United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000132 Date Listed: 3/19/93

Asbury Historic District	Warren	NEW JERSEY
Property Name:	County:	State:

_____
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Antoinette J. Lee
for Signature of the Keeper

3/23/93
Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

Community Development has been deleted as an area of significance since it was not justified in the text. The significant date 1796 has been deleted since it refers to a building no longer in existence. The date 1914 has been added as a significant date representing the Methodist Church. The date 1843 has been added as a significant date representing the Runkle House, the district's largest and most impressive building. The date 1863 has been added as a significant date representing the grist mill. In the description section, Gothic Revival has been added as an architectural style, and brick has been added as a wall material. These changes were confirmed by phone with Sue Pringle of the New Jersey SHPO. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018 /32

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 02 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 from 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 Asbury Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Routes 623 & 643; Maple Ave; Kitchen Rd; School St. ☒ NA not for publication

city or town Franklin Township/Bethlehem Township ☐ vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Warren/Hunterdon code 041/019 zip code 08808/08802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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 — Date 1/2/92

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Entered in the National Register — 3/19/93

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	
141	53	buildings
2		sites
1	3	structures
4		objects
148	56	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Religion: religious facility
Industry: manufacturing facility
Commerce: department store
Agricultural: storage
Domestic: hotel
Funerary: cemetery
Education: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Religion: religious facility
Commerce: department store
Commerce: office building
Agricultural: storage
Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian
Federal
Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
synthetic
roof synthetic
other brick
stone

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

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 N/A
(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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry
Religion
Community Development
Politics/government
Commerce

Period of Significance

c. 1780 - 1935

Significant Dates

1796

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

McCullough, Col. William

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Michler, William M.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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 # NJ-699
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 288

Bloomsbury, NJ Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	498960	4506140
2	18	499240	4505240
3	18	499860	4504720
4	18	499860	4504440

☒ See continuation sheet #10-3

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis N. Bertland

organization Bertland Associates date June 1992

street & number P.O. Box 11 telephone 908-689-6356

city or town Port Murray, state New Jersey zip code 07865

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

The village of Asbury is located in the Highlands geographical province of northwestern New Jersey, in the broad rolling Musconetcong River valley of southern Warren County about two miles southwest of Route 31. The village occupies high ground on the north bank of the river at a bend just upstream from its confluence with a small creek rising in the slatey/shale valley uplands to the north and west, a site which commands wide views of the surrounding countryside. The linear settlement stretches northward from a mill complex on the river, a water power site first utilized in the 1780s, for about a half mile along Main Street (County Route 643) with short off shoots on several side roads of which County Route 623 and Kitchen Road follow the route of one of the region's major early roads. Asbury is largely residential but includes includes a number of commercial and institutional uses, as well as a modern factory complex on the south side of the river. The community is surrounded by open agricultural lands, interspersed with woods, and scattered farmsteads and modern dwellings.

The Asbury Historic District encompasses almost the entire village, including some open land appurtenant to district dwellings and several adjoining farmsteads on the north and west, but excludes the modern dwellings clustered on its north and east sides and the factory on the south bank of the river which, although it occupies the site of 19th-century mill buildings, was entirely rebuilt in past decades. An inventory of all the district's resources forms part of this section, and the resources are categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the district's historical significance. Of the 148 contributing resources, the majority are 19th-century buildings; also present, however, are three or four 18th-century buildings, twenty-two 20th-century buildings (of which thirteen are outbuildings), two 19th-century sites (the Methodist and Presbyterian Cemeteries), one 19th-century structure (the mill damm) and four 19th and 20th-century objects (iron fence, hitching post, etc.). There are fifty-six non-contributing resources: thirty-seven garages and outbuildings of 20th-century date, two 19th-century dwellings, nine 20th-century dwellings, and a post office, restaurant, firehouse, and bridge, all of 20th-century date, as well as a mobile home and wind generator.

The district contains ninety-four principal structures and sites, a majority of which are dwellings, with attendant outbuildings. The district's buildings are for the most part frame, gable-roofed, vernacular structures of moderate size, that date to the first three quarters of the 19th century and exhibit simple stylis-

tic embellishment typical of that era. There are, however, a number of earlier and later structures, several buildings of masonry construction, several with gambrel, flat or low-pitched hip roofs, and a few examples of more sophisticated architectural design. Many have been enlarged and remodeled over the years. Modern improvements, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historic architectural character of the district. While the majority of buildings are in good condition and well maintained, several buildings evidence neglect and deterioration.

In general, district buildings are rather closely spaced on small lots and face the road with short setbacks. While a rather tight streetscape prevails throughout much of the village, particularly around the intersection of Main and School Streets, in a few areas buildings are much more loosely grouped, most notably along the middle stretch of Main Street where several houses are quite widely spaced and well set back from the road. While district buildings typically face the road, a number of houses were built perpendicularly to the road for a southern exposure, an orientation characteristic of the region's early architecture. Stone walls and cast iron fences delineate a few village properties, and yards generally are landscaped and well kept. Slate and concrete sidewalks are found in portions of the district, most notably in its central portion, and more often than not deciduous trees shade the road edge.

Asbury's architecture is representative of the region's vernacular construction practices and building types. Comprising a majority of the district's dwellings are the traditional, 2-story, gable-roofed house types with single-pile or double-pile plans, regular facades of three-to-five bays, and interior gable-end chimnies. Such dwellings are ubiquitous in northwestern New Jersey's 18th and 19th century housing stock. Examples with single pile, one or two-room plans (the traditional I-type) are among the district's earliest dwellings (#s 15 rear wing, 19, and 67) and include many dating to the middle decades of the 19th century (#s 2, 3, 5, 6, 29, 30, 33, 35, and 36). (Photo #s 3, 10 & 13) There is one single-pile, side-hall-plan house, the main block of #48, which dates to the early 19th century. Single-pile, center-hall plans are more numerous; examples date from the early and middle 19th century and include #s 1, 8, 15, 17, 20, 21, 60, 69, and 85, of which the later has a flat roof. (Photo #s 5 & 9) Several

double-pile, center-hall and side-hall plan houses are also present in the district. One of the district's earliest houses, #90, was built with a side-hall plan (and interior, instead of gable-end, chimney placement) and was enlarged to a center-hall plan. (Photo #2) The other examples date to the middle decades of the 19th century and include one mansard-roofed side-hall house (#43) and three center-hall-plan houses with flat or low-pitched hip roofs (#s 22, 23, and 24). (Photo #s 11, 12 & 14) Although falling out of favor by the middle decades of the 19th century, traditional 1 1/2-story houses were prevalent in the area at an early date. Asbury has one early single-pile example, #12 (purportedly the village's oldest dwelling) and one double-pile example, the east wing of #48, which apparently dates to the 18th century.

The district also contains a few examples of popular house types. Three district dwellings, #s 42, 53 and 86, are of the gable-fronted, 2-story type built in the region's towns and villages with some frequency in the second half of the 19th century. The L-shaped plan type, which derives from the asymmetrical Italianate villa and appeared locally in the second of the 19th century, was adopted for three houses, #s 54, 81, and 84; and one house, #24, conforms to the Italianate "cubical villa" type. (Photo #s 12 & 15) The district also contains several simple bungalow-type dwellings of early 20th-century date, #s 24 and 41 are examples, and one example of the blocky, hip-roofed type known as the "four square," #58.

Outbuildings are commonly found behind the district's houses. They include privies, small barns or wagon houses, tool or wood sheds, and modern garages. They are typically unadorned frame structures of small size. Notable exceptions are the out kitchen/ wash house with Greek Revival detailing and the large gambrel-roofed Stick style carriage house/stable behind the Runkle House (#22). Not surprisingly, more extensive complexes of outbuildings are found at the farmsteads in the district, #s 40, 41, 47, 48, 49 and 90. Representative of the area's 19th/early 20th-century farm culture, they are dominated by substantial barns, around which are grouped wagon houses, chicken coops, and other structures. (Photo #7) The barns include four 19th-century bank barns (#s 41, 47, 48 and 90) and two 20th-century gambrel-roofed dairy barns (#s 40 and 49). A small stone spring house, apparently of 19th-century date, is found at #48, and an early 20th-century ice house of stone and frame construction at #90.

Asbury also contains a number of institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings. There are two churches, only one of which is currently used for religious purposes. The former Presbyterian Church (#82), built in 1868-69 and recently converted into condominium apartments, is a late example of the gable-fronted church type which evidently derives from the English Wren/Gibbs church formula and was widely built throughout the region between the late 1700s and the middle of the 19th century. The rectangular, gable-roofed, brick building has a gable-end principal facade with centered, slightly projecting bell tower and a symmetrical fenestration. (Photo #6) The sanctuary typically was located at the opposite gable end. The raised basement story, a feature not found in area churches before the third quarter of the 19th century, provided space for social functions and Sunday school classes. The Methodist Church, erected in 1914 to replace its predecessor destroyed by fire in the previous year, is also a brick, gable-fronted structure but has instead a corner tower and an auditorium plan, a 19th-century church plan innovation which first appeared locally late in the century. While auditorium plan churches typically have their seats arranged in a semicircle, at Asbury the pews form a quarter circle facing the sanctuary in the southwest corner. A movable partition in the rear wall allows the social hall, which occupies most of a 1-story appendage, to be opened to the main room for additional seating.

Asbury's 1919 elementery school, now occupied as a dwelling, is a 2-story structure with two classrooms on each floor whose design, incorporating such features as banded windows, reflects proggressive educational architecture of the period. It replaced a mid 19th-century academy on the site, which in turn had replaced an earlier octagonal schoolhouse on the Bloomsbury Road. The academy was a 2-story structure with gable-end entry and belfry conforming to the gable-fronted church type. Church services were held on the upper story, and classes below.

The district's historic commercial buildings encompass one store, a tavern, a livery stable, and two small office buildings. The general store (#64) is of the gable-fronted type with central entry flanked by large windows ubiquitous throughout the region in the 19th century. Originally two stories with Greek Revival temple front, the 1-story frame structure was rebuilt after a fire early in this century and features a recessed porch sheltering the store front. (Photo #10) Old photographs indicate that a row of four commercial buildings on Main Street south of School Street were all of the gable-fronted type. Smith's Livery Stable (#87), which

occupies the site to the rear of those buildings and the earlier Asbury Hotel and may incoporate outbuildings associated with them, is a rambling, abandoned and deteriorating assemblage of 1 and 2-story structures dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The American House (#18) is a 5-bay, 2 1/2-story, flat-roofed structure of mid 19th-century date and residential scale with a double-pile, probably center-hall-plan, paired gable-end chimnies, and rear wing. One small office building (#68), built c. 1908 to house the Asbury Graphite Company offices and the post office, also has a residential scale. It is blocky, 3-bay, hip-roofed structure, not unlike the "foursquare" house type of the period, whose rock-faced concrete block walls are concealed by a later stucco. Concrete block construction, an early 20thcentury innovation, was also used for the laboratory (#94), a small flat-roofed structure of utlitarian design, built by the graphite company on the small island below the mill dam c. 1930s.

Only one early industrial building survives in Asbury, the grist mill (#92) built in 1863 by James M. Hoffman on or near the site of the community's 18th-century mill. (Photo #1) It is a stuccoed-stone, 3 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed structure with embanked stone basement and 20th-century shed appendages on the west side and north gable end. The north gable, the building's front, has a batten-doored entry centered on each story and a hoist overhang at the gable peak. Stacked entries below a gabled dormer with hoist bar are also located on the east side and represent an early20th-century alteration.. Star-shaped tie rod anchors stud the stuccoed walls in places, and a date plaque is mounted in the north gable. Portions of the mill's hydrosystem also survive. A head of water was created by damming the river, and a stone dam of 19th and 20th-century date survives beneath the modern bridge (#95). Buried beneath the abutments of the present bridge is a short barrel-vaulted stone head race which extends under the east end of the mill where a turbine remains in place.

While the exteriors of some district buildings are quite unadorned, most exhibit decorative embellishment at least at the eaves and front entry, and several are rather elaborately detailed. The detailing of Asbury's mostly vernacular buildings derives from several of the architectural styles popular in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The pronounced impact of the classically based styles of the 18th and early 19th centuries on local builders can be seen in the symmetrical fenestration patterns and floor plans that characterize many district dwellings. More specifically

Georgian style influences are evident in the Roman ovolo molded architraves, raised paneling, and/or robustly molded cornices of several modest early district dwellings (#s 19, east wing of 48, 53, and 66) and the larger, more high style McCullough House (#90). The latter dwelling (Photo #2) is of particular note for its modillion cornice which is returned on one gable as a pented pediment, a feature typical of early Delaware valley architecture, not commonly found in Warren County. Federal influences are apparent in the fanlighted entries and delicately molded woodwork of the main blocks of two early 19th-century district dwellings, the Richey Farmstead (#48) and the Warne/Castner House (#15). The brick Warne/Castner House evidences an Adamesque refinement in its detailing and is especially distinguished by the blind, round-arched arcading of its Flemish-bond front elevation, a high style Federal motif otherwise unknown in northwestern New Jersey. (Photo #5)

The Greek Revival style strongly impacted district architecture in the middle of the 19th century. The mid 19th-century Academy and Methodist Church, both destroyed by fire early in this century, to judge from extant photographs, were representative local expressions of the style. Their gable-end fronts were articulated as temple fronts with triangular pediments and entablatures supported by six plain pilasters. One village store (#64) was originally had a full-height portico with four square pillar supporting an entablature and projecting gable. Greek Revival features such as wide simple entablatures and corner pilasters, entries with sidelights and transoms, flat-roofed entry porches with entablatures and simple pillars, and/or Grecian ovolo molded trim are common in the district. Examples, ranging from the relatively modest to the more grand, include #s 4, 5, 11, 18, 23, 60, 63, and 73. The c. 1843 Runkle House (#22), the district's largest and most impressive dwelling, is fronted by a full-height portico comprised of six Doric columns supporting a wide plain entablature, a rare domestic example of such a Greek Revival treatment in Warren County, and the only one with classically correct columns. (Photo #s 3, 10-12)

Several of the Victorian and early 20th-century revival styles also influenced village builders. Italianate style motifs, in particular, are found throughout the district. The porches of a number of houses (#s 17, 72, 80, and 89, for example) are supported by square posts with molded capitals and pedestals, and several buildings (such as #s 17, 18, 38, 62, 85, 88 and 89) have bracketed box cornices, in some instances in conjunction with a flat or low

pitched roof, all features characteristic of the style. (Photo #s 9, 10 & 13) The district's most distinctive Italianate dwellings are the Richey/Bristol House (#23), a 3-bay "cubical villa" with wide bracketed eaves and low-pitched hip roof crowned by a cupola, and the Presbyterian Parsonage (#80), an L-plan type house with bracketed cornice, shouldered window surrounds, pedestaled porch posts, and a concave window hood sheltering a floor-lenght window which originally opened to a small balustraded porch The 1868-69 Presbyterian Church (#81) exhibits a combination of Italianate and Romanesque Revival motifs with its flat-roofed belfry and corbel tables. (Phot #6) The Gothic Revival style also left an imprint on Asbury's architecture as seen in the cross gables, raked-headed gable windows, and scalloped bargeboards of dwelling's such as #s 1, 3, 17, 33, 53, and most notably #91, which ressembles a pattern book Gothic Revival cottage. (Photo #s 13 & 15) The 1914 Methodist Church (#14) with its polycrome masonry, point-arched tracery windows, and decorative butresses and pinicals is a rather late example of the Victorian Gothic style. (Photo #4) The Second Empire style is represented by the mansard roof of one house, #43, and the Stick style by the Runkle carriage house, #22, with its stick work ornamented siding. (Photo #14) Two late 19th-century houses (#s 70 and 86) reveal Queen Anne influences in their porches with turned posts and spandrel barckets and overhanging gables and projecting bays with decorative shingling; Queen Anne inspired porches grace a few other houses such as #69. (Photo #8)

Colonial Revival influences are largely limited to the addition of classically detailed porches. most commonly with simple Tuscan columns, to a number of buildings in the early 20th century; #s 2, 8, 9, 19 and 43 are examples. The ornamental cast stone porches added to the hotel (#18) and the general store (#64) are much more elaborately detailed incorporating fluted and banded columns set on rock-faced pedestals. (Photo #s 10 & 13) The impressive memorial gateway erected at Presbyterian Cemetery (#77) in 1908 is a classically detailed composition featuring rock faced stone piers capped by swag-drapped urns and elaborate wrough-iron gates. (Photo #7) The villages's 1919 elementary school with its pedimented entry bay and multipane sash windows also reveals Colonial Revival influences. The most notable Colonial Revival work in Asbury, however, is the c. 1908 remodeling of the McCullough House (#90) based on the designs of noted Easton architect William M. Michler who was commissioned by the new owner of the property Harry M. Riddle, founder of the Asbury Graphite Company. (Photo #2) Michler's Colonial Revival embellishments include gabled dormers

with pilasters and "Gothic" sash, the L-shaped porch with entablature and paired Tuscan columns, and the fanlighted entry, as well as several mantels and other interior details.

