

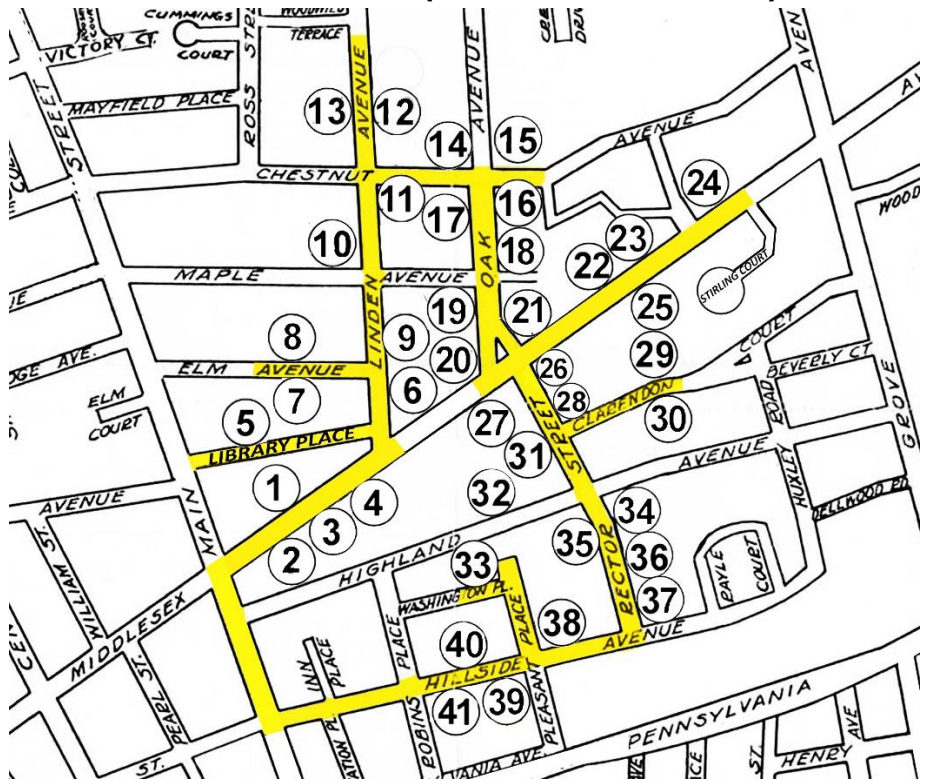
HISTORIC
**WOODWILD
PARK**

WALKING TOUR GUIDE



**METUCHEN
NEW JERSEY**

KEY MAP (Not to scale)



Numerals within circles indicate suggested stops along the suggested tour path beginning at the Metuchen Library that correspond with the first numeral in (brackets) found at the beginning of each property description within this booklet. These properties represent a varied sampling of the historic properties within the Woodwild Park Historic District. **Please note that the interiors of the homes are not included on this self-guided walking tour, and we ask that you respect the property owners by remaining on the sidewalks/public right-of-way at all times.**

Welcome to

The Middlesex Avenue-Woodwild Park Historic District

The 89-acre historic district is located in the borough of Metuchen in Middlesex County, New Jersey, United States. The district was added to the National Register of Historic Places on July 31, 2017, for its significance in architecture, social history, community planning and development. It includes 201 contributing buildings, five contributing objects, and one contributing site. This walking tour describes some varied examples of these located along a suggested walking route.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(1) - 480 Middlesex Avenue – 1937 - Metuchen Public Library: A 1-story center hall Colonial Revival brick building with brick quoins, raised basement, oversized dentil cornice, and a slate roof. A public library was established in Metuchen in the 1870s, and the first library building was constructed in 1884 on Hillside Avenue. From 1935 to 1937, donated funds and a W.P.A. grant were used to construct this current building designed by architect Aylin Pierson. In the early 1970s, a large addition was constructed under the direction of architect Charles Fitch.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(2) – 491 Middlesex Avenue Old Franklin Schoolhouse, ca. 1807: A 1-story, center hall Greek Revival building with a gable roof adorned with a center bell tower and a denticulated cornice. The building was rotated on its site 90° ca. 1842. This building served as the area’s only school until the 1870s. After a new school was built it served a variety of public uses. In 1908, it was acquired by the Borough Improvement League and today it serves as a cultural arts community center, art gallery, music venue, and club house for the organization.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(3) - 483 Middlesex Avenue Metuchen Club, (Wernik House) ca. 1899: A 2-story, center hall Colonial Revival with a hipped roof topped by two hipped dormers. Designed by architect George K. Parsell as a clubhouse for the Metuchen Club. Today it serves as the Mt. Zion #135 Masonic Lodge and also houses YMCA offices in the rear interior rooms. The building is owned by the YMCA.

