous citizens.

A number of other streets in town represent yet another type of street-scape. Pleasant Street, Plum Street, Church Street, Red Lion Road (northern end) and the lower part of Main Street are all more typical residential streets generally containing small to medium sized houses. The predominant house type on these streets is some form of narrow and deep 2 to 2½ story structure situated close to the street and occupying a narrow, deep lot. In two cases narrow alleys run parallel to the streets behind the house lots offering access to stables and other out buildings.

Nearly all of the buildings which compose the town are represented by only a few major types and trends which fit neatly into the plan and character of the settlement. Two main types, which are identified here simply as types 1 and 2, predominate and form the vernacular or "common language" basis of the town's architecture.

Type 1 is the oldest of the two types and was probably the pre-dominant building type in the town prior to the mid 19th century. The main characteristics of this type are its 2 story elevation and one room deep plan with a simple gable roof with ridge parallel to the street. This format produces a building with distinctly tall and narrow (12 to 16 feet) gable end side walls. The front walls would always be at least as wide as the building's depth but would more typically be two to three times as wide. The floor plans of these basic structures could vary considerably depending on period or construction and use. Early plans are especially difficult to identify as changes in use and plan have obscured the original character of early buildings. Early structures of this type probably contained simple kitchen and parlor plans or just plain kitchen plans. This is a house type which survives through the 19th century and was commonly formalized into a 5-bay center hall type. This later form however is not found in the town plan. Because of the variations in plan the window/door or bay arrangement on the facade varies a great deal in the type 1 and will be described individually in the inventory. (Examples found at 74 Main, Inventory #30; 148 Main, Inventory #65; 35 Mill, Inventory #95; and 36 Plum, Inventory 130).



3/5 GEORGIAN PLAN

FOUR COMMON HOUSE TYPES IN VINCENTOWN

The second major type, type 2, represents in a general sense, a 90 degree rotation of the structure on the lot producing a building with a narrow street front and a standard two room depth. The roof line does not rotate however so that instead the gable span is lengthened to cover the long dimension. The obvious advantage of this plan is that in a town where space is at a premium, more buildings can be fitted along a street. A reasonable hypothesis regarding Vincentown's development is that type 1 buildings being the common traditional form were freely used in the formative phase of development when there were few structures. Then, as the town grew and space became a more practical concern, the type 2 "town house" was relied on more routinely. (Examples found at 67 Pleasant Street, Inventory 151; 156 Main Street, Inventory #67; 51 Plum Street, Inventory #123; and 29 Church Street, Inventory #142).

Another type of two room deep (also termed double pile) house which appears in the town in the early 19th century is the type 2 double or duplex house. It is simply two type 2 houses joined as one structure by a common party wall (Inventory #124-125; 55-57 Plum Street). This arrangement had the appeal of conserving construction materials as well as land and heating fuel.

Yet another double pile type is the classic full Georgian plan. This is a formal house influenced by Renaissance design and culture and intended for the wealthier citizens. It has a balanced 5 bay facade with center entrance and center hall with stair. The double rooms on one side usually served as a double parlor in the era that concerns us here. The other two rooms could serve as a library and a dining room or a dining room and a kitchen depending on the existence and use of additions to the structure. (Inventory #9 at 67 Main Street and #97 at 45 Mill Street). This type was most popular in the 2nd & 19th century and typically employed brick construction with Federal style detailing, most notably, the double end bridged chimneys in the one or both of the gable ends. At the same time a sort of 3/5ths Georgian plan also became popular. This consists in plan of the full hallway with rooms on only one side which generates a 3 bay facade and side entrance. With respect to its massing, it is a type closely related to the basic type 2 already identified, with the important distinction of having a decidedly more formal character as displayed in the segregated hallway plan (allows passage through the house without entering the rooms) and the orderly 3 bay facade. Due to the approach of this inventory, in which only a few house interiors were actually investigated, the 3/5th Georgian or side hall house is classified as a type 2 but with the "full 3 bay" distinction added to the type designation. This distinction serves as an indicator of the use of the Georgian plan type but only interior investigation can establish the true difference. (Inventory #100, 59 Mill and #102, 65 Mill Street).



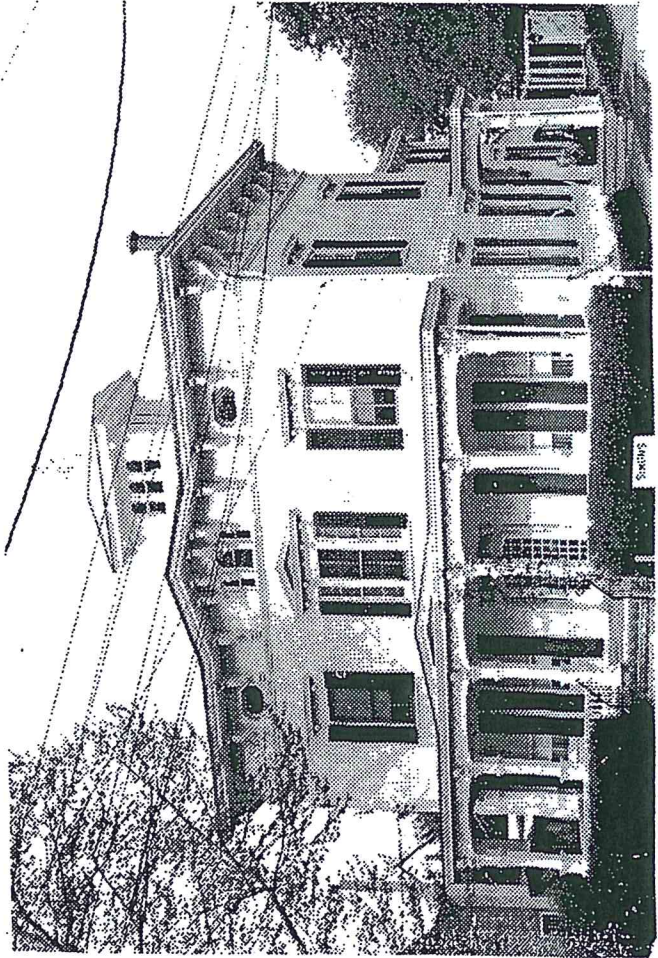
59 Mill Street.



53 & 57 Mill Street.



71 Mill Street.



57 Main Street (Haines house)

One of the most individually significant works of architecture in the village is the John Woolston house at 53 & 57 Mill Street (Inventory #98-99). This structure was recorded in a set of measured drawings prepared by the Historic American Building Survey in the 1930's. It is an elaborate double house of one full Georgian house (5 bays) and a 3/5ths Georgian house. The result is an impressive symmetrical 8 bay facade with doors located in the third bays from either end. The house is constructed in brick and has double end bridged chimneys of the Federal style combined with simple Greek Revival woodwork detailing, a blend characteristic for the building's 1832 construction period.

By the third quarter of the 19th century desire for increased space coupled with an ability to pay for it introduced further developments in building design. One example is the full three story elevation which was used as a modification in both the full Georgian and 3/5ths Georgian houses. Together with greatly diminished roof slope visibility (Made possible by the introduction of metal roofs) this form was closely associated with the Italianate or Bracket Style of the period. Good examples of the local interpretation of this style are found at 64 Mill Street (Inventory #107), an austere version with no superfluous woodwork decoration and at the head of Mill Street, 57 Main Street (Inventory #6) which exhibits rich carpenter ornamentation. A type 2, 3 bay side hall (3/5th Georgian) example is located at 938 Main Street (Inventory #17) and a double version at 42-44 Main Street (Inventory #21-22).

Examples of various other late 19th century styles are also found in the town but on a very limited basis. The Second Empire is modestly represented by the mansard roofed house at 177 Main Street (Inventory #50). An excellent Carpenter Gothic house at 75 Mill Street (Inventory #104) marks the western entrance to the town. Its neighbor at 71 Mill (Inventory #103) is a good example of a Shingle Style residence. The turn-of-the-century classic revival period is represented by a neopalladian house at 171 Main Street (Inventory #49). One of the later significant styles to appear was the Bungalow of British India origin which produced 78 Mill Street (Inventory #109). A most wonderful and totally idiosyncratic Victorian structure is the Francis Lee house at 52 Pleasant Street (Inventory #166) where it looks out over Jade Creek. This is composed of a small 2 1/2 story Gothic Cottage with numerous additions, porches, sun porches, balconies and sheds stretching out behind in a manner that defies description and analysis. All of these distinctive building designs contribute significantly to the character of the architecture of the town but represent a proportionately small group of buildings and were primarily the property of the wealthier citizens. Throughout the 19th century the basic type 2 vernacular structure continued to be the most common building type.

In addition to the main building types presented thus far, there are a number of ancillary features found on the individual buildings which are noted as distinguishing features in the inventory descriptions and which need some brief analysis here. Chief among these are the additions which are nearly always found on the rear of the basic

form. First, the term additions refers simply to the dependent structural nature of the building section. Determining when the additions occurred requires a degree of analysis not possible here. In general it seems that most house types had at least some type of shed roof addition off the back. Some remain this way while others went through stages of enlargement. Others, especially many built in the mid-19th century or later, were apparently constructed in one stage complete with $2\frac{1}{2}$ story rear wings. The additions, whatever their history, conform, like the main houses, to a few basic forms. Most are either sheds or gable roofed wings. Their heights vary, limited only by the height and slope of the main roof. The main function of most additions is to house the kitchen. In this respect the additions to early basic structures, such as the type 1 kitchen-parlor house already described would have altered the house drastically allowing for the rearrangement and alteration of the early floor plans. In later houses, however, the significance of the addition is its contribution to the overall size of a particular building. That is, two buildings which have say the same basic type 2 structure may vary appreciatively in size depending on the type of addition. It should also be noted that the basic building types, i.e., the 1, 2 and Georgian, with their various additions can be read fairly clearly in the detailed configurations on the 1908 Sanborn map reproduced for this report.

Other building "parts" identified include the following:

1. Porches or entrance shelters.
2. Verandas. As distinguished from porches, these are open roofed areas, usually on the front or side of a house, intended as an outdoor living space and date from the late 19th century on.
3. Bays or bay windows. These are projecting structures intended to "catch light" and generally date from the second half of the 19th century.
4. Eaves, or the projecting overhang at the lower end of the roof. These are often noted as only slightly projecting, modest or deep. In general slight eaves are an indication of early (pre 1830) construction.
5. Raking or the edge of a gabled roof. This is often noted as being flush with the wall or projecting beyond. Generally, flush raking is also a sign of an early structure (pre 1830).
6. Windows, in particular six over six (6/6) sash or 9/6, 4/4, 2/2, 1/1, 9/1 etc. These divisions serve as important design elements in what otherwise might be a very simple structure. They also give an indication of age. 6/6: most common type and occur in any period. Are most common early to mid-19th century however, 9/6 rare and early (pre 1820). 4/4 and 2/2:

these come into vogue as larger panes of glass get cheaper and are common in late 19th century. 1/1: a continuation of the trend towards larger glass, these become common around 1900.

7. Brick bond. Different bond patterns are indicators of building period and building quality. Most commonly are Flemish bond used up to mid-19th century and especially of facades of fine buildings and American bond which is used throughout 19th century and quite commonly on side and rear walls.

It is important to note that all of these features are only general indicators of age, some are subject to alteration, and all must be evaluated as part of a total picture in order to get a sense of a building's age and evolution.

Institutional buildings such as churches and schools represent another important category of architecture in the town. These are a diverse group of buildings. Each possess distinctive characteristics of style and form which are intended to express its function and group identity. The 1853 Methodist Church, for example, possesses common mid-19th century Methodist Church characteristics: a large plain Meetinghouse form with gable end to the street, the main hall level one story above ground level, simple classical detailing, a plain bell cupola; these are the trademarks of American Methodism of the period. In a very similar way the Carpenter Gothic design of the 1871 Episcopal Church expresses the interest in medieval christianity and its art and architecture which was common in that era. The 1922 library on the other hand expresses the popular Georgian Revival style commonly used in civic buildings of the first quarter of the 20th century. Its cameo scale reflects the size of the community and fits neatly into Main Street. The most inelegant of the town institutional buildings is the old town hall and Masons Lodge built in 1884 (Inventory #114). Its inconspicuous location on a back street and its plain exterior suggests a desire for anonymity that isn't typical of either town halls or Masonic Lodges. In its unaltered state however, it possesses strong integrity as a 19th century building and together with the Methodist Cemetery behind it, makes a strong contribution to the historic character of the town.