The Craftsman style was much less popular in Asbury with early 20th-century builders. Two bungalows, #s 13 and 61, exhibit such typical Craftsman motifs as wide overhanging eaves and integral porches with large tapering posts. The former, built in 1926 by the Methodist Church to replace its 19th-century parsonage, is said to be a Sears Robuck mail-order house.

In the following inventory each principal structure and site is identified by a number which locates it on the accompanying district map. All entries are categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory are identified as contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) and (NC).

1 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main block with modern brick, gable-end exterior chimnies and a lower, 2-bay rear wing.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Colonial Revival embellishment Date: c. 1860-74

Exterior features include aluminum siding, a central front gable with raked-headed window, overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard, 2/2 sash windows with raked-headed and shouldered surround, 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows on the rear wing, and central entry with side lights; the 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and scallop-shingled railing is an early 20th-century Colonial Revival replacement.

Contributing B54/L1 Neg # A 1, 2 & 4

2 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, single-pile main block with gable-end chimnies (modern brick exterior furnace flue at east end) and a cross-gabled T-shaped rear ell which appears to be largely of modern provenance

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: c. 1874-85

Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with plain frieze, 2/2, 6/6, and 6/3 sash windows with plain trim & louvered blinds, and paired inner-bay entries; the 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns dates to the early 20th century.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house/barn (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding & modern windows replacing the wagon entries (C); (2) small frame shed (C).

Contributing B54/L2 Neg # A 3, 5 & 6

3 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, single-pile main block with west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed, 2-story rear wing with 1-story gable-roofed modern appendage.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: mid-19th, wing c. 1915-40

The exterior features aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, central front gable with raked-headed window, 2/2 & 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and modern shutters. The front entry's pedimented surround and panel door are modern fabric; the gabled side porch probably is early 20th century.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 1-bay garage (mid-20th) with gable-end entry (NC).

Contributing B54/L3 Neg # A 7 & 8

4 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main block with west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a slightly lower rear wing with shed appendages.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: mid-19th

It has aluminum siding, entablature at the front eaves, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim and louvered blinds, and side-lighted entry with vertical panel door; the 1-bay porch with box cornice and square tapered posts was recently rebuilt, replacing a Greek Revival stoop.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed/out kitchen? (mid/late 19th) with lean-to appendage extending beyond the gable end, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows and batten doors; the small "bird-house" cupola probably is a more recent addition (C); (2) cast-iron well pump (late 19th/early 20th) (C); (3) frame, shed-roofed chicken coop (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B54/L4 Neg # A 9-11

5 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with west gableend chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed rear wing.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: mid19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, box cornice with plain frieze, flush raking eaves, 1/1 sash windows with louvered blinds, Victorian semioctagonal bay window on the east gable end, center entry with side lights and paired flanking pilasters (outer pilasters probably survive from Greek Revival stoop), and a Colonial Revival, 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and a box cornice with crown and bed molding.

Contributing B54/L5 Neg # A 12

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) with clapboard siding and gable-end entries with batten sliding doors (NC).

6 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed, dwelling with west gable chimney (stuccoed stack), and rear wing; modern exterior furnace flue on east gable end.

Style: Greek/Gothic Revival influences Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and modern shutters, central entry with modern glass & panel door, and a 1-bay, flat-roofed entry porch featuring square posts with capitals and bases, wide entablature, scalloped bargeboard, and stoop seats.

Contributing B54/L6 Neg # A 13 & 14

7 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, dwelling.

Style: ranch Date: mid-19th

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage (c. 1950s) with gable-end entry and clapboard siding (NC).

Non-Contributing B54/L7 Neg # A 16

8 Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed, dwelling with an integral ell at the east rear corner, creating an L-shaped, center-hall-plan, west-gable end and east interior chimnies (brick stacks); the roof is hipped at the SE corner.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: mid 19th

It has aluminum siding, box cornice with plain frieze, 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds and 2-panel shutters, side-lighted central entry with glass & panel door; the Colonial Revival gable-roofed entry porch with box cornice, clustered square posts, and stoop seats replaces a Victorian L-shaped porch; modern sun porch on east side.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage (c. 1910-30) with glass & panel double-leaf door and clapboard siding (C); (2) frame, gable-roofed well curb (mid 20th) (NC); (3) frame shed (mid 20th) (NC); there is a low concrete retaining wall (early 20th) along the front and several pipe-iron hitching posts, (late 19th/early 20th) (C).

Contributing B54/L8 Neg # A 17 & 18

9 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-story, shed-roofed rear wing which projects 1 bay beyond the west end.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: mid 19th, remodled early 20th

Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves with crown and bed moldings, 6/6 & 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, one oversized window with leaded-glass upper sash, front entry with glass, 7-light door, and an L-shaped, shed roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, L-shaped barn/stable (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding, overhanging eaves, gable-hoist overhang, and batten doors (C); (2) small, frame shed (late 19th) with interior chimney (brick stack) & vertical siding (C).

Contributing B54/L10 Neg # A 20-22

10 Frame, gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling consisting of a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay main block (originally 2 stories with evidently a center-hall plan) with bank cellar and east gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 1 1/2-story east wing with bank cellar.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: early/mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornices, flush raking eaves, recesses-paneled pilasters articulating the main block window bays, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim (Grecian ovolo), a shed-roofed, rectangular bay window with paneled spandrels on the wing, shed-roofed side porch, and batten cellar door.

The upper story was destroyed in a fire some years ago; photographs reveal that the house had a central entry, central cross gable, and L-shaped porch.

Outbuildings: (1) small, frame, gable-roofed double privy (late 19th) with clapboard siding & 6/6 sash windows (C); (2) frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage (mid 20th, poss. earlier building remodeled); with board-&-batten siding (NC); two-tier coursed rubble-stone retaining walls along the south and west sides of property.

Contributing B54/L10 Neg # A 23-24 & 36

11 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with an irregular 3-bay facade and a flat-roofed rear wing which extends 1-bay beyond the south gable end.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: early 19th

Exterior features include asbestos and permastone siding, flush eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns

Contributing B54/L12 Neg # B 12

12 Frame, 1 1/2-story, singlepile, gable-roofed, dwelling whose main block evidently consists of a 5bay unit (possibly built in two sections) with gableend chimnies (brick stacks) and a 1bay extension on the south gable end; it has a shedroofed rear appendage.

Style: Greek Revival embellishment Date: early 19th possibly 18th

The exterior has asbestos siding, boxed overhanging eaves, three gabled dormers, 1/1 and 9/9 sash windows with plain trim, and a shedroofed front porch whose square posts are recent replacments. The transomed front entry has a Greek Revival, verticaltwopanel door probably a mid19thcentury replacment. The house is traditionally held to be the oldest dwelling in the village.

Outbuildings: (1) two small frame sheds (mid 20th), one shed-roofed, the other gambrel-roofed (NC); (2) mobile home (mid-20th) (NC).

Contributing B54/L14 Neg # B 12 & 16

13 Methodist Parsonage. Frame, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story, dwelling

Style: Craftsman Date: 1925

The exterior features clapboard siding, wide overhanging eaves, gable dormer, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, rectangular shed-roofed bay window, central entry with glass & panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with arcaded bays and tapering square posts (molded capitals and bases) on brick pedestals.

Church historians claim that it is a Sears and Robuck house and that Rev. Bice (1925-29), a skilled carpenter, did much of the interior finish work. For its construction the house and office erected by Dr. Alfred Gale upon settling in Asbury in 1834 and acquired by the church in the 1890s was torn down (Asbury Bicentennial, pp. 12, 21 & 23).

Outbuildings: frame, 1 1/2-story wagonhouse (mid 19th) with

shed appendage, vertical siding, and batten doors (C).

Contributing B54/L16 Neg # B 16

14 Methodist Episcopal Church Brick, 1-story, gable-roofed, auditorium-plan church with gable-end front, square pyramid-roofed tower at NW corner, shed-roofed, 3-bay projection on the south side, and a flat-roofed rear addition.

Style: Victorian Gothic Date: 1914

The 2 1/2-story tower features corner butresses, entry with double glass & panel doors, paneled tympanum, and point arch of alternating brick and stone voussoirs, open belfry with two lancet windows on each side with matching brick and stone arches and corbel-table sills, and corner pinicals at the top framing an oculus on each side (clock faces now covered) surmounted by eared round-arched gables. Other exterior details include eared, stone capped parapets on the front gable and south projection, crenlation on the north side of the rear addition, a large, point-arched, stained-glass front window with wooden tracery, and smaller point-arched stained-glass side and rear widows several of which have wooden tracery.

This church was erected in 1914 to replace the Greek Revival second church of 1842 which was destroyed by fire. The first church was founded through the efforts of local resident Col. William McCullough and Bishop Francis Asbury. The cornerstone was laid by Asbury in 1796 and the building completed 2 years later.

Outbuildings: expansive graveyard adjoining the church on the north and east is the last resting place of many early residents and contains numerous 19th century stones including the slab monumnent of Col. William McCullough (C).

Contributing B54/L16 Neg. # B 18, 35-36.

15 Warne-Castner House 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling, recorded by HABS (NJ-699), consisting of a brick (Flemish and common bond) 7-bay, single-pile main block (5-bay, center-hall-plan section with gable-end chimnies and a 2-bay, 3/4-depth south

gable-end extension with gable-end chimney) and an earlier and lower, frame, single-pile rear wing with east gable-end chimney.

Style: Federal; Greek Revival influences

Date: rear wing late 18th main block 1815-1818, exten. c. 1846

The five 1st-story bays of the main block's original portion are articulated as a blind arcade with shallow, round-arched recesses. Other main block features include a box cornice with gouge-carved frieze, flush raking eaves, 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim, brick header lintels and on the 1846 addition timber lintels, and louvered and paneled shutters, a lunet landing window on the rear, recessed round-arched main entry with panel-lined reveals, delicately molded outer trim with fluted key block, fanlight, and reeded inner pilasters, and panel door. The south-extension entry has a transom, timber-lintel, and vertical two-panel door. The rear wing has clapboard siding and mostly 6/6 sash windows. The interior retains notable early fabric including finely executed mantels, an open staircase, and molded woodwork.

The main portion was apparently built by Elisha S. Warne who bought the property in 1815 for $500 and sold it three years later for $1,800. The son of Joseph Warne and his wife Margaret Vliet, a noted local mid-wife and nurse during the Revolutionary War era, he was appointed Brigade Major and Inspector of the Sussex Brigade in 1814, the year of his marriage. The house was purchased in 1818 by the Reverend Jacob Castner who was called to the pulpit of the old Mansfield Presbyterian Church in that year. The 2-bay extension was added in 1846-56 by Augustus J. Richey for his law office (HABS, NJ-669, data sheets).

Outbuildings: (1) frame, shed-roofed shed (mid 20th) with vertical siding (NC).

Contributing B54/L17 Neg # C 27, F 13 & 14

16 Frame, gable-roofed, 2-story, store/dwelling with its 2-bay gable-end to the street and a rock-faced concrete block

foundation.

Style: none

Date: c.1890-1908 poss. earlier & placed on new foundation

Among the exterior features are aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, rectangular bay window on one side, and shed-roofed porch with turned posts. The front door is a modern replacement.

According to local historians it housed a variety of commercial uses including a milliner, butcher, hairdresser, paper hanger, veternarian, and post office as well as a residence.

Outbuildings: (1) concrete block, 1-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B54/L18 Neg # C 29, 30 & 32

17 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan, main block with north gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-bay rear ell, gable-roofed rear wing with appendage.

Style: Italianate/Gothic Revival influences

Date: 1860-74

It has a central cross gable with raked-headed window, bracketed cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with raked cornices, and a recessed front entry with panel-lined reveals, side lights, transom, and glass & panel door. Flat-roofed, 1-bay porches with box cornice, spandrel ornament, and square posts with slender shafts, larger shoulders and pedestals, and applied moldings shelter the front entry and another on the north side of the ell. Aluminum siding is a recent alteration.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (mid/late 19th) (C); and (2) frame, gable-roofed barn/wagon house (mid/late 19th with vertical siding, overhanging eaves, and modern gabled garage appendage (C).

Contributing B54/L19 Neg # C 29-31 & 33

18 American House. Frame, 3-story, flat-roofed, 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan hotel/tavern with paired side-wall chimnies (brick stacks) and a 2-story rear wing with appendages.

Style: Italianate Influences Date: c. 1850-74

The exterior, recently covered with aluminum siding, has a bracketed cornice, 1/1, 2/2 & 3/3 sash windows, and a central entry with side lights, transom, and glass & panel door (round-arched upper lights). The full-width front porch retains its early flat roof and box cornice; the concrete deck and four elaborate concrete columns are early 20th century replacements. The Ionic columns, whose fluted shafts are broken by plain bands, are set on rock-faced pedestals. A doorway opens to the porch's roof deck which had an elaborate cast-iron railing, now removed

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed stable (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding, batten sliding doors, and small appendages (C).

Contributing B54/L20 Neg # C 34-36

19 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with gable-end chimnies (stacks removed) and a 2-story rear addition.

Style: Georgian influences, Colonial Revival embellishment Date: early 19th, poss. late 1700s

Exterior features include aluminum siding, large molded box cornice, flush raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with architrave trim (Roman ovolo outer molding), central entry with glass & panel door, and a hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame shed (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B54/L22 Neg # D 4 & 5

20 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks) and shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, central entry with glass & panel door, and a hip-roofed, 3-bay porch whose square posts are a recent replacement of Tuscan columns.

Contributing B54/L23 Neg # D 5

21 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main block with paired interior chimnies (brick stacks), modern exterior brick chimney on the south end, and a rear wing.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influences Date: late 19th or earlier & remodeled

It has clapboard siding, decorative shingling on the gables, box cornice with frieze that is carried on both gables as a pented pediment, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim and louvered shutters, central entry with glass & panel door. The entry's stick-bracketed gabled hood is a 20th-century replacement of a 3-bay porch with turned posts and spandrel brackets.

Outbuildings: (1) frame gable-roofed shed (late 19th) with board & batten siding and box cornice with returns; (2) frame privy or shed (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding and batten door (C). The 1874 atlas indicates that the large yard to the north of this house (or its predecessor) was occupied by L-shaped wheelwright and blacksmith shops of W. Potts; the latter also owned the house.

Contributing B54/L24 Neg # D 6 & 7

22 Daniel Runkle House. Frame, dwelling consisting of a 2 1/2-story, low-hipped-roofed, 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-

plan main block with a 2-story portico and paired end-wall chimnies (brick stacks) and a 3-bay, 2-story, single-pile south wing with low-pitched gable roof and gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Greek Revival Date: c. 1846-50

The monumental full-width, full-height portico which dominates the front has six Doric columns and a wide entablature which continues around the main block eaves with eyebrow widows (screened by decorative cast-iron grills) piercing its frieze. Other features include flush siding on the front of the main block and first story of the wing, clapboard siding elsewhere, mostly 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim, large 1-light lower sash replacements in the main block's floor-length 1st-story front windows, panel shutters, and a shed-roofed wing porch with box cornice and large square posts with molded caps and bases. The main block's front entry retains its Greek Revival surround of plain pilasters simple cornice; the double-leaf panel door and stained glass transom are Victorian replacements.

The interior retains much early fabric including Grecian-ovolo molded woodwork and doors, pilastered marble and wooden mantels; elaborate Victorian double parlors with Rococo Revival marble mantels and plaster ceiling, a tin bathtub in attic, and a cast iron furnace, pattened in 1870s, in the cellar.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 4-bay, 2-room plan out kitchen/wash house (c. 1846-50) with low-pitched hip roof, interior chimney (brick stack), clapboard siding, box cornice with frieze, 6/6 sash windows, and end-bay entries with transom and panel doors; at the east end is a slightly lower 2-bay addition with box cornice, corner pilasters, and batten-doored entry (C); (2) brick hip-roofed privy (mid-19th) (C); (4) frame, 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed, Stick-style carriage house/stable (c. 1880-1890) with clapboard siding and shingle siding with stick-work panel divisions, box cornice, pedimented gable with stick-work "half-timber" ornament, a louvered cupola with weathervane, gable dormers, 6/1 and 4/4 sash windows, and gable end entry with batten sliding doors (C); (4) frame chicken coop/shed (late 19th) (C). The street front of the property is bordered by a cast iron fence (c. 1870s)

with octagonal final-capped posts and spear-tipped pickets (C); the name "F. F. Drinkhouse" is stamped on each post; he was an iron manufacturer at Phillipsburg at least as early as 1872 (Snell p. 561) and owner of the Vulcan Iron Works.

The house was built by Daniel Runkle on property acquired by from his father-in-law William Richey in 1846. Runkle was a grandson of pioneer settler William Runkle from whom he received a considerable inheritance which assisted his pursuit of a successful career in business and real estate. He was one of the founding directors and owners of the Warren Foundary and Machine Company at Phillipsburg in 1856 and for many years beginning in 1864 was president and treasurer of the company. (Snell, p. 561).

Contributing B54/L25 Neg # D 16 & 17
F 18-20

23 Richey/Bristol House Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan dwelling with a low-pitched hip roof, paired end-wall chimnies (one brick stack survives), and small 1-story wing with shed appendage at the SE corner.

Style: Greek Revival Date: c. 1840-50

The exterior features clapboard siding, full entablature at the eaves, recess-paneled corner pilasters, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim, paneled shutters on the first story, central entry with side lights, transom, and panel door, and a 3-bay flat-roofed porch with entablature and square posts with molded capital and bases. The wing has a simple shed-roofed porch.

Oubuildings: (1) small frame shed (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding and batten door (C); (2) frame, 1-story garage (mid-20th) which may replace or incoporate the first story of a small barn (NC).

Built on a lot acquired by Catherine Richey in 1848 from William Richey (her fatherinlaw or father); the house was inherited by her daughter Anna Richey Bristol who built the gates at Presbyterian Cemetery in honor of her parents, gave the tower clock to the Methodist Church, and bequethed a large endowment to Warren Hospital in Phillipsburg NJ. (War-

ren Deeds book 31, page 32)

Contributing B54/L26 Neg # D 20-22

24 Brown/Wyckoff House. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan, dwelling with a low hip roof, squat flat-roofed cupola, and rear wing; extending from the rear is a large modern 1 and 2-story office wing.

Style: Italianate Date: c. 1855-60, c.1960s & 1991

The exterior of this dwelling, now housing the office of the Asbury Graphite Company, features include wide boxed eaves with block modillions and frieze, recess-paneled pilaster strips at the corners and articulating the side-wall window bays, box cornice and bands of small square windows on the cupola, mostly 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, semi-octagonal bay windows on the sides, central entry with diamond-muntin side lights and transom and flanking pilasters, and a flat-roofed porch with paired square posts with molded caps and bases. Old photographs indicate that the porch had a roof deck railing and the front windows (originally floor-length on the 2nd story as on the first) had diamond-muntin sashes. Asbestos shingles cover flush siding. The modern addition is detailed with pilaster strips and low-pitched roof to complement the original.

It evidently was built by Dr. Robert B. Brown who practiced in Asbury between 1846 and 1861 and bought the lot on which its stands from the estate of William Richey in 1855; the property was subsequntly occupied by lawyer Martin Wyckoff. (Warren Deeds book 43, page 172)

Contributing B54/L24 Neg # D 26

25 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: ranch Date: c. 1960s

Non-Contributing B54/L30 Neg # D 32

26 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a 4-bay, gable-end south front, 4-bay west elevation with central cross gable, two interior chimnies, and an east-side addition.

Style: Victorian influences Date: c. 1860-74

Now occupied as a duplex, it has aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, mostly 4/4 and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, and north and south gable-end entries and porches (north with square posts, south enclosed) which were added c. 1920-40. An early post card depicts a 1-bay porch and entry roughly centered on the west side.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) with concrete-block and frame shed appendage (NC).

Contributing B50/L1 & 2 Neg # D 33

27 Post office Brick and concrete-block, 1-story, flat-roofed office building.

Style: none Date: c. 1962

Non-Contributing B50/L3 Neg #

28 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with basement garage and 1-story, 2-bay rear garage wing.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: mid-20th

It has a 1-bay, gabled front porch with columns on pedestals.

Non-Contributing B50/L6 Neg # D 28, E 31

29 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile, 4-over-5-bay, dwelling (probably a 4-bay unit with 1-bay east extension) with east gable-end chimney (brick stack), west gable-end exterior furnace flue, and shed-roofed, 2-story rear addition.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, wood shingle siding, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and an inner-bay entry with modern Colonial Revival pediment.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gabled privy (late 19th/early 20th) with small cupola ventilator, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and small open-sided appendage (C); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, stable/barn (mid/late 19th) with board & batten siding (C); (3) concrete-block foundation of building under construction (NC).

Contributing B50/L5 Neg # D 30-31, E 33

30 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 2-over-3-bay, single-pile dwelling with exterior, west-gable end furnace flue and 2-story, shed-roofed rear addition.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, double 1/1 sash windows, and a central entry.

Contributing B50/L7 Ne # D 29

31 Bruno's Restuarant Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed building with rock-faced, concrete block foundation, rear lean-to, east gable end chimney (brick stack) and a large 1-story addition to the north and east.

Style: none Date: c. 1915-30 & c. 1960-70

The exterior features overhanging eaves, wood shingle and asbes

tos shingle siding, mostly 1/1 sash windows, and a pent roof across the front. Replacing (or possibly incorporating in part the blacksmith shop depicted on the 1909 Sanborn map), it was substantially enlarged and renovated in more recent years.

Non-Contributing B48/L27 Neg # D 34, E 118

32 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, single-pile, dwelling. with shed-roofed rear addition and small, gabled appendage on the north gable end.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1852-60

The exterior, reworked in recent years, has aluminum siding, flush eaves, mostly 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, inner-bay entry with glass & panel door, and hipped front porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story wagon house/stable (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding and batten doors (C).

Contributing B48/L26 Neg # E 9 & 10

33 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile, 4-bay dwelling (set perpendicular to the road) with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks), a shed-roofed, east-gable-end appendage which extends 1-bay beyond the south front and a small appendage at the NE corner of the latter.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include clapboard siding, central front cross gable with simple bargeboard, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, inner-bay entry with glass & panel door, and a 3-bay porch with bracketed box cornice, cutwork posts, and spandrel "arcading" with central pendant.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame gabled shed (late 19th/early 20th) engulfed by a shedroofed appendage and vertical siding (NC).

Contributing B48/L25 Neg # E 11

34 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with asymmetrical 3-over-4-bay facade, interior chimney (brick stack) and a modern, 1-story, south-gable-end garage attached by a breeze way.

Style: none Date: 19th, rebuilt

mid 20th

Among the exterior features are asbestos siding, flush eaves, 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a modern picture window, an off-center entry with modern door, and a flat-roofed porch with modern posts and enclosure at one end.

It is said to incorporate a barn which was enlarged and rebuilt after fire destroyed the dwelling (the former Methodist Parsonage) at the front of the lot.

Non-Contributing B48/L24 Neg # E 23

35 Frame, 3-bay, 2-story, single-pile dwelling with north gable-end chimney (brick stack) and shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, and a central entry with glass & panel door and pediment with scroll-work ornament; the entry porch has been removed.

Outbuildings (1) frame, 2bay garage (mid 20th) with clapboard siding (NC).

Contributing B48/L23 Neg # E 24

36 Frame, 3-bay, 2-story, single-pile dwelling with shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 6/1 and 1/1 sash windows, and a central entry with glass & panel door; the entry porch has been removed.

Contributing B48/L22 Neg # E 25

37 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, double-pile, probably

center-hall-plan, dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks to the front of the ridge) and a 2-story, semi-octagonal bay window at the south end bay.

Style: late Victorian/ Colonial Revival influences — Date: c. 1900, poss. earlier & remodeled

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a small, gabled dormer, 6/1 sash windows with plain trim, central entry with glass & panel door, and a 3-bay, hipped porch with square posts with molded caps and bases.

Outbuildings: (1) concreteblock, 2bay, hiproofed, garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B48/L22 Neg # E 26

38 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, flat-roofed dwelling with gable-end chimnies, shedroofed rear ell with appendages, and modern attached garage.

Style: Italianate influences — Date: mid 19th

Among the exterior features are aluminum siding, bracketed box cornice, 6/6 sash windows, and a central entry with side lights and panel door; entry stoop and picture window are modern alterations.

Contributing B48/L21 Neg # E 27

39 Frame, 3-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with rear wing.

Style: none — Date: c. 1925

It has asbestos siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows and hiproofed front porch.

Outbuildings: (1) two small, frame, gabled sheds (c. 1925) with asbestos shingle siding (C); (2) frame, 1bay, hiproofed garage (c. 1925) with asbestos shingle siding (C).

Contributing B48/L 20 Neg # Neg # E 28

40 Frame dwelling consisting of a 2-story, gable-roofed, 6-bay, single-pile main block (4-bay section with brick-stacked, gable-end chimnies and a 2-bay east extension) with east gable-end shed appendage and rear wing.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

It has overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows, and an enclosed, shed-roofed front porch.

Outbuildings (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed, possibly an out kitchen and/or wood shed (late 19th) (C); (2) frame, gable-roofed wagon house (mid/late 19th) with battendoored, gableend entries, clapboard siding, and sidewall corn crib (C); (3) small frame, hip-roofed shed, possibly a pump house (early 20th) (C); (4) frame, 1story shed (19th/early 20th) with clapboard siding (C); (5) frame, 2story shed (19th/early 20th) with vertical siding (C); (6) frame, 2story stable (19th) with vertical siding and batten doors (C); (7) very long, concreteblock and frame, gambrel-roofed dairy barn (c. 1947, to replace barn destroyed by fire) with clapboard siding, small shed dormers, metal cupola ventilators, a small gambrelroofed milk house on the north side and a concrete silo at the NW corner (NC); (5) very long, frame, wire-sided corn crib (mid 20th) (NC); (6) frame equipment shed (mid-20th (NC).

Contributing B48/L 20 Neg # E 32, 34-35

41 Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling, set perpendicular to the street, with gable-end chimnies (brick stack & terra cotta pot stack) with rear and west gable-end appendages.

Style: Carpenter Gothic embellishment Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard, clapboard siding, mostly 6/6 sash windows, central front entry, and a wrap-around porch, square posts, stick spandrel brackets, and jig-saw-cut railing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 3-bay bank barn (mid-19th) with

overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, batten doors, sash windows; metal cupola ventilators and block shed appendage are 20th-century additions (C); (2) frame 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with gable-end entries, shed appendage, and vertical siding (C).

Contributing B57/L8.02 Neg # 21-22, 29-30

42 Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a 2-over-3-bay, gable-front, shed-roofed rear appendage that extends 1-bay beyond the south side, and a smaller shed appendage on the north side.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1900

Among the exterior features are aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, central front entry with glass & panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) two small, frame sheds (early 20th) (C).

Contributing B57/L6 Neg # E 19-20

43 Frame, 2 1/2-story, mansard-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan dwelling with 2 and 1-story, gable-roofed rear additions.

Style: Second Empire influences Date: c. 1870-74
Colonial Revival embellishment

Exterior features include aluminum siding, gabled dormers with raked cornices, box cornice (brackets removed), 1/1 sash windows (replacements), transomed entry, and porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings (1) concrete-block garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B57/L5 Neg # E 14-15

44 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling

with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks) and rear wing.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: c. 1860-74
Colonial Revival embellishment

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and central front cross gable, 2/2 sash windows with molded cornices, transomed central entry with glass & panel door, and a hipped, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and modern horizontal railing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house/stable (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding, sash windows, and batten doors (C).

Contributing B57/L4 Neg # E 13 & 17

45 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with shedroofed rear wing.

Style: none Date: c. 1874-90

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, central front entry, and rebuilt shed-roofed porch.

Outbuildings: (1) several small frame and sheet metal, jerry-built sheds (NC).

Contributing B57/L3 Neg # E 13

46 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with 1 and 2story rear appendages.

Style: none Date: c. 1860-74

Now much reworked and converted into a duplex, it has aluminun siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, large modern windows flanking the paired central entries, and a modern entry deck.

Non-Contributing B57/2 Neg # E 13

47 Frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed overshot bank barn with large perpendicular stable ell at the SW corner, and two-part ell at the NW corner.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

It has clapboard siding, louvered and 9/6 sash windows, sliding batten doors, and batten doors on strap hinges; the NW ell has a gable hoist overhang and modern garage doors.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with gable-end entries, clapboard siding and batten doors (C); (2) small frame, gable-roofed shed (late 19th/early 20th) with exterior brick chimney, clapboard siding and banded 9-light windows (C); (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (early 20th), built in at least two sections, with vertical siding, batten doors and sash windows (C). (4) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (late 19th) with overhanging eaves, board and batten siding and batten doors (C). (5) frame, 1-story, gabled wagon shed (mid/late 19th) with batten-doored, gable-end entry (C); (6) long, low, open-fronted equipment shed (early 20th) with asymmetrical roof (NC).

