# CEIVEL 12005

### 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.

typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.
1. Name of Property
historic name Jacob C. Allen House
other names/site number
2. Location
street & number 206 West Moore Street not for publication
city or town Town of Hackettstown vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Warren code 041 zip code 07840
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this x 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 x locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.    Signature of terrifying official/Title
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:  I hereby certify that this property i
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

5. Classification							
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)			sources within Propertoreviously listed resources			
x private	x building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing			
public-local	district		2	3	buildings		
public-State	site				sites		
public-Federal	structure			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	structures		
	object object			······································	objects		
			2	3	Total		
Name of related multiple property (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a n				ntributing resources p ational Register	reviously		
N/A			0	•			
6. Function or Use							
Historic Functions		Currer	t Functions				
(Enter categories from instructions)			ategories from ins	tructions)			
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling		DOMESTIC/ single dwelling					
DOMESTIC/ secondary structures		DOME	STIC/ secondary	structures			
		-					
			<u>.</u>				
			<del></del>	······································			
7. Description							
Architectural Classification	, 10,000	Materia	ole				
(Enter categories from instructions)			ategories from ins	tructions)			
Second Empire		founda	tion Stone				
		walls	Shingle	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		roof	Clata				
		roof other					
		Juici	Brick chemnys				

**Narrative Description** 

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

Name of Property	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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)  Architecture
<ul> <li>A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</li> <li>B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</li> </ul>	
x 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.	Period of Significance ca. 1870
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates ca. 1870
Criteria considerations (mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Person
Property is:	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation N/A
C a birthplace or grave.	
D a cemetery.	
E a reconstructed building, object or structure.	Architect/Builder Unknown
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	on sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References	
<b>Bibliography</b> (cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this fo	orm 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	Primary location of additional data  State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Columbia University – Butler Library – Microform Room Other
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  #	Name of repository: Hackettstown Historical Society
recorded by Historic American Engineering  Record #	

Jacob C. Allen House

Warren County, New Jersey

Jacob C. Allen House			arren Cou		Jersey			
Name of Property County and State								
10. Geographical Data								
Acreage of property Just under one acre								
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)								
1 18 514352 4522416 Zone Easting Northing 2	3 4		Easting ontinuation	<i>North</i> n sheet	ing			
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)								
<b>Boundary Justification</b> (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)								
11. Form Prepared By								
name/title <u>Jennifer Palmer, Student</u>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
organization Drew University Historic Preservation Program		·	date	May 2	2004			
street & number RD 5 Box 5213 Hillside Drive			telephone	570-4	20-9045			
city or town <u>East Stroudsburg</u>		state	PA	zi	ip code	18301		
Additional Documentation								
Submit the following items with the completed form:  Continuation Sheets								
Maps								
A <b>USGS map</b> (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the p	propert	y's locati	on.					
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having	ng larg	e acreag	e or num	erous res	ources.			
Photographs								
Representative black and white photographs of the pro-	roperty	<b>/</b> .						
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 Dr. Robert and Mrs. Lynne Haberkern				<del> </del>	····			
street & number 206 West Moore Street	<del></del>	_ telep	hone _	908-852-	0196			
city or town <u>Hackettstown</u>	state	NJ	z	ip code	07840	<del></del>		
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being colle	ected fo	or applicat	ions to the	National I	Register o	f Historic Places to		

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 from 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.

NPS Form 10-900-a

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number	7	Page	1			

### **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Jacob C. Allen House, built c.1870, is a three-story Second Empire-style house. The design of this house was largely based on plans published in the March 1869 issue of American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm publications of its time. The house has a symmetrical three bay front facade, featuring a one-story flat-roof porch with a bracketed box cornice, frieze and bracketed chamfered posts. The porch posts bear on masonry piers. The house features interior brick chimneys, and a foundation of random ashlar stone. A four-story, flatroofed tower with rounded arch-head windows is centered on the front of the house. The entry features paired wood and beveled glass doors, topped by a lunette window. The mansard roof is composed of gray slate shingles capped by replacement iron cresting. An original wrought iron hairpin fence with wood posts surrounds much of the property. A frame outhouse with an original wood and tin roof dating from the original construction of the house occupies the rear of the property. Three other buildings stand on the lot. A small c.1940s one room gable-roofed log cabin and unusual linear gable-roofed frame garage lies to the north and west of the house. A cedar gazebo was constructed on the property in the 1990's, all three are non-contributing. The plans for the Jacob C. Allen house were modified from those published in the American Agriculturist. Alterations were common and encouraged. The kitchen was placed on the first floor, rather than in the cellar as suggested in the plans. The arrangement of the staircases also deviated somewhat from the floor plans, though much of the house's interior and exterior is true to the plans published in the American Agriculturist. The builder of this house is unknown.

The house has undergone little alteration and retains its integrity from its period of construction c. 1870. The property was owned by Jacob C. Allen and his daughters, Gertrude and Mary from c. 1870 to 1954. A projecting bay with 1/1 windows was added by Mr. Allen on the second floor of the west elevation between 1909 and 1914 (photo 7). The icebox was removed from the kitchen in the 1950s, and double windows were installed in its place (photo 9). The house has two ornamental fireplaces on the first floor with vents for self-rise air. Wall partitions were added to the unfinished attic in the 1950s to add several bedrooms. A greenhouse was constructed at the rear of the house in 1980. The building is in good condition.

This property is situated in a neighborhood with residential structures constructed from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century. However, there are no structures in the vicinity that employ this mix of Italianate and Second Empire styles springing from a pattern-book architecture plan. This house was constructed upon a lot which is larger than nearly all other residential lots in this neighborhood, and retains its original wrought iron hairpin fence (photo 18). The front of the property still has the bluestone sidewalk. Most of these sidewalks have been removed in Hackettstown.

#### **EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

This house exemplifies the coming into fashion of the Second Empire style. Most typical is the curved mansard

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page		·	
			 		 <u> </u>

roof. The three bay elevation with tall ground floor windows covered by a porch help to illustrate the style. Many larger Second Empire houses incorporated some version of the tower. The paired brackets under the eves add weight and are integral to the Italianate influence.

The front porch features scroll-sawn spandrels and paired scroll-sawn bracketed cornices (photo 4). A pair of paneled entry doors topped by a lunette window offer access to the house. Two symmetrical back porches with detailing matching the front porch were original to the house. Only one of these porches has survived, as the porch along the north elevation was found to be in a severely deteriorated state and demolished (photo 9). In its place, a one-room greenhouse was added to the rear of the house in the 1980s. The greenhouse was constructed as a stand-alone structure abutting the house, and could easily be removed in the future without affecting the integrity of the building.

Clapboard novelty siding sheathes this balloon-framed structure. The siding is of 10 inch boards that are 1 inch thick, grooved at deep lap joints and in the middle of each board as specified in the American Agriculturist. A variety of symmetrically placed windows admit light to the house, most of them original to the house's construction. Most of the windows are 1/1 double hung sash windows throughout the residence. The second story features paired windows with rounded hoods (photo 2). The shutters are original to the house. The third (attic) story features 2/2 double hung sash dormer windows with rounded hood moldings on all elevations (photo 3).

The tower windows have louvered shutters that enable someone to observe passersby without being seen from the outside of the house. An unusual red porthole dormer window is also situated on opposite sides of the tower (photo 3).