(4) - 455 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1850: A 2-story, Italianate-influenced house with two front gables, cornice returns, and a full porch. Arched windows adorn the upper gable ends. Originally the home of Dr. Dayton Decker, it was later occupied by S.P. Mockridge, the Van Winkle family, and by the Greenwald family.

(4) - 459 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1905: A 2-story Foursquare house with a pyramidal roof pierced by a pyramidal dormer. There is a large 2-story rear addition added ca. 2010.

(5) - 51 Library Place, ca. 1925: A 2-story frame house with gable roof and a central full-length dormer. The 1st floor has an open front porch with wood steps, columns, and railing, and 3 grouped windows. The 2nd floor has two paired windows in a central full-length dormer.

(5) - 55 Library Place, ca. 1925: A 2-story frame house with dormered gable roof and front porch with wood columns and railing. There is a side entrance with a small pent roof. The 2nd floor has a full-length dormer.

(5) - 57 Library Place, ca. 1925: A 2½-story frame house with gable roof, a central brick chimney, and an open front porch with a shed roof. There is a 1-story side addition with a bay window added ca. 1990.

(5) - 59 Library Place, ca. 1935: A 1½-story bungalow with a central entrance, a shed roof dormer connecting two individual dormers with gable roofs, a central chimney and a 1-story side enclosed porch.

(5) - 61 Library Place, ca. 1935: A 2-story bungalow that originally fronted onto Linden Street; the entrance is currently located within a 1-story shed-roof extension on the south elevation. The Linden Street elevation is a center hall with two front dormers and a central brick chimney and vertical board on the 2nd floor. At the northern end of the house is a 2-story recessed addition with a 1st floor garage.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(6) - 424 Middlesex Avenue, The Metuchen Inn, ca. 1840: A heavily altered Second Empire commercial building with a mansard roof, an enclosed porch and several additions. The bay window and brick foundations are original. A building on this site appears on both the 1868 and 1876 maps of Metuchen as the residence of David Gilmer, an optician. In the 1880s it was home to the Wilmot family. In the early 20th century, the building became a restaurant and hotel. Damaged by fire in 2010, it has lost many of its original features.



IMAGE-GOOGLE EARTH

(6) - 443 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1896: A 2-story center hall Colonial Revival. It was home to the Robins family until 1970, after which it was sold and converted into rental spaces. The house was recently slated for demolition but was rescued and restored by its current owners.



IMAGE – GOOGLE EARTH

(7) - 52 Elm Avenue - John Noble Pierson House, ca.1890: A 2-story center hall Gothic Revival influenced clapboard house with a pyramidal roof. The gable roof has a projecting center cross dormer adorned with a pierced verge board flanked by pedimented wall dormers. The corner porch which wraps around part of the side elevation has lattice columns and square balusters. The replacement windows are topped by original window hoods. The entrance door is elaborated by pilasters and topped by a transom. The house was likely constructed by the architect John Noble Pierson.

(7) - 54 Elm Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story, side hall Colonial Revival with a gable roof. The pedimented architrave is adorned with a fanlight topped by a keystone and supported on pilasters.

(7) - 58 Elm Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2½-story center hall Colonial Revival with gable roof. The entrance portico and side extension are additions.

(8) - 55 Elm Avenue, ca. 1915: A 2½-story center hall, foursquare house topped by a pyramidal roof with a pedimented dormer punched by an arched window topped by a keystone flanked by smaller windows. The full porch is supported by round columns separated by square balusters. The original oak front door has sidelights and is topped by a transom. Bay windows adorn the center of the second floor and side.

