

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Moses Craig Limekilns

other names/site number Peapack Limekilns

2. Location

street & number 122 Main Street not for publication

city or town Borough of Peapack Gladstone vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Somerset code 035 zip code 07977

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
[Signature] Asst Comm / DSHPO 10/29/18
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
NJ DEP - Natural + Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4/11/19</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Moses Craig Limekilns
Name of Property

Somerset County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____ 1 _____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	_____ 1 _____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		_____ 2 _____	_____ Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
_____ INDUSTRIAL/ manufacturing facility _____	_____ LANDSCAPE/ park _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
_____ N/A _____	foundation _____ STONE _____
_____	walls _____ STONE _____
_____	_____
	roof _____ N/A _____
	other _____

Narrative Description

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

Moses Craig Limekilns

Name of Property

Somerset County, NJ

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository: _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1860-1934

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 0.625 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: GCS NAD 1983

1. Latitude: 40.712155 Longitude: -74.657654

2. Latitude: 40.713697 Longitude: -74.658286

3. Latitude: 40.712750 Longitude: -74.657579

4. Latitude: 40.712270 Longitude: -74.657229

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis Bertland, Ann Parsekian

organization Dennis Bertland Associates date October 2018

street & number P.O. Box 315 telephone 609-397-3380

city or town Stockton state NJ zip code 08559

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Description Narrative***Summary Description***

The Moses Craig Limekilns, commonly known as the Peapack Limekilns, are a pair of mid-19th-century kilns of stone construction located on the east side of Main Street in the village of Peapack, Somerset County, New Jersey (Historic Map #s 2 and 3). In addition to the two kilns, which are built into the side of a hill at an angle to the road facing south, the property includes the stone and concrete foundations of a large storehouse and adjoining limestone grinding shed, auxiliary features dating from the early 20th century, perhaps earlier, sited on the level ground between the kilns and the road (Historic Map #5). The small L-shaped lot, the remainder of the property once associated with the kilns, is mostly open, planted in grass with two deciduous trees near the southwest corner, while the steep hillside is heavily wooded. An asphalt-paved driveway along, but just outside, the south side of the property provides access to the large single-family dwelling located at the top of the hill just northeast of the kilns that formed part of the recent residential development of the former Craig quarry site to the east. The surrounding area exhibits a generally low density residential character comprised of 19th and 20th century dwellings with scattered commercial and institutional buildings. The property has two contributing resources: one structure, the kilns, and the site itself, encompassing the foundations. Remnants of metal fence running across the top of the kiln, probably of mid 20th-century date were removed during recent repair work, along with a short post-and-rail fence, and a small wooden interpretive kiosk of more recent date in front of the kiln were removed during recent rehabilitation work. (See photo #s 1 through 8.) Although the kilns have deteriorated since their abandonment decades ago, and their burning chambers have been filled and ancillary structures lost, they retain their integrity of location, and the essence of their historic setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a degree sufficient to convey their significance.

The Kilns

The two kilns, each comprised of a stone, presumably cylindrical burning chamber, are faced by a wall, constructed of a mix of sandstone and limestone that measures approximately 25 feet high and 38 feet wide at the base, batters back slightly from bottom to top and cants forward several feet at both ends (photo #s 2 and 4). A vertical joint in the face wall between the two kilns indicates that they were built separately, and the manner in which the stones forming the east corner of the west kiln's face are laid up against the straight edge of the west corner of the east kiln face suggest that the east kiln was built first. Nevertheless, the similarities of design and construction suggest that the structure was designed as a double kiln and constructed within a relatively brief period. Documentary evidence indicates that the first kiln was built sometime between 1850 and 1860 (Historic Maps #s 1 and 2) and that the second kiln was extant by 1868.¹ The face wall exhibits a mix of random-ashlar and coursed-rubble stonework that may be the result of periodic repairs or rebuilding. Sections of what appears to be early, if not original, sand/lime pointing with a flat joint profile remain, and areas of Portland cement repointing also are present. However, little pointing survives from any period, and the exposed surfaces

¹ J.W. Otley, L. Vanderveer, and J. Keily, *Map of Somerset County, New Jersey*, 1850; S. N. Beers and D. J. Lake, *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton*, 1860; George H. Cook, *Geology of New Jersey*, p. 406. While the site of the kilns is vacant on the 1850 map, the 1860 map depicts a limekiln on the site and to its southeast the house of "M. Craig."

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of a number of stones are well-weathered. Both kilns feature low, vaulted recesses centered on their front walls that provide access to the bottom of the burning chambers (photo #s 4, 5 & 6). The entrances of the recesses, which are approximately seven feet wide and seven feet (west) and six feet (east) high, are spanned by segmental arches constructed of roughly dressed voussoirs; roughly dressed quoins form the sides of the openings. The recesses are approximately eight feet deep, and the side walls taper towards the rear. The rear walls feature draw holes, now plugged, through which the burned lime was removed from the kiln. The draw holes are spanned by steel or iron lintels, above which the wall of the east kiln has been reconstructed in brick and that of the west kiln has been partially rebuilt in that material. Poke holes, by which the kiln charge could be regulated, are not evident and presumably have been filled. Recent archaeological investigation uncovered evidence of hard pavement, comprised of a layer of lime over stone or earth, was several inches below ground level in front of the kilns, and during current restoration work this pavement was found to extend within the vaulted recesses beneath post-abandonment fill.²

Site features and setting:

The Moses Craig Limekilns are located on the east side of Main Street in the village of Peapack, Somerset County, New Jersey, built into the side of a hill. In addition to the paired kilns, the property encompasses the stone and concrete foundations between the kilns and the road, the remains of an L-shaped assemblage of auxiliary buildings dating to the early 20th century, perhaps somewhat earlier. The small L-shaped lot, the remainder of the property once associated with the kilns, is mostly open, planted in grass with two deciduous trees near the southwest corner, while the steep hillside is heavily wooded. An asphalt-paved driveway along, but just outside, the south side of the nominated property provides access to the large single-family dwelling located at the top of the hill just northeast of the kilns that formed part of the recent residential development of the former Craig quarry site to the east. The surrounding area exhibits a generally low density residential character comprised of 19th and 20th century dwellings with scattered commercial and institutional buildings (Photos 1 through 7).

As depicted on a 1932 insurance map (Historic Map #5), the complex of auxiliary buildings consisted of a large, 1-story, frame warehouse for lime storage sited parallel to the road and a smaller perpendicular 1-story, frame building adjoining the south end of the warehouse. The smaller building incorporated a 2-story grinding shed in its southwest corner and its northeast corner abutted the southwest corner of the limekilns. Photographs indicate that the buildings had gable roofs; and the warehouses had vertical wooden siding, while the grinder was sheathed with corrugated sheet metal (Historic Photographs #s 2 and 3). The coursed rubble foundation walls remain largely intact, as do portions of the poured concrete floor slabs, (photo #s 1, 2, 3 and 4). The 1932 map identified two other small outbuildings, a frame shed behind the grinder adjoining the west kiln and a coal shed on the top of the kiln; a small section of poured concrete wall or foundation in the hillside abutting the west kiln may have been associated with the frame shed (photo #7). A photograph taken sometime after these outbuildings were removed depicts a three-rail board fence at the top of the kilns (Historic Photograph #1). The site, including the foundation remnants, constitutes one contributing resource.

² Richard Veit, PhD, Peapack Lime Kiln Archaeological Testing, October 1, 2016, pp. 1, 3, 4, 9 & 10.

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Historic Integrity

The Moses Craig Limekilns meet National Register requirements for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association sufficient to convey its significance under Criteria A and C for the period c. 1860 – 1934. The kilns occupy the site on which they were built, thus retaining its integrity of location. Despite the filling of the burning chamber, the loss of early pointing and the evidence of periodic repair and rebuilding, the kilns' form, plan, structure, and detailing remain sufficiently intact to convey their essential integrity of their original design. The Moses Craig Limekilns retain their integrity of materials. The materials used to build and rebuild the also remain largely intact, except for the above-mentioned losses. Because of the integrity of materials and design, the workmanship used to construct the kilns is apparent, and the structures clearly retain their integrity of workmanship. The kilns also retain their integrity of setting, despite the loss of the auxiliary features associated with them and some modern development in their environs. The property immediately surrounding the property retains its late 19th/early 20th-century village character, and the modern residential development to east does not present a visual intrusion. The property's extant early fabric and features convey a clear sense of its historic character during its period of significance; as a result, Moses Craig Limekilns retain their integrity of feeling and association. Although some early fabric and associated features have been lost and modern development occurred to its east, the Moses Craig Limekilns retain their essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a degree sufficient to convey its significance.

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Summary Statement Of Significance

The Moses Craig Limekilns in Peapack, New Jersey, possess local significance under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the property is significant in the area of industry because of its association with commercial calcinated (or burnt-lime) production, an industry of local importance to Peapack and the surrounding neighborhood that flourished during the middle decades of the 19th century as improvements in transportation and fuel supply enabled increased exploitation of limestone deposits throughout the Highlands region of northwestern New Jersey. The paired limekilns are significant under Criterion C as a good, well-preserved example of the distinctive stone periodic kilns constructed throughout the region during the 19th century to convert limestone into burnt lime suitable for agricultural fertilizer and other purposes, and the only kilns of the six known to have been operating in Peapack during the mid-19th century to survive intact. The period of significance extends from c. 1860, the earliest year for which an operating kiln can be documented on the site, to c. 1934, the last year in which kilns can be documented as having been in operation for the commercial production of lime. Although the kilns have deteriorated since their abandonment decades ago, and their burning chambers have been filled and ancillary structures lost, they remain remarkably intact and retain their essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a degree sufficient to convey their significance. In addition, archaeological resources relating to the region's 19th-century calcinated lime industry may exist in the immediate environs of the kilns.

The Calcinated Lime Industry in Peapack and Northwestern New Jersey

The production of calcined limestone in the Peapack region dates from the late 18th century, when farmers began using small quantities of "burnt" lime instead of land plaster at sowing time. An early mention of a lime burner occurred in 1778, when John Parker of nearby Hunterdon County made a contract with one. The agricultural use of burnt lime in America must have been new then, since it was not mentioned in *American Husbandry*, an extensive source on American agricultural practices published anonymously in 1775.¹ The *Brunswick Gazette* published an advertisement in 1790 for a 165-acre tract with a limekiln at Peapack, and there were contemporary reports around the same time of some West Jersey farmers using burnt lime at sowing time.² William A. Van Dorn (b. 1781) was likely the first commercial lime burner in the Peapack vicinity. In 1822 he purchased thirty-five acres at the north end of Peapack from his father, Aaron Van Doren (1744-1830), eventually operating a store, mill and limekiln in addition to a farm.³ William's son, Lewis Van Dorn, subsequently operated the family limekiln for many decades.

¹ Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey, A Three-Hundred-Year History*, p. 126.

² *Brunswick Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1790; Schmidt, 126. Snell reported that lime burning started at Peapack as early as 1794, a date that is preceded by the Brunswick Gazette reference. However, neither reference relates to the subject kilns.

³ James P. Snell, ed., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, p. 733.

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The Peapack neighborhood at the northern end of Bedminster Township was underlain by limestone, and numerous quarries and limekilns serving a wide geographic area were operated there during the 19th century. One farmer recalled during the 1830s hauling cartloads of lime twenty-two miles from Peapack to his farm.⁴ By the 1840's there were also limestone beds being commercially quarried in nearby Hunterdon County, particularly around Clinton and Old Germantown (now Oldwick).⁵ In 1849, an advertisement for a Peapack farm for sale highlighted the use of lime, perhaps obtained from the Craig kiln:

A Valuable farm for sale of 107 acres pleasantly situated near the thriving village of Peapack, Somerset county, NJ. **The land is in a high state of cultivation having been lately limed**, all in good fence and living Water in every field; a good proportion of wood and meadow land; fruit of different kinds; two good convenient dwelling houses, nearly new; by never failing water by each door; a barn, hovel, wagon house, etc., all in good repair. Any person wishing to view said farm can call on Moses Craig, at Peapack, or on the subscriber in Somerville. Terms easy and a good title will by given by Robert A. Craig. Somerset Co., Nov.1849.⁶
[bold added]

When burned with wood, some limestone yielded lime that possessed the properties of cement. During the era of canal construction in New Jersey in the first half of the 19th century, lime from William Van Dorn's and Henry Hilliard's quarries in Peapack was burned and ground for use in building the canal locks.⁷ When hotter-burning coal replaced wood in burning limestone, the hydraulic property was lost.

The 1850 Schedule of Products of Industry for all of Bedminster Township listed three lime burners: Cornelius W. Schamp, who produced 25,000 bushels of lime valued at \$3,000; Morris Crater, who produced 23,000 bushels of lime valued at \$2,760; and Richard Huff, who produced 6,000 bushels of lime valued at \$720.⁸ An 1850 atlas depicts one limestone quarry near a millpond at the south end of the village. (Historic Map #1)

Lime production in Peapack had increased significantly by 1860 according to the industrial schedule of the federal census that year. Cornelius Schamp does not reappear, but Morris Crater increased production to 28,000 bushels valued at \$3,600 and Richard Huff increased production to 32,000 bushels valued at \$4,260. In addition there were three new producers: Peter Apgar who produced 15,000 bushels valued at \$1,950; George Loree who produced 5,000 bushels valued at \$650, and Moses Craig who produced 49,000 bushels valued at \$6,370, making him the largest local pro-

⁴ *Documents of the One Hundredth Legislature of the State of New Jersey*, p. 51.

⁵ John Warner Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, p. 245.

⁶ *Newark Daily Advertiser*, Newark, NJ, p. 3, November 27, 1849.

⁷ George H. Cook, *Geology of New Jersey*, p. 525.

⁸ U.S. Census, 1850 Schedule of Products of Industry, Bedminster Township.

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ducer of lime by a considerable margin.⁹ Total lime production in Peapack had more than doubled from 54,000 bushels in 1850 to 129,000 bushels in 1860. An 1860 map locates the limekilns of Moses Craig and Morris Crater along Main Street; and a c. 1910 photograph depicts Crater's kilns, which have survived. (Historic Map #2; Historic Image #4) The prominence of the local lime industry is suggested by the village street named Lime Street; however according to the business directory included on the map, lime burning, however, was apparently not considered the primary occupation of Morris Crater, who listed himself as a justice, or Moses Craig, a farmer who was the largest lime producer.

In his noted 1868 report, *Geology of New Jersey*, state geologist George H. Cook, discussed lime production in Peapack at some length:

[In 1868] there is about 200,000 bushels of unslaked lime produced in that neighborhood annually. South of, and in the village, there are six perpetual [periodic] kilns – two at the south end, owned by Mr. Crater; two in the village, belonging to Moses Craig and two west of the Peapack Brook, the property of Daniel Jerolamon. North of the village, Isaac Philhower and Henry Hilliard burn a large amount of lime in set of intermittent kilns. Notwithstanding the number of kilns [i.e., six perpetual or periodic and a set of intermittent kilns] the demand is fully equal, and sometimes in excess, of the supply. Nearly all burned is used in agriculture. It goes in all directions into the surrounding country within a radius of ten miles. All of the manufacturers use coal. Wood was formerly employed. One ton of coal will produce one hundred bushels of stone-lime – the perpetual kilns requiring a little less. ...The scarcity of wood necessitates the use of coal, which is carted from Somerville. The cost of this in some measure regulates the price of the lime.¹⁰

An atlas from 1873 depicts the location of the Craig, Jerolamon, and Crater limekilns that Cook referenced (Historic Map #3). The Craig quarry is shown east of the Craig limekilns.

Cook's report included a discussion of the economic geography of limestone and lime. He noted that while limestone in New Jersey was widespread in the state, much of it was not fit for making lime. And the good stone that existed was being used almost exclusively for lime, with little if any being utilized for cement.¹¹ There was also a large quantity of lime burning being conducted at Clinton, located in Hunterdon County about twenty miles southwest of Peapack. Farther west in Hunterdon County, the largest lime burner in the Musconetcong Valley was producing about 30,000 bushels a year.¹² Cook noted that there were four new kilns west of Bloomsbury, also in Hunterdon County. Importantly, they were located near the Central Railroad: "A considerable amount of stone is burned

⁹ U.S. Census, 1860 Schedule of Products of Industry, Bedminster Township.

¹⁰ Cook, p. 406.

¹¹ Cook, p. 387.

¹² Cook, p. 408.

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here and the product goes down the railroad to Central New Jersey."¹³ Warren County quarries south of Phillipsburg were served by fifteen kilns under two ownerships along the tracks of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Seven of the kilns were producing 100,000 bushels a season that were distributed via the railroad over a large section of the state. There were dozens of kilns of various productivities in Morris County, too. Cook's estimate of the aggregate amount of lime manufactured in Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Morris Counties was about 700,000 bushels per year, excluding lime burned by individual farmers, and virtually all was marketed within the state.¹⁴

Cook also reflected on the history of the state's lime burning industry:

Years ago it was customary for each farmer to have a kiln and burn his own lime, perhaps a kiln annually. This was especially the case in Warren County, where the ruins of kilns seen so frequently, attest the almost universal practice. Farmers outside of the limestone district carted stone to their kilns at home and then burned it. Now lime-burning is a business, and the farmers buy of those who make it such and keep the kilns going all the time. The lime manufacturer produces a better lime than the farmer can, and sells it at a less price than it would cost the latter to produce it himself.¹⁵

Within a few years of Cook's report, the regional lime industry was undergoing significant change. The first annual report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, published in 1874, observed that "There is not so much lime burned at Peapack as there was ten or twenty years ago. This decrease is owing to the great amount of lime carried into Somerset County by the Central railroad."¹⁶ Although the lime industry in New Jersey continued to flourish at locations along railroad lines, Peapack's lack of railroad access disadvantaged its lime burners. The railroads enabled local distributors to source a large amount of lime from outside the county. Although only two township lime operations were reported for Bedminster Township in the industrial schedule of the 1880 census, the industry appears to have maintained a local presence.¹⁷ In 1881 there were reportedly "six perpetual lime-kilns and nine set kilns" still operating in and around the village and "about 200,000 bushels of unslaked lime produced annually."¹⁸

By 1893, another report painted a bleak picture of New Jersey's lime industry:

Lime is made for agricultural use at many places in the limestone valleys of the northern part of the State. Generally kilns supply local or neighborhood markets only. The industry is declining.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Cook, p. 409.

¹⁵ Cook, p. 391.

¹⁶ *First Annual Report of the NJ State Board of Agriculture*, p. 32.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Products of Industry Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1880.

¹⁸ James P. Snell, *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties*, p. 714.