The house has a concave mansard roof with hexagonal gray slate shingles. The horizontal roof surface is tin coated wood. The eaves beneath the roof feature paired decorative brackets along the cornice. Ornate iron cresting decorates the ridge of the roof (photo 3). This is an element of many Second Empire houses, but is absent from the *Agriculturists* illustration. The siding on the tower is fish scale (photo 3).

### **INTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

Four panel recessed doors admit entry to interior spaces. The wood frames are 8 ½ inches wide. The painted baseboard molding is 10 inches wide. Interior walls of the house are finished with painted plaster over lath, with several rooms in the attic having modern partitions of painted gypsum wallboard. All flooring in the house is oak or pine, with tile in the bathrooms. Decorative oak parquet flooring is featured on the first floor in the entry hall and west parlor and is also found in one bedroom on the second floor. All other flooring is of wide board or pumpkin pine. The attic floorboards are rough pine, which has only been finished recently.

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page _	3		
				and the second second	

#### Cellar

The cellar walls are constructed of stone. The cellar is divided into several spaces. One unheated portion was the cold or root cellar. Another space received coal for heating, and its coal chute is still present. Self-rise air heat provided by two coal stoves in the basement were in use until the 1950s when the house received mechanical updates in heating and electrical wiring. Portions of the cellar are currently used for storage. The ceiling of the cellar is approximately 8 ½ feet in height. The kitchen was included within the first story of the house, rather than in the cellar as the floor plans of the American Agriculturist suggested.

### First Story

The first story floor plan includes an entry, symmetrical front parlors, a dining room, kitchen and bathroom. The ceilings of the first story are approximately 11 ½ feet in height as suggested in the American Agriculturist. Plaster crown molding one foot wide of four different patterns is found in the different first floor rooms. The main staircase leads from the front entry to the second floor, and is composed of finished walnut with a decorative newel post (photo 11 & 12). The flooring in the hallway is of red oak in a baske-weave pattern. A back stairway behind the kitchen leads to the second floor. The last few steps in the back stairway have been turned 180 degrees to free up additional space and now face into the kitchen rather than towards the rear of the house.

#### **East Parlor**

The East Parlor is entered by 8 ½ foot double doors. There is an original white curved marble mantle over a vented grate used to direct the rising hot air. A high relief very ornate plaster medallion approximately 4 by 8 feet is in the center of the room. This was the formal parlor.

#### West Parlor

A matching pair of entry doors open into the West Parlor. An oak mantle with a beveled mirror is a focus of the room. This fireplace also has movable vents to direct the rising hot air. Pink and green ceramic tiles surround the opening (photo 16). A three-foot-round plaster medallion depicts acanthus leaves. The floor is of red oak in a herringbone pattern (photo 14). As recommended in the *American Agriculturist* there is a three window bay, "to break up the barn like look of the exterior."

### **Dining Room**

The dining room also has a three window bay. The oval plaster medallion in this room is approximately two feet by three feet. An acanthus leaf motif is used here as well. Most of one wall in the dining room has original custom built in storage cabinets. Behind one set of these doors was the pass through to the adjoining kitchen.

### Second Story

The ceiling of the second story is approximately 9 ½ feet in height. The second story is comprised of four bedrooms, a bathroom, and small storage room that lies beneath the tower. There is no entry to the tower from second floor. The northwest bedroom retains the original arched area with sink (photo 7). An additional feature of this bedroom is a curved wall to allow for more space in the bathroom. In approximately 1902 a boxed four

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	 Page	4			

window bay was added. The tops of these windows have diamond design panes of glass (photo 7). There is a walk in closet as well as a closet that communicates to the southwest bedroom. The southwest bedroom also has the arched alcove with sink. There is a small storage room that can only be accessed from this bedroom. Each of the remaining bedrooms on this floor has a large walk in closet. The continuation of the staircase continues the length of the hall (photo 13). The back staircase is accessed from the hall.

### Third Story

The ceiling the third story or attic is approximately 8 feet in height. This floor was originally left unfinished and was used for storage. Wall partitions were included in the floor's original construction, breaking up the attic space into several rooms. Though all of this space was not originally broken up into distinct rooms, the northeast bedroom has a 9 foot ceiling and plaster walls. The woodwork is quite plain and had never been painted. Partitions were constructed in the 1950s that divided the attic into rooms as indicated in the original plans. The main staircase continues up into the attic at a steeper pitch. A water tank that was included as part of the floor plans in the *American Agriculturist* was not implemented in the attic. This was not necessary, as Hackettstown had a public supply of water at the time of the house's construction. Four bedroom or storage rooms are present on the third story, with an additional small bathroom above the first and second floor bathrooms. Access to the tower is provided via a small room with a steep ladder stairway.

### Tower

The fourth-story tower is crowned with ornate cresting. This was not included in the Agriculturist plan, but is often found in Second Empire buildings. There are four paired shuttered windows one on each side of the tower. Fish scale siding has been used. Some unusual enhancements that are identical to the prototype in the American Agriculturist are the triple and bulls eye windows and the chevron-motif frieze. The interior of the tower is unplastered, the frame construction and lathwork thus being visible. The tower has two levels. On the lower level there is a waist high platform that was used for trunk storage. The upper level permits access to the tower roof. From its windows it also affords views of the surrounding neighborhood.

### **OUTBUILDINGS**

A wrought iron hairpin fence with wood posts surrounds much of the property. A frame outhouse with a tin on wood roof dating to the original construction of the house occupies the rear of the property. This outhouse was moved from its original location in the 1980s. Three noncontributing structures reside on the lot. A small c.1940s one room gable-roofed log cabin and unusual linear gable-roofed frame garage lie to the north and west of the house. A cedar gazebo was constructed on the property in the 1990s.

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Page	1	•	
			4.	 	and the second s

### **NARRATIVE SIGNIFICANCE**

Built about 1870, the Jacob C. Allen House is a strong and intact example of a Second Empire house that is clearly attributable to a published design. The house embodies a design offered in the March 1869 issue of the *American Agriculturist*, where it was described under the heading "A Very Complete Country House." The text states that this design was that of an actual house in Flushing, New York, and that it was constructed by its designer, a Mr. John Donald. In the Allen House, the unidentified builder made a very faithful copy of the published design. The house meets Criteria C for local architectural significance.

The property on which the house was built had been owned by William Moore, a Hackettstown cabinet and coffin maker, who owned a parcel of land stretching from Main Street to the street that would later be named for him<sup>1</sup>. At some time in the mid nineteenth century, the property was purchased by George W. King. Jacob C. Allen purchased the land on which the house would later be built from King. An adjoining lot was later acquired from James J. Rustling and tied to the property in 1873. A structure that was located on this lot was dismantled and moved to Main Street in Hackettstown. Some stones which remain from its foundation still line the property's edge.

Born in 1836, Jacob C. Allen was a native of Hackettstown. His first residence was at 116 Mountain Avenue in Hackettstown.<sup>2</sup> After the Civil War, Allen traveled and sold books throughout the southern United States.<sup>3</sup> After returning to Hackettstown, he was engaged in the mercantile business, operating a general store on Main St.<sup>4</sup> Allen received his education locally and remained in Hackettstown practicing as a lawyer specializing in real estate law.<sup>5</sup> He was admitted to the Bar of Warren County as an attorney in 1875 and counselor in 1879.<sup>6</sup> Allen served as a trustee of the nearby Methodist Church on 213 Main Street and author a local church history. Jacob C. Allen died 1909, and his estate left the property to his daughters Gertrude and Mary P. Allen.

