

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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received SEP 30 1988
date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Oldwick Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number along county route 517, and Church, King, James, Joliet and William streets. NA not for publication

city, town Tewksbury _____ vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state New Jersey code 034 county Hunterdon code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership - see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hunterdon County Hall of Records, Clerk's Office,

street & number Main Street

city, town Flemington state New Jersey 08822

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Hunterdon County Master Plan, "Sites of Historic Interest" and associated survey (see continuation sheet) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 1979 _____ federal _____ state county _____ local

depository for survey records Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission

city, town Flemington state New Jersey 08822

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION

The village of Oldwick is located in the Piedmont geographical province of north central New Jersey, less than two miles to the south of the first range of the Highlands. The village of about one hundred principal buildings is clustered along and to the east of a short stretch of County Route 517 (the old New Germantown Turnpike and called High Street in the village) between its intersections with Vliettown Road (King/Church Streets), and Lamington Road. Extensive meadows, orchards, and cropland surround it on most sides; woodlands enclose it on the southeast and to a lesser extent on the southwest. The gently rolling terrain is drained by several small tributaries of the Lamington River which flows southward about one mile to the east. The visual impact of this setting is most pronounced on the north and west where several farmsteads bridge the transition between the rather compact village and a broad sweep of open land.

Oldwick is predominantly a residential community of single family dwellings. A dozen or more commercial and institutional structures, however, constituting the heart of the village, stand along High Street between its intersections with Church and Joliet streets. A smaller modern commercial node is located at the Lamington Road corner. On High Street to the north of Joliet Street and along the adjacent streets - the portion of Oldwick developed by the middle of the 19th century - a traditional village spatial organization is present. With few exceptions, the buildings are rather closely spaced on small lots and face the street with short setbacks. One of the oldest dwellings (#10) instead is set perpendicular to the street for a southern exposure, an orientation more typical of the dispersed rural houses of the area. As was commonly the practice, the small dooryards of many houses are enclosed with fences. South of Joliet Street along High Street a different spatial pattern appears. There, substantial dwellings of late 19th century date establish a suburban pattern with their generally greater setbacks, wider spacing, and larger lots. A suburban residential pattern is also present on Miller Avenue, a street connecting Church and Joliet Streets that was opened up and developed after the middle of this century.

Throughout the village, large deciduous trees line the streets. Sidewalks and curbs, however, either slate or concrete replacements, are present only in portions of the older section. In general, the yards surrounding the village buildings are well landscaped and maintained.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 1

6 SURVEYS (cont.)

Historic American Building Survey

(NJ-775) Barnet Hall Academy (OHD#79)

(NJ-776) Beavers House (OHD#7)

(NJ-784) Crater-Slack House (OHD#78)

(NJ-777) Dickerson House (OHD#81)

(NJ-779) Fisher House (OHD#73)

(NJ-780) Peter Honeyman House (OHD#72)

(NJ-781) Robert Honeyman House (OHGD#52)

(NJ-782) Henry Miller House (OHD#11)

(NJ-783) Oldwick Methodist Church (OHD#82)

(NJ-785) Van Doren House (OHD #3)

(NJ-786) Zion Lutheran Church (OHD#12)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

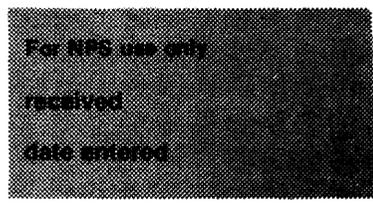
Section number 7 Page A

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury
Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

The Oldwick Historic District is composed of 127 contributing buildings and outbuildings, 12 contributing structures, and 1 contributing site (church cemetery). 14 non-contributing buildings and 3 non-contributing structures are also included. Secondary resources such as sheds and garages that are mentioned but not described were not counted.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Excluding the modern development of both Miller Avenue and the Lamington Road corner, the historic district contains eighty-eight structures with attendant outbuildings. Although ranging as much as two centuries in date of construction, the vast majority of the district's buildings were built in the 19th century, and most between about 1820 and 1870. In general, they are frame, gable-roofed, vernacular structures of moderate size and with simple, varied stylistic embellishment. Many have been enlarged or refurbished over the years in the then current popular styles. Modern improvements, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historic architectural character of the district.

An inventory of the individual buildings included in the district follows at the end of this section. For descriptive and analytical purposes, a typology of the traditional and popular dwelling types was developed and is included in the inventory. Buildings also have been categorized as regards their importance to the district.

The buildings of Oldwick predating the 1870s, for the most part, exemplify the traditional construction practices and building types of the area. Most common among district dwellings are the traditional two story house types with either single or double pile plans and regular facades of three to five bays. Those extant range in date from perhaps the late 18th century through the third quarter of the 19th century. Examples are #'s 2,3,11,13,27,52,53 and 54. There are only about one-half dozen examples of the one and one-half story house types present in the district, (#'s 1,8,9,10,42 and 49); all predate the 1830s. The single pile, two story houses present in Oldwick undoubtedly reflect the influence of the Delaware Valley culture region with which such types are clearly associated in New Jersey. Both the double pile, two story types and the one and one-half story types, however, are present in the east Jersey/Long Island culture region as well as in the Delaware Valley.

Among the traditional area building practices found in Oldwick is the construction of interior gable end chimneys, often with exposed backs. Attached to the exposed chimney back of one dwelling (#3) is a typical protruding bake oven with a stone base and wooden cover. While gable roofs appear on most of the village houses, about one-half dozen dating c. 1800-1830 have the distinctive gambrel roofs associated with the east Jersey/Long Island culture region and that are found scattered about the area. Examples are #'s 1, 11, and 87. Stone was not a commonly utilized building material in this portion of the Piedmont, and only three stone buildings, (#'s 8,12, and 27) are present in Oldwick. All three are evidently of crude, coursed rubble stone construction, and two are stucco-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ Item number 7

Page 2

coated. The false front of the lean-to appendage on one dwelling (#52) is one other distinctive area building practice.

While the exteriors of some traditional dwellings are quite unadorned, most exhibit some decorative detailing. Such embellishment can be characterized generally as simplified, often provincial or naive interpretations of the various popular architectural styles of the period. Of them, the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles appear to have been most widely adapted by district builders. Beneath this varied decorative dressing, the traditional types remained essentially the same.

In the architecture of the late 19th and early 20th century Oldwick, popular forms and stylistic fashion supplanted almost completely the earlier traditional practices and types. One popular house type made a appearance in Oldwick about the middle of the 19th century. Derived from the Greek Revival style, it is distinguished by the treatment of the gable end as the principal facade, and often has a small cross gabled wing on one or both sides. In New Jersey, this type was commonly built in urban or suburban areas, but rarely in the country. Excepting the one or two of mid-19th century date, those present are among the dozen odd dwellings erected in Oldwick in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examples include #'s 6, 15, 23, 30, 37-41, and 77.

There are also two examples in the village, #'s 21 and 51, of another popular 19th century house type. It is an L-shaped dwelling, apparently derived from the asymmetrical, Italianate mid-19th century villas, but lacking the villa's characteristic square tower or campanile.

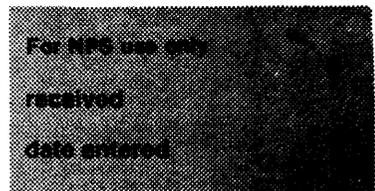
Conspicuous among the turn of the century additions to the community are several large houses (#'s 68, 71, 76 and 78) executed in the Queen Anne style more characteristic of suburban towns than New Jersey villages. A few older traditional dwellings (#'s 7, 18, 81 and 88) received elaborate Queen Anne embellishment in the same period. Also present are several examples (#'s 19, 20, and 75) of the boxy, hip roofed houses of Queen Ann/Shingle derivation, ubiquitous in New Jersey's developing towns and cities in the first decades of this century. More recent residential infill within the historic district is limited to a Dutch Colonial, several Bungalows, Cape Cods, Ranches, and a late Colonial Revival.

Outbuildings are commonly found behind the houses of the historic district. They include privys, small barns or wagon houses, tool or wood sheds, modern garages, and less frequently, well curbs, out kitchens and smokehouses. They are typically unadorned frame structures of modest size. Not surprisingly, more extensive complexes of out-buildings are found at the several farmsteads adjoining the north and west edges of the village. Representative of the area's 19th century farm culture, they are dominated

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

by large bank barns with ells around which are grouped wagon houses, stables, corn cribs, chicken coops, and other sheds, all unadorned frame structures.

In form, scale, construction or detailing, the extant commercial buildings of the historic district are on the whole little different from the traditional and popular house types present. For example, the Tewksbury Inn (#87), a tavern built in 1800, has a double pile, center hall plan. The late 19th century building occupied by the post office (#86) resembles the popular type with its roof ridge perpendicular to the street and gable end as principal facade.

Dwellings also were remodeled for commercial purposes. The early house now occupied in part by the general store (#5) on the northwest corner of High and King Streets, for example, was renovated in the late 19th century by the removal of the partition between the center hall and the south rooms and by the insertion of a store front of recessed entry with large flanking windows. The building on the southeast corner (#28), also originally a center hall dwelling, was enlarged to provide for several shops and dwelling units, and topped by a "Second Empire" mansard roof in the later 19th century. A similar combination of multi-family and commercial uses is found in the building (#29) next door to the south. With its flat roof and entablature-like element at the eaves, the long, single pile structure of mid-19th century date reveals the influence of the Greek Revival style.

In recent years a number of other dwellings along High Street such as #'s 30 & 31 have been converted for commercial/office uses. Following the earlier pattern, exterior alterations for these purposes have included little more than the occasional installation of shop windows. Only one modern commercial building is present in the historic district. Unobtrusively situated on High Street, it is a small, hip roofed service station (#64) that dates ca. 1920-50.

Of the artisan shops and other small manufactories that were once to be found scattered about Oldwick, there are only two survivors. What appears to be a rather rambling barn with appendages behind a Church Street house (#22) was identified as a "carriage factory" on the 1873 County Atlas. It is a simple, unadorned frame structure. The other is a 1½ story frame structure (#57) built in 1902 and utilized as a blacksmithy. It has vertical plank siding and its principal entry in the north gable end is fitted with a batten door hung on strap hinges.

The few institutional buildings of Oldwick serve as visual and social focal points of the community. Precedence among them must be given to Zion Lutheran Church (#12). Prominently located on the northeast corner of High

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

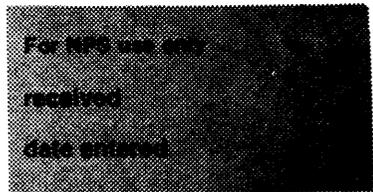
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4



and Church streets and surrounded by a tree-shaded graveyard, it is the oldest building in the village, and one of the oldest extant churches in the northern half of New Jersey. As built in about 1749, Zion Church exemplified the traditional meeting house type. The austere, 1 story stone structure had its entrance on the south side (one of the long walls) and a jerkin roof. The present exterior with its combination of Greek and Gothic Revival motifs is the result of 19th century remodelings. Its transformation was begun in the 1830s when, to conform to the classical Wren/Gibbs formula, the entry was moved to the west gable end. At the same time, the roof was raised up to full gables at both ends and the windows were enlarged. Further remodeling in 1854 produced the point-arched windows and entry and the simple pediment, denticulated entablature, and pilasters of the west front. The steeple added at that time was blown down in 1888 and replaced by the present open belfry.

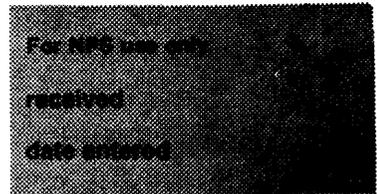
The Community House (#79), built about 1806 as a private academy, also was enlarged and remodeled extensively over the course of the 19th century. The frame, gable-roofed structure began as a two story, single pile block with a four bay facade and a simple central belfry. The first floor was partitioned into a school room and living quarters; the second floor was a single hall fitted with a stage. In 1833, one bay was added to the south end to provide for a new entry hall and the central steeple was replaced by a squat, flat roofed Greek Revival belfry at the south end. The addition of the front ell and square corner campanile around the turn of this century created its current appearance of an asymmetrical Victorian villa.

The Methodist Church (#82) was erected in 1868 to replace an earlier chapel. The rectangular, frame, gable-roofed block with its symmetrically treated, gable end entry facade and bell tower conforms to the classical Wren/Gibbs formula. Unlike the two above-mentioned buildings, its exterior has been little altered since its construction. It features the exuberant but provincial Romanesque Revival style embellishment that was favored for many of the country churches built throughout the region around that time. Details include round and segmentally arched windows and doors, built-up cornices, wide friezes and corner boards, and a variety of pediments, especially on the tower and belfry.

Two institutional buildings of recent date are also present in the historic district. One is the volunteer firehouse (#33) on James Street occupying the site of the first Methodist Church. The other is the simple frame church (#15a) with a vaguely Colonial Revival feeling that stands at the east edge of town on the southeast corner of Church Street and Miller Avenue. Neither is conspicuously located nor deviates to an obtrusive degree from the prevailing architectural character of the district. The phone company of ca. 1960 (#34), however, is an intrusion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ Item number 7

Page 5

Inventory of the Oldwick Historic District

The structures within the Oldwick Historic District are herein described individually. The numbers identify each principal structure and correspond to the attached survey map. To facilitate their description most of the dwellings have been classified according to a typology of the traditional and popular house types found in the area. Identified by letter, each type is explained in the following typology.

An attempt to evaluate the individual importance of each principle structure to the district has been made by placing each in one of the following categories:

Pivotal buildings are those which, because of architectural or historical associations, integrity, and/or scale, rank as most important to the district.

Contributing buildings, while not of the same order as those categorized as pivotal, are nonetheless historic structures, in most cases having gone only relatively minor alterations.

Harmonizing refers to either an historic building which has been severely altered, or a modern structure which is compatible in its visual character with the overall nature of the district.

Intrusions are modern buildings, or those which present a thoroughly modern appearance which detracts from the character of the district.

There are very few buildings in the district that fall into either of the last two categories.

Typology

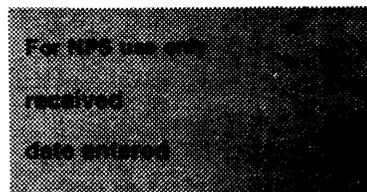
A typology of the various traditional and popular house types found in and around Oldwick follows.

Traditional Types

A-type- a 1½ story, one-room-deep dwelling with either a one room plan or a two room, "hall and parlor" plan. The former generally has a 2 bay facade, the latter a 3 or 4 bay facade. Interior gable end chimney placement is characteristic. It has been called a British cabin by folklorist Henry Glassie. They are found in both the lower Delaware Valley and east Jersey/Long Island, but are much more prevalent and remained more popular to a late date in the latter area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ Item number 7

Page 6

- B-type- a 1½ story, two-room-deep, one-room-wide dwelling with generally a 2 or 3 bay facade. It has either a 2 room plan or a 3 room plan with 2 small back rooms and 1 large front room.
- C-type- a 1½ story, two-room-deep, two-room-wide dwelling, usually with a 3 or 4 bay facade or, infrequently, a 5 bay facade. Two floor plans are found: one is a 3 room plan consisting of one large main room and 2 smaller rooms that with a central chimney is a German "kuche-stube-kammer" plan or with interior gable end chimneys which resemble the three room "Quaker" plan recommended by William Penn. The other is a 4 room plan consisting of one large main room with a smaller room behind (often partitioned off for a staircase or small stairhall) and of 2 small rooms to one side of about equal size. The origins of this type are both English and continental European. They are also found on both the lower Delaware Valley and in east Jersey/Long Island. Like the A-type, they are far more numerous and remained more popular until a later date in the latter area.
- D-type- a 1½ story, two-room-deep dwelling with a side-hall plan and a 3 bay facade. This type resulted from a Georgian inspired modification of two-room-deep, 1½ story types. Either one or two interior chimneys are found within the one gable end. They were more widely built for a longer period in east Jersey/Long Island than in the Delaware Valley.
- I-type- a 2 story, one-room-deep dwelling with either a one room plan, or a 2 room "hall and parlor" plan. The former has generally a 2 bay and sometimes a 3 bay facade; the latter a 3 or 4 bay facade. Chimney placement is interior gable end. Cultural geographers hold the origins of this type to be English and its cultural hearth to be the lower Delaware Valley and Chesapeake Bay regions. It was widely built in the Delaware Valley.
- G-type- a 2 story, one-room-deep dwelling with a side-hall plan, an interior gable end chimney, and a regular 3 bay facade. This type is a Georgian transformation of the I-type and is common to the same regions.
- H-type- a 2 story, one-room-deep dwelling with a center hall plan, a symmetrical 3 or 5 bay facade, and usually a chimney located within both gable ends or, in some later examples, interior chimneys flanking the center stair hall. This type is also a Georgian transformation of the I-type and is also common to the same regions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

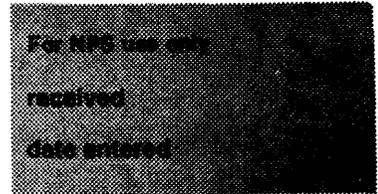
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7



- J-type- a 2 story, two-room-deep, one-room-wide dwelling with generally a 2 or 3 bay facade and with one, or less frequently, two chimneys located within one gable end. It has either a 2 room plan or a 3 room plan with one large front room and 2 small back rooms, one of which may serve as a stairhall. Its origins are evidently urban; houses of this type were built in 17th century London after the Great Fire, and in 18th century Philadelphia.
- K-type- a 2 story, two-room-deep, two-room-wide dwelling with usually a 3 or 4 bay facade or, infrequently, a 5 bay facade. It has the same two floor plans as the C-type: the 3 room plan which, depending on chimney placement, resembles either the German "kuche-stube-kammer" plan or the English Quaker plan; the other is the 4 room plan. This type has been called by cultural geographers both an English house or a Georgian house with a continental plan. As with the C-type, its origins are both English and continental European. It is found in both the lower Delaware Valley/Pennsylvania region and in east Jersey, but is perhaps more common in the former region.
- L-type- a 2 story, two-room-deep dwelling with a side-hall plan, and a regular 3 bay facade. It usually has one or two chimneys within one gable end or, infrequently, an interior chimney. It is two-thirds of the classic Georgian center hall home. It is widely distributed throughout the Mid-Atlantic region.
- M-type- a 2 story, two-room-deep dwelling with a center hall plan and a symmetrical 3 or 5 bay facade. It usually has one or two chimneys within both gable ends and, infrequently, one or two interior chimneys. This is the classic Georgian center hall house which continued to be built in the region long after the Georgian style had ceased to be fashionable, thus becoming a traditional type. It is widely distributed throughout the Mid-Atlantic region.

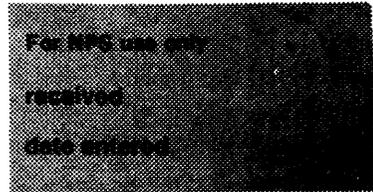
Popular Types

- N-type- a 2 story, two-room-deep, gable roofed dwelling with its gable end as the principal facade, usually 2 or 3 bays wide, and with a side-hall plan. Its origins appear to be in the emphasis of the Greek Revival Style on the gable end which could be treated as a pediment.
- N₁-type- a variant of the N-type which has a usually shallow, cross-gabled wing extending from one side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

8

- N₂-type- another variant of the N-type, it has a cross-gabled wing extending from both sides creating a T-shaped plan.
- O-type- a 2-story, two-room-deep, hip-roofed dwelling with a square, boxy form and usually some side-hall plan. It appears to be a much simplified, vernacular version of some late 19th century Queen Anne or Shingle style houses.
- P-type- a 2-story, single pile, L-shaped dwelling with the gable end of the smaller section facing frontwards and the principal entry located in the same side of the larger section. It is derived apparently from the asymmetrical, Italianate villas of the mid-19th century, but lacks the characteristic square tower or campanile.

Inventory

1. Frame, 4 bay, gambrel-roofed (4 room plan) C-type dwelling on a stone cellar and with interior gable end chimneys (brick-stacks). Pivotal. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1835. Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, flush eaves, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim and louvered blinds, east inner bay entry with panel door hung on strap hinges and a simple gabled stoop (replacement?). Outbuildings: The front door yard is retained by a rubble stone wall and enclosed by a picket fence. To the rear is a small frame shed.
2. Frame dwelling consisting of a 4 bay, I-type (2 room plan) main block with interior gable end chimneys and a cross-gabled rear ell with gable end chimney and lean-tos on its north and west sides; rear or west lean-to has a false front at south end. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: c1820-40. Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with returns and paneled frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, quadrant gable windows, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with plain trim and louvered blinds, front entry (south inner bay) with panel door and shed hood (replacements) and shed roofed porch on south side of ell. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, clapboard-clad, gabled privy with batten door. 2) Frame, clapboard-clad, shed-roofed, wagon or wood shed with wide clip-cornered opening on the south side. 3) Frame, 1½ story, clapboard-clad, wagon house with lean-to on the west gable end, hoist overhang at east gable peak above a batten door entry on the south side, and sash windows.
3. Frame dwelling, consisting of a 5 bay, M-type main block with interior gable end chimneys (corbelled brick stacks) and a lower, 2 bay, 2 story north wing with interior gable end chimney and a rear lean-to.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

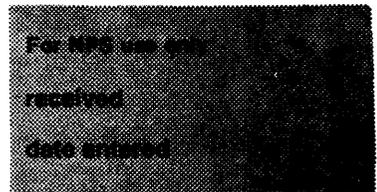
Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,

Continuation sheet

Hunterdon County, NJ

Item number 7

Page 9



Pivotal. Style: Vernacular with Greek and Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: 1790 and subsequently enlarged and remodeled. It has clapboard siding of various widths, box cornice with frieze and pented returns carried on the raking eaves, mostly 1/1 sash windows (replacements) with architrave trim and louvered blinds, an exposed stone chimney back on the north wing with covered protruding bake oven on a stone base, and screen porch on south end with box cornice and Tuscan columns. The notable main entry has an eight panel door, side lights and transom, paneled corner lights, and symmetrically molded trim with richly carved corner squares. The entry stoop has a box cornice with wide frieze and paired Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame 1½ story clapboard-clad, wagon house with overhanging eaves, gable end entry and a small, gabled shed attached to its west side. 2) Stuccoed, 1 story, hip-roofed, 3 bay garage.

4. Van Doren Farm Complex: 1) Braced-frame, probably 3 or 4 bay clapboard-clad bank barn on a stone stable with a lower and narrower stable extension on the southwest gable end that has a hoist overhang at the gable peak above the entry. Pivotal. 2) Small, frame, two level clapboard-clad stable or hog house (standing perpendicular at the barn's corner) with a long concrete block and frame shed-roofed extension on its southeast gable end. 3) Long, frame, two level, clapboard-clad stable (standing parallel to the barn) with a small lean-to on its southeast side, adjoining silo and a hoist gable peak overhang above an entry. 4) The large, frame, two story clapboard-clad wagon house has on its south side three wagon entries, a small batten doored entry and a cross gable with a batten doored entry. Date: mid to late 19th with 20th century alterations.

5. (Oldwick General Store). Frame dwelling, consisting of a 5 bay, originally M-type main block on a brick cellar with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks); a small, 2 bay (one room plan) A-type north wing with interior gable end chimney (corbelled brick stack); and a small 2 story rear ell at the southwest corner. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular. Date: 18th century, remodelled c. 1900. Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves on the front above a denticulated frieze, flush raking eaves with beaded fascia, quadrant gable windows on main block, round headed south gable opening with batten door and key block, 6 light eyebrow windows on north wing, mostly later 2/2 sash windows with modern panel shutters (one 9/6 sash survives on south gable end) and two front porches with box cornices and square or round posts. The main entry, now occupying the south inner bay, has double glass and panel doors and is flanked by large "shop" windows with paneled aprons.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2 bay garage.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

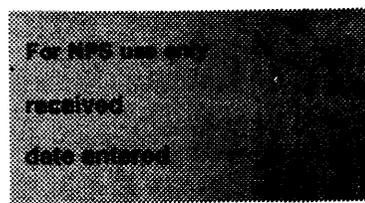
Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,

Continuation sheet

Hunterdon County, NJ

Item number 7

Page 10



6. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, N₁-type dwelling with a rear appendage and an interior chimney. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Late Victorian. Date: 1906. Exterior features include clapboard siding with imbricated shingles on the gables, overhanging eaves, spindle-work gable peak embellishment, 1/1 sash windows with louvered blinds, paired windows with cornice in front gable, semi-hexagonal bay window on the east side and triangular bay window on the west side, blind-transomed entry and an L-shaped porch with "Chinese Chippendale" frieze, turned posts and decorative spindles.
Outbuildings: Small, frame, 1½ story shed and a frame shed roofed chicken coop.