The house associated with the barn complex, judging from old photographs a frame, 2-story structure of 18th or early 19th century date, stood just to the east facing the road and was demolished about 1970.

Contributing B57/L1 Neg # E 3, 7-8

48 Frame, gable-roofed dwelling, which evidently was enlarged from east to west; consisting of a 3-bay, 2-story, single-pile, side-hall-plan main block with west gable-end chimney (brick stack), a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, 3-room-plan east wing (built in two parts) with bank cellar and gable-end chimnies (brick stacks), and a 2-bay, 1 1/2-story, 1-room-plan west wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Georgian & Federal influences Date: 18th, early 19th , & c. 1825-45

It has aluminum and clapboard siding, box cornices, flush raking eaves, 9/6, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, some with architrave trim, fanlighted main-block entry with molded surround

and flush-bead, 6-panel door hung on strap hinges, rebuilt shed-roofed porch on the east wing, and batten-doored cellar entry. It retains considerable early interior fabric including several fireplaces, random flooring, Georgian-derived woodwork in the east wing, and Federal woodwork in the main block.

It is the homestead of the Richey family, property acquired by them in the mid 18th century.

Outbuildings (1) small, stone, gable-roofed spring house (19th) (C); (2) large, frame bank barn (late 19th) with small stable ell at the SE corner, and stone-walled barnyard; the metal ventilators, stable recess enclosure, adjoining concrete silo, and asbestos shingle siding are mid-20th century alterations (C); (3) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with bank cellar, shed appendage and clapboard siding (C). (4) Frame, 1-story, wagon-shed (late 19th/early 20th) with shed appendage, gable-end entry and clapboard siding (C). (5) two small frame chicken coops (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B57/L34.02 Neg #

49 Rock-faced, concrete-block, 3-bay, hip-roofed, 2-story duplex dwelling.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1920-30

Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, semi-hexagonal bay windows on the sides and paired inner-bay entries; the front porch with Tuscan columns was recently removed.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, gambrel-roofed dairy barn (c. 1925-45) with overhanging eaves, novelty siding, gable-hoist overhanging and rock-faced cement block milkhouse (C); (2) frame, gable-roofed wagon house (late 19th/early20th) with vertical siding & batten sliding doors (C); (3) frame. 1 1/2-story, stable/caw barn (early 20th) with gable hoist overhang & batten-doored entries (C); (4) frame equipment shed (mid 20th) with vertical siding (NC).

Contributing B56/L33 Neg # E 5

50 Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and cross-gabled rear addition.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: mid 19th, rear wing c. 1990

The exterior fabric of this house, which recently was enlarged and extensively reworked, includes new clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows with multipane insets, inner-bay entry with panel door, box cornice and flush eaves; it had a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage mid 20th) (NC).

Non-Contributing B56/L33.02 Neg # E 5

51 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: c. 1990

Outbuildings: (1) Frame metal-side equipment shed (c.1990) and asjoining greenhouses (NC).

Non-Contributing B56/L26 Neg #

52 Frame, gable-roofed, 2-story, 4-bay, single-pile dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks) and flat-roofed, 2-story rear wing.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, paired inner-bay entries, and a 3-bay porch with box cornice and turned posts; the entries flank a small modern window and are flanked by modern picture windows.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-bay, gabled garage (c.1990) NC. (2) concrete-block and frame 2-bay, flat-roofed garage (mid 20th) NC.

Contributing B56/L32 Neg. # E 2

53 Brick, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with gable front facing the road and a stone foundation.

Style: Italianate Date: c. 1860-74

It has a built-up box cornice with brackets, frieze and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows with timber lintels, bracketed cornices above the front windows, transomed entry with panel door, and a porch box cornice and square posts on pedestals; the porch's shed roof was added above the original flat roof.

Contributing B56/L31 Neg # E 1

54 Frame, 2-story, L-shaped, cross-gabled dwelling with rear ell, interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear shed appendage.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: c. 1874-85

Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, wall dormers with steeply pitched gables and shingled triangular pediments above the windows, 2/2 and double 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, molded hood above one of the latter, and a hip-ended porch whose shingled railing and square posts are an early 20th-century reworking.

It evidently occupies the site of the communty's octagonal schoolhouse which burned between 1860 and 1874.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame garage (mid-20th) (NC). (2) Frame shed (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L30 Neg D 37, E 1

55 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, single-pile dwelling (evidently a 3-bay unit with 2-bay east extension) with west gable-end chimney (exposed stone back & brick stack) and a 2-story rear wing.

Style: Georgian influences, Greek Revival/Italianate embell.

Date: early 19th, poss. 18th enlarged mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with frieze and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows, ovolo-molded architrave trim on the three upper front west windows, and a transomed center entry with architrave trim amd modern glass & panel door. The 1-bay, flat-roofed entry porch has an entablature and early attached rear posts with shoulder moldings; modern alterations include the front posts, a tripartite picture window, shutters, and aluminum siding on the west gable end.

Contributing B56/L29 Neg # 35-36

56 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling (evidently a 2-over-3-bay unit with south gable-end chimney and a 1-bay south-gable-end extension) with a small rear appendage.

Style: none

Date: mid 19th, perhaps earlier

It has aluminum siding, boxed eaves, 6/6 and 6/1 sash windows with plain trim, inner-bay entry, and new porch.

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

Contributing B56/L28 Neg # D 27

57 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, "salt box" profiled, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Colonial

Date: c. 1990

Non-Contributing B56/L 27

58 Fire House Concrete-block and frame, 1-story, gable-roofed garage/social hall with brick facing.

Style: none Date: 1956-57, enlarged, c. 1980

Non-Contributing B56/L25

59 Frame, 2-story, hip-roofed, 2-bay dwelling with a rusticated block foundation, interior chimney (brick stack), and shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Craftsman influences Date: c. 1915-30

Now covered with aluminum siding, the exterior features boxed overhanging eaves, hipped dormer, 1/1 sash windows (double on front) with plain trim and modern shutters, and a hip-roofed porch with square posts on rusticated concrete block pedestals and early glass enclosure above a closed railing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay, clip gable-roofed garage (c. 1915-30) with novelty siding (C).

Contributing B56/L24 Neg # D 25

60 Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks with corbeled drip caps and water tables) and a 1-story, almost flat-roofed rear addition that extends 1-bay beyond the south gable end.

Style: Greek Revival/Italianate Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include clapboard siding, entablature with brackets and returns whose box cornice and frieze are carried on the raking eaves, corner pilasters, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and louvered shutters, recessed center entry with side lights, transom, panel door and flanking pilasters supporting an entablature, and wing entry with small flat-roofed stoop. A front porch has been removed.

Contributing B56/L22 Neg # D 15 & 23

61 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Craftsman Date: 1915-30

Among its exterior features are clapboard & wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, shed dormer, 1/1 sash windows, central entry with glass & panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with square posts on rock-faced concrete block piers.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L20 Neg # D 14

62 Frame, 2 1/2-story, flat-roofed, 4-over-5-bay, single-pile dwelling with end-wall chimnies (corbelled brick stack) and rear shed appendage.

Style: Italianate influences Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with widely spaced, "spear-tip" brackets and wide freize pierced by eyebrow windows, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, central entry, hipped porch with box cornice and new posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed shed (late 19th) with modern shed front appendage with overhead garage door (C).

Contributing B56/L19 Neg # D 12 & 13

63 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 4-over-5-bay, single-pile main block with gable chimnies (brick stacks, north exposed stone back), 2-story rear wing, and shed rear appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: c. 1800-40

It has asbestos shingle siding, box cornice, nearly flush

raking eaves, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, rectangular bay window on the south side, a central entry, and a 3-bay, flat-roofed porch with entablature and Tuscan columns with exagerated entasis.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay gable-roofed garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L18 Neg # D 10-11, F 17

64 Frame, gable-roofed, 1-story store with gable-end front and rear gable-end extension.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: mid 19th, remodled 1908-20

It has clapboard siding, flush eaves, false front with board & batten siding covering the front gable, transomed central entry with glass door flanked by store windows sized down within the original frames and recess-paneled pilaster strips at both ends and a recessed porch with fluted and banded "Tuscan" columns on rock-faced, concrete-block pedestals.

It was rebuilt after a fire destroyed the upper story; old photographs indicate that it had a 2-story Greek Revival temple front with square pillars.

Outbuildings: (1) Concrete-block gabled shed (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L17 Neg # D 9

65 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay, single-pile dwelling. with south gable-end chimney (stuccoed brick stack with water table and drip cap) and a 2-story rear wing.

Style: none Date: early/mid 19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 1/1 sash windows, & a south-side entry & modern screened porch.

Contributing B56/L16 Neg # D 8

66 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling, set back from and perpendicular to the street, consisting of 3-bay section with west-gable-end chimney (large stuccoed stack) and a 1-bay, west gable-end extension,

Style: Georgian influences Date: late 18th/ early 19th, enlarged mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows with Roman-ovolo molded and plain trim, and off-center south front entry with modern glass and panel door. The street front (1-over-3-bay) has a central entry with 4-panel door, and shed-roofed porch with chamfered square posts.

Historical maps indicate that a small shop, occupied by a barber in 1908, stood to the front at its SE corner.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gambrel-roofed garage (mid-20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L15 Neg # D 2

67 Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling (possibly built in two sections) with shed rear appendage.

Style: none Date: mid 19th, perhaps earlier in part

Exterior features include asbestos siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and a central entry whose stick-bracketed, hipped hood is a c. 1920s alteration. The banded flanking windows are perhaps more recent alterations as is the concrete porch deck with iron railing.

Contributing B56/L14 Neg # D 1

68 Asbury Graphite Offices/Post Office Stuccoed, concrete-block,

2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed office building with 1-story, flat-roofed rear addition.

Style: Colonial Revival/Mission influences

Date: c. 1905-08, enlarged c. 1920-40

Exterior features include slate roof with eared metal ridge cresting, wide overhanging eaves, terra cotta tile capped parapet on the rear wing, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, and a hip-roofed entry vestibule. Old photographs indicate that the beneath the stucco the walls are rock-faced concrete block and that the vestibule was an open porch with paired Tuscan columns on rock-faced pedestals. It has been coverted into a dwelling.

Outbuildings: (1) frame gambrel-roofed garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L13 Neg # B 37

69 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan dwelling with south gable-end chimney (brick stacks) and a rear wing.

Style: Queen Anne influences

Date: mid/late 19th

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with "denticulated" cornices and louvered shutters, central entry with glass & panel door, and a 3-bay shed-roofed porch with spindle frieze and turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) 3-bay, concrete-block garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L12 Neg # B 37

70 Frame, 2-story, hip-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with central chimney (brick stack), 2-story semi-octagonal projection surmounted by a gable on the south end-bay of the front, a similar projecting bay on the south side, and a small rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne influences Date: c. 1890-1908

Exterior features include clapboard and wood shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, gable dormer, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, center entry with glass & panel door, and a hipped front porch with turned posts and ballusters.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (late 19th) with vertical siding and gable-end entries with batten sliding doors (C).

Contributing B56/L11 Neg # B 37, C 1

71 Brick, 5-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed elementary school with a narrow projecting, 2 1/2-story central entry pavilion.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: 1919

Now occupied as a dwelling, it has a box cornice with returns, eared round arched gable with date stone on the central bay, triple 6/1 sash windows with cast stone lintels and sills, and a central entry with side lights and double glass & panel doors. It occupies the site of the c. 1840s Greek Revival Academy which was destroyed by fire.

Outbuildings (1) modern wind generator (NC).

Contributing B56/L9 Neg # C 25

72 Frame, 2 1/2-story, 3-over-5-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with a rear wing.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows (floor-length 1st-story front windows, transomed center entry, flat-roofed porch with box cornice and square chamfered posts with cap, shoulder, and knee moldings.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 1-bay garage (c. 1915-35) (C).

Contributing B56/L8 Neg # B 24

73 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, duplex dwelling with shed-roofed rear wing.

Style: Greek Revival embellishment Date: c. 1852-60

Now covered with asphalt shingle siding, it has an entablature under the front eaves and paneled corner pilasters, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, and a shed-roofed entry porch (now enclosed) with shingled railing which probably dates to the early 20th-century.

Outbuildings: (1) frame privy (19th/early 20th) with vertical siding (C).

Contributing B56/L7 Neg # B 20 & 23

74 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks) and a shed rear appendage.

Style: none Date: c. 1874-90

Exterior features include aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows, an end-bay entry, and a shed-roofed porch with square posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 2-story wagon house/stable (late 19th) with vertical siding (C).

Contributing B56/L5 Neg # B 18-19

75 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: none Date: mid-20th

Exterior features include clapboard siding and 1/1 sash windows

Non-contributing B56/L4 Neg # B 17

76 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed, dwelling with 1 1/2-story rear wing.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1860-74

Exterior features include slate roof with metal cresting, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, very-wide central entry with double doors, flat-roofed 1-bay porch with box cornice and fluted Tuscan (caste iron?) columns and an entry onto the roof deck with glass & panel door.

According to local informants, it was occupied by a funeral director/caretaker for the cemetery next door, which might explain the oversized doorway.

Outbuildings: (1) three frame and concrete-block garages (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B56/L3 Neg # B 15 & 16

77 Asbury Presbyterian Cemetery.

Style: none Date: 1860-74

Square cemetery plot containing many substantial 19th and early 20th-century grave monuments, including several large obeslisks, marking the graves of many prominet local families and individuals. It is enclosed with a cast-iron picket fence and a rubble stone wall on the south and west, and the substantial entrance gateway consists of four rock-faced stone pedestals topped with stone urns oranmented with swags and connected by low curved rock-faced walls with cast-iron picket fencing; the gates are segmentally arched and incorporate elaborate curvilinear wrough ironwork, most notably in the surmounting cresting. The gateway carries the following inscription on a bronze plaque: "Erected by Anna C. Richey Bristol in loving memory of her Father John Godley Richey, Her Mother Catherine Richey, Her Brother William Richey AD 1908."

Contributing B56/L1 & 2 Neg # F 22-24

78 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with gable-end chimnies (brick stacks) and a rear wing.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c 1874-85

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, central entry with transom and glass & panel door, and a 1-bay shed-roofed entry porch with box cornice, saw-tooth edged frieze, and square chamfered posts with applied moldings. The wing's flat-roofed has similar posts.

Outbuildings (1) frame double privy (late 19th) with boxed overhanging eaves, clapboard siding and panel doors (C).

Contributing B55/L19 Neg # C 12 & 14

79 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, ranch dwelling.

Style: none Date: c. 1965-75

Non-Contributing B55/L18 Neg # C 12

80 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, bi-level dwelling,

Style: none Date: c.1980-90

Non-contributing B55/L14

81 Presbyterian Parsonage Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, L-shaped main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear wing.

Style: Italianate Date: c. 1876-1882

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with paneled frieze, end brackets, and returns that is carried on the raking eaves with smaller modillions, 2/2 sash windows (round-headed in the gables and floor-length on the 1st-story

front) with crossetted architrave trim, a double round-headed 1/1 sash window with bracketed and shouldered hood on the east-gable end above a semi-octagonal bay window, a bracketed concave hood with bargeboard above the paired 1st-story front west windows, paired transomed front entries with glass & panel doors (evidently reworked upon duplex conversion of the house), and a flat-roofed porch, rebuilt in recent years, but which encorporates a section of original cornice and one pair of chamfered square posts on pedestals at its west end. Old photographs indicated that the hooded west windows were fronted by a balustraded deck.