(9) - 32 Linden Avenue, ca. 1940: A 1½-story Colonial Revival house with the entrance on the south elevation. The front gable has a 1-story bay with a flaring roof and a bay window.

(9) - 34 Linden Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2½-story Colonial Revival frame house with a gable roof and a central cross gable and a 1st floor pent roof.

(9) - 36 Linden Avenue, ca. 1872: The 1920 Sanborn map shows a simple house; however, the current building appears to have been greatly altered. This house appears on the 1876 Dripps Map of Metuchen as attributed to T. Payne.

(9) - 40 Linden Avenue, ca. 1898: 2½-story Queen Anne inspired house with a large front gable with a centered window above a horizontal cornice roofline supporting the steeply pitched roof with cross gable at side. This house appears to have been modified with a new porch.



PHOTO – TYREEN REUTER

(10) - 205 Maple Avenue, ca. 1860: A 2-story L-shaped Victorian with a brick foundation and a gable roof. A porch wraps around the eastern front corner. The infilled bay within the 2nd floor ell is a later addition. On 1868 maps this house was indicated as the “Wright Robins, Jr. residence.” The property was owned by members of the Koester Family from the turn of the century until the 1930s.



(11) - 68 Linden Avenue, ca. 1921: The “Carman House” A 2-story foursquare with a pyramidal roof pierced by a pyramidal dormer. Built on vacant land owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corbin. This building is shown as under construction on a 1920 map. The original owner was Major Charles B. Carman, a civil engineer.

(11) – 70 Linden Avenue, ca. 1925: A 1½-story bungalow with a gable roof with broad eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a shed dormer. The center entrance bay projects slightly and there was originally an open corner porch that is now enclosed.



(11) – 76 Linden Avenue, ca. 1924: A 1½-story Dutch Colonial with gambrel roof, shed dormer, and 1-story side bays. The original embellished center entrance remains with a fanlight and sidelights and a pediment with rounded pilasters.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(12) - 82 Linden Avenue, ca. 1938: The “Craig House” A 2-story brick and clapboard Colonial Revival with a hipped slate roof with cross gables and dormers. According to Metuchen-Edison Historical Society archives, this house was designed by Clement Fairweather for Percy O. and Edith Mook Craig.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(13) - 83 Linden Avenue, ca. 1927: “Arthur R. Clapham House” A 2-story brick Tudor Revival oriented with a 1-bay, 1-story lateral extension in the front of the property and an original perpendicular section at the rear. A watercolor of this residence, newly constructed, appears in the February 5, 1927 issue of The American Architect and indicates it was designed by Clement W. Fairweather for Arthur R. Clapham. The 1930 census lists Arthur Clapham, Vice President in a surgical business, and his wife, Frances, living in the home.



IMAGE-GOOGLE EARTH

(14) - 231 East Chestnut Avenue, ca. 2004: A 3-story contemporary Colonial with a wraparound front porch, Palladian window above the front entrance, and an attached garage wing. ***Note: This home is included in the walking tour as an example of a recently constructed home designed to blend with the historic district.***



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(14) - 241 East Chestnut Avenue, ca. 1932: A large 2 ½-story gable frame home with a projecting bay and a small projecting dormer on the front façade. Two porches were added: a small front porch and a larger side porch. There is also a large rear addition.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(15) - 245 East Chestnut Avenue, ca. 1924: “Fairweather/Mason House” A 2-story rusticated brick Tudor Revival with a steeply pitched slate gable roof with four pedimented dormers and a steep cross gable. The East Chestnut entrance is along the side gable; there is a rear addition. According to documents on file in the Metuchen-Edison Historical Society archives, this house was designed by Clement W. Fairweather for James Gilbert Mason, Jr. The 1930 census indicates Mr. Mason was living in the house with his wife, children, a servant, and his widowed father, the Rev. Dr. James G. Mason (1841-1937), who was a close friend of Thomas Edison and had run for the offices of President, Governor, and Senator on the Prohibition Ticket.