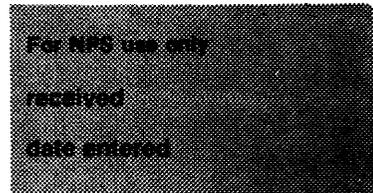
7. Frame, 4 bay, K-type dwelling consisting of a main block with interior gable end chimneys, and a lower and narrower 2 bay double-pile east wing with interior gable end chimney and a gable end lean-to. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular with elaborate Queen Anne embellishments. Date: c1845 remodeled in 1890. The house has clapboard siding and mostly 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds. The Queen Anne embellishments include a semi-octagonal tower (whose finial-topped pyramid roof has corner pendants) at the east end of the front, the denticulated box cornice that is carried on the asymmetrical front gable and the other gables -- all imbricated shingle clad - to create double pediments, the projecting entry vestibule with double glass and panel doors, the front porch with matching cornice, pedimented projection, bull's eye frieze, turned posts and quadrant brackets and the similar porch of the wing.
Outbuildings: The yard is enclosed by a picket fence. 1) Small frame, 1½ story clapboard-clad wagon house with gable end entry, adjoins northeast corner of house. 2) Small gabled frame shed and small stuccoed stone springhouse. 3) To the northwest at some distance stands a braced-frame 3 to 5 bay bank barn with verticle plank siding, batten doors hung on strap hinges and overhanging eaves and a hoist overhang on west gable peak. 4) Small frame, two level stable (parallel to barn on south side) with similar detailing. 5) Frame, 1½ story wagon house with clapboard and vertical plank siding and gable end entry.

8. Stone, 4 bay, A-type dwelling with an interior chimney (stone stack) on the west-gable end, a frame east gable wall, and a frame clapboard-clad rear wing. Harmonizing. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: before 1750 and remodeled in mid-20th. House has simple box cornice, 6/6 sash windows with decorative plank shutters, recessed entry in west inner bay, and a stone front terrace; all these features are the result of extensive mid-20th century remodeling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

9. Frame, 3 bay, A-type (2 room plan) dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks; north has exposed stone back) and a rear ell with lean-to on its north side. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Victorian and Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: mid-19th, possibly earlier. Exterior features include clapboard siding, a built-up box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with modern shutters, a bay window on the south gable end and a transomed center entry. Front porch was evidently removed. Outbuilding: Frame, 1½ story clapboard-clad wagon house with lean-to on the west side, clapboard siding and sash windows; it has been converted.
10. Frame, 6 bay, C-type dwelling (possibly built in 2 parts) with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks, large exterior stone back on east chimney) connected by a hyphen to a 3 bay, A-type (2 room plan) section with interior chimney. It is set perpendicular to the street. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular. Date: c1823. Building has clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 and 4/4 sash gable windows with plain trim. A blind lunette window with tracery muntins in west gable end, two front entries with modern stoops and a west gable end entry with modern door; flush horizontal siding of first floor west gable end is evidence of a porch. Outbuildings: Yard is enclosed by a picket fence. 1) Frame, 1½ story, wagon house with a lean-to on the west side, clapboard siding and batten-door north gable end entries. 2) Frame, 2 level, gable roofed stable with clapboard siding, a small cupola, sash windows and batten doors. 3) Small square hip roofed well curb with lattice enclosure. 4) Small stuccoed stone out kitchen with large interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and gable entry with batten door hung on strap hinges.
11. Frame dwelling consisting of a 5 bay, gambrel-roofed M-type main block with paired interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks), a lower, 2 bay, I-type south wing with interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and a single pile north wing. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Federal. Date: 1819 and moved in 1937 from its original site between #'s 10 and 12. House features clapboard siding, simple box cornice, flush raking eaves, lunette and raked oval gable windows on main block, quadrant windows on wing, 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim and louvered blinds, and a central entry with large fanlight, sidelights, and panel door. The interior decorative trim is an excellent example of local Federal style work.
12. Zion Lutheran Church - Stuccoed stone, 1½ story structure, 3 bays wide and 6 bays deep. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Gothic/Greek Revival. Date: erected 1749, remodeled 1831, vestibule added 1854, remodeled 1883. Datestone inscription. As originally built it was a Jerkin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Item number 7

Continuation sheet

Page 12

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received

date entered

- head roofed building consisting of the five easternmost bays with its entry in the south side. The entry was moved to the west gable end, the roof was raised up to a full gable, and the windows were lengthened in 1831. In 1851 the west gable was extended to provide a vestibule and a belfry. The horizontal flush board sided west gable end has a triangular pediment with pointed arch windows, a wide entablature supported by four plain pilasters and a recessed entry bay with double panel doors flanking pilasters and a tracery point-arched transom. Other features include a box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, a small frame aspe on the east gable end, point-arched windows with frosted glass and louvered blinds, and a square hip-roofed belfry with round headed openings flanked by simple corner pilasters. The belfry replaced its predecessor which was blown in 1888. Outbuildings: The tree-shaded church yard, enclosed by a picket fence, contains many 18th and 19th century grave markers. 1) Small stuccoed; 2 bay privy. 2) Small frame gable roofed charnel house with clapboard siding and gable end entry.
13. Frame, 3 bay, narrow L or J-type dwelling with an interior chimney. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1819-20. House has clapboard siding, wood shingles on north side, flush eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, east end bay entry with panel door and a shed roofed front porch with box cornice. A victorian alteration, the porch has saw tooth edge siding under raking eaves and square posts on pedestals.
14. Frame, 3 bay, L-type dwelling with an interior chimney (brick stack) and small gabled appendage on the west gable end. Contributing. Style: Vernacular, with late Victorian embellishment. Date: 1840-50, remodeled 1917. While the clapboard siding and the box cornice with frieze and returns are probably original, most of the exterior fabric dates to the remodeling shingle cladding, the semihexagonal bay window, the 1/1 sash windows, and the L-shaped porch with box cornice, gable over the steps, heavy square posts on brick pedestals and turned ballusters. Outbuildings: Frame, gabled-roofed garage and stucco hip-roofed garage.
15. Frame, 3 bay, N-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and with a rear extension that also extends beyond the east side. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Carpenter Gothic embellishment. Date: Said to be 18th century, enlarged and extensively remodelled, 1869. Building has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with simple jig-saw cut barge board on front raking eaves, a triangular headed 9/6 sash window with raking cornice in the front gable, 2/2 sash windows (replacements?) with louvered blinds, west end bay entry with panel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

For NPS use only

received

Date entered

- door, and a front porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns (replacements). Outbuildings: Frame garage
16. Frame, 4 bay, I-type (2 room plan) dwelling with an interior west gable end chimney (exposed stone back, brick stack), an exterior brick east gable end chimney and a rear lean-to. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: c1800-40. Exterior features include clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, and west inner bay entry with panel door and gable hood. Outbuildings: Yard fronted by picket fence. 1) Small gabled frame garage. 2) Frame, 2 story wagon house with clapboard siding and entries on side wall.
17. Frame, 3 bay, 2½ story M-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and with a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with High Victorian embellishment. Date: 1892, built by William C. Jones. House has a large front gable, clapboard siding, saw tooth edged siding on the gables and attic story, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, stick work gable peak embellishment, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, a semi-octagonal bay window, a central entry with double glass and panel doors, and a 2 bay porch with box cornice frieze perforated with diamond motif and square posts. Outbuildings: Frame, gable, 2 bay garage.
18. Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed dwelling (probably K-type originally) with an interior east gable end chimney (brick stack) and with a small appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Queen Anne embellishment. Date: mid 19th, remodeled later 19th century. Exterior features mostly late 19th c. include a semi-octagonal tower projecting from the front, an asymmetrical front gable, clapboard siding imbricated shingle on the gables, a box cornice with pented returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, a central entry, and a front porch with gable over the steps, box cornice, turned posts and quadrant brackets.
- 18a. Zion Church School Building. Frame, 2 story, gable roofed structure, 5 bays deep. Harmonizing. Style: Vernacular Colonial Revival. Date: late 1950's. School has clapboard siding, small box cornice with returns, 8/8 sash windows with decorative shutters and a north gable end entry with double panel doors.
19. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, O-type dwelling with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Shingle. Date: c1910-20. Exterior features include wood shingle siding above the clapboard clad 1st floor, hip dormers, boxed overhanging eaves,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a semi-octagonal bay window and a flatroofed front porch with square posts that is glass-enclosed.
20. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, 0-type dwelling with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a shallow projection on the west side whose pented gabled upper level is supported by a semi-hexagonal bay window. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Shingle. Date: c1910-20. House has wood shingle siding above the clapboard-clad 1st floor, a large pented front gable, boxed overhanging eaves, hip dormers, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a semi-hexagonal bay window, center entry and a flat roofed L-shaped front porch with Tuscan columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Outbuildings: 1) Stuccoed, 2 car garage whose shingle-clad gable has a lunette window. 2) Frame, hip-roofed 1 car garage with clapboard siding, box eaves with frieze, and 6/6 sash windows. 3) Frame, 1½ story, gable-roofed structure with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, a small square louvered cupola, and an upper level louvered opening in the west gable above the door.
21. Frame, P-type dwelling with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a small gabled rear ell. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Carpenter Gothic. Date: c1860-73. Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, simple jig-saw cut bargeboards on the raking eaves, mostly 1/1 sash windows (replacements) with louvered blinds, entry with glass and panel door, and an L-shaped shed-roofed porch with gable over the steps, spindle frieze and turned posts. Outbuildings: Small, frame, 1 story gabled structure with vertical plank siding and a garage lean-to on the east side.
22. Frame, 4 bay, I-type dwelling (2 room plan) with block furnace flue on east gable end and with a rear ell that was squared out by a later hip-roofed extension. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with late Victorian embellishment. Date: 1845 and subsequently remodeled. Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, a box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 1/1 sash windows (replacements) with louvered blinds, a west inner bay entry with glass and panel door and gabled hood (replacement). Dating to the later remodeling are the 2 story semi-octagonal bay window with pedimented gable, brackets and decorative shingle siding, and the flat-roofed porch with square posts on stone pedestals and turned ballusters, on the west side. Outbuildings: 1) The frame clapboard-clad carriage factory consisting of a 3 bay, 1½ story main block with a stone and frame lean-to on its north gable end and a 1 story, 6 bay south extension with a south gable end lean-to. It has overhanging eaves, sash windows and large batten doors hung on strap hinges. It was later converted into a cider mill. Date: c. 1860-73. 2) A small frame shed adjoins it on the east side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

For NPS use only

received

date entered

23. Frame, dwelling built in 2 parts consisting of a 2 bay N-type with interior chimney (brick stack) and a 2 bay I-type to its west side with an interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and a rear leanto. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1830's and subsequently enlarged and remodelled. House has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, front entry with glass and panel door and a flat-roofed porch with Tuscan columns (later). Outbuildings: Small frame gable-roofed shed with lean-to.
24. Frame, 1½ story, 3 bay dwelling. Style: Cape Cod. Date: c1945
25. Frame, 5 bay, H-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks), with a flat roofed 1 bay 1 story appendage on the east gable end (possibly an altered lean-to) and with a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Early Victorian embellishment. Date: 1845. Exterior features include clapboard siding, a box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 6/6, 9/6 and 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds and raked cornices on the front, a central entry with double glass and panel doors, and a flat roofed porch with bracketed box cornice and slender square post with capitals and bases. Outbuildings: 1) Slate-capped cistern or well in the front yard has a small frame cover. 2) Frame, 2 story wagon house with clapboard siding and batten doored entries in the north side.
26. Frame, 2½ story, 4 bay, I-type dwelling with an interior east gable end chimney (stuccoed stone back extends the full width of the gable end; (brick stack) and with a rear lean-to. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: mid-18th and subsequently remodeled and enlarged. House has clapboard siding (replaced), overhanging eaves (later), 3 light eyebrow windows, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, west inner bay entry with glass and panel door (later), a flat-roofed entry porch and a semi octagonal bay window on the west gable end. Most of the exterior fabric appears to have been replaced. The north end of the chimney back has been rebuilt in concrete block. It is known traditionally as the "high house". Outbuilding: 2 story, gable roofed structure that is frame above a concrete block lower level.
27. Stucco-coated coursed rubble stone, 4 bay, I-type (2 room plan) dwelling with an interior east gable end chimney (stuccoed stack) Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: Built in 1829 using materials of 1760 house facing High St. House has flush eaves with wide frieze on the front, 6/6 sash windows with panel shutters on 1st floor front and a slightly recessed entry with transom side lights, corner lights and modern door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