According to Snell's" county history, the parsonage was erected during the pastorate of Rev. George W. Thomson (1876-85) at a cost of $3,000.

Outbuildings: (1) attached to the rear of the house is a frame, 1 1/2-story out kitchen (c. 1876-81) with overhanging eaves and clapboard siding (C).

Contributing B55/L12 Neg # C 11, 13, 21-22

82 Presbyterian Church Brick, gable-roofed church with a stuccoed raised basement story, pressed-brick 3-bay gable-end front with projecting flat-roofed square tower, and 5-bay side elevations.

Style: Italianate/Romanesque Revival Date: 1868-69

Rather sensitively converted into condominiums, the church retains most of its original exterior detailing which includes a main cornice with returns and frieze carried on the raking eaves, pilaster strips and corbel tables articulating the window bays, attenuated flat-headed windows with raked, denticulated cornices with ears and end brackets and on the front 12/12 sashes (6/6 sashes divided by a plain spandrel were installed in the side windows during the residential conversion), modled cornices and belt courses on the tower, paired louvered belfry windows with cornices like those of the other windows, and a main entry with similar cornice and double glass & panel doors. The stuccoed stone podium before the entrance has a paired flight of dog-leg steps, cut-stone

capping, and cast-iron railing consisting of turned posts with finials and curvilinear "spandrel brackets" and plain round rails. A datestone is inscribed "Asbury Presbyterian Church Erected 1868."

Outbuildings (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (late 19th, converted into a dwelling) with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, sash windows (C).

Contributing B55/L11 Neg # C 6-10 & 26

83 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan dwelling

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1874-1985

The exterior has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves,

2/2 sash windows with plain trim, transomed entry with double glass & panel doors, and flat-roofed porch with chamfered square posts.

Contributing B55/L10 Neg # C 5

84 Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped gable-roofed, dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and rear appendage.

Style: Gothic Revival/Italianate influences Date: c. 1874-85

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows (some segmentally arched) with eared & raked corncies, raked-headed gable windows, double 1/1 sash segemtally arched upper west front window with bracketed cornice, below which is a semi-octagonal bay windows, double panel doors with transom, and a porch with bracketed cornice and square posts (probably replacements).

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (late 19th, enlarged early 20th) with hipped garage appendage, overhanging eaves, and asbestos shingle siding (C).

Contributing B55/L9 Neg # C 3 & 4

85 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, shed-roofed dwelling with end-wall chimnies (brick stacks) and a rear wing.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1852-60

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up bracketed box cornice, 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim, entry with side lights, transom, and 4-panel door, and a small flat-roofed entry porch with bracketed cornice, octagonal front posts with capitals (bases replaced in brick) and plain attached reasr pilasters.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B1001/L10 Neg # F 12

86 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, probably side-hall-plan dwelling with 3-bay gable-end front, octagonal-ended, 2-story south projecting bay with overhanging gable, interior chimney (brick stack) and rear appendage.

Style: Queen Anne influences Date: c. 1890-1908

It has aluminum siding, box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 1/1 sash windows, and a 2-bay side porch (the remnant of wrap-around porch) with turned posts and balusters and spandrel brackets. The gabled entry porch is modern; its turned posts may be recycled.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame shed (20th) with aluminum siding (NC).

Contributing B55/L6 Neg # B 34

87 Smith's Horse Barn Frame, barn complex consisting of a 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted portion to the south (possibly a store house moved back on the lot), a 2-story, gambrel-roofed north portion with gable ell at the NW corner, and 1 and 2-story connecting sections.

Style: none Date: late 19th/ early 20th

The exterior of this badly deteriorating complex features clapboard and vertical siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, batten sliding stall and wagon doors and small stall windows across the street front. The interior is said to retain a lift for raising carriages to the upper story.

The complex and horse dealing/livery stable business were owned by four generations of the Smith family. The "Asbury Hotel" which stood on the front of the lot in 1874 had disappeared by the early 1900s, and by 1908 there were four gable-front frame commercial buildings on the site (from south to north: a social hall, general store, much smaller marble works, and a repository) with a number of barns and outbuildings to the rear. The exsisting structure probably incorporates some of these structures, notably the gambrel-roofed section and the long narrow gable-fronted south section which ressembles the repository as depicted in old photographs.

Contributing B55/L6 Neg # B 32 & 33

88 Brick, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile duplex dwelling with stone foundation, gable-end chimneys (stacks removed), 2-story shed-roofed wing at south end of rear, and frame 1-story appendage to the latter's north.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c 1860-74

Exterior features include bracketed box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, and an central double 1/1 sash window above the central entry. The present front door replaces a double entry with glass-&-panel doors which suggests that the house was formerly, perhaps originally a duplex; the front porch is a recent replacement of a 2-bay porch with bracketed cornice.

Outbuildings: (1) concrete-block garage (c. 1980s) (NC).

Contributing B55/L5 Neg # A 15, F 5

doors hung on butt hinges, several mantels with molded surrounds and cornices, and the wing's wide timber-linteled fireplace. An early photograph reveals that the wing's front appendage was a porch with elliptically arched opening.

The architrave trim of most main block windows (or at least the outer molding), many of the sashes, and the narrow recess-paneled pilasters at the two main block front corners appear to be mid-19th-century. Probably contemporary with this work are the cross hall and dressing rooms in the northwest corner of the second story which have Greek Revival vertical two-panel doors and architrave trim with Grecian ovolo moldings.

Colonial Revival features include gabled dormers with round-headed "Gothic" sash windows, the front entry with tracery fanlight, flankining pilasters, cornice, and double doors, the L-shaped porch with entabalture and paired Tuscan columns, and the bay window and shed entry hood of the rear elevation. The projecting entry bay of the porch had an elaborate roof balustrade. Drawings for this renovation (which included interior work as well), prepared by noted Easton, Pennsylvania architect William M. Michler and dated April, 1908, survive in the possession of the present owner.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed privy (mid/late 19th) with roof ventilator, clapoboard siding, & panel-doored entry, door (C); (2) stone & poured concrete ice house (early 20th) with frame gables, small ventilation cupola, & batten-doored entry, (C); (3) frame, 3-bay bank barn (early/mid 19th) with 2-bay west gable-end extension, clapboard siding, batten doors hung on strap hinges, & a 1-story garage/stable ell (early 20th) (C); stone retaining walls on east & south.

Contributing B55/L3 Neg # A 34-35; B 20-24

Col. William McCullough, Asbury's early landed proprietor and entreprenuer, is credited with building this house. Bishop Francis Asbury visited McCullough on several occassions, and presumably at his residence. It was occupied for some time around 1860 as a girls' boarding school. It was the summer home of Thomas McElrath, published of the New York "Tribune," and his family between 1868 and 1882, and was acquired by Harry M. Riddle, founder of the Asbury Graphite Company, who

89 Brick, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with stone foundation, gable-end chimneys (brick south stack, north removed), 2-story shed-roofed wing at north end of rear, and frame 1-story appendages to the latter's south.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1850-74

It has a bracketed box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, a double, 1/1 sash window, and a wide central entry with double glass-&-panel door centered on the 2nd-story front. The 3-bay front porch retains its bracketed box cornice with molding outlined, "shouldered" frieze and square rear posts with molded capitals and pedestals; the turned front posts, railings, and concrete porch deck are modern replacements.

Contributing B55/L4 Neg # B 31, F 3

90 McCullough/McElrath/Riddle House Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay double-plie, center-hall plan main block which evidently began as a 3-bay, side-hall-plan house with interior chimney (brick stack) and acquired a 2-bay single-pile west extension with gable end chimney (brick stack) which was enlarged to the rear; to the west is a 2-bay 2-story, single-pile wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and shed-roofed, L-shaped appendage (in part an enclosed porch).

Style: Georgian influences, Greek & Colonial Revival embellishment Date: late 18th, remodeled mid 19th, c. 1908 & in 1965

Exterior fabric includes clapboard siding (some of which appears to be bead-edged), a modillion-bracketed main block cornice returned on the east gable as a pented pediment simple box cornices on west wing, flushing raking eaves on west gables of main block and wing, mostly 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim on the main block and plain trim on the wing, and a variety of paneled shutters of different dates. Among the early interior features are architrave door (shouldered) and window trim with Roman ovolo moldings, raised-panel doors

purchased the propertyin 1908 and commisioned its Colonial Revival remodeling (Snell, page 708; Warren County Deeds 74/130 and 185/7).

91 Frame, 1 1/2-story, 3-over-4-bay, hip-roofed dwelling with steeply pitched gables on east and north sides (similar gables on the south side have been removed), a gabled projecting bay at the north end of the front, and small square cupola.

Style: Gothic Revival Date: c 1869-74

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with bargeboards, 2/2 sash windows with louvered blinds, a central entry with double doors and transom, and a 3-bay porch with foliated spandrel brackets and square posts.

It is said to have been built as a guest house by Thomas McElrath whose wife purchased the McCullough house in 1868.

Contributing B55/L15 Neg # B 2 & 25

92 Hoffman Grist Mill Stuccoed stone, 3 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed grist mill with 1-story flat-roofed concrete block and frame addition on the west side and a small appendage on the north front.

Style: none Date: 1863

Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, hoist overhang in the north gable above four stacked entries with batten Dutch doors, another gable hoist above stacked entries on the east side, mostly regularly spaced windows with timber frames (sashes removed), and several "star" archor bars ends. A plaque mounted in the south gable is inscribed: "Asbury, built 1863."

Built by J.M. Hoffman in 1863 on the site of the community's earlier mill, it was acquired by Harry M.Riddle in 1895 and converted into a graphite factory which, it is said, utilized the old mill works. Elements of the mill's hydro system are said to survive under the abutments of the new bridge.

Contributing B55/L1 Neg # A 27 & 30
B 26, 27 & 29

93 Concrete-block, 1-story, 4-bay store house with a very low pitched gable roof embanked ground story incorporates the stone bank foundation of earlier structure; the east end chimney has a stucoed stack.

Style: none Date: early 20th
lower level, 19th

It has a small box cornice, blocked windows,and a wide ground-story entry with batten sliding door. In the early 20th-century, the building was occupied as a bakery. The 1874 map indentifies the structure on its site, which probably incorporated the stone ground story, as a store and post office, "Smith & Hasard, prop." with blacksmith and wheelright shops to the east.

Contributing B53/L1 Neg # A 31

94 Asbury Graphite Laboratory Concrete-block, 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed building.

Style: none Date: c. 1925-40

The stuccoed structure has a split terra cotta tile capped parapet which is stepped on the front elevation and paired upper-story entries (north one blocked up) and one lower entry boarded-over windows; the entries are reached by iron-railed concrete staircase leading from the bridge. A sign mounted on the front wall edentifies it as the "Laboratory."

Built on the site of a woolen factory destroyed by fire in 1881. Asbury Graphite Co., founded in 1895 by H. M. Riddle, Sr.

Contributing B30/L 7 Neg # A 28 & 29

95 Asbury Bridge and Mill Dam Reinforced steel-deck concrete bridge Replacing two iron truss bridges on the site passes over the stone two-part mill dam; the modern bridge incorporate stonework surviving from earlier bridges and related mills buildings.

Style: none

Date: bridge c. 1980, dam 19th

Non-Contributing (bridge)
Contributing (dam)

Neg # A 25 & 26

Significant Persons continued

Harry M. Riddle

Daniel Runkle

Bishop Francis Asbury

Thomas McElrath

Asbury possesses significance in the areas of community development, architecture, religion, industry, politics/government, and commerce. The village exemplifies the small agglomerate settlements that proliferated throughout the region in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve its dispersed agricultural population, but whose growth was arrested when by-passed by 19th-century transportation innovations. The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of mostly 19th-century buildings whose construction, form, detailing, and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's vernacular architecture in that era, as well as for several buildings of individual distinction. The community's religious significance is due to its Methodist congregation, the first in northwestern New Jersey to organize and the second to build a church, and its association with Bishop Francis Asbury, a founder of American Methodism, who laid the corner stone of the pioneer church in 1796 and in whose honor the village was renamed. Local entrepreneur Col. William McCullough, who played a key role in establishing the church and in the early development of the community, was a significant figure in the area of politics and government, having held public office at both the local and state level and served as a county judge for over thirty years. While McCullough was the first to fully exploit the community's water power site, Asbury's industrial significance stems from its grist mill, the only one of its water-powered industrial buildings to survive, and the graphite milling business established there in 1895 by Harry M. Riddle, a rare instance of the adaption of one of the region's many small water-powered mills for what became an important 20th-century industry. Asbury also was home to one of Warren County's most prominent 19th-century industrialists, Daniel Runkle, a founding director and long time president of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company in Phillipsburg, NJ. Another 19th-century resident of Asbury, Thomas McElrath, who made his summer home there in the 1870s, was a significant figure in the field of publishing, as publisher of the New York Tribune, the influential and successful daily newspaper of which Horace Greeley was editor. The village also possesses commercial significance because of its store and hotel, physical documents of the important economic and social roles of such establishments in a small rural community.

While a tavern was established at what later became Asbury in 1763, it was not until the 1780s when a grist mill was built there that a village began to develop. With the construction of a church in 1796-98 and the establishment of a number of industrial and commerical enterprises around that time, the settlement emerged as

a place of local importance. Favored by its location at an ample water power site and surrounded by a fertile agricultural district, the community flourished in the early 1800s and continued to grow in the middle decades of the century, attracting individuals of some wealth and enterprise. At a time when the movement of people and goods was largely limited to horse-drawn conveyances, such small communities provided the region's isolated rural population with almost its only centers for commercial and social activity. Although the Jersey Central Railroad passed through the Musconetcong Valley in 1852 and a station was established on the line about one mile south of the village, Asbury experienced little development after the 1870s, overshadowed by other communities in the region more favored by tranportation connections. Except for the graphite mill started in 1895 and more recent residential development scattered at its outskirts, the village has grown little since that time.

As a result Asbury has managed to preserve much of its 19th-century character. The vast majority of the district's buildings were built c. 1800-75, although several pre-date 1800 and a few more date to the early 20th century. The distinctive historical character of the village results from the survival of these buildings, their linear organization with varied spacing and setback, and their juxtaposition with the surrounding open countryside. These resources --mostly dwellings with attendant outbuildings, but including a number of industrial, commercial and institutional structures-- are in general well preserved and exhibit relatively few modern alterations. Collectively they possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the first three-quarters of the 19th-century. The grist mill (#92), typical of the area's early industrial buildings, is a small-scale structure of unadorned utilitarian design, and dwellings such as #s 2, 4, 5, 27, 44, 48, 52, 57, 66, and 90 exemplify the traditional house types and construction practices found in the region. The influence of popular architectural styles is readily apparent in the design and/or detailing of many district buildings. For example, houses like #s 6, 19, 33, 43, 48, 53, 62, 63, 73, and 84 are essentially vernacular structures of traditional or popular type embellished with Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and/or other of the styles current between the late 18th and early 20th centuries.