His daughters Mary and Gertrude studied law and medicine respectively. Neither married nor had children, and the Allen sisters lived their entire lives in this house. Mary studied birds and had an aviary and four large bird houses constructed on the property, none of which survive today. Dr. Gertrude Allen died on May 29, 1945.

Henry L. Beaty purchased the property from the estate of Mary P. Allen on May 6, 1954. It remained in the possession of Beaty until 1972 when it was sold to Napolean and Theresa Perez. The property was purchased by its present owners, Robert and Lynne Haberkern, in 1975.

#### Endnotes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Harold J. Nunn, The Story of Hackettstown, New Jersey: 1754-1955 (Hackettstown. New Jersey: The Hackettstown National Bank. 1955):80.

### Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1
<sup>2</sup> Allen file, collection of Hackettstown Historical Society.
<sup>3</sup> Ibid.
<sup>4</sup> George Wycoff Cumnins. History of Warren County. New Jersey (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911): 421.
<sup>5</sup> Weaver and Kern. History and Directory of Warren County (1887): 219.
<sup>6</sup> James P. Snell. History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck. 1881): 491.
<sup>7</sup> Hackettstown Historic District Inventory: 35.

<sup>8</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping, collection of Hackettstown Historical Society, Scrap Book No. 61: 50.

### Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	9	Page			

### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Very Complete Country House." *American Agriculturist*, March 1869. Available Columbia University, Butler Library: Microform Reading Room, FN8, Reel 314-315.

Beers, F.W. County Atlas of Warren, New Jersey. New York: F.W. Beers and Company: 1874.

Cummins, George Wyckoff. *History of Warren County. New Jersey.* New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911.

Hackettstown Master Plan - Historic Preservation Element: Hackettstown Historic District Inventory. Port Murray, New Jersey: Bertland Associates, 1988 (from the collection of the Hackettstown Historical Society).

Historical Sites of Warren County. Commissioned by the Warren County Board of Chosen Freeholders, New Jersey, 1965 (from the collection of the Hackettstown Historical Society).

Guter, Robert P. and Janet W. Foster. Building by the Book: Pattern-Book Architecture in New Jersey. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press: 1992.

Kern and Weaver. History and Directory of Warren County, 1887 (from the collection of the Warren County Public Library), Belvidere, New Jersey).

Lemasters, Raymond A. Hackettstown, New Jersey: Growing in America. Washington, NJ: Hicks Printing Co., 1976.

Nunn, Harold J. The People of Hackettstown. Hackettstown, New Jersey: The J.P. Nunn Company, 1956.

Nunn, Harold J. The Story of Hackettstown, New Jersey: 1754-1955. The Hackettstown National Bank, 1955.

Snell, James P. History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck: 1881.

Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	10	Page			

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of Block 81, lot 5, in the town of Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey

### **JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes all of the parcel historically and currently associated with the building.

### Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	11	Page	1			

### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following information applies to all photographs:

- 1. Jacob C. Allen House
- 2. Warren County, New Jersey
- 3. Jennifer Palmer
- 4. March 15,2004
- 5. Jennifer Palmer

RD 5 Box 5213 Hillside Drive

East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

#### LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. View of the property from intersection of Moore and Madison Streets, facing north.
- 7. Photograph 1 of 26
- 6. View of the property from south side of Moore Street, facing northwest.
- 7. Photograph 2 of 26
- 6. View of the property from south side of Moore Street, facing northwest.
- 7. Photograph 3 of 26
- 6. Detail of west and south elevation depicting tower and mansard roof facing north.
- 7. Photograph 4 of 26
- 6. View from rear of property showing north and east elevations.

Photograph 5 of 26

- 6. Detail of 1980s greenhouse addition, facing southeast.
- 7. Photograph 6 of 26
- 6. South elevation, front porch.
- 7. Photograph 7 of 26
- 6. South elevation, detail of front porch scroll-sawn spandrels and paired scroll-sawn bracketed cornices.
- 7. Photograph 8 of 26

7. Photograph 20 of 26

6. Second floor, northwest bedroom, detail of sink, looking south.

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

### Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

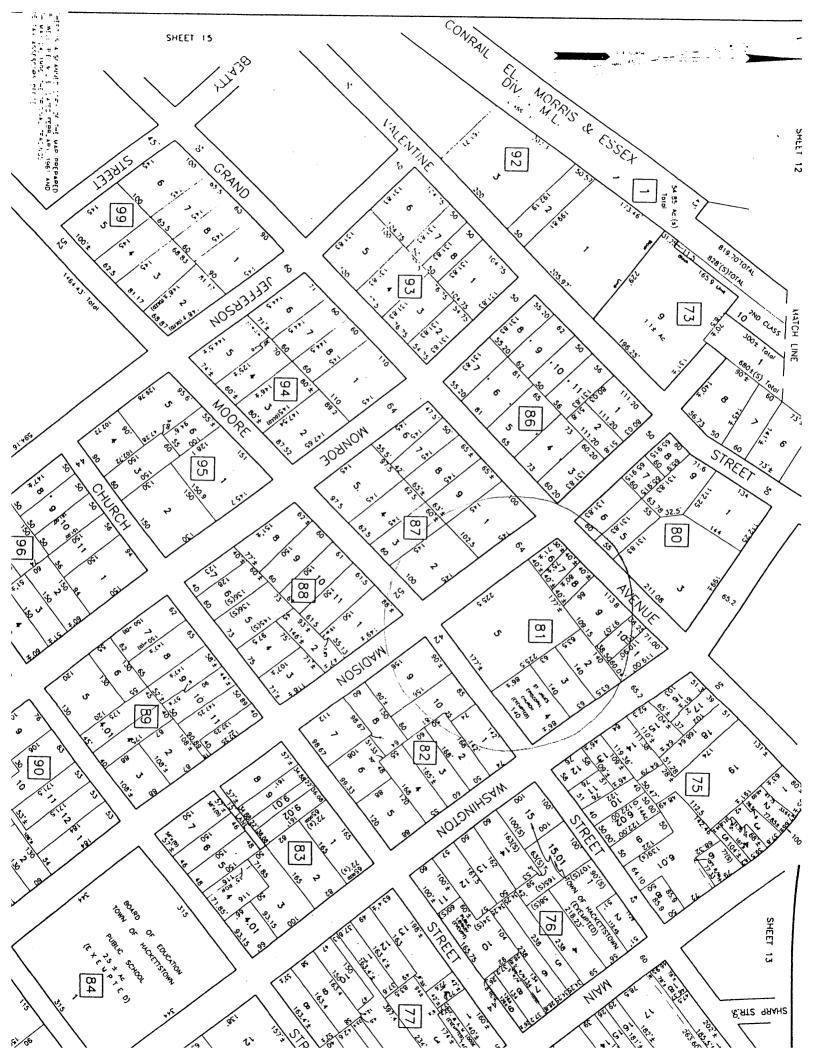
Section number 11 Page 2
<ul><li>6. West elevation, bay windows on first floor, facing northwest.</li><li>7. Photograph 9 of 26</li></ul>
<ul><li>6. South elevation, front porch, paired entry doors with lunette window.</li><li>7. Photograph 10 of 26</li></ul>
6. North elevation, rear porch detail. 7. Photograph 11 of 26
6. West elevation, detail of first floor bay window and second floor bay window added between 1909 and 1914. 7. Photograph 12 of 26
<ul><li>6. First floor, entry hall, detail of newel post on stairway, facing north.</li><li>7. Photograph 13 of 26</li></ul>
6. First floor, entry hall, view from paired entry doors to stairway and hall, facing northwest. 7. Photograph 14 of 26
6. First floor, dining room, view of cabinets, and entries to kitchen, hall and west parlor, looking southeast. 7. Photograph 15 of 26
6. First floor, dining room, view of bay window, looking west. 7. Photograph 16 of 26
6. First floor, west parlor, detail of self rise air fireplace with tile surround, looking northwest. 7. Photograph 17 of 26
6. First floor, east parlor, detail of forced air fireplace, looking northwest. 7. Photograph 18 of 26
6. First floor, entry hall, detail of parquet flooring, looking west. 7. Photograph 19 of 26
6. Second floor, hall typical door surround, looking west.