28. Frame, 2½ story, Mansard-roofed, 7 bay, double pile structure (consisting of a 5 bay, M-type with a 2 bay south extension) with 3 interior chimneys (brick stacks). Pivotal. Style: Vernacular with Federal and Victorian embellishment. Date: early 19th, enlarged and remodeled later 19th century. Early features include some 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows on the rear, some of the clapboard siding, the main entry which has side lights and transom with curved muntins and symmetrically molded trim with richly carved corner squares, and the 2nd front entry's six panel door. Among the later 19th century features are the patterned slate Mansard roof, the gabled dormers with 2/2 and 4/4 sash windows, and the flat-roofed porch with square posts and simple brackets.
29. Frame, 2 story, flat-roofed, 7 bay single pile structure (probably built in at least two parts) with rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Greek Revival. Date: mid-19th century. Asbestos siding covers the southern 5 bays obscuring the simple entablature; plain corner pilaster and clapboard siding visible at the north end. It also has 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, some with lowered blinds, a semi-hexagonal bay "shop" window at the south end, a 2nd floor entry with vertical two panel door on the north end, three front entries with glass and panel doors and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts at the north entry.
30. Frame, 3 over 4 (originally 5) bay, N-type structure on a stone raised cellar and with an interior chimney (stuccoed stack) and a lean-to on the south side. Harmonizing. Style: Vernacular Victorian embellishment. Date: late 19th century. While wood shingle siding has been applied to the front and a new entry porch and oriel window added, it retains clapboard siding elsewhere, 6/6 sash windows, and a large double bracketed box cornice across the front that creates a gable pediment.
31. Frame, 2 bay, N-type dwelling on a raised ground level and with an interior chimney. Contributing. Style: Vernacular late Victorian. Date: late 19th century. Early fabric includes clapboard siding, decorative shingle work on the gables, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, the 1/1 sash gable window with curved apron and louvered blinds, the south side bay window, and the L-shaped shed roofed porch with perforated frieze and brackets and turned posts. The ground floor shop front of central entry flanked by double 6/1 sash windows is probably of 1920's date; the large picture window (replacing the front entry) and the 6/6 sash are more recent alterations.
32. Frame dwelling, consisting of a 3 bay, G-type main block with interior north gable end chimney (stuccoed stack) and a lower, 3 bay rear ell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

For NPS use only

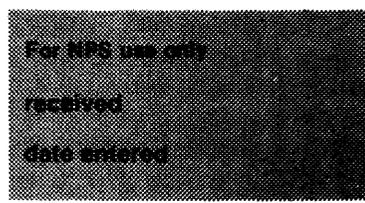
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- with an interior east gable end chimney (stuccoed stack) and with false fronted lean-tos on the east and south sides. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: 1824. The exterior fabric, much of which has been replaced, includes clapboard siding, overhanging eaves on the main block, flush eaves on rear ell, 1/1 sash windows with decorative shutters, a pedimented Colonial Revival front entry and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts on the north side. Outbuildings: Large frame 2 story wagon house (probably built in 2 parts) with clapboard siding, sash windows and entries with modern garage doors in the south side.
33. Oldwick Firehouse. A large, frame, 1 story, cross gable-roofed structure with wood shingle siding and simple Colonial Revival embellishment. Non-Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1938-39.
34. UTS (phone company) Building. A small, 1 story brick-faced cross gable roofed structure, vaguely Colonial Revival embellishment. Non-Contributing. Date: 1960.
35. Frame, 1½ story, 3 bay, gable-roofed dwelling. Style: Cape Cod. Date: 1930's. Harmonizing. Outbuildings: A frame garage to the rear.
36. Frame, 5 bay, M-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks). Contributing. Style: Vernacular with early Victorian embellishment. Date: 1850's. Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging raking eaves with scroll brackets, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim and a central entry with diamond-muntined side lights and transom, panel door, and plain flanking pilasters; entry stoop evidently removed. Outbuildings: 1) Large concrete block and frame garage/barn 2) Small, concrete block gable-roofed structure.
37. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, N-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack). Contributing. Style: Vernacular Victorian. Date: late 19th century. Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, imbricated shingles on the gables, box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves, jig-saw cut embellishments at gable peaks and returns, a saw tooth edge frieze, 2/2 sash windows, end bay entry, L-shaped hip-roofed porch with box cornice, decorative frieze and turned posts and a side entry with small similarly detailed stoop.
38. Frame, 3 bay N-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and with a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Victorian. Date: c1900. While covered with aluminum siding, it retains 1/1 sash windows with louvered blinds, a bay window on the south side, a north end bay entry with glass and panel door and an L-shaped shed-roofed porch with turned posts and stick brackets. Outbuildings: 1) Frame,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 18

- 1½ story wagon house with vertical plank siding and gable end entries. 2) A frame, 1 story, gable-roofed shed with vertical siding. 3) A small frame, gable-roofed shed.
39. Rusticated concrete block and frame, 3 bay, N₁-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack). Contributing. Style: Vernacular Victorian/Shingle. Date: c1910-20. Exterior features include wood shingle siding above the concrete block 1st floor, box cornice with pented returns carried on raking eaves, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows, diamond pane with sash gable windows, a semi-octagonal bay window on the side, and an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Outbuildings: Large frame, 2 story, carriage house with a lean-to on the north side, a cross gable, clapboard siding, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows and batten door entries on the south side.
40. Frame, 3 bay, N₂-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Victorian. Date: 1902. House has clapboard siding, decorative shingle work on the gables, a box cornice with pented returns carried on the raking eaves, paired windows with scalloped apron in the front gable, a semi-octagonal bay window on the south side, an end bay entry with glass and panel door, and a U-shaped porch with turned posts and baluster. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 story, wagon house with clapboard siding, and entries on the south side.
41. Frame, 2 bay, N-type dwelling with interior east gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and a rear extension on a bank cellar. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Victorian. Date: c1885. House has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, a clip-cornered gable window, a north end bay entry with double glass and panel doors and a shed roofed porch with square posts and simple bracket. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 story wagon house with clapboard siding and south entries.
42. Frame, 3 bay, D-type dwelling with interior north gable end chimney (exposed stone back, brick stack), a rear lean-to and a 2 bay, 1 story, south wing with exterior gable end chimney. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: c1820, wing 1958. Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, a south end bay entry with sidelights and 4 panel door and a gabled entry stoop.
43. Frame, 3 bay, 1½ story gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and rear appendage. Harmonizing. Style: Bungalow. Date: 1931. Dwelling has wood shingle siding above the clapboarded 1st

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 19

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- floor, gable dormer, wide overhanging eaves with stick brackets, 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, and a recessed porch with square posts on brick pedestals.
44. Frame dwelling, consisting of a 3 bay, I (possibly H) type main block with interior gable end chimneys and a cross gabled rear ell with interior gable end chimney (all 3 brick stacks). Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1858. Covered with aluminum siding dwelling retains a box cornice with returns, 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, and a central entry; front porch evidently removed. Outbuildings: Frame garage.
45. Frame, 3 bay (asymmetrical), I-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and with a lean-to wrapping around the south and west sides. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Italianate embellishment. Date: c1840-50. House has clapboard siding, a built-up box cornice with brackets and returns carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, and an off-center entry with side-lights blind transom, simple trim and heavy cornices; stoop evidently removed. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, 1½ story wagon house with clapboard siding and entries in the north side. 2) Frame, shed-roofed chicken coop on brick piers with clapboard siding.
46. Frame, 5 bay, H-type dwelling (evidently a G-type with a 2 bay extension) with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and with a rear lean-to. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1845-48. Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows (replacements) with louvered blinds and panelled shutters, and a transomed entry with glass and panel door (replacement). The front porch with box cornice, center gable, and Tuscan columns on ashlar stone pedestals is early 20th century.
47. Frame dwelling consisting of a 5 bay, H-type main block with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and a lower, cross-gabled rear wing with lean-tos (one a garage) and with an interior gable end chimney (brick stack). Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Greek Revival embellishment. Date: 1835-55. Dwelling has clapboard siding, a built-up denticulated box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves, horizontal 3 light attic gable windows, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim and louvered blinds, central entry with side lights transom and panel door, and a front porch with box cornice, center gable, square posts and a "Chinese Chippendale" railing (later). Outbuildings: Small frame shed and a frame privy.
48. Frame, 4 bay K-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and with a rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 20

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- Date: 1835-45. Covered with aluminum siding, dwelling has flush eaves, 2/2 sash windows (replacements) with modern decorative shutters, two inner bay entries with glass and panel doors, and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, 2 car garage with clapboard siding and 6/6 sash windows and batten doors. 2) Concrete block well curb with hip roof.
49. Frame, asymmetrical 6 bay, A-type dwelling (built in at least 2 parts) with an interior chimney, an interior east gable end chimney, and an exterior west gable end chimney (all with brick stacks, east with plastered exposed back) and a rear lean-to. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: c1820. Exterior features include clapboard siding, flush eaves, shed wall dormers (later), 6 light eyebrow windows, and 2/2 sash windows (replacements) with louvered blinds, two front entries with glass and panel doors and a flat roofed porch with turned posts. Outbuildings: Frame, 1½ story garage/wagon house with clapboard siding and gable end entries with garage doors.
50. Frame, 1½ story wagon house with a low concrete block extension on south gable end. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: later 19th century. Wagon house has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, a small, square cupola, a 6/6 sash gable window, and a gable end entry with modern garage door.
51. Frame, 3 bay P-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick-stack), a lower cross gabled rear ell and various lean-to appendages. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: Main block c1885, rear wing c1820. House has clapboard siding, board and batten siding on main block gables and rear ell (replacement), double 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and modern decorative shutters. Main entry has glass and panel door and a front porch with chamfered square posts.
52. Frame dwelling consisting of a 3 bay, L-type main block with paired interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and with a small rear lean-to: a 2-bay I-type east wing with an interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and an east gable lean-to with false fronted appendages at both ends that are enclosed continuations of shed roofed porches. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Federal. Date: 1825. Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves, decorative frieze under main block cornice, imbricated slate roof, a round headed window with Gothic sash and flanking raked oval windows in the west gable end, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds. Main entry has tracery muntined transom and side lights and a panel door and a flat-roofed entry stoop with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 21

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- square posts. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 story wagon house with asbestos siding and 3 entries in the south side.
53. Frame, 3 bay, G-type dwelling with an interior east gable end chimney (brick stack) and a full width cross gable rear wing. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Federal and Victorian embellishment. Date: 1833-34, alterations. Exterior features include clapboard siding, a large front gable with small raked cornice and multi-pane window (later), boxed overhanging eaves with returns (later), quadrant gable windows, 2/2 and 2/9 sash windows (replacement except probably 9 lights) with plain trim and louvered blinds, and an entry with eight panel door, side lights and transom and reeded half-round flanking pilasters with surmounting corner blocks, a flat roofed entry stoop with box cornice, bulls-eye strip on cornice frieze, and turned posts on pedestals (later), and a semi-octagonal bay window with surmounting gable on the east side of the rear wing (later). Outbuildings: 1) A cast iron hitching post with a club motif perforation. 2) Frame, 1½ story wagon house with clapboard siding and west gable end entries.
54. Frame dwelling consisting of a 5 bay, K-type main block with central chimney (brick stack), and a 2 bay A-type east wing with interior gable end chimney (brick stack and exposed stone back) and with small gabled appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: 1820's. House has clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows, the latter with architrave trim, and a central entry with panel door and a Colonial Revival surround of flanking pilasters and triangular pediment. The main block originally had interior gable end chimneys. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, 1½ story wagon house with north gable end lean-to, clapboard siding, and south gable peak hoist overhang. 2) Small frame gabled shed with clapboard siding.
55. Frame dwelling consisting of a 3 bay, G-type main block with interior gable end chimney (brick stack exposed stone tack) and a small, A-type west wing with interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and a gable end lean-to that wraps around that front as an enclosed part of the porch. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Federal and Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: 1820's or 30's. Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, overhanging eaves (later), a decorative frieze with drilled and cut motifs, quadrant gable windows (replaced), 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with modern louvered or panelled shutters, an entry with a six panel door (replacement?), a transom with lead curved and straight muntins, and a flush horizontal sided porch recess on the wing with a modern oriel window. Outbuildings: 1) Square hip-roofed well curb with original horizontal flush siding and wooden down spout.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 22

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- 2) Frame, 1 story garage or wagon shed with lean-to, vertical plank siding and gable end entry with batten door hung on strap hinges.
56. Frame, 2 bay, 1½ story dwelling with its gable end to the street. Harmonizing. Style: Vernacular Bungalow. Date: 1920's. Dwelling has clapboard siding, shed dormers, box cornice with pented returns, 6/1 sash windows and a shed roofed porch, half enclosed for a sun porch.
57. Frame, 3 bay, M-type dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and a small rear appendage. Style: Vernacular High Victorian. Date: late 19th century. Exterior features include clapboard siding, a central front gable with board and batten siding, saw-toothed edged siding on end gables, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, stick work gable embellishments, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, and a central entry with glass and panel door flanked by semi-octagonal bay window and a 1/1 sash window. The front porch has been removed. Contributing. Outbuildings: Large frame wagon house/barn. Originally a blacksmithy built in 1902, in two parts, with vertical plank siding, overhanging eaves, various multi-pane sash windows, a north gable end entry with batten door hung on strap hinges, and two entries on the east side.
58. Frame, 3 bay, I-type dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear appendage. Style: Vernacular. Date: later 19thc. Covered with asbestos siding, house retains overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, and a central entry with glass and panel door. The front porch has been removed. Outbuildings: Frame, 1 car garage.
59. Frame, 3 bay, O-type dwelling with a rear extension under construction. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Shingle. Date: c 1917. Among the exterior features are wood shingle siding above the clapboard-clad 1st floor, a hipped dormer on front, gabled projections on the 2nd floor front with modern windows, 1/1 sash windows, a semi-octagonal bay window on the west side, and a mostly enclosed, hip-roofed L-shape porch. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 car garage.
60. Frame dwelling consisting of a 2 room plan, I-type main block (set perpendicular to the road) with interior north gable end chimney (brick stack) and with a modern rear lean-to; a 1½ story, probably modern 1 story east wing, and an attached modern garage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with late Victorian and modern embellishment. Date: 1891. The main block retains clapboard siding on south side, overhanging eaves, saw-tooth edged siding on the north gable, nailhead panelling flanked by windows and with a scalloped apron on the north gable, and simple peak embellishments also on the north gable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 23

61. Frame, 1 story gable roofed dwelling. Intrusive. Style: Ranch. Date: 1953.
62. Frame, 4 bay, I-type (2 room plan) dwelling with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and a cross gabled rear ell. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Victorian embellishment. Date: 1840. The exterior features clapboard siding, overhanging eaves (probably later), quadrant gable windows, 6/6 and 2/2 sash (replaced) windows with louvered blinds, a semi-octagonal bay window on the north side, a north inner bay entry with transom and shed hood (later), and a side porch on the rear ell. Outbuildings: Frame, 1½ story wagon house on a bank cellar with clapboard siding and north gable end ground level entry.
63. Frame, 5 bay, hip-roofed, M-type dwelling with large clipped cross gables on the front and sides, and with interior gable end chimneys on the sides (brick stacks). Pivotal. Style: Vernacular High Victorian. Date: 1834, subsequently remodeled. House has clapboard siding, box cornice with frieze carried on the raking eaves, simple bargeboards on the gables, 6/6 sash gable and 2/2 sash windows with plan trim and louvered blinds, a narrow 1/1 sash window with eared and segmentally arched cornice on the 2nd floor front, a central entry with double glass and panel doors, a front porch with projecting central gable with similar bargeboard and curved brackets, box cornice, turned balusters, and squared chamfered posts with drilled ornamentation and simple curved bracket, and a west side entry with panel door and similarly detailed stoop. Outbuildings: Frame, 1 car garage.
64. Oldwick Village Garage. Frame, 1 story hip-roofed 3 bay structure. Intrusive. Style: Vernacular. Date: 1942. Covered with asbestos shingles, it has overhanging eaves, sash windows, and two garage entries with overhead doors.
65. Small frame, 1½ story barn and a frame shed, both with vertical plank siding. Harmonizing
66. Frame, 1 story gable-roofed dwelling. Intrusive. Style: Ranch. Date: 1953.
67. Frame, 3 bay, 2 story, hip-roofed, double pile dwelling with a central chimney with a ground story and 1 story, hip-roofed side wing on fully raised ground stories with appendages. Harmonizing. Style: Colonial Revival. Date: 1948. The exterior features clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with an entablature-like element and corner pilasters on the main block, 6/6 sash windows, central entry with sidelights and panel door, and a hip-roofed entry stoop with Tuscan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 24

- columns. It was built on the foundation of a late 19th century dwelling which was destroyed by fire.
68. Frame, 3 bay, 2 story, hip-roofed double-pile dwelling (probably a center hall plan) with two interior chimneys (both brick stacks, 1 massive corbelled drip cap), with a gabled projection on the south end of the front balanced by a cross gable at the north end, and with a rear appendage. Pivotal. Style: Late Victorian/Queen Anne. Date: Late 19th c. Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, cross gables at the rear of both sides, a denticulated box cornice carried on shingle clad gables creating pediments, clip-gabled and shed dormers, mostly 2/2 sash windows, some with original louvered blinds, a rectangular bay window on the south side, an entry vestibule with double glass and panel doors, and a hip-roofed front porch with similar cornice and turned posts. Outbuildings: Frame, 1½ story carriage house with clapboard siding, asymmetrical front gable, sash windows, a main entry in west side with batten doors hung on strap hinges.
69. Frame, 5 bay, double-pile, 1 story gable roofed dwelling with central chimney, rear appendage, and screened side porch. Harmonizing. Style: Cape Code. Date: 1930's.
70. Frame, 1½ story gambrel roofed, 4 over 3 bay, double dwelling with brick gable end chimney and side and rear appendages. Harmonizing. Style: Vernacular Dutch Colonial Revival. Date: c. 1920-30. Dwelling has clapboard siding, shed dormers, overhanging eaves with pented returns, vertical 3/1 sash windows, a side entry, and an entry stoop with pented gable and square posts.
71. Frame, 2 story, gable roofed, 3 bay double pile dwelling with a large projecting octagonal tower centered on the front and with a rear extension. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Queen Anne. Date: 1890's. The exterior features wood shingle siding above the clapboard-clad 1st floor, box cornice carried on the raking eaves, a 2 story semi-octagonal bay window on the south side, 1/1 sash windows, some with louvered blinds, a north end bay entry, a semi-octagonal front porch with box cornice, spindle frieze, square post with brackets and a "Chinese Chippendale" railing (replacement) and an elaborate tower finial. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 story wagon house with north gable end lean-to, vertical plank siding and east wall entries.
72. Frame dwelling consisting of a 5 bay, M-type main block with one exterior gable end furnace flue (brick stack) and a 2 bay, A-type rear wing with interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and with 1 story appendages. Pivotal. Style: Early Victorian with Gothic Revival and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 25

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Italianate motifs. Date: Main building 1865, rear wing earlier. Building has clapboard siding, a central front gable with raked criss-cross muntin window, a similar window below it, a built-up box cornice with scroll brackets and returns carried on the raking eaves transomed french door on the 1st floor front, raked 6/6 sash windows with raked cornices and louvered blinds on the main block, 6/6 sash and 3 light eyebrow windows on the rear wing, a slightly recessed main entry with panelled surround, transom and double glass and panel doors, and a flat-roofed front porch with bracketed box cornice and clusters of slender square posts on panelled pedestals. Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed carriage house with a small rear lean-to, central front gable, raked gable windows with raked cornice, other sash windows, clapboard siding, and both east side and north gable end entries. (2) Frame, 1 story shed-roofed shed with vertical plank siding. (3) Frame, 2 story stable with gable end lean-to and vertical plank siding. (4) Frame, 1 story gable-roofed shed with vertical plank siding.

73. Frame dwelling consisting of a 3 bay, M-type main block with paired interior chimneys (brick stack) and a 2 bay, I-type south wing with interior gable end chimney (brick stack) and a rear appendage. Pivotal. Style: Early Victorian. Date: 1869. The exterior fabric includes clapboard siding, a central front gable, a box cornice with wide, denticulated frieze and return carried on the raking eaves, round headed double 1/1 sash gable windows, double 1/1 or 2/2 sash (segmental headed on 2nd floor, flat headed on 1st) windows on main block front with louvered blinds and with eared or bracketed cornices on 2nd floor, mostly 2/2 sash windows elsewhere, segmentally arched main entry with shouldered architrave surround and double panel doors, flat-roofed front porch with box cornice, square posts with capitals and bases, and arcaded railing, and a similar porch on the south wing, with inner end enclosed for a bay window. Outbuildings: Frame, 2 story, gabled-roofed carriage house with a large false-fronted lean-to on its south gable end, clapboard siding, sash windows, and with batten doored entries on the east side.
74. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, O-type dwelling with gabled projections on both sides (north side has semi-hexagonal bay window on lower level) and on the south end of the front. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Queen Anne/Shingle. Date: c 1910. House has clapboard siding, box cornice returned across the shingle-clad gables to form pent roofs, a shingle-clad dormer with similar gable, 1/1 and double 1/1 sash windows, some with louvered blinds, off-center entry with glass and panel door, an L-shaped front porch with box cornice, central gable, clustered Tuscan columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals, and turned balusters, and a 2nd floor porch with square posts and matching

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 26

For NPS use only

received

date entered

- balustrade. Outbuildings: (1) Frame, hip-roofed garage. (2) Frame, gable-roofed, 3 car garage with pented central gable. (3) Frame, 1½ story gable-roofed shed or stable with clapboard siding.
75. Frame, 2 bay, 0-type dwelling with central chimney (brick stack) and with a clip-cornered gabled projection on the south side. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Queen Anne/Shingle. Date: c 1910. Exterior features include wood shingle siding above the clapboard-clad 1st floor, hip dormers, a box cornice returned on the south gable, mostly 1/1 sash windows, a north end bay entry, and an L-shaped porch with box cornice, Tuscan columns on fieldstone pedestals, and a matching porte-cochere extending from the south side. Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 1 story shed or garage with clapboard siding. (2) Frame, 2 story, gable roofed wagon house with clapboard siding and batten doored entries on north side.
76. Frame, 2½ story, cross-gable roofed, 2 bay, double pile dwelling with interior and exterior south gable end chimneys, gabled projection on the north side, an octagonal tower projecting from the front, and rear appendage. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Queen Anne. Date: 1890's. The exterior fabric includes clapboard siding, box cornice with frieze carried on the raking eaves, gables divided into three horizontal bands of imbricated shingles and paired multi-pane windows flanked by "sun ray" fluting, mostly 1/1 sash windows with louvered blinds, a triangular bay window on the south side, north end bay entry with glass and panel door, an L-shaped porch with denticulated box cornice, square posts, lattice frieze, and balustrade with swag motif, and a small 2nd floor porch in front of the north projection with lattice frieze and checker block railing. Outbuildings: 1) Frame shed. 2) Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed carriage house with vertical plank siding and entries in the east side.
77. Frame, 3 bay, N₁-type dwelling. Contributing. Style: Vernacular Queen Anne. Date: 1890's. The pented gables have decorative shingle work, paired windows with panelled divider, scalloped apron, and cornice, and a fan motif peak embellishment. Other features include clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows with louvered blinds, a semi-octagonal bay window on the south side, north end bay entry with double glass and panel doors, and an L-shaped porch with gable over the steps, turned posts and spindle frieze. Outbuilding: Small, 1 story, gable-roofed frame shed.
78. Frame, 3 bay, N₁-type dwelling with an interior chimney (brick stack) and an octagonal tower at the northeast corner of the side wing. Pivotal. Style: Queen Anne. Date: 1890's. Exterior details include clapboard siding, a 2 story semi-octagonal bay window, a cross gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 27

For NPS use only

received

date entered

centered on the south side, a denticulated box cornice returned on the imbricated shingle-clad gables to form pediments, paired 1/1 sash windows in the front gable with coffer panelled divider and scalloped apron, 1/1 sash windows with raked cornices and louvered blinds, north end bay entry with glass and panel door and with panelled surround, an L-shaped porch with similar cornice, pediment over the steps, spindle frieze, turned posts, arcaded balustrade and an elaborate tower finial. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, shed-roofed shed with vertical plank siding. 2) Frame, gabled privy. 3) Frame, gabled garage with small rear lean-to.

79. Oldwick Community Center (old Barnet Hall Academy). Frame, asymmetrical T-shaped, 2 story, gable-roofed structure consisting of a 5 bay, single pile main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a lower cross-gabled wing extended from the front with a small square tower at its northeast corner. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Victorian. Date: Built 1807, enlarged and remodeled in 1833, 1903, and 1923. The corner tower is topped by a concave hip-roofed belfry featuring segmentally arched louvered openings with key blocks and triple flanking, pilasters on all four sides, an entablature, and a peak finial. Other fabric includes clapboard siding, a box cornice with pented returns carried on the raking eaves, 4/4 sash windows with plain trim, a main entry with transom and six panel double doors, tower entry with similar door - both opening to a shed-roofed entry porch, and a secondary entry with vestibule and similar stoop. As first built, it was a 4 bay rectangular block with central belfry. In 1833 a 1 bay extension for an entry was added at the south end as well as a new belfry. The cross gabled wing and square tower date to 1903.
80. Frame dwelling consisting of a 3 bay, L-type main block with an interior north gable end chimney (brick stack) and a cross gabled, 1½ story rear wing that projects beyond the north gable end. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with simple Victorian embellishment. Date: 1810 and subsequently remodeled. House has clapboard siding, a denticulated box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves of the steeply pitched gable roof, mostly 2/2 sash windows (replacements) with louvered blinds, a south end bay entry with fanlight, panel door, and a curious gabled surround, and a flat roofed front porch with box cornice and square posts on pedestals.
81. Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4 bay, single pile main block with a 2 bay, cross gabled projection centered on the front (creating a T plan that roughly resembles the N₂ type) and a cross gabled rear ell with 1 and 2 story appendages. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Early Victorian/Carpenter Gothic with later Queen Anne embellishment. Date: 1860's and subsequently remodeled. The transomed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 28

For NPS use only

received

date entered

entries with double glass and panel doors that occupy both end bays of the main block suggest that it was built as a duplex; the octagonal tower above the porch at the south end of the front is a later addition. Other features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, simple scalloped bargeboards on the raking eaves, transomed French doors on the 1st floor front with architrave trim, cornices, and louvered blinds, various multi-pane sash windows with similar detailing, a raked gable window with criss-cross muntins and a raked cornice, and a flat-roofed front porch with entablature-like box cornice and square posts on pedestals. Outbuilding: Frame, wood-shingle garage.

82. Oldwick United Methodist Church. Frame, rectangular, gable-roofed, 1 story structure - 3 bays wide and 4 bays deep - with a stuccoed stone ground level and a square tower projecting from the center of the east gable end. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular Romanesque Revival. Date: 1865. The three part tower consists of an arcaded lower level with lunet gables on all four sides, heavily molded box cornices, and various applied modelings; an arcaded belfry with triangular gables on all four sides, box cornices, round headed openings flanked by paired arcaded pilasters, and various applied moldings; and a truncated, octagonal spire with imbricated slate cladding and four gabled dormers with round headed windows and raked cornices with finials. Other features include clapboard siding, flush horizontal siding on the arcaded front, a heavily molded and denticulated entablature returned on the front gable forming a pediment, round headed tracery windows with some frosted glass and label moldings on the front, a central segmentally arched entry with double glass and panel doors and label molding, and a band with quatrefoil motif on the tower above the entry.
83. Frame dwelling consisting of a 4 bay, I-type (two room plan) main block with an interior south gable end chimney (brick stack) and a cross gabled rear ell with interior gable end chimney (brick stack). Contributing. Style: Vernacular with Victorian embellishment. Date: 1865. Dwelling has clapboard siding, an imbricated shingle-clad front gable with small pane bordered window, a built-up box cornice with frieze carried on the raking eaves, horizontal 3 light gable windows, mostly 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, a semi-octagonal bay window on the front, a south inner bay entry with four panel door, and a flat roofed porch with entablature-like box cornice, square posts on pedestals, and arcade molding. Outbuilding: Frame garage.
84. Frame dwelling consisting of a 5 bay, H-type main block with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks), a lower, 2 bay south wing, and a modern 2 story rear appendage. Contributing. Style: Vernacular with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

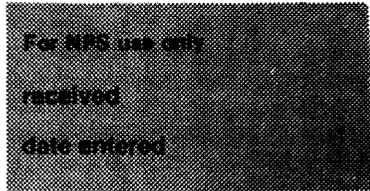
7

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

29



Greek Revival and late Victorian embellishment. Date: 1844. Exterior features include clapboard siding with decorative shingles on end gables, imbricated shingle-clad cross gables with small pane bordered windows on both the main block and the south wing, simple pilasters at both corners of the main block front, 6/6 sash and 1/1 sash (replacement) windows with modern decorative shutters, transomed main entry and south wing entry with glass and panel doors, and a flat roofed front porch with square posts (replaced) and turned balusters. Out-building: Frame, 2 story wagon house with a garage extension on north gable end, vertical plank siding, and entries in its east side.

- 85. Frame, 4 bay, gambrel-roofed N-type dwelling partially raised cellar on the front, and an interior chimney (brick stack). Contributing. Style: Vernacular late Victorian. Date: 1860's, remodeled early 20th century. Building has clapboard siding, box cornice carried on the raking eaves, double 2/2 sash gable window, 1/1 sash windows, front entry with glass and panel door, and a porch with square and turned posts surmounted by a flat-roofed appendage. Originally it had a gable roof.
- 86. Originally Post Office. Frame, 2 over 3 bay, N-type main block with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a cross gabled, 2 over 3 bay south wing that continues the front line of the main block. Contributing. Style: Vernacular. Date: Main block c 1860, south wing 1845 - both subsequently remodeled. The entire 1st floor front is treated as one shop front with large windows above a panelled apron, a single entry (south end bay of main block) with double glass and panel doors (replaced) and a flat porch roof, now supported by brackets. Other features include clapboard siding, box cornice with frieze carried on the raking eaves, and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and small modern replacements on the north side.
- 87. Tewksbury Inn. Frame tavern consisting of a 5 bay, gambrel-roofed, 2½ story, M-type main block with an interior north gable end chimney (brick stack) and a gable-roofed, I-type rear ell with interior west gable end chimney (brick stack and exposed stone back) and small appendages. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular with Colonial Revival embellishment. Date: 1800, remodeled early 20th century. Nearly all of the exterior fabric dates to the Colonial Revival remodeling including wood shingle-clad gables with lunet windows, a long shingle-clad shed dormer with a central Palladian-like window, a central entry with fanlight and diamond pane side lights, a flat roofed entry stoop with roof balustrade, box cornice, clustered Tuscan columns, and stoop seats, and a side porch with Tuscan columns. The aluminum siding and 1st floor front oriel window are modern alterations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

Date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 30

88. Frame, 6 bay, 2 story, gable-roofed, single pile dwelling (evidently built in at least 2 parts and including an I-type) with an exterior brick west gable end chimney and a cross gabled rear ell at the east end with appendages. Pivotal. Style: Vernacular with late Victorian/Queen Anne embellishment. Date: mid-19th, enlarged and remodeled in late 19th century. Like most of the exterior fabric, the octagonal tower with conical roofed, round upper level at the northeast corner is of late 19th century date. Other features include a front gable with paired windows separated by a coffer panelled divider, clapboard siding, decorative shingles on the gables, a built-up box cornice with returns carried on the raking eaves, mostly 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, entry in west inner bay, and a flat-roofed porch with a box cornice frieze with diamond-shaped cut outs, turned posts with quadrant brackets, and turned balusters. Outbuildings: 1) Frame, gabled, clapboard-clad privy. 2) Frame, gabled out-kitchen with exterior brick gable end chimney and vertical plank siding. 3) Frame, gabled shed with modern garage attached. 4) Frame, 2 story, gable-roofed carriage house with a cross-gabled ell at its southwest corner, clapboard siding, sash windows, gable end entries, and a small concave hip-roofed cupola with multi-pane window. 5) Frame, 4-5 bay, bank barn with a small ell at its southeast corner, a larger 5 bay stable ell at its southwest corner, and with a further gabled extension on the latter's west gable end. It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, multi-pane sash windows, batten doors, and a square cupola with multi-pane windows on the larger ell. Large frame rake-siding corn crib.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1749-c. 1920 **Builder/Architect** NA - Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The village of Oldwick, known as New Germantown until World War I, is a good example of the agglomerate settlements that arose throughout the region in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve the dispersed agricultural population. Growing little in this century, Oldwick managed to retain not only its role as a rural center but also its essentially 19th century character. Nearly all of the approximately eighty-eight principal buildings in the district predate 1900, with most built c. 1820-70. The distinctive historic character of the village results from the survival of these buildings, their siting along the tree-lined streets and their juxtaposition with the surrounding open country-side. The dwellings, stores, public buildings, and attendant outbuildings of the historic district are on the whole remarkably well preserved and evidence relatively few modern alterations. While a few, such as Zion Church (#12) and the old Barnet Hall Academy (#79) have individual local historical importance, collectively these buildings are significant as a representative illustration of the area's basically vernacular architecture. In their forms, construction, decorative embellishment, and spatial organization can be traced the development of the area's architecture until the first decades of this century.

The Oldwick neighborhood was settled first, according to local historical accounts, by people of English stock in the first half of the 18th century. By the 1740's, one Ralph Smith acquired and occupied the land on which the northern portion of the village now stands. In 1749 he sold by long-term lease seven acres of land around the intersection of present-day High and Church Streets to the Zion Lutheran congregation. The Lutherans erected a church, whose original stone walls have survived in the present structure, that became the focal point around which a hamlet rapidly began to coalesce. A 1755 survey map of the church property indicates that it had been subdivided into several lots, conveyed to or occupied by various individuals. Houses are shown on three of the lots.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property +170

Quadrangle name (1) Califon (2) Gladstone, N.J.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References See continuation sheet.

A

Zone	Easting	Northing					

B

Zone	Easting	Northing					

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Oldwick Historic District is shown on the enclosed maps entitled "Oldwick Historic District, May #1, Tewksbury Township, (see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries NA

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis N. Bertland

organization Consultant for Tewksbury Township Planning Board

date Dec. 1983

street & number Box 11

telephone 201-689-1705

city or town Port Murray,

state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

date June 2, 1986

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register



date 11/14/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Beginning in 1753 and for several years thereafter, Ralph Smith subdivided and conveyed by long-term lease seven lots on the south side of Church Street. A one-story stone dwelling is said to have stood on one of these lots. On another was a structure known from early on as the "high house", so called because of its raised basement and high porch, that survives as part of #26. While Smith pointedly called the community Smithfield in these conveyances, it was around this time that the name New Germantown first came into use, perhaps in recognition of the local importance of the Lutherans, or of the increasing number of German settlers in the neighborhood.³

Over the course of the 18th century, New Germantown also became an educational, commercial and industrial center for the surrounding agricultural neighborhood. Early records note the presence of both English and German schoolmasters in the settlement. One of the lots on the church survey was noted as the "school house lot". Another school stood just east of the church. Both were superceded some years later by another school, built on the east side of High Street near what is now Joliet Street. The first store is said to have been kept by one Godfrey Rinehart, who acquired one of Smith's Church Street lots. The first tavern (c. 1775) stood on the north side of Church Street at the site of house #15. Ralph Smith is held to have built the first mill in 1762 just east of the village on Cold Brook. A distillery also is said to have been established at an early date. Around the time of the Revolution, wrought iron nails were made in a "factory", probably a blacksmithy, which stood on the east side of High Street to the south of Church Street.⁴

During the Revolutionary War, Oldwick was one of about nine sites in the state where the New Jersey Council of Safety met. In July, 1777, the committee spent twelve days in the village. That one of its members, Col. John Mehelm, lived in the neighborhood, undoubtedly influenced their selection of Oldwick as a meeting place. Another member, William Patterson,⁵ had lived nearby some years earlier when he began his law practice.

The community's first doctor, Oliver Barnet, arrived in 1765 at age twenty-two. He prospered, becoming a large property owner and the most prominent local citizen. One of his investment properties was the tavern (#87), now occupied by the Tewksbury Inn, built in 1800. Barnet Hall Academy (#79), the present Community Center, was erected by him in about 1807 and given to the community.⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

In 1813 the New Germantown Turnpike Company was chartered, and shortly thereafter the road was constructed from North Branch northward through Lamington and Oldwick to Long Valley. From the southeast into Oldwick, the turnpike had a new right-of-way, present day Joliet Street, and then turned north to follow High Street, the old Fox Hill Road. This improvement stimulated speculation in local real estate. James Honeyman surveyed his property on the east side of the turnpike into building lots and opened the new streets of James and William to bound a polygonally shaped block. Unfortunately, the local real estate market collapsed in the post-War of 1812 economic panic. According to one account, land that had cost \$100 then sold for only \$12 an acre.

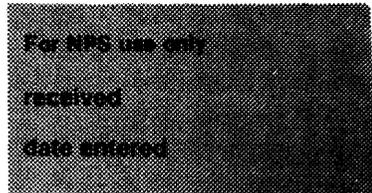
Despite this setback, Oldwick continued to grow in the first half of the 19th century. Its streets, planted in places with poplars by civic-minded citizens, became quite solidly built with new dwellings, stores, and artisan shops. A Methodist congregation organized in 1824 and built a chapel on James Street at the site now occupied by the fire house (#33). In 1834, according to Gordon's Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey, the place contained "about 30 dwellings, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist and a Presbyterian church, and an academy...and was surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated limestone soil."⁸

The prosperity and size of the village greatly increased within the next ten years, no doubt due to the productivity of surrounding farmlands. Writing in 1844, Barber and Howe noted that local agriculture had "much improved in the last 15 years" due to the great use of locally burnt lime. They found the village to contain "4 stores, a tannery, 1 wheelwright, 1 cabinet-maker, 2 blacksmiths, 2 saddlers, 3 shoemakers, 1 cooper, 2 tailors, an academy, a Methodist and a Lutheran church, and about 55 dwellings."⁹ The 1860 map and business directory documents further business growth. By then the community had acquired another blacksmithy and two small "carriage manufactories" which operated in conjunction with blacksmith and wheelwright shops. During this period the Lutheran Church and the academy were both enlarged and embellished. In 1865¹⁰ the Methodists replaced their Chapel with the present substantial edifice.

Until the later 19th century, the architecture of Oldwick was essentially traditional in terms of building types, construction practices, and spatial organization. The extant buildings predating the 1870s are predominantly frame, gable-roofed structures with simple stylistic embellishment. Several have the distinctive East Jersey/Long Island gambrel roofs (#s 1,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

11, and 87). Buildings are closely spaced, for the most part, on small lots with short setbacks from the street. Among the dwellings most numerous are the two story traditional types with either single or double pile plans and regular facades of three to five bays. Examples are #s 2, 3, 11, 13, 27, 52, 53, and 54. Only about six of the one and one-half story types (#s 1, 8, 9, 10, 42 and 49) are present, all of which predate about 1830. Decorative embellishment, where present, is a simplified version of the popular architectural styles of the period, principally the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, and the Italianate. Examples are #s 11, 44, 52, 72 and 73. Slightly more elaborate are the two churches. Remodeled from the original stone meeting house of 1749, Zion Church (#12) reveals both Gothic and Greek Revival motifs in its embellishment. The 1868 Methodist Church (#82) was executed in the exuberant, if provincial, interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style popular in the region at that time.

By the 1870's, Oldwick appears to have ended its major period of growth. The 1873 County Atlas depicted approximately 47 houses on its map of the village, and the 1881 County History stated that there were "about fifty dwellings" to be found there.¹¹ It can also be discerned from both sources that village businesses were fewer in number and less diversified than in 1860. The only notable addition by 1881 was a third small carriage manufactory that was evidently an outgrowth of a blacksmith/wheelwright shop established between 1860 and 1873. Such stagnation was the situation in many of the communities of the region that were by-passed by the railroad boom and attendant industrial development of the second half of the 19th century.

The economic importance of railroads was recognized in a local attempt in 1849 to link Oldwick to the newly constructed Somerville and Easton Railroad. In March of that year, a company was formed to construct a rail spur between Oldwick and the line at Whitehouse, a few miles to the south. While funds were subscribed and a survey was made, nothing came of the project at that time.

Nearly forty years later, plans to provide rail service to the area were resurrected on a more ambitious scale, primarily to ship the area's fragile and perishable new fruit crop, peaches, to market. In 1888, the Rockaway Valley Railroad Company was incorporated and track laid between Whitehouse and Oldwick, the first portion of a rail line which eventually extended northward beyond Peapack towards Morristown.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

While the Rockaway Railroad was never financially successful, it provided an important stimulus to the local economy until its abandonment in 1913. Not only were large peach crops shipped until the orchards were decimated by a blight beginning around 1906, but creameries and coal yards were built along its route. A coal yard in Oldwick adjoined the station which stood just east of the village where the tracks crossed Joliet Street.¹² Although neither the coal yard nor the train station has survived, evidence of the prosperity brought by the railroad to Oldwick can be seen in the spurt of residential building activity between about 1890 and 1910. During that time, a number of substantial new dwellings were erected around the village, most conspicuously on lower High Street, and others were remodeled. These dwellings, supplanting traditional with popular culture, are essentially suburban in character with their Queen Anne/Shingle style detailing and massing or with their greater setbacks and wider spacing on large lots. (Examples are #s 6, 7, 37, 38, 68, 71, and 74-76).

Despite the failure of the railroad and the disappearance of local industry, Oldwick continued to be a prosperous local service center in this century. Not only did agriculture remain viable on the rich local soils, but people of means began to buy farms in the Lamington River Valley and establish country residences, often with attendant horse or cattle operations. Other exurbanites discovered the picturesque village and purchased dwellings in which to live. More recently, specialty shops have begun to join the more usual village stores. As a result, not only have a majority of the village buildings been sympathetically maintained or renovated, but the surrounding countryside has remained largely undeveloped.

The construction of United States Route 22 in the 1930s and of Interstate 78 in the late 1960s, to the south of Oldwick, have ended its isolation. This increased access has resulted in some single family residential development along township roads and a few subdivisions. Fortunately, steps have been taken locally to protect both the character and context of the community. When a public sewer system became necessary for health and environmental reasons, a lagoon system to serve only the immediate village was chosen over a large treatment plant that would have encouraged the development of adjacent areas. In 1969 an Historic/Architectural district zone in Oldwick was created by ordinance. It included much the same portions of the village as the proposed National Register historic district, with the notable and unfortunate exclusion of some of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

the farmsteads and dwellings on its north side. Since then, a proposal to develop the visually critical Van Doren farm which adjoins Oldwick on the northwest has been halted by plans to add the property to the county park system; for the foreseeable future, it is to remain in agricultural use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

SIGNIFICANCE FOOTNOTES

¹R.R. Honeyman, "More Local History -- New Germantown", Our Home, I (1873), page 118.

²T.F. Chambers, The Early Germans of New Jersey, page 193.

³Honeyman, page 117; and Norman Wittwer, Tewksbury Place Names, pages 1 and 2.

⁴Honeyman, page 117-120; Chambers, page 195, and James P. Snell (ed.), History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, page 477.

⁵Norman Wittwer, Two Historic Weeks in Tewksbury, page 1 and 2.

⁶Norman Wittwer, Oliver Barnet, M.D., pages 1 and 2.

⁷Honeyman, page 128.

⁸Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey, page 197.

⁹John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, page 255.

¹⁰Snell, page 482; & Beers, S.N. & Lake, D.J., "Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton".

¹¹F.W. Beers, "County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey", page 34; and Snell, page 479.

¹²Thomas T. Taber, The Rock-A-Bye Baby, A History of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, pages 8-21; and Norman Wittwer, The Rockabay Baby-Tewksbury's Short-Line Railroad, pages 1 and 2.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Item number 9

Continuation sheet

Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

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pp. 116-130.

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,

Continuation sheet

Hunterdon county, NJ

Item number 10

Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Scale 1"=400. This map is a composite assembled from sheets 10, 14, 15 and 16 of the "Tax map, Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon County, N.J." drawn in 1963 and last updated in 1975. The boundaries of the Oldwick Historic District were delineated to include to the greatest extent possible, the architectural and historic resources of the village, with not only the fewest non-contributing buildings, but also with sufficient amounts of the visually critical surrounding open space to establish its context.

The boundary of the local Historic/Architectural District Zone south of King and Church streets was followed with three small exceptions on the east, south, and part of the west sides of the district where it complied with the above-mentioned goals. On these sides, it follows the rear and side property lines of the buildings comprising the historic core of the village, thus excluding the modern development on Miller Avenue and the Lamington Road corner. The visually confining character of the surrounding topography and vegetation on these sides make property lines an appropriate boundary choice. In two cases, the boundary was adjusted to include dwellings (#s 19 and 57) on Block 39, Lot 9 and Block 42, Lot 25 that had been excluded from the local zone; in the third case the boundary was moved to include the entire lot of the Zion Church School, Block 42, lot 1.

On the north side of the village, the boundary of the local zone was found to be inadequate. The several dwellings to the north of Zion Church had been left out, as were the barn complexes of the adjoining farmsteads on the northwest. In addition, on this side the open farmlands are of critical importance to the visual context of this district. Not only do they form a dramatic visual backdrop from the buildings on the north side of the village, but they also form the foreground of a panoramic view of the village from the north that has changed little since its depiction in Barber and Howe's 1844 book. Therefore, to include both these structures and this important landscape, the district boundary continues northward from the southwest corner of Block 44, Lot 12 in a straight line through the westernmost corner of Block 38, Lot 11A to the branch of Cold Brook. It follows the middle of the branch eastward to the east side of County Route 517 where it turns southeast along the boundary between Lots 26 and 28, Block 23. It then continues this southeasterly line across Lot 26 until intersecting with a hedgerow running perpendicular to Vliettown Road. The district boundary next follows the middle of this hedgerow southward to

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Vliettown Road where it turns westward along the middle of the road to the northeast corner of Block 42, Lot 1.

"Oldwick Historic District", Verbal Boundary Description.

Beginning at the northeast corner of Block 42, Lot 1, the district boundary runs south and then west along the east and south sides of Block 42, Lot 1. It then runs northward along the west side of Lot 1 (along the east side of Miller Avenue) to a point opposite the east end of the boundary between Lots 9 and 10 of Block 39. Crossing Miller Avenue, the district boundary, runs westward along the line between Lots 9 and 10 to the east side of Block 39, Lot 21.

From the point, the district boundary turns southward along the east sides of Lots 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, and 14 of Block 39: it then continues that line across Block 39, Lot 13 and Joliet Street, where it intersects the north side of Block 42, Lot 25.

The district boundary from there runs eastward along the north side of Block 42, Lot 25 (the south side of Joliet Street); southward along the east side of Lot 25; then westward along the southsides of Lots 25, 24, and 23 of Block 42; and next southward along the east sides of Block 42, Lots 21, 16, 15, 14, and 12.

At the southeast corner of Block 42, Lot 12, the district boundary turns west along the south side of Lot 12, and crossing Route 517, continues westward along the south line of Block 44, Lot 20. At the southwest corner of Lot 20, the boundary turns north and runs along the west sides of Block 44, Lots 20 and 19 to the south side of Block 44, Lot 18.

From that point, it runs west along the south line of Lot 18; then north along the west lines of Lots 18, 17, 16, 15, and 14 of Block 44 to the southeast corner of Block 44, Lot 12 (also the northeast corner of Block 44, Lot 26); and then along the south line of Lot 12 to its southwest corner.

From the southwest corner of Block 44, Lot 12, the district-boundary proceeds in a straight line northward through the westernmost corner of Block 38, Lot 11a to the branch of Cold Brook. It follows the branch eastward to the east side of Route 517 where it turns southeast along the

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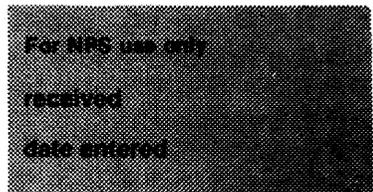
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 3



boundary between Lots 26 and 28 of Block 23. It continues this southeasterly line across Lot 26 until intersecting with a hedgerow perpendicular to Vliettown Road. The district boundary then follows the hedgerow southward to Vliettown Road where it turns westward along the road to the northeast corner of Block 42, Lot 1, the place of beginning.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 4

Oldwick Historic District, Tewksbury
Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

UTM References:

A-18/521140/4502900

B-18/521640/4502540

C-18/521680/4502300

D-18/521500/4502260

E-18/521480/4501740

F-18/521280/4501740

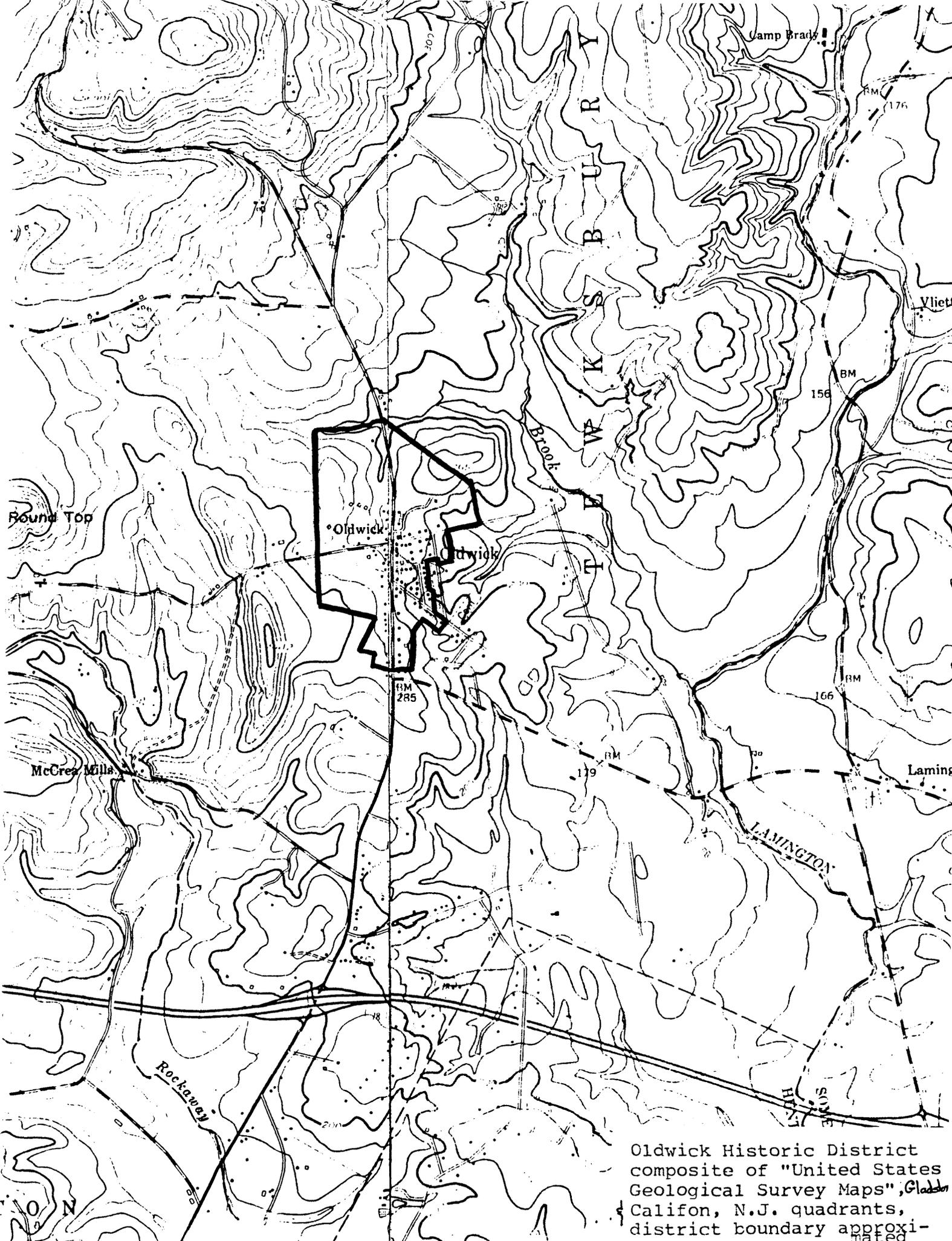
G-18/521300/4501540

H-18/520920/4501560

I-18/521040/4501840

J-18/520760/4501900

K-18/520760/4502840



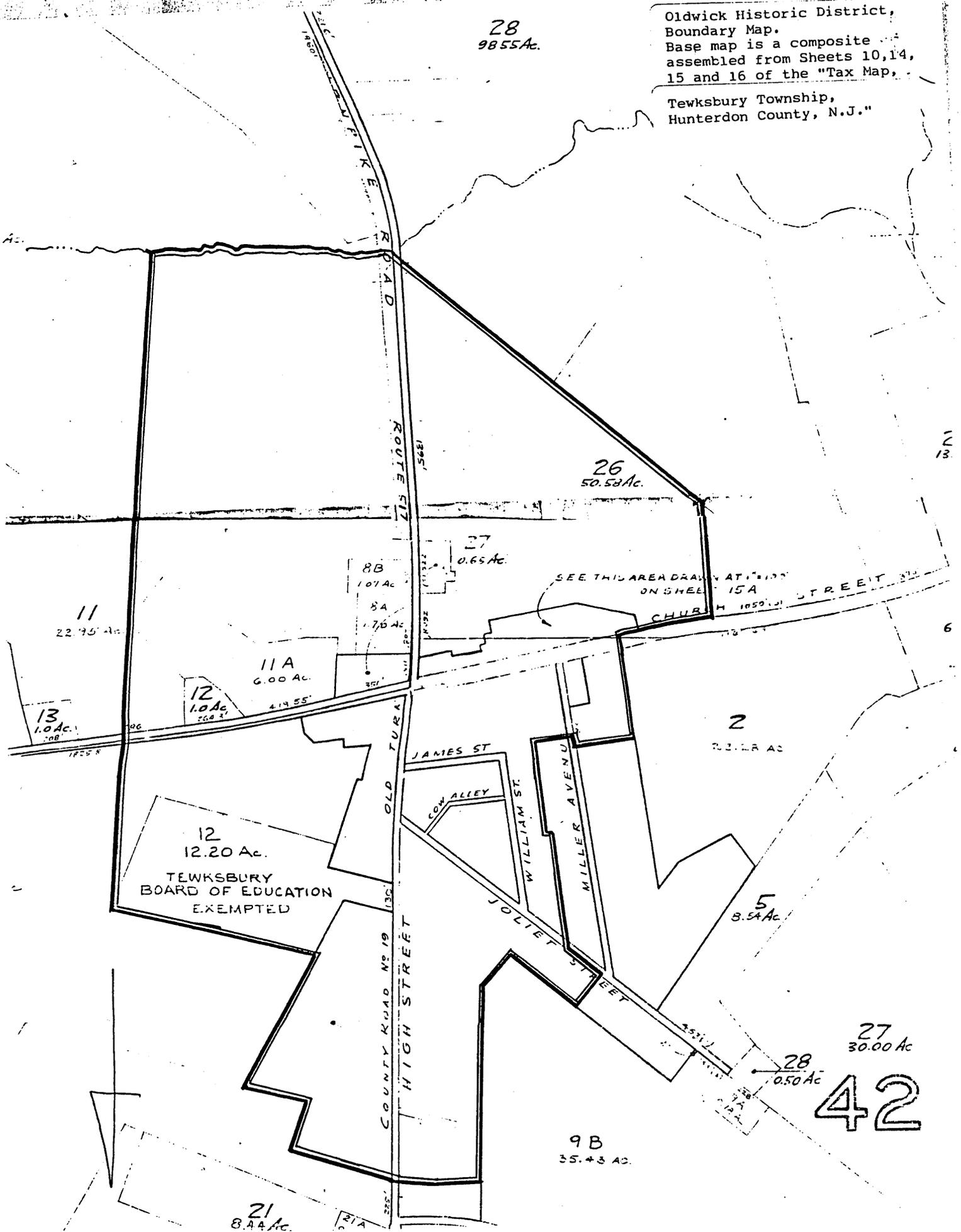
Oldwick Historic District
 composite of "United States
 Geological Survey Maps", Gladstone
 Califon, N.J. quadrants,
 district boundary approxi-
 mated

CALIFON QUAD

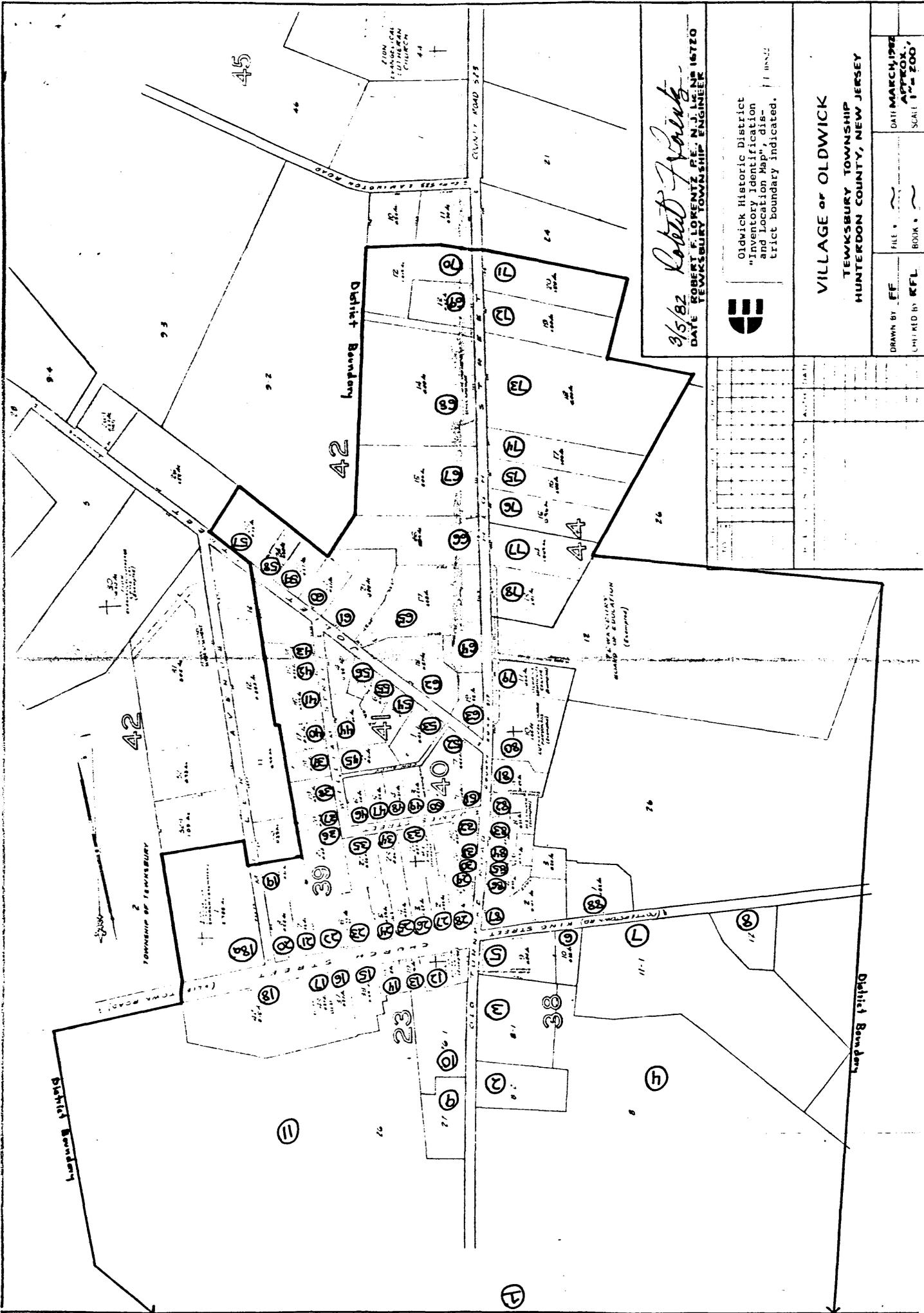
GLADSTONE QUAD

Oldwick Historic District,
Boundary Map.
Base map is a composite
assembled from Sheets 10, 14,
15 and 16 of the "Tax Map."

Tewksbury Township,
Hunterdon County, N.J."



42



3/5/82 Robert F. Loventz
 DATE ROBERT F. LOVENTZ, P.E., N.J. LICENSE # 16780
 TEWKESBURY TOWNSHIP ENGINEER

Oldwick Historic District
 "Inventory Identification
 and Location Map", dis-
 trict boundary indicated.



VILLAGE of OLDWICK
 TEWKESBURY TOWNSHIP
 HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

DRAWN BY FF FILE # ~ ~ ~ DATE MARCH, 1982
 LIMITED BY KFL BOOK # ~ ~ ~ SCALE 1" = 200'