Several district buildings are of individual note and testify

to the relative prosperity and sophistication of a number of village owners. The McCullough/Riddle House (#90), a double-pile side-hall-plan dwelling dating to the late 1700s which was subsequently enlarged to a full center-hall plan, exhibits relatively high-style Georgian detailing, including a modillion cornice and locally rare pented gable pediment, and rather sophisticated Colonial Revival embellishment designed by noted Easton, Pennsylvania architect William M. Michler in 1908. The c. 1815-18 Warne/Castner House (#15), an outstanding brick version of the single-pile center-hall-plan type, evidences an Adamesque refinement in its detailing and is especially distinguished by the blind arcading of its front elevation, a Federal motif otherwise unknown in Warren County. The Daniel Runkle House (#22), the district's largest and most impressive dwelling which was built c. 1846 in the Greek Revival style, is fronted by a full height portico, a rare domestic example of such a treatment in Warren County and the only one with Doric columns. Complemented by a cast-iron yard fence, Greek Revival out kitchen, and Stick-style carriage house, it presents a striking image of a 19th-century rural capitalist's residence. The 1914 Methodist Church is notable as an uncommon rural example of the auditorium plan church type and, with its polychrome masonry, point-arched tracery windows, and decorative buttresses and pinnacles, as a rather late example of the Victorian Gothic style.

In addition to the important Paleo-Indian archaeological resources known to exist at Asbury at the Plenge site (near the southwest corner of the district), the environs of district buildings like the grist mill (#13), a mill seat since the 1780s, and houses like the Richey Homestead (#48) may have potential to yield important archaeological information about the area's 18th and 19th-century material culture.

European settlement of the Musconetcong Valley of northwestern New Jersey began in the second quarter of the 18th century, initiated largely by pioneer agriculturalists of English, Scotch-Irish, Dutch, and German stock. While the pioneers typically were tenants or squatters on property acquired by absentee owners through New Jersey's system of proprietory landholding, freeholders who purchased the land which they settled and improved also were present and in the second half of the 18th century became more common as absentee owners sought to divest themselves of their holdings, often unprofitable or difficult to manage.[1] The site of Asbury forms part of the Stanbury Tract, a 1,250-acre parcel fronting for about three miles on the north side of the Musconetcong

River surveyed in 1715 at the request of Nathan Stanbury by right of warrents vested in his wife Mary, daughter of Daniel Wills and widow of Thomas Olive, both of whom were West Jersey Proprietors.[2] When settlement first occurred on the Stanbury Tract is unknown. Acording to a 19th-century source, however, the earliest settlers around Asbury were the Richeys and the Woolevers, and members of both families acquired title to portions of the Stanbury Tract in the middle of the 18th century.[3]

In the 1740s and 1750s, the heirs of the Mary Stanbury divested themselves of their Musconetcong Valley holdings by several conveyances. A 200-acre tract just west of Asbury and including the sites of farmstead #s 48 and 49 was purchased by John Richey in 1741 for 50 pounds. The five hundred acres to the east, including the village site, were sold to Peter Woolever sometime before 1754, although the deed of conveyance was not made until 1755.[4] While both men may have been tenants on the property for sometime before their purchases, documentary evidence suggests that both previously lived to the south in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County.[5] Richey's Musconetcong Valley homestead evidently was farmstead #48, and the 1881 county history claims that Woolever "built a log house near the Asbury Mills" as his residence, possibly located at #10.[6] While Richey held onto his acquisition until his death in 1777, Woolever subdivided his property, begining the day after receiving title when he sold its northwestern quarter, including all of the village site north of the "great road" (Kitchen Road/Route 623), to Christian Cummins who evidently settled there.[7] A smaller tract of about 30 acres to the south of the road was acquired by Joseph Park in the 1760s by two purchases, one in 1763 from John and Sarah Holden and the other from John McMullin in 1768; both parties presumably had received title from Woolever sometime before. Park opened a tavern on the property which he described in his 1763 tavern licence petition as "a very convenient place for a public house...being very commodiously situated for that business on the great road...and well furnished (with) pasture and middow (sic)."[8] By 1786 there was a "smith's shop" on the premises, and the tavern remained in operation into the early 1800s.[9]

In 1781, Peter Woolever sold a 2-acre lot on the river to Adam Hall upon which he erected a grist mill, giving the naescent community the place name of Hall's Mill. Hall advertised the property for lease in 1787, describing its improvements as "a grist mill and commodious house," but sold it in 1792 to William McCullough.[10] The following year, Woolever disposed of what apparently was the

remainder of his holdings, including all of the land between the mill lot and Park's tavern, to William Runkle. Two years later Runkle sold the land between the mill and the tavern to Daniel Hunt who on the same day conveyed the portion west of what is now Main Street and an L-shaped lot to the east to William McCullough.[11]

It was largely due to the efforts of Col. William McCullough that the mill hamlet of Hall's Mill became the thriving village of Asbury. William McCullough (1759-1840), the son of prominent Musconetcong Valley landowner and Revolutionary War officer Captain Benjamin McCullough, also saw service in the War (his military title resulted from a later militia appointment) and, according to secondary sources, settled at Hall's Mill in 1784.[12] McCullough became a large landowner, acquiring considerable property in the area, and is credited with greatly expanding milling operations at Asbury. In addition to purchasing Hall's grist mill, he established a second grist mill, a saw mill, and an oil mill on the south side of the river. By 1821, his mill complex on the south bank of the Musconetcong had grown to include a plaster mill and a distillery (probably extant by 1811), and a woolen factory was built there on a lot sold by him to Thomas H. and James D. Higgins in 1812.[13]

Converted to Methodism in 1786 and a staunch supporter of that faith, Col. McCullough hosted Bishop Francis Asbury on several of his missionary visits to the neighborhood and was the driving force behind the construction of the community's first church, the second Methodist church built in northwestern New Jersey, erected on the site of the present church (#14) on a lot purchased from Daniel Hunt for 15 pounds.[14] The corner stone of the pioneer church was set in place on August 9, 1796 with the assistance of the Bishop, who recorded the occasion in his journal, at a ceremony marked by hymns and prayers "after a good meeting at Brother McCullough's." The community was renamed Asbury in honor of the Bishop and the event. The church proved to be too small for the crowds attending the quarterly meetings, forcing the congregation to hold the April 16, 1800 meeting in William McCullough's barn.[15]

In addition to his business and religious interests, McCullough had a long career of public service. He was county freeholder for Mansfield Township in 1797 and served in the New Jersey state assembly in 1793-99 and legislative council in 1800-03. He was appointed judge of the Sussex County Court of Common Pleas in 1803 and continued in that position for Warren County (created from Sussex in 1824) until 1838.[16]

Asbury's growth quickened in the early 19th century after the public road to the mill was relocated from the Richey/Woolever boundary line to the McCullough/Hunt boundary, present day Main Street, in 1800. During the first decade of the century nearly all of Daniel Hunt's and William McCullough's frontage along the new road was subdivided into small lots and sold, establishing a linear development pattern.[17] Deed references indicate that dwellings and "shops" existed on several of these lots at the time of their subdivision, and it is likely that early houses such as #66, the rear wing of #15 (both of which face south, not toward the road), and #12 were among them. That the village had a school by this time seems clear from deed references to the "school house lot," located on the west side of Main Street at what is now the School Street intersection.[18] Considerable new construction evidently occurred in Asbury during the early 1800s; an 1804 tavern license petition described the place as a "growing village," and on an 1807 visit Bishop Asbury noted the presence of "about forty houses in or near (the) village."[19]

Joining its pioneer agriculturalists and industrialists, a number of businessmen, artisans, and professionals established themselves at Asbury in the late 18th/early 19th-century period. Daniel Hunt, Asbury's other early landed proprietor, was a merchant, and his "mansion house" and store house stood on or near the site of #10, which probably replaced his dwelling. Another store is said to have been built in 1810 by Silas Dunham, (purportedly on the site of the American House, #18, but more likely just to the north on the lot occupied by #20), and a second tavern was licensed in 1804 to William Johnson in a house which he rented "near Col. William McCullough's mills" (probably on the Asbury Hotel site, #87) [20] Methodist minister Johnson Dunham, a son-in-law of Daniel Hunt and most likely Silas Dunham's relative, also is credited with pursuing a mercantile carreer at Asbury and became the community's first postmaster upon the establishment of a post office in 1812.[21] Two doctors made their residence at Asbury in the late 1700s, Ezekiel Holmes, who acquired and evidently settled on the Lshaped lot adjoining Parks, and John Ball, another son-in-law of Daniel Hunt, whose house stood on the site of the Methodist parsonage (#13).[22] The village also attracted a number of artisans; it had a hatter before 1802, a tailor in 1805, and a cabinet maker by 1807.[23] By the end of the 19th century's first decade, Asbury clearly was a thriving, prosperous settlement, a fact perhaps grudgingly recognized by Bishop Asbury in his 1811 observation "were it not for the brewing and drinking miserable

wiskey, Asburytown would be a pleasant place."[24]

While bypassed by the region's 19th-century turnpike and canal building boom and receiving only limited railroad connections in the 1850s, Asbury experienced modest growth in the middle decades of the century and prospered as a service center for the surrounding agricultural community. According to Gordon's 1834 Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey the village,

> lying in a deep and narrow valley on rich limestone soil, contain(ed) a Methodist Church, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, an oil mill, a woolen factory, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about thirty dwellings. [25]

Writing in 1844 Barber and Howell described Asbury as a "flourishing village...contain(ing) 2 stores, 1 plaster, 1 saw, 1 fulling, and 2 grist m., a woolen factory, several mechanics, a Methodist church, and about 40 dwellings."[26] Coverlets woven at Asbury in the 1830s and 1840s, no doubt at the woolen factory, survive in several local collections.

In 1836 Col. McCullough sold most of his Asbury holdings, including the entire mill complex, to his sons-in-law Isreal Dissoway of Newark and William Van Antwerp of New York City. Two years later Dissoway and Van Antwerp divided the property, the latter receiving the northern grist mill and the woolen factory (which McCullough had repurchased in 1832) and the former the remaining industrial holdings on the south side of the river. The mill seat was reunited in one ownership by David Hoffman who acquired Dissoway's holdings in 1850 and Van Antwerp's mill in 1857. Hoffman later conveyed portions of the complex to his sons, selling the mill on the north side of the river to his son James M. Hoffman in 1864.[27] Joseph Park's lot was purchased by John Richey, Jr. in 1813 and in the 1835 intestate partition of Richey's landholdings formed part of his son William's share.[28] Most of the Park property was subsequently acquired by William Richey's son-in-law Daniel Runkle who, gaining title to the major portion of Daniel Hunt's land (which after his death in 1810 had been divided among his heirs) and other lands on the north and west sides of the village, became Asbury's principal landed proprietor in the mid 19th century.[29]

Daniel Runkle (1823-90) was the grandson of pioneer settler

William Runkle from whom he received a considerable inheritance which assisted his pursuit of a sucessful career in business and real estate. In the 1850 census his real estate holdings were valued at $50,000, more than twice that of any of his neighbors, and the porticoed Greek Revival house (#22) he built in Asbury around that time clearly reflects his position as the community's wealthiest and most prominent resident.[30] In 1856 he helped organize and capitalize the Warren Foundry and Machine Company at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, one of Warren County's most important 19thcentury industries. Owning a major share of the company, he was one of its original directors and for many years beginning in 1864 served as its president and treasurer. Runkle later became involved in a number of other successful business ventures including several gas and water companies around the state, he also was a trustee and benefactor of the Asbury Presbyterian Church. At his death his wealth was estimated at over $1,000,000.[31]

That the middle decades of the 19th-century were a prosperous time for Asbury is attested to by the residential, commercial, and institutional development which occurred then. The village spread northward along Main Street with residential construction along its east side. In addition to Daniel Runkle's house, two other substantial dwellings were erected on the former Park property in the 1840s and 1850s, a simpler Greek Revival house (#23) by Runkle's sister-in-law Catherine Richey and an Italianate cubical villa (#24) by Dr. Robert B. Brown, and by 1860 a number of more modest houses were built north of Kitchen Road.[31] In the 1850s Asbury grew eastward with the construction of about a half dozen houses on the road to New Hampton (Maple Avenue), and two dwellings were built on newly opened School Street. Several other dwellings were built on School Street in subsequent decades, most notably the c. 1876-82 Presbyterian parsonage (#81), and houses were erected on the west side of Main Street north of Kitchen Road after 1860.[32]

That Asbury had some attraction as a place of residence in the period is attested to by the fact that Thomas McElrath, publisher of the New York Tribune, made his summer home there during the post Civil War era. Thomas McElrath (1807-88), a Williamsport, Pennsylvania native whose early New York career included a lucrative law practice and election to the state assembly, assumed business management of the Tribune, a new New York City newspaper, in 1841 with Horace Greeley as editor. During their celebrated partnership, which lasted for several decades with a short hiatus in 1857-64, the Tribune rose to a nationally recognized

"position of social and political leadership."[33] McElrath acquired the McCullough homestead, identified as his residence and farm in the 1874 county atlas, in 1868 and retained ownership of the property (title actually was vested in his wife) until 1882.[34]

Asbury also witnessed religous and educational development in the mid 19th-century period. An academy was built on School Street in the 1840s under the auspices of the Rev. James Lewes, minister of the nearby Musconetcong Valley Presbyterian Church. Church services were held on the upper story of the Greek Revival building, and classes below; it became a public school about 1868 after the octagonal district schoolhouse (located on the Bloomsbury road) burned down. Around 1860 Pine Grove Seminary, a short-lived girls' boarding school, was opened in the former McCullough house.[35] In 1842, the Methodists replaced their dilapidated pioneer house of worship with a new church, another Greek Revival structure. A Presbyterian congregation organized in 1860 and in 1868-69 built a substantial brick church (#82), exhibiting fashionable Italianate/Romanesque design influences, on a School Street lot donated to it. The Presbyterians also established a cemetery (#77) at the end of School Street around 1860.[36] A village improvement society was active in the period, raising money for projects, one of which the was the installation of slate sidewalks, by social events held in the Academy.[37]

Asbury's commercial and industrial activity also increased moderately in the middle decades of the 19th-century. A second hotel, the American House (#18, was built in the 1850s, and by 1860 a "shoe manufactory" was established by Jacob Weller (site #21) and a machine shop operating on the south side of the river in the Hoffman mill complex.[38] The present stone grist mill on the north side of the river (#92) was built by James M. Hoffman in 1863; in 1870 it did both merchant and custom work producing flour and feed worth $30,000, a considerable increase from its predecessor's production in 1860.[39] In addition to two or three merchants, Asbury had a variety of tradesmen and professionals during the period including a cabinet maker, tailor, butcher, several blacksmiths, wheelwrights and harness makers, several representatives of the building trades, a silversmith and/or watchmaker/jeweler, and at different times one or two physicians, lawyers, and clergymen.[40]

In the late 19th century, however, business and industrial activity at Asbury markedly decreased. Weller's shoe factory closed before 1874, and the woolen factory was destroyed by fire in 1881.

The northern grist mill ceased operation by the mid 1890s, and by 1909 the only element of the mill complex on the south side of the river remaining in operation was the grist mill.[41] The community did acquire two new enterprises of some note during the period. A livery stable and horse dealing business was established by the Smith family in a complex (#87) on the site of the old Asbury Hotel, which several generations of the family carried on until the 1960s, and in 1895 Harry M. Riddle founded a graphite processing company in the Hoffman grist mill (#92) which grew to be the largest refiner of crude graphite in the United States.[42]

Harry M. Riddle (1865-1937), who grew up on a farm at nearby New Hampton and was educated at the Trenton State Normal School, pursued a mercantile career in early adulthood, becoming owner of general stores at New Hampton and Asbury by 1895 and post master at the latter place in that year. He also started his graphite company in 1895 when the Hoffman grist mill, owned by his wife's aunt, became availible, adapting the old works for processing graphite, shipped in from elsewhere, which was used in making a variety of products including stove polish and paint.[43] Meeting with success, he expanded his operations in the early 20th century, purchasing the Hoffman mill in 1903, acquiring the grist mill on the south side of the river in 1908, and erecting a small building on Main Street (#68) to house his company offices and the post office before 1908.[44] His purchase of the old McCullough house in that year and its Colonial Revival remodeling as his residence clearly reflects his success as an industrialist and prominent position in the community.[45] Riddle's son, H. M. Riddle, Jr. joined the company in 1914, and during World War I improved machinery and a diesel engine for more power were installed, allowing the company to expand its product line. Growth resulting from the development of new markets and products continued in subsequent decades, and the laboratory (#94), erected on the site of the old woolen factory, no doubt played an important role in the operation. H. M. Riddle, Sr. also diversified his interests, becoming a trustee of the First National Bank of Washington, NJ in 1923 and bank president in 1933. It was after his death in 1937 that the company developed its national prominence as a graphite manufacturer, extensively rebuilding and expanding its Asbury plant on the south side of the river and more recently acquring and establishing facilities elsewhere.[46]

Despite the growth of the graphite company, Asbury experienced little residential or commercial development in the early 20th

century, no doubt in large part due to the fact that the company employed a small work force. Except for two important institutional building projects, the 1914 Methodist church (built to replace its 1842 predesessor which was destroyed by fire) and the 1919 school, new construction in the village has been limited to a few infill and replacement dwellings, garages and related outbuildings, and more recently a firehouse, post office, restaurant, and new graphite company offices.[47]

Asbury exists today as a largely residential community whose 19th-century rural character and setting survive substantially intact. Although many non-residential uses in the village have disappeared, the buildings that housed them mostly remain. Neglect and deterioration, however, threaten a number of district buildings, such as Smith's Horse Barn, and the open farmlands surrounding the village are subject to increased development pressure. Responding to these conditions, local residents have become increasingly aware of the community's special historical and architectural heritage which make it a worthy candidate for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the desirability of preserving that heritage.

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- Industrial Schedules, Franklin Township, Warren County, NJ, 1850-1880

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Asbury Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Asbury Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map" and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map is an assemblage of the following municipal tax maps: Sheets 11, 12, 12.01 & 13, Franklin Township, Warren County, New Jersey, prepared by George W. Oakes, Jr. & Associates in December, 1961 and last revised in 1984 and Sheets 6 & 10, Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey prepared by Robert McEldowney, Jr., PE, dated September 10, 1963 and revised by Robert C. Bogart & Associates in 1970.

Beginning in Franklin Township at the southeast corner of block 53, lot 2 the boundary runs north along the east side of lot 2 to the southeast corner of block 53, lot 2.01, from which point it runs first west along the south sides of lots 2.01, 2.02 & 2.03, block 53 and then north along the west side of last mentioned lot to its northwest corner and Maple Avenue. The boundary proceeds west along the south side of Maple Ave to a point directly in line with the east side of block 54, lot 1 and crossing the road runs north along east side block 54, lot 1 to that lot's NE corner. The boundary then follows the north sides of lots 1 and 2, block 54 westwardly to the northwest corner of the latter lot, also the southeast corner of block 54, lot 7. The boundary turns north along the east sides of lots 7 and 16, block 54 to lot 16's northeast corner, then runs west along the north side of lot 16 to the southeast corner of lot 21, block 54, and then turns north along the east sides of lots 21, 23 & 24, block 54 to the northeast corner of the latter lot (which point is in the south line of block 54, lot 25). From that point the boundary proceeds east, north, and west along the south, east, and north side of lot 25 to the southeast corner of block 54, lot 26. It then runs north along the east sides of block 54, lots 26, 27, and 30.01 to Kitchen Road.

Crossing Kitchen Rd. to the southeast corner of block 50, lot 4, the district boundary turns east along the north side of that road to the southeast corner of block 50, lot 7. It proceeds north along the east side of lot 7 and then turns west along the north side of lots 7 and 6, block 50 to Route 623 and crossses Route 623 to the southwest corner of block 48, lot 21. The boundary then runs east along the north side of Route 623 to the southeast corner of lot 21, block 48. Turning north it proceeds along the east side of lot 21 to the north corner of lot 19.01, block 48 and continues

north in a straight line to the southeast corner of lot 19, block 48. At that point it turns west and follows a straight course continuing the south line of lot 19, block 48 to Route 643.

The district boundary then follows the east side of Route 643 south to a point which is directly across the road from the northeast corner of block 57, lot 8.02. Crossing the road in a straight line to that corner, the boundary proceeds west along the north side of lot 8.02 to the northeast corner of lot 1, block 57. It continues west along the north side of lot 1 to its northwest corner, cuts across lot 34, block 57 in a straight line to the northeast corner of lot 34.01, block 57, and continues west again along the north side of lot 34.01 to that lot's northwest corner. From that point the boundary turns south along the west side of lot 34.01 to Route 623, and crossing Route 623 proceeds west along the south side of that road to the northwest corner of lot 33, block 56.

From that point the district boundary turns south along the west side of lot 33, block 56 to the Hunterdon/Warren County and Franklin/Bethlehem Township municipal/county boundary in the middle of the Musconetcong River. It then follows the municipal/county boundary upstream to a point near the westernmost end of the small island at the northern end of the Asbury bridge and mill dam. It continues upstream in the river channel between the island and the south bank of the river (in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County) to the southwest corner of the bridge abutment at the upstream end of the channel between the island and the south bank of the river. It then proceeds south along the west side of the bridge to its south end and crossing route 623 to the southeast end of the bridge continues south along the east side of Route 623 to its intersection with Iron Bridge Road. It proceeds east along the north side of Iron Bridge Road to the point where the road make a sharp turn south. From there the boundary turns north into the river and follows the county/municipal line upstream to a point opposite the east side of lot 2, block 53 in Franklin Township, Warren County and cuts across the river to its north bank and the southeast corner of lot 2, block 53, the place of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Asbury Historic District were delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the architectural and historical resources of the village, with not only the fewest non-contributing buildings but also with sufficient amounts of visually and historically critical open space.

On the south side of the district, the Musconetcong River forms an obvious physical boundary for the district; there the boundary was delineated to exclude the modern Asbury Graphite Mill complex and to include the small island (with the laboratory), the mill dam and river empoundment. On its east side the boundary expands to include the visually important meadow land along the river but constricts to exclude the modern residentital development along Maple Avenue, Kitchen Road, and Route 623. On its north and west side the district boundary was drawn to include agricultural land and farmsteads with important visual and historical links to the village and to exclude the modern residential development on the west side of Route 643 north of the village.

UTM REFERENCES (cont.)

5 - 1 8 / 4 9 8 3 6 0 / 4 5 0 4 4 0 0

6 - 1 8 / 4 9 7 9 0 0 / 4 5 0 5 2 2 0

7 - 1 8 / 4 9 8 6 4 0 / 4 5 0 5 4 8 0

8 - 1 8 / 4 9 8 4 8 0 / 4 5 0 5 8 2 0

Photographic Identification:

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

Name:	Asbury Historic District
Location:	Franklin Township, Warren County, NJ Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ
Photographer:	Dennis Bertland
Date of photographs:	March 1992
Negative repository:	Bertland Associates, Box 11, Port Murray, NJ 07865

possess integrity of location and setting, as the surrounding neighborhoods have changed little in the last fifty years; integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, because there have been limited additions or alterations to the buildings; and integrity of feeling and association, due to their association with the development of Oak Ridge.

Jackson Square was the first commercial area built in Oak Ridge and served as the community's central business district. As the town center, Jackson Square contained a grocery, department store, beauty shop, barber shop, shoe repair, bank, the post office, a pharmacy, two theaters and several small businesses. The shopping district is made up of four buildings located on Broadway between Georgia and Kentucky Avenues. All buildings are of wood frame construction and originally had painted redwood siding. A flat-roofed wood canopy supported by square wood columns runs the length of the buildings.

The two central buildings are set in a square facing Broadway. The east building retains its original redwood siding and storefronts, although some doors have been replaced. The west building has been remodeled with brick veneer, although the pharmacy appears to retain its original form. The fourth building in the commercial area originally served as the Town Hall. The building appears to have resembled the dormitories, with painted shiplap siding and rows of sash windows. Extensive remodeling has been done to the building and the only remnant of its original form is the dorm-like rear facade.

Also included in the Jackson Square area is the Guest House. The Guest House is of wood frame construction on a concrete foundation and was built in the summer of 1943, one of the first buildings constructed on the townsite. The plan is a variation of the two-story H-plan dorms designed by Stone and Webster, with a central, three-bay, full-height porch and two seven-bay wings. The decorative details are Neo-classical. The windows are paired six-over-six double-hung sash. There are bay windows on the first floor of the primary facade. In 1949, a 44-room concrete block addition was completed, and in 1950 the name was changed to the Alexander Inn. The government sold the building in 1958, and the hotel has been locally-owned since 1964. The tennis courts down the hill from the Guest House were also built during the war. The courts served as an outdoor dance floor for community gatherings during the summer.

The only remaining neighborhood centers are the Ogden and Elm Grove stores. All other neighborhood centers have been extensively remodeled, razed, or replaced with modern buildings. These centers are of wood frame construction on a concrete foundation with a gable roof. The plate-glass storefronts are protected by a recessed porch supported by square wood columns. At either end there is a cross wing with a large nine-light window in the gable field.

The only remaining war-time commercial building on the west end of town is near Jefferson Circle. The building is in poor condition, but retains some of its original architectural details. The building was constructed in the same style as the Ogden and Elm Grove Stores, but has not been maintained. The building retains its original wood paneled doors and wood siding.

Other small commercial businesses were scattered throughout the community especially along Emory Valley Road and Scarboro Road. These businesses included gas stations, plumbing companies, cab companies, and a veterinary hospital. All of the buildings that housed these businesses have been removed and replaced. Warehouses were built south of the Turnpike, on the far east end of the city, adjacent to the railroad tracks. Many of these warehouses have been covered with corrugated metal siding and have lost their integrity. None of these buildings appear to meet National Register criteria and are excluded from the Oak Ridge Historic District boundary.

Stone and Webster built the cafeterias and recreation halls, and other public buildings that were scattered throughout the reservation during the war years. The cafeterias were built to accommodate those who did not have adequate cooking facilities such as residents living in dorms, barracks and hutments. In 1944, there were six cafeterias: Arkansas Cafeteria in East Village; Central Cafeteria near Jackson Square; Gamble Valley in the Gamble Valley Trailer Camp; and Adams, Jefferson and Louisiana Cafeterias located on the west end, between Illinois and Louisiana Avenues, where most of the dorms and hutments were located. By 1945, there were additional cafeterias in the hutment areas south of the Turnpike.

The Arkansas Cafeteria building has been extensively altered and is used by a local church. The Jefferson Cafeteria, on Jefferson Circle, is the only remaining cafeteria building that retains almost all of its original architectural features. It is a one-story, Colonial Revival influenced frame structure on a concrete foundation. There is a five-bay gable-front wing at either end of the center section. The central sixteen-bay section is shaded by a recessed porch supported by square wood columns and railing with square balusters. The gable roof has monitor roof vents that became a signature element on all buildings designed by Stone and Webster. The central entrance doors have been replaced with modern glass and aluminum doors. There is an original nine-light wood frame door in the east wing. No other original cafeteria buildings are extant.

Four recreation halls and two community centers were built by Stone and Webster. The recreation halls were located at Town Center, Grove Center, Middletown, and Jefferson Circle. The Grove Center recreation hall has been extensively remodeled, and the others have been razed. The Middletown Community Center, on the corner of Robertsville Road and the Turnpike, continues to serve as a community center for senior citizens. The only alterations to the building have been the application of brick veneer covering the lower half of the front facade and the addition of a lateral

wing. Another community center was located in Gamble Valley but no longer remains standing. The west end trailer camps and the dormitories were served by hostess houses, however, none of these houses were located in the survey. Hostess houses may have served the trailer camps as community centers or recreation centers.

The Health Department for the Colored Hutment Area is on South Illinois Avenue and is a one-story, thirteen-bay frame structure on a concrete foundation, designed and built by Stone and Webster. The building has Colonial Revival influences in its detailing that was probably added sometime in the late 1940s or early 1950s. On the primary facade is a shed roof porch with square fluted Doric motif columns. The door surround has fluted pilasters and at the cornice are dentils. The original wood frame windows have been replaced with aluminum frame windows. Northwest of the building is a one-story frame garage with two sets of double doors. The building has three monitor vents on the roof and resembles the Jefferson Cafeteria building.

Since few homes were equipped with washing machines, laundries were built to serve the entire community and plant areas. C&W Laundry, near Jackson Square, was the first laundry built and continues to operate as a laundry and dry cleaner. The building is a one-story, three-bay brick structure with a flat roof. The storefronts have large, plate-glass windows and original single light metal doors.

Another contributing public structure is the municipal swimming pool which is the largest spring-fed pool in the country, holding 2.1 million gallons of water with a surface area of 1-1/2 acres. The spring at this location was dammed by a farmer in the 1930s to form a lake. The Corps of Engineers began concreting the lake in April 1945 and the pool opened in July. The pool continues to be used by local residents.

c. Schools, 1942 - 1945

The three war-time schools that remain standing represent the different phases of development of the original townsite between 1943 and 1945. Pine Valley School was constructed in 1943 and is located in the original Neighborhood One, a cemesto area. Highland View School was built to serve the temporary neighborhood immediately west of Pennsylvania Avenue in 1944. Glenwood School was also constructed in 1944 and is located in East Village, where the TVA A-6 flattops were constructed. Of all the original schools, these are the only ones remaining.