### Allen, Jacob C. House Warren County, New Jersey

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 3
7. Photograph 21 of 26
<ul><li>6. Second floor, hall, view of stairway, looking south.</li><li>7. Photograph 22 of 26</li></ul>
<ul><li>6. Western edge of property along Madison Street, detail of original hairpin iron fence, looking southeast.</li><li>7. Photograph 23 of 26</li></ul>
6. Backyard, original frame outhouse with tin over wood roof (contributing structure), looking north. 7 Photograph 24 of 26
<ul><li>6. Backyard, modern cedar gazebo with metal roof (noncontributing structure), looking northwest.</li><li>7. Photograph 25 of 26</li></ul>
6. Backyard, 1940s log cabin and frame automobile garage (noncontributing structures), looking east. 7. Photograph 26 of 26

grip W Moure St Hacketts+ un. New Jersey warren county UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ANDOVER (JUNC. U.S. 206) 10 MI. | 515 6065 IV NE (TRANQUILITY) LOCKWOOD (JUNC, U.S. 206) 6.1 MI. SAXTON FALLS 1.4 MI. | 517 47'30" MORRIS Hackettstown Union Cemetery Musconeteong Country Club



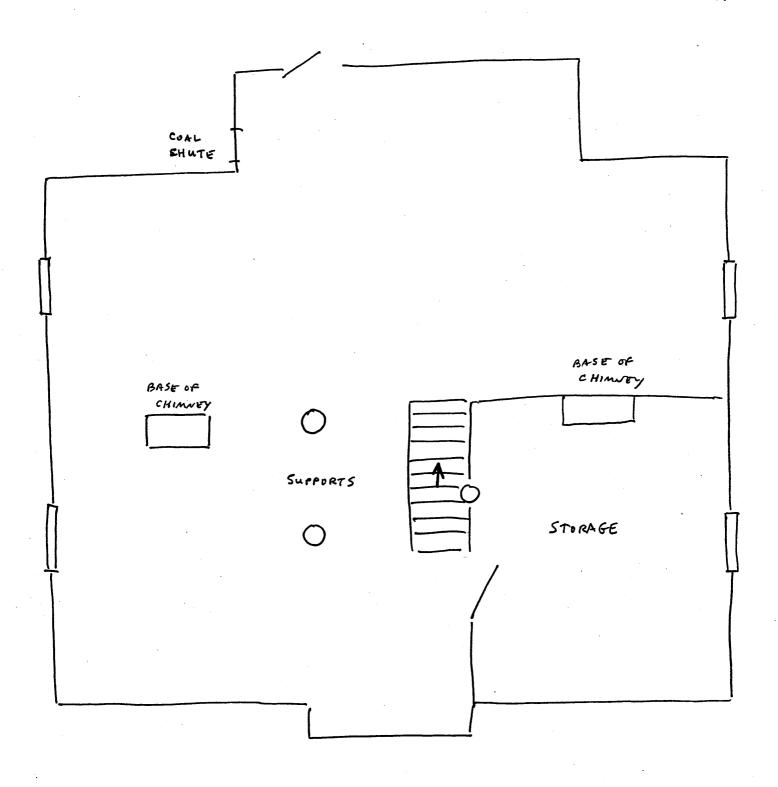
This Survey is certified to Henry L. Benty and Wife and all parties in interest. Dated April 14 1970 Fort C. Con LOTG 1-1077 LOTS Douthouse CHURCH LOT 4

MOORE

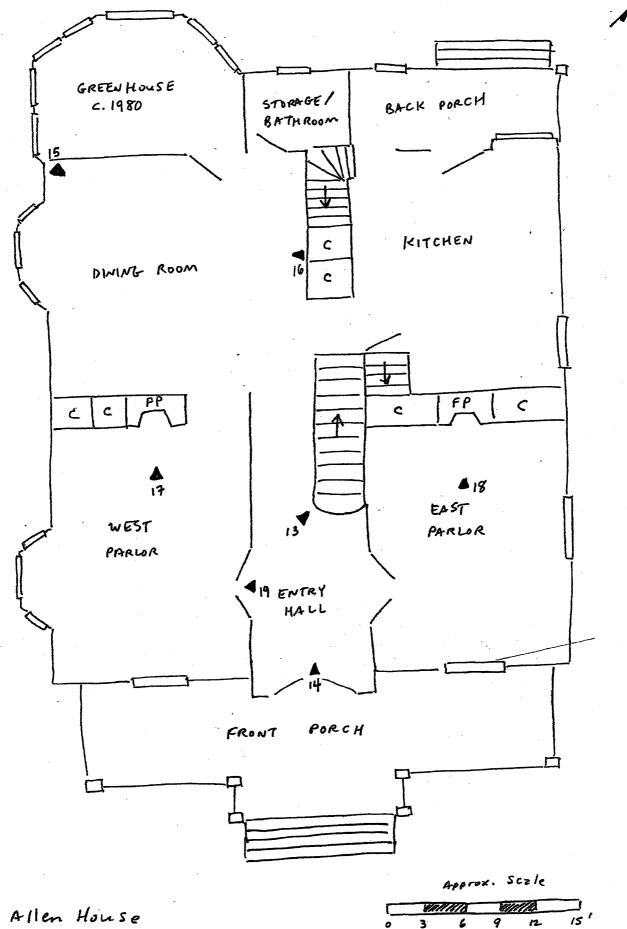
STREET

Jacob C. Allen House 206 W. Moon St. Warrn County, New Jersey

SUPULY FAD



Jzcob C. Allen House 206 W. Moore St. Wzrren County, New Jersey

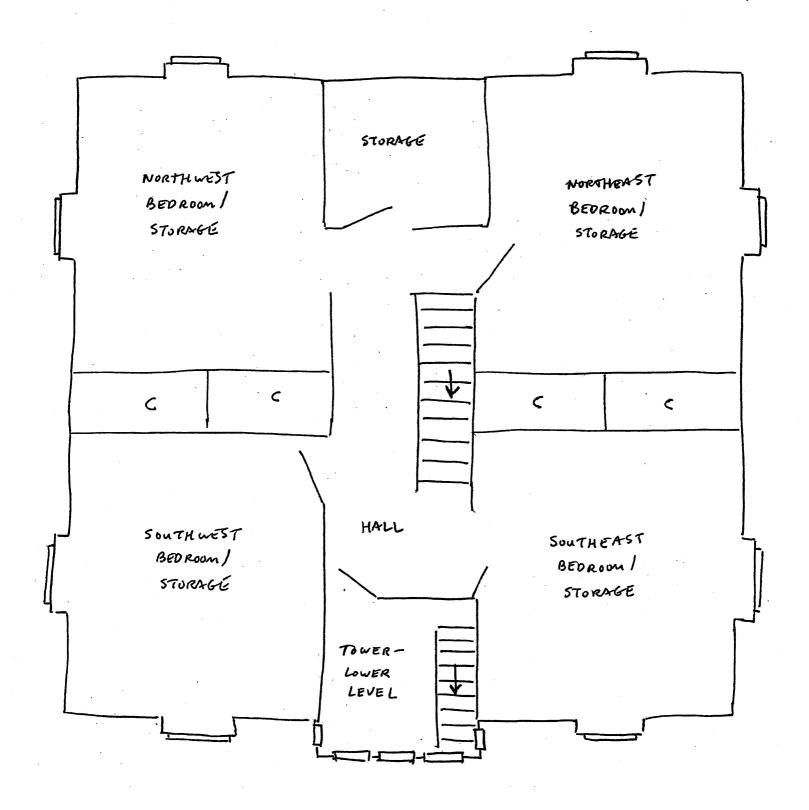


Jecob C. Allen House 206 W. moore St. Warren County, New Jersey

FIRST FLOOR

Jecob C. Allen House 200 W. Moore St. Wirren County, New Jersey

SECOND FLOOR



Approx. Scale

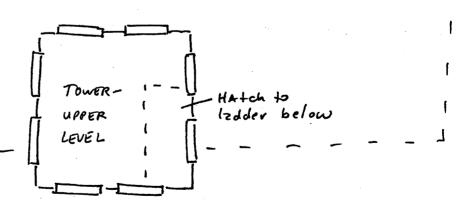
Willia Willia

0 3 6 9 12 15

Jacob C. Allen House 206 W. Moore St. Warrn County, New Jersey

THIRD FLOOR (ATTIC)

ROOF BELOW



Approx. Scale
0 3 6 9 12 15'

Jecob C. Allen House 206 w. Moor St. Warren County, New Jersey

TOWER



American Agriculturist
"A very Complete Country House"
march 1869



#### A Very Complete Country House.

As one enjoys planting a tree, watching its development, and by training and pruning compelling it to grow to suit his fancy, so does another having a mechanical taste take great delight in seeing a house of his own planning " grow up " under his direction and oversight. This is especially the case when it is built by "day's work" instead of by "contract," so that he can add here, change there, and make all desired improvements upon the original plans and specifications. Such source of en-Joyment and recreation has been indulged in by one of our Publishers. Having some spare land near his own residence in Flushing, he has from time to time creeted one or more dwellings, which have been sold to desirable neighbors as fast as completed. The example has stimulated others, and there are now they two dwellings in the neighborhood, where eight years ago there were but five. We present berewith the plans and description of one of the last two houses completed, which will probably furnish neeful hints to many who are contemplating building for themselves or others, as the nini has been to introduce into these every improvement and convenience to be found in city as well as in country dwellings.

The Elevation.—A view from the southwest corner, is shown in the engraving. As will be seen from the ground plans, the house appears nearly as well when seen from the opposite or northeast corner, where there is a glass enclosed piazza. The windows, etc., on the rear, are finished in the same style as the rest. (The too common custom is, to expend all the taste on the front, where others.

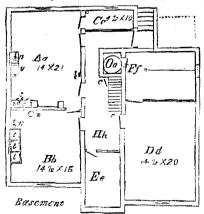


Fig. 2.—Basement.—High 81 feet in clear. Au, Kitchen, with large range not shown; n. Stak; n. Pump, with making the to Cistern; n. Funds-wait r, with spoulding-tube (a) a Humar-room; a 2. Speaking-tubes, one to Dimbretosm, and the training Dedrocan Mr. a, rot-closet; Ce, kirchen Pauter. .. By Launder, at. r. f. Sant many Washindsey it not and e dit water; m large cooper Force-pump, to bring oth water to tals, and to force water if needed in a depath, into the apper tank. Ar. 2, king, that copies for level, in the speak to water lank of range, it det. Di. Venetable and general cellus; Fo. Milk or for died ar, plattered; E. coat cellus; Fr. Hall, that while, with brink water, b. The der for whole house; c. Classt. Gas in every basement room and hall.

see it, and leave the rear very plain, if not unel-luly, because seen only by the accupants. This hardly termi- to betret self-re-need and calture in one's self or family.). . These houses are on brick cellar walls, 5 fect alove the ground! frame, filled in with brick to the road. The siding is of 10-inch heards, 1 inch thick growed at the deep balf-lap joints. and in the middle of each board the, 6. This vives the appearance of norrow shing, with stonecut faints, instead of chadocard bas and there are fewer joints, and less opportunity for entranceof air and water, while the expense is little. if any, greater, roof is Mansard or rench, the top of tip. and the slant portion of line slate, over double layers of asphaltic feit, so that the sifting in of enow, or leakage, is im-

nossible. The common error of making the top nortion too flat is avoided. Bay windows are provided in three rooms. These are not sufficiently appreciated They add much to the size and convenience of a room; they are ornamental to the exterior, in breaking up the blank barn-like look of the side of a house; while they are pleasant for an out-look, up and down a street, or upon the garden or pleasure grounds . . dition of a Tower does not add greatly to the expense, for, as will be seen by the plans, all the room is used, while the room at the top makes a good observatory. [From the tower of these boases there is a fine out-look over the village and bay of Flashing, upon a section of Loug Island Sound where all shipping passes, and over a pertion of Westchester County, with a clear view of the Palisades on the west bank of the Hudson! Except where high winds prevail, people generally build too low. A few square fest of framing timber, siding, and phistering, \$1 or \$2 on the \$100 of total cost, is all the difference between the expense of a house with rooms 9 to 114s feet high, and one with rooms 7 or 8 feet high. All the expenses for doors, ceiling, roof, cellar, cosings, doors, etc., to , are the same, while the higher rooms are far more healthful, and every way desirable. A wide, spanious Hall is desirable. The appearance of this to om first entering a house gives an impression of the whole building, that Is not overcome. If wide, there is a feeling of size and substantial comfort, no matter how small the individual rooms may be. One does not get over the idea that there is plenty of room somewhere in the house The several floor plans, with the descriptions tinderneath, sufficiently explain the general division of the rooms. elr., and we need only to speak of some special frems.

The Basement dig. 2... The Furnace (On), the "Oriental," is a "base-burner," A large supply of confis put into a central cylinder, whence it drops as fast as burned out below, so that a constant fire is kept up. After a long examination, this new style was selected on account of its great amount of heating surface. It is so located that all ashes and dust are confined to the coal room  $(F^{\ell})$  by a tight partition. It is placed near the north side of the dwelling, because the prevailing cold winds come from that direction, and the air from all heating formaces tends to the locusted rooms. For this renews, also, an extra pipe is taken to the north side of Room N. The warm air pipes for the second story are carried up in the page tition walls in elliptical tin pipes, and against these are placed from lath, made by cutting strips of sheet from about 21; inches wide, and bending the edges round, to form lips for hobling the mortar, ...  $\hat{E}_{i}$  is a very convenient "clean cellar" or milk-room, for God, fin shed off with plastered walls and ceilings.... In the Kitchen, An, the sink, u, is supplied with hot water cock from the boiler, z. and the pump, p. draws filtered water from a large distern outside, through a fin-fined pipe. The Pantry, to, gives ample room. In the chimney is a "Challenge Range," from the National Stove Works, N. Y., with water-back, A "poo closet," c, is placed between the range and dombwaiter, v. Bh is finished off for a Laurdry; the Boller, z, is placed in this room, to heat it. The large copper force-purep, n. draws cold water from the distern for the tubs, and, when needed, it forces water to the reservoir, A, in the Attic. A valve prevents any descent of water. so that indolent servants can not exhaust the reservoir.

but must pump from the cistern, which holds an inexhaustible supply. The stationary wash-tube, III, are supplied with hot and cold water cocks, and discharge places. These are of inestimable value in any house: no housekeeper having once need them would do without them if possible to secure them.

First Story (Rg. 3 .- This is mainly described under the engraving. The Vestibule, G. is desirable in any house, to stop drafts of air. The doors are surmounted by half circle plates of glass, and the inner doors are glass in upper panels. The outer doors open round against the closers on either side. These closers are very convenient, instead of the Hall hat-stands . . . The wide Hall H appears still larger, or the house does, on account of the large double doors into the rooms on either side, The stairs turn before reaching their full hight, to break the long, continuous ascent .... The Parlor A is ample for all ordinary purposes, but the Library, B, may be a part of it when used for a large gatherhos, or party. ....The Indier's luntry, E, has a large copper hash with mated orcks for hot and cold water, for washing Sliver and China, etc., not to be sent to the klichen, or entrusted to servants. A register in the floor, r. can be used when needed. It may be desirable to have the damb-waiter come up into this room, though this would throw it bother from the Rance and Sink : the study has been to save stops in every possible way. As the dish closets, e.c. are near, it would have been as well to place the dumb-waiter in the right hand one of these, with the door of it opening into E. This would leave a larger closet in C. All these items should be arranged to save steps. Pifty times a day across a 17-foot room amounts to nearly 600 miles in the course of ten years ... Under the rear stairs in the back Hall is a closet, a. Every spare nook and curtier

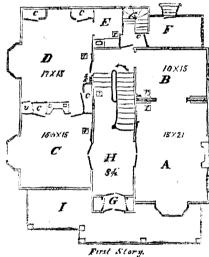


Fig. 3.—First Story—Hight 11% feet in clear. A. Main Pacler, connected with smaller Parlor, or Library B. by ornumental ground class belong doors. C. Family Parlor, or Reception Room, or Sidng-room. B. Diding-room, with spacious particles, c. c., c. and Prundewaite, no., E. hage Butler's Pantry, having wash suck, with hot and cold water, drawery, the Scalents, art. E. Frant. P. Iriza, concept in glass. G. Vestibule, with hoteled closes on each side for clothes, hats, etc. and glass inner doors into the Main Ball. B. Both vestibule doors have glass declehads, f. Front Pinza, 9 fort while concept, a. c. c. c. Choeles, r. v. r. v. v. Warmode Registers: s. z., s. speaking-Thies, two be Kathen, one to M. Small black markings on the welfas of A. E. C. P. 3g. 3, and K. L. M. N. O. fig. 3, indicate bell-railly.

in the whole house is occupied with a closet, so that there is no waste room anywhere, while there are in all time tyson, different closers and pourties. Fit a convenient cool plazza, which is nearly inclosed in sail.

Second Story, or Chambers (fig. 4). - The engraving mainly describes this. The four wash-basins, b.b.b.b. are placed in the division walls in arched niches, but soperated by lath and plastered walls, and rounded one front with ensings. This arrangement is convenient for the position of the basins, and one set of pipes au swers for each pair. They are each supplied with hot and cold water cocks. Special cure is token to have of plumbing work above ground kept at a dissages from the cutside redicat the house, so that there is no date est from frost. The pipes pass up through closets along side of the chimneys, and nearly all pipes are accessible. When lead pipes pass through beaus or floors, they should go tightly, or be cased round with tin, or coment containing broken glass, or else have abundant room around them for rate to pass; otherwise these posts will graw into the soft lead in attempting to onlarge a renway. A flooded house from this cause taught us a lesson some years ago. The Bath-room, O, is accessible to all of the cham-

Fig. 1.—Success Success—In the Constitute of the R. Rambill. Canadar Parlier, or Represent. H. Employ becomes and Repeaking Theirs of the Represent of the Speaking Theirs of the Represent Indian Holling from part to be the electrical Represent Indian and Antice Hall Kerskin monagain awarding retreated. He had a street Represent Indian of Freedrich Room, or He from the Sample Hall Represent Indian American with teaching and had been a subject to the American Market Room, with tacking and handle for the subject in the second street of the Room of the American Indian and the subject in the second Representation of the Sample Hall Representation of the American Indian manufacture of the Sample Representation of the American Indian manufacture of the Sample Representation of the Indian Market Representation of the Indian Representation of the Indian American Indian Representation of the Indian Representation of the Indian Representation of the Indian German-Heisen grantless sections.

bors by the half P. The water-closet at the end of the bath-tub has a lead how star ding under it upon the floor, so as to eath any possible different the pipes or valves. The seat under the closed-laing cover is lung, upon hinges, and under this lead part is put on dishing, which serves as a broad-topped arinal, by a faing the seat.

Attle, or Thirm Stemy (fig. 5).—The water tank, X, which holds forty-eight buriels, is supported by extra heavy timbers from the certainp. If is surremaded with double placement with, and can solved from an absolute of warmain. This tank is meally ensed in, with trap door in the cover. The water from all the upper roof coace into it until full, when the surplus runs down into a filtering eistern, and thence into the main of form, I will be realized that the chimney between S and T is carried over to the content with to bring the top out where it is desired in the roof for architectural effect. The warm-nir registers in S and T are trader control of the interests by means of dampers in the rooms below, so that either of these rooms can be warmed only when she desires.

General Remarks—Conveniences.—It will be seen that there is no carrying water to and from the rooms. A house anywhere in the country can have an abandant supplie of the best "distilled" water—the purest possible. Nature carries it up; we have only to previde for interrupting it as it remes down. Forty to fully beareds will furnish ample study from one rain storm to another. In case of a lone droutt, the force-pump will

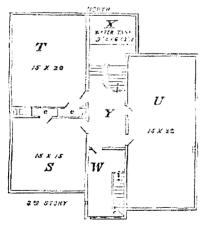


Fig. 5.—Attracer Three Story.—Hight of ceiling, 8 test, Sand T. Large Bedros as with the res, warman's register from the Form are special or soft of by deaper in the name to room below. The Physicane for children, or to a drying codies, or other purpose. Two doors are provided, so that is an 90-divided Post to be used to special entrances, if ever so what to 8, T. A. C. Chark and do do not not only every so what to 8, T. A. C. Chark and the doctors whole out of T. A. White The belongs to be the level of the new traction of the Story of the second started and the second of the Story of the second started and the second started the second started and the second started started and the second started started and the second started started and started to 5 for Tower 100m of Observatory.

readily all the tank. Such a supply will oft a sid to put call a fire that would otherwise destruction tire identificate work of these houses in a big practice rinks, cooper believs, tank, drains, marble wast-busin, first-class plated cocks, batheroom, etc., can be not in for not to expect \$76t in most places, the minute later of of Which is only \$50 a year. It will save twice that same in female help and beenly to say not long of comfort con-venience, utility, and are isl. The cost can be reduced by using briss cocks, chenger wash-hasins, etc. But low-priced plambing, such as, poor work, thin lead, ere., is not cheap, but very dear in the long run. (Phose horses were plumbed by Thos. Ellion of Flushing. which is saying (nearly for the character of the work, We may say the same of the mason work, by J, & P, C rroll, of College Point, the gas fitting, by Henry Lewis, and the painting by Thos. Gosling. The whole work has been under the paneral superintendence of Mr. John Donald, as architect and builder, who has worked on sulary, and therefore had no inducement to slight a single Hem, were here disposed,-which hads not. We alve credit to each of these men, for they have worked for it and des read B. as the houses will abundantly show.

