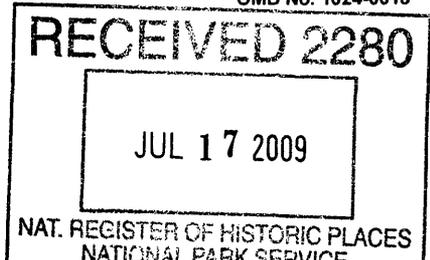


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Lebanon Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main St., Cherry St., Brunswick Ave., Maple St., High St., continued not for publication

city or town Lebanon Borough vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08833

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.

Amy Cradic 5/1/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

for
Edson H. Beall 8-26-09
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
227	41	buildings
2	0	sites
2	1	structures
18	1	objects
249	43	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Domestic/ hotel

Domestic/ secondary structure

Commerce/ department store

Commerce/ specialty store

Commerce/ restaurant

Commerce/ professional

Government/ town hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Domestic/ secondary structure

Commerce/ department store

Commerce/ specialty store

Commerce/ professional

Government/ town hall

Government/ firestation

Education/ school

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

Stone

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Lebanon Historic District

Name of Property

Hunterdon, 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1813 - c. 1942

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Oscar Apgar

John C. Stryker, Harry Stryker

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Lebanon Historic District

Name of Property

Hunterdon, NJ

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 91 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 511408 4499203
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 513004 4499206

3 18 513598 4498553
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 514157 4498447

 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 Byname/title Ann Parsekian, Janice Armstrong, Dennis Bertlandorganization Dennis Bertland Associates date December, 2007street & number P.O. Box 24 telephone 908-213-0916city or town Bloomsbury state NJ zip code 08804**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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 2 Page 1

LOCATION

Street, Cont'd

Cokesbury Rd.
Alpaugh Lane

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Sergeantsville Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

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FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Function

Government/ firestation
Government/ post office
Public Works/ water system
Education/ school
Religion/ religious facility
Funerary/ cemetery
Agriculture/ agricultural outbuilding
Agriculture/ horticultural facility

Current Function

Education/ school
Religion / religious facility
Funerary/ cemetery

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DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification, Cont'd

Queen Anne
Gothic Revival
Greek Revival
Second Empire
Federal

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Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located in north central Hunterdon County in New Jersey's Piedmont geographical province, the Lebanon Historic District occupies a portion of a valley, just south of the New Jersey Highlands and north of Cushetunk Mountain, which is drained by minor tributaries of the South Branch of the Raritan River. The district is comprised of a 19th-century linear settlement that extends approximately three-quarters of a mile along Main Street, originally a section of the early 19th century New Jersey Turnpike that was bypassed in the construction of New Jersey (US) Route 22 in the 1940s, and the predominantly residential neighborhoods that extend south from this road. The Lebanon Historic District, which also includes a number of commercial and institutional uses scattered through the district, encompasses all of what survives of the 19th-century village as well as those streets that were developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but excludes modern residential development adjoining to the southwest and east, commercial highway development to the north, and an industrialized area along the railroad to the south.

Contributing resources in the district consist of 249 buildings, most of which are 19th and early 20th century dwellings and outbuildings, but also include several early commercial, and institutional buildings, a number of which have been converted to new compatible uses: An early hotel; several 19th century stores, including two general stores, one of which has been converted to offices; a blacksmithy, now used for professional offices; an early 20th century public school that now functions as a municipal building; two churches; a firehouse; several early 20th century automotive service buildings adapted to new commercial use; along with an early tavern, a carriage manufactory, and a group of early 20th century tourist cabins, all of which have been converted into residential use. Other contributing resources include two sites, both cemeteries; three structures comprised of sluices; and eighteen objects, consisting of three stone hitching posts, two locally-made wire fences, a fire gong and stone walls. Non-contributing resources include forty-one buildings, consisting of modern garages, outbuildings, several modern dwellings; a small bridge; and a masonry wall.

Collectively, the district is characterized by its large number of contributing buildings and relatively small amount of modern infill. The district is dominated by modestly scaled gable-roofed vernacular buildings of frame construction dating from Lebanon's development as a turnpike and railroad town during the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century, and exhibit simple stylistic embellishments characteristic of that era. Most have retained their historic form and a fair amount of early detailing, and although some have been refurbished or enlarged, these alterations do not significantly affect the character of the district. Notable, too, are the number of outbuildings contemporary with houses, retaining related stylistic features, and in a good state of preservation. There are also a number of more recent buildings, mainly outbuildings

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Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

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such as garages and sheds, but also a small number of infill houses, which in general are compatible in siting, scale, and form. Buildings within the district are typically closely spaced on small lots and face the road with short setbacks. The streetscape is regular in composition throughout the district, except in a few places where broken by institutional and municipal properties. Buildings generally are in good condition with relatively few modern alterations. They are generally well maintained with only a very few that exhibit neglect; surrounding yards similarly are well groomed, often featuring mature plantings with large trees along the street. Collectively the buildings possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing and siting provide a representative illustration in a village setting of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Lebanon's architecture is representative of the region's vernacular buildings and construction practices, illustrating the imprint of vernacular forms and building methods as well as the influence of stylistic fashions. While the district includes two stone buildings (a former tavern and the Lebanon Reformed Church; site #s 29 & 125; photo #s 8 & 43) and four brick or brick-front buildings (site #s 20, 32, 91 and 56; photo #s 7A & 9), all of the dwellings are frame construction. Buildings that date to the early decades of the 19th century are relatively few in the district. Traditional 1-1/2-story houses, which were prevalent in the region at an early date, are represented in the district by only one dwelling (site # 10; photo #4), which is one of the district's earliest extant buildings. Among buildings dating to the mid and late 19th century, the district includes a good representation of the traditional, two-story, gable-roofed house types with regular facades of three-to-five bays and interior gable-end chimneys that are ubiquitous in northwestern New Jersey's 18th and 19th century housing stock. While this group includes only a small number of double-pile traditional plans (inventory #s 64 & 115; photo # 18), single pile plans, identified as the I-type by cultural geographers, are well represented, with twenty-three examples. There are three single-pile dwellings with a side-hall-plan that represents a Georgian transformation of the I-type (inventory #s 109, 110, & 118, photo # 40), and a related group of three-bay center-hall dwellings (inventory #s 1, 23, 37, 39, 49, 86, 119, 120 & 131; photos 1, 11, & 30). Single-pile, five-bay center-hall plan houses, another manifestation of Georgian influence, are also present (inventory #s 9, 59, 60, 62, 85 & 127; photo #16). The gable-end chimneys of two early frame houses (inventory #s 10 & 55; photo #s 4 & 13a) have exposed masonry at the base on the exterior, a traditional construction feature common to the region's early domestic architecture. The gambrel-roofed Lebanon Hotel, (inventory #64; photo #18) is a somewhat late example of the Georgian center-hall double-pile house type. The traditional house types in Lebanon were enlarged in several ways, typically either by means of a rear wing (inventory #s 60, 85, 88, 109, 118, & 120; photo #s 31 & 40), or linear expansion (inventory #s 29, 31, 37, 57, 66, 71 & 127; photo #s 8, 21 & 45), or less frequently by means of a lean-to appendage (inventory #s 10, 57, & 109; photo #4).

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Dating to the second half of the 19th and early years of the 20th centuries is a group of thirty-eight dwellings that represent popular house types, which began to appear in the region by the middle of the 19th century and continued to be built well into the 20th century, eventually completely supplanting the traditional house types. Included in this category are gable-front dwellings with side-hall plan (including inventory #s 65b, 87, 97, 106, 113, & 146; photo #s 19, 31, & 35). Also represented in the district are two variants of the gable-front dwelling. The L-plan variant consists of gable front type with an appendage on one side, with good examples at inventory #s 14, 61, 94, and 144 (photo #s 15, 35, & 49); while the T-plan variant, which has appendages on both sides, is represented at inventory #s 113 and 123 (photo #42). A second popular house type found in the district is the bungalow, which is represented by nineteen dwellings, with good examples at inventory #s 4, 41, 46, 47, 73, 100, 132, 139 and 150, (photo #s 2, 12, 47 & 50).

Many district buildings exhibit decorative detailing or simple stylistic embellishments, usually at the front porch, front entry, or roof eaves, which were derived from popular architectural styles. For example the Lebanon Hotel at site #64 (photo #18) features a Federal style central entry with fluted pilasters. Greek Revival influences are evident on the entry porch at inventory #22 and in such details as the cornice with dentils and the door surround with transom lights on the former tavern at inventory #29 (photo #8); the flat-roofed wing with its wide cornice at inventory #37; and the flat-roofed entry porch at inventory #118 (photo # 40). The majority of the Lebanon's district buildings are executed in popular interpretations of revival styles popularized during the second half of the 19th century, as interpreted by local builders. Gothic Revival influence is evident in the pointed gable window and decorative gable trim at inventory #19 (photo #7), in the pointed gable windows at inventory #s 23 and 143, and in the intricate verge boards at inventory #92 (photo #34). Italianate is one of the dominant influences in the district. A number of strong examples exist, with good retention of original details such as pedimented window cornices (inventory #s 61, 62, 97, and 144; photo #s 15, 16 & 49); tall first story windows (site #s 97, 121, 123; photo #s 41 & 42); and paired cornice brackets (site #s 67, 111, 119, 120, 123; photo #s 21 & 42). Several dwellings are good examples of the typical L-plan "villa" mode of the Italianate style (site #s 15, 16, 92, 94, 111, 112, 113, 140, and 144; photo #s 34, 36, 48 & 49). The predominance of the Italianate in the district demonstrates its period of most significant growth, due to Lebanon's mid-19th century development as a railroad depot. In the late 19th century, detailing associated with the Queen Anne style entered the local building vocabulary; good examples of Queen Anne-influenced shingle work and porches with turned posts and spindle frieze ornament are shown at inventory #s 13, 14, 55, 83, 84, and 141 (photo #s 13a, 28 & 29). More formal examples of Queen Anne style featuring such stylistic hallmarks as irregular shape, asymmetrical façades, and towers are found at inventory #s 58 and 82 (photo #s 27 & 28). Only two dwellings of the distinctive Second Empire style are found in the district, with a fine example at site #124 (photo # 42).

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Examples of styles that are associated with the opening decades of the 20th century can also be found in the district. Modestly scaled examples of Colonial Revival style are at inventory #s 33, 40, 52 and 152 (photo #11). A more imposing dwelling at inventory #72 (photo #23) has a symmetrical façade, slightly flared eaves, a small, centered gable, a full width porch, sidelights at the entry, and bay windows. Examples of the hipped roof variant of Colonial Revival style commonly known as a “Four Square” are found in the district at inventory #s 5, 96, 102, 135 & 142 (photo #s 37 & 46). A particularly large and well-detailed example is at site #50 (photo #12a). The influences of the Colonial Revival also resulted in porches with Tuscan columns added to many earlier district dwellings, such as those as inventory #s 1, 21, 116, 120, 124, 148, 152, and 154 (photo #s 1, 7a, & 42). The dwelling at inventory #99 is an interesting and whimsical interpretation of Tudor Revival style (photo #38). Craftsman influences are very apparent in the bungalows scattered throughout the district (see list above). In addition to the bungalows, dwellings at inventory #s 44, 89, 101, 102 and 105 exhibit Craftsman influences in their added porches.

Several dwellings present an eclectic approach to style. Italianate and Queen Anne styles are combined on dwellings at inventory #s 84 and 114 (photo #39). Typical Queen Anne characteristics such as irregular plan, mixed siding materials, and a corner tower are combined with details typical of Colonial Revival architecture, including Tuscan columns and a prominent Palladian-style window at #114 (photo #39); the gable-front dwelling at #84 also features a prominent Palladian-style window along with a classic Queen Anne porch. Restrained houses at #s 59 and 65 (photo #19) exhibit small Italianate details in their round arch gable windows and tall windows with cornice trim along with gracefully curved Colonial Revival porches.

Contributing to the collective significance of the district’s buildings are the numerous outbuildings, all of which are frame construction and almost all of which are located behind their associated houses. Late 19th century wagon houses and barn/wagon houses (with seventeen examples) and early 20th century garages (thirty-seven examples) predominate. Gable-front wagon houses are present at inventory #s 1, 9, 65, 70, 117, 130 and 142 (photo #22), while wagon houses with sidewall entries are found at inventory #s 14, 68, 83, 94, 119, 121 and 127 (photo #s 36, 41 & 45). In addition, seven small frame barns are in the district (inventory #s 11, 19, 60, 65a, 67, 122 & 123; photo #7), including a small barn on a raised stone foundation comprising a stable at inventory #1. Also fourteen sheds survive (inventory #s 20, 31, 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 71, 94, 105, 114, 125 & 127), and two privies (inventory #s 106 & 122). A frame summer kitchen survives at inventory #62. Taken as a whole, this is a noteworthy group of mainly domestic outbuildings that contributes to the significance of the district as a cultural landscape.

As is frequently the case in rural communities, the churches are the largest buildings in the district, and, while not dramatic in scale, they are more stylized than most other buildings

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within the district. The restrained Lebanon Reformed Church (inventory #125; photo # 43) built in 1938 to replace a frame building that burned, is one of only two stone buildings in the district. It was inspired by the early meeting house plan, with the addition of a stocky corner tower, somewhat reminiscent of the popular 19th century “mighty fortress” Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture, however with an octagonal cupola on top. The west wing is a frame chapel that survived the 1937 blaze. The 1872 Round Valley United Methodist Church exhibits greater stylistic detail. It is one of the few buildings in the district with Gothic Revival features, most prominent in its steep gable roof and pointed arch windows; however, the overall architecture is quite eclectic in design, with Queen Anne and Stick embellishments also in evidence, and three different cornice trim designs (inventory #7, photo #3). Both churches have adjacent cemeteries, each with a variety of 19th and 20th century stone monuments.

The other contributing institutional buildings in the district – the gable-front firehouse and the square, hipped-roof public school – represent building types that were popularized during the early 20th century for their specific uses (inventory #s 32 & 91; photo #9). Although very simple in architectural design, the use of brick in both buildings gives them prominence. Representative of the gable-fronted commercial building type typical in the area’s 19th century villages is a store at site #69 (photo # 20) and three former automotive service shops (site #s 2, 20, & 34; photo #7A). Also present in the district are several late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings that feature false fronts in the form of a tall parapet wall with either a flat or shaped cornice, intended to create the appearance of a more substantial building than really existed, including the general store at inventory #68a, a former auto repair shop at inventory #81 and a greenhouse business at inventory #116 (photo #s 21 & 26). False fronts are also found on a garage at inventory #4 and a small side appendage at inventory #81. The dwelling at inventory #74 (photo #24) also features a false front and may have originally been a commercial building. Scattered along Main Street are a number of very small and distinctive commercial buildings, originally constructed for a variety of uses. At inventory #31 (photo #9) is a diminutive gable front shop. The building at inventory #36 (photo #10) is an equally diminutive two-story gable-front former surveyor’s office, while a small hip-roofed building at inventory #51 is reputed to have been a funeral home. A former law office at inventory #70 has an asymmetrical gable roof and a compact corner entrance, and at inventory #56 is a small brick former water company building.

The district’s commercial buildings, (which include two former industrial buildings), and institutional buildings are for the most part unadorned vernacular buildings, while the institutional buildings. The institutional buildings, comprised of the fire department, two churches and the former school, evoke building forms that evolved during the mid 19th and early 20th centuries (inventory #s 7, 32, 91 and 125; photo #s 3, 9, & 43). Four commercial and industrial buildings survive from the earliest period of Lebanon’s development. Standing across Main Street from each other at the center of the village is the former tavern/saloon (inventory #29; photo #8), a lat-

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erally extended vernacular stone building that was constructed after the turn of the 19th century and probably extended around 1828; and the Georgian influenced Lebanon Hotel (inventory #64; photo # 18), which was constructed before 1848. A short distance to the west on Main Street is the former wheelwright/carriage manufactory (inventory #12; photo #5) and the former blacksmithy (inventory #56), both of which are vernacular gable roof frame buildings.

Commercial buildings reflect a variety of stylistic influences. Several of the earliest commercial buildings, the wheelwright/carriage manufactory, the tavern, and the blacksmithy, all of which have been converted to residential use, exhibit no stylistic influences (inventory #s 12, 29, and 56; photo #s 5 & 8). The Georgian-influenced Lebanon Hotel, which has continued in commercial use, is the most significant example of the few Georgian-influenced buildings in the district (site #64, photo #18). Mid to late 19th century commercial buildings are concentrated along Main Street and are all small modest frame buildings reflecting several stylistic influences: Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire and false-front (inventory #s 31, 36, 63, 68a, 67, 70, & 81c; photo #s 9, 10, 20, 21, 22 & 26). Commercial buildings dating to the early 20th century, including inventory #s 2, 20, 51, 81b, 81c, and 116 (photo #s 7A, 25 & 26), were typically purpose-built, with four of them a result of the development of the automobile (inventory #s 2, 20, 81b & 81c).

Roads in the district follow their original routes, which provided external connections east to the market town of New Brunswick, west to the Delaware River where agricultural products could be shipped down river to Trenton and Philadelphia, and south toward the county seat at Flemington, twelve miles away. Main Street is paved with asphalt and features one travel lane in each direction with painted centerline and sidelines, room for on-street parking, curbs, and sidewalks. Other streets in the district are also paved with asphalt, with sidewalks in some areas. Signage in the district consists of standard road identification and traffic control signs. There are no signalized intersections within the district.

In the following inventory, each principal resource and site is identified by a number that locates it on the accompanying district map. All entries are categorized as either "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory are identified as either contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) or (NC). Those buildings included in the Hunterdon County Master Plan 1979 "Sites of Historic Interest" survey (which used street addresses for identification), will be identified by (HCS).

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Hunterdon County, NJ

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INVENTORY

Main Street - North Side

- 1 **6 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, gable roof, single-pile **dwelling** consisting of a 3-bay, center-hall plan main block with a 2- story, flat roofed rear addition with exterior chimney.

Style: Craftsman/Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. late 19th (Possibly incorporating or replacing a Former toll house for New Brunswick-Easton Turnpike; second floor added later)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, asbestos siding, 1/1-sash windows, panel door with multi-pane window, and hipped-roofed porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame **wagon house** with gable-end entrance, clapboard siding, stone lower story built into bank, 6/6 sash windows including one in the gable. (Early 19th) (C); (2) concrete **retaining wall** (early 20th) (C); (3) frame **garage** with gable-side entrance, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash window and modern garage door (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 6/L1 Photo # 1

- 2 **Main Street.** Frame and masonry, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **commercial building** with masonry, 1-story side appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. early 20th (1930 Sanborn map)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, wood 4-pane sash window, plank garage door on west end, gable-fronted drive-through porch with metal posts.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B6/L2

- 3 **16 Main Street.** Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with exterior block chimney, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roof side appendage and masonry, 1-story, shed-roofed rear garage addition.

Style: Craftsman

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Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with returns, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows, 2 small windows in gable, panel and glass door and partially enclosed porch.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B6/L4

- 4 **18 Main Street.** Frame, 1-story, 2-bay gable-front **dwelling** with a frame, 1-story, gable-roofed appendage with exterior stone chimney.

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, wood shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, panel and glass door, small shed-roofed porch with decorative iron brackets.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Outbuildings: Rock faced, 1-story, **garage** with roof with false front, modern garage door and 1-story shed appendage (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 6/L5 Photo # 2

- 4a **20 Main Street.** Frame, 1½-story, 3-bay gable-roof **dwelling** with interior chimney and a frame, 1-story, 1-bay, saltbox-roofed side appendage.

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 6/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, front shed dormer with exposed rafter and 6-sash windows, panel door and porch with rock-faced posts on rock-faced piers and river stone foundation.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 6/L5

- 5 **22 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof **dwelling** with hipped-roof gable dormer and cen-

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tral chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival/Craftsman influences

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: "Four Square" Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, 2-story east bay window, wood and glass door, partially screened hipped-roof porch supported on square columns.

Outbuildings: Frame garage with hipped roof, wood siding, 6-pane windows and no garage door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 6/L6

- 6 **26 Main Street.** (Scarponi/Bright Funeral Home). Frame and brick, 2-story, gable-roofed commercial building /dwelling with exterior chimney and a 1-story, gable-roofed side appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl and brick siding, and 1/1 sash windows.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B 6/L7

- 7 **30 Main Street. Round Valley United Methodist Church.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted church with flat-roofed tower on the eastside of front façade and a 1-bay cross-gabled entrance tower with on west; a 2-story, gable-roofed, 6-bay rear appendage with exterior brick chimney; rock-faced foundation.

Style: Gothic Revival

Date: c. late-19th Built in 1872 at a cost of \$6,000 [Snell, page 537]

Additional description: Exterior features include steeply pitched roof with overhanging eaves; flat-roofed east tower (original top section has been removed) with large dentil trim on frieze, small rose window, and central window with pointed arch filled with fish-scale shingles (originally an entry); vinyl and clapboard siding with saw tooth trim in gables; three later tall, pointed-arch windows centered on main block, with stained

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glass; wood double 3-panel door; pilasters at corners form a buttress effect; gable-roof porch feature large brackets over main entrance; 1/1 sash windows on side and rear facades. Rear appendage (original Sunday School) has 6/6 sash windows, panel door with fish scale shingles detailing, and trefoil window in peak.

Other Features: (1) Stone wall with stone piers (mid-19th) (C), (2) classroom trailer (20th) (NC)

Contributing B 6/L9 Photo # 3

- 8 **Main Street.** (Union Cemetery Association of Lebanon). Moderate-sized, tree-lined cemetery. Contains a variety of 19th & 20th century stone monuments.

Style: None

Date: c. mid-19th - early 20th

Additional description: None

Other Features: Stone wall with square stone piers (mid-19th) (C)

Contributing B 6/L10

- 9 **38 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roof dwelling with central front gable and interior chimney with brick stack, and frame, 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roofed side appendage.

Style: Italianate/Gothic influences

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 2/2 (1st floor) and 4/2 & 2/2 (2nd floor) sash windows with modern louvered shutters; round-arched 6/6 window in center gable; and panel door with triangular pediment.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame 2-story, front gabled-roofed barn /wagon house with side shed-roofed appendage, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, 6-pane window at gable peak and upper and lower level panel doors. (mid-19th) (C); (2) Rubble stone wall (mid-19th) (C).

Contributing B 6/L12

- 10 **42 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame and stone, 1-½ -story, 2-over-5-bay, gable- roofed, single-pile dwelling built on high stone foundation with 2 interior chimneys with brick stacks and one exposed stone chimney back; 2 frame east appendages: a 2-story, 1-bay, and a 1-story- 1-bay.

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- 12 **46, 48, 50 Main Street.** (HCS). (Former wheelwright shop) Frame, 2-story, 8-bay, gable- roofed **dwelling** with 2 interior chimneys with brick stacks; frame, 2-story, 1-bay by 4-bays deep, gable-roofed west side appendage; and frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed rear appendage with stone foundation.

Style: Queen Anne embellishments

Date: c. early 19th (Remodeled late 19th)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; wood panel door with 2/2 sash window; shed-roof porch with heavy turned posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 6/L14

Photo # 5

- 13 **52 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front dwelling with center chimney with brick stack and stone foundation; frame, 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed single-pile appendage, (original house) on west side of main block, with interior chimney with brick stack; and frame, 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed east side appendage.

Style: Queen Anne/Eastlake embellishments

Date: c. mid 19th (Original section, Joseph Hauck) with late-19th addition

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed cornice and returns, slate roof, clapboard siding with fish scale shingles in front gable and on bay window; 2/2 sash windows; 2-story front bay window with panel detailing; double leaf door with raised panels and single pane of glass; and hipped-roof porch with turned posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 6/L15

Photo # 6

- 14 **54 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, gable roof L-plan **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack; and frame, 2-story, 1-bay, gable-fronted side appendage.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: c. mid late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, slate roof, clapboard siding with fish

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scale shingles in enclosed gable; 1/1 sash windows, some with wood storm windows; round-arched fan detail over gable window; and wood raised-panel door with glass pane.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/wagon house with clapboard siding and sliding door (late 19th) (C).

Contributing B 6/L12 Photo #6

- 15 **56 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-front L-plan dwelling with center chimney with brick stack.

Style: Gothic Revival and Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; built up cornice; fish scale slate roof; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash windows with segmental cornices with ears and wooden louvered shutters; panel door with 6-pane window; and screen-enclosed porch with arched spandrel brackets and built up cornice with carved Gothic lobbed motif.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 6/L17 Photo # 6

- 16 **58 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front, L-plan dwelling with cross gable and 2 central chimneys with brick stacks; and frame, 2-story, rear appendage with flat roof.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging flared eaves; projecting front gable; wide frieze; patterned slate roof; clapboard siding; 4/4 floor-to-ceiling windows on front facade with raised panel detail; 2/2 sash windows on 2nd floor with hood trim and wooden louvered shutters; 2/2 round-arched window in front gable with arched wooden louvered shutters; 1-story side bay window; double leaf door with raised panels and stained glass upper window; shed-roofed porch with 2 scroll lattice design posts and 3 square posts, all with decorative brackets, on stone footings. Two concrete lions flank porch steps. Rear porch has a shed roof and turned posts. Circular driveway.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, gable-front guest house with 4-pane window (19th) (C); (2) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling (remodeled barn) with frame, 1-story shed roofed appendage

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and exterior concrete block chimney; overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows; wood door; and rear 2-story porch (mid 19th) (C); (3) concrete block, 1-story, 4-bay **garage** (20th) (NC); (4) Stone retaining **wall** with metal pipe railing set into square stone piers (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 6/L19

Photo # 6

- 17 **5 Alpaugh Lane.** Frame, 2-story, gable- roofed **dwelling** (remodeled barn) with frame, 1-story shed roofed appendage and exterior concrete block chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows; panel door; and rear 2-story porch.

Other Features: Stone **sluice** with metal pipe railing set on square stone piers (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 6/L18.01

- 18 **3 Alpaugh Lane.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable- roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney.

Style: None

Date: c.

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows; entrance doors; and rubble stone walled stoop.

Other Features: Fieldstone walls and **sluice** (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 6/L18.02

- 18a **Rear of 58 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with interior chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; clapboard siding; modern casement windows; triple-casement window on first floor; panel door; and pent roof with decorative brackets.

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Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 6/L18

- 19 **60 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front L-plan **multi-family dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and frame, 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed side.

Style: Gothic and Queen Anne influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns; decorative bullseye patterned frieze board and gable tracery detailing; clapboard; 1/1 sash windows with hood trim; pointed 4-pane gable window flanked by smaller 8-pane windows; 2-story east bay window; panel door; shed-roofed porch with decorative bulls eye patterned frieze board and square posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn** with asbestos shingle siding; 2 upper doors with strap hinges and 2 lower sliding plank doors (Late 19th) (C)

Contributing B 6/L20 Photo # 7

- 20 **64 Main Street.** Frame (above) and masonry (concrete block), 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front **commercial building** with interior chimney with block stack; and masonry 1-story, 1 bay shed-roofed side appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. early 20th Auto Repair Shop, 1930 Sanborn

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns; brick and asbestos shingle siding; pent roof with center pediment, pilaster and dentil detailing on front façade; multi-pane store windows and 6/6 sash windows; solid center door; and three 12-panel doors.

Outbuildings: Frame **shed** with plywood siding, metal roof, and side shed appendage (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 6/L21 Photo # 7A

- 21 **66 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney; and frame, 1-story, rear appendage with flat roof.

Style: None

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Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; 4-panel door with enclosed sidelights; 1-bay porch with gable roof and Tuscan columns; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 6/L22

Photo # 7A

- 22 **68 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with exterior chimney with brick stack; and frame, 1-1/2-story, rear shed-roof appendage with interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Greek Revival/Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and brackets; vinyl siding; 2-story paneled pilaster corners; 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; wood and glass door; 1-bay flat-roofed porch with chamfered posts and dentil cornice detailing.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 6/L23

Photo # 7A

Cokesbury Road - West Side

- 23 **4 Cokesbury Road.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney and frame, 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage (20th).

Style: Gothic Revival and Queen Anne influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns; vinyl siding; 1st floor 3-panel bowed casement windows; 1/1 sash windows on 2nd floor; 6-pane pointed window in front gable, all with modern louvered shutters; wood and glass door with raised panel surround; 1-bay, gable-roofed porch with turned posts.

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Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 1-story **garage** (20th) (NC); (2) Frame **shed** with 12-pane window (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 6/L25

- 24 **6 Cokesbury Road.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front, L-plan **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack, frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed south appendage, and rear 1-story addition.

Style: Queen Anne influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with pedimented gable; clapboard siding; 1/1 sash windows and 4-pane attic window with modern louvered shutters; 2-story bay window with gable roof; panel door with 4-pane window; and flat-roofed porch with plain square posts.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with gable-end entry, clapboard siding a sliding door and a Dutch door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 6/L26

- 25 **Intentionally left blank.** The original historic house at this location along the edge of the district was demolished and replaced with a new building after the inventory was prepared.

Cokesbury Road - East Side

- 26 **7 Cokesbury Road.** Stuccoed, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, gable-roof **commercial/residential building** with exterior chimney covered in stucco; frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed side addition; and concrete block, 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage (20th).

Style: None

Date: c. 1930 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; stucco siding; 1st floor picture windows; 2nd floor paired 1/1 double sash windows with modern louvered shutters; panel door; and 1-bay, gable-roofed porch with segmental arch detail and wrought iron posts on brick piers.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 5/L1

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-
- 27 **3 and 5 Cokesbury Road.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable- front **dwelling** with side shed dormer and center chimney.
- Style:** None
- Date:** c. late 19th
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows, 1-story bay windows on west and south facades, panel door, and hipped-roofed wraparound porch with square posts and spindles. Rubble stone foundation.
- Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with gable-end entry and wood plank sliding doors (early 20th) (C).
- Contributing B 5/L2
- 28 **1 Cokesbury Road.** Frame, 1 ½ -story, 2-bay, gable- roof **dwelling** with center gable roof dormer and exterior brick chimney.
- Style:** Bungalow
- Date:** c. 1930 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/1 sash windows, 1-story, shed-roofed side bay window, solid panel door and wood with 6-pane window door, and partially enclosed porch with battered columns on vinyl-covered piers.
- Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with 1/1 gable window (early 20th) (C).
- Contributing B 5/L3
- 29 **74 Main Street.** Stone, 2-story, 7-bay (probably built in 2 sections), gable-roofed, **multi-family dwelling/commercial building** with 2 interior chimneys with brick stacks; Frame, 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.
- Style:** Greek Revival influences
- Date:** c. late-18th (western section) to early-19th (eastern section originally 1 ½-story with late 19th remodeling) John Tway's "Jacksonville Tavern"
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, front gable with

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arched window, 2/2 sash window with crude keystone lintels, west door is wood and glass with 5-pane transom above, east door is wood with 4-pane window; shed-roofed 2-level porch has square posts and dentil detailing. May have been covered in stucco.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 5/L4 Photo # 8

30 78 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single pile dwelling with interior chimney.

Style: Greek Revival

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging, slightly flared eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, wide raised panel wood and glass door with sidelights, and shed-roofed porch with turned posts and square spindles. Rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 5/L5

31 80-82 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 6-over-5-bay, gable-roof, single-pile dwelling with front gable and interior chimney.

Style: Queen Anne influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2 sash windows, 1-story front bay window, panel door; flat-roofed porch with spindle frieze, lattice patterned railings, turned posts, spandrel brackets. House may have originally been built in 2 parts.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay shop with asbestos siding, 6/6 sash windows, chimney pot with pagoda top, and double leaf door with 4-pane windows (19th) (C); (2) frame, 1-story, shed with side shed appendage, board and batten siding, and gable-end entry (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 5/L6 Photo # 9

32 88 Main Street. *Lebanon Borough Fire Company*. Masonry block and brick, 2-story, 4-over-2-bay, gable-front fire station with interior block chimney and frame and block 5-bay rear garage appendage.

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- 35 **106 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with center masonry chimney and frame, 1-story shed-roofed side appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: c. mid 19th (The site of a grain store, c. 1860; by 1873 private residence of M. Braigg)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows on 1st floor and 4/1 sash windows on 2nd floor with modern panel shutters, and hipped-roofed porch with Tuscan posts.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, **garage** with gable entry, vinyl siding, and 2 modern garage doors. (early/mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B 5/L10

- 36 **108 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, partially embanked, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling/office.**

Style: Gothic Revival/Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows with pediment cornices, wood panel and modern louvered shutters, solid wood 4-panel door.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 5/L11.01 Photo # 10

- 37 **112 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack; frame, 2-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed side addition, and frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed side appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. 1830-50

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, 2 paneled doors, west door with sidelight, transom and triangular pediment.

Outbuildings: None

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Contributing B 5/L11

- 38 **116 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front **dwelling**; 2-story gable-roof side appendage with gabled dormer.

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: c. 1920 (Former Bright Funeral Home according to current resident)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns, clapboard side on lower story and wood shingles on upper story, 6/1 sash windows with wood board shutters; 2-pane horizontal window; enclosed 3-bay hipped-roof porch with 1-bay hood with segmental arch pediment and solid brackets; 2nd story porch with solid railing supported on stick-style brackets.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 5/L12

- 39 **118 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and frame, 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roofed side appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and frieze board; clapboard siding, two story corner pilasters, 1/1 sash windows, 1-story front bay window, raised panel wood and glass door and solid transom; hipped-roof porch with square posts and railings.

Other Features: Faux-stone masonry **wall** (late 20th) (NC).

Contributing B 5/L13 Photo # 11

- 40 **120 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and frame, 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roofed side appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: c. early 20th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging flared eaves, shed dormer, clapboard siding, 6/1 sash windows, stained glass pane east side, small modern bay window, modern louvered shutters, curved hood over panel door with 10-pane storm sash; and small hipped-roof side entry porch.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 5/L14

Photo # 11

Main Street -South Side

- 41 **5 Main Street.** Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay gable-roof **dwelling** with exterior rubble stone chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves and gable dormer with decorative brackets, exposed rafter tails, and decorative elongated fascias; clapboard siding, 6/1 sash windows, band of 4 front windows, 1-story shed-roof side bay window with details similar to dormer; panel door with 6-pane window; and shed-roofed porch with short battered columns on rubble stone piers and square spindles. Concrete terraced steps from street to porch.

Outbuildings: Frame and stone, 1-bay, gable roofed **garage** with gable-end entry and modern garage door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 8/L2

Photo # 12

- 42 **7 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 4-bay gable- roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney and a frame, 2- story, 1-bay, gable-fronted side appendage.

Style: Split level

Date: c. mid 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, and 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing

B 8/L9.03

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- 43 9 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior concrete block chimney.

Style: Split level

Date: c. mid 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, wood shingle siding, and 1/1 sash windows.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B 8/L9.02

- 44 15 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay gable-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney brick stack.

Style: None

Date: c. 1940 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash paired windows with modern louvered shutters, panel door with large single pane, and porch with square battered posts and stick-style railing.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 8/L3

- 45 17 Main Street. Frame, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with pipe stack.

Style: Craftsman and Colonial Revival Influences

Date: c. 1940 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, gable-roofed dormer with band of 3 windows, clapboard siding with wood shingle siding in the dormer, set of 3 and set of 2 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; panel door; 1-bay front entry porch with gable-roof, Tuscan columns and exposed rafter ends; flat roofed side porch both with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-bay, gable roofed garage with gable-end entry and modern garage door (c. 1940) (C).

Contributing B 8/L4

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- 46 **1 Nitzer Avenue.** Frame, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay gable- roofed dwelling with exterior chimney with brick stack and a frame, 2- story, 1-bay, saltbox- roofed rear appendage (late 20th).

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; gable-roofed dormer with band of 3 windows and fish scale shingles; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows; 1-story, shed-roofed bays projecting from each side; solid panel door and shed-roofed porch with short arch top battered columns on brick piers and solid balustrade.

Outbuildings: Cement block, 2-story barn with gable-end entry, gambrel roof, 2 modern garage doors and frame, 1-story side appendage (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 8/L5

- 47 **21 Main Street.** Frame, 1 1/2-story, 2-bay gable- roof dwelling with interior chimney with brick stacks and a frame, 1- story, shed- roofed enclosed rear porch with exposed rafter ends.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves, gable-roofed dormer with 3-pane 6/1 window and exposed rafter ends; lower level clapboard siding with wood shingle in gable; 1/1 sash windows, multi-window front façade bay window; 1-story shed-roofed bay on east façade; modern louvered shutters; panel door with 15-pane storm sash; and porch with battered columns on brick piers with solid sides forming spandrel arches, and solid balustrade.

Outbuildings: Frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding, 6-pane windows, shingled dormer with exposed rafter ends and double 6/1 sash windows, 4 wood sliding garage doors and modern garage door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L29

- 48 **23 Main Street.** Frame, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay gable-roof dwelling with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Craftsman influences

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Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with returns, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern panel shutters, 1-story, shed-roofed bay on side; solid panel door, and enclosed gable-front porch with 2 modern bay windows and rock faced corner piers (original porch piers).

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Rubble stone retaining wall that continues in front of 27 Main Street (late 19th) (C); (2) frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage with vinyl siding (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 8/L7

- 49 **25 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay gable- roofed dwelling with interior chimney.

Style: None

Date: 2nd half of 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern panel shutters, wood and glass door and wood stoop.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B 8/L9.10

- 50 **27 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay hipped-roof dwelling/office building with one interior and one exterior chimney.

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves with wide frieze, paired dormers with paired 1/1 sash windows; clapboard siding; a bay window on each end of front façade; a Palladian-style window centered on second floor; wood and beveled glass door with sidelights; and flat-roofed porch on a stone foundation with stone steps and fluted columns on stone piers with balustrade of rectangular spindles.

Style: Queen Anne

Date: c. late 19th-early 20th

Other Features: Stone retaining wall that continues in front of 48 Main Street (late 19th) (C)

Contributing B 6/L5 Photo # 12A

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- 51 **29 Main Street.** Masonry, 1 -story, 3-bay hipped-roof **dwelling** with interior chimney with block stack and rear 1-story appendage.
- Style:** Craftsman influences
- Date:** c. late 19th-early 20th (May have been a funeral home, Joseph Hauck)
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, stucco siding, large square windows with bands of colored panes, 6/1 sash windows, and panel door with large glass center pane surrounded by 8 panes.
- Outbuildings:** None
- Contributing B 8/L8
- 52 **31 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and frame, 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roof side appendage.
- Style:** Colonial Revival
- Date:** c. 1928 (Hunterdon County Tax Records)
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, full width shed dormer, clapboard siding, 6/1 sash windows with panel-and-louver shutters with half moon cutouts, wood vertical panel door with 6-pane glass door and small, 3-window arched transom; 1-bay gable-roof entry porch with heavy brackets, square half- posts and solid railings.
- Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay **garage** with clapboard siding and gable-end entry (early 20th) (C).
- Contributing B 7/L1
- 53 **33 Main Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney.
- Style:** None
- Date:** c. late 20th
- ilding depicted on the map** inrior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, wood and glass door and garage door on front.
- Outbuildings:** None

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Non-contributing B 7/L2.02 Photo # 13

- 54 35 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-fronted dwelling with interior chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. late 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, wood and glass door and garage door on front.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B 7/L2.01 Photo # 13

- 55 39 Main Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roof, single-pile dwelling with cross gable; interior chimney with brick stack and exposed stone chimney back; exterior chimney with block stack and stone outdoor fireplace; and frame, 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate and Queen Anne embellishments

Date: c. late 18th-early 19th (Possible early bank house with later cross gable)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, decorative cornice brackets, dentil frieze, perforated barge board, clapboard siding with patterned wood shingles in gables, 2/1 sash windows with hood trim, 6-pane window in gable ends and 6/6 sash window in front gable, wood and 2-pane glass door and 1-bay, front and side shed-roofed porches with square posts and railings; rubble stone foundation. Large walk-in fireplace in basement.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage with clapboard siding and gable-end entry door with strap hinges (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 7/L3 Photo # 13A

- 55a Rear of Block 7, Lot 4.11 (fronts on Main Street) Sluice way associated with early water system.

Date: 19th and early 20th

Additional Description: Stone and concrete-lined channels, continuing under the building at #56.

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Contributing

- 56 **43 Main Street.** Frame and stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed **commercial building** (Dentist Office) with 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. early-19th (originally carpentry shop of Oscar Apgar according to Joseph Hauck)

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves with returns, clapboard siding, two story corner pilasters; 1/1 sash windows with wood panel shutters, panel door.

Outbuildings: Brick, 1-story, 1-bay **shed** with small brick ell. (Former local water company building early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 7/L6

Photo # 14

- 57 **45 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 7-bay, gable-roof **dwelling** with cross gable and two interior chimneys with brick stacks; frame, 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed east appendage, and frame, 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne influences

Date: c. early-19th (High School, 1873 Beers Atlas)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, clapboard siding, 2/2 sash windows with fixed louver wood shutters, round arch 2/4 sash window in gable, 9/6 gable-end 2nd-story windows; Greek Revival entry with panel door, 15-pane transom and heavy molding with corner bulls eyes; and flat-roofed porch with chamfered posts and turned spindles; east addition has entry with round arch glass and paneled door, porch has a flat roof, spindle frieze, and jig-sawn brackets ; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, **shed** with wood shingle roof and clapboard siding (19th) (C).

Contributing

B 7/L4.18

- 58 **51 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay **dwelling** with asymmetrical layout, cross gable roof, round 2-story corner turret with conical roof, exterior rubble stone chimney; frame, 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Queen Anne

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Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves with small brackets and dentil detailing at cornice; boxed cornice pediments with fish scale shingles; triple window in front gable with 1/1 sash flanked by smaller 8-light fixed sash windows; clapboard siding; 1/1 sash windows with hood trim; 2nd-floor center window with stained glass and fan above; panel door with 1-pane window; hipped-roof porch with fan pediment, spindle frieze, turned posts and spindles, jig-sawn brackets; stone piers with masonry planters flanking stairs; flat-roofed east side porch with decorative brackets and turned posts.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, shed with board siding and 4-pane window (19th) (C); (2) rubble stone retaining wall with slate top at street side and pointed top on west side (19th) (C); (3) stone hitching post (19th) (C).

Contributing

B 7/L4.01

Photo # 28

- 59 **53 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed with front gable dwelling and interior chimney with brick stack and frame, 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences with Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: c. mid to late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns and built-up cornice; clapboard siding with wood shingle siding on bay; 2/2 sash windows with hood trim and modern louvered shutters; 1-story, 3-window bay with center stained glass window; small round arch windows in gables; asymmetrical entry with single side light and glass-panel door; and full façade porch, with bowed west bay, projecting pediment, Tuscan columns on rock faced piers, and square spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding and modern garage door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 9/L1

- 60 **55 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with cross gable and two interior chimneys with brick and pipe stacks; frame, 2-story, rear appendage and 2 frame, 1-story, shed-roofed rear and side appendages.

Style: Italianate influences; Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: c. mid to late 19th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns and built-up cornice; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; 1-story, hipped-roof east bay window; small round arch windows in gables; center entry with single side light and glass-panel door; and shed-roofed porch with square posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn** with 1-story, 1-bay gable-roofed appendage, and clapboard siding; used as commercial space (late 19th to early 20th)(C); (2) frame, 1-story, **shed** with clapboard siding and fish scale shingles in gable (late 19th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L4

- 61 **57 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, T-plan **dwelling** with 3-bay gable front and interior chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay side appendage.

Style: Italianate

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns and built-up cornice and bedding strip of alternate semi-circle/saw tooth scroll motif; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash windows with pediment hoods and modern louvered shutters; 2-story bay window with projecting cornices and raised panel detailing on east side; pedimented entry with glass panel door; flat-roofed front porch with chamfered posts and square spindles; and 1-bay shed-roofed side porch; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 9/L5 Photo # 15

- 62 **61 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed with cross gable **dwelling** with two interior chimneys with brick stacks; 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage with interior chimney with brick stack and 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate

Date: c. mid- to late 19th (Back wing early 19th)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with returns and built-up cornice; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash flattened arch windows with flattened arch hoods and modern louvered shutters; 4-pane round arch window with round arch hood in gable; 2 stained glass windows in rear addition double leaf glass panel door; and flat-roofed front porch with scalloped frieze motif, chamfered posts, arched spandrel brackets, and square spindles.

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65a 73 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 1 ^{1/2}-bay, hip roof **dwelling** with interior chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, 5-sided front dormer with sash windows; 2 hip roof side dormers; vinyl siding; 9/1 sash windows; front window group composed of large 1/1 sash flanked by narrow 1/1 sash windows; glass panel door flanked by 10-pane sidelights; hip-roofed front porch with square raised panel posts on battered stone piers and solid railing.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn** with clapboard siding, side entry, and metal roof (19th) (C); (2) frame, 2-story, gable-front **wagon house** with clapboard siding, gable end entry, and metal roof (19th) (C); (3) frame, 1-story, **shed** with clapboard siding and metal roof (19th) (C).

Contributing

B 12/L3

Photo # 19

65b 75 Main Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences with Colonial Revival porch

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, wide frieze, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with hood trim (covered in vinyl siding), paired 2-pane round arch windows in gable, panel door with 1-pane window and flat-roofed wraparound front porch with conical-roofed pavilion at west corner, Tuscan columns on rubble tone piers and heavy turned balustrades.

Outbuildings: See 65a

Contributing

B 12/L3

Photo # 19

66 77-79 Main Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 7-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage with interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: c. mid to late 19th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, corner paneled pilasters, clapboard siding with lower paneled wainscoting at gable end, 1/1 sash windows and casement windows, rosette window in gable, panel door and integral corner entry porch with paneled pilasters and column.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed wagon house with slate roof, clapboard siding, 6/6 & 2/2 sash windows, gable-end entry and paired raised panel doors with 8-pane windows and pent roof supported on turned posts (late 19th-early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 12/L8.01 Photo # 22

- 71 **97 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with cross gable; interior chimney with brick stack and exterior brick chimney; and 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate embellishment

Date: c. early to mid-19th (Enlarged and remodeled late 19th to 20th)

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves with boxed returns; vinyl siding; cross gable with curved brackets, circular louvered vent, and fish scale shingles; asymmetrical fenestration with 6/6 sash windows and modern louvered shutters; off-center entry with wood and glass door; flat-roofed, 2-bay front porch with projecting cornice, brackets, square posts on raised paneled bases, and turned spindles; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed with vinyl siding and stone foundation (19th) (C).

Contributing B 12/L9

- 72 **99 Main Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: c. early-20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slightly flaring overhanging eaves with boxed returns; battered second story; clapboard (lower) and wood shingle (upper) siding; triangular gable pediment with triangular 5-pane sash; 6/6 & 1/1 sash windows; two bay windows on front façade; slightly projecting 2nd-story windows; and center tri-partite window; center entry with wood and 12-pane glass door and sidelights; hip-roofed front porch with triangular pediment, large square posts on brick piers, and heavy turned spindles; cement block foundation.

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with Stick-style brackets; 1 front and 2 rear dormers, early diamond patterned asbestos shingle siding; 1/1 sash windows; shed-roofed front porch with brick columns on rock faced replacement pedestals.

Outbuildings: Frame and concrete block, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with exposed rafter ends, clapboard and shingle siding, gable-end entry; sliding garage door with 4-pane window and 6/6 window in peak (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L1

- 76 109 Main Street. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 3-bay, gable-roof dwelling with front jerkin head; interior chimney with brick stack; 1-story gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves; vinyl and perma-stone siding; 6/1 sash windows; triple window in front gable; wood and glass door; and hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and railing.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay jerkin head-roofed garage with overhanging eaves and clapboard siding (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L2

- 77 111 Main Street. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-front dwelling with interior chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging boxed eaves; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows; wood and 8-pane glass door; front porch with arched pediment, paired square posts, square railings and pergola.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay gable-roofed garage with overhanging eaves; clapboard siding, and gable-end entry with modern garage door and small door above (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L3

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- 78 113 Main Street. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney.
- Style: None
- Date: c. mid-20th
- Additional description:** Exterior features include flush eaves, center dormer, clapboard and stone siding, 1/1 sash windows, picture window, bay picture window and solid panel door, and projecting front gable bay with picture window.
- Outbuildings:** None
- Non-contributing B 13/L4
- 79 115 Main Street. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney and brick stack; enclosed garage appendage.
- Style: none
- Date: c. mid 20th
- Additional description:** Exterior features include flush eaves; clapboard and stone veneer siding; 1/1 sash windows, picture window, panel door.
- Outbuildings:** None
- Non-contributing B 13/L5
- 80 117 Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney.
- Style: None
- Date: c. late 20th
- Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, panel door and shed-roofed porch with turned posts.
- Outbuildings:** None
- Non-contributing B 13/L6

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81a 119A Main Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior concrete block chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern panel shutters, paired narrow 1/1 sash windows on 1st-floor, solid panel door; flat-roofed porch with square posts and solid railing.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 13/L7

81b 119B & C, D, E Main Street. Four small, frame, 1-story, 3-bay, front gable cottages; two with interior chimneys with brick stacks.

Style: None

Date: c. early 20th Former tourist cabins

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging open eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows, wood doors of various configurations and integral porches with square posts and solid railings. Cottages B and C have been extended at the rear to add additional living space while D & E appear to be used for storage.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 13/L7 Photo # 25

81c 119 Main Street. Lebanon Door. Masonry, 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed commercial building with interior chimney with concrete block stack.

Style: Mission influences.

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include stepped false front, overhanging eaves, stucco siding, 1/1 sash windows, wood and glass door and modern garage door.

Outbuildings: None

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Contributing

B 13/L7

Photo # 26

High Street - West side

- 82 **1 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with cross gable and asymmetrical plan; 2-story hexagonal corner tower, central chimney with brick stack; 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne

Date: c. late-19th to early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, front gable with boxed cornice and small decorative brackets; cross gable with broken pediment; clapboard siding with decorative shingles in gables and on tower; 1/1 sash windows with lintel trim and modern louvered shutters; 2/2 window in front gable with round arch trim; two story bay window with gable roof and large decorative corner brackets; off-center entry with adjoining narrow stained glass window, wood and glass panel doors; and shed-roofed wraparound porch with spindle frieze, triangular pediment above the corner entrance, S-curve brackets with pendants, and turned posts and balusters; rubble stone foundation. Built by Oscar Apgar, according to Joe Hauck.

Other Features: (1) Rubble stone retaining **wall** (20th) (C); (2) stone **hitching post** (19th) (C).

Contributing

B 7/L6

Photo # 27

- 83 **3 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3 over 2-bay, gable-front L-plan **dwelling** with cross gable and interior chimney with brick stack; 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne

Date: c. late-19th to early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof with built-up cornice, and small brackets; front gable broken pediment; clapboard siding with decorative shingles in front gable; 1/1 sash windows with lintel trim and wooden louvered shutters; tripartite window in front gable with arch and scroll trim, 1-story front and 2-story side bay windows with raised-panel lower trim; front entry with adjoining narrow stained glass window, raised wood panel and glass doors; and shed-roofed wraparound porch with spindle spindle frieze, jig-sawn brackets, center pediment, and turned posts. Built by Oscar Apgar, according to Joe Hauck.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn/wagon house** with clapboard siding, side upper level entry door and sliding door (19th) (C).

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Contributing B 7/L7 Photo #s 28 & 29

- 84 **5 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed dwelling with cross gambrel and interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. late-19th to early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, cornice carried around gambrel front, and plain frieze board; clapboard siding; 1/1 sash windows with lintel trim and modern louvered shutters; 1-story bay window; Palladian-influenced window in gable; small stained glass window adjoining the front entry, horizontal panel and glass door; and shed-roofed wraparound porch with spindle frieze; jig-sawn brackets, and turned posts and balusters. Built by Oscar Apgar, according to Joe Hauck.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/wagon house with clapboard siding, upper level window, entry door and modern garage door with shed roof overhang (19th) (C).

Contributing B 7/L8

- 85 **7 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roof, single-pile dwelling with center gable and two interior chimneys with brick stacks; 1-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences with Queen Anne embellishment

Date: c. mid to late -19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves with gable-end returns; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with lintel trim and modern louvered shutters; 2/2 sash window in front gable; center entry with double leaf glass and wood panel door; and flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and square balusters with decorative arched tops.

Contributing B 7/L9

- 86 **9 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with cross gable and two interior chimneys with brick stacks.

Style: Italianate/Gothic Revival influences

Date: c. mid -19th

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High Street - East side

- 89 **2 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, gable-roof **dwelling** with front gable and exterior brick chimney; 2-story rear appendage.

Style: Craftsman embellishment

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves; wood shingle siding; 6/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; 4/1 sash window in front and side gables; off-center entry with panel door; and hipped-roofed porch with battered square posts on shingled bases with solid shingled railing.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 9/L2

- 90 **4 High Street.** Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roofed **dwelling** with 4 gable dormers and exterior brick chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; 6/1 sash windows; 6-pane gable windows; and an integral front porch with battered posts on piers and solid railing covered in vinyl siding.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay **garage** with gable roof, gable-end entry, plywood siding, and solid door (20th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L3 Photo # 33

- 91 **6 High Street. Borough of Lebanon Municipal Offices.** (Former Lebanon public school) Brick, 2-story, 10-bay, hipped-roofed, T-plan **municipal building** with interior chimney with brick stack, and 1-story side and rear appendages (mid-late 20th).

Style: None

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Date: c. 1912

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with modillion-like brackets, brick siding, 2 horizontal bays of 5 metal windows with continuous drip stone lintels and sills, water table of dressed stone above stone foundation; 2 modern hipped-roofed, 1-story, corner entry porches with square columns sheltering the two original side entrances.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 9/L7

- 92 **10 High Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3-bay, gable-roofed, L-plan **dwelling** with front gable and two interior chimneys with brick stack and pipe stack.

Style: Italianate with Stick influences

Date: c. 1860

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves, pierced work gable gingerbread trim, clapboard siding, 1st-story 2/2 floor to ceiling windows with heavy cantilevered eared and scroll patterned trim; front gable 1/1 sash paired round arch windows with scroll patterned trim and heavy, bracketed segmental hoods; 4-pane pedimented window in gables; wood and multi-pane glass door; and flat-roofed porch in L with scroll-sawn brackets, paneled frieze, chamfered columns on square wood bases, and scroll-sawn patterned railing.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 9/L10 Photo # 34

- 93 **12 High Street.** Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. 1970s

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/9 sash windows, north side entrance, and hipped-roofed porch with square posts.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story **garage** (mid-20th) (NC).

Non-contributing B 9/L11

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Maple Street - West side

- 94 **7 Maple Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed with cross gable, L-plan dwelling with two interior chimneys with brick stacks and 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate

Date: c. mid to late -19th

Additional description: Exterior features include flattened overhanging eaves with built-up cornice and wide frieze; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash windows, 1st-floor floor to ceiling 2/2 windows, paired 1/1 sash curved top 2nd-story front gable window; 4-pane round arch window in gables, front entry with glass and wood panel door; and flat-roofed porch incorporating bay window with lower panel detailing, with turned posts and turned stair railings.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/wagon house with clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, side entry with wood doors and shed-roofed overhang (19th) (C); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed with clapboard siding (19th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L8 Photo # 35

- 95 **9 Maple Street.** Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid to late -19th

Additional description: Exterior features include flattened overhanging boxed eaves with returns and plain frieze; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; 4-pane round arch window in gable; south façade 2-story bay window; eared first story window and door surrounds; front and side entries with glass and panel doors and stained glass transoms; and hipped-roofed porch with square posts, turned spindles, and jig-sawn brackets.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story garage with clapboard siding and 3-panel door with 4-pane windows. (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L9 Photo #s 35 & 37

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- 96 11 Maple Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof dwelling with exterior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: "Four Square." Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves with modillion brackets; front and north hipped-roof 2-window dormers; clapboard (lower) and variegated wood shingle (upper) siding; southwest corner 2-story bay window with turret roof, 2/2 sash windows with stained glass upper panel and wood shutters, small side multi-pane window on north side; off-center entry with glass and wood panel door; and flat-roofed front porch with cornice brackets, Tuscan columns on rock faced piers bases, and turned balusters; rock faced foundation. Built by John C. Stryker, who also built #142, according to Joe Hauck.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, hipped-roofed garage (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 9/L12

Photo #s 35 & 37

- 97 15 Maple Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted L-plan dwelling with cross gable and interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Italianate

Date: c. mid to late -19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging flattened eaves with built-up cornice, frieze and paired scroll brackets with returns; clapboard siding, 2/2 sash pedimented windows, 2 first story floor-to-ceiling windows, original shutters, 4-pane round arch window in front gable; front entry with double leaf glass and wood panel door and side entry with glass and wood panel door; flat-roofed wraparound front porch and 1-bay side entry porch with built-up cornice, scroll brackets, square posts with decorative trim, square balusters and jig sawn spandrel brackets.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding, gable entry and solid door (mid-to-late 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B 9/L13

Photo # 35

Maple Street - East Side

- 98 6 Maple Street. *Lebanon Borough Elementary School*. Brick, multi level, gable-roofed school.

Style: None

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Date: c. late 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, center gable, brick siding, and casement windows.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing

B 12/L19

- 99 **12 Maple Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior battered brick chimney and large 2-story, multi-level rear appendage (20th).

Style: Tudor Revival

Date: c. 1920-30

Additional description: Exterior features include steeply pitched roof with overhanging kicked eaves; vinyl, brick, stucco and stone siding; 6/6 sash windows, shed-roofed front dormer, steep gable-roofed entry vestibule with wood and glass door and interior multi-pane door.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed pre-fab **shed** with wood siding (20th) (NC).

Contributing

B 12/L20

Photo # 38

- 100 **14 Maple Street.** Frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with interior pipe chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. early 20th (1915-25)

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging open eaves, front triple window shed dormer with exposed rafter ends; wood shingle siding with diamond pattern in gable; 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; triple front façade window; and integral porch with 1 tapered post on brick pedestals and square spindles. Rusticated block foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame and brick, 1-story, hipped-roofed **garage** with open eaves, gable dormer, and sliding doors (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 12/L21

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- 101 16 Maple Street. Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with two interior chimneys with brick and masonry stacks, 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage and 1-story, 1-bay side appendage.

Style: Craftsman influenced

Date: c. early 20th (1915-25)

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves; 3-pane 3-window shed dormer with exposed rafter ends; wide clapboard siding; paired 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; off-center entry with panel door; and 1-bay, gable-roofed porch with battered posts and wrought iron railings.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with clapboard siding, doors with strap hinges, upper door opening and shed-roof appendage (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 12/L22

- 102 18 Maple Street. *Lebanon Reformed Church Parsonage*. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival with Craftsman influences.

Date: c. early 20th (1915-25)

Additional description: "Four Square." Exterior features include wide overhanging boxed eaves; hipped roof front dormer with paired 1/1 sash windows; vinyl siding; 1/1 paired sash windows; solid door; hipped-roof porch with battered posts on solid railing; and rear enclosed porch.

Outbuildings: None.

Contributing B 12/L23

Cherry Street - West Side

- 103 3 Cherry Street. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with two interior chimneys with brick and masonry stacks.

Style: Craftsman influences (Purportedly a Sears house)

Date: c. early 20th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves; vinyl siding; 6/1 paired sash windows with modern louvered shutters; side shed-roofed bay window with triple 6/1 sashes; wood and glass door and 2-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts and spindles.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 12/L13

- 104 **5 Cherry Street.** Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roof, single-pile dwelling with interior chimney and 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with dentil cornice detailing; vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows; front oriel window; panel door and hip-roofed wraparound porch with dentil cornice detailing and wrought iron supports.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gambrel-roofed garage with novelty siding and 2 solid modern doors (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 12/L14

- 105 **11 Cherry Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, cross gable L-plan dwelling with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. late-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns and brackets, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with hoods and brackets, 2-story paired 2-pane windows with hood and brackets, 2-pane arched gable window, wood and 1-pane glass door, and shed-roofed porch (20th) with tapered columns on piers covered in vinyl siding, and solid railing.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed garage/dwelling (11B Cherry Street. 2nd-floor is used as dwelling) with metal roof, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows and 2 solid modern doors (late 19th early 20th) (C); (2) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed with wood siding, sliding door, and 1/1 window (late 19th) (C).

Contributing B 12/L15

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- 106 15 Cherry Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable front **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney and 1-story, 1-bay rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves, clapboard siding; 2/2 sash pedimented windows, glass and wood panel door with eared surround; and flat-roofed wraparound porch with decorative spandrel brackets, chamfered posts and low railing with square balusters.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, gable-roofed **garage** with shingle siding, door in gable, and 2 solid modern doors with shed-roof overhang (early 20th) (C); (2) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **privy** with vinyl siding and 2-pane window (late 19th-early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 12/L16

- 107 17 Cherry Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with center chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay south side appendage and 1-story rear appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid to late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with modern louvered shutters; panel door; and shed-roof porch with small spandrel brackets and square posts and balusters.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 12/L17

- 108 21 Cherry Street. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3-bay, hipped-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 1-story, 6-sided turreted roof southeast corner appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves, central dormer on each side, clapboard siding (1st-story) and wood shingle (2nd-story), 1/1 sash windows with wood shutters, 3-pane bay

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front window, small multi-pane window on side, wood and 1-pane glass door, and flat-roofed porch with round columns and curved balustrades.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 9/L10

Cherry Street - East Side

- 109 2 Cherry Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack; 1-story, 3-bay shed-roofed side appendage (enclosed porch); 2-story gable-roofed rear appendage and 1-story shed-roofed rear appendage

Style: None

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows; 2/2 round arch window in gable; panel door with 1-light transom; and shed-roofed porch with square posts and jig sawn railing.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **garage** with metal roof, and 2 solid modern doors (20th) (NC)

Contributing B 13/L13

- 110 6 Cherry Street. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with exterior block chimney; frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed rear appendage with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Italianate influences with Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with plain frieze and returns; clapboard siding; 1/1 sash windows; rear appendage with projecting pediment and clipped corners; wood and glass door; and flat-roofed curved wraparound porch with front and side entrances, Tuscan columns on rusticated stone bases and square balusters.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **garage** with vinyl siding and 2 modern garage doors (late 20th) (NC).

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Contributing B 13/L15

- 111 **8 Cherry Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front L-plan **dwelling** with center chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed side appendage and 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and paired brackets; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash pedimented windows, 2 tall 1/1 windows on first story of front façade with eared architraves, 1/1 sash window in gable with round arch hood; double leaf glass and wood panel door with 8-light storm door, 2-light transom and eared architrave; and flat-roofed front and side porches with brackets, square posts with scroll trim, and square balusters.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 13/L16

- 112 **12 Cherry Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front L-plan **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney; 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed side appendage and 1-story, flat roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns and scalloped frieze detailing; clapboard siding; 1/1 sash pedimented windows; two floor-to-ceiling 2/2 windows on first story of front façade with bolection molding; original wood shutters; round arch, 4-light window in gable, front entry with double leaf door with bolection molding, 2-light transom, and eared architrave; and flat-roofed front and side porches with chamfered posts and turned spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with clapboard and shingle siding, 6-panel wood doors and 6-pane window in dormer and 2-pane window in gable (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L17

- 113 **14 Cherry Street.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front T-plan **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay, cross-gable side appendages and 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

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Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns and molded frieze; vinyl siding; 1/1 sash pedimented windows with modern louvered shutters on 2nd-floor; two floor-to-ceiling 8-light windows on first story of front façade with eared architrave, and round arch 2/2 sash window in gables; front entry with wood and glass door with eared architrave; and 1-bay front entry porch with pediment, square posts, and turned spindles (original porch has been removed); and side shed-roofed porch with square posts and turned spindles.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 13/L18

- 114 **20 Cherry Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2^{1/2}-story, 3-bay, hipped-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. late 19th–early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, wide overhanging eaves with brackets; clapboard and scalloped wood shingle siding; turret-roofed dormer with diamond lights; octagonal turret; 2nd-story Palladian-style window with diamond lights; 1/1 sash windows; 2-story side bay window; front entry with wood and glass door with 4-pane sidelights; and flat-roofed wraparound porch (1-bay is enclosed) with paired Tuscan columns on rusticated stone bases and heavy turned balustrades; stone foundation.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, hipped-roofed **garage** with slate roof, wood doors and 6-pane window in dormer (early 20th) (C); (2) frame, 1-story, **shed** with wood siding and 4-pane window (early 20th) (C); (3) two rusticated **stone pillars** at corners of lot (early 20th) (C); (4) wire **fence** along north boundary is patented type made by Knox Fence Company located in Lebanon (early 20th) (C); (5) formed concrete **steps** to sidewalk (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L19 Photo # 39

- 115 **22 Cherry Street.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with rear 2-story gable roofed appendage (Entrance has been moved to south façade and porch removed).

Style: None

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Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with boxed returns, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows, some pedimented, and wood louvered shutters, 4-pane arched window in gable, wood and glass door and shed-roofed side entry porch.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 3-bay guest house with wood shingle roof, clapboard siding and 6/6 sash windows (19th) (C).

Contributing B 13/L14

Brunswick Avenue - North Side

- 116 **62 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted L-plan dwelling with center chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed rear appendage with interior chimney with brick stack and 1-story, 1-bay side hipped roof appendage.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns; asbestos shingle siding with patterned wood shingle in gables; 1/1 sash windows, triple window in front gable consisting of 1/1 center sash flanked by smaller single sash; wood and multi-pane glass door; and hipped-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and turned spindles; cut stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Masonry, 2-story, 2-bay, commercial building with stepped-parapet roof, 2/2 windows and 2 attached greenhouses (early 20th; Charles P. Rinehart greenhouses and office, 1930 Sanborn) (C).

Contributing B 7/L15

- 117 **64 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof dwelling with exterior brick chimney; and frame, 1-story, hipped-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. 1915-1925

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves; clapboard siding; 6/1 sash windows with vertical board shutters, hipped-roof front bay window, small multi-pane side window, wood

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front door with 4-pane sidelights, wood and 6-pane side door; 1-bay, gable-roofed entry porch with Tuscan columns, and flat-roofed rear porch.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn/wagon house** with clapboard siding, gable-end entry, two 4-pane windows in gable and two wood 4-window garage doors (late 19th) (C).

Contributing B 7/L14

- 118 **66 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with interior chimney, frame, 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage and 1-story, 1-bay, side appendage.

Style: Italianate embellishments

Date: c. mid to late-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include flared overhanging boxed eaves with frieze board; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash windows with wood louver shutters; wood and multi-pane glass door with 2-pane transom, and 1-bay, flat-roofed porch on stone foundation with square posts on square bases.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed **garage** with vinyl siding and garage doors with strap hinges (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 7/L13.02 Photo # 40

- 119 **72 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with center gable and two interior chimneys with brick stacks; 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and molded frieze with paired brackets; clapboard siding; 9/1 sash pedimented windows with modern louvered shutters, and 2 9/1 windows on first story of front façade with eared architrave, 2/2 round arch window in gable; double leafed paneled door with 1-pane window; 3-bay flat-roofed front porch with decorative brackets, square posts on square bases, and square baluster; flat-roofed rear porch with turned posts and shed-roofed side porch with turned posts and spindles; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **barn/wagon house** with clapboard siding, casement windows and 1^{1/2}-story shed-roofed appendage with wood door on strap hinges (late 19th) (C).

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Contributing B 7/L13.01

- 120 74 Brunswick Avenue. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with center gable and two interior chimneys with brick stacks and 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate and Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and narrow molded frieze with paired brackets; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash pedimented windows and modern louvered shutters, 2/2 windows on first story of front façade with eared architrave, 2/2 round sash window in front gable, center entry with segmental arch, eared architrave and double leaf paneled door with 1-pane window; hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters; shed-roofed side porch with turned posts and spindles; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 7/L13

- 121 78 Brunswick Avenue. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns and frieze with scallop trim; vinyl siding, 2/2 sash pedimented windows with modern louvered shutters; wood and glass door; shed-roofed front porch with square columns and balusters and partially enclosed hipped-roofed side porch with turned posts and spindles; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2 -story, gable-roofed **barn/wagon house** with slate roof, clapboard siding, and side entry with doors on strap hinges (mid 19th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L14 Photo # 41

- 122 80 Brunswick Avenue. (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with center chimney with brick stack; 2-story, cross gable-roofed rear appendage and 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate and Queen Anne influences

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Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with built-up cornice, molded frieze, and returns; clapboard and vinyl siding; 2/2 sash pedimented windows, 2/2 sash windows with eared architrave on first story of front façade; segmental arch entry with double leaf wood and glass door and eared architrave; flat-roofed wraparound front porch (20th) with front and side stairs, square posts, spindle frieze, decorative brackets and turned spindles.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn with slate roof, clapboard siding, and doors on strap hinges (mid-late 19th) (C); (2) 1 1/2-story 2-bay gable-roof garage/workshop with clapboard siding, 6/6 windows and a 4-pane window (early 20th) (C); (3) Frame gable-roof privy with clapboard siding (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L15

- 123 **82 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front T-plan dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack; 2-story, 1-bay, cross-gable side appendages with interior chimney with brick stack and 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns, molded frieze and paired brackets; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash pedimented windows with louver shutters, two large 2/2 sash windows on first story of front façade with eared architrave; round arch 2/2 sash window in front gable; double leaf wood and glass door with 2-pane transom and eared architrave; and flat-roofed wraparound front porch with brackets, jig sawn spandrel brackets, square posts and square spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn with slate roof, asbestos siding, and side entry doors on strap hinges (mid to late 19th) (C).

Contributing B 9/L16 Photo # 42

- 124 **84 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS) Frame, 2-1/2-story, 3-bay, concave mansard-roofed dwelling with interior chimney and 2-story, flat-roofed rear appendage (expanded 21st).

Style: Second Empire with Craftsman embellishments

Date: c. mid 19th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with molded frieze and paired brackets; 2 gabled dormers on each side; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows with projecting cornices, 1-story bay window with brackets and raised wood panels, front entry with wood and glass door and 2-pane round arch transom; and hipped-roofed wraparound porch with tapered square posts and square balusters.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with stucco siding, gable-end entry and wood with 4-pane window door (early 20th) (C); (2) slate sidewalk on both south and east sides of corner lot (late 19th) (C); (3) stone hitching post (19th) (C).

Contributing

B 9/L17

Photo # 42

- 125 **Brunswick Avenue and Maple Street. *Lebanon Reformed Church*.** Stone, 1 ½ -story, gable-fronted church, 3 bays wide by 5 bays deep, with 2-story corner tower, frame, 1 ½-story, 3-bay west wing, and frame, 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage with interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: 1938-39; 1913 Chapel (Linda Young Kennedy). This is the third church at this location. The first church on this site was a brick building constructed in 1816. It was replaced in 1854 by a larger frame church that burned in 1937; the existing west wing survived the 1937 fire. The Reformed congregation dates to 1727; its original church was located adjacent to the Old Cemetery on Cherry Street.

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns; roughly squared random rock faced stone with raised joints; 9/9 sash windows with stone lintels and sills, paired 24-pane windows with 16-pane arch above on front façade, round multi-paned window in gable, paired panel doors with 10-light transom and flat-roofed 1-bay porch with round columns; flat-roofed tower has octagonal cupola, railing, overhanging boxed eaves, fluted frieze, front and side entries with paired panel doors and 10-light transoms, 2nd-story round arch 11-light windows; secondary entry on east corner has flat roofed porch with Tuscan columns; west wing (the surviving Chapel) has overhanging eaves with boxed returns, vinyl sided corner pilasters, paired 9/9 sash windows, round multi-paned window in peak, paired panel doors with fanlight transom flanked by 6/6 sash windows with 3-pane arched top; rear appendage has 1/1 sash windows, shed-roofed entrance and rock faced ashlar stone foundation.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed garage/office with dormers, clap-board siding, 1/1 sash windows, entry enclosure with wood and glass door, and side appendage with 3-bay garage with doors with 6-pane windows and solid doors (late 19th) (C); (2) rock faced, hipped-roofed shed with slate roof, wood door and 2 small windows (early 20th) (C); (3) wire fence (north boundary) patented type made by Knox Fence Company located in Lebanon (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 12/L24

Photo #s 43 & 44

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- 126 **Brunswick Avenue. *Lebanon Reformed Cemetery*.** Moderate-sized, tree-lined **cemetery**. Contains a variety of 19th & 20th century **stone monuments**.

Style: None

Date: c. 19th & 20th century

Additional description: None

Contributing

B 12/L25

Photo # 44

- 127 **108 Brunswick Avenue. (HCS).** Frame, 2-story, 5-over-4-bay, gable-roof, single-pile **dwelling** with cross gable and center chimney with brick stack; and rear and side 2-story, gable-roofed appendages.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. mid 19th Rev. Robert Van Amburgh had the house built after he returned to Lebanon in 1853. Linda Young Kennedy, *1747-1997 Lebanon Reformed Church: Celebrating a Legacy of Hope*.

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, flush eaves, clapboard siding; 2/2 sash windows with wood shutters, 1-story bay window, 4-pane round arch window in front gable, 6-pane windows in gable ends, segmental arch entry with double leaf panel doors and 3 shed roof porch with square post.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2 -story, gable-roofed **barn/wagon house** with front 2-story gable roofed appendage, clapboard siding, and sliding doors (mid 19th) (C); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **shed** (mid 19th) (C).

Contributing

B 12/L26

Photo # 45

Brunswick Avenue- South Side

- 128 **57 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 1 over 3-bay, gambrel-front **dwelling** with interior chimney and side 1-story, gable-roofed appendages with dormers; rear 1-story appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. 1930

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with panel shutters, wood and glass door and hipped-roofed porch with square posts and solid railings.

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Other Features: Stone hitching post (mid 19th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L23

- 129 **59 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with two exterior chimneys with one brick and one block stack and 1-story, 1-bay gable-roofed side appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. mid-19th

Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves, clapboard and brick siding, 6/6 sash windows with wood panel shutters, modern picture window in side appendage, wood and glass door and shed-roofed front porch with square posts (20th)

Outbuildings: Frame, 1 -story, 3-bay, gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding and 8/8 sash windows (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 7/L13

- 130 **61 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 6-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior chimney covered in vinyl siding.

Style: None

Date: c. 21st

Additional description: Exterior features include vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with panel shutters.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2 -story, gable-roofed barn/wagon house with wood siding and 6/6 sash windows. Originally associated with 63 Brunswick (19th) (C).

Non-contributing B 8/L28

- 131 **63 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof, single-pile dwelling with exterior masonry chimney; and rear 2-story, shed-roofed appendage (which includes a garage).

Style: None

Date: c. early to mid 19th

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Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves, narrow frieze board, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with panel shutters, and center entry with paneled wood door and 3-pane sidelights.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 8/L29

132 65 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimneys.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. 1930 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging open eaves stick-style brackets, front and rear shed-roofed dormers with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding and wood shingles in the gables, 1/1 sash windows, wood and glass door, and integral front porch with square posts and solid railing.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with modern garage door (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L30

133 67 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior chimney.

Style: None

Date: c. early to mid 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 1/1 sash paired sash windows with wood storm windows and modern louvered shutters, wood and glass door, and 1-bay, gable-roofed porch with square posts and iron railings; rock faced block foundation.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with wood swing doors with strap hinges and 4-pane window in gable (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L31

134 69 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front dwelling with exterior brick chimney and 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

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Non-contributing B 8/L34

- 137 75 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. 1920 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include wide overhanging eaves stick-style brackets, front and rear shed-roofed dormers with two sets of paired windows, clapboard siding and wood shingles on dormers and gables, 6/1 sash windows, wood and glass door, and integral front porch with paired posts on rock faced piers and square spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed **garage** with clapboard siding and wood door with strap hinges (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L35

- 138 77 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roofed **dwelling** with center chimney with brick stack.

Style: Queen Anne influences

Date: c. 1910 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows, second story front bay window with projecting pentad pediment with 4/1 sash window; wood and glass door and hipped-roof enclosed porch with wooden entry ramp. Built by Harry Stryker, according to Joe Hauck.

Outbuildings: Cement block, 1-^{1/2} -story, gambrel-roofed **garage** with modern garage door (20th) (NC).

Contributing B 8/L36

- 139 79 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with front gable and interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: None

Date: c. mid 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves, vinyl and stone siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, picture window, and wood and glass door.

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Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage with vinyl siding (20th) (NC).

Non-contributing

B 8/L37

Photo # 47

- 140 81 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 3 over 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with two interior end chimneys with masonry stacks; frame, 2-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed west appendage with interior chimney with masonry stack and 1-story, 2-bay gable-roofed east side appendage. Built in two parts.

Style: None

Date: early to mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows, wood and glass door with 4-pane sidelights and hipped-roofed porch with square posts.

Outbuildings: Frame, gable-roof 3-bay garage with sliding doors (early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B 8/L47

Photo # 48

- 140a New Subdivision of Block 8, Lot 47.** Frame 2-story hipped-roof dwelling.

Style: Neo-Victorian

Date: 21st

Outbuildings: None.

Non-contributing

B8/L47.01

- 141 83 Brunswick Avenue. (HCS).** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted L-plan dwelling with center chimney with brick stack and 2-story, gable-roofed side appendage.

Style: Queen Anne Influences

Date: c. late 19th - early 20th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves with returns, narrow frieze board; vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, paired 4-pane windows in front gable, 1-story side bay window, wood and glass door, flat-roofed front porch with side entry, spindle frieze, jig sawn spandrel brackets, and turned posts.

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Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage with wood sliding doors (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L38

- 142 **85 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3-bay, hipped-roof dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack and 2-story, gable-roofed rear appendage (c 1940-50 with 2nd-story added 1980).

Style: Colonial Revival influences (Built c. 1905 by John C. Stryker)

Date: c. early 20th

Additional description: "Four Square" Exterior features include slate roof, wide overhanging boxed eaves with modillion brackets; center, hipped-roof triple window dormer with over hanging eaves and brackets; painted aluminum siding on 1st-story with wood shingle on 2nd-story; 1/1 sash windows with wood louvered shutters; 1-story east side bay window; panel door with 1-pane window; and hipped-roof front porch with modillion brackets, Tuscan columns and square spindles. Built by John C. Stryker, who also built #96, according to Joe Hauck.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed barn/wagon house with vertical plank siding (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L39

- 143 **87 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack.

Style: Queen Anne

Date: c. 1890

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging eaves with built-up cornice, clapboard siding with decorative wood shingles in front gable, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, tripartite window in front gable consisting of 1/1 center window flanked by two smaller 6-light sashes, 1-story front bay window and 2-story side bay window; horizontal panel wood and 1-pane glass door with small stained glass window adjoining on the right; west bay, shed-roofed front porch with pediment, scroll trim, and turned post.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 8/L40

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- 144 **89 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roof L-plan **dwelling** with front gable and interior chimney with brick stack; and 1-story, flat-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. mid-to-late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves, wide frieze and returns; vinyl siding; 2/2 sash pedimented windows with wood louvered shutters, larger 2/2 sash window on 1st-story of front gable and paired round arch 2/2 sash windows on 2nd-story, both with projecting segmental cornices and carved foliated trim, 2/2 sash window in front gable with projecting pediment cornice and carved trim; wood and glass door with shed-roofed overhang, and hipped-roofed enclosed porch with cornice brackets; rubble stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Masonry, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **garage** with gable-end entry (20th) (NC).

Contributing

B 8/L41

Photo # 49

- 145 **91 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed L-plan **dwelling** with front gable and interior chimney with brick stack; 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. mid 19th (Recently remodeled due to fire)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns, clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, modern square window in gable; and panel door with 6-pane window; 1-bay gable roof porch with square posts and balusters; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing

B 8/L42

- 146 **93 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Italianate and Queen Anne influences

Date: c. mid-to-late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves, molded frieze and

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closed pediment gable; clapboard siding with scalloped wood shingles in gable; 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, 2nd-story center window with projecting pediment, multi-pane stained glass window in gable, panel door with 1-pane window, and hipped-roofed porch with metal posts and railings.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with wood and glass doors (20th) (C).

Contributing B 8/L43

- 147 **95 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-front L-plan dwelling with cross gable and center chimney with brick stack; 1-story, shed-roofed glass-enclosed rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include slate roof, overhanging boxed eaves, wide frieze and closed pediment front gable; clapboard siding with scalloped wood shingles in gable; 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, tripartite window in front gable consisting of round arch 2/1 sash window flanked by smaller paired 18-pane sashes, arched window in side gable, 2-story east façade bay window with raised panel detailing; panel door with multi-pane window, and hipped-roof wraparound porch with side entry, spindle frieze, and turned posts and railings.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 8/L42

- 148 **97 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with cross gable and center chimney with brick stack; 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. mid 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with pented gables and scroll trim in gable peaks; vinyl siding on 1st story, shingles on 2nd story, and fish scale shingles in gables; 1/1 sash windows with modern louvered shutters, tripartite window in front gable consisting of round arch 1/1 sash window flanked by smaller 1/1 sash windows, second-story bay window; wood and glass door with adjoining multi-pane window, and hipped-roofed wraparound porch with side entry, Tuscan columns, and railings with square balusters and stick-patterned detail.

Outbuildings: None

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Contributing B 11/L1

- 149 99 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior chimney with brick stack.

Style: None

Date: c. 1970

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves vinyl siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters and wood and glass door.

Outbuildings: None

Non-contributing B 11/L2

- 150 101 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with rubble stone exterior chimney.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c.1933 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include jerkinhead gable ends, overhanging boxed eaves, side jerkinhead dormers, painted aluminum siding, 3/1 sash windows, triple 3/1 sash window in front peak, and jerkinhead enclosed entry with panel door with 10-pane window, and 5-pane sidelights.

Outbuildings: None

Contributing B 11/L3 Photo # 50

- 151 103 Brunswick Avenue. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney with brick stack and rear 1-story appendage.

Style: None

Date: c. 1948 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include flush eaves, clapboard and masonry siding, 6/6 sash windows, panel door with 10-pane window and pilaster trim.

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Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage (mid-to-late 20th) (NC).

Non-contributing B 11/L55

152 **105 Brunswick Avenue.** Frame, 1^{1/2}-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior brick chimney.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: c. 1925 (Hunterdon County Tax Record)

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with returns, shed roofed dormer, vinyl siding, 6/6 and 3/1 sash windows, panel door with carved fan above and 1-bay gable-roofed front porch with arched pediment, Tuscan columns and square balusters; and side hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with wood siding (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B 11/L6

153 **107 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-front dwelling with cross gable and interior chimney with brick stack; rear 2-story addition (20th)

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. late 19th

Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves with plain frieze board, pented gable, clapboard and decorative shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows, 2-story bay window with projecting pented gable roof; wood and glass door and hipped-roofed porch with side entry, round posts and square balusters.

Outbuildings and Other Features: (1) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed garage with wood siding and sliding wood door (early 20th) (C); (2) stone hitching post (19th) (C).

Contributing B 11/L7

154 **109 Brunswick Avenue.** (HCS). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof dwelling with center chimney with brick stack and 1-story, 1-bay, hipped-roofed side appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. early 20th

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Additional description: Exterior features include overhanging boxed eaves, molded frieze, clapboard and wood shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows, second-story bay window with projecting pented gable roof; panel door with 1-pane window and shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns on rock faced stone piers and turned spindles.

Outbuildings: Frame, 2-story, gambrel-roofed barn with wood shingle siding and cupola (20th) (NC).

Contributing

B 11/L8

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NARRATIVE SIGNIFICANCE

The Lebanon Historic District possesses significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of community development and architecture. The district is representative of the small agglomerate settlements that developed throughout the region in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve the dispersed local agricultural population and, where favored by location, private travelers and commercial traffic moving over the early New Jersey highways. A distinctive historical element is the linear nature of the earliest agglomerate settlement along the old turnpike and the grid pattern developed for its later residential neighborhoods. Growth in some of these villages, including Lebanon, became thwarted when they became isolated as a result of being bypassed by transportation innovations elsewhere. The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of mostly 19th- and early 20th-century buildings, whose construction, form, detailing and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's vernacular architecture in that era. In addition, archaeological resources relating to the area's 19th-century material culture may be present in the environs of district buildings and sites. The period of significance extends from 1813, when the final route of the New Jersey Turnpike Road was surveyed, to c. 1942, by which time a new highway bypass around the village that would stifle future growth was nearly complete.

Notwithstanding the presence of modern infill development as well as the loss of some early fabric to modern alterations, the Lebanon Historic District possesses the architectural significance and integrity necessary for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Significant for the period 1813 to c. 1942, and retaining its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the property clearly meets Criterion C of the National Register eligibility criteria, which references those properties "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." Additionally, evolution of the village during the period reflects a significant pattern of rural community development meeting Criterion A of the National Register eligibility criteria.

Community Development

While European settlement in the area around what would become Lebanon began during the first half of the 18th century, a village did not begin to coalesce there until some years later. A German Reformed Church was in existence in Lebanon probably by around 1747; a number of farmsteads in the vicinity are depicted on an 1765 survey; and the site of a mill, about a half mile distant from the church, was marked on a Revolutionary War map.¹ Depicted on the same Revolutionary War-era map are the two

¹ James P. Snell (ed.), *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 536; deed between Walter Rutherford and "elders of the Calvinistical Congregation adjacent to the Round Valley of Lebanon," courtesy Joe Hauck; Linda Young Kennedy, *1747-1997: Lebanon Reformed Church Cele-*

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east-west roads through the future village, which was along an important early route between New Brunswick, the head of navigation on the Raritan River, and Easton, Pennsylvania, at the forks of the Delaware River, and Brunswick Avenue. Also depicted is a road leading south toward a hamlet at Round Valley. A merchant was conducting business in Lebanon prior to 1792.²

The organization of the New Jersey Turnpike Company and its initial 1807 survey of the route between New Brunswick and Easton acted as a stimulus for economic activity at the crossroads.³ A new store and several artisans were soon conducting business near the proposed turnpike route.⁴ The final survey of the turnpike route in 1813 used a more northerly route, a modification that undoubtedly created economic problems for those businesses that established near the original proposed route. Those businesses soon reestablished themselves on the relocated turnpike, which developed into a distinctively linear commercial district. By 1844 Lebanon contained a tavern, a store, several mechanic shops, a church, and about a dozen dwellings.

The village received a new economic boost in 1852 with the opening of the Jersey Central Railroad. Its depot was less than a quarter of a mile south of the turnpike and Main Street businesses did not bother to relocate to the railroad vicinity. However, the railroad provided improved access to resources and markets, and within a couple of decades, several new commercial and industrial enterprises located along the tracks. The village thrived and, by 1880, there were "many pleasant-looking homes" in addition to a growing number of businesses.⁵ Prosperity continued into the 20th century and the village continued to grow and modernize. Numerous new houses were built, most in the modern styles popular at the time. Garages appeared behind most houses. Several new auto repair businesses and a tourist cabin facility along Main Street served to symbolize the central role of the highway to the local economy.

brating a Legacy of Hope, Lebanon Reformed Church, 1996, unpagged; Robert Erskine, *From Potterstown towards Hickory Tavern, No. 77A*, 1779. In her church history, Kennedy mentions that traditionally the origin of the Lebanon Reformed Church has been traced to a recorded gathering of German Lutherans on August 1, 1714, and also that it is possible that worship services in the Reformed tradition were conducted as early as 1731.

²Thomas B. Wilson, compiler, *Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781 – 1790*, Lambertville, Hunterdon House, 1988, p. 301.

³The east/west highway, the most important character-defining feature of the district, has had a variety of names over the years. In early road returns it was called "the great road" before it was officially named the New Jersey Turnpike in the second decade of the 19th century. It was also referred to as the Easton-New Brunswick Turnpike and the Somerville and Easton Turnpike, even after the turnpike company closed. Around the turn of the 20th century it was officially New Jersey State Route 9, which was renamed New Jersey State Route 28 by 1927. Within the village of Lebanon, the road was also called Main Street.

⁴ Snell, p. 536.

⁵ Snell, p. 536.

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A 1930 Sanborn insurance map shows a well-developed village, with its linear commercial district along Main Street, an industrial area along the railroad, and residential neighborhoods in between the two roads. Plans were underway to dualize the state highway and bypass several towns, including Lebanon. The highway project was finally completed in 1943, and afterward there was little further commercial development in the bypassed village. As a result of being bypassed, Lebanon has preserved much of its 19th- and early 20th-century character.

Architecture

The district's resources, mainly dwellings, but also including two churches, two cemeteries, a general store, a firehouse, a former tavern, a former hotel, a former public school, a former carriage manufactory, a former service station, and a former municipal water system building, are, in general, well preserved with relatively few modern alteration. Collectively they possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

In contrast to many of the dispersed farmsteads in the surrounding region, where stone was a common building for both dwellings and outbuildings, Lebanon has only one early stone building, the former tavern (site # 29, photo #8). The vast majority of the buildings in the district are frame construction. Brick was used in a handful of early twentieth century non-residential buildings, and the 1938 Reformed Church is the only other stone building in the district (site #125, photo # 43).

Dwellings like site #s 1, 10, 21, 22, 23, 29 (a former tavern), 37, 39, 65 (a former hotel), 104, 109, 110, 118, 119, 120, and 131 exemplify the traditional house types and construction practices found in the region (photo #s 1, 4, 7A, 8, 11, & 40). Among the traditional types, 1-½-story houses, which were prevalent in the region at an early date, are represented in the district by only one dwelling (site # 10; photo #4), which is one of the district's earliest extant buildings. The district includes a good representation of the traditional, two-story, gable-roofed house types with regular facades of three-to-five bays and interior gable-end chimneys that are ubiquitous in northwestern New Jersey's 18th and 19th century housing stock. The district includes a small number of double-pile traditional plans (inventory #s 64 & 115; photo # 18), and single pile plans, identified as the I-type by cultural geographers, are well represented, with twenty-three examples. Dwellings such as those at site #s 4, 15, 16, 40, 41, 58, 61, 65a, 65b, 72, 82, 83, 87, 88, 90, 92, 94, 95, 114, 139, 140, 144, 150 (photo #s 2, 6, 11, 12, 15, 19, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 47, 48, 49 & 50) are representative of the popular house types adopted by local builders in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The commercial buildings (site #s 2, 20, 26, 56, 63, 69, 70, 81a and 116; photo #s 7A, 14, 20 & 22) are also for the most part unadorned vernacular buildings, while the institutional buildings, the fire department, the two churches and the former school, evoke building forms that evolved during the mid 19th and early 20th centuries (site #s 7, 32, 91 and 125; photo #s 3, 9 & 43).

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The influence of popular architectural styles is seen frequently in details added to vernacular forms. For example, houses like site #s 1, 19, 22, 60, 62, 65b, 83, 86, 87, 88, 95, 118 and 143 are essentially vernacular buildings of traditional or popular types that have been embellished with detailing associated with Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman or other styles current in the 19th and early 20th centuries (photo #s 1, 7, 7A, 16, 19, 29, 30, 31, 37 & 40). There are several noteworthy examples of particular styles: #s 61, 62, 111, 112, and 113 are striking Italianate dwellings; #s 58 and 82 are fine Queen Anne examples; #s 41, and 139 are good examples of Craftsman or Bungalow style; and #s 50 and 72 are good representations of Colonial Revival style (photo #s 12, 47, 12A & 23).

Contributing to the collective significance of the district's buildings are the numerous outbuildings, all of which are frame construction and almost all of which are located behind their associated houses. Late 19th century wagon houses and barn/wagon houses (site #s 1, 9, 14, 62, 65a, 68b, 70, 83, 84, 94, 117, 119, 121, 127, 130, 142, 156; photo #s 17, 22, 36, 41, & 45), and early 20th century garages (thirty-seven sites, photo #s 48 & 49) predominate. In addition, seven small frame barns (site #s 11, 19, 60, 65a, 67, 122 & 123; photo #7), including a small barn on a raised stone foundation comprising a stable at site #1. Also fourteen sheds survive (site #s 20, 31, 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 71, 94, 105, 114, 125 & 127), and two privies (site #s 106 & 122). A frame summer kitchen survives at site #62. Taken as a whole, this is a noteworthy group of surviving domestic and agricultural outbuildings that contributes to the significance of the district as a cultural landscape.

As is frequently the case in rural communities, the two churches are the largest buildings and, while not imposing, they are more stylized than most other buildings within the district. The restrained Lebanon Reformed Church (site #125, photo # 43), built in 1858 and one of the few stone buildings in the district, was designed along the early meeting house plan, with a stocky corner tower that reflects influences from the popular mid-19th century "mighty fortress" Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The 1872 Round Valley United Methodist Church exhibits greater stylistic detail. It is one of the few buildings in the district with Gothic Revival features, although the overall architecture is quite eclectic in overall design, with Queen Anne and Stick influences also in evidence (site #7, photo #5). The other contributing institutional buildings in the district, the gable-front firehouse and the square, hipped-roof public school, represent types that were popularized during the early 20th century for their specific uses. Although simple in architectural design, the use of brick in both buildings gives them prominence.

Two of the most significant landmark buildings in Lebanon are the Lebanon Hotel and the former tavern (site #s 29 & 64; photo #s 8 & 18). These and the other early commercial buildings are traditional domestic building forms and contained places of residence, as were typical during the 18th and early 19th centuries (site #s 12 & 56; photo #5). Only the hotel remains in commercial use. Beginning in the middle of the 19th century, the commercial buildings took on a more distinctive appearance, with shop windows at the street level (site #s 36, 68a, 68b & 69; photo #s 10 & 20). The two-story commercial buildings contained residences on the second floor. The district's commercial buildings reflect a variety of stylistic in-

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fluences. Several of the earliest commercial buildings that have been converted to residential use exhibit no stylistic influences (site #s 12, 29, and 56; photo #s 5 & 8). The Georgian-influenced Lebanon Hotel is the most significant example of the handful of Georgian-influenced buildings in the district (site #64, photo #18). Mid to late 19th century buildings are concentrated along Main Street and are all small modest frame buildings reflecting several stylistic influences, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, (site #s 31, 36, 63, 68a, 67, 69, 70, & 74; photo #s 9, 10, 20, 21). Commercial buildings dating to the early 20th century, including site #s 2, 20, 51, 81b, 81c, and 116 (photo #s 7A, 25 & 26), were typically purpose-built, with four of them reflecting the influence of the development of the automobile (site #s 2, 20, 81b & 81c).

Historical Background

Lebanon was the early name attached to a ridge northwest of the village site, and was mentioned as the name of the northern-most township in Hunterdon County as early as 1731. The name likely derives from the Bible.⁶ Formed partly from Amwell Township, the exact date or circumstances of incorporation of Lebanon Township are unknown.⁷ The name was used for the German Reformed congregation when it was incorporated in 1788 and is found on a 1795 map of New Jersey just north of the Cushetunk Mountain.⁸ Settlers of German descent were among the earliest settlers in the south-central part of the township, in the neighborhood that would become the village of Lebanon. According to some accounts, around 1707 a small colony of Germans, evidently Palatines from New York's Hudson Valley region, arrived to settle on what was part of a vast tract surveyed by the West Jersey Proprietors known as the Society's Great Tract.⁹ Consisting of nearly 100,000 acres, the Great Tract, which was formally surveyed in 1711, was part of Burlington County. In 1735, there were already 98 families living on the tract without permission of the Society, which set about to obtain leases. In 1744, James Alexander, surveyor for New York and New Jersey, purchased 10,000 acres of the tract that included the site of the village. Settlers established a German Reformed congregation at Lebanon as early as the 1740s, and by 1747, there was a log church in

⁶ Schmidt, Hubert G., *Some Hunterdon Place Names: Historical Sketches About Communities and Localities in Hunterdon County*, New Jersey, Flemington, N.J.: D.H. Moreau, 1959, p. 21.

⁷ Schmidt, *Some Hunterdon Place Names*, p. 20-21. The origins of Lebanon Township are somewhat obscure, but apparently it was established around 1731. John Parr Snyder, *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*, Trenton: Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969, p. 156.

⁸ The congregation was known variously as the High Dutch Congregation of Rockaway (1750); First High Dutch Reformed Congregation in the Township of Lebanon; Reformed Dutch Church of Lebanon, N.J. (1868); and presently as the Lebanon Reformed Church. From 1750 to 1762, a Presbyterian minister served the church. In 1816, the church had at locations in Lebanon and Whitehouse. Kennedy.

⁹ Snell, 533; Theodore Frelinghuysen Chambers, *The Early Germans of New Jersey: Their History, Churches, and Genealogies*, Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1969, p. 312, 414.

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existence.¹⁰ This was likely the church shown on a 1765 map by Benjamin Morgan, which depicted the church in the location it continued to occupy until 1854.

Morgan's map is of seven farms in the area and represents a division of some of James Alexander's 10,000 acres, encompassing portions of Lebanon east of the road leading south to the small hamlet at Round Valley.¹¹ Lot #6, a 272-acre parcel that contained the church and burial ground, was acquired in 1768 by Walter Rutherford, a son-in-law and heir of James Alexander. On April 7, 1769, Rutherford conveyed a portion of that parcel, described as "a lot on which a meeting house is now built together with the grave yard adjoining and a lane to the High Road," to Harmon Kline, Henry Huffman, and others, "Elders of the Calvinistical Congregation, adjacent to the Round Valley of Lebanon."¹² The Kline and Huffman families would continue to be prominent in Lebanon for the next one hundred years. Also in 1765, two lots southwest of the parcels surveyed by Morgan were surveyed to Messrs. Marston, Ludlow, and Cuyler, investors who later sold one of the lots to Capt. Thomas Jones. In 1796 Jones sold forty acres lying on the west side of the road to Round Valley to William Huffman, a parcel that would eventually have a particularly significant role in the development of the village. Two years later, Jones mortgaged the entire 221 acres to Thomas Marston, and indication that he must have reacquired an ownership interest in Huffman's forty acres.¹³

A Revolutionary War-era map of region that included the Lebanon neighborhood depicted what appears to be the preferred east-west route for military travel – roughly along current Main Street – and an alternate byway south of the main road along the route of today's Brunswick Avenue.¹⁴ Branching off the southerly byway is a road leading south toward Round Valley, past the Reformed Church that stood on the bank of the South Branch of the Rockaway Creek, which is the only building depicted on the map in the vicinity of the village. A building northeast of the church on the map could be the mill on Prescott Brook acquired by "Big Mike" Shurts in 1799.¹⁵ The nascent village continued its gradual development. Although it was a half-mile from the nearest mill seat it was in close proximity to the church, and was centrally located between small settlements at Round Valley to the south and Potterstown to the east. In

¹⁰ Snell, 533, 536. Snell reported that Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Dutch Reformed minister, recorded his 1747 visit to the Lebanon church and two others in the area: "November 13th of that year I undertook a journey to those congregations, and on the 14th came to Rockaway (Lebanon). Here I received twenty young persons into the church. . . and on the following day administered the Holy Supper in a small church to an attentive and reverent assembly."

¹¹ A copy of the manuscript map is at the Lebanon Borough Hall.

¹² Deed courtesy Joe Hauck.

¹³ D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet E, Map Series # 4*, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1978, Sheet 3; Nitzer to Hoffman, *Hunterdon County Deeds (HC Deeds)*, Book 15, p. 465; Sheriff George Holcombe to Jacob Nitzer, *HC Deeds*, Book 4, p. 328; Nitzer to Crates, *HC Deeds*, Book 12, p. 207. No second deed from Jones to Huffman was found, so perhaps the property was leased to Jones.

¹⁴ Erskine.

¹⁵ The 1799 deed is referenced in Joe Hauck, *The Roots of Lebanon*.

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1780, the log church was replaced by a frame building, and in 1788 the church was incorporated as the "First High Dutch Reformed Congregation in the Township of Lebanon." A brief notice the *New Jersey State Gazette* in 1792 datelined from Lebanon described the dissolution of a partnership of John P. Schenk and Ralph Hunt, and included a request to settle accounts, an indication that some amount of commercial activity was taking place in the vicinity.¹⁶ By 1795, Hunt had acquired a new partner, and was mentioned in an advertisement in the *Gazette* for lottery tickets, which were available for available "at Lebanon of Captain Ralph Hunt and James Anderson, merchants."¹⁷

The story of David M. Kline is intertwined with many of the significant events in the early development of Lebanon. Although no direct connection has been found, there was undoubtedly a family connection between Harmon Kline, one of the first elders of the Lebanon church, and David Miller Kline, who was born in Hunterdon County in 1784 to Christian Kline, and Elisabeth Miller Kline, part of the growing population of German-Americans in Hunterdon County.¹⁸ In 1798, fourteen-year-old David was indentured to an uncle in German Valley until he was twenty-one. After completion of his servitude in 1805, young Kline was owed "a freedom suit and one hundred dollars in money."¹⁹ He was married the same year and began a mercantile business in New Germantown, where he stayed for two years.²⁰ Kline then moved to Lebanon where he commenced a long career as a successful entrepreneur. He initially located his mercantile business near the church, and in 1811 purchased forty-three acres surrounding the Lebanon church from Jacob Nitzer, including the house where he was already living, paying \$1,400.²¹ The amount paid by Kline suggests a good deal of success in his first years as a merchant. In 1818, Kline made three more land purchases, acquiring a total of twenty-three acres additional acres.²²

At the turn of the 19th century, toll roads became a matter of great interest in New Jersey. By then, numerous turnpikes had been chartered in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, but New Jersey was slow to act to improve the condition of its highways, an effort essential for development. The first turnpike in New Jersey, the Morris Turnpike, was chartered in 1801. In 1806, the state legislature chartered the New Jersey Turnpike.²³ Also known as the Easton and New Brunswick turnpike, it was to begin at New Brunswick and end at Phillipsburg, a route that would take it through Lebanon.²⁴ Any village

¹⁶ Wilson, 301.

¹⁷ Wilson, 318.

¹⁸ Christian Kline's father was Godfrey Kleyn, who emigrated from Bendorf Germany. Chambers, p. 434.

¹⁹ Snell, p. 507.

²⁰ New Germantown was renamed Oldwick during the 20th century.

²¹ HC Deeds, Book 18, p. 245.

²² HC Deeds, Book 28, p. 305; Book 29, p. 51, and Book 29, p. 52.

²³ Wheaton J. Lane, *From Indian Trail to Iron Horse: Travel and Transportation in New Jersey, 1620-1860*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939, p. 144-45.

²⁴ The east/west highway, an important character-defining feature of the district, has had a variety of names over the years. In early road returns it was called "the great road" before it was officially named the New Jersey Turn-

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along the route stood to benefit economically from the commercial and private traffic using the improved road.²⁵ An 1807 survey for the proposed turnpike shows that in the vicinity of Lebanon it was originally planned to hug the northern flank of the Cushetunk Mountain, slightly south of the old east-west road on a route very similar to the one eventually selected for the Central Railroad.²⁶ Only two buildings were depicted on the survey, one of which has been identified as the "hole meeting house," an unexplained name for the Reformed congregation. There is no identification of the second building on the map. It is clear that by 1811 David Kline had invested a substantial amount in property at the intersection of the old east-west road and the road to Round Valley. By around this time too, a blacksmith, John Tway, and a tailor, Jacob Corson, both of whom married daughters of William Huffman, had also established businesses near the church, all of which suggests that, at least from the local perspective, the proposed route fit in with their business plans.²⁷ A second survey of the turnpike route was completed in 1813, and surprisingly it showed the final selection was a route north of the old road, essentially following the military route depicted on the 1780 military map. Selection of the northern route must have been a surprise to Kline and the others already located along the southern road. However, despite the relocation of the turnpike, commercial activity continued near the church for several years, and in 1816, the Reformed congregation "deemed it expedient" to build a new church at the intersection. The frame church was replaced by a sturdy brick building at a cost of \$7,459.70, evidence of substantial prosperity among members of the congregation, further solidifying its location.²⁸

Within a few years of the opening of the turnpike, the death of William Huffman brought about a major and lasting change of course in the development of the village.²⁹ The forty acres that Huffman had acquired in 1796, bounded on the east by the road to Round Valley and on the south by the "old road," were bisected in the north by the turnpike, creating a potential commercial opportunity. In October 1818, the Hunterdon County Orphan's Court ordered a division of the property among Huffman's widow and his nine children, resulting in the creation of ten lots, nine of which fronted on the turnpike. Huffman's daughter Ann and her husband Jacob Corson, the tailor, received Lot #4, on the south side of the turnpike.

pike in the second decade of the 19th century. It was also referred to as the Easton-New Brunswick Turnpike and the Somerville and Easton Turnpike, even after the turnpike company closed. Around the turn of the 20th century it was officially New Jersey State Route 9, which was renamed New Jersey State Route 28 by 1927. Within the village of Lebanon, the road was also called Main Street, which is still its name. Beyond the village the dualized highway is now known as US Route 22.

²⁵ Lane, p. 147.

²⁶ Henry Plum, *Map of the New Jersey Turnpike Road*, May 1807.

²⁷ Snell, p. 536.

²⁸ Kennedy.

²⁹ Although a court order to sell Huffman's lands was dated October 1818, he must have died prior to March 15, 1816, the date of a road return in which he was referred to as "deceased."

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In August of 1820, storekeeper David M. Kline purchased Ann's lot and relocated his store there.³⁰ Huffman's daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Tway, the blacksmith near the Reformed Church, received Lot #9, on the north side of the turnpike and diagonally across the road from Kline's store. Tway proceeded to build a new smithy at his new location and by 1828, a stone tavern as well, which being an admirer of General Andrew Jackson he named the Jacksonville Hotel. His tavern license petition stated, "He has been at considerable expense in erecting commodious buildings, which are well calculated for an Inn or Tavern."³¹ Among the subscribers signing the petition was David M. Kline. Tway also tried to change the name of the post office to Jacksonville, but was ultimately unsuccessful.³² Tway turned over the tavern operation to twenty-eight year old Austin Clark, who obtained tavern licenses for the period 1831 through 1834. In 1832, Tway sold the tavern lot, consisting of 13.37 acres, to Jacob Karkuff of nearby Readington Township.³³

Kline continued his success as a merchant and in 1827 the Lebanon post office was moved to his store from its original location at Bray's Hill, about a mile west, an event that undoubtedly served to further consolidate the village's role as a local center of commerce. Mail was received daily by stage over the turnpike.³⁴ In 1830, John Tway proceeded to open the second store in the village, which was located across the turnpike from the stone tavern.³⁵ A road return from 1832 documents the formal establishment of a new public road commencing at the turnpike next to the stone tavern, which was at that time kept by Austin Clark, and leading north to German Valley (now Long Valley) in Morris County.³⁶ At the same time, two other roads leading north from the turnpike, which were located short distances to the east and west of the tavern, were vacated, thereby assuring that all local traffic between Lebanon and points north would be directed past the tavern and the nearby stores of Tway and Kline.³⁷ An 1834 map depicts the

³⁰ HC Deeds, Book 31, p. 278. In 1827, Kline also acquired lot #2 from Eleanor Huffman for \$35.00. This was the lot that adjoined his hotel lot to the south, and was the only lot of William Huffman's division that did not front on the turnpike. HC Deeds, Book 43, p. 440. Kline eventually acquired lot #1, which had devolved to William Huffman, Jr. on his father's death.

³¹ HC Tavern Licenses, 1828.

³² Snell, p. 536.

³³ HC Deeds, Book 63, p. 534. John Tway owned several other parcels in the area, including two next to each other on the turnpike. One was 4.71 acres that he sold to Austin Clark in 1835 for \$1,200 (HD Deeds, Book 63, p. 382) and the other was a small .67-acre lot that he sold the same year to Joseph Huffman/Hoffman for \$1,140 (HC Deeds, Book 61, p. 396). Both Clark's and Huffman's names are depicted on the 1860 Beers & Lake map next to buildings along the south side of the turnpike.

³⁴ Snell, p. 536.

³⁵ Snell, p. 536. Tway had sold the store property to Clark in 1835.

³⁶ HC Road Abstracts, 20-1-12. In 1832, what was then a small hamlet that would become Cokesbury would have been an intermediate destination on the route between German Valley and Lebanon.

³⁷ The route from the turnpike leading north toward German Valley was debated via a series of road petitions over a period of years, beginning in 1816. At that time, a petition for a route that was very similar to the route eventually established was declined by a group of reviewers that included Jacob Kline, probably a brother of David M.

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road leading north toward German Valley (now Long Valley) in Morris County.³⁸ Also in 1832, the first doctor arrived to set up a practice in Lebanon, which, although he stayed for only a year, it was another signal of the village's continuing development.³⁹ Thomas Gordon's *Gazetteer* of 1834 gave a brief description of the still-small village that emphasized its convenient location:

[P]ost-town of Lebanon township, . . . centrally situated, upon the turnpike road leading from Somerville to Philipsburg; 11 miles N. of Flemington, 47 from Trenton, and 211 from W. C.; contains 1 tavern, 1 store, and several dwellings. There is a Dutch Reformed church in the neighbourhood.⁴⁰

Despite the improvements to commerce provided by the turnpike, the revenue was inadequate to maintain the road and the tolls were strongly resisted by locals, particularly in Hunterdon County, finally forcing the turnpike company to surrender its western section to local control in 1838.⁴¹ Failure of the turnpike company seemed to have no adverse effect on the commerce in Lebanon, which continued to grow and prosper.

Between 1807 and 1830, Kline and his wife Elizabeth had ten children, eight of whom had survived infancy. Elizabeth Kline died in 1835. Apparently, Kline was remarried not long after to a Margaret, who was mentioned in a deed dated December 1836 that conveyed a lot on the turnpike to Samuel Shannon for \$139.65, one of what would become many turnpike lots that were conveyed through Kline.⁴² Also in 1836, Kline's oldest son, David M. Kline, Jr. (b. 1811), purchased two parcels from his father, one of fifty-three acres that included the property by the church that Kline had purchased in 1811, and a second of twenty-one acres, for a total of \$3,500.00.⁴³ At the same time, Kline conveyed two lots to his son that were located by Cushtunk Mountain, for which the senior Kline received only \$1.00, indicating this was a gift.⁴⁴ Sometime before the mid-1840s, but evidently after 1834, Kline added a hotel to his property, the second travelers' accommodation built in Lebanon, a likely indication of a substantial amount of traffic through the village. According to minutes from that period, officials of Clinton Township occasionally met at "Kline's House," the first known mention of the hotel.⁴⁵ Clinton Township was set off from Leba-

Kline. HC Road Abstracts, 20-3-10, dated March 15, 1816; 19-6-4, dated September 18, 1818; and 20-1-12, dated April 9, 1832.

³⁸ *New Jersey*, Philadelphia: A. Finley, 1834.

³⁹ Snell, p. 537.

⁴⁰ Thomas F Gordon, *A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey*, Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834, p. 168.

⁴¹ Lane, 161.

⁴² HC Deeds, Book 65, p. 369.

⁴³ HC Deeds, Book 65, p. 371.

⁴⁴ HC Deeds, Book 65, p. 374.

⁴⁵ Hauck, 4/85 or 9/82. No tavern license for David M. Kline has been found. The architecture of the house suggests a construction date during the first decades of the 19th century, which might indicate that Kline originally constructed it as his dwelling when he purchased the property in 1820, perhaps using part of it for his store. Kline's

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non Township in 1841, and included the village of Lebanon, which had the somewhat confusing result of physically separating the village by several miles from its namesake township. Lebanon gained its first public school in 1842, when a small frame building was erected about a quarter of a mile north of the turnpike on Cokesbury Road. Its first trustees were William H. Huffman, Henry A. Apgar and Samuel Clark.⁴⁶ A brief description of the village from 1844 by historical geographers John W. Barber and Henry Howe suggests some commercial and residential growth since 1834:

Lebanon is on the Easton and New Brunswick turnpike; and contains a tavern, a store, several mechanic shops, a Reformed Dutch church, and about a dozen dwellings.⁴⁷

Barber and Howe listed only one tavern, indicating that Kline's tavern was not yet in operation, and only one store, which was perhaps an oversight. In 1848, David Kline subdivided the hotel and 1.68 acres from the original 5.8 acres he purchased in 1820.⁴⁸ Thereafter known as the "tavern lot," the property was conveyed to John R. Kline, David's twenty-six year old third son, who promptly submitted his tavern license petition the same year, in which he briefly stated his request to "keep an inn and tavern, in the house wherein he now dwells."⁴⁹ Also in 1848, Kline conveyed his store to his second son, Lambert Boeman Kline, who was two years older than John R., and had "grown up behind the counter at his father's store."⁵⁰

In 1842, the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road finally reached Somerville, still fifteen miles east of Lebanon, but a clear harbinger of coming changes in Lebanon. After several years of financial trouble, the railroad company was reorganized in 1847 as the Somerville and Easton Railroad (later the Jersey Central Rail Road), to build a railroad from Somerville to the Delaware River opposite Easton, Pennsylvania.⁵¹ Construction began immediately, roughly paralleling the route of the turnpike road, and was completed to Whitehouse the next year, bringing train service to within five miles of Lebanon. Construction of the railroad from Whitehouse to the Delaware began in 1850, and its route just south of the turnpike in Lebanon is depicted on an 1850 map, which also shows the proposed location of the depot well west of

early success in business suggests that he could have afforded to build what was then a relatively large house for Lebanon. Kline eventually acquired another nearby property that became his homestead.

⁴⁶Cornelius S. Conkling, *History of Schools, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, 1870. There was reportedly a school in Round Valley south of Lebanon before 1778, and in 1785 another school was built closer to Lebanon. As early as 1810, there was a school at Bray's Hill, west of Lebanon. Kennedy.

⁴⁷John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, Newark, NJ: Benjamin Olds, 1844, p. 244.

⁴⁸HC Deeds, Book 92, p. 349.

⁴⁹HC Taverns Licenses, 1848. Tavern licenses were also filed by John R. Kline for 1849-1854 and 1859.

⁵⁰Snell, p. 507; HC Deeds, Book 92, p. 54.

⁵¹Central Railroad of New Jersey, *Historical Highlights: Jersey Central Lines*. New York: The Company, 1949, p. 8.

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the road to Round Valley, the closest access road.⁵² The 1850 map shows most of the buildings in town clustered along the turnpike. A few were located along the north end of the road to Round Valley and two were on a new north-south street between the turnpike and the old road to Potterstown. In contrast to an 1845 map, which did not show the road leading south to Round Valley, in 1850 that road is shown connecting through to Flemington, providing a fairly direct route from the northern end of the county to the county seat.⁵³ A portion of the Round Valley road near the new railroad was formally laid out in 1851, probably in connection with the construction of the railroad overpass, at which time the intersection with the old road to Potterstown was moved slightly east to better line up with the course from there up to the turnpike, which for the time being remained a private "driftway."⁵⁴ Specifically noted on the road survey map, which interestingly used the short-lived "Lebanonville" as the name of the village, are J. R. Kline's Hotel, a Dr. Blackfan on the old road, and the Reformed Church close to the planned route of the railroad. Also at this time, according to the 1850 census for Clinton Township, Austin Clark continued as a merchant in Lebanon, with his nineteen-year old son as a clerk; boarding with Clark was William Sweany, a tailor; nearby were shoemakers George Gray, Peter Conover, and Henry Diley, blacksmith John Pidcock, and wheelwrights John Van Doren, Henry Apgar, and Charles Wright.⁵⁵ Three Kline households were included in the census, and were among the most prosperous families in Lebanon. Sixty-five year old David M. Kline was listed as a farmer with \$16,000 in real estate assets, while his son Lambert, age thirty, was listed as a merchant with \$4,000 in real estate, and his twenty-seven year old son John was listed as an innkeeper, also with \$4,000 in real estate.⁵⁶

Compared to a number of other towns along the Jersey Central, Lebanon's main commercial district was fortunate. The railroad was barely a quarter mile south of the turnpike in the vicinity of Lebanon, whereas in nearby Whitehouse, the station was over a mile distant from the existing village, a situation that eventually resulted in economic stagnation in the original village as a new commercial center was established along the railroad. Railroad service to Phillipsburg began in 1852 and by 1859 through-service was established to Pittsburgh.⁵⁷ By 1854, the Reformed Church had decided to abandon its original location next to the tracks as well as its 1817 brick church, reportedly because the noise of the trains frightened the horses in the sheds.⁵⁸ A lot on the north side of the old road to Potterstown was selected, and a new frame church was constructed in the popular Italianate style at a cost of \$6,000.⁵⁹ Around this same

⁵²Samuel C. Cornell, *Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: S. C. Cornell and Lloyd Vanderveer, 1851.

⁵³ John T. Hammond, *Distance Map of the State of New Jersey*, New York, 1845.

⁵⁴ HC Road Abstract, 20-8-9.

⁵⁵ United States Census, Clinton Township, 1850.

⁵⁶ Kline's oldest son, also David M. Kline, had presumably moved to Illinois by this time. Snell, p. 507.

⁵⁷ The Central Rail Road of New Jersey.

⁵⁸ Kennedy.

⁵⁹ Kennedy.

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time, the west end of the old road to Potterstown was vacated.⁶⁰ Meanwhile, the business district on the turnpike continued to flourish. A map from 1860 depicts the growing number of increasingly varied businesses. Clustered just west of the road to Cokesbury were a blacksmith and wagon shop, and oyster shop, a tailor, a harness shop, and a shoe shop. East of the Cokesbury road the businesses were more spread out, including Tway's original tavern, now owned by David M. Kline, Pidcock's blacksmithy, a grain house, and Van Doren's wagon shop. Another dense cluster of buildings was located on the south side of the turnpike opposite the Cokesbury road, including the Kline store, the hotel, now owned by W. G. Jones, three additional unspecified stores, the post office, another shoe shop, A. E. Sanderson's new law office and an additional unspecified office.⁶¹ On the south side of the railroad, a store house had been constructed near the depot, which had been built closer to the Round Valley road than was originally planned; however, in the eight years since the railroad had begun operating through Lebanon, local businesses had resisted relocating nearer to the tracks.

In 1860, seventy-five year old David M. Kline, who listed himself in the census as a "Gentleman," was one of the wealthiest men in the village with real estate valued at \$6,000 and \$10,000 of personal property. He lived with his wife, Margaret, age seventy-two, and two girls who were probably grand daughters. Kline's son, Lambert, continued to own and operate the dry goods store, reporting \$4,000 in real estate assets and \$2,000 in personal assets. The proprietor of the Lebanon Hotel was William Jones, age thirty-five, who reported \$5,000 in real estate assets and \$1,000 in personal property. Jones had recently purchased the hotel from the estate of David Kline's son, John R. Kline. He lived with his wife, three young children, and two servants. Other business owners reported in the census included James L. Clark, dry goods merchant; David K. Hoffman, also a dry goods merchant; Witfield Seasy, George N. Apgar, and John Van Doren, all master wheelwrights; Timothy Porter, a master blacksmith; and Samuel Crate, the saloon keeper at the oyster shop. The trades of two others listed in the census that year, Joseph Biglow, a master carpenter, and Abraham Conger, a master housepainter, seem to suggest that something of a building boom was underway.

The decade brought a number of significant changes to the village. The death of David M. Kline in 1861 necessitated a division of his lands to settle his estate that would generate more residential development in the village.⁶² Jacob H. Huffman, Miller Kline, and attorney Augustus E. Sanderson were appointed to divide Kline's land, which they auctioned at a series of public sales in 1862. Kline's real estate holdings at the time of his death included four lots in town, not including the hotel and store lots, which

⁶⁰ S. N. Beers and D. J. Lake, *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton*, Philadelphia: C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860.

⁶¹ Beers and Lake. Augustus E. Sanderson was licensed in 1858. In 1870 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, where he later introduced the first free school bill. *The Bench and Bar of Hunterdon County*.

⁶² HC Surrogates Court. Kline's heirs included his seven surviving children (Lambert, Mary, Sophia, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, and David M.) and the four minor children of his deceased son John R. Kline (Margaret, Eudora, John B. and Aaron). The map of the division of lands is missing from the court records.

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he had previously conveyed to his sons. One parcel faced the hotel and store on the north side of the turnpike, and included several existing stores. Another parcel included the old stone tavern, while a third parcel was located on the west side of the road between the turnpike and the Reformed church. These parcels were subdivided into at about twenty smaller lots, including a number of building lots, and were sold to a numerous different buyers.⁶³ Kline's homestead lot, which was not subdivided before auctioning, was on the old road to Potterstown. At around this same time, the north end of the road to Round Valley, between the turnpike and the old road to Pottertown, was finally laid out as a public road upon a petition of twelve local residents.⁶⁴

The town continued to prosper, and by 1869 the population had increased to a level that required the construction of a new school, two stories in height, costing \$3,500.⁶⁵ The new school was probably the school building on Academy Street that was depicted on an 1873 atlas and was located on one of the lots that had been auctioned to settle David M. Kline's estate.⁶⁶ The atlas showed continued residential and commercial growth since 1860, a good deal of it as a result of the division of Kline's property. For the first time streets were given formal names: the turnpike had become Main Street; the road leading north from the turnpike was called Cokesburgh (sic) Road; while the road south to Round Valley was South Street; the old road to Potterstown became Church Street, which sometime between 1861 and 1873 was vacated east of South Street; the street in front of the new school was Academy Street; and a new road that provided a grade crossing at the railroad depot was called Rail Road Avenue.⁶⁷ Along Main Street, the block between Academy and South had remained largely commercial with a similar mix of stores and artisan shops. West of Academy, the streetscape had changed dramatically, with the addition of three new dwellings and a high school. On the north side of Main Street, the number of buildings remained fairly consistent, though the proprietors and types of stores and shops changed. J.W. Lowe took over the hotel and S.J. Shurts replaced Lambert Kline at the corner store.⁶⁸ The oyster shop that was on the north side of

⁶³ The deeds were eventually recorded over a period of years, as the properties were conveyed from those who bought the properties at the court-ordered auctions to new owners.

⁶⁴ HC Road Abstracts, 20-8-21, December 25, 1860.

⁶⁵ Snell, 537.

⁶⁶ F. W. Beers, *County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey*, New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1873. Academy Street was later renamed Maple Street.

⁶⁷ An 1861 survey for South or Cherry Street depicted the old road to Potterville continuing east at that time.

⁶⁸ Lowe acquired the hotel from William Jones in 1866 (HC Deed, Book 137, p. 131) and sold it to Henry Yawger in 1878 (HC Deeds, Book 176, p. 296); Yawger sold it three years later to Sarah N. Lowe (HC Deeds, Book 192, p. 239). Sarah Lowe kept the property until 1895, when she sold it to Charles Miers (HC Deeds, Book 241, p. 295). Miers died two years later, at which time the hotel was conveyed to his wife, Ida. (HC Deeds, Book 248, p. 535). Ida and her new husband, Lewis Hildabrant, sold the property in 1905 to Rachel Tomson (HC Deeds, Book 273, p. 633), who operated the hotel until 1914, when the property was sold to George and Mary Boudreau (HC Deeds, Book 311, p. 327.) The Boudreaus owned the hotel until 1946. Lambert Kline, who had acquired the store from his father, David M. Kline, in 1848 (HC Deeds, Book 92, p. 54), sold it to Samuel Shurts in 1865 (HC Deeds, Book

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the turnpike seems to have been replaced by a confectionary store. The stone tavern had become M.J. Cramer's Refresh Saloon. Perhaps the most noteworthy change on the street was at the far western end where a new Methodist Episcopal Church had been constructed. Organized in 1870, the congregation completed its new building in 1872.

The 1873 atlas also documented the location of the Hoffman Brothers Machine Shop & Feed Mill, on the eastbound side of the railroad tracks next to the depot, where a siding had been added. The Hoffman building was apparently added after 1870, when Rail Road Avenue was surveyed.⁶⁹ A brochure from 1875 that was aimed at a national market advertised the Hoffman Brothers' products:

Hoffman's original, improved and perfected Hay Elevator and Conveyor.
Simple, efficient, safe and durable.
Manufactured by Hoffman Bro's, Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N.J.
WANTED, a reliable Agent in every County throughout the U.S.⁷⁰

Hoffman's factory was the first industry to locate near the Lebanon depot, and was an important new economic stimulus in the town.

While most of Hunterdon County had experienced prosperity along with the rest of the country during a period of post Civil War economic expansion, a panic in 1873 shook the country and resulted in a slump in values that impacted the agricultural areas of Hunterdon County. A result of several factors, including the great expansion of western farmlands, cheap transportation for farm goods, deterioration of soil fertility, and decline in rural population, the downturn would continue for the next thirty years.⁷¹ As a result of the downturn, or perhaps in spite of it, the Hunterdon County agricultural community continued to evolve in its crops and methods. Representing this continuing agricultural evolution was another noteworthy addition to the village: Depicted on the 1873 atlas was a creamery located a short distance north of Main Street on Cokesburgh Road. Dozens of creameries were organized in New Jersey during the late 19th century, revolutionizing dairying by taking the marketing of butter and milk out of the home. With the arrival of the railroad, some farmers began shipping fluid milk to New York City, finding the fresh milk market more lucrative than butter making, the traditional farm-based milk product. Lebanon became an important milk-shipping point for a large dairying district.⁷² However, in Hunterdon County another im-

132, p. 326). Samuel Shurts was the oldest son of George S. Shurts, who married Sophia Boeman Kline, second daughter of David M. Kline, Sr., after her first husband died. Sophia and her husband owned the lot and dwelling depicted on the 1873 atlas on the corner of Academy Street, opposite the store.

⁶⁹ HC Road Abstracts, 20-8-28.

⁷⁰ Image courtesy Joe Hauck.

⁷¹ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, p. 64.

⁷² Snell, 536.

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portant part of the dairy industry was the creamery.⁷³ Lebanon was able to capitalize on its central location in the dairy region and its good transportation connections, and established a creamery that apparently was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, organized in the county.⁷⁴

Hunterdon County farmers also made a major investment in orchard crops, especially peaches. Interest in commercial production of peaches began in the southern part of the county around 1852, when Dr. George H. Larison planted three thousand trees at Sergeantsville. Within ten years, a special daily train was transporting cars of peaches along the Delaware and Belvidere Railroad heading to New York City and beyond.⁷⁵ Cultivation of the crop moved northward in the county, and various points on the New Jersey Central also became important shipping points. By 1881, Mansfield Eich was operating a nursery in Lebanon of mostly peach trees, selling them at a price of \$50.00 per thousand, mainly to customers in New Jersey, but also to some as far away as Michigan.⁷⁶ Although many farmers dealt directly with merchants, a number of local cooperative peach auctions were organized in the 1880s, including one at Lebanon, which was conducted near the railroad depot and continued to operate into the early years of the 20th century.⁷⁷ Commercial peach growing had a relatively short-lived history in the county. In 1889, there were over two million peach trees of bearing age in the county, but the 1890 crop was a total failure, while the following two years produced such large harvests that prices plunged, causing some farmers to begin cutting down their orchards. The northeast part of the county, with its newer orchards and excellent transportation system, continued to produce good peach profits into the late 1890s. However, the appearance of the San Jose scale around 1900 added to the farmers' troubles and by 1909 the number of bearing peach trees in the county was only around 300,000.⁷⁸

Signs of local prosperity during the last quarter of the century are evident in what 19th century county historian James P. Snell described as the "many pleasant-looking homes" that were constructed in the village, especially along Brunswick Avenue and Academy and South Streets.⁷⁹ Lebanon entrepreneurs continued to establish new businesses at the turn of the 20th century. By the final decade or so of the 19th century, farmers had overcome their earlier opposition to wire fences, which quickly became an accepted part of the rural scene. In Lebanon, the Knox Fence Company sold a patented wire fence that they called the Perfection Spring Lock Wire Fence, which they marketed as either a farm fence or, woven into a more elaborate pattern, as a lawn fence. The company was very successful and were contracted to install fencing at a number of reservoirs in New York State. In 1909 Knox employed 110 men, an impressive number,

⁷³ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, p. 153.

⁷⁴ In *Rural Hunterdon*, Schmidt identified the creamery at Sergeantsville, organized in 1881, as the first in Hunterdon County, a fact that the 1873 atlas seems to contradict.

⁷⁵ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, p. 131-2.

⁷⁶ Mansfield Eich postcard and marketing materials courtesy of Joe Hauck.

⁷⁷ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, photograph of Lebanon peach exchange opposite p. 178.

⁷⁸ Schmidt, p.

⁷⁹ Snell, 536.

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which evidently included numerous installers.⁸⁰ The distinctive Knox lawn fencing is still in existence at the Reformed Church and other local sites. There was other evidence of the innovative nature of local entrepreneurs. By 1902, the local creamery had been relocated to a new site along the turnpike east of the center of the village. The year 1902 saw the founding of Lebanon Telephone Company, one of first local telephone companies in the county, which eventually became part of the Bell system.⁸¹ A 1909 industrial directory provides insight into how the town viewed itself:

Lebanon is situated close to the iron districts of Warren and Morris counties, directly on the main line of transportation to and from the coal fields, iron mines and blast furnaces of northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and is therefore one of the finest locations in the State for manufacturing purposes. . . The town population with that of the surrounding country is large enough to furnish a good supply of labor. . . Out of a large section of land bordering on or near the railroad plots of any desired size for factory sites can be purchased at specially low prices. . . Public sentiment is favorable to industrial expansion, and manufacturing plants of any kind would be welcomed.⁸²

At the time, Lebanon could already boast of several industries in addition to the Knox Fence Company. Also located near the depot were the Sovereign Foundry and Machine Company, which employed eight men, and H.M. Sovereign, a castings manufacturer that employed five men. Still in operation on Main Street was A. Henkle's carriage and wagon shop, which employed four men. In addition, three carpenter shops in town employed about fifteen men.⁸³

According to a 1914 directory, the Lebanon business community included a dry goods merchant, a barber, a carpenter, a lawyer, a plumber, a music teacher, a mason, a painter, a grinder, and a dry goods merchant, among others. Four teachers lived in an unidentified teachers' residence.⁸⁴ The Conovers, who took over the original Kline store location at the corner of Main and Academy, advertised "Fancy and Staple Groceries and Provisions."⁸⁵ Altogether, it was a portrait of what had become a mature and prosperous town. Around town, there were many new houses, most built in the new bungalow and Colonial Revival styles, reflecting the continued good fortune of the community.

The year 1918 would be a momentous one for Lebanon. The county business directory described the town as an "enterprising post village of about 400 inhabitants," and states its desirableness as a place

⁸⁰ Images and marketing materials courtesy of Joe Hauck.

⁸¹ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, p. 195.

⁸² *The Industrial Directory of New Jersey*, Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1909.

⁸³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴ *Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1914.

⁸⁵ Postcard courtesy Joe Hauck.

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of residence or as “a point at which to successfully prosecute important branches of industry.”⁸⁶ One of the “important business concerns” profiled in the directory was Oscar Apgar, contractor and builder:

[Apgar] learned the trade of carpenter and builder and is achieving an enviable reputation for superiority of his workmanship. The premises comprise a sash and blind factory and planing mill. The building is two stories in height . . . [and] is equipped with latest improved machinery. . . Eight skilled workmen are employed and a team is kept for hauling. Mr. Apgar has built some of the finest buildings in Lebanon and vicinity and has the patronage of the leading citizens who find him a responsible and skillful builder.⁸⁷

Also profiled were A. Henkel, who had begun his carriage building concern in 1876. N. W. Hoffman continued in the agricultural implement business, repairing and selling new implements, which he conducted in a three and one-half story building fitted with steam machinery. C.L. Johnson was the new proprietor of an established general merchandise business, in competition with S.J. Shurts, who was now in his twenty-fifth year of business. Both general stores featured imported as well as domestic goods. Shurts operated a stove and hardware business in a second building across the street. Specialty shops in town includes Mrs. Charles Alpaugh’s millinery store, M.J. Cramer’s sewing machine business, and E. W. Davis’ meat market, established in 1908. Davis handled “some little western meat,” instead slaughtering most of his own meats. The picture drawn is that of a business community that took advantage of Lebanon’s excellent transportation system to bring a variety of goods to their increasingly sophisticated customers.

Tragedy struck the community the night of December 30, 1918, when a gas explosion and fire destroyed the Odd Fellows building across from the Lebanon Hotel, killing ten local men immediately, including sixty-four year old Oscar Apgar. It was reported as the worst accident that had ever happened in Hunterdon County. Three other carpenters were killed in addition to Apgar. Also killed was Josiah Stryker, the proprietor of the confectionary store and ice cream parlor on the first floor of the building. The Odd Fellows building also housed the local post office, though the postmaster had left a few minutes before the explosion. Lebanon had no organized fire department, so firefighters from nearby towns had to respond.⁸⁸ According to one newspaper report, “A bucket brigade did all that such an inefficient fire-fighting body of men could do, but it was almost impossible to get the water on the flames where it was needed.”⁸⁹

⁸⁶ *Hunterdon County 1919 Business Directory*. Need full citation. Although not published until 1919, the directory was obviously prepared before then.

⁸⁷ *Hunterdon County 1919 Business Directory*.

⁸⁸ “The Lebanon Explosion,” *Hunterdon County Democrat*, January 8, 1919; “The Lebanon Catastrophe,” January 8, 1919, unidentified news clipping at the Hunterdon County Historical Society.

⁸⁹ “Terrible Explosion at Lebanon – 10 Killed,” *Hunterdon County Democrat*, January 1, 1919.

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As terrible as the disaster was, the community was quick to recover. Not only was a new Odd Fellows building erected within a few years of the tragedy, but also an improved water system, including street hydrants, was constructed. And, in 1923, the Lebanon Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 was established as a direct result of the accident, with a new firehouse was constructed in 1926. By 1926, Lebanon had optimistically decided to separate from Clinton Township, with 215 out of the 271 registered voters in the community favoring the change when it was discussed at a state senate hearing. Complicating the proposal was the fact that a "very expensive school house" serving surrounding areas of Clinton Township as well as the village had recently been constructed in Lebanon, paid out of funds of the entire Township.⁹⁰ On April 20, a public referendum on the question passed, creating the new Lebanon Borough.

By the second decade of the twentieth century, motorized vehicle traffic was having a significant impact on roads, causing residents to demand improvements. Beginning 1924, the state was persuaded to take over several roads in the county, including the old New Jersey Turnpike through Lebanon, which was designated as Route 28; state paving projects, including Main Street, soon followed.⁹¹ As of 1930, Main Street was the only paved road in the town; others were gravel. A photograph of Main Street around this time shows the wide concrete-paved street, concrete curbs and sidewalks, streetlights, and utility poles, a scene that closely resembles Main Street in the first decade of the 21st century. Also visible in the photograph is the replacement Odd Fellows building, and in the distance is a sign advertising a new auto repair garage, one of several new auto related businesses established along Main Street. In addition to the Lebanon Telephone Company, public lights, and electric service, new local utilities also included six miles of water pipe supplied by the Beaver Brook Water Company in Clinton. A fire hydrant is visible in the photograph in front of the Lebanon Hotel.

An insurance map from that year documents some dramatic changes during the first decades of the twentieth century.⁹² Another residential street, High Street, was laid out between Main Street and Brunswick Avenue, and houses have been constructed on all building lots on the new street. The new public school building fronted on the new street. Maple and Brunswick Avenues and Cherry Street have also been completely developed. A Sunday school wing has also been added at the Reformed Dutch Church on Brunswick Avenue. On Main Street, the area west of Maple Avenue had become almost entirely residential by 1930 except for the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, where a new Sunday school wing had been added, and an auto repair shop at the extreme west end of town. East of Maple Avenue, the street had been fully developed with a mixture of commercial and residential buildings. The new fire department/borough hall building stands on the north side of Main Street in this area. Throughout the village can be seen numerous outbuildings, many of which are automobile garages. Depicted in an inset is the industrial area along the railroad. On the north side of the tracks, Excel Foundries had four large buildings,

⁹⁰ "Lebanon Borough Bill Up," *Hunterdon Republican*, March 24, 1926.

⁹¹ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, p. 167.

⁹² Sanborn Map Company, *Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, 1930.

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while on the south side of the tracks, the Cushetunk Mountain Creamery occupied a sizable building next to two buildings of the Knox Fence Company, which was no longer in operation as of 1930.

Within a few years, the state had begun plans to dualize Route 28. As part of this project, the decision was made to eliminate the "hazardous traffic condition created by the narrow pavement" in the business section of Lebanon.⁹³ Grading work commenced during the late 1930s under the state highway's Works Progress Administration program. Paving of the new bypass was completed in 1943. Afterwards, new commercial development was concentrated along the 2.85-mile bypass, effectively isolating the original commercial center of Lebanon and hindering its further development. Development in the industrial area along the railroad was stymied, probably by its relatively inconvenient truck access, although a new creamery business had taken over the Cushetunk Creamery building around the turn of the 21st century. Residential development within the borough continued during the 20th and 21st centuries in areas adjacent to the district.

⁹³ New Jersey State Highway Department, 1942 Annual Report.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 4

Periodicals

The Hunterdon County Democrat. Flemington, NJ.

Lebanon Borough Lantern. Lebanon, NJ.

Hunterdon Republican. Flemington, NJ.

Public Records

Hunterdon County Deed Books

Hunterdon County Road Returns

Hunterdon County Surrogate's Court

Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses

Lebanon Township Tax Rateables, 1778, 1784

United States Census

Population Schedules, Clinton Township, 1850-1870

Industrial Schedules, Clinton Township, 1850-70

Miscellaneous

Hauck, Joe. Lebanon Borough Historian. Email correspondence during the period October - December 2007 and borough historical files.

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NARRATIVE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Lebanon Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Lebanon Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map," and is verbally described in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map was assembled using municipal tax maps from the Borough of Lebanon.

The boundary of the district begins in Lebanon Borough on the north side of Main Street at the southwest corner of Block 6, Lot 1 and runs east along the north sides of that lot and Block 6, Lot 2, to the northeast corner of Block 6, Lot 2, where it turns north and follows the west side of that lot to its northwest corner. There, the line turns east and follows the north sides of Block 6, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to the northeast corner of Block 6, Lot 7. Then the line turns north along the west side of Block 6, Lot 9 and follows the west and north sides of that lot, also continuing along the north side of Block 6, Lot 10 to the northeast corner of said Lot 10. At that point, the line turns first south and then east to follow the east side of the Lot 10 to the northwest corner of Block 6, Lot 12. Here, the line continues eastwardly, following the north sides of Block 6, Lots 12, 14.01 and 18.02, to the northeast corner of said Lot 18.02, where the line turns south to follow the east sides of said Lot 18.02 and Block 6, Lot 17 to the northwest corner of Block 6, Lot 20. Here, the line turns east again and follows the north sides of Block 6, Lots 20, 21, and 22 to the northeast corner of said Lot 22. At that point, the line turns north to follow the west lines of Block 6, Lots 25, and 26 to the northwest corner of said Lot 26. From that point, the line turns east and continues along the north side of Block 6, Lot 27 to the northeast corner of that lot at Cokesbury Road.

From that point, the boundary continues on a straight-line continuation across Cokesbury Road to a point where the straight line continuation would intersect the east side of the road. The boundary line then turns northeast and follows the north sides of Block 5, Lots 1 and 6 to the northeast corner of said Lot 6, at which point the line turns south to follow the east side of same Lot 6 to the northwest corner of Block 5, Lot 24.01, where it turns southeast and follows the north and east sides of said lot 24.01 to a point where the line meets the northwest corner of Block 5, Lot 11. Here the line turns east and follows the north side of Block 5, Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 to the northeast corner of Block 5, Lot 14. From that point, the line turns south and follows the east side of said Lot 14 to its southeast corner at Main Street. The line then continues directly across Main Street in a straight-line continuation to a point directly opposite on the south side of the road. From there the line turns east and continues along the south side of Main Street to the northeast corner of Block 12, Lot 7. From there, the line turns to follow the east and south sides of said Lot 7, and then continues along the south sides of Block 5, Lots 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 13 to the southwest corner of Block 5, Lot 13 on the west side of Cherry Street. From thence, the line turns south and follows the east side of Cherry Street to the northwest corner of Block 13, Lot 15, where

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Lebanon Historic District
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the boundary turns east to follow the north and east sides of Block 13, Lot 15, and continues along the east sides of Block 13, Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 14, to the southeast corner of said Lot 14. Then the line turns west and follows the south side of Block 13, Lot 14 to the southwest corner of said Lot 14 on the east side of Cherry Street. From that point, the boundary turns south and follows the east side of Cherry Street to a point directly opposite from the southeast corner of Block 11, Lot 8.

At that point, the line turns west and proceeds in a straight line directly across Cherry Street to the southeast corner of Block 11, Lot 8, where it continues west along the south sides of Block 11, Lots 8 and 7 to the southwest corner of said Lot 7. The line then turns south and follows the east and south sides of Block 11, Lot 6 and the south and west sides of Block 11, Lot 5 to the southeast corner of Block 11, Lot 3. At this point, the boundary line turns west and continues along the south sides of Block 11, Lots 3, 2 and 1, to the southwest corner of said Lot 1 on the east side of Central Street.

From there, the boundary turns south and continues along the east side of Central Street to a point directly opposite the southeast corner of Block 8, Lot 44. At that point, the line turns west and proceeds directly across Central Street and continues along the south sides of Block 8, Lots 44 and 41 and the east side of Block 8, Lot 140 to the southeast corner of said Lot 140. Here, the boundary turns west and follows the south and west sides of said Lot 140 and the west side of Block 8, Lot 30 to the southeast corner of Block 8, Lot 29. From this point, the boundary turns west and follows the south sides of Block 8, Lots 29, 28, 24, and 23 to the southwest corner of said Lot 23 on the east side of Knox Lane.

From that point, the line proceeds directly across Knox Lane in a straight line to a point on the west side of that street where the boundary turns north and continues along the west side of the street to the point where it meets Brunswick Avenue. The line continues in a straight line directly across Brunswick Avenue to a point directly opposite on the north side of that road. Here, the boundary turns east and continues along the north side of said road to the southwest corner of Block 7, Lot 15, where the line turns north and follows the west and north sides of Block 7, Lot 15 and continues to follow the west and north sides of Block 7, Lot 13.02 to the southwest corner of Block 7, Lot 9. From thence, the line turns north and continues along the west sides of Block 7, Lots 9, 8, 7, 6, and 4.18 to the southeast corner of Block 7, Lot 5. The line then turns west and follows the south side of said Lot 5 to its southwest corner. From here, the boundary proceeds in a direct course across a portion of Block 6, Lot 4.11 in a line of convenience to the southeast corner of Block 6, Lot 3. From here the line continues west following the south sides of Block 6, Lots 3, 2.01, 2.02 and 1, to the southwest corner of said Lot 1 on the east side of Myrtle Avenue.

From this point, the boundary proceeds southwesterly across Myrtle Avenue in a direct course to the Southeast corner of Block 8, Lot 9, and then continues along the south sides of Block 8, Lots 9, 9.10,

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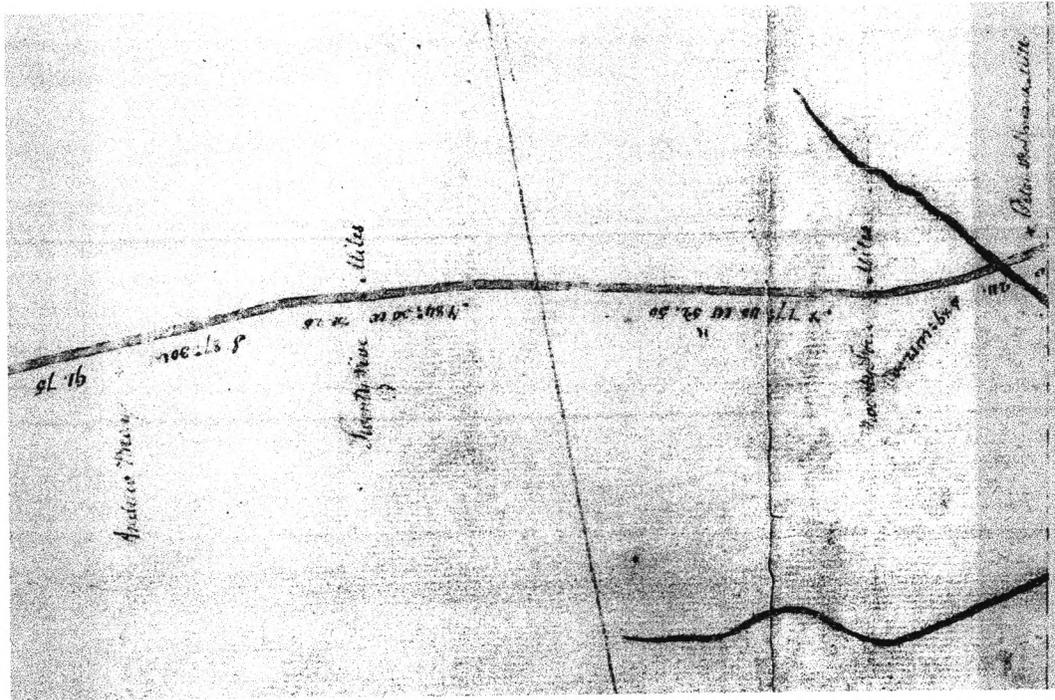
Lebanon Historic District
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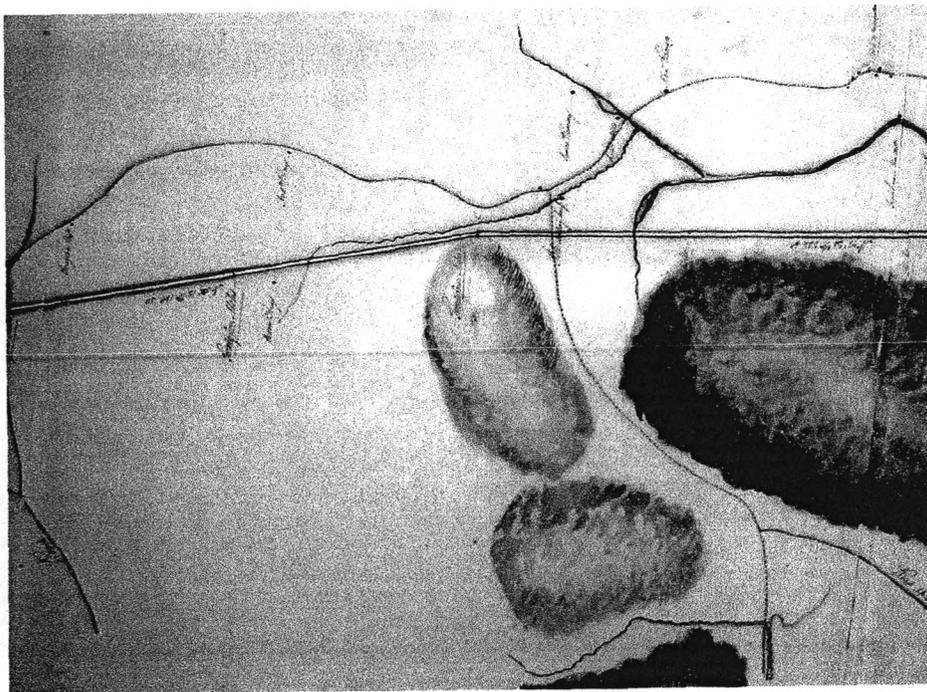
and 6, to the southwest corner of said Lot 6 on the east side of Nitzer Avenue. Here the line proceeds directly across Nitzer Avenue in a straight-line continuation to the west side of the street at the southeast corner of Block 8, Lot 5. The line then continues west along the south sides of Block 8, Lots 5, 9.02, and 9.03 and the south and west sides of Block 8, Lot 2 to the northwest corner of said Lot 2 on the south side of Main Street. From that point the boundary proceeds northeasterly in a direct course across Main Street to the southwest corner of Block 6, Lot 1, the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

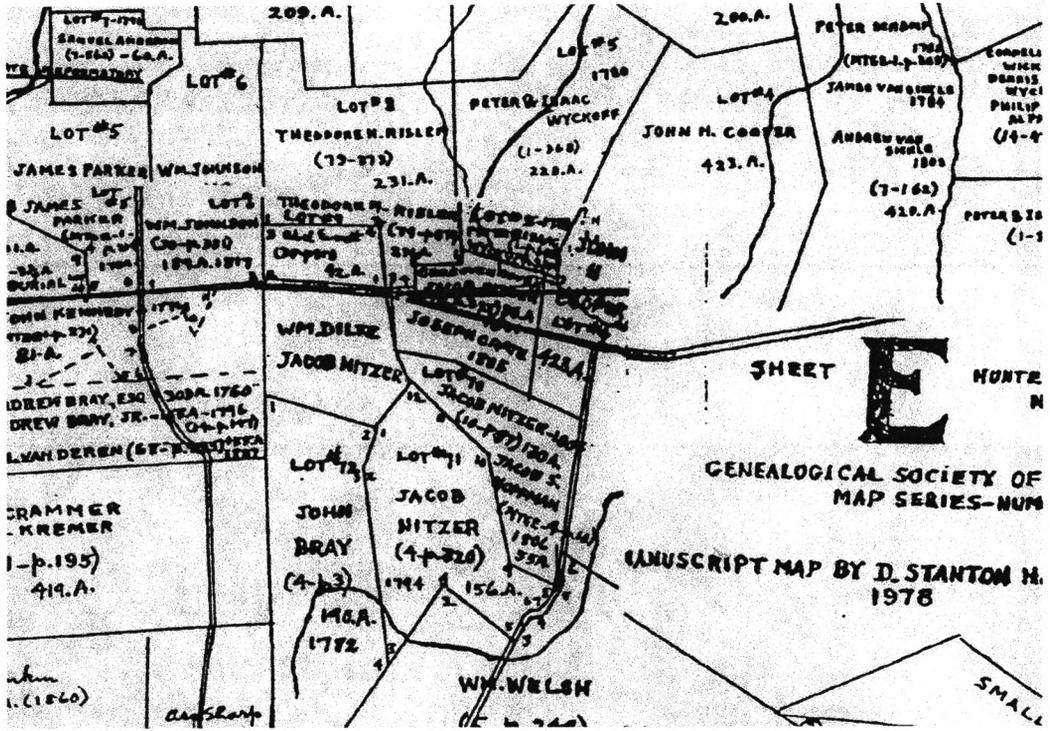
The boundaries of the Lebanon Historic District are delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the historical resources of the district, with the fewest non-contributing resources. In general terms its boundaries include contributing resources that comprise the early village. On the east and west sides, the boundary was drawn to exclude modern residential development. On the north side the boundary excludes modern commercial development along State Highway 22, and on the south side, the boundary has been drawn to exclude non-contributing industrial development and the right of way of the Central Railroad, which is part of the Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District.



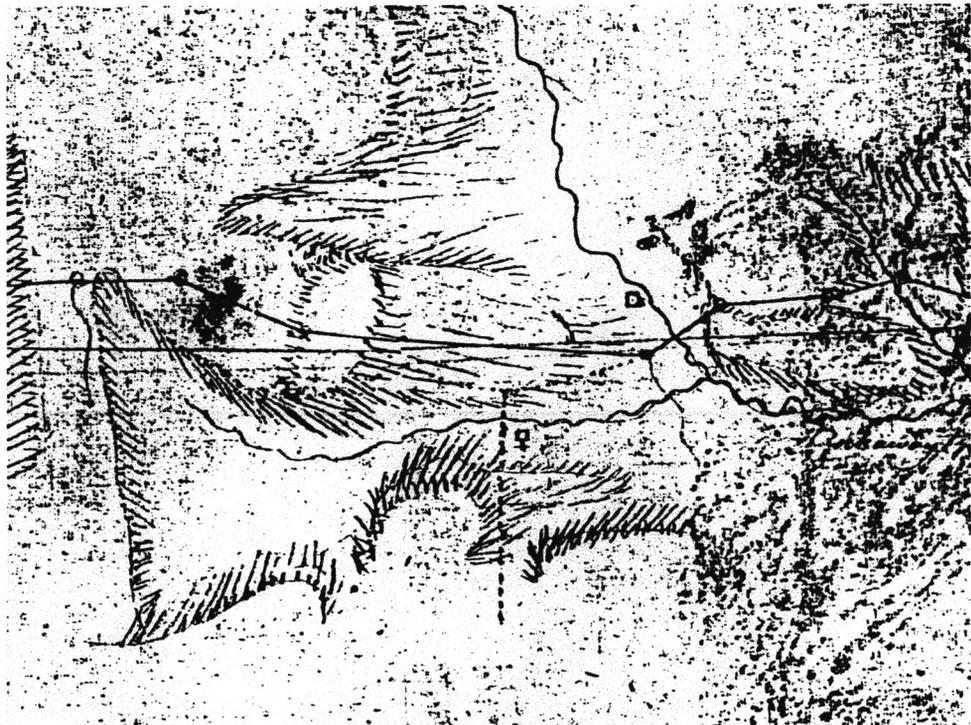
Detail from Odwd. Welsted, *Map of part of the New Jersey Turnpike Road, 1813*



Detail from Henry Plum, *Map of the New Jersey Turnpike Road, 1807*



Composite created from D. Stanton Hammond, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Map Series #4

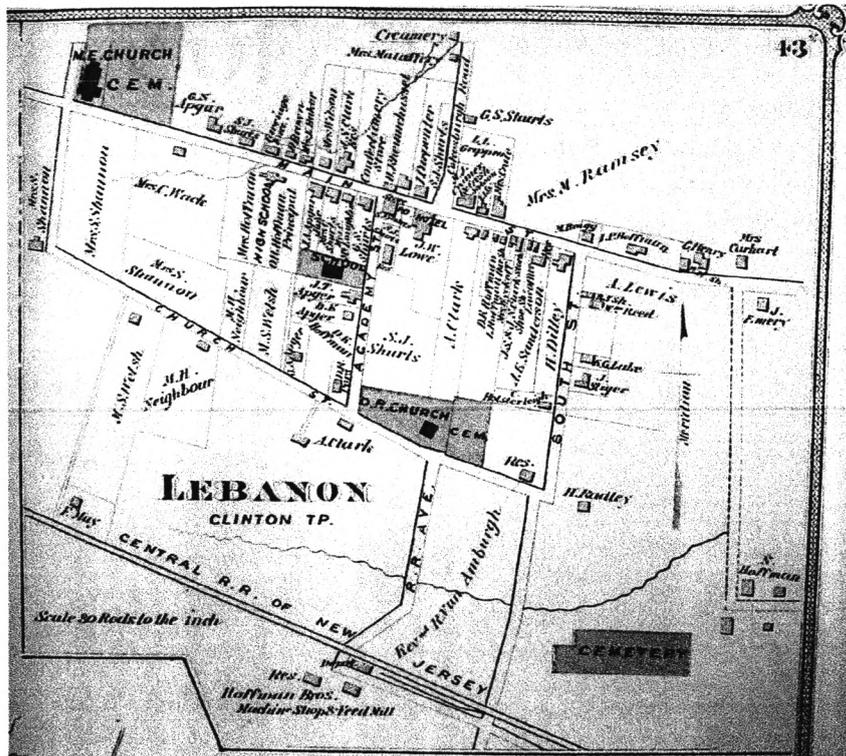


Detail from Erskine & Dewitt, Map No. 77A, c. 1780

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ



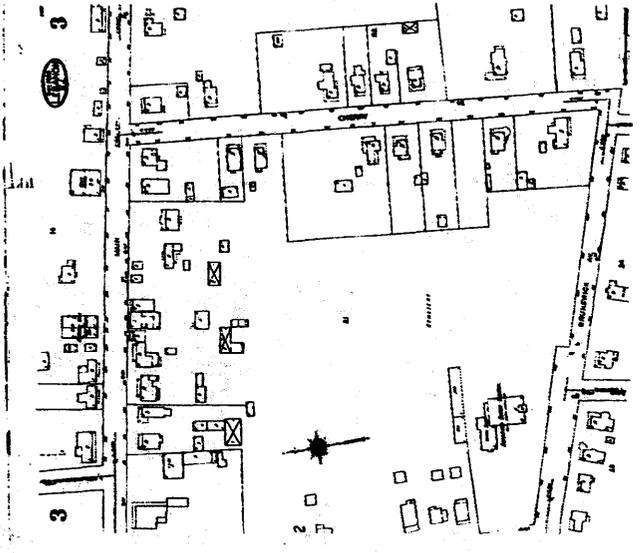
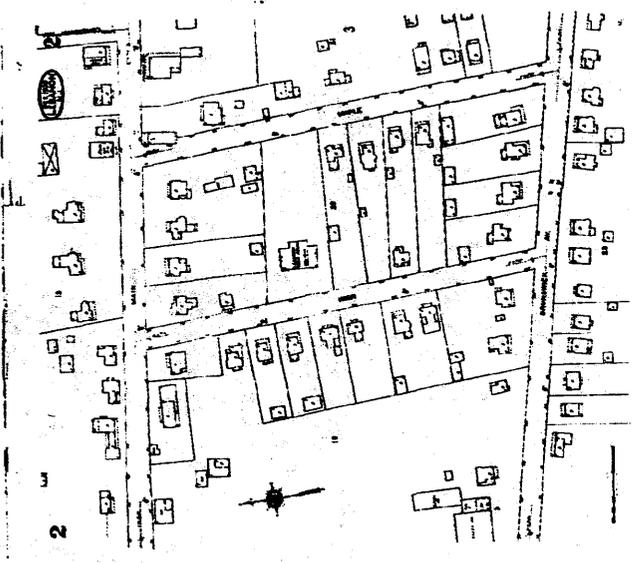
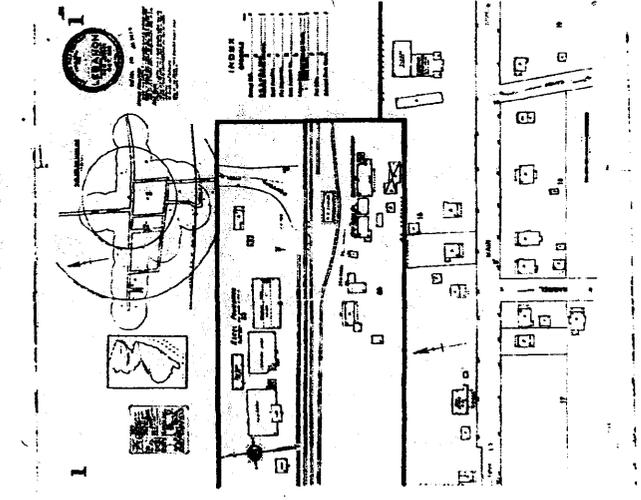
Detail from F.W. Beers, *County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey*, 1873



Detail from F.W. Beers *County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey*, 1873.

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

1430



Sanborn Map Company, Lebanon, Hunterdon County, NJ, 1930

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ



View of Church Street (Brunswick Avenue), looking west, early 20th century

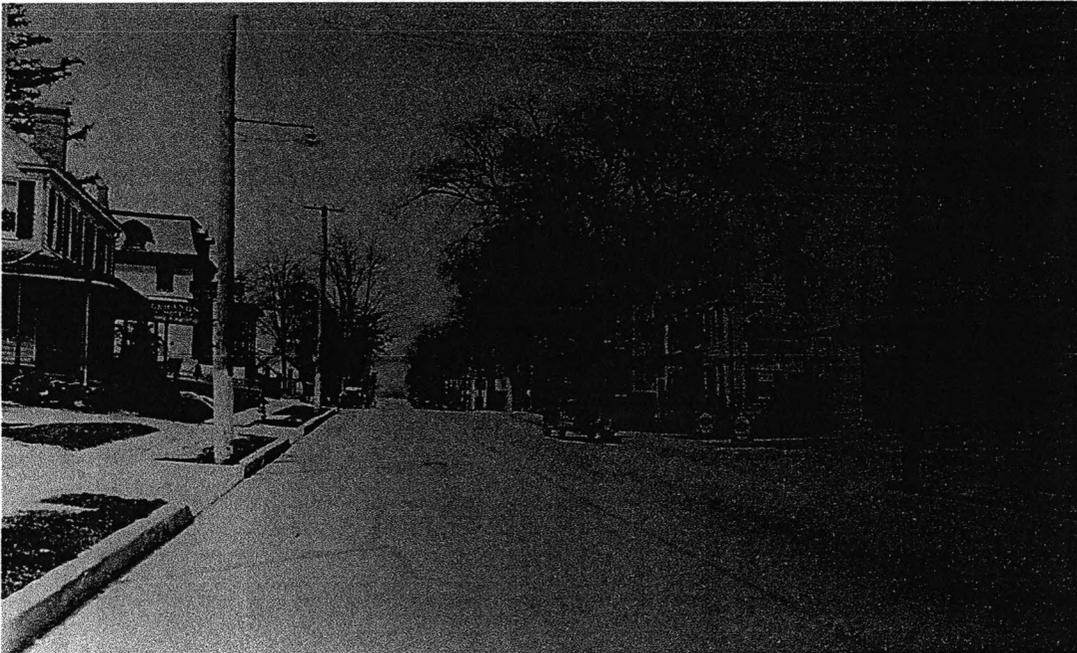


View of High Street, looking north, early 20th century

**Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ**



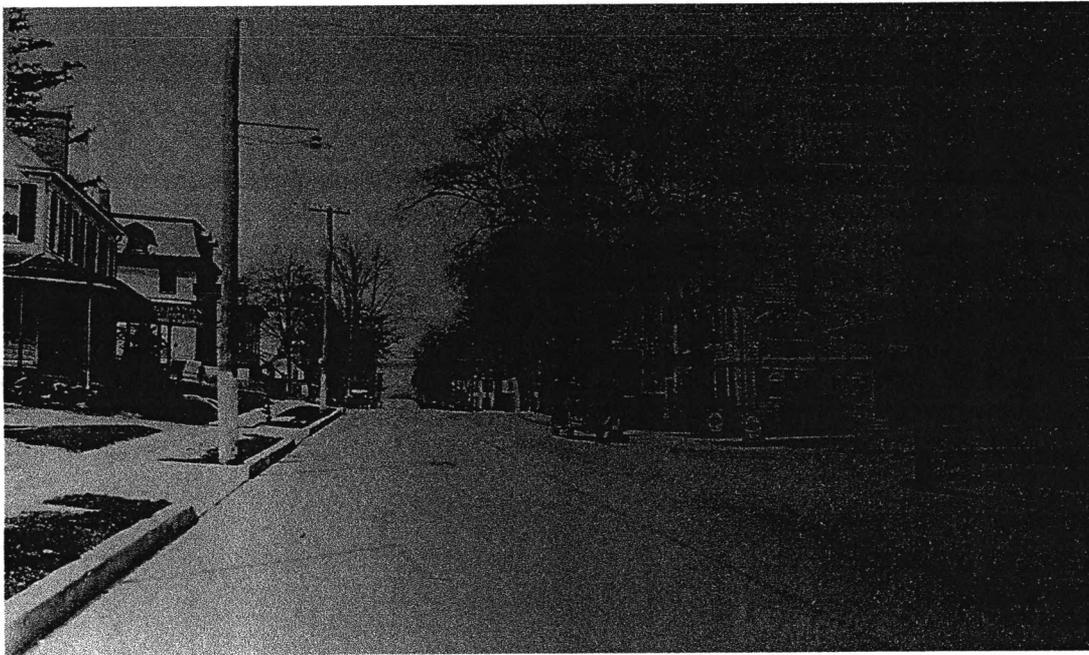
View of MainStreet, looking west, c. 1907



View of MainStreet, looking west, c. 1930



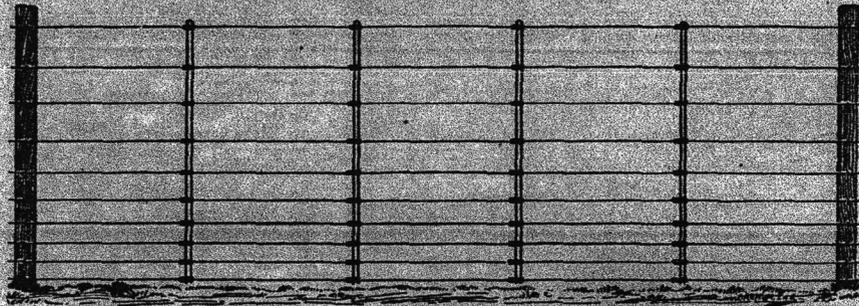
View of MainStreet, looking west, c.1907



View of MainStreet, looking west, c. 1930

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ

Perfection Spring Lock Wire Fence.

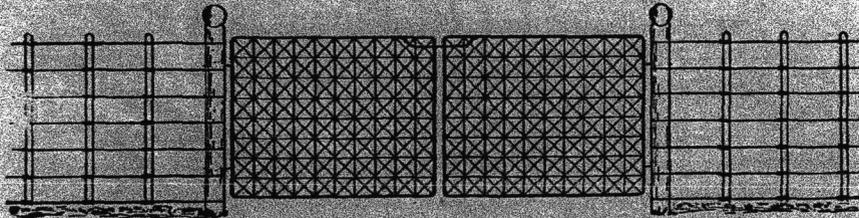


MANUFACTURED BY

KNOX FENCE CO.

LEBANON, N. J.

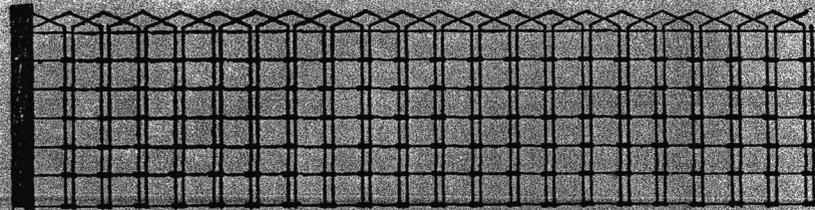
CUT SHOWING DOUBLE GATE
No. 2.



This shows our Plain Lawn Fence with double gates. This fence is built just like the Farm Fence, only the stays are shorter and put closer together, but is cheap and neat.

Our gates are made with heavy gas pipe frames, with heavy wires running cross-wise, then woven diagonally with small wires, thus making them strong and handsome, and as they are made from galvanized iron there will be nothing to rust.

CUT SHOWING LAWN FENCE No. 4.



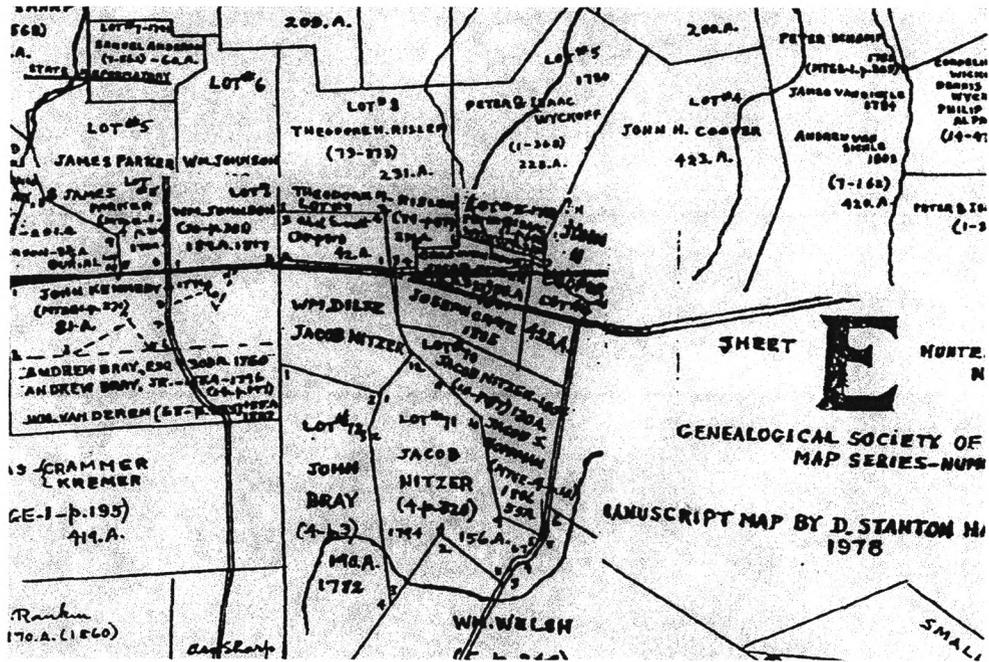
Our No. 4 Lawn Fence is simple in construction and very strong, as the wires crossing at the top give it diagonal support and makes a pleasing effect. We can recommend this fence as well as all others of our make.

E. E. FELTER, AGT.,

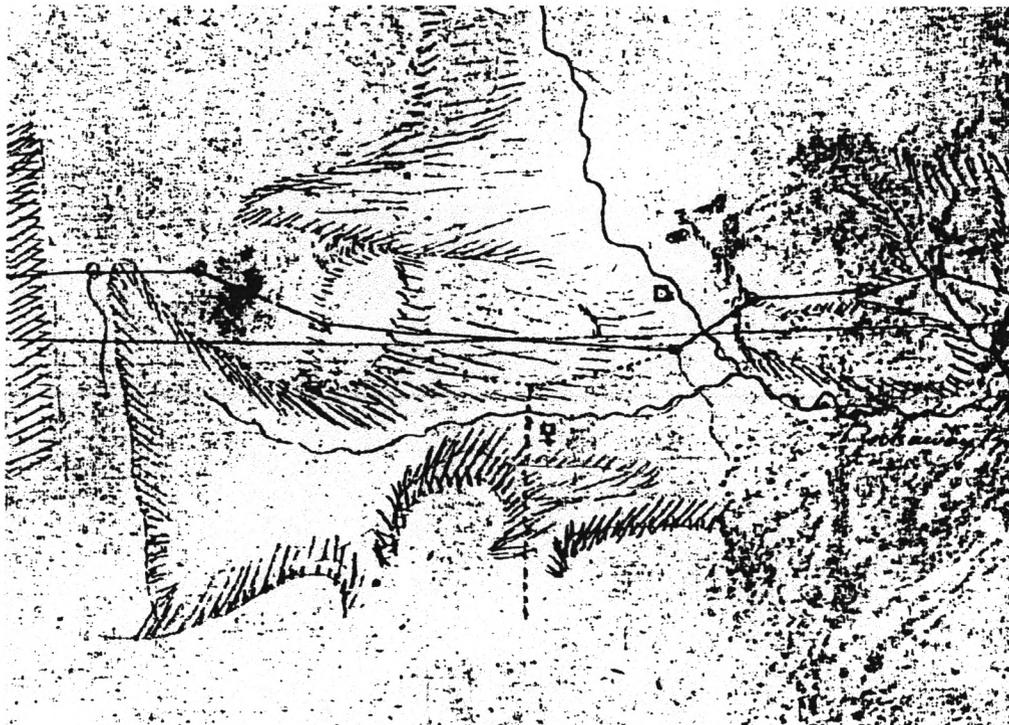
LAFAYETTE, N. Y.

Knox Fence Company marketing material, early 20th century

Lebanon Historic District
Hunterdon County, NJ



Composite created from D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Map Series # 4*



Detail from Erskine & Dewitt, *Map No. 77A, c. 1780*

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National Park Service

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PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

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

Name: Lebanon Historic District
Location: Lebanon Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ
Photographer: Janice Armstrong, Dennis Bertland Associates
Date: Spring, 2006
Negative and Electronic file Repository: Dennis Bertland Associates, Bloomsbury, NJ

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>View</u>
1	1	Northeast
2	4	North
3	7	Northwest
4	10	Northeast
5	12	North
6	13, 14, 15, 16	Northwest
7	19	North
7A	20, 21, 22	Northwest
8	29	Northwest
9	31, 32	Northwest
10	36	Northeast
11	39, 40	Northwest
12	41	South
12A	50	Southeast
13	53, 54	Southeast
13A	55	Southwest
14	56	Southeast
15	61	Southeast
16	62	South
17	62	Southeast
18	64	Southwest
19	65b, 65a	Southeast
20	69, 68b	Southwest
21	68a, 67, 66	Southwest

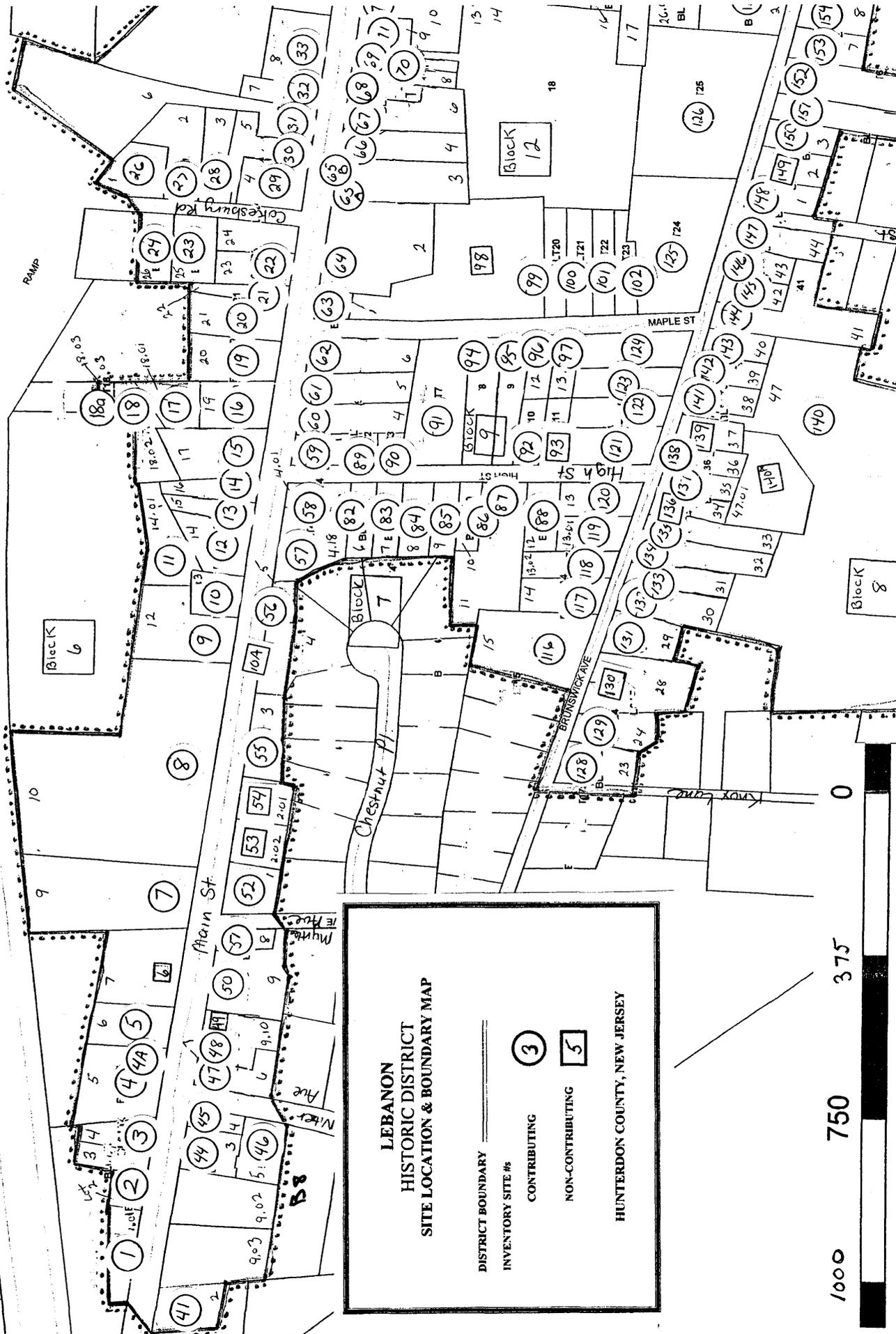
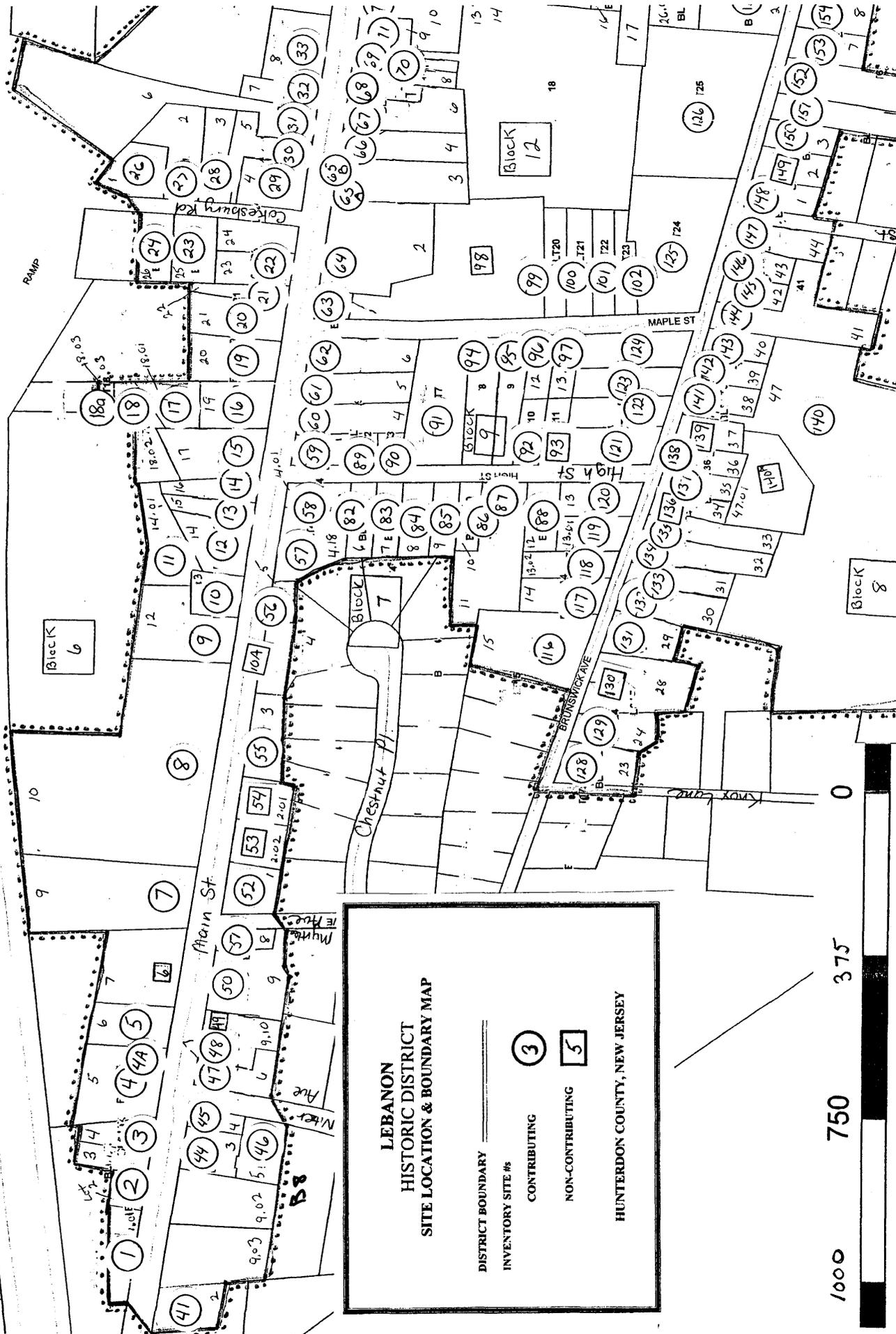
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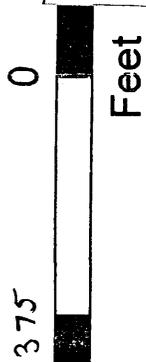
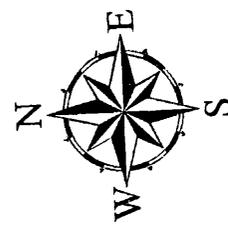
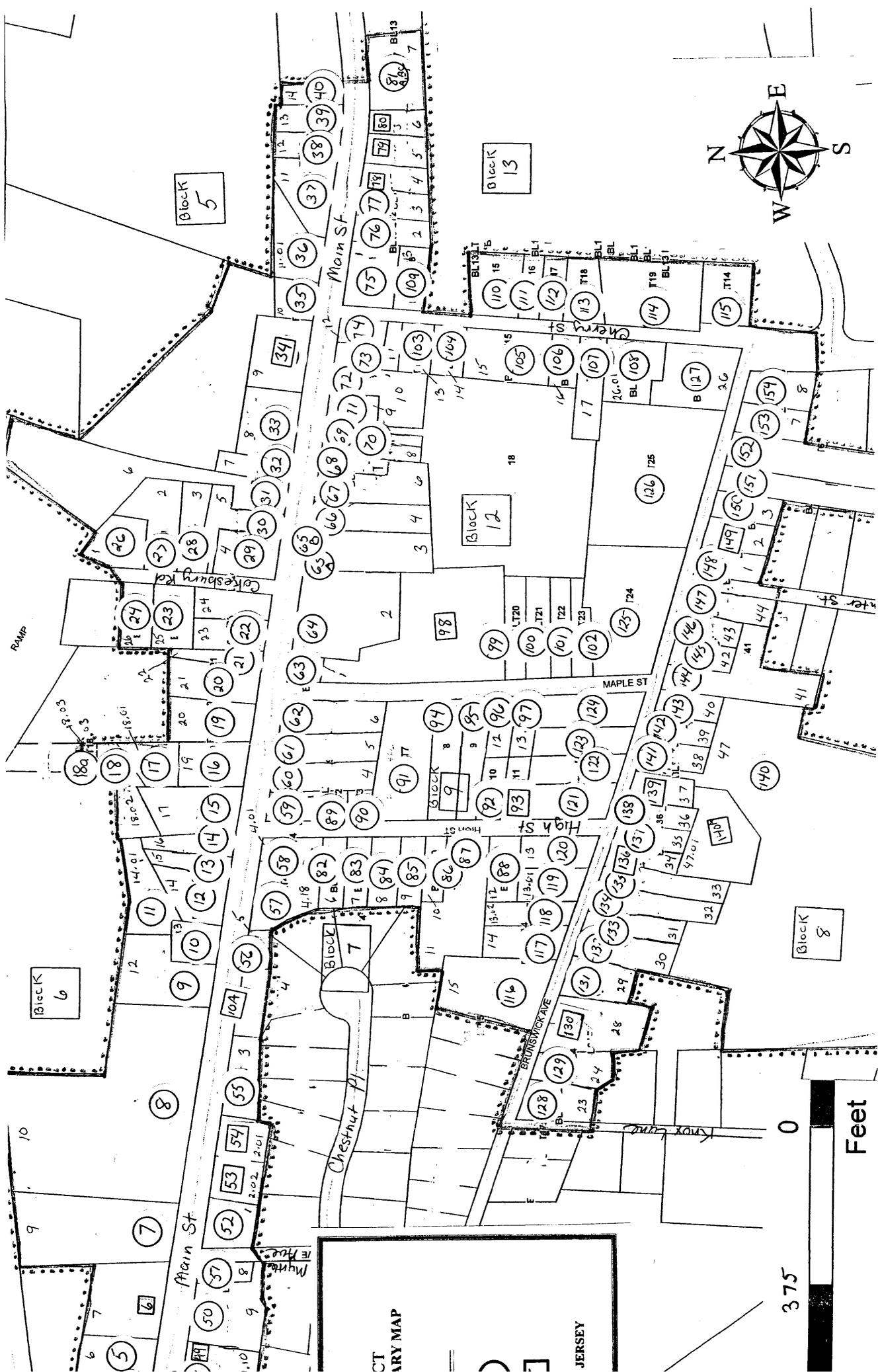
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lebanon Historic District
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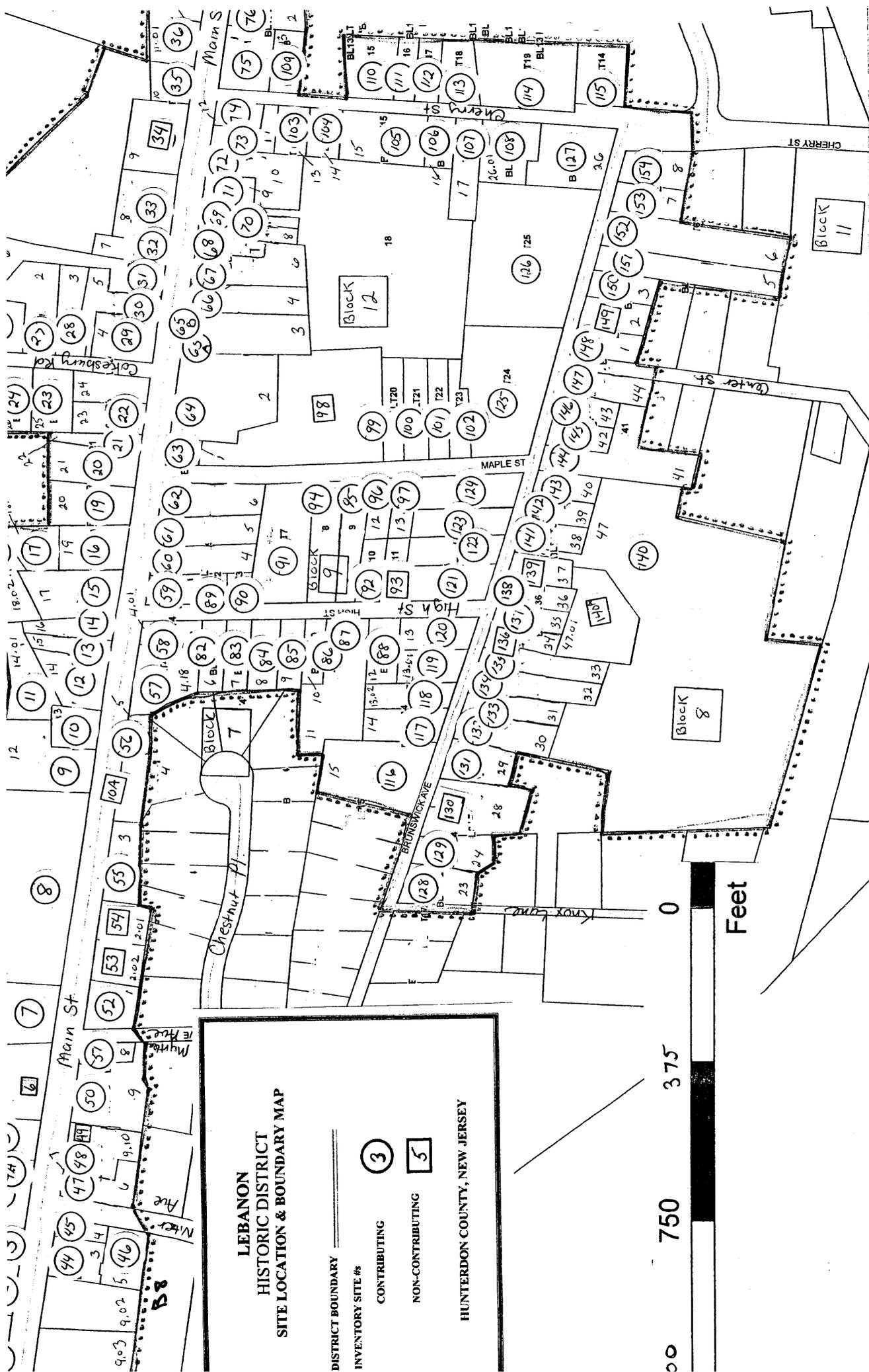
Section number Photos Page 2

21A	Main Street	West
22	70	Southwest
23	72	Southeast
24	74	Southeast
25	81b	Southwest
26	81c	Southwest
27	82	West
28	83, 82, 58	Northwest
29	83	West
30	86	Southwest
31	88, 87	Southwest
32	High Street	South
33	90	Northeast
34	92	Northeast
35	97, 96, 95, 94	Southwest
36	94	West
37	95, 96	Northwest
38	99	East
39	114	Southeast
40	118	Northeast
41	121	Northeast
42	123, 124	Northwest
43	125	East
44	125, 126	West
44A	Brunswick Street	Southeast
45	127	North
46	135, 134	Southwest
47	139	Southeast
48	140	South
49	144	South
50	150	South





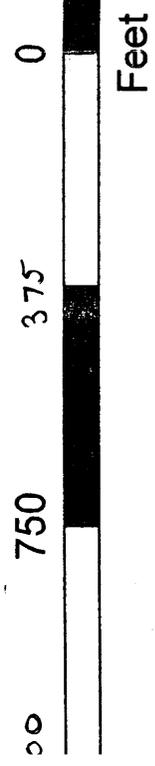
Lebanon Historic District
 Hunterdon County, NJ
 Site Location Boundary map

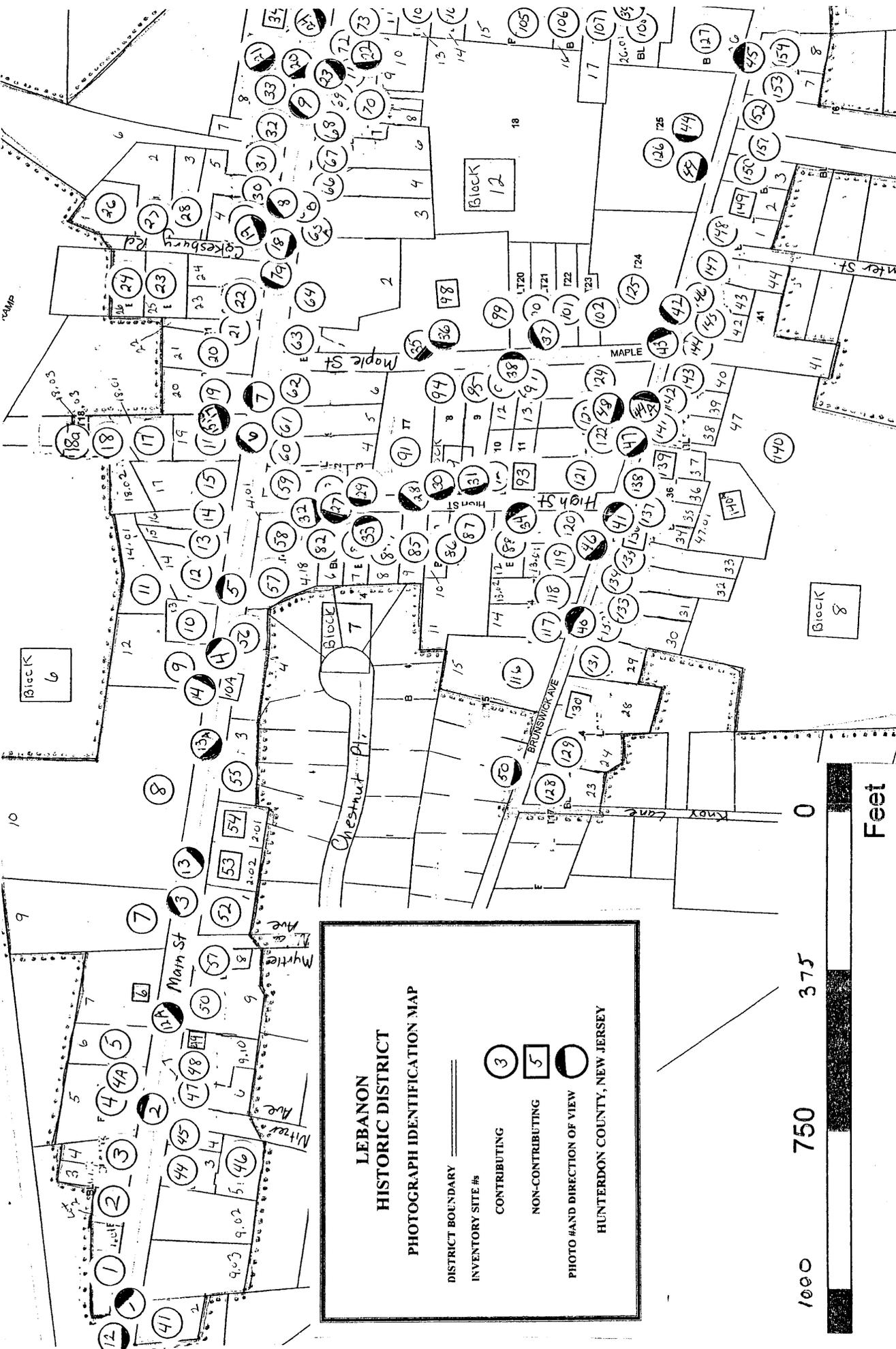


**LEBANON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SITE LOCATION & BOUNDARY MAP**

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- INVENTORY SITE #s
- CONTRIBUTING 3
- NON-CONTRIBUTING 5

HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY





**LEBANON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION MAP**

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

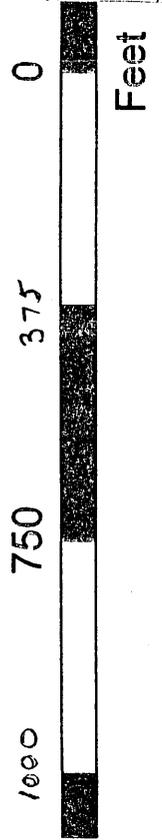
INVENTORY SITE #

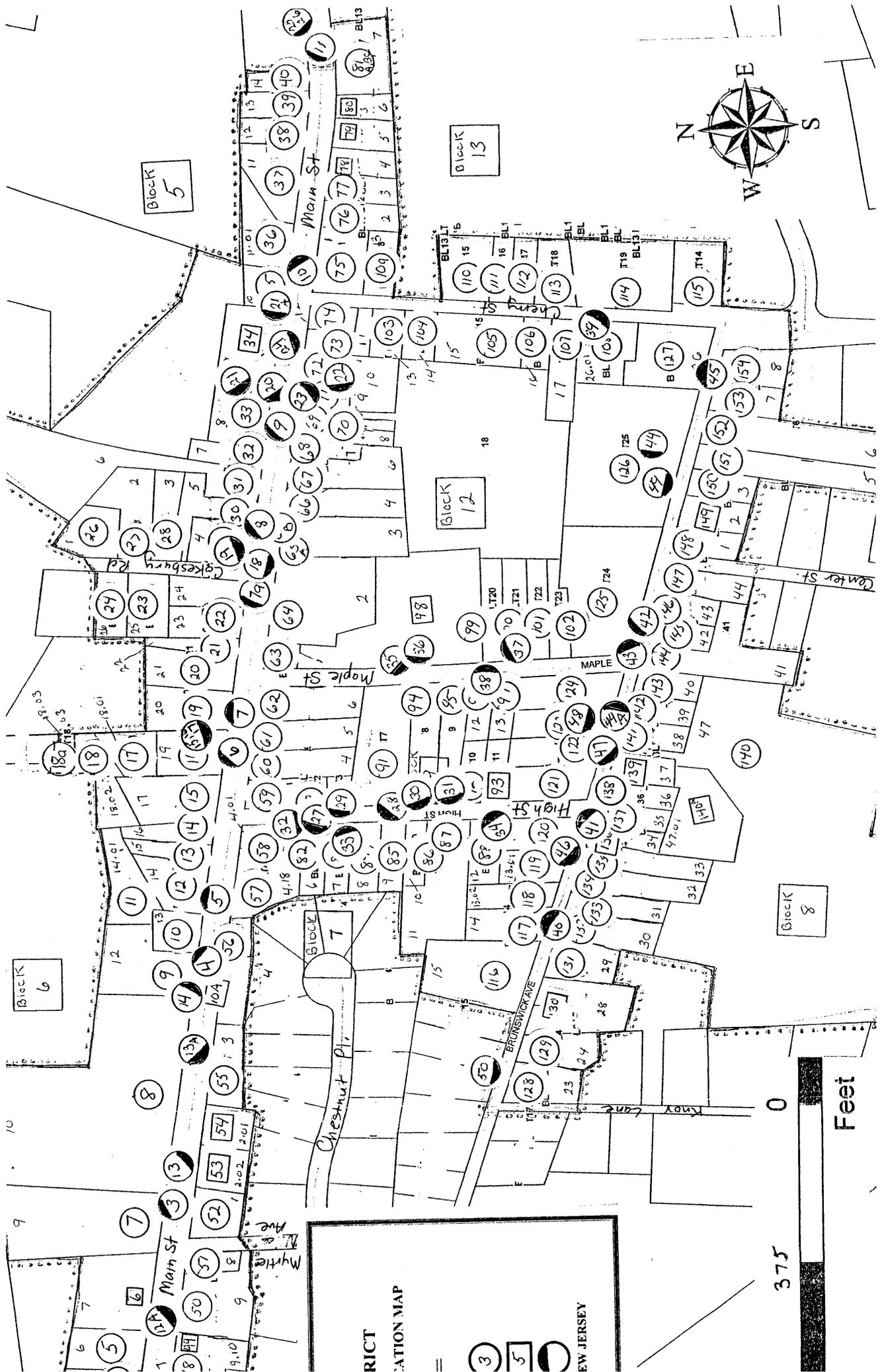
CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

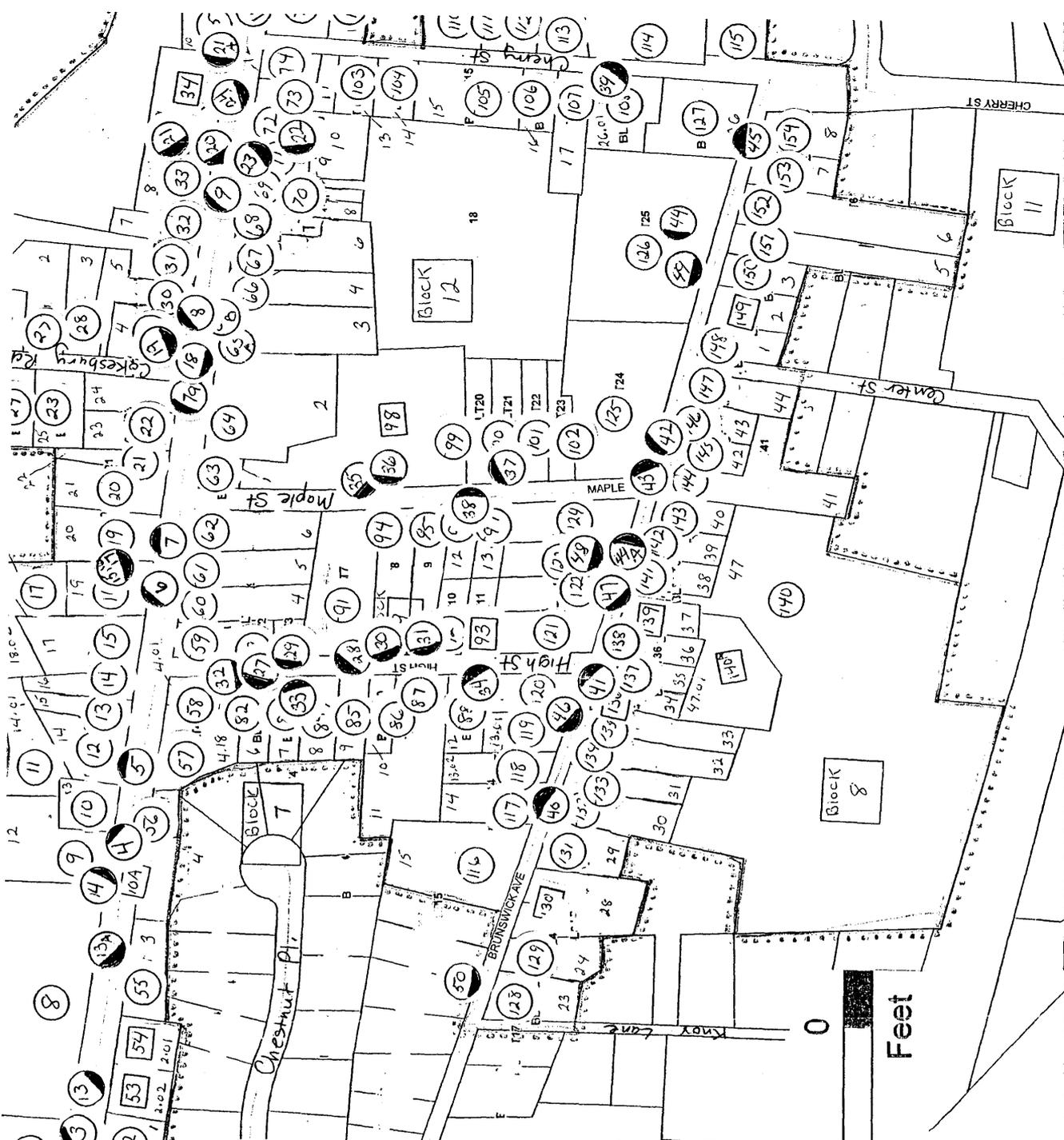
PHOTO # AND DIRECTION OF VIEW

HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY





Lebanon Historic District
 Hunterdon County, NJ
 Photo Identified on Map



**LEBANON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION MAP**

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

INVENTORY SITE #

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

PHOTO # AND DIRECTION OF VIEW

HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