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The largest centers of the lime business have been Peapack, in Somerset county; Clinton, in Hunterdon county; Carpentersville in Warren county; and Hamburg and Stillwater, in Sussex county.¹⁹

An important reason for this decline was a major change in the use of lime for agricultural applications, described by historian Hubert G. Schmidt:

In the latter part of the [19th] century the use of calcined lime declined, and only a few of the local kilns survived into the twentieth century. Better knowledge concerning the part played by lime in the chemistry of soils, learned through tests made at the New Jersey and other experiment stations, led to an increasing use of pulverized limestone in place of calcined lime. Machinery for its production soon replaced limekilns to a considerable extent in the preparation of agricultural lime.²⁰

The Peapack kilns produced primarily agricultural lime, which did not require a high level of purity; although, it would have been possible to slow the burning and cooling cycles and occasionally produce a purer quicklime product that was needed for making interior plaster. No doubt the lime produced in Peapack during the late 19th century was largely for the local market. However, the potential for a larger industry is evident on an 1884 topographic atlas sheet that depicts ten limestone quarries in the Peapack vicinity (Historic Map #4).²¹

A business directory published in 1891 stated that Peapack "is surrounded by a productive agricultural district and there are also excellent quantities of limestone in the vicinity."²² Two railroads reached Peapack in the final decade of the 19th century. Service between Peapack and Summit began on the Gladstone Branch of the Erie Lackawanna Railroad in 1890, catering to the New York businessmen who were building lavish country estates in the area. And the Rockaway Valley Railroad, a short line between the Central Railroad at Whitehouse Station and the Erie Lackawanna Railroad at Morristown, with a stop to the north of the Gladstone station of the Erie Lackawanna, was intended to serve the peach growers of Hunterdon and Warren Counties. It was constructed between 1888 and 1893 and ceased operations in 1913.²³ Although no shipping records have survived, it is likely that Peapack lime was shipped by train to nearby agricultural towns such as Mendham, Basking Ridge, and Bernardsville, where an agricultural supply business is still in operation next to the depot there.

¹⁹ *Annual Report of the State Geologist for the year 1893*, p. 441.

²⁰ Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon, an Agricultural History*, p. 83

²¹ George H. Cook, *Geological Survey of New Jersey*, sheet.

²² *Business Review of the Counties of Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset, New Jersey with Descriptive and Historical Sketches of the More Important Industrial Enterprises*, p. 139.

²³ Thomas T. Taber, III, *The Rock-A-Bye Baby*, 1972.

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Lime burning persisted in Peapack into the early 20th century. According to a listing in an 1897 mining industry publication, Philip Todd, operator of the former Moses Craig quarry and limekilns, had an annual output of 40,000 bushels, which was twice the combined 1880 production of Bedminster Township's two lime burning operations.²⁴ Todd was the only remaining local lime producer in the early 1900s, and although the business may have ceased operation for a time in the 1920s, it was revived as the Peapack Limestone Products Co., upon its sale by Todd to the Sprague family in 1926.²⁵ In 1929, the company was reportedly responsible for New Jersey's entire production of lime and still relying on the stone kilns for its production.²⁶ While the stone kilns remained in use at least until 1934, sometime thereafter they were abandoned, perhaps not until mid century, and the owners switched to grinding lime, building a new plant by the quarry in 1950 that enabled a production of a hundred tons of ground limestone each day."²⁷ In the following decade, Peapack Lime Stone Quarry, Inc. merged with Anthony Ferrante & Sons in 1965 (Supplementary Image #1); the property was sold two years later to Kom-line-Sanderson Engineering Co, by which time lime production in Peapack evidently had ceased.²⁸

Lime Burning Technology and Limekilns

The lime-burning process begins with quarried limestone. The quarry that supplied the subject kilns was located slightly east of the kiln where a residential development now stands. The scale and accessibility of the limestone bed and the quarry's proximity to Main Street formed the basis for a commercial scale lime burning operation at this location.

Lime burning was done in different types of kilns. The temporary or intermittent "pit" kiln was typically a shallow pit where limestone and wood was stacked in layers and burned (covered or uncovered) in small batches. There was frequently no permanent structure associated with this type of kiln, and they were typically used sporadically as needed to provide lime for the owner and perhaps his neighbors. These kilns usually left little if any evidence in the landscape.²⁹

In contrast to the temporary pit kiln, a more permanent structure, the periodic kiln appeared in northwestern New Jersey by the early 19th century and thereafter predominated throughout the region. It was much larger and was designed to produce a large quantity of lime.³⁰ While the size and

²⁴ *The Mine, Quarry and Metallurgical Record of the United States, Canada and Mexico*, p. 529.

²⁵ SC Deeds, Book P20, p. 304.

²⁶ Meredith E. Johnson, comp., *The Mineral Industry of New Jersey for 1929*, , p. 23.

²⁷ Unknown newspaper, September 1950, in Central Jersey Caver, p. 30.

²⁸ SC Deeds, Book 1166, p. 157.

²⁹ Frank A. Curcio, *Hunterdon's Forgotten Lime Industry*, p. 21.

³⁰ *Ibid.* pp. 22, 23 & 26. The periodic kiln was so called since it was "loaded, fired, then loaded in cycles or periods, in contrast to a third type the modern continuous or revolving kiln, introduced in the late 19th century, which operated continuousl and did not mix stone and fuel. Periodic kilns also were referred to as "set kilns, reflecting their more permanent nature.

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layout of a periodic kiln would vary in accordance with intended use and topography, it typically consisted of a stone, cylindrical, hopper-shaped burning chamber set behind a stone façade, which was filled at the top and emptied from the bottom through a recess centered at the base of the face wall. The recesses, just tall and wide enough for a workman to enter with a wheelbarrow, typically featured segmental or barrel vaults with arched openings articulated with voussoirs and quoins. In hilly northwestern New Jersey, limekilns commonly were constructed on sloping ground or the edge of a hill, as was the case with the Craig kilns, taking advantage of the terrain to facilitate filling and emptying the burning chamber. Alternating layers of wood or coal and lumps of limestone were loaded in the burning chamber from the top, and the charge took several days to burn completely. The burned lime and ash would fall to the bottom of the burning chamber where workmen unloaded the material after it had sufficiently cooled through a draw hole at the rear of the access vault. A smaller poke hole above the draw hole enabled the workman to insert a pole to regulate the burning charge.³¹

Many commercial kilns in the region were constructed in pairs so that the lengthy firing and cooling sequences could be alternated. One kiln would be firing while the second kiln was slowly cooling, allowing a more continuous production of lime. Larger operations might include three or four or more kilns. Firing and cooling cycles could each take four or five days. The firing burned off the carbon dioxide in the limestone and produced calcium oxide powder, or what is called quicklime, which is highly volatile in the presence of water, creating a chemical reaction that generates intense heat. Most commercial lime burners slaked (or combined) their lime with water prior to selling it to farmers. Unslaked lime would absorb rainwater in the field and the heat generated could burn seeds and destroy crops. Partially hydrogenated or slaked lime solved this problem.³²

Historical Narrative

While the Moses Craig Limekilns date to the mid-19th century, the history of the property can be traced back decades earlier. In 1803, Gertrude Parker, executor of James Parker, who was one of the East Jersey proprietors, conveyed a tract of slightly over 132 acres that was part of a large tract called the Peapack Patent to Charles Van Tine of Bedminster.³³ Robert A. Craig of Bernards Township had acquired Van Tine's farm by 1825, when he conveyed the property to a relative, Jeremiah A. Craig of Franklin Township, who, five years later in 1830, conveyed the property to Moses Craig (1797-1874), of Bedminster, who presumably was related to the two previous owners.³⁴

³¹ Ibid. p. 29.

³² Background information adapted from *Lime Kilns of New Jersey*, preservationnj.org.

³³ Somerset County (SC) Deeds, Book C, p. 648.

³⁴ SC Deeds, Book M, p. 167; SC Deeds, Book p. p. 460. This 132-acre farm appears to be different from the 107-acre farm advertised for sale by Robert A. Craig in 1849 referenced above.

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The forebears of this Moses Craig are reported to have come from the north of Ireland sometime during the 18th century. According to a survey done in 1743, there was a Moses Craig living east of Lamington River, i.e., in the vicinity of Peapack.³⁵ The scant available biographical information about Craig reveals that he had become a substantial farmer in 1828, and he may have been already living on the subject property before acquiring it from Jeremiah Craig in 1830.³⁶ Little else is known about Moses Craig until 1850 when he appears in the United States Census. According to the census data, twenty years after he had acquired the 132-acre farm property, Moses Craig was a relatively prosperous farmer with real estate valued at \$14,000.³⁷ If he was quarrying any lime at that time, it was too insignificant to report on the 1850 Schedule of Products of Industry in Bedminster, which listed three limestone industries within the township. Craig, however, was sufficiently prominent and respected within the Somerset County to be elected in 1851 to the New Jersey State Senate, where he served one term.³⁸

At some point between 1850 and 1860, Moses Craig entered the commercial limestone business, and by 1860 he had become the largest producer of burnt limestone in Bedminster Township. He had invested \$8,000 of capital and employed seven men. During 1860, Craig's burning operation, one of six reported in 1860 Products of Industry for the township, produced 49,000 bushels of lime valued at \$6,370.³⁹ Craig greatly benefited from owning a quarry as well as limekilns. The quarry, which contained an ample supply, was located on his farm, slightly east of the limekilns, which are depicted as an L-shaped complex in a map published that year (Historic Map #2). Physical evidence suggests that Craig's lime burning operation probably began with one kiln, with a second kiln constructed a few years later. Two kilns enabled Craig to operate more continuously, firing one kiln while the second kiln cooled. By 1868 he was operating two kilns according to the state report published that year.⁴⁰ The report included a description of the quarry:

³⁵ Andrew Johnston, "Peapack Patent," unpublished typescript in Clarence Dillon Library, Bedminster, NJ. The Lamington River became the west boundary of Bedminster Township when it was chartered in 1749; Peapack was part of Bedminster Township until 1912, when it was incorporated as the Borough of Peapack and Gladstone. The 1881 *History of Hunterdon and Somerset County* includes a reference to Moses Craig, Sr., who sold 201 acres in May 1775, "north from where Craig's Brooks empties into the Allemen-tunk," which was another name for the Lamington River. [Snell, p. 706] Moses Craig, Sr. (1702-1777) had three sons, including Moses (1743-1811), who had a son, Moses Watson Craig (1769-1840). [A. Van Doren Honeyman, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey. First Series – Vol. XXXIV, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations etc. Vol. V – 1771-1780*, Trenton, NJ: MacCrellish & Quigley, 1931, p. 116; findagrave.com online] The subject Moses Craig (1796-1874) was the son of Moses Watson Craig. [Austin Craig, *Sons of the American Revolution Membership Application* and Moses Craig Probate Records No. 22151, Ancestry.com]

³⁶ Milo True Morrill, *A History of the Christian Denomination in America, 1794-1911*, p. 201. According to the brief biographical information, Craig also had been a teacher.

³⁷ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1850.

³⁸ <http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/NJ/ofc/stsen1850s.html>.

³⁹ U.S. Census, Products of Industry, Bedminster Township, 1860.

⁴⁰ Cook, p. 406. According to Cook, 'south of, and in the village [of Peapack] there are six perpetual [periodic] kilns – two at the south end, owned by Mr. Crater; two in the village, belonging to Moses Craig and two west of the Peapack Brook, the property of Daniel Jerolamon. North of the village, Isaac Philhower and Henry Hilliard burn a large amount of lime in set of intermittent kilns.'

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At every quarry there is more or less variation in the rock, either in texture or appearance. Thus, at Moses Craig's quarry, east of the village, eight feet at the bottom, as now worked (in a face of forty feet), is dark colored and subcrystalline lime; above it is quite pale and more homogeneous. ...About forty five thousand bushels of lime are burnt from stone out of this quarry.⁴¹

Moses Craig was listed as a retired merchant in the 1870 census, with real estate valued at \$40,000, double the 1860 value. The 1870 Products of Industry schedule for Bedminster Township lists only one lime operator, Thomas Adam[sic], who lived on Main Street just opposite from Craig's residence. In the 1860 census, Adams, an immigrant from Ireland, had been listed as a lime burner with real estate valued at \$200.⁴² Living in his household then was John Holland, another Irish immigrant, who was employed as a stone quarrier. Both men likely were employed in Craig's operations. Presumably Adams had taken over Craig's limestone business by 1870, when census records listed him as a lime merchant with real estate valued at \$5,000. The township's Products of Industry schedule for 1870 records his production of 200,000 bushels of lime valued at \$40,000. If Adams' values were accurate, his operation had become one of the largest in the state. The fact that Adams's large operation was the only one listed in the 1870 census data for Bedminster Township reflected a marked decline in smaller lime burning operations around Peapack. Those burners who did not also own a quarry likely found it difficult to compete against Adams. And Adams' quarry may have been more productive than the other Peapack quarries, which may have reached their limit of easily accessible limestone.

In 1874, Moses Craig died intestate. His property was divided between his son, Austin, and his daughter, Emily Craig Perry, each of whom received seventy acres.⁴³ Emily, whose parcel was bounded on the west by Main Street and included the limekiln operation and the quarry, was married to Dr. Edward Perry. According to the 1880 U.S. Census, Emily and Edward had been living with her parents, Moses and Rachel Craig, since at least 1860; they had one child, also named Rachel. Their dwelling still stands south of the limekilns. In the 1880 U.S. Census, Edward Perry was listed as a physician and farmer, and his mother-in-law was a member of the household.⁴⁴ That same year, there were two lime-burning operations listed in the Products of Industry Schedule for Bedminster Township. Byron L. Perry employed four men and produced \$3,850 of lime; and John Sutphen employed five men and produced \$2,700 of lime. Together, their production was just over fifteen per-

⁴¹ Cook, p. 406.

⁴² US Census Population Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1860.

⁴³ Peter Ellis Van Doren, "The Combined Recorded History of People of Peapack-Gladstone Born Before the Year 1900 With Children," Typescript at Clarence Dillon Library, p. 184.

⁴⁴ U.S. Census Population Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1880.

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cent of the amount produced by Thomas Adams in 1870.⁴⁵ In 1890, the Bedminster Tax Book valued Emily Craig's seventy acres at \$7,000 and the limekiln and warehouse at \$200.⁴⁶

In 1898, Rachel C. Perry, the only heir of Emily Craig Perry who had died in 1893, sold the property with the limekilns and quarry to Philip Todd and Theodore Allen for \$10,125.⁴⁷ A 1914 business directory included a listing for Todd as a lime burner.⁴⁸ This was during the period that the use of lime in agriculture changed from burned lime to crushed or ground raw limestone. According to the 1920 U.S. Census, Charles H. Cordes, Jr., son-in-law of Philip Todd, was a dealer of both burnt and ground lime.⁴⁹ A state report for 1925 noted there were only two operators left in New Jersey who burned lime, both of which were in Hunterdon County, suggesting that Todd's limekilns had ceased operation.⁵⁰ In July of that year, Todd conveyed 11.4978 acres of his land bounded on the west by Main Street to Alice A. Sprague of Irvington.⁵¹

In 1926, Sprague and her husband, who had relocated to Peapack-Gladstone, conveyed the land to the Peapack Limestone Products Co., which they operated with their son, Louis A. Sprague.⁵² The company, with Alice serving as president, was able to turn around the declining production quite remarkably according to a 1929 state report:

The entire reported output of lime in 1929 came from the plant of the Peapack Limestone Products Company at Peapack. This company operates two stone kilns of the discontinuous or 'field' type, which are located close to an important highway and only a few hundred feet from the company's quarry. It seems probable that the advantageous location of the plant, both with respect to a supply of raw materials and to a local market, has much to do with this firm's continued successful operation; although due credit should also be given to the management for keeping costs within a competitive range.⁵³

⁴⁵U.S. Census Products of Industry Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1880. Although it seems likely that there was a family relationship between Byron L. Perry (who had a daughter named Emily) and Dr. Edward Perry, no connection has been found. John Snell's 1881 description of six perpetual and nine set limekilns producing 200,000 bushels annually appears to have been based on out of date information. [Snell, p. 714]

⁴⁶ Van Doren, p. 185.

⁴⁷ SC Deeds, Book S8, p. 3. The tract was resurveyed as 66.66 acres, not the 70 acres stated in the 1875 deed conveying the land to Rachel's mother, Emily C. Perry. [SC Deeds, Book X4, p. 509] Rachel Perry, who trained at the Trenton Normal School, subsequently moved away from Bedminster and eventually was employed as a librarian in New York City, thus ending the Craig family connection to the limekilns.

⁴⁸ *Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey With a Complete Road Map of Both Counties*. Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1914.

⁴⁹ U.S. Census Population Schedule, Bedminster Township, 1920.

⁵⁰ M.W Twitchell, comp., *The Mineral Industry of New Jersey for 1925*, p. 15.

⁵¹ SC Deeds, Book A20, p. 182. By July 1925, Todd had acquired Theodore Allen's half share, according to the deed.

⁵² SC Deeds, Book P20, p. 304. The conveyance was subject to a mortgage of \$14,000. The younger Sprague was listed as a lime merchant in U.S. Census, Population Schedule Bedminster, 1930.

⁵³ Meredith E. Johnson, comp., *The Mineral Industry of New Jersey for 1929*, , p. 23.

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The following year's report noted that again the Peapack plant was the only limestone plant in operation in the state, adding, in light of the stock market crash that year, "it is pleasing to be able to record that this firm did about as well as in 1929."

An insurance map from 1932 provides the best record of the limestone operation. (Historic Map #5) The map depicts the two limekilns, described at "stone infilled kiln in hillside 26' high," with a separate coal shed near the top of the kilns. Near the road was a large lime storage warehouse with a smaller attached building that contained grinding space.⁵⁴ Two years later, the Spragues sold the property to Alvah M. Alpaugh of Peapack-Gladstone, who promptly conveyed it to a new company, Peapack Lime Stone Quarry.⁵⁵ A state report for 1934 indicated that while New Jersey's total consumption of lime that year was 85,626 tons, only 720 tons were produced within the state by three operators including the Peapack Lime Company and two in Hunterdon County. Only the lime manufactured in Peapack was hydrated prior to sale.⁵⁶ Since only burnt lime, not crushed limestone (also called aglime), requires hydration, the implication is that the limekilns were still in operation.

The company changed hands again in 1948, when the Peapack Lime Stone Quarry, Inc. took ownership and undertook to modernize the operation.⁵⁷ A news article from 1950 provides a good description of the business, including the fact that the operation was producing primarily ground limestone:

You have probably driven by the Peapack Limestone Quarry many times, but have not seen the quarry located some distance back from the main building on Peapack-Far Hills road. This quarry is about the most prosperous quarry in New Jersey. The Peapack Limestone Quarry which has been operating for 80 years, is a subsidiary of the Somerset Crushed Stone Company, owned by Anthony Ferrante of Bernardsville. The quarry serves farmers from half a dozen New Jersey counties, who are able to buy lime directly from the quarry at a considerable savings. In the past two years the quarry has become almost completely mechanized. This year a new \$15,000 plant was built alongside the quarry. **This new plant enables the company to put out a hundred tons of ground limestone** each day. The company also sells building stone and top soil. Since the quarry was mechanized it employs only six men.⁵⁸ [bold added]

A national report for 1952 stated, "there are few active lime plants in New Jersey," and that "a small tonnage of hydrated lime for agricultural use was manufactured in Somerset County during the year,"

⁵⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Peapack, 1932.

⁵⁵ SC Deeds, Book F23, pp. 270 & 367.

⁵⁶ Meredith E. Johnson, comp. *The Mineral Industry of New Jersey for 1934*, Bulletin 43, (1935), p. 18.

⁵⁷ SC Deeds, Book 694, p. 607.

⁵⁸ Unknown newspaper, September 1950, in *Central Jersey Caver*, p. 30.

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which suggests that the Peapack limekilns may have been still in limited use.⁵⁹ If this production was correctly reported, the limekilns had been in nearly continuous use for somewhat more than 100 years. Nevertheless, they must have finally abandoned soon thereafter.

Peapack Lime Stone Quarry, Inc. was merged with Anthony Ferrante & Sons in 1965, which sold the 11.4978-acre property in 1967 to Komline-Sanderson Engineering Co.⁶⁰ Then in 1987, Komline-Sanderson sold the land to Peapack Partners of Millburn, New Jersey, who eventually received approval to construct a new road and ten homes on the quarry site.⁶¹ In 1998, a small portion of the 11.4978-acre property that included the limekilns was conveyed to The Historical Society of the Somerset Hills, subject to an historic preservation easement.

⁵⁹ Richard H. Mote, *Bureau of Mines/Minerals Yearbook Area Reports Year 1952*, Vol. III (1955) p. 619.

⁶⁰ SC Deeds, Book 1166, p. 157.

⁶¹ *The Hills-Bedminster Press*, May 6, 1999.

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NJ Wills

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Somerset County Deeds

Somerset County Mortgages

Somerset County Wills

Somerset County Road Returns

United States Census

Population Schedules, Bedminster Township, various years 1850 to 1930.

Products of Industry Schedules, Bedminster Township, various years 1850 to 1880.

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NARRATIVE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of Block 26, Lot 42.11 of the Peapack-Gladstone Borough Tax Map. The boundary begins at the southwest corner of the block 26, lot 42.11 on the east side of Main Street, and proceeds east, north and west along along the south, east and north sides of lot 42.01 to the northeast corner of that lot on the east side of Main Street. From that point it proceeds south along the east side of lot 42.11 lot and the east side of Milltown Road to the place of beginning. The boundary is best shown on the "Photograph Identification Map" in this nomination, which was prepared from a base map produced by John Charles Smith & Associates, Landscape Architects, of Far Hills, NJ, using site information provided by Ferriero Engineering, Inc. of Chester, NJ.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property encompasses the small lot (block 26, lot 42.11) which constitutes the remainder of the historic kiln and quarry property after the eastern portion with the quarry was developed with single family homes, leaving the kilns on the subject property, which was subdivided and conveyed in 1999 to the current owner, the Historical Society of the Somerset Hills, subject to an historic preservation easement. The boundary was carefully drawn to include the walls, whether visible or below grade, of the limestone storage building near the sidewalk and the road right-of-way.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

The following information is the same for all photographs submitted with the nomination:

Name:	Moses Craig Limekilns
Location:	Peapack-Gladstone, Somerset County, NJ
Photographer:	Dennis Bertland
Date:	Summer 2017
Electronic file Repository:	Dennis Bertland Associates, Stockton, NJ

Photo

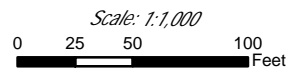
View

1. Looking from Main Street, northeast view towards limekilns
2. Limekilns and storehouse foundation, northeast view
3. Storehouse foundation, northeast view
4. Limekilns, northeast view
5. West kiln vaulted recess, northeast view
6. East kiln vaulted recess, northeast view
7. West kiln and outbuilding foundation remnant, northeast view
8. Modern residence adjoining top of kiln, northeast view






Moses Craig Limekilns

New Jersey and National Registers Nomination
 122 Main Street
 Borough of Peapack Gladstone
 Somerset County, New Jersey



(Note: The aerial imagery and tax parcel data are subject to spatial displacement.)

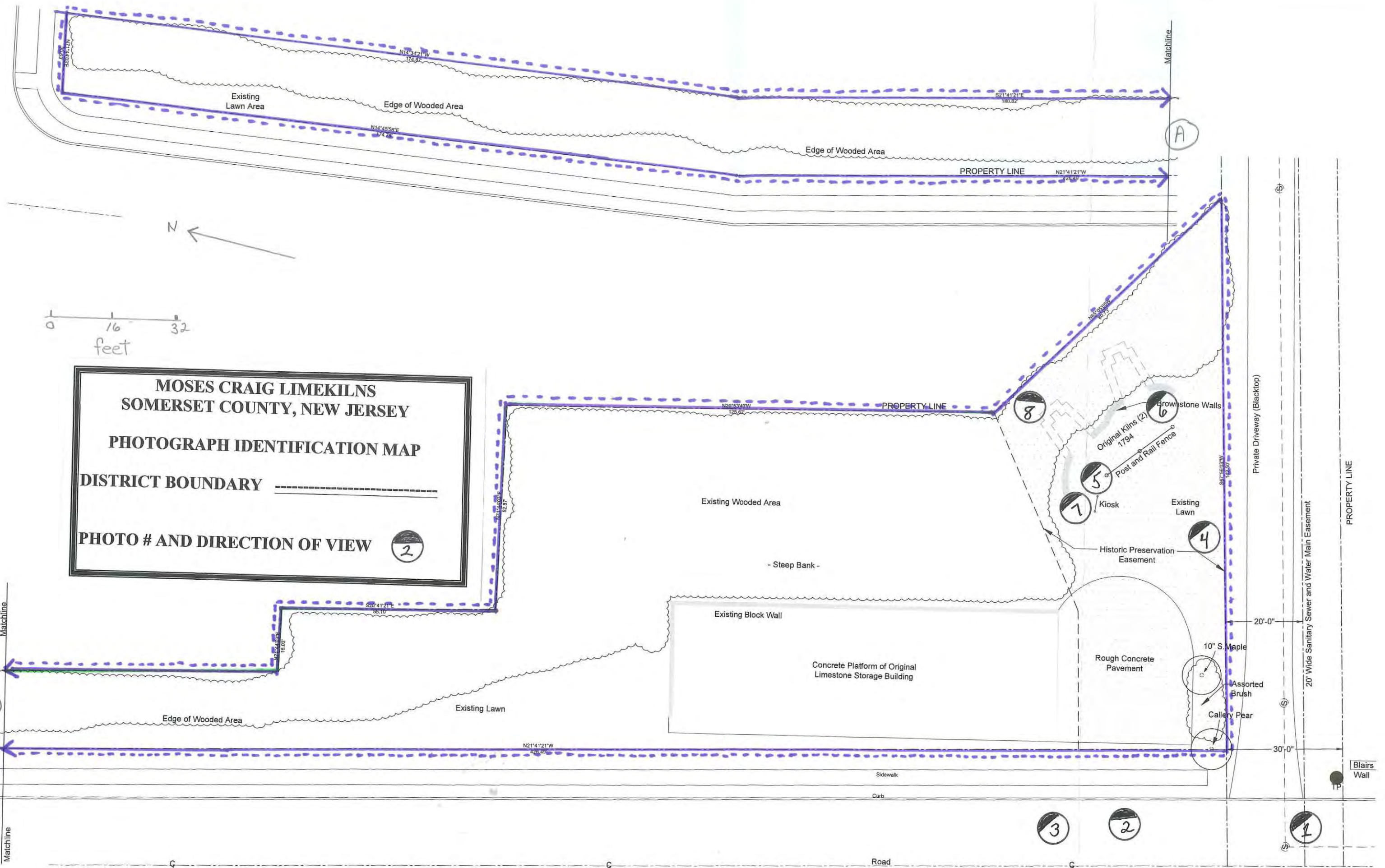
Legend

-  Coordinates
-  NJ & NR Boundary
-  Tax Parcels

0.73 Acres



NJDEP
 Historic Preservation Office
 April 2018



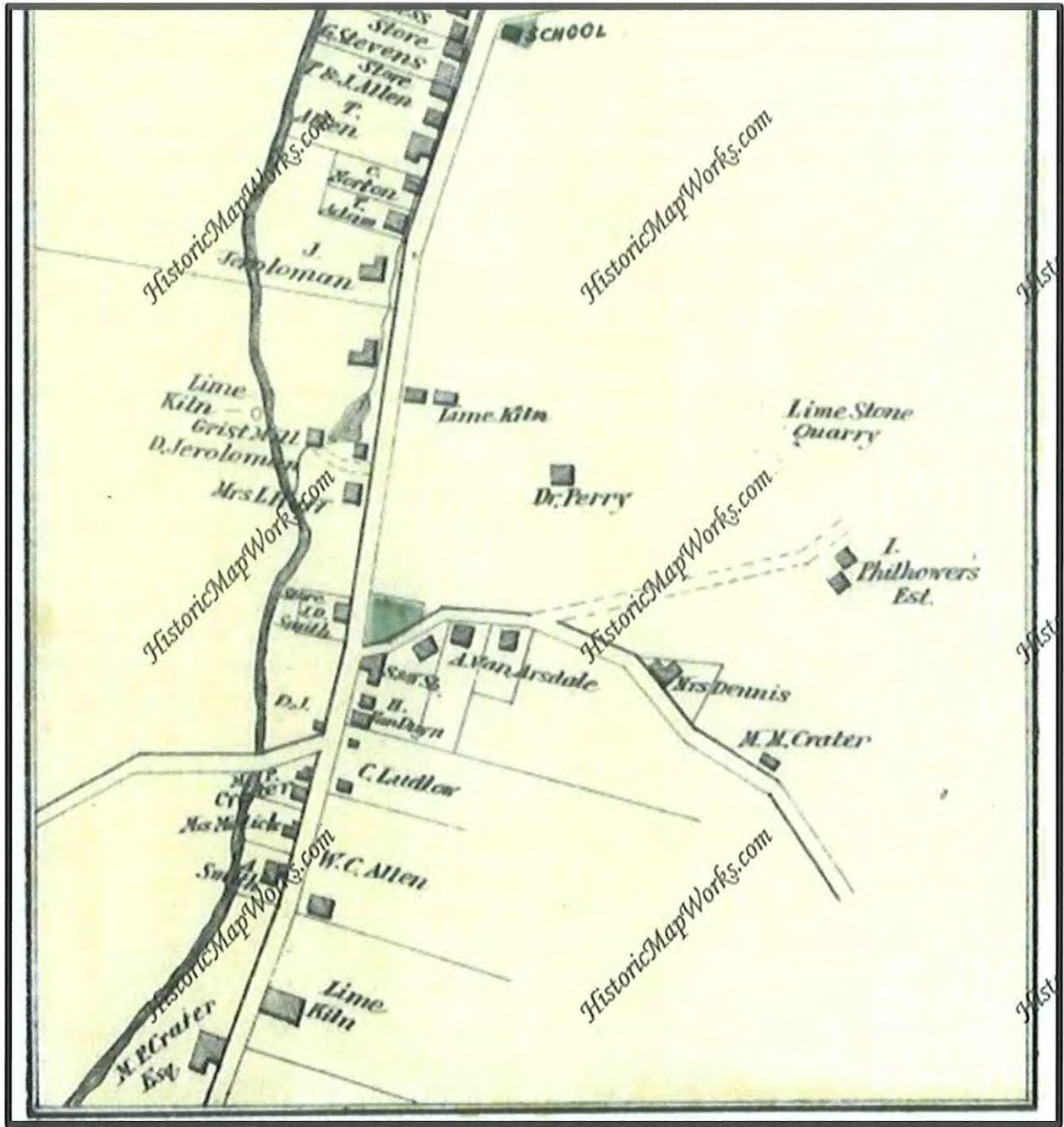
Historic Maps



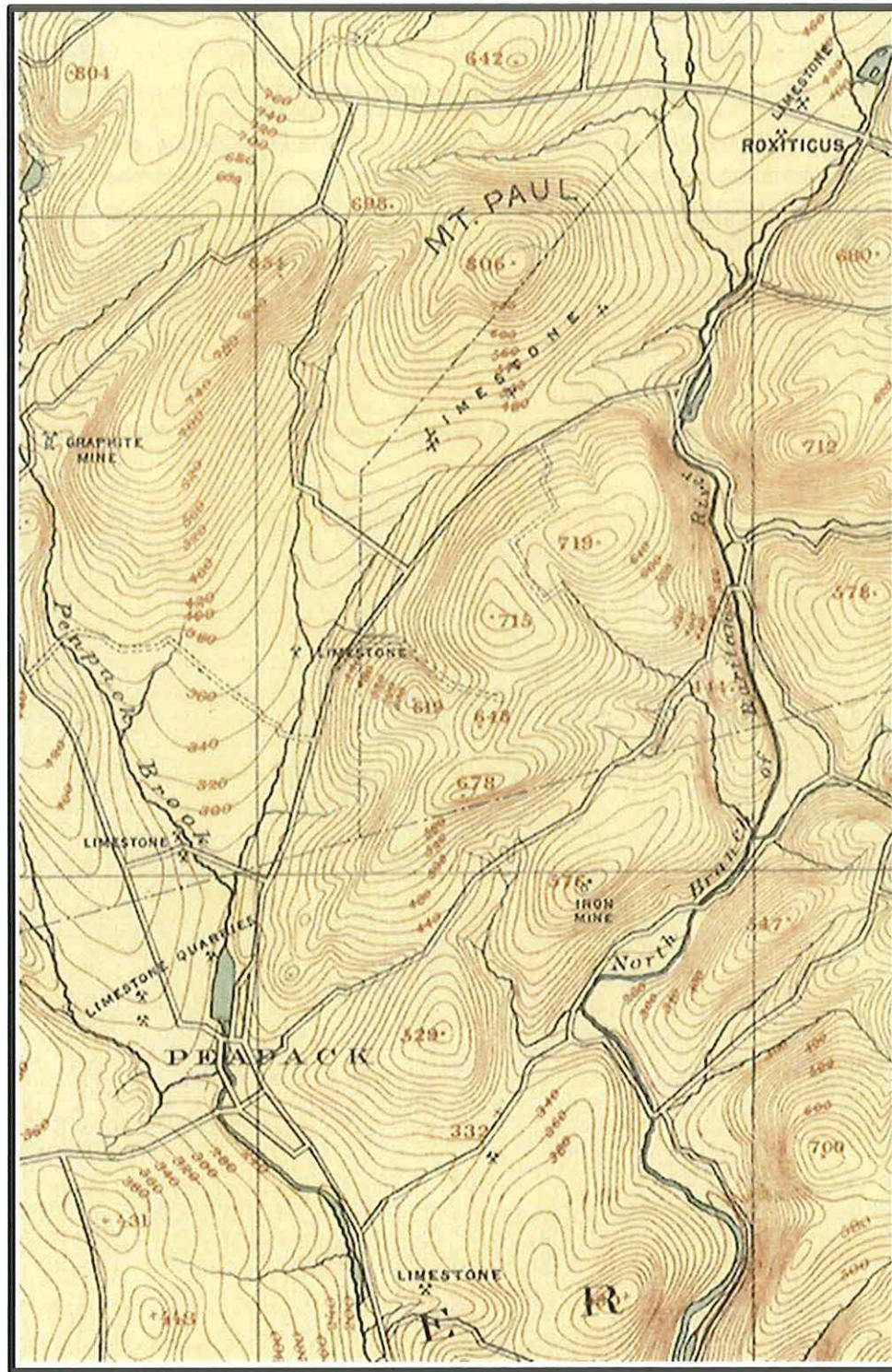
Historic Map 1. Detail of Peapack vicinity from J.W. Otley, L. Vanderveer, and J. Keily, *Map of Somerset County, New Jersey*, Camden, NJ: Lloyd Vanderveer, 1850. A lime stone quarry is depicted on the west side of Main Street opposite the future site of Moses Craig's limekilns.



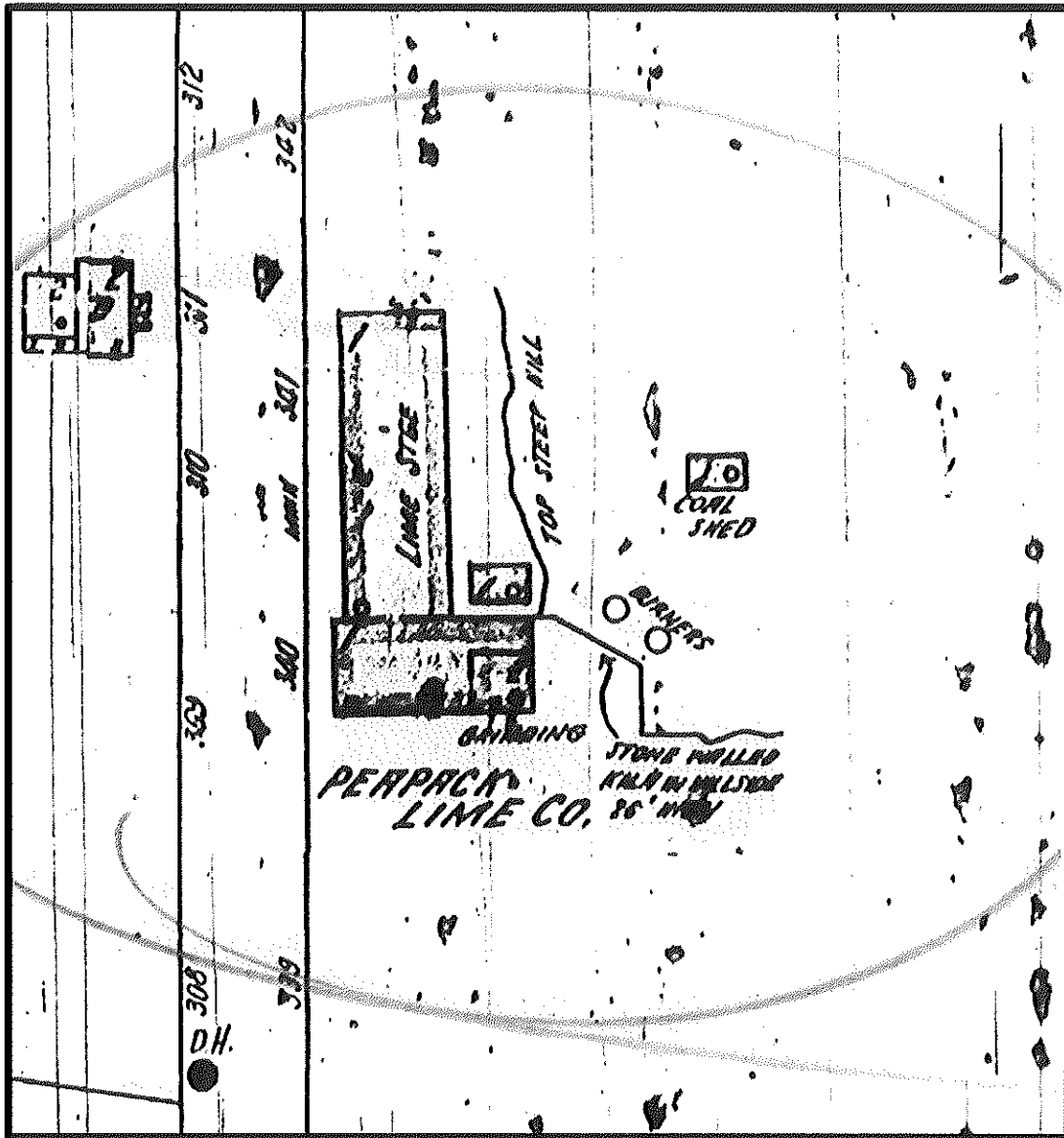
Historic Map 2. Pepack [sic] detail from S. N. Beers and D. J. Lake, *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton*. Philadelphia: C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860. M. Craig's residence and limekiln is depicted on the east side of Main Street.