Brandwise in each room in the first and second stories rice ring below in the littelieu or basement hall. One in the latienth calls a scream up to bring a towel, etc., and bells capital from the family sleeping room. M, to the upper full, to avalor servants, and also from the first story, rooms to cold them down when needed.

Speaking-Temp from Menable the housekeeper to give directions to the Dinting-room and Kitchen, without going Into the hell or calling servants up. A smeaking-three also extends from the same room, M. opening ever the hell-outh at the front door, so that any one calling at might can be conversed with, without getting up and dr seling, or risking meeding a robor at the door. Fifty or sixty dollars will fit out a honer like these, with note perchan and plant d knobs, palls, month-pieces, etc., if put late the walls while constructing them; and how it my times they will repay the interest every year. Douse thus fitted up communit good "holp," and less of it, and gave the housewife innoorse labor and worry.

VENTUATORS.-Two of these are placed in all rooms. one near the baschoard, the other near the celling, with openings up through the walls. By closing the things a constant magazing the lawer one when the boom Signal Advisory participation for a grade on a the top, forces the cold air out. They rever a when the air is hot and impure, open the top register and close the lawer one, and the carested impairs air will pass off from the upper part of the room. A doz a pairs of these registors cost loss than \$10, all pas in, and they will pay in health a hundred per consper manna. Gas Purzs are carried to every room, from cellar to attle, and to two places in some recess. Mr. Jubi believes in beating iponers with pure air, brought directly from autdoors through large pipes, passed over a large, warm formace surface, not a reddictioned, and thence into the resons, nowarded always that anothe waters values by supplied to the air while passing through the farmee charalers. Hence he has pur warm also red stees in every principal room, including buth room, with grates in the two principal rooms for those who specially disire them. Murble manuels, and summer fronts, with Gorman-silver cuncles, are placed in A. C. M. N. K. The Painting Mate into were all purchased of Mr. C. T. Raynolds in New York, that there adout be no chance for poor quality, or inducement to the workness to slight there atings. The onier color is diab, or light gray, with darker shottings for trimmines and blinds. Inside, the Halls and Care walnut stipple grained; if is a daded white, with blinsh gray that on partiens of mouldings. D and E are esk grained, and the thanders dead white; the two sides of the doors correspond in color with the several rooms and halfs,

Any suggestions in recard to the interior arrangement of these increases or otherwise will be that defaily received. and published, if of general willey, one arm being to afford every hant we can that will sid to increasing the convenience and comfort of our American homes. The cost here of a house like the above, exclusive of eround, is not for from \$12,000, all complete, with fences, drains, latticeenclosed Privy. Grape Arbor, etc. The items of cost are about as follows: Lumber, \$1.990; Curponter work. \$2,060; Mason work and materials, \$4,200; Roofing, \$200; Furnices, put in, \$350; Rango, \$90; Ventilators, \$30; Gan Pipes, \$120; Sashes, \$220; Geomid glass for Parlors, Son; Mannels, \$200; Grates and sommer pieces, \$10 ); Theory, \$200; Paints and Painting, Sage: Hardware, Nalls, Bells, etc., \$455; Plumbing, \$700; Bilads, \$110; Smirs, steps, Panisters, \$200; Montdings, sawing, planing, etc., \$100; Locusts for fence, basement sleepers, etc., \$54; Labor-draining, grading, digray cellar, cesspools, etc., \$150; Carrage and for outs, \$250; Insurance. interest, and many sundries, 2750.

These houses stand on hill ground on Sandford Avenue, one of the finest streets running from the village, on a deep lot, 123 feet front, about three-eighths of a

rolle from the R. R. depot, whence twelve trains a day run to the city. One of them is sold to and now occupied by Roba, McKim, Esq., of the firm of McKim, Brothers, Dankers, Wall St., N. Y.; and the other, just flatshed, will to sold on year easy terms to the first comer -at the net cost of the house and a fair price for the land. The price named in a previous item was below the cost, as many additions were subsequently made. -Prior to its rale, permission to examine themlove house can be obtained by culting on John Donald, residing near by. Cars run both ways nearly every hour in the day and evening, over the Railroad to Hinner's Point, in connection with the ferry-bents from James 5lip. down town, and 24th Street, up town, in New York -- By the way, the recent great improve-



Fig. 6. vicinity practically nearer in time and comfort of

travel, and more convenient to the business portions of

New York, than many parts of the city itself, day or night,

ments in the railroads, bring Flushing and

Thard Story. Second Story.

First Story.

Fig. 7. As still further suggestive to those building, we appead in Fig. 7a sketch of the casings or trimmings in the rooms of the different stories, drawn a little large tent 1 inch to the feat-those of the first story being so inches wide. ...Fig. 6 shows the mode of cutting the siding, referred to in the second column of page 54.

Cure for Sheep-killing Bogs.—

"L. B.," Washington Hollow, writes: "I have a valuable dog, and more valuable sheep, for which the dog has an illect liking. Is there any cure short of bullet?"—In ore instance, the following remedy was effectual. The cripit was inuzated and strapped by the neck to the necks of two stout wethers. The sheep took fright at their massad companion, and dragged him around the pasture in all directions. When tired out, the sheep were released, and the dog sneaked home, thoroughly cured of his appetite for live multon, and he was never known to chase sneap afterward. If this is medy falls, my the bullet.

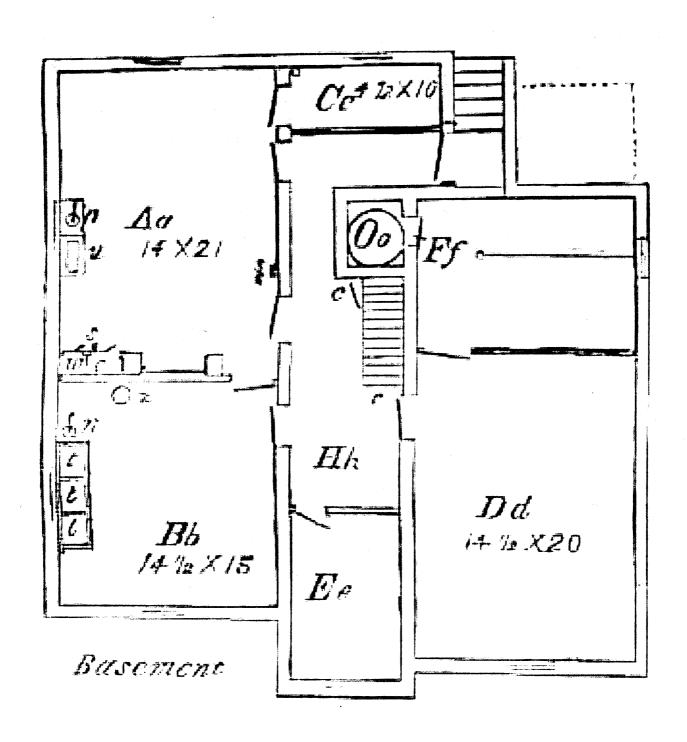
Exercise y. 6 W. H. W., "Allegan Co., Mich.—The piece of hard you describe—a day loam, plowed hat fall after corn—is well suited for barley, provided it is not seed. If it needs draining, better sow it to east. You may get a fair crop of oats, but you extainly will not get a good crop of barley. The first requisite for barley is naturally day or drained soil. Then a rich day learn, well entityated for corn, fall plowed and again plowed in the spring, and sown as early as the ground is in good condition, ought to give a good crop of barley. Brill in the seed at the rate of 2 to 2 Fusikels per zero.

Sawdust and Ashes for Clay E.and.

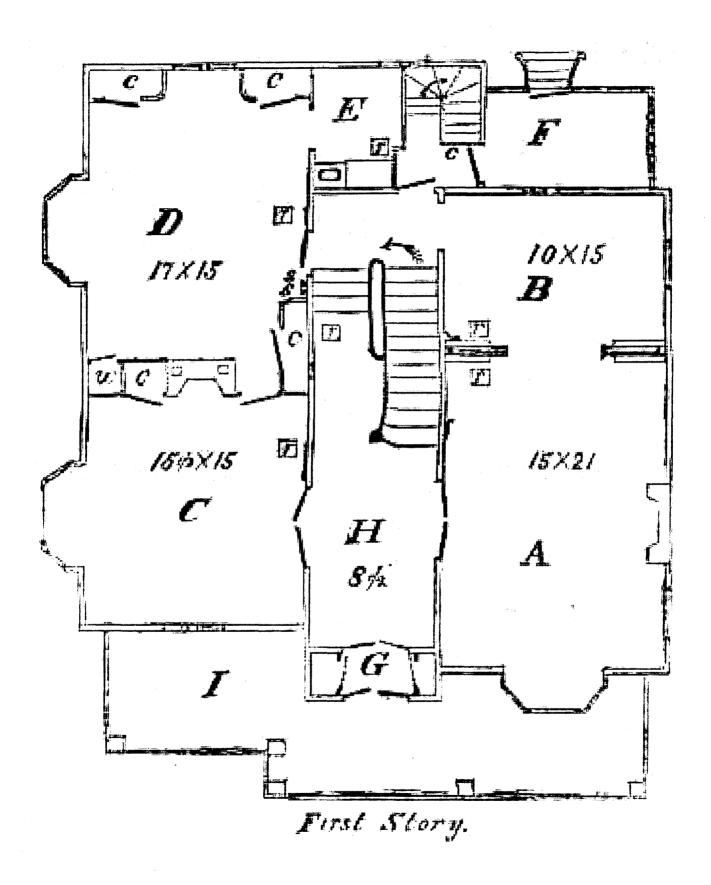
—"M. J.," Marion Co., Ind. The rapidity with which sawdust will decay depends somewhat upon the kind. In time, my kind universe cool mental: and as an incredient in composts, as an absorbent in stables, and as a loosener of stiff clay soils. Exvelose is almost always of voice. As to wood ashes, I tached or not, you can not get too many, though too much may be used at once on a limited surface.

Wirx Candles.—"C. B. C.," Bloomfield, Iowa, Of course wax candles are made of wax only, but a large proportion of those sold as wax are mixtures. A white vee-stable wax from China, and parafflue, together make a candle hardly to be told from one of pure wax.

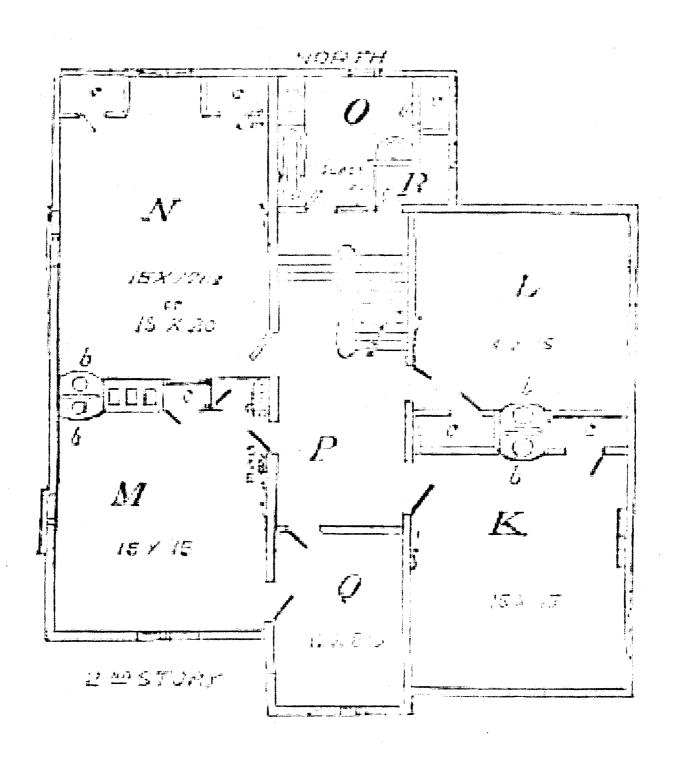
Unusual Regularity on a Railroad,-During the six months past that the N. Y. & Flushing Rollroad has been owned by the present proprictors, twenty-three trains have been daily run over the read, and with two mimps runt exceptions, all the traits, nearly Pour Thousand in number, have made regular time and due connections with the East River Ferry-bonts to and from the city. May not the fact that the President of the road is an Editor have something to do with this remarkable, if not unprecedented, regularity? Editors are accustomed to being "on time." Would it not be well for the public to place one of them at the head of each of our railroad corporations? The arrangements required to collect information from all parts of the world, to get this systematically condensed, classified, printed, and issued, often wante a few minutes after its reception, and fifty to a lundred and fifty thousand copies appropriately distributed to all parts of the city and country, are quite as extensive and complicated as the machinery of our largest railroads. Yet who thinks of thissing his paper at the precise moment, unless, indeed, it has been delayed by some railroad gregularity? Is it not practicable to bring the same talent for system and punctuality into railway management generally



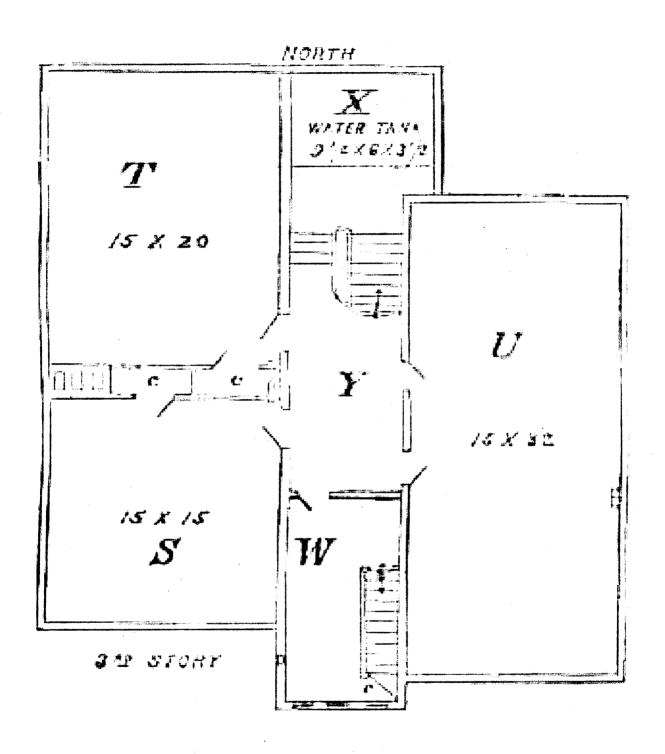
American Agriculturist
"A very complete Country House"
March 1869



American Agriculturist
"A very Complete Country House"
Morch 1869



American Agriculturist
"A Very Complete Country House"
March 1869



Amenten Agnitulturist
"A very Complete Country House"
Merch 1869