Main Street c.1915. View facing north towards center of town.

III. HISTORIC PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS & FINDINGS

This study has developed a detailed description, analysis and definition of the Vincetown historic district. The value of this material is twofold. It will serve to document the physical growth and evolution of this community for future generations. It also offers current township officials and town residents a basic planning tool that they can use to undertake the preservation and enhancement of their town. Two important points have been made clear so far:

In the description and analysis section we determined that a high percentage of the historic architectural resources remain today and generally maintain a high degree of integrity.

In the historical analysis section we determined that the economic and social conditions which were the foundation of the town development have changed leaving serious questions of future use and treatment of the architectural resources.

The conclusion that may be drawn from these findings is that the historic resources found in Vincetown are of considerable significance, particularly to the township itself, and will require conscientious and deliberate treatment if their meaning and value are to be maintained and improved. If such an effort succeeds it will require the support and participation of the property owners in the historic district and the township government, in particular the zoning and planning board officials. The following two sections are directed at these two groups and outline the approaches to preservation that we consider the most essential and effective.

A. TOWNSHIP PLANNING

1. Land Use and Future Development

Objective: To preserve the rural character of Vincetown's setting.

One of the most significant characteristics of a rural agricultural town like Vincetown is its well defined and compact development dramatically set off against the open fields and wooded wetland which surrounds it. A major loss of historic integrity will result if this crisp delineation between town and farm is obscured by the juxtaposition of suburban development. There are a number of ways to achieve this goal.

a. The most effective course of action would be the use of an agricultural easement program, such as the one which already exists in Burlington County, to acquire the development rights from an owner and allow the land to continue to be farmed under private ownership.

2.

Economic Development

Objective: To preserve and promote appropriate types of commercial and institutional activity in the town.

c. Limited development abutting the historic district might be allowed if special design considerations are applied. Character defining elements of the existing historic district, including aspects of building mass and detailing, scale, density, set back and landscaping, could be used to establish the format of such new growth. This would create extensions to the village which could be totally compatible. The net result would be a type of cluster development along a district border and a balance of open space beyond which would be permanent. Such growth might also add to the market potential for the town's commercial properties along Main Street.

b. Should development be proposed for existing open space the planning board should encourage a subdivision plan which achieves separation of new and old and the preservation of open space surrounding the village through the use of cluster design. These plans should also provide for the protection of historic farm architecture as well, so that the historic agricultural context is preserved as much as possible even if the agricultural use is not preserved. It is important to realize that although this study focused directly on the town district that there are virtually dozens of farm buildings and even small settlements elsewhere in the township that are historically significant (See township cultural resource inventory map 7 for locations). Many of these buildings date back 200 years or more. One of the most notable of these buildings is the Hudson Burr Mansion near the South Pemberton Road built in 1789. Recorded in an extensive set of drawings by the Historic American Building Survey in the 1930's, this is one of the most important examples of 18th century domestic architecture in the state. To preserve the town architecture and not the surrounding rural architecture will result in the loss of the historically significant context in which the town developed.

Historically a number of commercial and institutional activities were located in the town which played major roles in developing the character of the community life and occupied a significant number of buildings. The recent trend however, has been the outbound movement of these activities. At present some government facilities (the town hall and post office) have either moved or have plans to move outside of town. A number of commercial properties have either closed over the past generation or are operating in a marginal capacity. Social organizations tend to be more stable. All three churches, the Masons, the JOURNAL and the fire company all plan to remain in town. In total the



Post Office at 87 Main Street in 1900.

number of properties that are being effected is small but the impact and threat to the historic character of the town is great. The township should consider all means available to encourage commercial development in the town including the following:

3.

Appropriate Historic Design
Objective: To enhance the value of town property through the encouragement of proper architectural design to historic buildings.

- a. General economic development planning. This is required to determine what types of businesses should be encouraged and what sorts of incentives are needed to attract those businesses.
- b. Use of Community Development Block Grants and low interest loans. Part of the CDBG funds can be used for the improvement of building facades along the street which will enhance their marketability.
- c. Economic Recovery Tax Act incentives for historic rehabilitations. If placed on the National Register of Historic Places all buildings in the district (other than those identified in the inventory as NC--non contributing--to the historic character) will be eligible for a 25% tax credit on the cost of a certified rehabilitation. Qualification under this program results in a substantial cash benefit to the investor and a rehabilitation of an historic structure according to guidelines established by the U. S. Department of Interior.

A number of commercial properties have either closed over the past generation or are operating in a marginal capacity. Social organizations tend to be more stable. All three churches, the Masons, the JUOAM and the fire company all plan to remain in town. In total the number of properties that are being affected is small but the impact and threat to the historic character of the town is great. The township should consider all means available to encourage commercial development in the town including the following.

4.

It is reasonable to assume that if the township encouraged the proper rehabilitation of a few strategically located buildings throughout the district that the results would influence other building owners. As the town's appearance improves and property values rise the interest in proper design treatment will be voluntary.

- a. General economic development planning. This is required to determine what types of businesses should be encouraged and what sorts of incentives are needed to attract those businesses.

- b. Use of Community Development Block Grants and low interest loans. Part of the CDBG funds can be used for the improvement of building facades along the street which will enhance their marketability.

- c. Economic Recovery Tax Act incentives for historic rehabilitations. If placed on the National Register of Historic Places all buildings in the district (other than those identified in the inventory as NC--non contributing -- to the historic character) will be eligible for a 25% tax credit on the cost of a certified rehabilitation. Qualification under this program results in a substantial cash benefit to the investor and a rehabilitation of an historic structure according to guidelines established by the U. S. Department of Interior.

Municipal Improvements to the District

Objective: To insure that improvements to the historic district be compatible with the historic character and complement the efforts of private owners.

Over the last 3 years the township has undertaken the parking lot and green space improvements in the area bordering the Rancocas Creek between Race and Mill Streets. This type of project is an example of needed municipal improvements which are beneficial to and compatible with the historic district. In the future more might be done along these lines, such as improvements to Main Street, especially in the "core" area between Mill and Race. Visual and physical access ties between the new parking facility and the street would improve the relationship of the two. Other activities that would be fostered by facilities such as a canoe and boat house near the creek and pond could also add to the attractiveness of the district. Thought should also be given to historical interpretation such as markers, especially along the creek where the sawmill once stood and where the gristmill foundations and mill race can still be viewed.



Main Street c. 1915. View facing south from Mill Street intersection.

One basic warning is needed advising against the redesigning in mall-like fashion of Main Street in the hopes of creating an historic character. Such schemes are expensive, historically inappropriate and of questionable value. The basic historic equipment of Main Street is authentic and extant. It needs renovations to both street and buildings in order to recapture aspects of its design integrity and that appearance is well documented in historic photographs. These photographs should serve as the basis for any streetscape improvement program. The most important thing about such a program to consider is that the individual buildings are the most significant component of the towns street scenes and that proper design treatment of those individual components does the most to enhance the district as a whole. Municipal improvements that would be beneficial however, include the following:

- a. Maintenance of curbs and sidewalks.
- b. Maintenance of shade trees along the curb.
- c. Placement of utility wires underground.
- d. The use of low level (10' to 14') street light standards.

B. GUIDELINES FOR MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Objective:

To improve the appearance and value of buildings in the Vincetown historic district through the use of practical and appropriate maintenance and rehabilitation techniques.

The key to achieving this objective is for property owners to first stand back, take a look at their property and develop an understanding of how it was intended to appear and function. An appreciation of the building's intended design does not lead to expensive and restrictive adherence to restoring the building as some might suspect. Instead, will it serves as the basis for prudent management of the property which will enhance its value while it avoids costly, inappropriate and often damaging treatments.

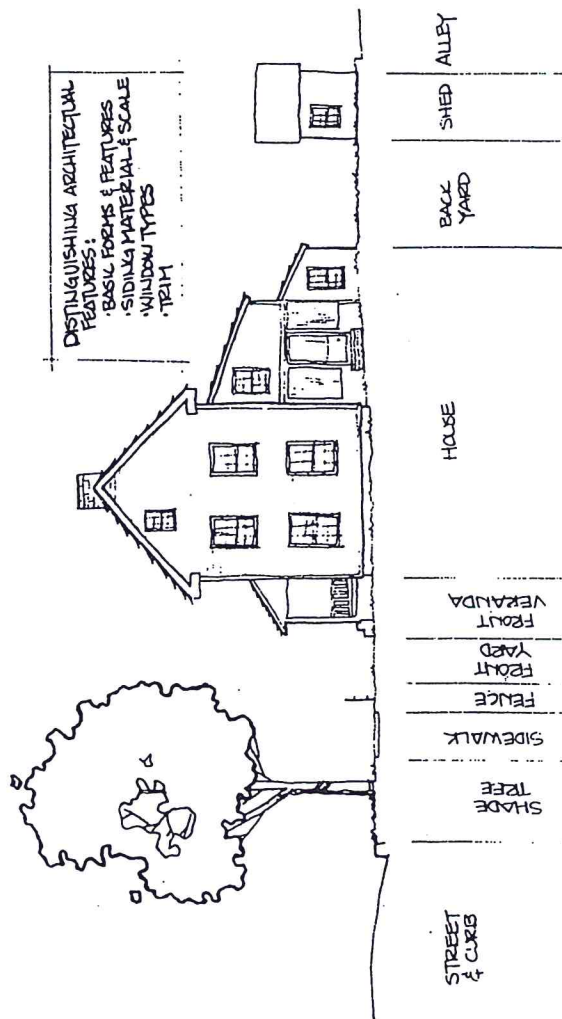
The Site:

The first consideration is the way a building occupies its site and how it relates to other buildings on the street. The size and shape of a building and its distance from the curb are fundamental to its character and place within the district. Most buildings in the district share common characteristics with their neighbors on the street helping to develop a unified and harmonious appearance. Upon examining a property from the Street through to the back property line one can observe a series of distinct and deliberate spaces--ranging from public to private, open to closed, formal and informal--which provides considerable diversity within a relatively small area. In the example illustrated, a typical residential property is shown. The major spaces indicated are the public street defined by the curb and shade trees, and public sidewalk, the semi-private front yard which is visible from the street and defined by its own structure, the house itself, the rear yard and out buildings. The effect of plans such as this one, multiplied by the two hundred contributing properties in the district, yields a harmonious historic district appearance. Alter the components of the plan by removing shade trees, fences, porches, entire buildings and the harmony begins to disappear. At the present time the majority of buildings constructed in the town over the last two centuries are still standing, and these are obviously the most important components of a given property. However, alterations and removal of secondary features such as out buildings and fencing has resulted in significant loss of detailing. Fortunately, historic photographs offer easy reference for examining the district's character at its height early in this century.

The Structure:

Most of the buildings in Vincentown have simple designs that are composed of the functional parts of the structure itself, such as the windows, siding and roof. Maintaining the original features, or replacing them as required, with as similar a feature as possible, will help to retain the intended design of the building. The key characteristics of the building features are natural materials and a relatively fine scale. The materials of course, are chiefly, wood and brick and the scale is defined by such details as window pane size, width of clapboard siding, trim moldings, window shutters, shingles, and veranda construction (posts, rails, sandrills and spindles, etc.). Loss of these features or replacement with features that are either non-traditional (vinyl, chipboard, aluminum, concrete, etc.) or out of scale, results in the diminishing of the traditional building fabric. When it is technically feasible, the best approach to any historic building is to preserve and repair its character defining elements both for authenticity and appearance. If one can withstand the opinions and pressures of home improvement contractors to modernize the appearance of a building, the maintenance of historic fabric will often save money, conserve the intended function of a structure, and improve its value by simply allowing the early details to remain. The value of historic buildings is closely tied to the fact that they are a limited resource and cannot be reproduced. Features such as vinyl siding are as inappropriate for these buildings as materials such as vinyl upholstery are for antique furniture. If modern alterations to the exterior are desired for whatever reasons the overall effect and resulting loss of historic character should be considered and the changes limited to the rear wall of the building. If replacement of materials is necessary it should match the detail and scale of the original. On most buildings in Vincentown the detailing is sufficiently simple that available replacements are easily acquired.

Two common applications of this approach are treatment of siding and windows as illustrated in the following hypothetical case examples:



TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Siding: A house has 4" tapered wood siding with 4"x1" trim at corners and around windows, etc. During the 1930's it was covered with simulated brick asphalt shingle siding which is now badly deteriorated. A commonly recommended solution to siding needs would be that vinyl or aluminum siding be added on top of the asphalt siding with special trim wrapping corners, window surrounds, eaves, etc. The reasons given are 1) a maintenance free exterior, 2) heat conservation and, 3) the most competitive price. However, the facts are 1) Nothing is maintenance free, 2) heat conservation is not necessarily best achieved this way, 3) "wrapping" the building with an air tight material will likely cause vapor buildup in the walls and subsequent rotting, 4) long term maintenance of wood siding is very possibly cheaper than the cost of siding and, 5) the wood is simply the historically authentic material. The approach recommended here is that the asphalt siding be removed and that the condition of the wood be examined. If the condition is basically sound then the wood should be repaired and painted. This is the most appropriate and cost effective approach. If extra heat conservation is desired then blow-in insulation can be used inside the walls and attic. If, however, the wood is unsound, then new siding options might be considered to replace the existing wood (not cover it). In this situation the wood trim is usually salvageable and is in fact important both as a design detail and a functional part of the siding system. In such cases even an aluminum siding with a simulated 4" clapboard-like reveal might be considered to replace the wood but this should be weighted against the loss of character and the question of durability and maintenance after the first 10 to 15 years. Wood is still the most durable, workable and functional siding available.

Windows: A house has six pane double sash windows that are worn and weathered and leak air. A common solution is to replace them with single pane, double glazed window sash (either wood or aluminum). However, both the quality of the historic glass and the small pane configuration are character defining qualities of such a building. The preferred solution is to repair and weatherstrip the existing window and add single pane interior or exterior storm sash (each has its different advantages). If this is not possible, i.e., the window is damaged or missing altogether, then replacement with a single glazed double sash wood window of the same

dimensions and pane configuration is necessary in order to maintain a minimal level of design integrity. Fortunately such window replacements are easily obtainable and cost competitive. They are also as efficient as any other type of window if used with storm sash and/or interior shutters or thermal shades.

These are only two examples to illustrate the recommended approach to preserving the integrity of historic structures. Further guidance should be sought as needed in dealing with a building's maintenance needs.

The planning consultants office and the references following this section can provide additional assistance resources.

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INTERVIEWS

- Dorothy Best, Vincentown Historical Society President.
- Mary Burns, Main Street, Resident.
- Mary Carrington, Pleasant Street, Resident.
- Cecil Fowler, Mill Street, Resident.
- Edward Haines, JOVAM Secretary.
- Carlton Irich, Mill Street, Resident.
- Ione Matthews, Main Street, Resident.
- John Pickard, Plum Street, Resident.
- Reverend Robert Reasoner, Vincentown Methodist Church.
- Coles Roberts
- Charles Thompson, Mill Street, Resident and Cranberry Grower.
- Anna Whitehall, Main Street, Resident.

MAPS

- Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia, 1860. C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, Philadelphia.
- Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County. J. D. Scott, Philadelphia, 1876.
- Vincentown, Burlington County, N. J. Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1908.

HISTORIC DISTRICT DOCUMENTATION

STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Main Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
CROSS STREETS: South to Race and Grange
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE: This streetscape constitutes the central section of the village and includes most of what was the commercial core. Most of the structures are medium to large in size and are, with a few exceptions, quite plain in appearance. Nearly all fit into the basic structural types 1 & 2 and are compactly fitted along the street, close to each other and the sidewalks. Nearly all the buildings date from before 1900. Many are late 18th century to early 1800's types. This nearly intact 19th century streetscape with its 2½ story structures tightly grouped constitutes a highly integral district core despite certain unfortunate individual building treatments. Key visual structures on the street are the Baptist Church at the north end, the Methodist Church at the south end and the Haines House at the head of Mill Street, a large, ornate Italianate mansion.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 37
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 25 % Good 25 % Fair 25 % Poor 25 %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ Possible ___ No ___ Part of Larger District. X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___ Deterioration X No Threat ___ Other ___
COMMENTS:

Real estate use is in transition as village loses its commercial activity.

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

DATE: March 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (609) 292-2023

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Main Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
CROSS STREETS: From Grange and Race South
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE: This lower section of Main Street constitutes the southern part of the village district and traditionally was the entrance to town from the Pines from which logs, cranberries, and other products were hauled for processing and shipment at the rail head. Like the upper portion of Main Street, buildings here are typically 2½ story frame with some brick, situated up to the sidewalks and close together. Most of these buildings, however, are residential in use with the exception of the north end below Grange Street where the original Friend's Meeting House (now the Grange Hall) and lumber yard are located. The main key visual features of the street derive from 1.) the general homogeneity of building types and placement and 2.) the 45 degree bend in the street, occurring between Grange and Pleasant Streets. The street is lined with hardwood trees.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 37
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 25 % Good 50 % Fair 25 % Poor — %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes — Possible — No — Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads — Development X Zoning — Deterioration — No Threat — Other —
COMMENTS:

Newer housing has been added along Main below the district which in general is visually compatible. The stream to the west and southwest offers a protective belt. But land to the east will be subject eventually to new construction which will relate to and affect the district in some way. (Block 1202 #6)

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB

DATE: March 1983

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Mill Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton

CROSS STREETS: Alley east of Red Lion to Main
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This streetscape constitutes the "mill section" of Mill Street. The principal structure on the street originally was the gristmill which no longer stands. Located near the center of the village, the street was also occupied by numerous small shops and service buildings, most of which are currently residential. Most buildings are small to medium sized frame structures situated close to the street. Noteworthy buildings include the "telephone company," the gas station (formerly the black smith), mill workers housing, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Key visual features are the stream and mill race crossings, the Church and the Haines Mansion at the head of the street on Main. Few trees remain along this section of the street.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 20 % Good 50 % Fair 30 % Poor %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

MAP:

SLIDES:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

DATE: March 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (609) 292-2023

10/81 024

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Mill Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton

CROSS STREETS: East Landing to Alley East of Red Lion
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This street is the western entrance into the village and constitutes the affluent "hill" section of the settlement, being situated on the uplands west of the stream basin. All buildings are residential and vary in size from large to very large. Construction dates range from c1790 to c1910 and styles include fine examples of Late-Federal, Italianate, Gothic, Colonial Revival, Shingle, and Bungalow as well as some characteristic vernacular types. All these buildings have a high degree of integrity and represent an outstanding selection of American residential building types. Most are set back about 30 feet or more. Street is lined with various types of trees.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 11
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 90 % Good 10 % Fair — % Poor — %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes — Possible — No — Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads — Development X Zoning — Deterioration — No Threat — Other —
COMMENTS:

See comments on Fringe Development and Guidelines

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB

DATE: March 1983

STREET NAME: Plumb Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
CROSS STREETS: Grange Street to Church Street
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a narrow back street running parallel to Main. Building types and uses and overall streetscape arrangement are varied. The west side includes a row of five residential structures in the middle of the block while the remainder is largely occupied by the back ends of Main Street lots, some having early outbuildings and barns close to the street. The east side of the street is primarily occupied by residences which are typically type two structures and are situated about 15' from curb. A key structure on the street is the 1884 town hall and masons lodge on the east side towards the north. Mature trees are rare, but new trees have been planted.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 24
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 10 % Good 40 % Fair 40 % Poor 10 %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ Possible ___ No ___ Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___ Deterioration ___ No Threat ___ Other ___
COMMENTS:

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: March 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (609) 292-2023

10/1 024
10/81

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETScape SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Pleasant Street CROSS STREETS: Church to Main Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a narrow back street, primarily residential, forming the eastern side of the village district. Most early houses were laid out along the west side of the street and are nearly all type two (single and double) frame structures situated six to ten feet from the curb. A gap in this row, originally occupied by a mid 19th century school, is now used for parking with a large garage to the rear. On the east side of the street are a few 19th century houses, most notably the Francis Lee House overlooking the creek to the north. The 1920's elementary school is situated mid-way on the east side of the street with the new 1963 elementary school behind it. The street is lined with large hardwood trees.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 17
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 30 % Good 50 % Fair 20 % Poor — %
REGISTER ELICIBILITY: Yes — Possible — No — Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads — Development — Zoning — Deterioration — No Threat — Other —
COMMENTS:

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: MCB

DATE: March 1983

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

MENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

STREET NAME: Church Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
CROSS STREETS: Main Street to Pleasant Street
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a narrow back street which forms the north eastern boundary of the village district. The east and west ends of the street are slightly bent. Views down the street are terminated by the Baptist church to the west and the Francis Lee House to the east. The east end of the street defines the edge of upland terrain and looks out over the Jade Creek flood plain to the north. The western end of the street in the vicinity of Plumb has a number of residential structures situated close to the street. Other features on or near the street include a back yard garden and the Methodist Cemetery.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 10
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent ___ % Good ___ % Fair ___ % Poor ___ %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ Possible ___ No ___ Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___ Deterioration ___ No Threat ___ Other ___
COMMENTS:

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: March 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (609) 292-2023

10/81 024

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Red Lion Road CROSS STREET: Mill Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This street contains residential development on the edge of the district laid out along the main early road leading due south to Red Lion, Tabernacle, Atsion, etc. Early building lots (pre 1900) were laid out along the east side of the street and contain a series of mostly type two residential structures. Buildings are closely spaced and have small front yards. One late 19th century house stands along the west side midway and is accompanied by three relatively new houses. Lots 197, 198, and 202 on the historic map remain open farmed land.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 17

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 30 % Good 50 % Fair 20 % Poor — %

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes — Possible — No — Part of Larger District X

THREATS TO STREET: Roads — Development X Zoning — Deterioration — No Threat — Other —

COMMENTS:

Large tract of land to west is a farm, forming a clean and dramatic definition to the village. Any future development of this property should be evaluated for its relationship to the village district in terms of visual impact as well as use, traffic, etc.

MAP:

SLIDES:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: MCB

DATE: March 1983

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0333-5

STREET NAME: Race Street
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
CROSS-STREETS: Main Street to Red Lion Road
COUNTY: Burlington

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This is an unlandscaped back lane which crosses over the flood gates for the Rancocas and the grist mill race way to the west. Originally a saw mill and its raceway were located along the north side of the street and the new (4th) Vincent Fire Co. House is on the north side, west end. In 1981 a one room school house was relocated from just outside the district to the saw mill site where it's being restored by the town's historical society.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 6
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent 33 % Good 33 % Fair 33 % Poor — %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes — Possible — No — Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads — Development — Zoning — Deterioration — No Threat — Other —
COMMENTS:

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

DATE: March 1983

KEY BUILDINGS

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 42

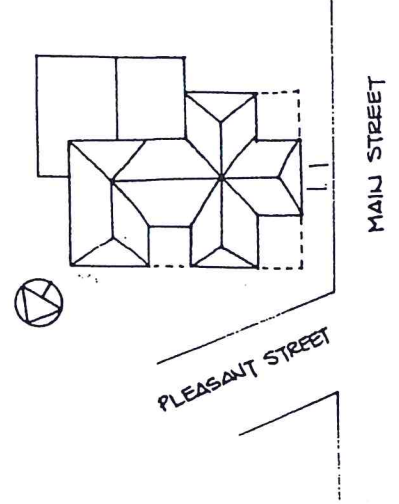
HISTORIC NAME: 143 Main Street
LOCATION: COMMON NAME: Map #42
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
USGS QUAD: Burlington
OWNER/ADDRESS: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1835 Source of Date: Owner and stylistic details
Architect: Builder:
Style: Greek Revival detailing Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 6/6 double hung sash
Roof/Chimneys: low hipped roofs

Additional Architectural Description: This is a highly unusual house type both in plan and detailing. The original section probably consisted of some sort of cruciform plan. This section has strong Greek Revival detailing in the windows and main entrance. It also has a distinctive sway type barge board attached to the deep projecting eaves. The rear addition is probably 3/4 19th with 2/2 windows. Entrance porches of similar period have been added at main and side entrances.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence/doctor's office
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Detenoration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 103

HISTORIC NAME: Irick House
LOCATION: 75 Mill Street
COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT: Map # 103
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
COUNTY: Burlington
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1865
Source of Date: Owner
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Carpenter Gothic
Form/Plan Type: Basically a 5 bay double pile house form with additional features.
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 2/2 windows
Roof/Chimneys: Complex gables with standing seam metal.

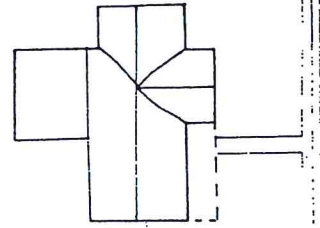
Additional Architectural Description: A narrow 2½ story steep gabled wing projects off front and has a bay window on first floor and a double window on second with a hood above. 3 bay veranda on front to left of projecting wing. Special detailing includes projecting raking and eaves with returns, all with moldings and double bracketing. Same detailing on roof dormers of main section and wing. Also, veranda has elaborate scroll work spandrels. Exterior shutters are on 1st floor and blinds on second.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



MILL STREET

This is a landmark structure located at western edge of the district. Farm land lays to the west and south. Structure sits back from street about 30 feet and has one small frame outbuilding behind.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☒ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the town's strongest individual architectural works with well designed executed and preserved carpenter detailing. Built by one of the influential citizens of the town it reflects a combination of the local vernacular building forms with the contemporary gothic style. The later element, however is moderated by the use of some Italianate window types which have gently curving arches rather than the sharp lancet arch.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☒ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

Farm land to west and south subject to development.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: MCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

DATE: 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 18

HISTORIC NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church at
LOCATION: Main Street Vincentown Map #18
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COUNTY: Burlington
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

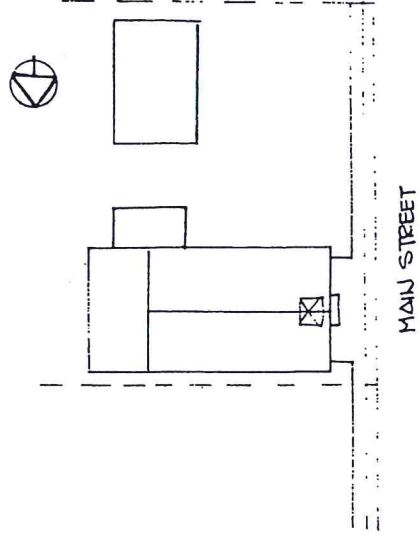
Construction Date: 1853 Source of Date: Date stone and style
Architect: Builder:
Style: Simplified Greek Revival Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with axial plan
Number of Stories: Two
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: American bond brick
Fenestration: Large rectangular stained glass windows, double hung.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable

Additional Architectural Description: Meeting hall is located on 2nd floor level with low ground story hanging entrance hall and stair case. Simplified classical detailing includes plain brick pilasters. Pedimented gable end. Projecting eaves and raking with console bracket detailing. Also, a simple two stage bell tower is at gable ridge above entrance. A 2 story shed addition has been built onto rear of building.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Situated close to street. Lot to sou. , originally occupied by ministers residence now has modern 2 story brick community building situated toward back of lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☐ Village ☒
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of Vincentown's three churches which continues in operation today. Architecturally it is a good example of a mid-19thc Methodist church characterized by a simple gable end structure with the meeting hall located on the second floor.

ORIGINAL USE: Church
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Detention ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: MCB DATE: 1983
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 105

HISTORIC NAME: Burr House
LOCATION: Mill Street
COMMON NAME: Map # 105
BLOCK/LOT
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
COUNTY: Burlington
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

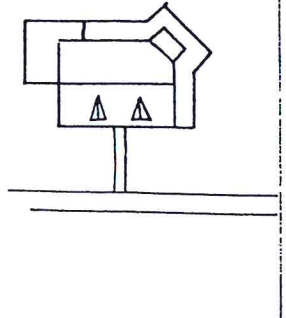
Construction Date: c1790 and late 19thc Source of Date: owner and style
Architect: Builder:
Style: Georgian vernacular and Queen Anne revival Form/Plan Type: 5 bay double pile, center hall plan.
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Brick with stone below grade
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 1/1 windows replacing 6/6
Roof/Chimneys: Gable

Additional Architectural Description: Distinguishing late 19th century features added to a large simple Georgian structure include a 3 story tower on S.E. corner and a large veranda wrapping the south and west sides. Interior includes an original late Georgian center hall and main staircase with Georgian revival fire places and trim in double parlors. Kitchen originally was in N.W. room which is now the dining room. Large hearth support remains in basement.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



MILL STREET

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625. (609) 292-2023

Situated back from street about 150 feet, has a few small frame out buildings remaining. Also, site contains remnants of family elaborate Victorian landscaping including a fountain and plantings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☒ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☒
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure predates the development of Mill Street. Its Victorian type siting away from street was actually due to its orientation to the old Jacksonville Road, now just the driveway to the house. The house was built by the Burr family who operated the various sawmills and gristmills located nearby on the Rancocas.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☒ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:
Large tract of land directly behind house and once part of property now held for development.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

PROTECTION

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 106

HISTORIC NAME: Bryant House
LOCATION: 64 Mill StreetMUNICIPALITY: Southampton
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COMMON NAME: Thompson House
BLOCK/LOT Map # 106

COUNTY: Burlington

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c1860

Source of Date: Style and maps

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate

Form/Plan Type: 5 bay, double pile center hall

Number of Stories: 3

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fbnestration: 1/1 double hung windows; originally 6/6.

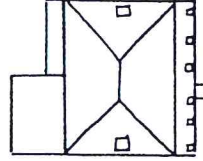
Roof/Chimneys: Low hipped roof with end wall chimneys.

Additional Architectural Description: This is a large simplified Italianate type house with deep projecting eaves, a full 5 bay front veranda. No bracketing or scroll work detailing, however. Interiors are also very plain with simple flat Greek Revival detailing around windows and doors.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



MILL STREET

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED FEATURES:

Sits back from street about 25 feet. Has a very deteriorated barn and 2 small out buildings directly behind. Also has an early 20thc garage.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
 Open Space ☒ Woodland ☒ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☒ Village ☒
 Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the town's major residences which is conspicuous for its simplicity given its period and scale. Originally it was part of a farming operation and is still attached to a tract of land which runs out behind and to the west. (19thc farm buildings on the property are nearly gone.)

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
 No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: MCB DATE: 1983
 ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

HISTORIC NAME: Sally Stretch Keen
LOCATION: Main Street
COMMON NAME: Vincentown Library
BLOCK/LOT: Map # 36
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
COUNTY: Burlington
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

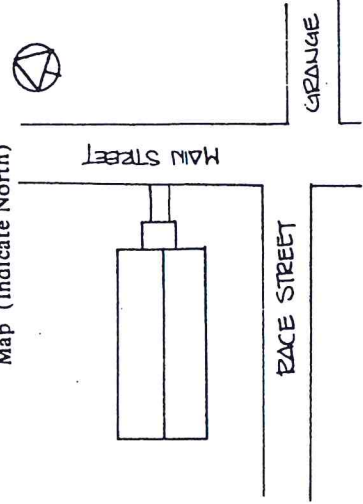
Construction Date: 1922
Source of Date: Down spouts
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Georgian Revival
Form/Plan Type: Gable end one room plan
Number of Stories: One
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Flemish bond brick
Fenestration: Large Palladian window in west gable end.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable

Additional Architectural Description: This is a small one room library with elaborate Georgian revival detailing which includes: cornice at eaves and pedimented gable end and water table all cut in sandstone; double entrance doors with side lights and a large semi-circular fan light with decorative muntins above entrance.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Situated on a corner lot facing Main St. .. Back of lot slopes towards creek and pond. No other structures.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a small well designed and detailed public structure commissioned by a local family. It is well built and reflects the popular interest in Georgian style during the first quarter of the 20thc.

ORIGINAL USE: Library
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: 1983

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 85

HISTORIC NAME: Trinity Episcopal Church
LOCATION: Mill Street
COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT: Map # 85
MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
COUNTY: Burlington
USGS QUAD:
UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

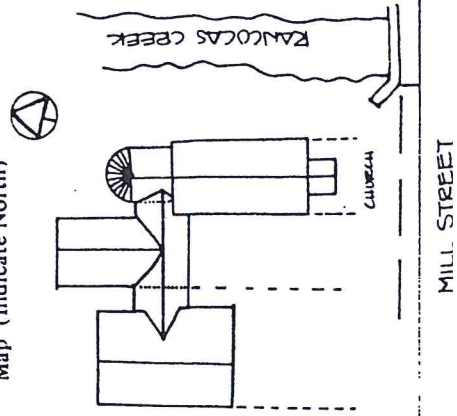
Construction Date: 1871
Source of Date: date stone
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Carpenter Gothic
Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories: One
Foundation: Brick with stucco
Exterior Wall Fabric: Board and batten siding (now covered with aluminum board and batten type siding).
Fenestration: Small lancet arched stained glass windows.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable roof

Additional Architectural Description: Entrance located in small gabled foyer in south gable end of building on axis with nave isle and apse at north end. Small quatrafoil window above lancet doors. Also a simple rose window is in gable end above foyer. Apse is semicircular with double lancet windows. Eaves and raking project. Rafter ends are exposed. Parish house located off N.W. corner has similar detailing including a rose window in N. gable wall. New addition built off to west side. Interior of church is unaltered.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Situated on north side of Mill Street we. of Rancocas Creek.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☐ Village ☒
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is significant architecturally and socially. It has served as the home of one of Vincentown's three churches since its construction. Stylistically it represents the popular Gothic ecclesiastical style of the 1870's and is typical of small town Episcopal churches. It is well preserved and has integrity of setting. The aluminum siding is an unfortunate change, but at least reflects the original board and batten siding.

ORIGINAL USE: Church
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB DATE: 1983
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 4b

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 47 Main St.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Map #4b

MUNICIPALITY: Southampton
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Burlington
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: third quarter 19thc Source of Date: Construction details and maps.

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Functional vernacular

Form/Plan Type: One room about 12 feet square

Number of Stories: One

Foundation: Stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard (asphalt shingle siding added).

Fenestration: 4 paned shop bay in front. 6/6 window in north side.

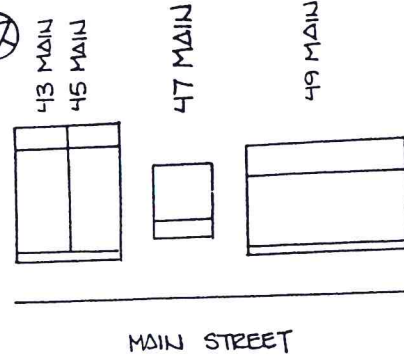
Roof/Chimneys: Nearly flat gable end roof.

Additional Architectural Description: Very small simple function commercial type structure.
Has a front porch and a small back shed.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Close to street with houses close on e.t.. side. Belongs to 45 Mill Street next door.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commercial ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☒ Village Commercial

SIGNIFICANCE:
Good example of a very small commercial structure type, the survivals of which are probably proportionately very small. Was used variously as a cobbler shop, post office and gas station.

ORIGINAL USE: Shop
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐ Vacant
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: WCB
ORGANIZATION: Scangarello & Associates
DATE: 1983

DISTRICT INVENTORY

INVENTORY KEY

Significance within Historic District:

- K - Key buildings, those having special individual value to the district.
- C - Contributing buildings, those composing the majority of buildings in the district. A minus (-) denotes historically inappropriate changes which are visible from the public right-of-way. A plus (+) denotes especially well preserved and maintained structures.
- NC - Non contributing, those buildings that, due to age or appearance, do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

Dates:

Centuries:

18thc	Eighteenth century	1700-1799
19thc	Nineteenth century	1800-1899
20thc	Twentieth century	1900-present

Condition:

- E - Excellent: No visible repairwork needed
- G - Good: Need for general maintenance
- F - Fair: In need of more than routine maintenance
- P - Poor: In need of major repairs

Use:

- R - Residential
- C - Commercial
- C/R - Commercial first level, Residential above
- I - Industrial
- T - Religious
- V - Vacant
- E - Educational
- O - Other

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
DISTRICT/STREETSCAPE CONTINUATION SHEET

NJ HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Date

MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Style of Building	Condition	USE	District/Streetcape Continuation Page #		NEGATIVE FILE #
						Inventory #	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	
1a	35 Main St.	e 20th	NC	F	R		1 story frame structure with clapboard siding and hipped roof.	
1b	33 Main St.	3/4 20th	NC	G	R		2 story frame house with gable roof.	
1c	Main St.	e 20th	C	G	R		1½ story bungalow with stucco siding. Front porch and roof gable. Open rafters at eaves.	
2a	37 Main St.	3/4 19th	C	G	R		Type 2 frame with 2 story rear wing. 3 bays with side hall. Simple detailing and 6/6 windows with 9/6 on 1st front. Originally served as the par- sonage for the Baptist Church.	
2b	Main St. 1st Baptist Church of Vincentown	1834	Key	E	T		Brick church structure with bell tower entrance on gable end at street. Semicircular arched windows and door on main facade with tripartite window a- bove entrance in tower. Side windows are double rectangular in shape and all have elaborate stained glass work. Decorative brick detailing found in tower with balance of exterior plain. Plain modillions on raking at front and open ended rafters at eaves. Rear of church has new gabled service wing attached.	
3	41 Main St.	½ 19thc	C	G	R		Type 1 frame but fairly deep with 2 story frame rear wing. 3 bay front with door just off center. 6/6 windows. Projecting raking and boxed eaves. Full front veranda with scroll work spandrels and turned columns.	
4a	43-45 Main St.	m 19thc	C	F	R		Type 2 double with 2 bays each on 2nd floor, doors in center on first. Rear 2 story additions and full front veranda with scroll work spandrels.	
4b	47 Main St.	m 19thc	C	F	C/V		Small 1 story, one bay frame shop with front porch. Shop window and door in front. Important example of rare shop type.	
5	49 Main St.	19thc	C	F	R		Type 1 frame with 2 story rear shed and full front veranda. 3 bays with center entrance. Low elevation with small 2/2 windows. Shop front inserted to left side of center door having 2 shop windows flanking a recessed door.	

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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N.J. HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Date _____

District/Streetcape Continuation Page # _____ Inventory # _____

MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significant to D/S	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
6	57 Main St.	c 1865	Key	E R/C		Large 3 story 3 bay double pile Italianate house. 2 story rear wing, cupola, full front veranda and side entrance porch. Decorative detailing is elaborate and includes extensive scroll work and bracketing on verandas, window molding, attic story, etc. Distinctive feature is the tree-type finial on top of cupola.	
7	Main St./A1's Market	3/4 20th	NC	E C		One story narrow concrete block structure with brick and large plate glass store front. Occupies the traditional site of one of the village grocery stores. Contributes to district with respect to use.	
8	63 Main St.	c 1815	C +	G R		Classic type 2 frame with 2 story rear wing. 3 bays and side hall. Simple detailing includes flush raking, slightly boxed eaves, 6/6 window and gabled dormer. Full 3 bay front veranda has elaborate scroll work spandrels and brackets.	
9	67 Main St.	c1830	C+	E R		A classic late Federal 5 bay 2½ story double pile brick house with a rear 2 story frame shed and full Italianate type front veranda. Flemish bond brick on front. Other details include the double end bridged chimneys, 2 bow roofed dormers with pilasters, a semicircular fan light and decorative scroll work spandrels on compound porch columns.	
10	69 Main St.	e 19th	C	P R/C		Large 7 bay double pile, 2½ story frame structure with large 1 story wing off rear. Plain exterior with flush raking and slightly boxed eaves and 6/6 windows. 1st floor front has been modified for use as a Post Office.	
11	75-77 Main St.	19th & 20th	C-	P R/C		Remnant structure reworked after extensive fire in 1920's. Originally the upper tavern one story brick and frame sections in front with stores. 2 story frame section extends off rear.	

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N.J. HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY Date _____
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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significance to District	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Penetration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
12	81 Main St.	e 19thc	C	F	R	Type 1 frame with 2 story shed addition. Very simple in detailing with flush raking, slightly projecting eaves and 2 small 2nd floor windows. 1st floor front has been altered.	
13,14	83-85 Main St.	c1840	C	F	R	Double type 2 connected above 1st floor (walk way between buildings on ground level). 2 bays each plus 2 dormers. 6/6 windows original. 1st floor left side has been altered. Flush raking and slightly projecting eaves.	
15a	87 Main St.	c1865	C	P	R	2 story frame house with low roof and deep projecting eaves with brackets. 3 bay front with side hall. Windows are 2/2. Full front veranda.	
15b	Main St. Allen's Department Store	19thc	C	F	C	Large type 1 frame attached to 87 Main. Simple building type with flush raking and slightly projecting eaves. 3 bay division on 2nd floor, asymmetrical on first.	
16	91 Main St.	c1840	C+	G	R	Typical type 2 frame house with salt box rear shed, 3 bay front with side hall. Flush raking and slightly projecting eaves. Two bow-roofed dormers and 6/6 windows. Full front veranda without detailing.	
17	Main St.	c1860	C	G	R	Type 2 frame with full 3 bay 3 story elevation. 2/2 windows, side hall entrance with transom and full front veranda.	
18a	Main St./Vincetown Methodist Episcopal Church	1853	Key	E	T	Characteristic m.19th c ME Church. 2 story brick structure with pedimented gable end. Facade has entrance on ground floor with main floor above. Bays are articulated with plain brick pilasters. Main floor windows and ground floor front windows are stained glass. Deep projecting eaves and raking are ornamented with simple scroll modillions. Simple one story square bell cupola at gable end.	
18b	Parish house	1969	H	E	T	Simple 2 story brick annex with 6/6 windows and wood cornice detailing.	
19	105 Main St.	m.19thc	C	F	R	Type 2 frame with smaller type 2 addition recessed on right side, both with entrances. Original windows are 6/6. Raking and eaves project and are boxed.	

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N.J. HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significance to D/S	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
20	38 Main St.	c1870	C+	G	R	A full 5 bay, center hall, 3 story frame Bracketed Italianate type. Moderate scroll work detailing on full front veranda and at eaves. 6/6 windows with shutters and blinds.	
21/22	42-44 Main St.	c1870	C+	G	R	Large double side hall structure with full 3 story elevation. Flat roof with deep eaves and small brackets is an Italianate feature. Full 6 bay front veranda. 2/2 windows, some with original shutters.	
23	Main St./Heritage Bank	c1865	C-	G	C	Full 3 story 5 bay center hall brick structure. Now with aluminum siding this structure originally had simple Italianate detailing, including a front portico with 2nd floor balcony, and a stuccoed and scored exterior. Structurally intact, but with poorly altered exterior.	
24						Parking area for bank. Originally the site of a store.	
25	56 Main St./Jim's Town Tavern (originally known as the Lower Tavern)	c1830	C-	G	C	2 1/2 story 5 bay center hall brick structure with brick cornice. Large one story addition has been added on front which is intrusive (no windows, "Mediterranean door", etc.) and back and sides have been aluminum sided. However, main structure is intact and building continues in tavern use now for over 150 years.	
26	58 Main St.	e. 19thd	C	G	R	Type 1 frame structure which abuts the tavern on north side. Has flush raking, 2 roof dormers and full front screened porch. Five bay front is divided into a 3 bay side entrance and a two bay side entrance house. Original windows were 6/6.	

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Signif. Dist. to	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Penetration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
27	60 Main St.	e. 19thc	C-	F	R/C	Similar to 58 Main in basic form and bay division repeating the 3 bay/2 bay double front. No dormers. Also, front has been adversely effected by the addition of a plate glass store window and an imitation stone siding.	
28a	64 Main St.	e. 19thc	C+	G	C/R	Type 1 three bay frame structure with rear salt box shed. Center door is flanked by two late 19thc type commercial bay windows. Other windows are all 6/6.	
28b	66 Main St.	c1830	C	F	R	Type 2 brick structure. 3 bays with side hall and Federal style detailing: arched fan light over door, double end bridged chimney, 2 dormers and Flemish bond facade with brick cornice. Abuts 64 Main on north wall.	
29	68 Main St.	e. 19thc	C-	F	R	Type 2 three bay frame structure with flush raking and 2/2 windows (added later). Aluminum siding and front porch.	
30	74 Main	e. 19thc	C+	G	R	Type 1 frame with 2 bay front, rear 2 story shed, and a 1½ story wing on right side. Has flush raking and 2 front dormers. Full front veranda.	
31	80 Main St./J.O.U.A.M. State Council office	m. 19thc	C	F	D/C	3 bay 2½ story gable end brick structure with center entrance and 2 flanking commercial bay windows. Exterior is plain with stucco surface. Some early 6/6 windows.	

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significance C/D/S	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
32	84 Main St.	e. 19thc	C	P	R	Type 2, three bay frame side hall house with a one story rear shed and a 2 story shed side wing on right. Side wing housed a store; late 19th commercial bay remains. 1st floor of main section has altered fenestration. Flush raking and 6/6 windows original.	
33	88 Main St.	e. 19thc	C	P	R	Type 1 frame structure with 4 bays and side entrance. Possibly a duplex originally. Has flush raking and 6/6 windows on 2nd floor. Later veranda with scroll work spandrels added to front. Asphalt brick siding now covering exterior.	
34	90 Main St.	1. 19thc	C	F	R	Asymmetrical 2½ story frame house with front veranda. Simple detailing. Form includes a gable end on right side and a 2 story gabled bay on left side. Windows and 6/6 and 1/1.	
35	Main St.	1914	C	G	O	2 story brick structure with hipped roof and cupola on street end. Double 2nd story window in center has 9/2 windows. Building was built as the 3rd Vincent Fire Co. house. 1st floor entrance bay has been closed in for use as a townshin office. Facade included some abstract decorative green glazed brick work. Structure occupies site which had remained open to serve as log roll for saw mill which stood down the hill.	
36	Main St./Sally Stretch Keen Memorial Library	1922	Key	E	O	Small 1 story gable end and brick library structure (about 24 X 36). Georgian Revival Style with rich detailing: Entrance in center of gable end with side lights and large semicircular fan light. Full water table, cornice and pediment detailing in cast cement, large Palladian window in rear gable end. Raised brick quoining and Flemish bond. Also, a vent in pediment has cartouche-type surround.	

DFE-176
11/81

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	STATUS D/S G	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Penetration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
37	Grange Hall	e.19thc e.20thc	C	G	O	2 story brick structure with hipped roof. Exterior is stuccoed and has 3 bay center entrance front with 5 bays along side. Part of ground floor was built in 1813 as Friends Meeting House. Grange expanded the structure in early 20th c adding second floor. 1st floor buttressing on sides added to strengthen walls for extra load. No original interiors.	
38	Halls Lumber Co.	19th- 20thc	C/NC	E	C	Complex consists of 1) new 1 story concrete block gable end store at street and 2) various frame barns and outbuildings behind which are 1 to 2 story 19th century frame construction. Site has been a lumber yard since late 19th c.	
39	125 Main St.	1.19thc	C	G	R	2 story T-shaped frame house with low gable roof. Center gable-end wing facing street is narrow with door and window plus porch. 2/2 windows. Exterior aluminum sided.	
40	129 Main St.	middle to late 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 three bay side hall frame house with rear 1 story wing. Windows now 1/1 and exterior aluminum sided.	
41	133 Main St.	c1895	C	G	R	Large 2½ story asymmetrical frame house. Main block is a square jerkenheaded gabled roof block with gable end wing facing street and 2½ gabled bay wing on right rear. Large veranda wraps front to right. 1/1 windows.	
42	143 Main St.	2/4 19thc & 1890	C+	E	R	Large 2 story frame house with irregular configuration with a front wing projecting. Low hipped roofs with deep eaves. Decorative details include Greek revival window surrounds, door with side lights and transom, entrance porches and distinctive and swag barge board attached to soffits.	

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significance D/S	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
43	147 Main St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Narrow type 2 frame house with 2 story rear shed, one story bay on left side and front veranda. 2 bays plus side entrance. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1. Aluminum sided.	
43	149 Main St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 three bay side hall frame house with 2 story rear shed jog and full front veranda. 2/2 windows projecting raking eaves with returns. Aluminum sided.	
44	153 Main St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Narrow type 2 frame house with 2 story rear shed, 2 bays plus side entrance. Projecting raking and eaves with returns. 6/6 windows. Aluminum sided.	
45	159 Main St.	3/4 19thc	C+	G	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house with 2 story rear shed. Projecting raking and eaves with returns. 2/2 windows. Full front veranda. Original wood-siding and cedar shake roof.	
46	161 Main St.	1/2 19thc	C	G	R	Narrow type 2 with one story rear shed and 2 bay front. Flush raking and slight eaves. Full front veranda.	
47, 48	165 and 167 Main St.	1/2 19thc	C	F	R	Type 2 duplex with 2 story rear shed. 2 bay front. Flush raking and slight eaves. 6/6 windows. New metal front veranda. Wood siding.	
49	171 Main St.	c 1900	C+	E	R	Large 2 story hipped roof frame structure with stucco exterior. Right side running back 2/3rds is a large open 2 level veranda; a Palladian town house design. Other Palladian elements include main door on front with side lights and fan light and an entrance porch with gable end and Roman Doric columns. Other features include a 1 story bay window on north side, hipped roof dormers, 2/2 windows.	
50	177 Main St.	c1875	C	G	R	3 story 3 bay, single pile, center hall mansard roofed house with rear 2 story wing. Windows 2/2 with 1st floor front windows altered. House for small farm on edge of district.	

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	Significance to District	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
51	102 Main St.	m.19thc	C	G	R	Type 1 three bay frame house with full 2½ story gabled rear wing. Veranda wraps full front and left side. Windows are 2/2. Projecting raking and boxed eaves.	
52	104 Main St.	m.19thc	C	F	R	Type 2 frame with rear shed addition. Windows altered and asphalt siding added.	
53	106 & 108 Main St.	m.19thc	C	G	R	A type 2 duplex with a 2 bay right side which has a shop window, and a 3 bay side hall section on left. Projection raking 2/2 windows and full front veranda.	
54	110 Main St.	e.19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2 three bay frame house with side hall on left and a one bay 2 story extension on left side. Detailing includes flush raking, beaded siding, 6/6 windows with shutters and blinds and a 2 bay veranda on front with turned posts.	
55	112 Main St.	c1830	C	E	R	An atypical type 2 Federal style brick structure. 4 bays in front with door in 3rd bay from left. Originally there was probably a door in second bay and structure was a duplex design. Detailing included double end bridged chimneys, flush raking brick cornice, Flemish bond facade, stuccoed and scored sides, 6/6 windows and fan light over door.	
56	116 Main St.	m.19thc	C	F	R	Double type 2 frame structure now a single house 4 bays on second floor and 1st floor altered. 6/6 windows original.	
57	118 Main St.	m.19thc	C	G	R	Originally this was probably built as a 2 bay/3 bay type 2 duplex. Frame structure with full veranda on front. Entrance now between 2nd and 3rd bays from left. Windows are altered.	

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	1880 S/D	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Forestation, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
58	Main St.	c1830	C	F	R	Empty lot.	
59,60	128 and 130 Main St.					Large type 2, 3 bay side hall frame duplex. Details include a dormer in each section, projecting raking, 6/6 windows, entrance transoms, and a two bay entrance porch. Asbestos siding added.	
61	136 Main St.	e.19thc	C	F	R	Small 2 story 2 bay frame house with salt box shed. Flush raking and 6/6 windows. Aluminum sided.	
62	138 Main St.	m.19thc	C-	G	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house with 2/2 windows. Aluminum sided with 1st floor front brick veneer.	
63	142 Main St.	m.19thc	C	G	R	Type 1, 3 bay side hall frame house with large 2 story rear wing. Plain detailing with projecting raking and eaves without moldings. Large 6/6 windows.	
64	146 Main St.	19thc	C	G	R	Simple type 1 frame house with 2 bay front and center entrance. Flush raking, slight eaves. Windows are 2/2. Aluminum sided.	
65	148 Main St.	19thc	C	F	R	Simple type 1, 4 bay frame structure. Originally a duplex. Flush raking, slightly eaves and 6/6 windows. Sided with asphalt shingles.	

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MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	STATUS	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
66	152 Main St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 three bay side hall frame house with 2 story rear addition. Plain exterior with full front veranda.	
67	156 Main St.	19thc	C	G	R	Simple type 2 frame structure with 2 story rear shed. Simple detailing. Flush raking and slight eaves. Front veranda.	
68	160 Main St.	19thc	C+	E	R	Type 1 frame house with 2 story hipped roof addition on rear. Detailing includes projecting raking and eaves with returns, a slate roof with a fish scale band, front veranda and rough shingles in gable ends.	
69	166 Main St.	1900	C+	E	R	Large 3 story T-shaped frame house. Center front projecting wing has 3 bays and side hall. Simple detailing. Roofs are low hips with deep eaves. Full front enclosed porch wraps left side (added 1940's).	
70, 71	172 Main St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 1 two bay frame house with side door and full 2 story gabled rear wing. 6/6 windows and projecting raking.	
72	Main St.					Open lot, 7 acres farmed	
73	186 Main St.	1. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 frame house with 2 bays, side door and 2 story rear shed addition. Windows are now 1/1 and house is aluminum sided.	
74	188 Main St.	3/4 19thc	C	G	R	Small 1½ story 3 bay center door frame cottage with 2 story rear gable wing plus shed and a center front wall gable. Windows and door changed and asbestos siding added.	
75	192 Main St.	e. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 three bay side hall frame house, with 2 story rear shed addition. Flush raking and 6/6 windows (on 2nd floor). Aluminum sided.	
76	194 Main St.	19thc	C+	E	R	Large 2½ story frame house with gable end L on left side. Also, a wall gable on right side with 3 bay veranda on front. Simple detailing includes projecting raking, 6/6 windows.	

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77	Vacant Land						
78	196 Main St.	e. 20thc	C+	E	R	One $\frac{1}{2}$ story narrow and deep hip roofed brick structure with dormers. Georgian revival detailing includes Flemish bond brick, classical center entrance and general form. Built for and used briefly as a hospital.	
79	Cranberry packing house	late 19thc	C	F	O	Large square two story frame structure with hipped roof. Cedar sided and roofed. 6/6 windows. Now functions as garage.	
80	6 Mill St.	m. 19thc	C	P	R	Low gable end frame structure with asymmetrical front: 1st floor with 2 entrances, multipaned shop windows and full front porch: 2nd floor right has door flanked by two large 6 paned sash and one 6 paned sash to left. Idiosyncratic type. Probably a combination store with tradesmans shop upstairs.	
81-2	8 and 10 Mill St.	m. 19thc	C	G	R	Type 2 frame duplex with front porch. Projecting raking and eaves. Proportions are deep with low elevation. 2nd floor front has only one small 6/6 window on each side.	
83	14 Mill St.	late 19thc	C	F	R	One story frame structure with low hipped roof. Narrow and deep proportions with front porch and large 4 paned shop front window.	
84	Vacant						

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85	Trinity Episcopal Church Mill St.	1871	K	G	T	1½ story gable roof frame structure with entrance vestibule (south end) and apse (on north end). Gabled L ends off N.W. corner. Entrance and 1st floor side windows, etc. are all lancets. Rose windows occur above entrance and in gable end as well as in rear wing. Siding is board and batten (now covered with aluminum). Raking is projecting and plain, eaves are unboxed. Interior is well preserved, mainly 19thc. See individual sheet.	
86	32 Mill St.	2nd ½ 19thc	C	F	C	Large 2 story structure with low gable roof. Originally a blacksmith shop, has become a gas station/auto repair shop. 4 bay division on 2nd floor. First floor has 2 garage bays, shop window, entrance and one 6/6.	
87	Mill St./Grist Mill Site	e. 19thc	Arch.		I	A major grist mill was active here from at least 1812 until 2nd ½ 20th c. Structure above foundations has been completely removed. In evidence at site is the flume, wheel pits, tail race, and stone foundations.	
88	5 Mill St.	c1890	C+	G	R	Narrow 2 story gable end frame structure with one story addition on west side. 1st floor front of main section has late 19th c store window to left and entrance with transom and side light on right. Addition also has front entrance plus a 9/6 window. Good example of a late 19th c store. Occupied by a tabacconist until 1930.	
89	Mill St.	e. 19thc	C	G	R	Good vernacular type 1 form with asymmetrical facade. Traditionally contained tradesman shops: watch shop on east side and a tin shop on west. Has a full two story shed on rear. Plain detailing: projecting eaves and raking; small 6/6 windows. Aluminum sided.	
90	9 Mill St.	2/2 19thc	C	E	R	2½ story frame structure with gable roof and full two story gabled rear wing. Windows are 12/1 with shutters or blinds. Projecting cornice and raking with returns and moldings. Entrance on west side. Street facade is 2 bays without door.	

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91	17 Mill St.	c1890	C+	E	C	2½ story gable end frame structure about 16 X 24 without additions. First floor front has an original display bay window. Windows are 2/2. At one time a tin smith shop and later the telephone company for Vincentown and Tabernacle (1908-1930). Now occupied and under restoration by the Southampton Historic Society.	
92	Mill St.	B/4 20th	NC	E	R	2 story stone and frame house with low gable roof and garage. 1/1 windows. On site of Irick's lumber yard.	
93	29 Mill St.	c1890	C	F	R	2½ story frame house two bays wide with gable end. Front veranda and rear 2 story shed jog. Simple raking and eaves. Windows are 2/2.	
94	31 Mill St.	2/4 19th	C	F	R	Type one 3 bay center door frame house with full 2 story shed addition on rear. 6/6 windows with shutters or blinds. Entrance with rectangular transom and a small porch. Slightly projecting eaves and raking without returns. Sits close to street.	
95	35 Mill St.	c1800	C	G	R	Type one 3 bay center door brick house with Flemish bond on front. 2 story frame addition on rear. Simple design with flush raking and brick cornice in front with saw tooth course as a distinctive feature. 6/6 windows original and later 2/2 replacement on 1st floor.	
96	39 Mill St.	c1800	C	E	R	Small 2½ story type one frame house with one story rear shed. Simple detailing: flush raking, slightly projecting eaves. 6/6 windows. Across street from grist mill site and was probably associated with it as a worker's house.	
97	45 Mill St.	c1830	C+	G	R	A classic late federal house. 5 bays center hall 2½ story with Flemish bond brick. Double end bridged chimneys and 2 bow roofed dormers. Rectangular door transom with tracery. Large rear brick wing.	

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98-99	57 and 53 Mill	1832	K	F	R	2½ story large brick house with parged exterior. Unique duplex format having 8 bays with entrances symmetrically arranged in 3rd bays from ends. Actually, in plan it is a combination of a 5 bay center hall with a 3 bay side hall. Classic late Federal form with double end bridged chimneys and 3 bow roofed dormers. H.A.B.S. recorded in 1930's.	
100	59 Mill St.	c1835	C+	E	R	Type two brick house. 3 bays with side hall. Flemish bond on front. American on side. Simple detailing: 2 bow roof dormers on front. Veranda wraps front and east side (built c1916). Large brick wing off back flush with east wall.	
101	63 Mill St.	c1830	C+	E	R	Similar type two front section to #102. Slightly larger dimensions. Simple modillions on raking and cornice. Also a c1900 porch wrapping front and east side. Shutter and blinds on 6/6 windows.	
102	65 Mill St.	c1830	C+	E	R	Type two structure. Classic period style with 3 bays and side hall. Two bow roofed dormers in front. Full front, 3/4 veranda and rear shed addition. Frame with clap board. Shutter and blinds.	
103	71 Mill St.	c1900	C+	E	R	Shingle style asymmetrical frame house 2½ stories. Complex gable roof with large central chimney. 6/6 windows with a Palladian window on 2nd floor east side. Good example of c1900 residential architecture.	
104	75 Mill St.	c1865	Key	E	R	Elaborate Gothic style residence. 2½ story frame. Asymmetrical plan with intersecting gables. Projecting raking and cornice with brackets. Front veranda with scrollwork spandrels. Windows are 2/2 with shutters 1st floor and exterior blinds on second.	

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105	Mill St.					Vacant lot which is part of a large tract of land running back along creek. Originally part of the grist mill tract (see nos. 87 and 106)	
106	52 Mill St.	c1790 &c1880	Key	G	R	Large structure situated on high ground overlooking creek. Original portion of house is 2½ stories, 5 bays, center door facing west. Victorian modifications include 3 story tower on SE corner. Palladian window in South gable end 3rd, and a veranda wrapping south and east sides. Interiors include a very fine late 18th central hall and stair case and double parlors with Colonial Revival detailing. Originally this was the mill owners house (see no. 87).	
107	64 Mill St.	c1860	Key	F	R	Large full 3 story 5 bay villa form with deep projecting eaves and full front veranda. Frame with clap board exterior, originally a farm house; remains of barn and outbuilding are located behind and land still attached runs north to creek.	
108	70 Mill St.	c1900	C	E	R	Square 2½ story hipped roof, frame house with front veranda. Clap board exterior and 1/1 windows. Sun porch on west side with plate glass.	
109	78 Mill St.	c1910	C	E	R	One ½ story bungalow type.	
110	3 Plum	e.19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house. Plain clap-board exterior with flush raking and slight boxed eaves. Windows are 6/6 and 9/6 on 1st floor. 2 story type 1 addition on right side flush with front has same detailing and 3 irregular bays.	
111	7 Plum	19thc	C	P	R	Type 1, 3 bay side entrance frame house with 2 story shed addition on back plus a 1 story shed jog.	
112	15 Plum	m.19thc	C	F	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house with a large full 2½ story rear gabled wing. Projecting raking and eaves with returns all boxed with molding. 6/6 windows.	

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113	17 Plum	e.19thc	C	F	R	Type 1, 3 bay center door frame house with salt box shed. Flush raking and 6/6 windows.	
114	Plum/Town Hall and F & AM Lodge #44 (2nd floor)	1884	K	F	O	Plain 2 story building with stucco exterior. Low hipped roof with wide eaves. Projecting entrance bays center and right for Hall and Lodge.	
115	27 Plum St.	m.19thc	C	P	R	Small type 1 frame house with short 2½ story full rear wing. Front enclosed porch added.	
116	Plum St.	m.20thc	NC	G	C	Small 1 story gable end brick structure with gabled front porch.	
117	37 Plum St.	m.20thc	NC	G	R	1½ story brick house. Long gabled structure with broad central projecting section with gable end.	
118, 119	39 and 41 Plum St.	1.19thc	C	E	R	Atypical frame house type. Large 2½ story gabled duplex with entrances on sides. Each side has large projecting bay structures on 1st floor center. Detailing includes 2/2 windows, projecting raking and eaves with returns all boxed and molded. Gable end has decorative cut shingles.	
120	Plum St.	e.20thc	C	F	R	A type of 1 story frame bungalow with gable end entrance with small porch. Open ended rafters.	
121	47 Plum St.	19thc	C-	F	R	Small type 1 with side wing. Brick veneer and pent roof added on 1st floor front. Flush raking on main section.	
122	49 Plum St.	m.19thc	C	G	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house with 2 story rear wing and full front veranda. 6/6 windows original with some 2/2's added on 1st floor. Projecting raking and eaves.	
123	51 Plum St.	m.19thc	C	P	R	Type 2, 2 bay frame plus side entrance and 2 story rear wing. Full front veranda with simple East Lake details. 2/2 windows. Projecting raking and eaves.	
124, 125	55 and 57 Plum St.	m.19thc	C	P	R	Type 2, 2 bay plus side entrance frame duplex. Projecting raking, et. al. 6/6 windows original with 2/2 added on front.	
126, 127	59 and 61 Plum St.	m.19thc	C	E	R	Type 2, 2 bay duplex frame house with full 2 story rear addition. New 1/1 windows.	

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128	67 Plum St.	e. 19thc	C+	E R	R	Type 2, 2 bay plus side entrance frame house with 1 story rear shed and full front veranda. Unusual low dimension to elevations. Projecting raking and eaves.	
129	38-40 Plum St.	m. 19thc	C	F R	R	Type 1 frame duplex with full 2 story shed addition on back. One bay plus door. Full 3 bay front veranda. Projecting raking and eaves with returns. Aluminum sided and windowed.	
130	36 Plum St.	c1800	C	F R	R	Early type 1 frame duplex with full 2 story rear shed. Steep roof with flush raking and slightly projecting eaves. One bay plus door. Full 3 bay front veranda.	
131	34 Plum St.	19thc	C	F R	R	Type 2 frame with one story rear shed. Has some late 19thc alterations: 6/1 windows, projecting eaves.	
132	32 Plum St.	19thc	C	E R	R	Type 2 frame with 2 story rear shed jog. Also has 6/1 windows. Projecting raking and eaves unboxed. Enclosed front porch.	
133	26 Plum St.	20thc	C	F R	R	Simple one story gable end frame house with center door flanked by 6/6 windows. On cinder block foundation.	
134	2 Plum St.	c1890	C	E R	R	Small 1½ story frame cottage house type with jerkenhead gable and main wall dormer in center. Other features include projecting raking and eaves unboxed with exposed rafters; 3/1 windows, corner veranda.	
135	8 Church St.	c1820	C	F R	R	Type 2, 2 bay duplex with one story rear kitchen shed. 2 dormers. 6/6 windows. Flush raking.	

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136,137	9 Church St.	c1830	C	F	R	Atypical type 2, 2 bay brick duplex. Entrances at rear of gable walls. Front has Flemish bond brick work and two bow roofed dormers. Large 2 story brick shed extends off rear. Original windows are 6/6.	
138	15 Church St.	c1800	C	F	R	Small type 1, 2 bay house with long salt box shed extension off rear. Flush raking and slightly projecting eaves.	
139	17 Church St.	3/4 19thc	NC	G	R	2 story gabled house with 3 bays. Brick veneer on 1st. Aluminum on second. Sits back farther than other houses on block.	
140	Church St.	c1885	C	G	R	Asymmetrical 2½ story frame type. Cross gable at middle has full gabled wing extending off front. Entrance on side. Veranda wraps front to left side of front wing. 2/2 windows with arched attic windows in gable ends.	
141	27 Church St.	c1885	C	G	R	Same as #140 with veranda removed.	
142	29 Church St.	n.19thc	C	P	R	Type 2, 2 bay frame house with full 2 story gable roofed rear wing. 6/6 windows. Projecting raking and eaves with return all boxed with molding.	
143	Church St.					Empty lot.	
144	Church St.					Empty lot.	
145	Church St.					Empty lot.	
146	Church St.					Empty lot.	
147	24 Church St.	19thc	C	F	R	Small and narrow type 1 with two bays plus door. 2 story rear shed. 2/2 windows. Aluminum sided.	
147b	24 Church St.	19thc	C	P	V	Small one story gable frame structure with center double door. Probably work shop originally.	

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148	28 Church St.	m19thc	C	F	R	Small type 1 frame with 2 bays plus side door. 2 story rear shed. Full front veranda.	
149	36 Church St.	19thc	C	F	R	Small type 1 two story, 2 bay frame house with 2 story rear shed addition. Plain detailing with slightly projecting raking and eaves. 1/1 windows new. Aluminum sided.	
150	Pleasant St.	m19thc	C	F	R	Simple type 1 two story frame with low pitched gable, front veranda and a full rear kitchen shed. Two 6/6 windows centered on 2nd floor front. 2 windows on first plus off center entrance between.	
151	67 Pleasant St.	m19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2, two bay frame house with 2 story shed addition. Projecting raking and eaves. 2/2 windows. Veranda wraps front and left sides.	
152	Pleasant St.	m19thc	C+	E	R	Narrow type 2, 2 bay frame house with 2 story shed addition off rear. Front veranda. Plain detailing. 2/2 windows.	
153	57 Pleasant St.	m19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2, 2 story frame house with low pitched gable roof and 2 story rear shed. Full front veranda. 1st floor front is 3 bays and side door and 2nd floor has 2 bays. Well preserved clapboard exterior.	
154	53 Pleasant St.	2/4 19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2, 3 bay side hall frame house with 2 story wing on rear. Full front veranda (late 19thc). 6/6 windows with shutters and blinds. Projecting raking and eaves with returns all boxed with recta molding.	
55,156	47 & 45 Pleasant St.	2/4 19thc	C	F	R	Type 2, 2 bay plus side door duplex house with full 2 story rear shed addition. 6/6 windows. Projecting raking and eaves with returns all boxed with recta moldings. 1/2 clapboard and 1/2 aluminumized.	

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157	41 Pleasant St.	19thc	C	F	R	Small type 2, 2 bay frame house with a 2 story rear wing. Plain detailing. 6/6 windows. Slightly projecting eaves with plain box. Projecting raking may have been added.	
158	Pleasant St.	c1910	C	F	O	Large 3 bay 1 story hipped roof brick garage for school. Has large double siding doors of wood. Situated on rear of lot originally occupied by 19thc school.	
159	Pleasant St.					Empty lot.	
160	23 Pleasant St.	19thc	C	F	R	Type 2, 2 bay frame house with one story rear shed and enclosed front porch. 6/6 windows. Flush raking and slightly boxed eaves. Aluminum sided.	
161, 162	19 and 17 Pleasant St.	m. 19thc	C	E	R	Type 2, 2 bay side entrance frame duplex with 2 story shed addition. One dormer on each side. Front veranda with scroll work spandrels and turned posts. 2/2 windows.	
163	15 Pleasant St.	1. 19thc	C	F	R	Large type 2, 3 bay structure with a 2 bay 2 1/2 story, gable end, front wing which creates a Victorian asymmetrical form. Veranda wraps front of projecting wing and left side to entrance and has scroll work spandrels. Windows are 2/2. Projecting eaves and raking are open.	
164	7 Pleasant St.	m. 20thc	NC	G	R	1 1/2 story gable end brick house with long wall dormers.	
165	3 Pleasant St.	3/4 20thc	NC	E	R	1 1/2 story gable roofed frame house.	
166a	52 Pleasant St.	c1860 & addition	Key	G	R	Large multi-sectioned frame house. Front main section is a 2 1/2 story 3 bay Gothic cottage type with center gable and full front veranda. Entrance is in right bay (side). Large 2 1/2 to 3 story additions extend off rear of house.	
166b	52 Pleasant St.	1. 19thc	C			Barn to above. L shaped 2 story frame structure with vertical siding and cedar shake roof. Situated on back of property.	

MAP #	ADDRESS/LOCATION : PROPERTY NAME	DATE	1890 1900 S/S	Condition	USE	DESCRIPTION: Style, Ext. Wall Fabric, Fenestration, Form, Roof, Major Features, Alterations, Stories, etc.	NEGATIVE FILE #
167	Pleasant St.	c1925	C	G	E	Large 2½ story hipped roof structure with two hipped wings at either end projecting about 10 feet. Long central section is broken into 3 major bays articulated by slightly projecting brick piers with windows and a gabled end coping above eave line. Main bays contain bands or groups of 4 windows each. Brick pier motif is repeated at entrances on either flanking wing. Small octagonal cupola located on center of roof. Geometric brick patterning is used above doors and at top of piers. Wings have been added to rear. School replaced mid-19thc frame school which stood across Pleasant Street (lot #158). Also, 1963 1 story brick school built outside district directly behind.	
168	20 Pleasant St.	c1895	C	G	R	Large 2½ story 3 bay gable end house with side hall. Rear 2½ story T wing projects off right side with second entrance. Full veranda wraps front to right side. Projecting raking and eaves. 1/1 windows. Scroll work spandrels on porch. Aluminum sided.	
169	18 Pleasant St.	m.20thc	NC	G	R	1 story gable roofed rancher with center recessed porch and garage on left side.	
170, 171	10 and 12 Pleasant St.	c1900	C-	F	R	Large square 2 story frame structure with low hipped roof. Possibly a duplex originally. Only 2 windows in 2nd floor front. 1st floor has been adversely modernized with a "Tudor" bay window and brick veneer.	
172	6 Pleasant St.	late 19thc	C	F	R	Small type 2, 2 bay frame house with front enclosed porch and large one story hipped shed off rear left corner.	
173-179	Numbers not assigned						

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180	9 Red Lion Rd.	m19thc	C	F	Type 2 frame with 3 bays and entrance on south side. 2 story gables rear wing plus kitchen shed. 2 story bay extension on south wall. Veranda across front wraps around south side to bay. Simple detailing, boxed eaves with returns, projecting raking, 6/6 windows.	
181	15 Red Lion	3/4 19th	C+	G	2 story, 3 bay frame house with mansard roof. Simple detailing with projecting boxed eaves, full front porch and 2/2 windows.	
182	17-19 Red Lion Rd.	e. 19thc	C	F	Type 2 frame duplex with asymmetric window placement. Full two story shed addition and full front veranda. Doors on extreme side of front. Slightly projecting eaves and flush raking. 6/6 windows.	
183	21 Red Lion Rd.	e. 19thc	C+	F	Typical type 2 frame with 1 story rear kitchen shed. 2 bays on 2nd; 2 plus door on first. Flush raking. 6/6 windows.	
184	23 Red Lion Rd.	e. 19thc	C	F	Typical type 2 frame with salt box shed on rear. Flush raking and slightly boxed eaves. Windows now 1/1.	
185	25 Red Lion Rd.	c1830	C	P	Type 2 frame salt box with full 3 bay side door facade. 2 bow roofed dormers in roof. Flush raking and slightly projecting boxed eaves. Remaining early sash are 6/6. Entrance has transom.	
186	Red Lion Rd.	e. 19thc	C	G	Small type 1 with 2 story rear addition. 2 bay front plus door next to one window. Projecting raking and eaves.	

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187-88	33-35 Red Lion Rd.	c. 19thc	C+	E	R	Type 2 brick duplex with 2 story shed addition on rear. Flemish bond facade with 2 bay division on each side. Brick cornice at eaves and flush raking. Full 4 bay veranda across front. One story bay window on south side.	
189	43 Red Lion Rd.	m. 19thc	C+	F	R	5 bay, 2 story brick house with low hipped roof. Center hall with double door entrance and transom. Windows are 4/4 pseudo casement types. Deep projecting eaves are simply boxed and finished. Rear has 2 story brick wing plus 2 story frame shed.	
191	Red Lion Rd.	c. 19thc	C	G	R	Small type 1 frame with low elevation. 2nd floor windows are small and just below plate. Kitchen shed off rear. Enclosed porch on front.	
196	Red Lion Rd.	B/4 20thc	NC	G	V	Square one story masonry structure with brick side walls, cinder block front wall and concrete post and beam supports. No windows. Built for New Jersey Bell.	
197-98	Numbers not assigned	late 19thc	C	G	R	Large 2½ story T shaped Victorian type frame house with projecting center gable end wing. One story rear wing. Large veranda wraps front and south side of front wing. Detailing includes arched windows in attic gable ends, projecting raking and eaves, boxed with returns, scroll work spandrels on veranda posts, and 1/1 windows. Also has a dressed stone foundation.	
199	24 Red Lion Rd.						

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200	Race St.	m.19thc	C+	E		Simple one story room frame school house with gable roof. Simple detailing: projecting eaves and raking all unboxed, 6/6 windows, 4" clapboard siding and cedar shake roof. Recently relocated from site north of district. Restored by Southampton Historical Society. On site of 19th century saw mill. Amount of archeological evidence on site from early activity is undetermined.	
201	1 Race St.	c1900	C	G	R	Small 1½ story frame house. Has gable roof and dormers. Also side porch by pond and entrance porch. Sided with cedar shakes. Rear one story addition. Empty lot.	
202	2 Race St.						
203	27 Race St.	3/4 20thc	NC	G	R	One story L shaped frame ranch type with low gable roofs.	
204	Race St.	1983	NC	E	O	Emergency squad building currently under construction. Large 3 bay gable and cinder block structure. Earlier garage type building forms an L off back.	
205	35 Race St.	m.19thc	C	F	R	Small two story frame house. Square plan with 2 windows in front. Low gable roof. One story rear shed. Projecting raking and eaves unboxed. 6/6 windows and clapboard siding.	
206	39 Race St.	e.19thc	C	G	R	Small type 1 frame house with full enclosed front sun porch and one story rear shed. Flush raking and slight eaves. Now has 1/1 windows and aluminum siding.	
207	Race St.	c1973	HC	E		Large 5 bay fire house. One story brick with gable roof.	
208	Race St.	3/4 20thc	NC	G	R	One story frame house with gable roof.	
209	Race St.	3/4 20thc	HC	G	R	One story frame house with gable roof.	

HISTORIC INVENTORY MAP

LEGEND

- K Key
- C+ Contributing Plus
- C Contributing
- C- Contributing Minus
- H Harmonizing
- NC Non-Contributing
- District Boundary

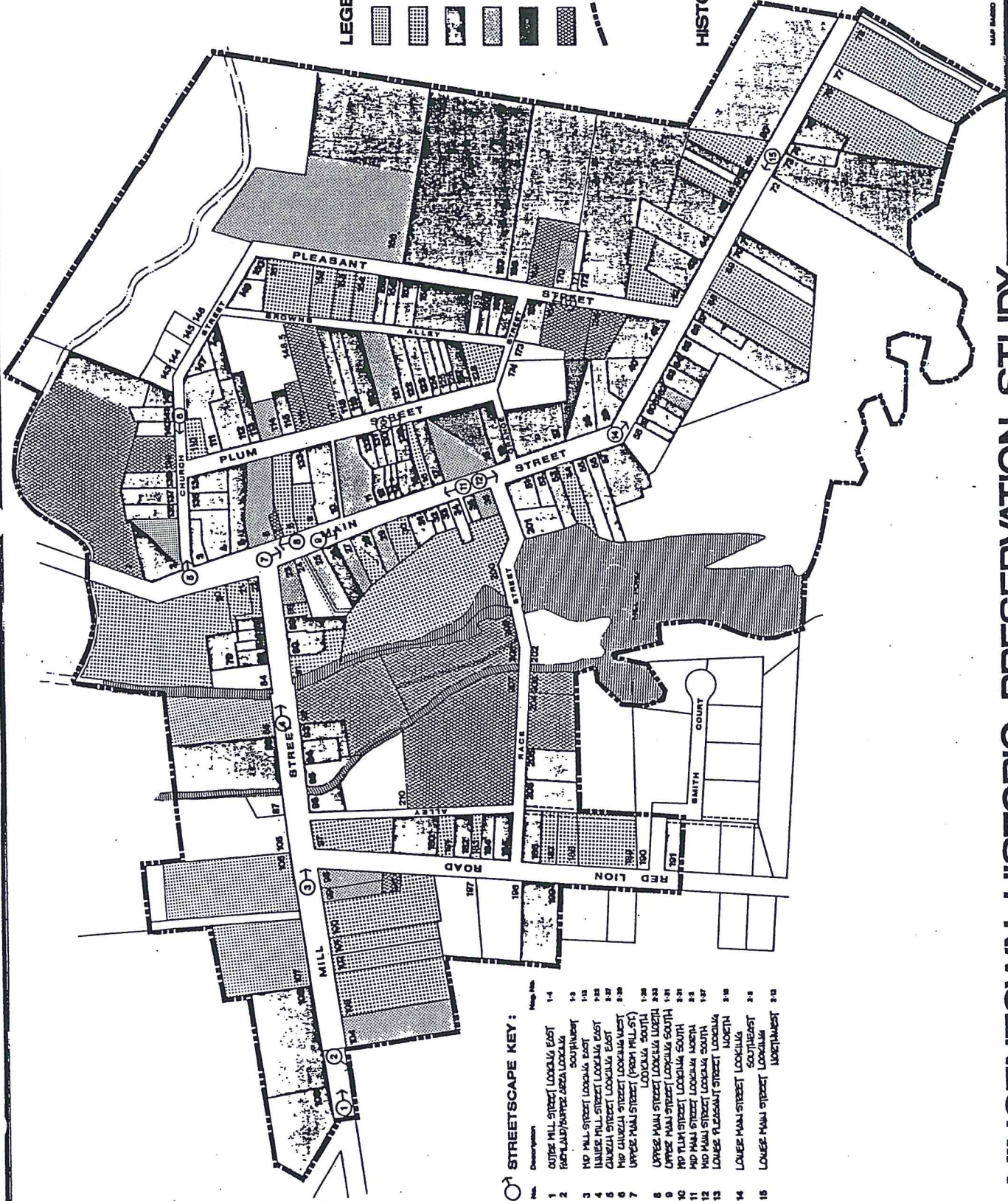
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Vincetown
New Jersey
August 1983

map preparation by:
Thomas J. Scargaret and Associates
Madison, New Jersey 08055



Sheet 8
MAP BASED ON SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP TLE MAPS - 1983



STREETSCAPE KEY:

No.	Description	Map No.
1	OUTER MILL STREET LOOKING EAST	1-4
2	MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH	1-5
3	MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST	1-6
4	MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST	1-7
5	MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH	1-8
6	MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST	1-9
7	MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST	1-10
8	MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH	1-11
9	MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST	1-12
10	MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST	1-13
11	MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH	1-14
12	MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST	1-15
13	MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST	1-16
14	MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH	1-17
15	MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST	1-18

VINCETOWN HISTORIC PRESERVATION STUDY



QUADRANTS:

BROWNS WELLS
 INDIAN WELLS
 MEDFORD
 MOUNT HOLLY
 PALMISTON

7
DOALL
10040000

KEN

- ☐ **SMALL BUSINESS**
☐ **VALUED**
☐ **INTEREST PERIOD**
☒ **COMPENSATION, EMPLOYMENT**
NOT PROTECTED VIA LAW
A. EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION
B. DATA ON SALARY
 * Information by
 needs a substantial
 and a report

VINCETOWN PRESERVATION STUDY



SANBORN MAP
OF
VINCENTOWN

Sanborn Map Co.
N.Y., N.Y.

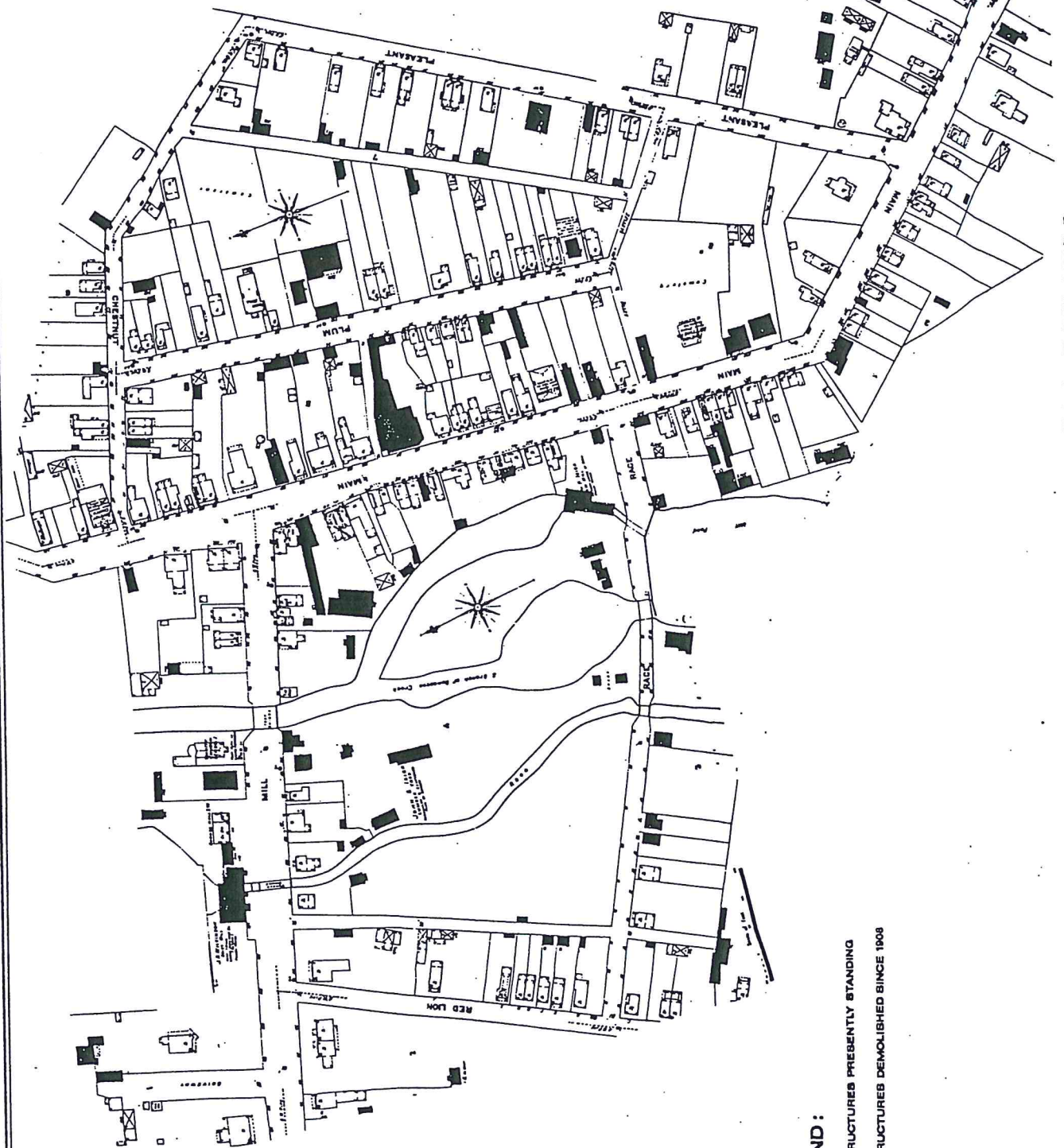


prepared by:
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SCALE: 1" = 100'

Sheet 9



LEGEND:

- STRUCTURES PRESENTLY STANDING
- STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED SINCE 1908

VINCENTOWN HISTORIC PRESERVATION STUDY