Historic Map 3. Detail of Peapack showing Moses Craig's limekiln and quarry. F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, New York: Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873.

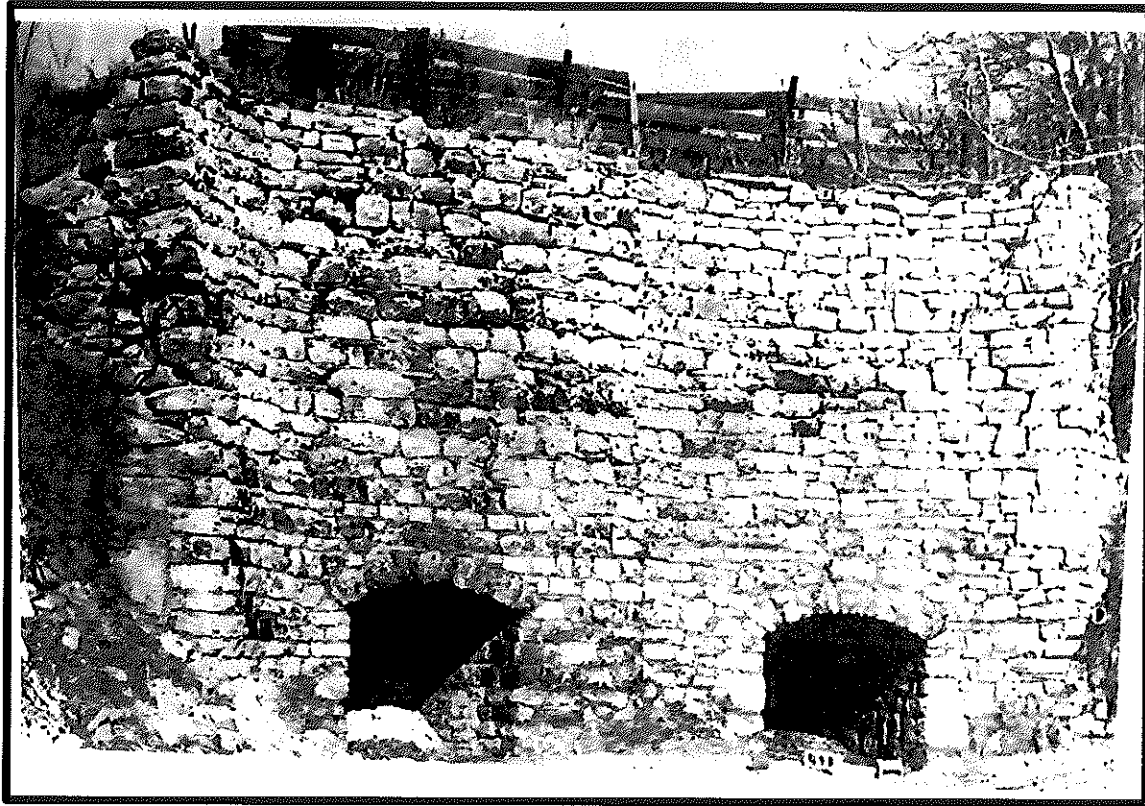


Historic Map 4. Detail showing limestone resources in the Peapack vicinity from George H. Cook, *Geological Survey of New Jersey*. New York: Julius Bien, 1884.

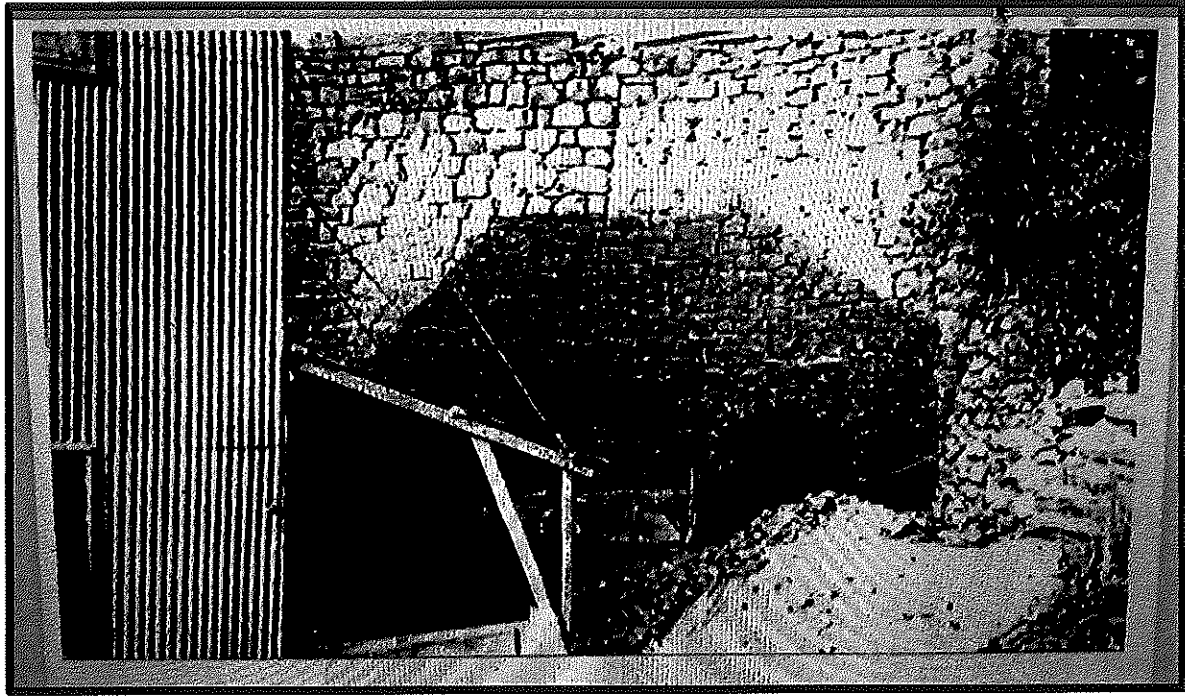


Historic Map 5. Detail from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Peapack-Gladstone, 1932. The map depicts the Peapack Lime company's facility, which in addition to the double kilns ("burners") encompassed a frame, 1-story, L-shaped lime storage building with "grinder at its east end adjoining the west corner of the west kilns, as well as a coal shed at the top of the kilns.