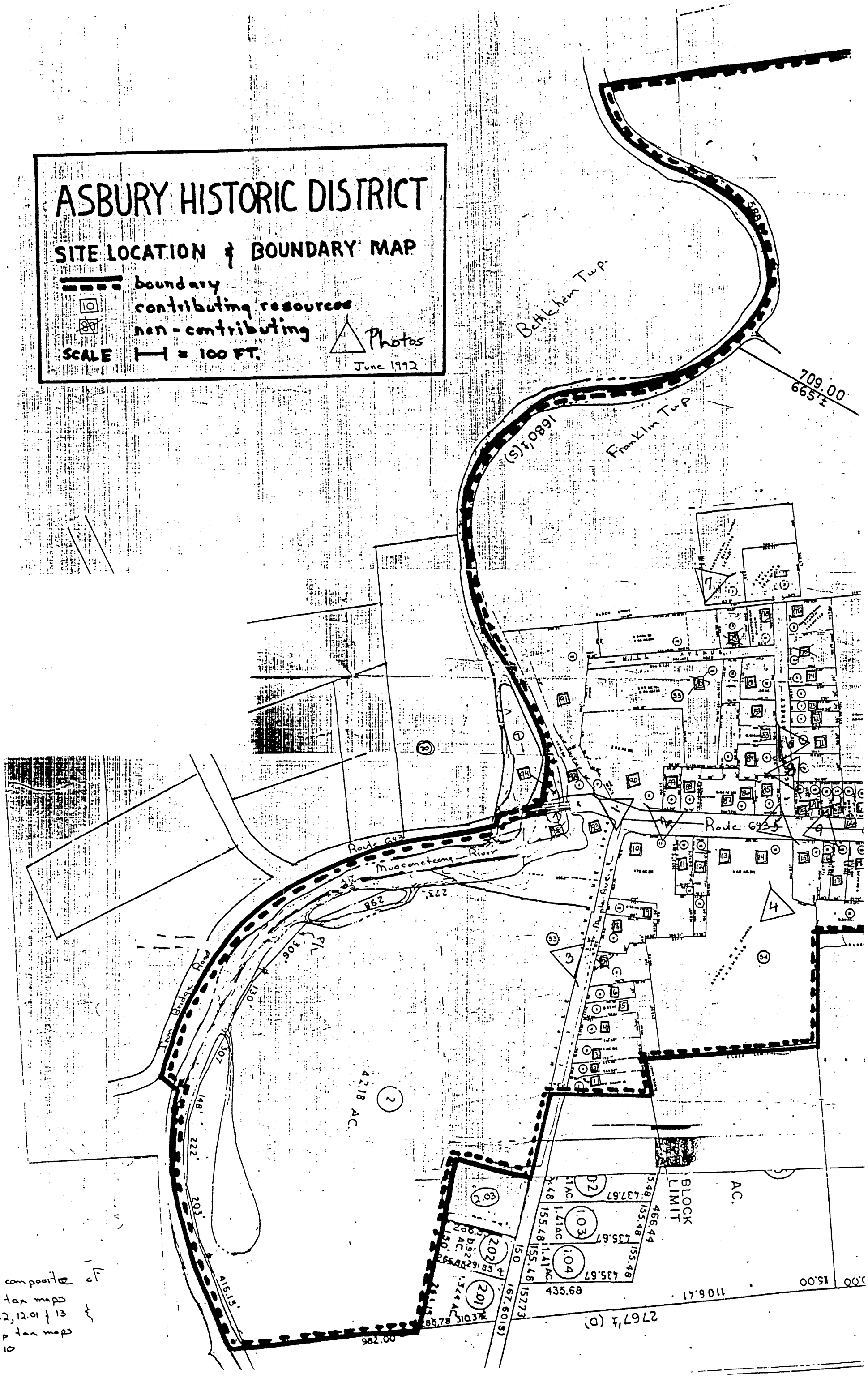
Pine Valley School is an H-plan building constructed on a concrete foundation with exterior walls finished with 2" thick Cemesto panels on a framework of wood. Highland View School is constructed of wood with exterior mineral surfaced fiberboard and a concrete foundation. The irregular plan is made up of three wings perpendicular to each other. The school is currently used by

ASBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE LOCATION & BOUNDARY MAP

boundary
contributing resources
non-contributing
SCALE = 100 FT.

Photos
June 1992



58.576 AC.(D)

105.86 AC (S)

419.1

1075.8

Route 643

21

1.10 AC (S)

198'±

165(S)

219.78

34.78

440.02'

855.36'(D)

159.37'

179.94'

200.56'

19.02

19.03

19.04

1.4 AC

1.42 AC

1.428 A

1.45 AC

175.00'

19.01

55.00'

1026.3'(D)

809.39

3402

10.0 AC.(D)

658.97'

677.72'

ROAD

650

Route 623

352.18

450.00

33.0

4.68 AC.

495.48

554.38

33

58.23 AC.

1183'±

666.77

840'±(S)

710'±(S)

260 (S)

10.03

200.00

1.38 AC.

50

6.97 AC

6.18'(D)

30'±(S)

317.20

1.01

35.06 AC.

215.00

260.00

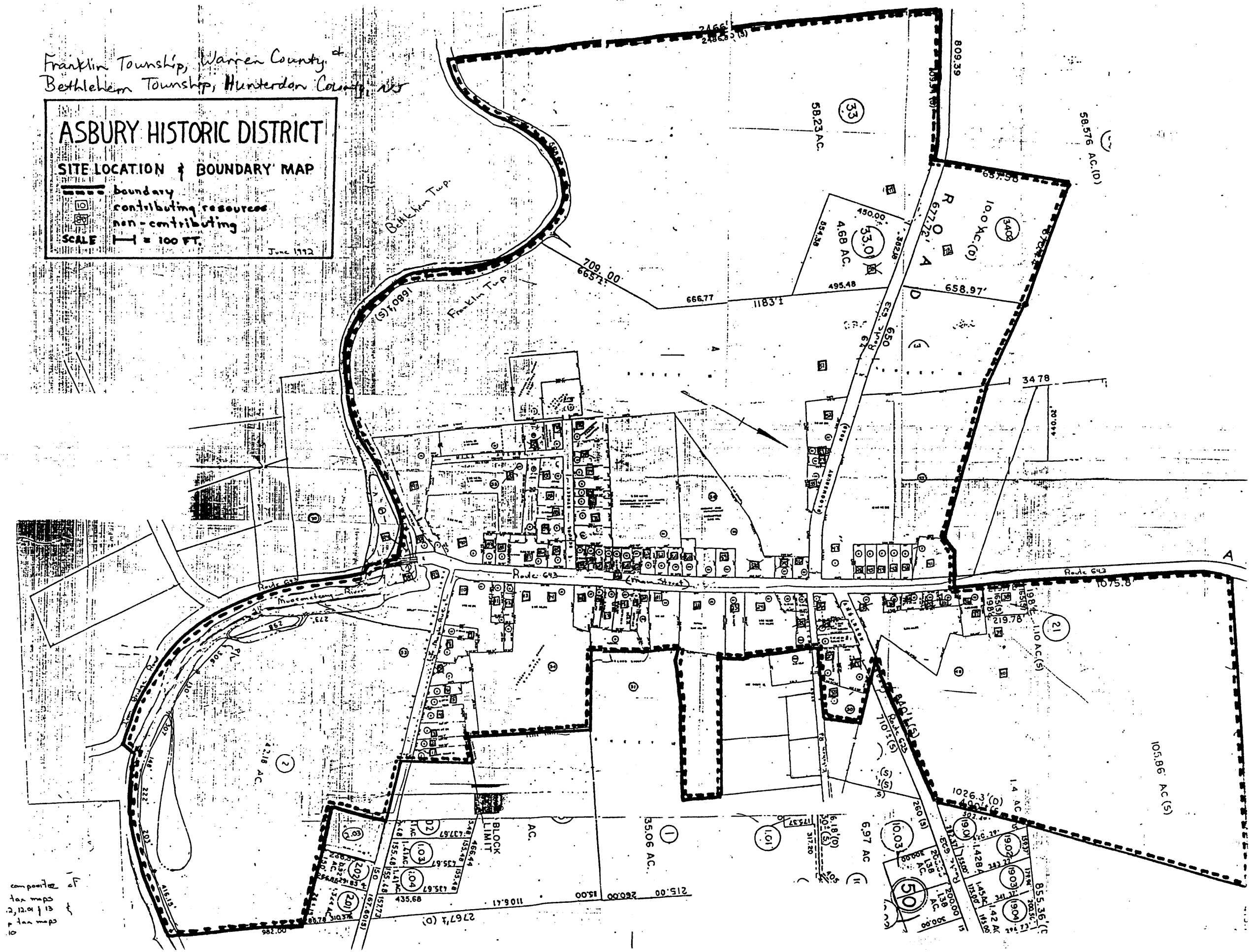
Franklin Township, Warren County, &
Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

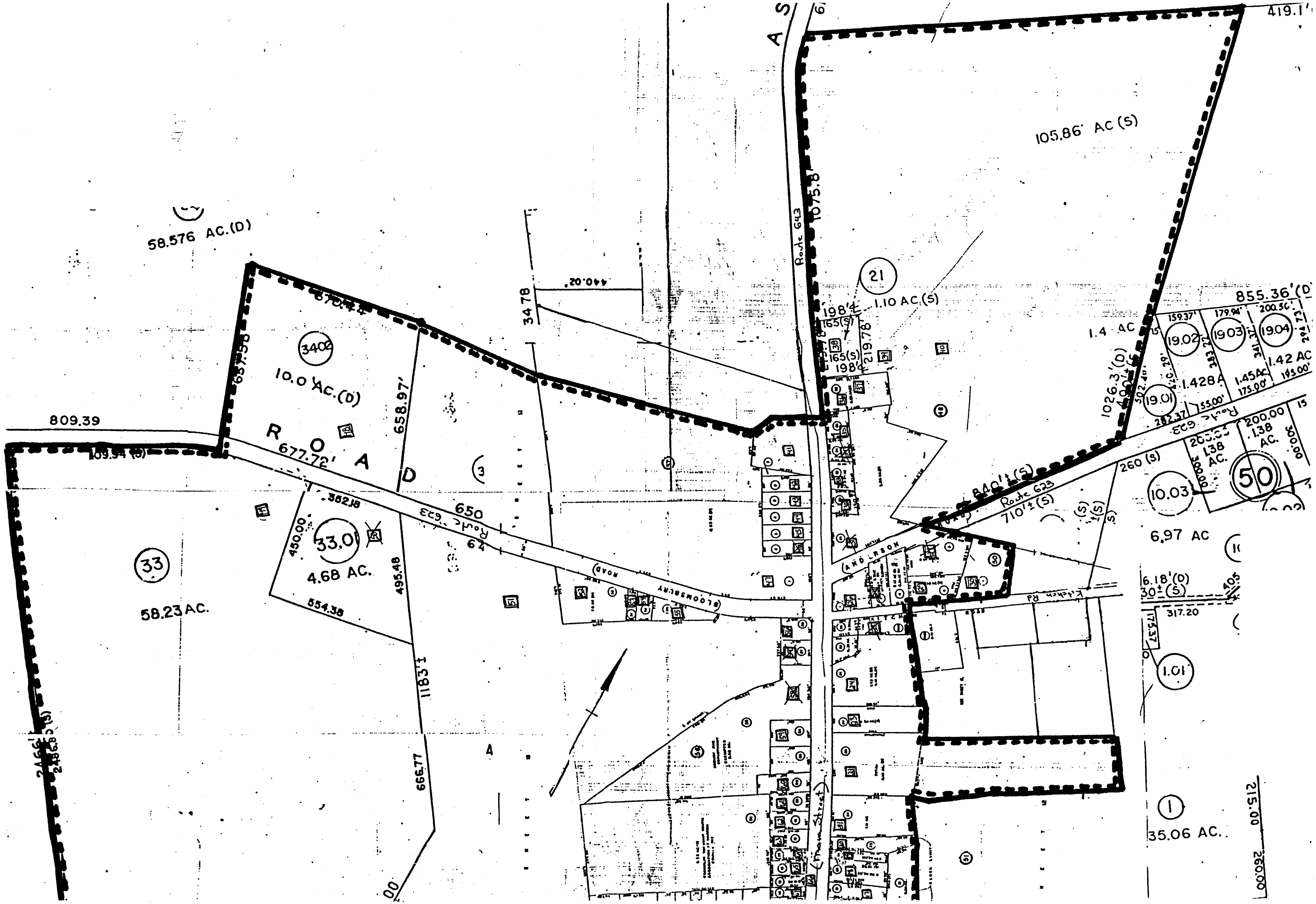
ASBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE LOCATION & BOUNDARY MAP

boundary
contributing resources
non-contributing
SCALE ⊢⊣ = 100 FT.

June 1992




58.576 AC.(D)
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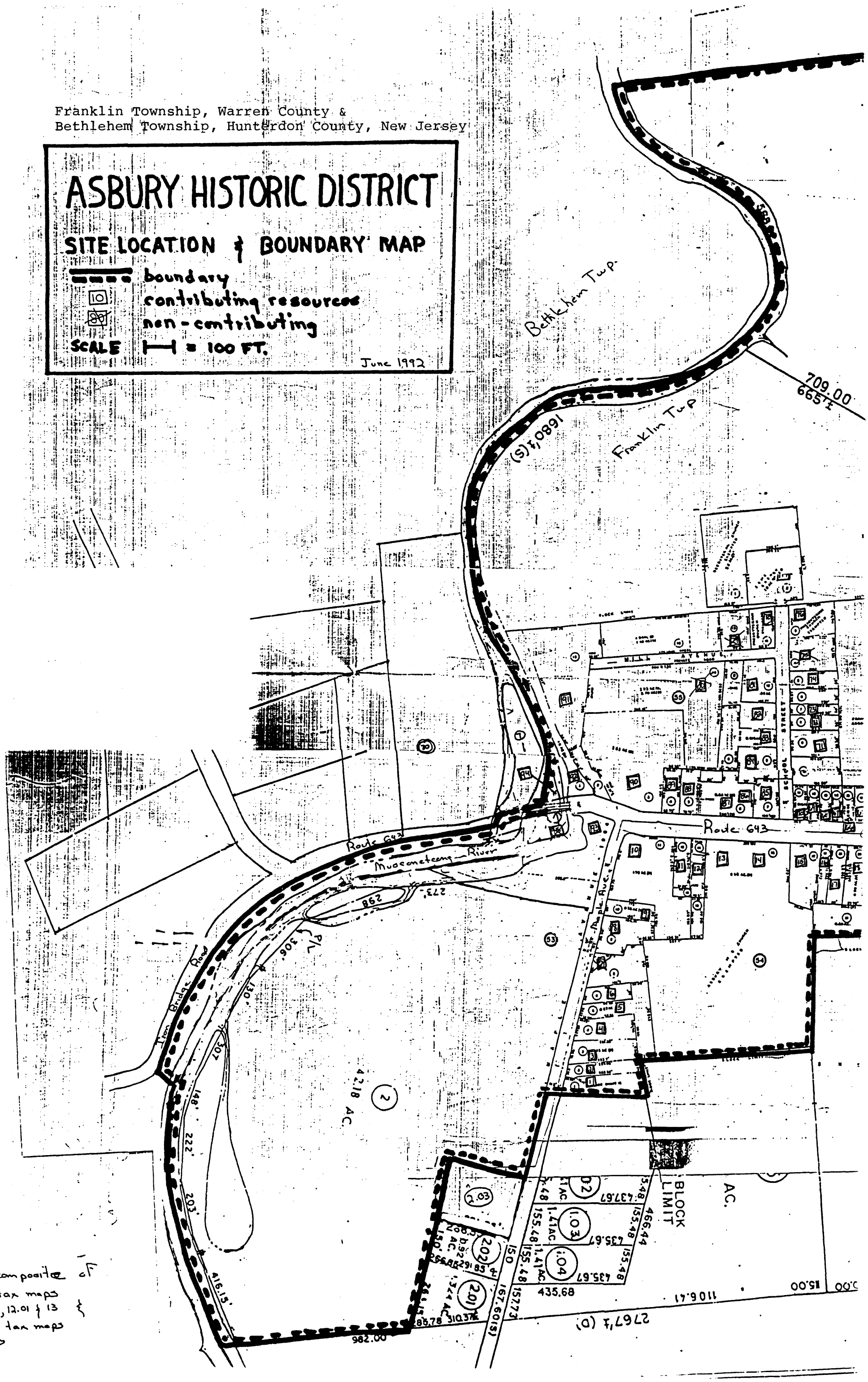
Route 643
840'±(S)
710'±(S)
260 (S)
10.03
50
6.97 AC
1.01
35.06 AC.
215.00
260.00
317.20
Bloomsbury Road
Anderson Road
Anderson Rd
Main Street

Franklin Township, Warren County &
Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

ASBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

SITE LOCATION & BOUNDARY MAP

boundary
contributing resources
non-contributing
SCALE = 100 FT.

June 1992