(15) – 251 East Chestnut Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story center hall brick Colonial Revival with a slate gable roof. Sidelights flank the center door, which is covered by an entrance portico with a rounded underside supported by round columns at the cornice returns. There is a 2-story western bay; it was originally 1-story. The 1-story eastern bay was added after 1949.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(16) – 62 Oak Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story, center hall Colonial Revival home with a projecting bracketed second floor, clapboard and green tiled roof on top of a denticulated cornice. The main block is flanked by one-story bays; the northern bay was originally an open porch that has been enclosed with the trellised cornice retained. Square bay windows flank the pedimented entrance portico with classical ornamentation including a garland and vase in the tympanum, metopes, fluted pilasters and egg and dart. The paneled door is framed by a transom and sidelights.

(16) - 56 Oak Avenue, ca. 1905: A 2-story oversized front gable shingle style house with a broad roof with cross gables and rusticated stone chimneys. A denticulated cornice separates the first and second floors; this ornamentation is continued on the frieze of the gable and is carried by small brackets. Originally, the south side was an open porch; it has been enclosed, and the front façade is adorned with a diamond-paned bay window. A balcony also was centered on the façade; it has been removed and a projecting bay above the recessed center entrance constructed. There is another 2nd floor projecting bay window on the north elevation.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(17) – 67 Oak Avenue, ca. 1905: A 2½-story, front gable Queen Anne influenced house with gable roof. There is a wraparound porch with columns and a star-lattice balustrade. It was home to a real estate executive named Charles E. Williamson in 1910, and to Gerald Fitzgerald in 1928.

(17) - 57 Oak Avenue, ca. 1905: A 2-story, front gable Colonial Revival with a jerkinhead gable roof and exterior chimney running up the façade. Originally, there was a one-story side bay. There is a pent eave embellished with a rounded arch.

(18) – 48 Oak Avenue, ca. 1915: A 2-story stucco Spanish Mission-style house with a hipped roof over a porch with square columns and balustrade. It was home to the prominent Mook Family until 1968.

(18) - 52 Oak Avenue, ca. 1910: A 2-story, Spanish Mission-influenced house with gable roof and dormers. The enclosed 1-story bay to the north was originally a porch; the southern 1-story bay was always enclosed.

(19) - 31 Oak Avenue, ca. 1900: A 2½-story, asymmetrical Queen Anne house. The original wraparound porch is now a square portico supported by square columns and topped with balustrade. The home was built for Phyllis Fisher of the Sayre & Fisher brick company.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(20) – 17 Oak Avenue, St. Luke’s Episcopal Church, ca. 1868-1869: A Carpenter Gothic church with an emphasis on verticality with vertical board-and-batten surface, pointed arches over doors and windows and decorative bargeboards. A rosette window is located above the projecting entrance bay, which is flanked by two small stained windows. St. Luke’s has often been attributed to the architect Richard Upjohn (1802-1878), although no firm connection to Upjohn himself has been established. The adjacent Fryer Hall was constructed from 1957 to 1959 to serve as a church school and additional service space, and in 1968 the Educational Building, which links the two buildings, was constructed. John MacWilliams was the architect for both additions.

(21)- Woodwild Park Water Fountain, ca. 1900: Located at the corner of Oak and Middlesex Avenues this monument is locally known as “the horse trough”. The Woodwild Park Association purchased it in 1900 from the Middlesex Water Company. The fountain was originally adjacent to the roadway; in 1961, it was moved back several feet from the street.

(See cover photo)

(22) - 368 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1918: A 1-story, Dutch Colonial Revival with gambrel roof and three multi-sided dormers. A porch with simple square columns and balustrade spans the façade.

(22) - 364 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1925: A 1-story, Craftsman bungalow with a gable roof with multiple front gables. The porch has paired paneled columns with braced brackets.



PHOTO – GOOGLE IMAGES

(22) - 344 Middlesex Avenue, Applegate House, ca. 1925: 2-story, center hall Colonial Revival with slightly projecting second story, gable roof, and pedimented entry portico. The east side was originally an open porch; it has been enclosed. A garage has been added on the west side. Constructed ca. 1925 for Arthur J. Applegate, the owner of an automobile dealership in Perth Amboy. He later served as president of the Commonwealth Bank of New Jersey.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(23) - Woodwild Park (stone entrance columns) – Woodwild Park is a 3.5-acre park in Metuchen, New Jersey located between Middlesex Avenue, Oak Avenue, and East Chestnut Avenue. Woodwild Park has remained undeveloped because of the foresight and generosity of the Charles Corbin family. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin conveyed title to the park property to the Woodwild Park Association "to hold said lands as a public park... and control the use thereof so as to promote the interest and enjoyment of neighboring residents and of the Citizens of Metuchen and vicinity..." (Extracted from a deed dated November 1, 1897)

(For more information on Woodwild Park visit <https://woodwildpark.org/>)



PHOTO-KELLY SERENO

(24) - 300 Middlesex Avenue, “Woodstock”, ca. 1907-10: A 2½-story, center hall Colonial Revival with a 2-story center porch supported by paired Corinthian columns with a denticulated frieze under a heavy molded cornice. The gable roof has a large central dormer with a broken pediment flanked by two single dormers, each with a pediment. There is a porte cochere on the west elevation crowned by a shield adorned balustrade that matches the porch. On the east elevation, there is a ca. 1965 one-story addition that accesses the basement. The property remained in the Corbin family until the 1960s, when it was purchased by a local doctor who constructed the offices and exam rooms (ca. 1965) on the west end of the house.



IMAGE-GOOGLE EARTH

(25) - 335 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1900: A 2-story, center hall Colonial Revival with a two-story open portico with Corinthian columns and a denticulated frieze topped by a balustrade. Paired fluted pilasters are located at the two ends of the front façade. Palladian windows crowned by a center fanlight flank the elaborate entrance with sidelights and a fanlight transom topped by a wrought iron balcony. The side wing was originally a small one-story projecting bay centered on the west elevation. According to information on file at the Metuchen-Edison Historical Society, this house was constructed for Edward Burroughs, a business & property owner and borough official. Members of the Edgar family, known for their Clay companies, later bought the house and hired architect John Noble Pierson to update the home, including the addition of the two-story Corinthian columns along the front façade.

(26) - 375 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1895: A 2-story Foursquare home with a pyramidal roof and dormer. A two-story side addition had been added ca. 1930 and the front portico was modified ca. 2010. This house was likely constructed by Herbert C. and Charlotte Richardson. (Hidden by foliage)

(26) - 379 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1890: A 2-story Queen Anne home with a front gable with projecting second floor pedimented bay. There is a wraparound porch with turned balusters and columns. Edward C. Potter is listed as living in the home in the 1916 and 1919-1920 directories of Metuchen.

(26) - 387 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1890: A 2-story Queen Anne home with a corner turret above a rounded porch with columns and a pyramidal roof. By 1909, it was the home of George and Emma Greason.

(27) - 407 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1895: 2-story center hall Colonial Revival with a wraparound porch with Ionic columns. Records indicate that Edward Burroughs, a prominent businessman, pharmacist, and Postmaster, lived in the house by 1900.

(27) - 411 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1924: 2½-story Dutch Colonial Revival home with a gambrel roof with a large cross gambrel on the facade and an integrated porch with round columns.

(27) - 419 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival home with gambrel roof and shed dormers.

(27) - 423 Middlesex Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival home with a gambrel roof and shed dormers. An original outbuilding has now been incorporated into the house via an addition.



IMAGE - GOOGLE EARTH

(28) - 92 Rector Street, ca. 1905: A 2-story center hall Colonial Revival house with hipped roof and a pedimented dormer. The pedimented portico is supported by replacement square posts. Stained glass transoms top the grouped 1st floor diamond-paned windows. Originally a porch covered the façade. The portico dates to after 1949.

(28) - 84 Rector Street, ca. 1924: A 1½-story bungalow with unusual five-sided dormers on the gable roof. The entrance is elaborated with an arched opening at the side leading to an integrated porch with a turned balustrade. The shed addition to the south is original, although it was originally built as an open porch.

(28) - 80 Rector Street, ca. 1905: A 2-story, Colonial Revival house with a gable roof with prominent cornice returns and a 1st floor central projecting bay with paired windows.

(28) – 76 Rector Street, ca. 1905: A 2-story L-shaped stucco Craftsman-influenced house with a porch with stucco columns and balustrade wrapped around the southwest corner.

(29) – 1 Clarendon Court, ca. 1934: A 2-story, brick Tudor Revival house with a gable roof and a projecting enclosed entrance portico.

(29) - 29 Clarendon Court, ca. 1918: A 2-story, Foursquare home with a hipped roof, wide overhangs, and a front central hipped roof dormer.

(29) - 33 Clarendon Court, ca. 1918: A 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof and open front porch with wooden columns and railing.

(30) - 36 Clarendon Court, ca. 1925: A 2-story frame house with a central entrance flanked by 2 large single windows. The central entrance has a wooden door flanked by sidelights and is covered with a gable roof supported by two columns.

(30) - 38 Clarendon Court, ca. 1952: A 2-story masonry and frame house with a central entrance flanked by two single windows. The central entrance has a wooden door and an open portico with a roof and square columns. The gable roof has a central peak in the front façade. There is a projecting 2-story bay on the east side elevation.

(30) - 40 Clarendon Court, ca. 1935: A 2-story brick house with a low-profile hipped roof. There is a 2-story recessed lateral garage addition on the western end. The central entrance with a classical door surround is flanked by two bay windows.

(30) - 42 Clarendon Court, ca. 1925: A 2-story L-shaped frame house with three grouped windows in the western projecting section below two single windows and a semi-circular window at the attic level. There is a one-story western addition with a shed roof.

(31) – 77 Rector Street, ca. 1910: A 2½-story Foursquare house with a gable roof with a front central cross gable. There is a full-length 1-story enclosed front porch with a flat roof that was originally capped with a wooden balustrade. The house has a small 1-story rear addition.

(31) - 81 Rector Street, ca. 1910: A 2½-story, Foursquare house with a full-length one-story enclosed front porch with a flat roof that was originally capped with a wooden balustrade. The house has a hipped roof with a front central hipped roof dormer.



(31) - 85 Rector Street, The “Potter/Lemelson House”, ca.1910 2½-story, side-hall Colonial Revival house with a gable roof. The 1st floor of the front façade consists of a large bay window and the entrance bay with a covered portico supported by square columns and topped by a wrought iron balustrade. There is a one-car garage brick extension on the north end and a 2-story brick recessed entrance bay on the south end. The entrance portico dates to 1929-1940; originally there was a front porch at this corner that wrapped around the north elevation. The bay window is post-1949. The 1919-1920 Metuchen Directory lists the Potter family as residents. Francis Marmaduke Potter was chosen Principal of Voorhees College, at Vellore, India. From the early 1960s until the mid-1980s, the prolific inventor Jerome Lemelson lived in this house.

(32) – 76 Highland Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story Colonial Revival with a pyramidal roof with a hipped dormer and a side entrance portico.

(32) - 80 Highland Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story, foursquare home, with brick face laid in Flemish bond with shingle side elevations topped by a pyramidal rounded slate roof with hipped rounded-slate roof dormer.

(32) - 84 Highland Avenue, ca. 1880: A 2-story gable roofed Victorian with side entrance from full porch. The porch originally wrapped around the right elevation, but the side porch was infilled sometime after 1949. A carpenter named Thomas Horan lived in the home during the early 20th century.

(32) – 88 Highland Avenue, ca. 1915: A 2-story stucco gabled house with an open porch with original columns and replacement turned balusters. The porch has a denticulated frieze under the eaves.

(33) – 93 Highland Avenue, The “Thomas Van Kirk House”, ca. 1910: A 1½-story home, with a 1920-1929 open porch pierced by a chimney with solid shingle balustrade and columns that run across half the façade. Originally a full porch graced the façade. Van Kirk was a principal and later superintendent in the Metuchen School system involved with constructing the Franklin and Edgar Metuchen Schools.

(33) - 95 Highland Avenue, ca. 1890: A 2-story vernacular Queen Anne home with a corner porch with a turned spindle balustrade, fluted columns, and paired brackets. There is a round oculus window in the front gable, and an eyebrow dormer above the porch.

(33) - 97 Highland Avenue, ca. 1925: A 2-story clapboard Colonial Revival. The side-hall front entrance has a pediment with a curved underside. The attic has fan windows on both side elevations. There is a large 2-story rear addition.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(34) – 48 Rector Street, ca. 1903: A 2-story, Colonial Revival home with front gable, tall cross gable, center hall and porch across most of the façade. The northern end of the porch has been enclosed; this happened after 1949. The southern end has round columns with turned spindle balustrade. Above, a balustrade with square balusters caps the porch. The brick south side addition post-dates 1949. According to historic records, Milton C. Mook, a businessman working in New York, and his family lived in the home from its construction into the 1940s.

(34) - 44 Rector Street, ca. 1880: A 2-story, Second Empire home sheathed in clapboard with clapboard mansard roof supported by paired brackets. The dormers within the mansard have pedimented heads. The bay window on the north is original while the front porch has been enclosed and an entrance portico added. The porch was enclosed by the 1930s. The 1930 census indicates that Anthony DiLorenzo, an Italian sculptor and ornamentalist, lived with his family in the house at the time.

(35) - 47 Rector Street, ca. 1925: A 2-story, side hall Colonial Revival clapboard house with corner boards and a gable roof. There is a rounded portico at the entrance supported by square columns, but the original cresting has been removed.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(35) – 43 Rector Street, ca. 1875: A 2½-story, Queen Anne home with a pyramidal roofed tower with eyebrow windows and a finial.

(36) - 38 Rector Street, ca. 1910: A Foursquare house with a center hall and square entrance portico. The roof is supported by deep eaves and is pyramidal pierced by hipped dormers. The portico, supported by fluted columns, originally had a hipped roof; it is now flat and topped with a wrought iron balustrade. The one-story bay and square oriel window to the south are original. The greenhouse was extant in the 1930s. The 1930 census indicates that Edward Ardolino, an Italian sculptor noted for his work on the National Archives in Washington, DC, the Princeton Memorial Chapel, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, lived with his family in the house at the time.

(36) - 34 Rector Street, ca. 1910: A 2-story, Colonial Revival house with a gable roof. The two front dormers are a later addition. A central portico with a curved underside is supported on round columns. The recessed 2-story bay on the north side was originally only 1 story.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(37) - 125 Hillside Avenue, The Manning Daniels House, ca. 1865: A 2½-story Victorian with wrap-around porch. This building was most likely constructed by Manning Daniels, a descendant of one of the original settlers to this area during the 1680s. During the 1920s, the Price family lived in the home. By 1940, Charles and Melissa Boeddinghaus resided in the home. In 1998, the rear addition was constructed.

(37) - 127 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1944: A 1½-story clapboard Colonial Revival Cape.

(37) - 129 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story center hall Colonial Revival house with pent eave and gable roof pierced by two gable dormers with shingles in the upper gable ends framed by cornice returns. During the 1920s and 1930s this was the home of Francis Marmaduke Potter, a minister and educator who was one of the “Brainy” residents to whom Metuchen pointed in its 1914-15 “battle” with Glen Ridge.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(38) - 93 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1905: A 2-story bungalow with exposed rafter tails and bracketed rafters on the side elevations and at the porch. The second story is an addition; it was originally a half story with two shed dormers.

(38) - 101 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1880: A 2-story side hall, Italianate-influenced house with paired brackets at the front gable and deep eaves. The porch has round columns and paired brackets. There is a bay window on the east elevation. The 2-story rear turret is a later addition.

(38) - 105 Hillside Avenue, T.F. Van Sickle House, ca. 1874: A 2-story, center hall, clapboard Italianate-influenced house with a center cross gable. The full porch has square, chamfered posts with paneled bases and corner sawn-wood ornamental scrolls, as does a side porch on the left elevation. Paired front doors are paneled under a transom window and fronted by French doors.

(38) – 117 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1885: A 3-story Queen Anne house with a 3-story corner turret with a tall witch’s cap roof. Detailing includes a crescent moon in one of the upper cross gable ends and a wave frieze on a bay window. There is a 2-story rear addition that includes a screened porch. An elaborate arbor and trellis entry grace the right elevation at the rear of the property.



IMAGE BY GOOGLE EARTH

(39) - 100 Hillside Avenue, Barwell House, ca. 1907: A 2-story, center-hall stucco Spanish Mission-style house with half-timbering. The house was built for John and Emeline Barwell by Leimer & Miller, Architects. Mr. Barwell was a master plasterer. The Barwells lived in the house into the 1940s, when their son sold the house to Otto and Julia Hansen, who owned it only for a year before selling it to Edward J. and Marjorie Ardolino. In 1956, the Ardolinos sold the house to Anthony and Agatha Bailey, who owned it until 1988 when it was purchased by David and Aurelia Frizell. The Frizells sold the home in 2010.

(39) - 104 Hillside Avenue, Ellis F. Ayers House, ca. 1860: A 2-story, Italianate house with a cross gable roof and full porch. Deeds on file trace ownership back from the Mundy family to the Kramers (well-known Main Street merchants), Grays, and then to Ellis F. Ayers in 1886.

(39) - 116 Hillside Avenue, Potter House, ca. 1890: A 2½-story, side-hall Queen Anne-influenced house with rounded shingle above clapboard above flush board within the porch, which has turned spindles, square posts, and corner sawn-wood ornamental scrolls. The double front gables have deep eave and cornice returns supporting an asphalt roof. It was likely constructed by Dr. Ellis F. Potter, a dentist, and census records and city directories indicate it was his family's home for much of the early twentieth century.



PHOTO-TYREEN REUTER

(40) - 61 Hillside Avenue, Weber House, ca. 1885: A Queen Anne home with a gambrel roof and turret. According to homeowner records, the house was built by Charles C. Weber, who was a leader in Metuchen's Mt. Zion Masonic Lodge, and served as the Borough Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and Magistrate. The house remained in the same family until 1954 when it was sold to the Brown family. The Brown estate sold the house to the Weber-Smith family in 2003 (no relation to the builder), who then sold it in 2014.

(40) - 73 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1885: A Foursquare home with a pyramidal dormered roof. This house has recently been remodeled. Originally a curved porch graced the western half of the façade.

(40) - 81 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1900: A 2-story side-hall Shingle Style-influenced house with hipped roof pierced by shed dormers. A pyramidal portico covers the front side-hall entrance. A screened side porch decorated with round columns is topped by an enclosed room/sleeping porch with leaded-glass windows. This dates to before 1929 when a wraparound porch was reduced leaving the smaller portico and side porch only. A rear addition circa 2015 incorporates an open porch and two entries.



GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE

(41) - 64 Hillside Avenue, Tait House, ca. 1900: A 2-story, center hall, Colonial Revival with a hipped roof pierced by jerkin head dormers. Two-story bay windows adorn the side elevations. The front porch has a protruding center bay with a replacement wood balustrade. Ionic columns support a 2nd floor balcony with a denticulated frieze, and a balustrade is similarly adorned with swags. This house was likely built by Thorfin Tait after his marriage in 1895.

(41) - 72 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1900: A 2-story, side hall Foursquare with a pyramidal roof pierced by shed dormers at all elevations. The paneled corner boards are capped by a simple capital. This motif continues down to the corners of the full porch which has a paneled balustrade and ionic columns supporting a heavy frieze. The entrance is elaborated with sidelights and a transom. There is a rear 1 story extension.

(41) - 74 Hillside Avenue, ca. 1924: A 2-story stucco Colonial Revival-influenced house with a hipped roof with a jerkinhead at the façade and within cross gables, deep eaves and prominent cornice returns, and bay windows on the east and west elevations. The enclosed front porch was originally a three-season porch enclosed by multi-light wood sash. There is a rear 1-story ca. 1995 addition.



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