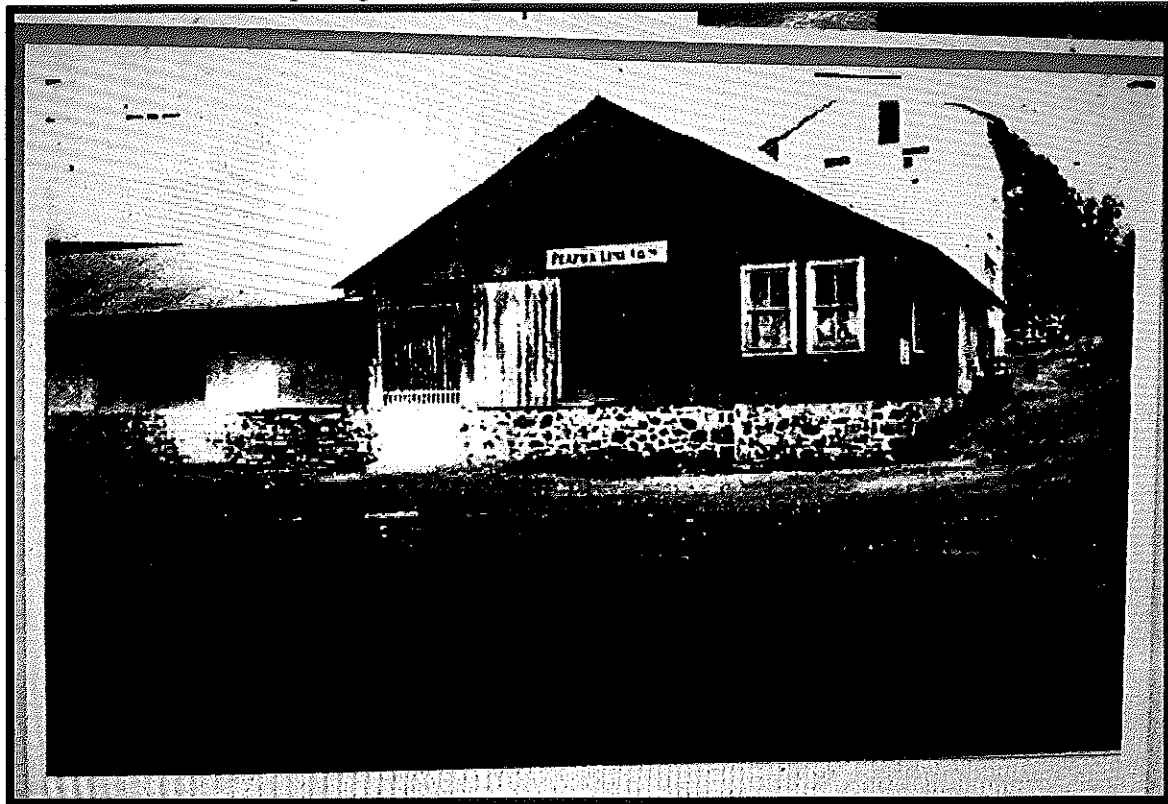
Historic Images



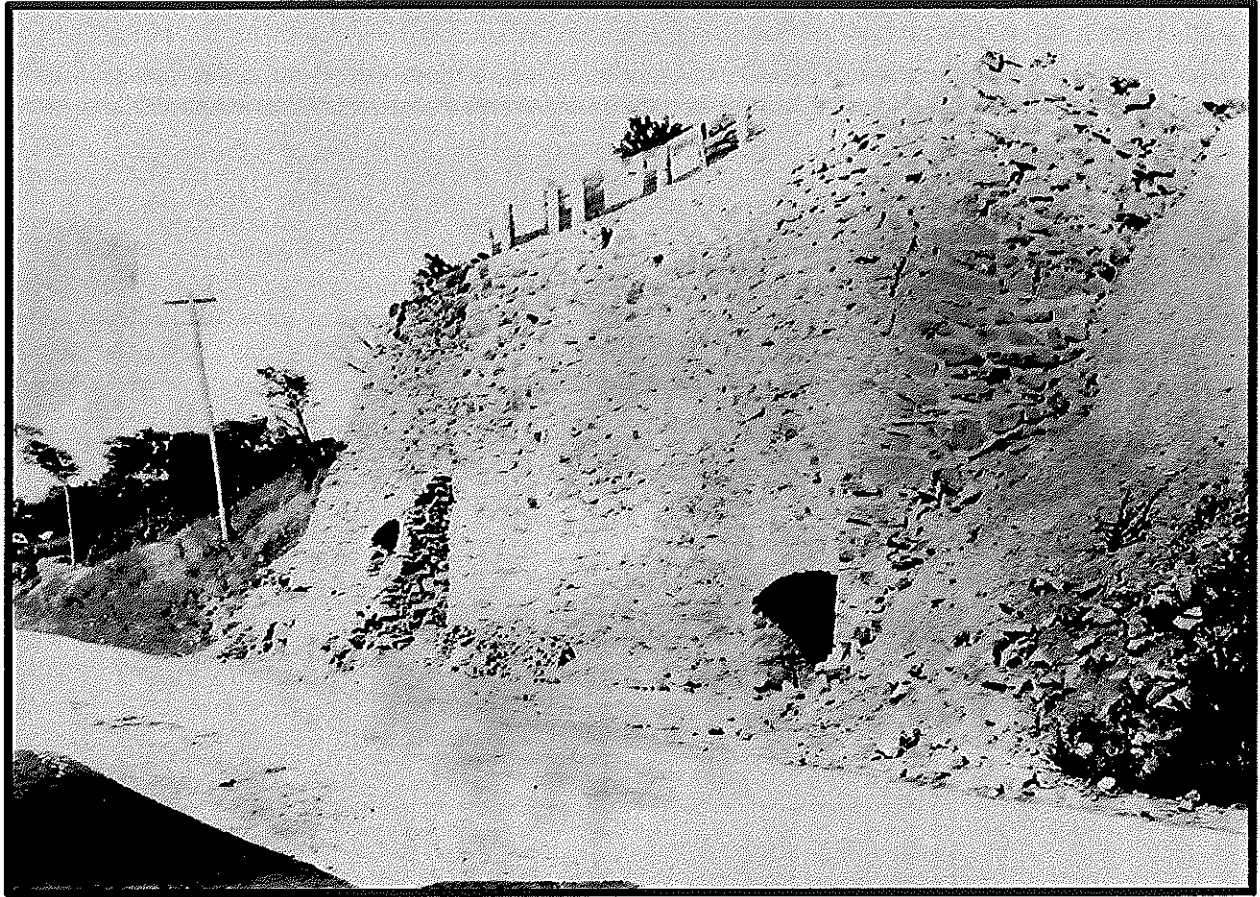
Historic Image 1. Peapack Lime Company limekilns, looking northeast, date unknown, but probably 20th century, sometime after kilns had been abandoned. Note the board fence at the top of the kilns.



Historic Image 2. Peapack Lime Company limekilns, looking northeast, date unknown, but probably sometime during first half of 20th century. The structure with corrugated metal side of the left side of the image, presumably housed the grinder depicted at that location on the 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map [digital image 1594].

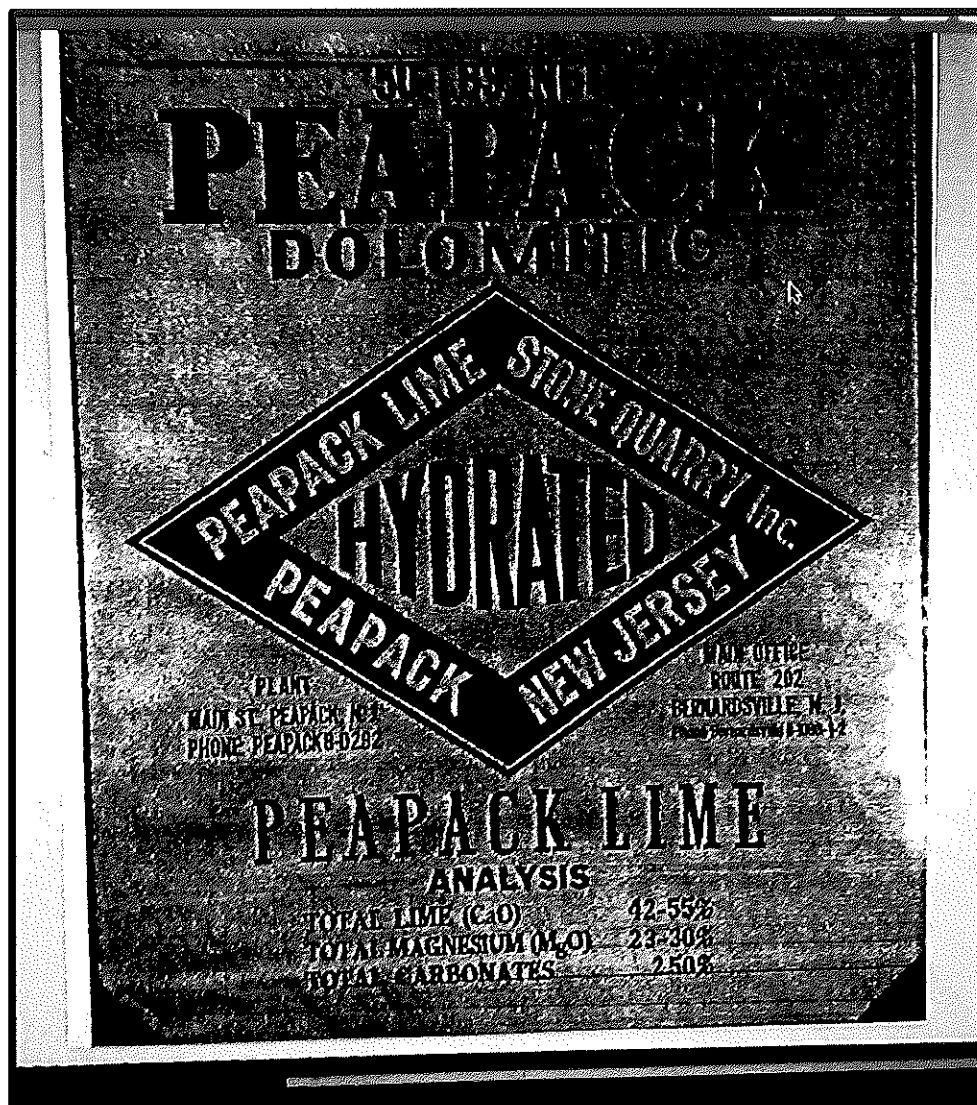


Historic Image 3. Peapack Lime Company limekilns, looking northeast, date unknown, but probably sometime during first half of 20th century. The one-story building is the lime storage warehouse depicted on the 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map and the two-story building to its rear, must have housed the grinder depicted at that location on the map. [Digital image 1592].



Historic Image 4. “Lime kilns on Peapack Road, Peapack.” These are likely the kilns owned by Morris Crater, located south of Moses Craig’s lime burning operation note fence at top of the kilns. Photograph by Norman Welsh, c. 1910. Anne O’Brien Historical Room Collection, Clarence Dillon Public Library.

Supplementary Image:



Supplementary Image 1. Photograph of a bag used for the sale of hydrated limestone produced by the Peapack Lime Stone Quarry, Inc. whose plant was located on Main Street in Peapack, New Jersey. The bag had a capacity 50 pounds. [Digital image 1590].



Blue sign with illegible text, possibly a street name or address marker.



Peapack-Gladstone
Lime Kiln Park

Site of "lime burning" operations
1794-1945. Lime making is
explained on the park bulletin board.



25

Peppack-Gladstone
Lime Kiln Park
Site of "New Jersey" operation.
The 19th Lime works is
visible in the past below here.











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Craig, Moses, Limekilns

Multiple Name:

State & County: NEW JERSEY, Somerset

Date Received: 2/25/2019 Date of Pending List: 3/14/2019 Date of 16th Day: 3/29/2019 Date of 45th Day: 4/11/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100003610

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 4/11/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary AOS: Industry, Architecture; POS: c. 1860 - 1934; LOS: local
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria NR Criteria: A & C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 4/11/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
MAIL CODE 501-03A
P.O. BOX 420
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: # 609-292-3541 FAX: # 609-984-0836

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Commissioner

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

October 25, 2018

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, located at 189 Hollow Road, in Montgomery Township, Somerset County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Katherine J. Marcopul, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail Code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call her at (609) 984-5816.

Sincerely,

Ray Bukowski
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer