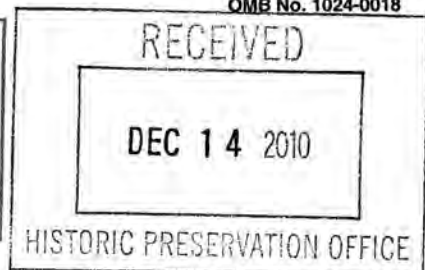
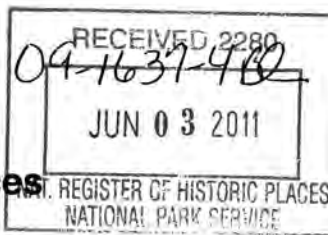


United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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 Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia

other names/site number Hibernia Church

2. Location

street & number 419 Green Pond Road  not for publication

city or town Township of Rockaway  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07866

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 5/24/11

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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 7-14-11

**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	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	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)

RELIGION/religious facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library and HEALTH CARE/clinic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOTHIC REVIVAL  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete  
walls Wood  
roof Asphalt Shingle and Membrane  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See Continuation Sheet.

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*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia  
Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia (Hibernia Church) is a wood-frame church building constructed in 1869 in the Carpenter Gothic mode by the New Jersey Mining Company. The building is one-and-one-half stories with a full basement. Its roof is a steep gable with its ridge running east / west. It is three bays wide, and four bays long with a one-story entry vestibule, which was constructed in 1953, centered on its east elevation, and an apse on the west end. The building is finished with board-and-batten siding on a coursed rubble-stone masonry foundation. A bell tower projects from the nave approximately two feet and rises above the roofline in two parts at the east end of the nave. A partially exposed basement addition on the south side of the building, dating to the 1950s, has concrete walls and a flat roof. Hibernia Church is located on the eastern edge of Lower Hibernia, which was once an active mining village, and is near the Lower Hibernia Mine. Today, the village is sparsely populated and contains a mix of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century residences as well as twentieth-century commercial buildings. The Hibernia Church currently serves as a health center on the ground floor and as a public library at the first floor.

### Site

Hibernia Church occupies a rectangular lot at the corner of Green Pond Road to the north and High Street to the east. The front of the church (Photo 1) faces southeast towards High Street. For descriptive purposes, the southeast elevation will be referred to as east. A parking lot is located to the north of the building while the remaining site is lawn with a single mature tree and some shrubbery. The site (Photo 2) upon which the building stands is on a steep hillside sloping towards Green Pond Road. Stone retaining walls, constructed in 1976, line the east side of the lot and the corner of the two roads, and extend from the northeast corner of the building eastward. A monumental concrete stair leads to the front of the building from High Street to the front entry. A secondary set of concrete steps curves as it leads down from the front to the north parking lot. The two sets of steps were installed in the 1950s. The position of the building in the landscape is such that the foundation is fully exposed on the north and west sides; a small area of the foundation is exposed at the remaining sides.

### Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia

#### Elevations

The nave is clad with vertical board-and-batten siding with a wood base and frieze; the corners are accented with rounded moulded batters. The east (front) is the primary façade (Photo 1) and is composed of three parts: the vestibule, the tower and the nave. The vestibule (Photo 7), constructed in 1953, is one bay wide, one bay deep and is one story high. It has a steep gable roof with its ridge running east / west and a deep projecting eave with moulded cornice. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding and the foundation is concrete. The main entry door, which is a paired glass storefront door, is centered in the east elevation and there are blind lancet windows centered in each of the side elevations. Poured-concrete steps lead from the intermediate landing of the monumental stairs to the front entry. The original masonry date stone, moved to this location in 1953, is centered in the north foundation wall of the steps.

At the nave of the east elevation and flanking either side of the vestibule are blind window openings (which were originally door openings) centered in the north and south bays. This change from doors to blind openings occurred when the vestibule was constructed. These openings have triangular tops trimmed with decorative archivolt at their inner edge, and labels with ears. Small, triangular, leaded-glass sash windows with rounded sides and rounded corners and full moulded surrounds are centered above the blind openings.

The north elevation (Photos 3 and 4) at the basement level has a single glass storefront door in its eastern-most bay, paired twelve-lite casement sashes centered in the two center bays and a single casement sash in the western-most bay. Each window opening has a limestone sill. The first floor has a similar rhythm with single lancet window openings in the two outer-most bays and paired openings in the two inner-most bays. Each opening has a decorative archivolt on the inner edge of the opening, a label with ears and a wood sill with a steeply angled surface. The labels are detailed with a beak moulding.

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The west elevation (Photos 4 and 5) is composed of two parts, the nave and the apse. There is a single triangular louver with a full surround centered in the peak of the west gable. The apse is a three-sided angled bay; the roof is clad with asphalt shingle and has a moulded cornice at its perimeter. Centered in the angled bay is a decorative window composed of three separate sashes under one pointed arch label. A pair of lancet windows is separated by a mullion and in the lozenge, above the lancet heads, is a single sash divided into four vertical lites with muntins rising between the arch and the mullions below. Below this window is a single opening in the foundation; the opening has been in-filled with plywood and a window air conditioning unit.

The south elevation (Photos 6 and 7) at the first floor level is similar to the north except at the western-most bay, which has a flush wood door and a small pent roof over the door. This door was added when the building was converted to a library in the 1970s. At the basement level the basement addition is partially exposed. The addition is poured concrete except at the west end where it is concrete block. There is a concrete pad off-center along the south wall; this is actually the roof of a small mechanical room. The fascia of the addition is level with the skirt board of the main building. Five windows are spaced across the south elevation. The windows at the east end are set in areaways. A tall metal chimney rises from a concrete base immediately adjacent to the second window to the east. On the west elevation of the basement addition, there is a wood-hung sash and on its north side is a flush wood door.

### Roofs

The steep gable roof over the main building is clad with asphalt shingles and is fitted with aluminum 'K' gutters; the original gutters were also hung but the roof overhang has been truncated (the date of this change is unknown). The wood frame tower (Photo 8) is rectangular and is a continuation of the main building to the level of its lower roof. The roof cornice and overhang of the shallow cross gable roof have been preserved and support the narrower, taller upper portion of the bell tower, which also has a deep overhanging cornice and a steeply pitched gable roof with its ridge running east/west. In each side of the lower portion of the tower are small trefoil openings; only the front trefoil opening is glazed, the remainder are false openings. At the upper level of the tower, paired louvered openings are located in the east and west sides, and single louvered openings in the north and south sides. Each opening has a lancet head with a decorative archivolt. The paired openings have a trefoil opening with a cross carved in the center below the archivolt.

### Interior

The interiors of the basement and first floor levels were modified after the period of significance to conform to their current uses; the first floor is used as a library and the basement is used as a health center. The basement is composed of a single large room with a series of exam and service rooms off this waiting room to the south and west; the majority of the smaller rooms are located in the south addition. The first floor is one large room with the vestibule and a closet within the area of the apse. All visible finishes on both floors are modern. The first floor was updated in 1969 when converted into a library. The rooms in the basement were updated first in 1982 and then again in the 1990s.

### Basement

The primary entrance to the basement level is via the single basement level door on the north side of the building. This door enters into a small vestibule located in the northeast corner of the main Waiting Room. The Waiting Room (Photo 9), which is a long irregular-shaped space, looks out onto the north parking lot. To its west are two rooms, the Children's Waiting Room (Photo 10) and an Exam Room. Along the south wall of the Waiting Room are three rooms accessed via a narrow hall (Photo 11). To the south of this hall and within the south addition are two restrooms in the southeast corner, and three examination rooms which are interconnected with one another. At the far west end of the south addition is a small storage room. There is a single stair (Photo 15) that services the first and basement levels and occupies the southeast corner of the main building. In the basement the stairs begin within the south addition, rise to the east to an intermediate landing, and continue north to the first floor within the area of the original nave. There is a secondary entrance to the building at the west end of the south addition that is accessed via an exam room.

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The floors are concrete with resilient vinyl flooring and the base is typically vinyl. The walls are typically gypsum board with simple wood trim at the door openings. Many of the exam rooms have built-in base cabinets with counter. The doors are typically flush wood. The ceilings are finished with surface-applied acoustic tile at the north end of the basement and gypsum wallboard at the south end.

### *First Floor*

The first floor is composed of two primary spaces, the Vestibule (Photo 16) and the Reading Room (Photos 12, 13 and 14). The front entrance at the vestibule is the primary entrance to the library and is a small rectangular room with a pair of wood doors centered in its west wall that open to the reading room. The reading room is a single large space divided visually by seating and book stacks. A book dumbwaiter is located along the south wall adjacent to the stair to the basement. This dumbwaiter is no longer used. The floors are wood covered with carpet in the reading room and sheet vinyl in the vestibule. The walls are finished with faux wood paneling; however, the original plaster finishes within the reading room appear to be intact below these finishes. The ceiling of the vestibule is surface-applied acoustic tile. The ceiling in the reading room is a suspended acoustic tile that encloses the HVAC system as well as the original vaulted ceiling that is finished with painted ornamental metal. The leaded glass windows seen from the exterior are also visible within this interstitial space. A small closet is located within the apse. The finishes here are similar to the Reading Room except the plaster wall finishes are exposed.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia**

Name of Property

**Morris, New Jersey**

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.)

See Continuation Sheet.

**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)

Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1869-1933 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1869 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

Historical Society of the Rockaways \_\_\_\_\_

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Summary Paragraph

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia (Hibernia Church) meets Criterion A for its association with the development of Hibernia, a company town that emerged in support of the Hibernia Mine, one of New Jersey's most important iron mines. Hibernia's role in the iron industry, beginning in the eighteenth-century and culminating with its becoming a leader in the mining of iron ore in the late-nineteenth century, spurred the creation of a company town. The Hibernia Church was constructed in 1869 and paid for by the mining companies. Although a religious building, it represents the significance of industrial development within the Township as well as the State during the Industrial Revolution. This Church served the region throughout the mining operations and well into the early years of the twentieth century. In 1933, once the iron industry in the region was essentially over, the Church property was sold to the congregation by the mining company. The Hibernia Church also meets Criterion C for local architectural significance; its exterior is a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture in a vernacular manner. The architecture includes such distinctive features as board-and-batten siding, lancet windows, and vertical emphasis expressed by the tower which begins at a wider base and narrows to a smaller bell tower.

The Church, constructed with the assistance of the iron companies, was for the ever-growing Methodist congregants in the region and part of an ever-growing religious community in the State. The architecture of the Hibernia Church utilizes one of the most popular architectural styles for ecclesiastic architecture in New Jersey in rural areas. The period of significance for the Hibernia Church is 1869, the date of construction, to 1933, the year the mining companies sold the property to the Methodist congregation.

### Historical Background

#### *History of Hibernia*

Rockaway Township, of which Hibernia is part, lies in the northeastern part of Morris County and was created from parts of Pequannock and Hanover Townships in 1884; it was the eleventh municipality created in the county. The area was settled primarily by the Dutch in the lower and eastern parts of the Township circa 1715. The Township is characterized by hilly and wooded land and its most prevalent natural resource is rich and extensive veins of iron ore which ran through the county in a northeasterly to southwesterly direction.

The Hibernia tract<sup>1</sup> was surveyed in 1772 and 1774 by John Stephens and included 5,244 acres; essentially the mining region at Hibernia<sup>2</sup>. The Hibernia tract adjoined and lay northeast of the Mount Hope and White Meadow tracts. Hibernia and these adjoining tracts contained an abundance of iron ore. As such, the growth and development of Hibernia from the mid-eighteenth century to the early-twentieth century was related to the iron ore deposits found here. Hibernia is located approximately four miles east of Rockaway village and may have been the location of one of the earliest furnaces in Morris County. In the eighteenth century, mining

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<sup>1</sup>In 1740 the Proprietors of East and West Jersey made sweeping surveys of the region in an effort to discard the earlier ad-hoc surveying that was done. This ad-hoc surveying often overlapped in areas of prime real estate, such as near rivers and streams, at large tracts of wooded areas and fertile meadows. It was during this surveying process by the Proprietors that the Rockaway territory was designated as individual tracts within the Township (current boundaries) and included Mount Hope, Green Pond, Hibernia and the like. (*History of Morris County, New Jersey with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens and Pioneers* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882), 331 – 334.)

<sup>2</sup>*History of Morris County, New Jersey with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens and Pioneers* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882), 338. (Footnote Reference: Munsell)

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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operations tended to be on a small scale and only the "soft top ore" was mined so that work was done primarily by hand. Early operations tended to be located at the foot of Hibernia Hill.<sup>3</sup>

The first furnace at Hibernia, established in 1765, was called *The Adventure*.<sup>4</sup> After long and protracted legal proceedings,<sup>5</sup> circa 1771, William Alexander (Lord Stirling) became the sole owner of the Hibernia tract, including the furnace. The furnace was in operation during the American Revolution producing shot and shell for the army. After the death of Lord Stirling in 1783, the property was sold at auction. For the twenty years following the Revolution, the properties within the Hibernia tract were bought and sold numerous times to various persons. In the latter parts of the eighteenth century and the early parts of the nineteenth century, there was a lull in operations and the iron industry began a temporary decline.

The general environment for the iron industry in the early-nineteenth century in Morris County was such that the iron mined in the county was also manufactured in the county. This took place until the 1850s. The furnaces and forges in operation tended to remain active and were a mix of anthracite coal furnaces, such as at Boonton, as well as charcoal forges and furnaces. As a result, the furnaces and forges used what the iron mines produced and therefore all mining operations remained at a relatively small scale. After 1850, with advances in transportation, and an increased demand from a growing population spurred by both industrialization and immigration, the demand for ore increased exponentially. Ore was no longer being manufactured locally but shipped to neighboring counties or other states for manufacturing. As a result, in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century, the iron industry in Morris County focused on mining.<sup>6</sup>

The Hibernia mine was part of the Passaic Belt, one of four belts identified by George H. Cook, New Jersey's State Geologist in the late-nineteenth century. These four belts, the Ramapo, Passaic, Musconetcong and Pequest, run nearly parallel to each other in a northeast and southwest direction. The Hibernia mine was set upon a single vein, was at least two miles in length and made up of a series of mines. Beginning in the southwest area of the Hibernia tract was Beach mine, the Theo. Wood mine (the oldest opening), the Old Ford mine, the Crane mine, the Upper Wood mine, and the Willis mine. In 1882, the Beach mine, the Theo. Wood mine, the Upper Wood mine, and the Willis mine were all owned by the New Jersey Iron Mining Company and leased to other companies such as the Andover Iron Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company. The Old Ford mine was owned and operated by the Glendon Iron Company who also leased the Upper Wood mine and the Crane mine, which were in private ownership.<sup>7</sup> As a result of these mining operations, the Hibernia mine became an intricate maze of shafts set both horizontally and vertically and consisted of twelve vertical shafts.<sup>8</sup>

One of the greatest facilitators of the iron industry in Morris County was the transportation of the iron products by way of both the Morris Canal and the railroad. At Hibernia, the Hibernia Mine Railroad Company was established in March 1863 to transport the iron products from Hibernia mine to the Morris Canal and to connect with the Morris and Essex Railroad.<sup>9</sup> The Hibernia Underground

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<sup>3</sup> Munsell, 339.

<sup>4</sup> Tuttle, 339.

<sup>5</sup> The title of lands of Hibernia mine from circa 1764 to 1771 is convoluted and includes many and varied parties including Col. Jacob Ford, Samuel Ogden, Lord Stirling, Samuel Ford, James Anderson and Benjamin Cooper, to name only a few. (Munsell, 338-339.)

<sup>6</sup> Munsell, 62.

<sup>7</sup> Munsell, 65.

<sup>8</sup> "Hibernia and Hibernia General Store and Post Office"; available from [http://members.tripod.com/rt\\_history/miners.html](http://members.tripod.com/rt_history/miners.html); Internet; accessed 5 January 2009.

<sup>9</sup> Munsell, 358.



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Railroad Company was created in 1873 and laid rail within the mines following the vein.<sup>10</sup> According to Munsell's history, the product in the late-nineteenth century was approximately 100,000 tons per year.<sup>11</sup> The Dover and Rockaway Railroad Company, incorporated in 1879, connected Hibernia with Rockaway and therefore the more expansive line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It also maximized the ability to carry Hibernia ores to the furnaces in Pennsylvania and connected Hibernia with the large village of Rockaway.<sup>12</sup> It was during this period of expansion of mining operations at Hibernia through the advancements in technology and transportation that the Hibernia Church was built for the town's miners and their families.

In 1881, after the United States recovered from an economic depression and the demand for iron and steel once again flourished, Joseph Wharton<sup>13</sup> of Pennsylvania purchased the floundering furnaces at Port Oram.<sup>14</sup> The ore for the furnaces at Port Oram came from Hibernia and between 1899 and 1901, Wharton also took control of the assets of the Andover and Glendon Iron Companies which included the Hibernia range.<sup>15</sup> According to a brief history by Kenneth R. Hanson on Joseph Wharton's involvement at Hibernia "the old fashioned mining methods were discarded and up-to-date ones substituted".<sup>16</sup> In addition, Wharton also abandoned the existing railroad connections between Hibernia and the furnace at Port Oram by building his own system of rail lines.<sup>17</sup>

The closing of the mines at Hibernia was brought about by two conditions, the death of Joseph Wharton in 1909 and the increase in the extraction of ores from Minnesota.<sup>18</sup> By 1913, when the Lower Hibernia Mine was abandoned, it was the fourth largest producer of ore in the State.<sup>19</sup> The fading fortunes of the mining industry had an impact on the village. The area known as Upper Hibernia was eventually abandoned while Lower Hibernia continued as a small village within Mt. Hope. Some of the buildings related to the period when Hibernia was an active mining village eventually fell into disrepair or were destroyed by fire, such as the General Store and Post Office; however, a number of the residential buildings from the late-nineteenth century remain, including Hibernia Church, and a small commercial district was maintained along Green Pond Road. The industrial buildings were eventually removed from the landscape and the mines themselves closed.

### *Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia*

The operations of the mining companies brought workers and their families to the region as well as the need for supporting structures such as churches, schools, general stores, post offices, etc. As a result, Hibernia developed a village known as Lower Hibernia and included a general store, a butcher shop and a post office. The Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed at Hibernia in 1869 using funds provided primarily by the Andover Iron Company and the Glendon Iron Company, as well as from local merchants including Richards, Beach & Co. and Richards & Tippets, and private individuals including Dr. Columbus Beach, who was a prominent landowner in the region, and Adolph C. Poppenhuisen of New York City, an investor in the iron mining industry. The cost to

<sup>10</sup> "Hibernia Mines" available from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hibernia\\_mines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hibernia_mines); Internet; accessed 5 January 2009.

<sup>11</sup> Munsell, 339.

<sup>12</sup> Munsell, 358.

<sup>13</sup> Wharton, a well-known businessman, is also famous as the founder of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to his involvement with New Jersey's iron industry, Wharton's legacy in the state also includes his vast landholdings in south Jersey, which now form the center of Wharton State Forest, a New Jersey state park. Source: W. Ross Yates, *Joseph Wharton: Quaker Industrial Pioneer* (Bethlehem, PA: Lehigh University Press, 1987).

<sup>14</sup> Hanson, 10 - 11.

<sup>15</sup> Hanson, 10-11.

<sup>16</sup> Hanson, 11.

<sup>17</sup> Hanson, 11-12.

<sup>18</sup> Hanson, 8 - 12.

<sup>19</sup> "Hibernia and Hibernia General Store and Post Office."

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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construct the building was \$8,100 and the land was donated by Mr. Beach. The Andover Iron Company held the title to the property.<sup>20</sup> In 1871, a parsonage was constructed to the south of the property for a cost of \$2,200 and included a library.<sup>21</sup> Like at the Church, the mining companies and private investors contributed to the expense of building the parsonage.

It was not unusual for the mining companies to build the local churches. In 1873, the New Jersey Mining Company assisted in building a church at the Allen and Teabo mines in Rockaway Township and the title was held by the Andover Iron Company. At Mount Hope, the Mount Hope Iron Mining Company constructed a church in 1870 "for all Christians who desired to worship in The Methodist Society." Similarly, the general stores were also typically owned and operated by the mining companies such that the mining companies supplied the miners with everything they needed to live. They also tended to own the houses and rented the properties to the miners that worked for them.<sup>22</sup>

In 1933, the Hibernia Methodist Episcopal Church took full ownership of the Church property and retained possession until May 1953 when the property was conveyed to Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. Shortly after purchasing the property, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church modified the building to suit their liturgical needs including modifying the interior (the extent of these renovations is unknown) and adding the vestibule at the first floor. The installation of this addition changed the configuration of the front façade, particularly where the building is offset from the main building at the tower. At this time, the two doors flanking the front entrance were in-filled and made to look like former windows. It also appears that at this time the basement was extended to the south, possibly in two phases. According to the property survey prepared in 1969, the basement reflects its current footprint.<sup>23</sup>

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church sold the property for a consideration of \$15,000 to Rockaway Township Lions Club in October 1969 for use as a library. As such, twenty-nine days after the sale, the Lions Club sold it to the Trustees of the Rockaway Township Public Library for a consideration of \$1. This sale came with conditions including that should library operations cease, the property either reverts to the Lions Club or the Township of Rockaway. This provision did not preclude sharing of the building for other municipal purposes. In addition, the Lion's Club was permitted to install two statues and two plaques. It is unclear if the public library undertook repairs or renovations immediately upon occupying the building. Based on the condition and vintage of the interior finishes at the first floor, it appears that the interior paneling was installed around this time, the book dumb waiter was installed and other upgrades made for conversion to a library at the basement and first floor levels.<sup>24</sup>

The library occupied the entire building until 1982 when the Township of Rockaway obtained federal funding to convert the basement to a health services center. At that time, the Township purchased the property from both the Trustees of the public library for \$1 as well as the Lions Club for \$15,000. The Township spent approximately \$70,000 renovating the basement level for the health services center.<sup>25</sup> Since that time, most of the work undertaken at the building has been for maintenance purposes as well as to upgrade the

<sup>20</sup> Munsell, 346.

<sup>21</sup> It is unclear if the library was located in the Parsonage or at the Church building.

<sup>22</sup> "Hibernia and Hibernia General Store and Post Office."

<sup>23</sup> Deed from Holy Trinity Lutheran Church to Herbert Mindlin, Trustee for Rockaway Township Lions Club. Recorded County of Morris, Deed Book 2119, Page 229 to 301 (1 October 1969).

<sup>24</sup> Deed from Holy Trinity Lutheran Church to Herbert Mindlin, Trustee for Rockaway Township Lions Club. Recorded County of Morris, Deed Book 2119, Page 229 to 301 (1 October 1969) and deed from Rockaway Township Lions Club to the Trustees of the Free Public Library of the Township of Rockaway. Recorded County of Morris, Deed Book 2123, Pages 661 to 662.

<sup>25</sup> Deed from Herbert Mindlin, Trustee for the Rockaway Township Lions Club to the Township of Rockaway. Recorded County of Morris, Deed Book 2636, pages 852 to 854 (26 April 1982) and Deed from the Trustees of the Free Public Library of the Township of Rockaway to the Township of Rockaway. Recorded County of Morris, Deed Book 2636, Pages 854 (28 May 1992).

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National Park Service

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia  
Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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existing systems. For example, an air conditioning system was installed in 1990 and later upgraded, the basement windows were installed in 1999 and the restrooms at the basement level were altered.<sup>26</sup> It is possible that some of the interior finishes were also upgraded at the time, particularly in the north half of the basement.

### **Significance Statement: Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia**

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia (Hibernia Church) meets Criterion A for its association with the development of the iron industry in Hibernia. Hibernia existed solely for its iron ore deposits which dictated its growth and development from the mid-eighteenth century through to the early-twentieth century. Hibernia supplied some of the best quality iron ore in New Jersey and many improvements were made in the region to support the extraction and distribution of this valuable natural resource.

Coupled with the improvements for supporting business and industrial operations was the creation of company towns in close proximity to mining operations. At Hibernia, a small village developed at Lower Hibernia where the general store, butcher shop, post office, and workers' residences were constructed by the mining companies. This included the construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia in 1869. The land upon which the Church was constructed was donated by the mining company and funds were provided by the companies as well as local businesses and individuals; the Andover Iron Company held the title for the Church property until 1933. The mining companies were often conglomerates that operated more than one mine in the region. Their employees were beholden to these companies for all aspects of their lives, from wages to housing, and even the buildings in which they practiced religion. Between 1846 and 1870 in Morris County, nearly a dozen churches were built with the financial backing of local mining companies. The Hibernia Church was one such building.

Hibernia Church meets Criterion C for local architectural significance as a representative example of the vernacular "miner's churches" that were common in the region at the time of its construction, and as a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style. The adaptation of this style is a true reflection of the building's time and place. In the mid-to-late-nineteenth century, the style was a popular adaptation of the Gothic Revival style, using simpler materials and forms to achieve the general feel of the popular Gothic Revival style. Hibernia Church embodies the form and details of this style through its form and use of materials.

During this period, it was common for churches in rural areas to incorporate elements of popular revival architectural styles into an essentially vernacular building. The miner's churches constructed in Morris County during this period, including Hibernia Church, represent this practice. The Teabo Church, constructed in 1873 in Rockaway Township, is a simple Colonial style building. The Mt. Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, also in Rockaway Township, employs several elements of the popular Italianate style into its traditional meetinghouse configuration. Finally, the trustees of the Hibernia Church chose to adapt the popular Gothic Revival style of the period.

The Gothic Revival style had a broad spectrum of defining characteristics, including an emphasis on the vertical achieved through such means as arched, narrow windows, and steeples or bell towers. In the mid-nineteenth century, as the popularity of the Gothic style soared, architects and builders were confronted with limited budgets necessitating wood frame construction. The Carpenter Gothic style was the solution to presenting the vertical essence of Gothic architecture in a wood building of modest size,<sup>27</sup> an accurate description of Hibernia Church.

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<sup>26</sup> Review of building permits pulled for the property by the Township of Rockaway and provided to HJGA Consulting.

<sup>27</sup> Frank A. Greenagel, "Board-and-batten: from cottage to ecclesiastical style," available from <http://www.njchurchscape.com/index-may02.html>; Internet; accessed February 2010.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia  
Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The use of the board-and-batten technique to provide this sense of verticality was used by architect Alexander Jackson Davis in the design for his own residence in Llewellyn Park in West Orange, New Jersey. Davis built his own home and several other residences there in the Gothic style, using steep roofs, narrow, arched windows, and achieved "a clear vertical emphasis in the siding, called *board-and-batten*, which he had worked out 20 years earlier."<sup>28</sup> The idea was popularized by his 1836 book, *Rural Residences*, which included what is possibly the first-known illustration of the board-and-batten technique (in residential architecture), and by other later pattern books, including Richard Upjohn's *Rural Architecture* in 1852, which is the first known pattern book to employ board-and-batten siding in church architecture.

The ideas of the Carpenter Gothic, particularly the use of board-and-batten siding, quickly spread, and were perfect for smaller churches or chapels of the period, especially for churches in rural areas. The board-and-batten siding produced the desired verticality as desired for Gothic styled churches, and could be readily executed in wood. As a result, rural churches, which likely had a tight budget, and their builders adopted the use of board-and-batten siding readily so that by mid-century, wooden churches employing this technique coupled with the use of towers and steeples, and tall, narrow windows were found across the country.

The Hibernia Church, which housed its main worship space on the first floor, and community and religious education facilities on the ground floor, followed the ideals of many Methodist congregations, which wanted buildings that reflected their position in the larger community. In addition, many of the newer churches constructed after 1860 were multi-functional buildings which, according to New Jersey church scholar, Frank Greenagel, "reflects the changing role of the Methodist church in the community."<sup>29</sup> This was as a result of the larger Methodist church being less concerned with expanding its boundaries and membership, and more focused on strengthening its already established position in communities.

Hibernia Church employs many of the architectural details of a typical Gothic Revival rural church including board-and-batten siding, lancet windows, and vertical emphasis expressed by the tower which begins at a wider base and narrows to a smaller bell tower. The building also uses readily available materials, such as rubble stone masonry at the foundation (exposed on the north and west sides), and wood siding and detailing throughout the remainder of the building. The building exemplifies this flexible architectural style that is one of the most recognizable as a true American style.

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<sup>28</sup> Greenagel, "Board-and-batten: from cottage to ecclesiastical style."

<sup>29</sup> Frank L. Greenagel, "Trying to Make Sense of It All," available from [www.njchurchscape.com/index-May04.html](http://www.njchurchscape.com/index-May04.html); Internet; accessed November 2009.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia*  
*Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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### Major Bibliographic References

- Acroterion, Historic Preservation Consultants. *New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Morris County Cultural Resources Survey: Hibernia*. Morristown, NJ: Morris County Heritage Commission, 1987.
- A History of Morris County, New Jersey: Embracing Upwards of Two Centuries 1710-1913*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1914.
- Greenagel, Frank L., "The Architecture of New Jersey's Nineteenth-Century Methodist Episcopal Churches," *New Jersey History*, Volume 122, Number 1-2, Spring/Summer 2004.
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- History of Morris County, New Jersey with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens and Pioneers*. New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882.
- Tuttle, D.D., Rev. J. F. "Hibernia Furnace and the Surrounding Country, in the Revolutionary War." *New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. VI. 1879 – 1881. Newark, NJ: Daily Advertiser Printing Office, 1881.
- Wacker, Peter O. *Land and People A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1975.
- Widmer, Kemble. *The Geology and Geography of New Jersey*. Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1964.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia****Morris, New Jersey**

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property .288 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	542550	4532830
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Margaret M. Hickey, Historic Preservation Specialist and Kathryn Ritson, Historian

organization Connolly &amp; Hickey Historical Architects, LLC date 9 December 2010

street &amp; number P.O. Box 1726 telephone 973 746 4911

city or town Cranford state New Jersey zip code 07016

**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 Township of Rockaway

street &amp; number 65 Mount Hope Road telephone (973) 983-2835

city or town Rockaway Township state New Jersey zip code 07866

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia  
Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia (Hibernia Church) is located at 419 Green Pond Road within a mixed grouping of residences and low-density commercial buildings. The church building is located on its original large lot at the corner of Green Pond Road, a major thoroughfare through Hibernia, and High Street. Its neighbors to the south and west are single-family residences. The building is set about center of property and therefore it set back a distance from both streets and the neighboring residential properties. The property slopes from its high point from the southeast to Green Pond Road, and the church building was designed to be banked into this slope so its north and west sides are fully exposed. A low stone wall retains the earth on its east side and part of its north side. There is a narrow parking lot along the north side of the building that opens directly out to Green Pond Road.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The nominated structure is limited to the Hibernia Church and that property is owned and occupied by the Township of Rockaway. Title to the lot, totaling 105' by 118', was deeded to the Township on May 28, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia  
Morris County, New Jersey*

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

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**Name of Property:** Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia

**City or Vicinity:** Rockaway Township

**County:** Morris **State:** New Jersey

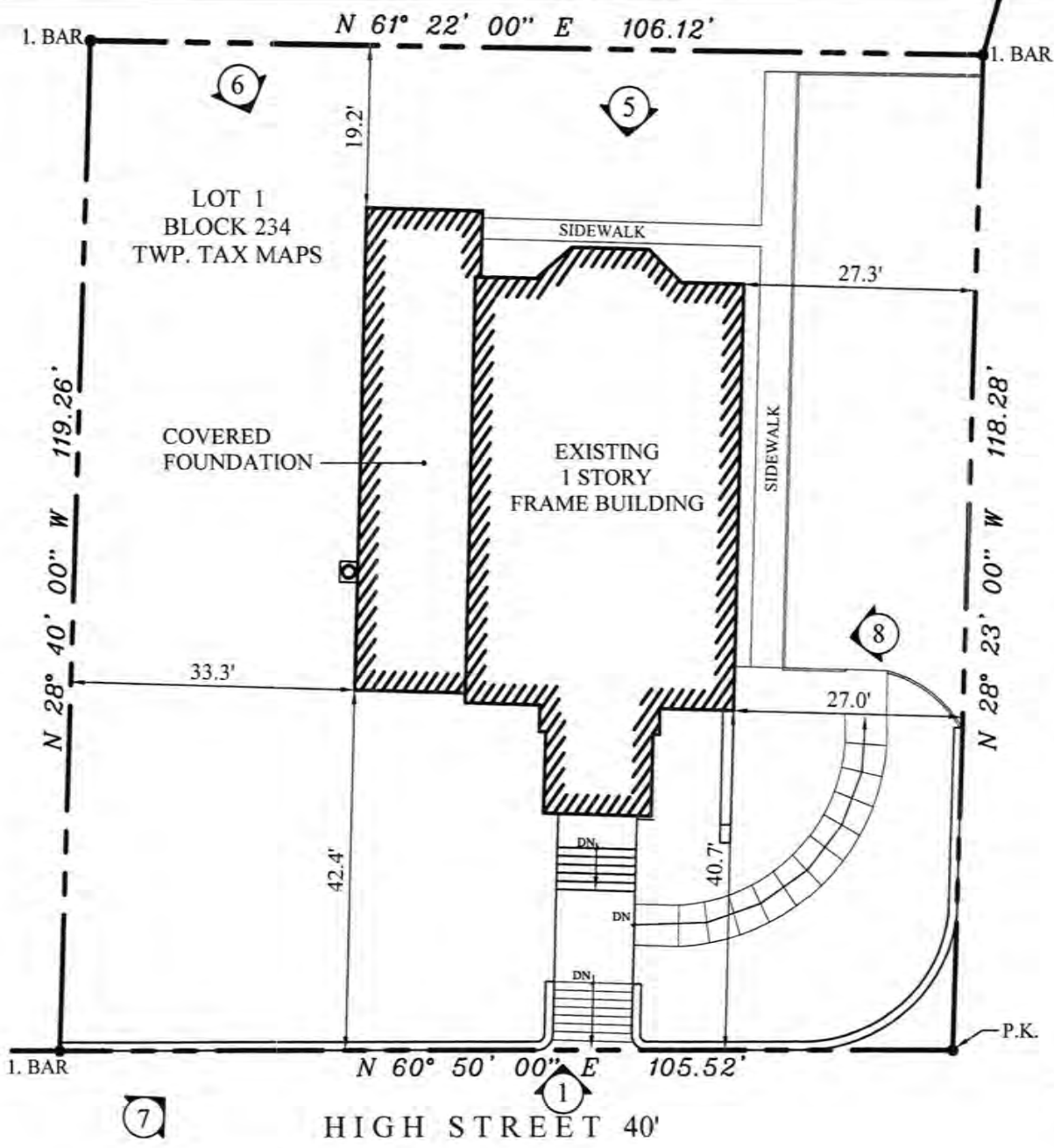
**Photographer:** Margaret M. Hickey

**Date Photographed:** December 2009

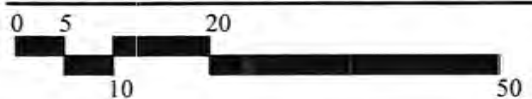
**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 16: Exterior: View looking northwest at the front (east) elevation of Hibernia Church.
- 2 of 16: Exterior: View looking west at the front (east) and north elevations.
- 3 of 16: Exterior: View looking southwest at the north elevation. Note the fenestration pattern at the basement and first floor levels.
- 4 of 16: Exterior: View looking south at the north and west elevations.
- 5 of 16: Exterior: View looking southeast at the apse centered on the rear (west) elevation.
- 6 of 16: Exterior: View looking northeast at the south elevation. Note the partially exposed basement level addition.
- 7 of 16: Exterior: View looking north at the east (front) and south elevations.
- 8 of 16: Exterior: Side view of the tower level.
- 9 of 16: Interior: View of the basement level showing the Waiting Room.
- 10 of 16: Interior: View of the Children's Waiting Room.
- 11 of 16: Interior: View of the hall connecting the Waiting Room with the examination rooms located within the addition.
- 12 of 16: Interior: Overall view of the Main Reading Room at the first floor level looking west.
- 13 of 16: Interior: Overall view of the Main Reading Room at the first floor level looking east.
- 14 of 16: Interior: Overall view of the Main Reading Room at the first floor level looking northeast.
- 15 of 16: Interior: View of the stair between the library at the first floor and the health clinic at the basement level.
- 16 of 16: Interior: View of the vestibule.





# SITE PLAN

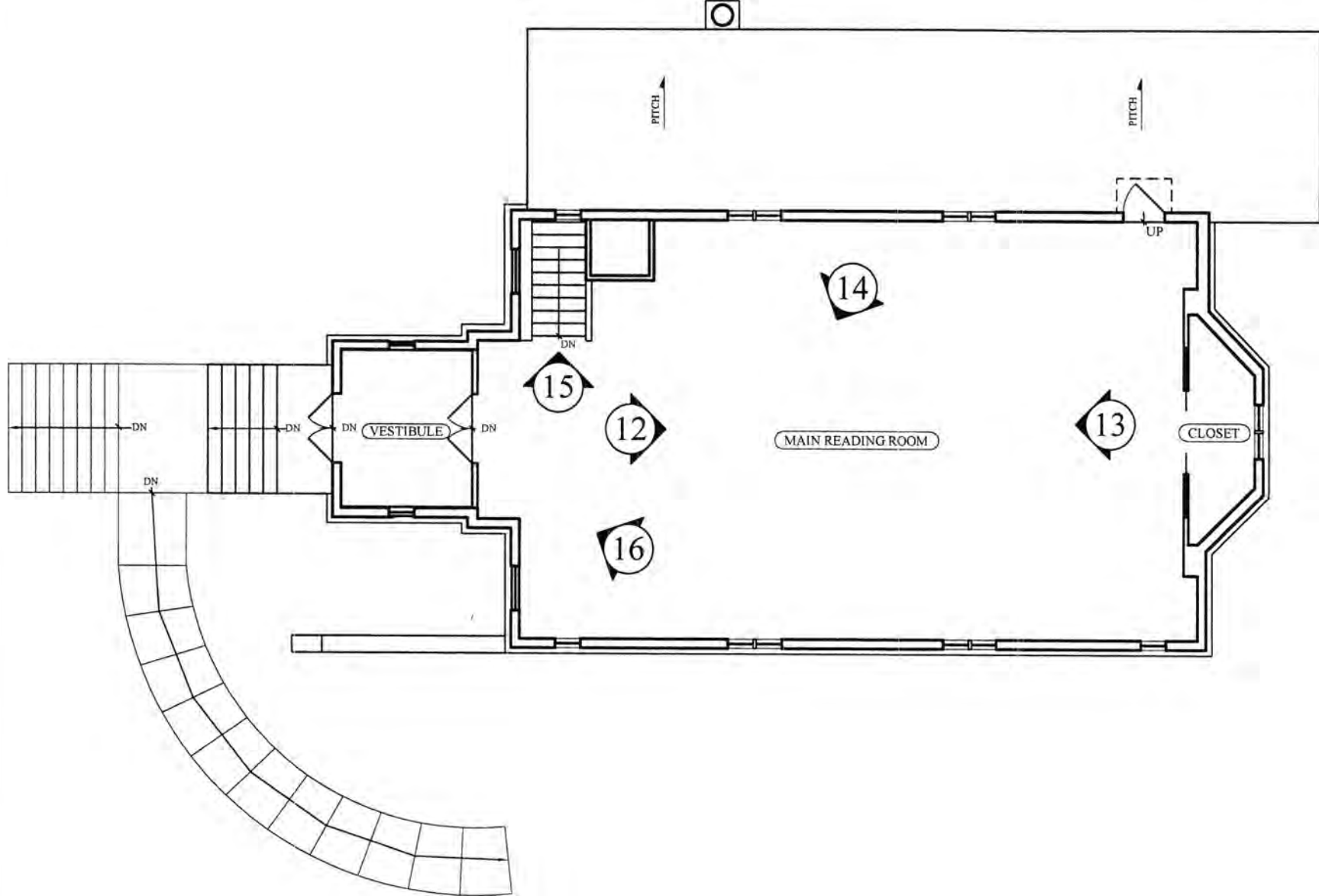


CONNOLLY & HICKEY  
 HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS, LLC  
 P.O. Box  
 Cranford, N.J. 07016  
 973 746-4911

DATE: 15 MARCH 2010

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
 KEY PLANS  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
 CHURCH OF HIBERNIA**  
 ROCKAWAY TWP, MORRIS COUNTY, NJ

# 1



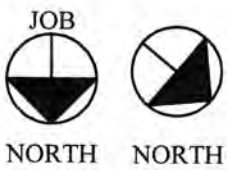
CONNOLLY & HICKEY

HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS, LLC

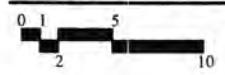
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973 746-4911

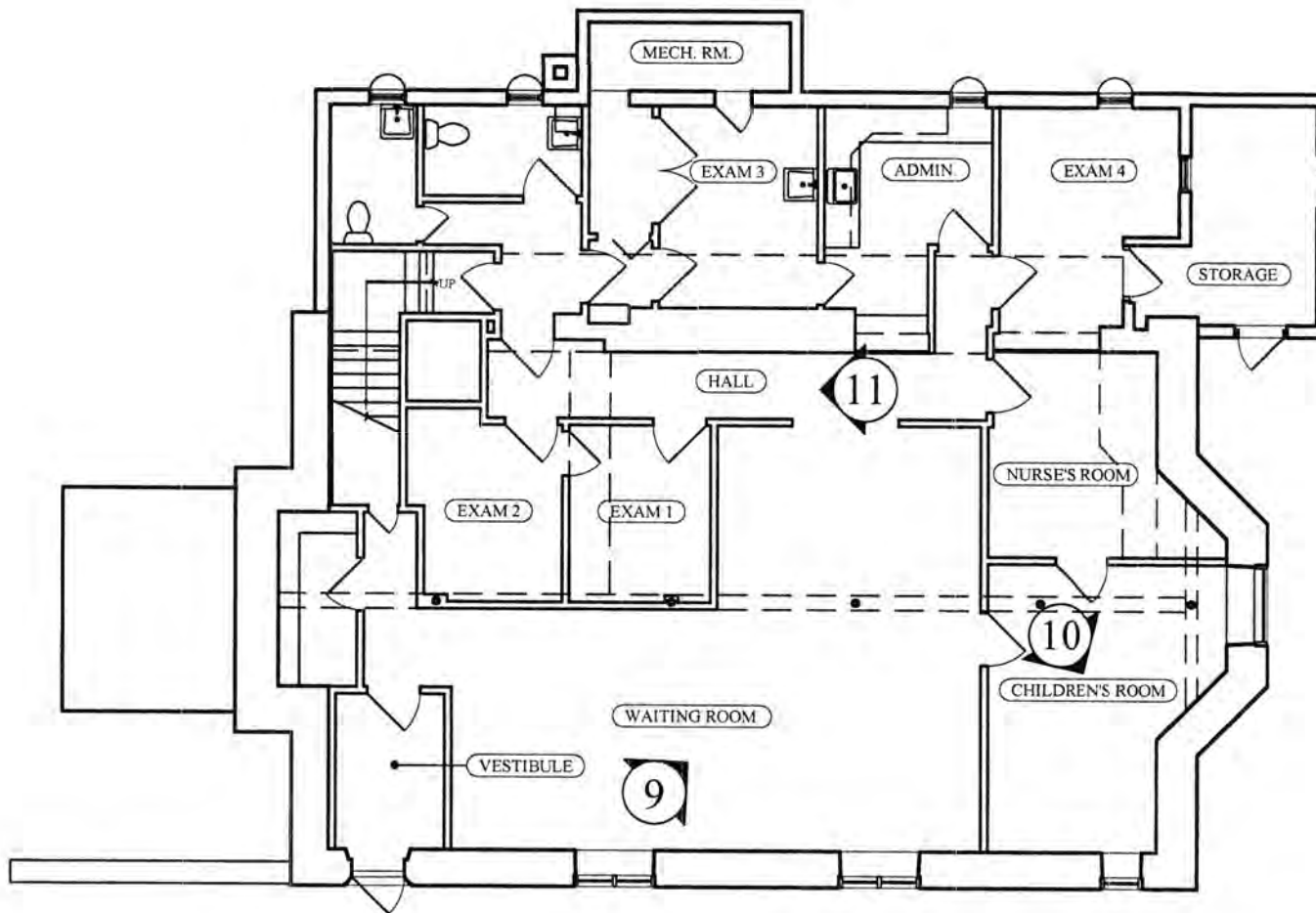
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NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
KEY PLANS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH OF HIBERNIA  
ROCKAWAY TWP, MORRIS COUNTY, NJ

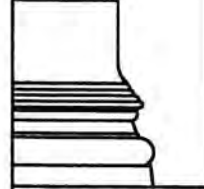


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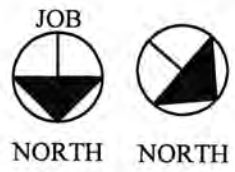


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 HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS, LLC  
 P.O. Box  
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 973 746-4911

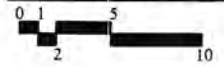


DATE: 15 MARCH 2010

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
 KEY PLANS  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
 CHURCH OF HIBERNIA**  
 ROCKAWAY TWP, MORRIS COUNTY, NJ



# BASEMENT PLAN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Morris

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/11/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000448

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    7.14.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



























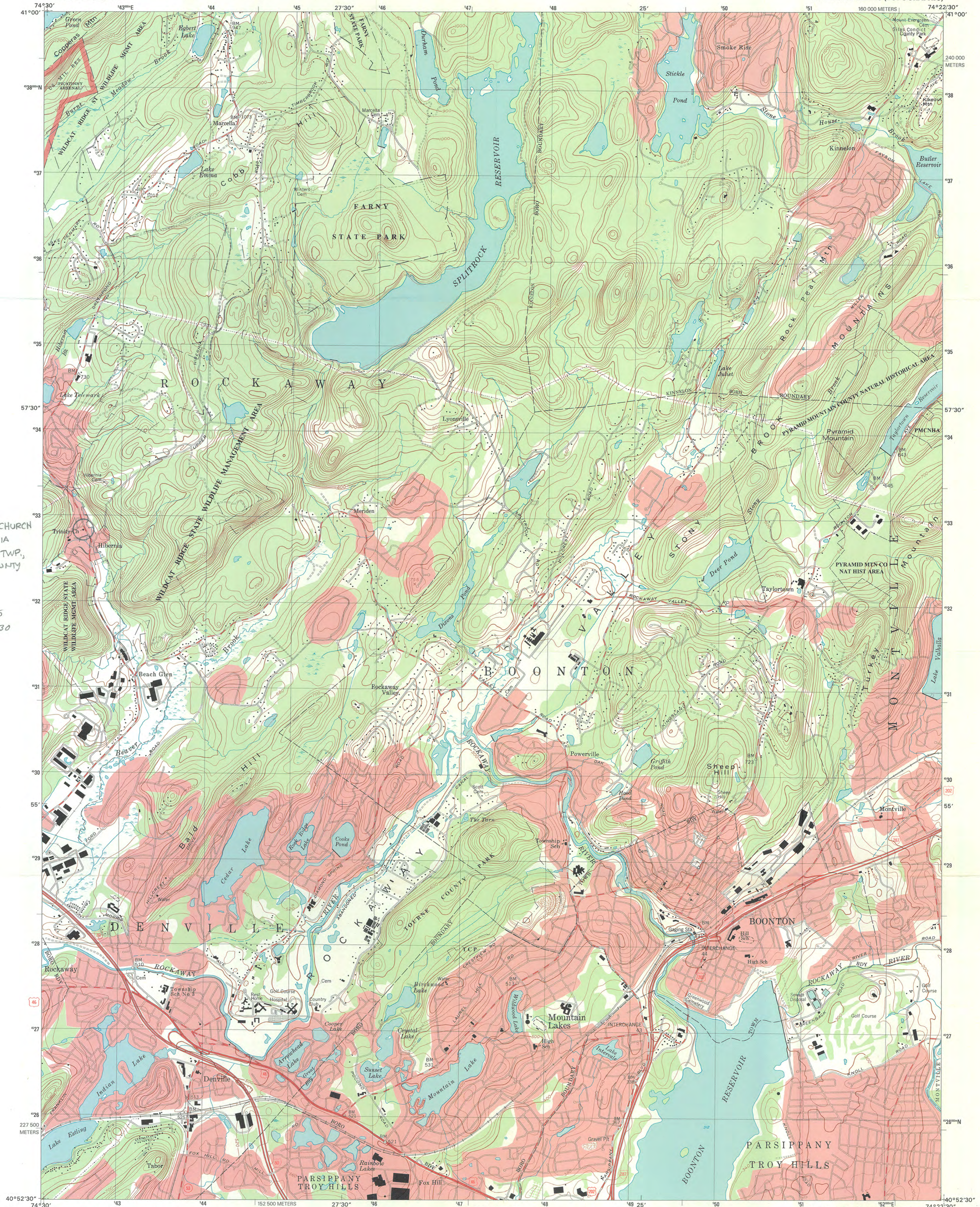






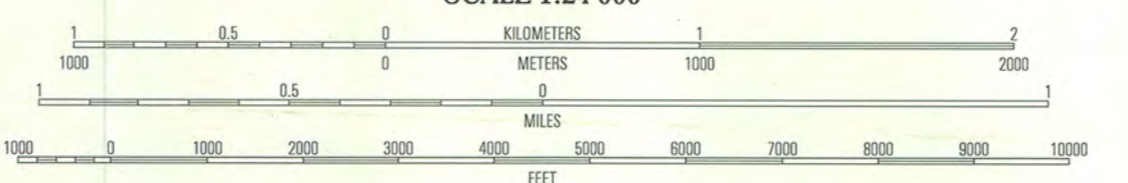
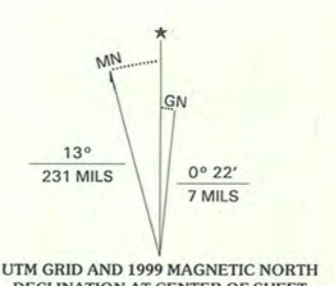






METHODIST  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
OF HIBERNIA  
ROCKAWAY TWP.,  
MORRIS COUNTY  
N.J.  
  
N = 18  
E = 592550  
Z = 4532830

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1943. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1995 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1954  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 900-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18  
2 500-meter ticks: New Jersey Coordinate System of 1983  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Landmark buildings verified 1954



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Franklin
4	5	6	2 Newfoundland
7	8	7	3 Wanakee
		8	4 Dover
			5 Pompton Plains
			6 Mendham
			7 Morristown
			8 Caldwell

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

BOONTON, NJ  
1995

NIMA 6165 IV NW-SERIES V822





State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

PO Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

HPO E2011-134

Proj. #09-1637-6

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 03 2011

NAT. REGISTER HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*

Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the nomination for the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hibernia, Rockaway Township, Morris County, New Jersey, for National Register consideration.

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

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Acting Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer