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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Johnsonburg Historic District other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Routes 519 & 661, Allamuchy & Mott Roads city, town Frelinghuysen Township state New Jersey code 034 county Warren code 041 zip code 07846

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (74), Noncontributing (34 buildings, sites, structures, objects). Total 82. Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO. Date: 9/2/92. State or Federal agency and bureau.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official. Date. State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper. Date of Action.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling & hotel
Commerce/general store
Industry/manufacturing facility
Religion/church

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/general store
Religion/church
Government/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century
Early Republic
Octagon Mode

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls clapboard, aluminum
stone
roof asphalt shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The village of Johnsonburg is located in the Ridge and Valley geographical province of northwestern New Jersey, in the broad valley between Kittatinny Mountain and the Highland ridges which occupies much of northern Warren County. Set in a narrow limestone lowland drained by Bear Creek, a Pequest River tributary, and constrained on the south by a limestone knob called Mount Rascal and to the north by the high embankment of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad cutoff, Johnsonburg stretches along County Routes 661/519, an important early road, for over one mile. A grist mill established as early as 1760 at a water power site on Bear Creek provides a focal point in the western end of the village. The historic heart of the community, however, lies around the Allamuchy Road intersection where a tavern, two stores, and and two churches are clustered. There and to the east as far as the Route 519 bypass the linear settlement is rather densely built up and includes another store and two churches (one now the township municipal building). East of the bypass, the village straggles on for another quarter mile with about a half dozen dwellings on the south side of the road. The community is surrounded by a mixture of wood, pasture, and cropland with scattered farmsteads and modern dwellings.

The Johnsonburg Historic District encompasses the entire village, including some open land appurtenant to district dwellings and an adjoining farmstead to the north, but excludes the modern buildings scattered around its environs. 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 eighty-two contributing resources, nearly all are 19th-century buildings; three, however, are 18th-century buildings, four are 19th-century sites (two cemeteries and two building ruins), three are 19th-century structures (a mill hydrosystem and two well curbs), and one is a 19th-century object (a hitching post). There are thirty-four non-contributing resources: twenty-two garages and sheds of 20th-century date, five 19th-century dwellings, and seven 20th-century dwellings.

(Continued on continuation sheet 7-1)

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Commerce

Industry

Religion

Period of Significance

c. 1780-1880

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Johnsonburg possesses significance in the areas of community development, architecture, commerce, and industry. One of northwestern New Jersey's oldest communities, 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 largely halted when by-passed by 19th-century transportation innovations. The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of modest, largely 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 individually distinctive structures located there. The village possesses commercial significance because of its surviving general stores and hotel, physical documents of the important economic and social roles of such establishments in an isolated agricultural neighborhood. The industrial significance of Johnsonburg stems from its artisan shops and mill which illustrate the small-scaled shop manufactories and water-powered industries once characteristic of the region.

The seat of newly formed Sussex County in the 1750s and the site of two taverns and a grist mill as well as of the first county jail, Johnsonburg (originally known as "Log Gaol" after the crude prison erected by the county in 1754) was one of the region's earliest settlements. While abandoned by the county government within a few years, the community was favored by its location on one of the region's major roads and, acquiring a church, school, store, post office (one of the first in northwestern New Jersey), tannery, and several artisan shops by the early 1800s, remained a place of some local importance in the 19th century. At a time when the movement of people and goods was largely limited to horse-

(continued on continuation sheet)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Frelinghuysen Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 163 acres Tranquility & Blairstown Quads

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C

Zone	Easting			Northing							

D

Zone	Easting			Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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(Description continued)

The district contains fifty-nine principal buildings, 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 stylistic embellishment typical of that era. Seven buildings, however, are of stone construction and one is built of brick. Most have been enlarged or refurbished 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 important buildings in the heart of the village evidence neglect and deterioration. A few buildings including the Johnsonburg Hotel (#19) and the Christian Church (#3) stand vacant.

In general, district buildings are rather closely spaced on small lots and face the road with short setbacks. While a rather tight streetscape prevails in the central portion of the district, buildings at its east and west ends are much more loosely grouped. Even in the center of the village, several buildings are more widely spaced and well set back from the road. Stone walls retain the dooryards of several villages houses. Yards generally are landscaped and well kept.

Johnsonburg'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. While there is at least one example in the district which perhaps predates 1800 (#17 which originally had an interior chimney) and several dating to the late 19th century (#s 2, 27, and 28), most examples, such as #s 4, 5, 11, 16, 22, 23, 29, 35, and 36-38, were built between about 1810 and 1875. 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. Johnsonburg has several early examples with single-pile plans, #s 39, 55, 58, and 60, and double-pile plans, #s 9 and 24. The district also contains a few examples of popular house types. Two mid 19th-century district dwelling s, #s

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33 and 34, are of the gable-fronted, 2-story type occasionally built in the region's towns and, less frequently, villages in the second half of the 19th century. One village dwelling (#62) is a rare local example of the octagonal house type popularized in the third quarter of the 19th century by writer and lecturer Orson S. Fowler. The district also contains several simple bungalow-type dwellings of early 20th-century date; #s 24 and 41 are examples.

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. Not surprisingly, more extensive complexes of outbuildings are found at four farmsteads in the district, #s 8/17, 31, 35, and 41. 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.

Johnsonburg also contains a number of institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings. There are four churches, although only one of them is currently used for religious purposes. The former Episcopal church (#20), the district's oldest building, is a stone, gable-roofed structure which dates to the early 1780s. Despite subsequent conversion into a dwelling, it retains considerable evidence of its original appearance. The domestically scaled and symmetrically fenestrated building has both side-wall and gable-end entries, suggesting that it may represent a transitional form between the meeting house type popular throughout the region in the 18th century and the gable-fronted church type which supplanted the earlier type in the 19th century. In conformance with the meeting house type, its altar/pulpit apparently was located not at the gable end, but on the north wall opposite the south entry.

The district's three other churches (#s 3, 30, and 32) exemplify 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. All three date to the mid 19th century and are rectangular, gable-roofed buildings of simple design with gable-end principal facade (altar/pulpit on the opposite gable wall) and symmetrical fenestration. Two, the abandoned stuccoed-stone Christian Church (#3) and the active Methodist Church (#30), feature small belfries; the belfry of Presbyterian Chapel (#32) was subsequently removed. In this century the later building was converted first

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into a school house and more recently into municipal offices.

The district's commercial buildings encompass several stores and a tavern. Two stores are of the gable-fronted type with central entry flanked by large windows ubiquitous throughout the region in the 19th century. The Drake and Mackey Store (#43), a frame 2-story structure of c. 1860, is representative of the type. Hardin's Store (#50), which dates to 1871, is more unusual in its brick construction and three-story height; a social hall occupied the third story. The district's third store (#18), a frame single-pile structure with roof ridge parallel to the front, reputedly was built as a 1 1/2-story structure and was subsequently enlarged and remodeled, acquiring a third-story for use as a lodge room in the early 1900s which was removed in 1965. The Johnsonburg Hotel (#19) similarly is an early building which was subsequently enlarged and remodeled. The original building (described in one account as a 2-story, hip-roofed structure painted a dull brown with full-width front porch) evidently was a 5-bay, double-pile, probably center-hall-plan structure of early 19th-century date with paired gable-end chimnies (their exposed stone backs are typical of the region's early vernacular construction). The third story and 2-story east wing were added c. 1865-70.

Johnsonburg contains several artisan shops and a grist mill, all simple structures of utilitarian design. The former include a wheelwright shop (#6) and a harness/shoe shop (#46), both small frame structures with gable-end fronts, and a larger stone and frame cooper shop/blacksmithy (#46) built in two sections, both with roof ridge parallel to the front. All three appears to be of mid 19th-century date. The grist mill (#13), which probably dates to the early/mid 19th-century period, is a frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed structure with embanked stone basement and shed appendages on the north side and east gable end, the latter evidently covering the wheel pit. The north gable, the building's front elevation, has a batten-doored entry centered on each story and a hoist overhang at the gable peak. The large mill pond to the north created by damming Bear Creek is connected to the mill by a short head race; an underground tail race returns water to the creek.

While the exteriors of most district buildings are quite undorned, many exhibit some decorative embellishment, at least at the eaves and front entry. The detailing of these vernacular structures was derived from several of the architectural styles popular in the 18th and 19th century. The district's oldest building, the

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late 18th-century Episcopal church (#20), suggests Georgian influences with its symmetrical fenestration pattern and heavy cove cornice whose full return across one gable is a feature typical of early Delaware valley architecture, not commonly found in Warren County. Federal influences are apparent in the delicately molded door surrounds and window trim of three early 19th-century dwellings, #s 22, 23, and 31, as well as the entry fanlights of the latter two houses. The Greek Revival style also had an impact on district architecture, most notably two similarly detailed dwellings, #s 11 and 60, which have sidelighted entries flanked by plain pilasters and full entablatures supported by corner pilasters, and the stuccoed-stone Christian Church, #3, which has an entablature at the eaves and a main entry with single-panel double leaf door and pilastered surround with entablature. The former Presbyterian Chapel (#32) also features Greek Revival-inspired corner pilasters, as does the Johnsonburg Hotel (#19).

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 4, 5, 16, and 29, for example) are supported by square posts with molded capitals and pedestals, round-headed windows adorn two buildings (#s 33 and 50), and several buildings (such as #s 19 and 31) have boxed overhanging eaves, all features typical of the style. The bracketed cornices of the Christian Church's belfry (#3) are also typically Italianate, as is the low-pitched gable roof of the Johnsonburg Hotel (#19). The Gothic Revival style also left an imprint on village architecture, notably the point-arched windows of the Methodist Church (#30), the quarter-foil tracery ornamenting the entry porch of the Green/Vail House (#31), and the slender porch posts, cross-shaped in section with square bases, of the Octagon House (#62). Late Victorian and Colonial Revival influences of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are limited to the turned posts and Tuscan columns of the front porches of several dwellings (#s 21, 27, 36, 38, 43, and 55 are examples). A few houses also evidence Craftsman embellishment such as the porches added to #s 5 and 11.

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 out-buildings included in the inventory are identified as contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) and (NC).

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Johnsonburg District Inventory

- 1 Johnsonburg Christian Cemetery. Small graveyard enclosed by a low stone wall, capped with slate slabs on the sides and rear and concrete replacement slabs along the front and pierced by a double-leaf wrought-iron wagon gate on the front. Established in the mid 19th century, it contains a variety of 19th and early 20th-century grave stones, the most notable of which is the marble obelisk marking the grave of the "White Pilgrim," an evangelist of the Christian sect from Ohio named Joseph Thomas who became ill and died of small pox in Johnsonburg in 1835 after preaching one sermon. Originally interred in the Dark Moon cemetery, his remains were moved in 1846 and the present memorial erected by the Christian church at a cost of \$125. (Snell. Warren County. p. 686)

Contributing

B1004/L6.01

- 2 Christian Church Parsonage. Frame, 3-bay, 2-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with a stone bank cellar fully above grade on the north and east sides and an interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: late Victorian influencesDate: 1878

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns & frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim & louvered blinds, front entry with glass & panel door, 3-bay clipped-shed-roofed porch with box cornice and turned posts, and a central gable-end cellar entry with 4-panel door flanked by 2/2 sash windows.

Contributing

B1004/L6

- 3 Christian Church. Stuccoed-stone, 1-story, gable-roofed, gable-fronted church, 3-bays-wide and 3-bays-deep, with a square, open belfry (probably added c. 1855-75).

Style: Greek Revival/ItalianateDate: c. 1838-48

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Set on a clapboarded base capped by a box cornice broken on each side by a central semicircular gable, the belfry has round-arched openings articulated by paneled pilasters and spandrel brackets, a full entablature with scroll brackets (only one or two of which remain), and a concave-curved hip roof; a large bell remains in place. Other features include a full entablature with returns (only the cornice is carried on the raking eaves), a lunet gable window, tall windows with plain trim and closed louvered shutters, and a central front entry with entablature (matching that at eaves), plain flanking pilasters, and double 1-panel doors.

Contributing B1004/L6

- 4 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior, north-gable, concrete-block chimney; a 2-story rear ell has a shed appendage on the south side with gabled extension to the west.

Style: Italianate influences Date: c. 1860-74

It has clapboard siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim & some louvered shutters, central entry with a heavily molded, double-leaf, 6-panel door (upper panels have glass lights) and architrave surround, and 5-bay, flat-roofed porch with box cornice with scalloped frieze strip and square posts with molded caps (pedestals survive on the attached rear posts; the porch deck is a modern concrete replacement. On the south gable end is a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window with box cornice matching that of the porch, 1/1 and 2/2 sashes, paneled spandrels, and turned colonette-like corner elements.

Contributing B1004/L5

- 5 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with south gable-end chimney (brick stack collapsed) and 2-story shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Victorian influences Date: c. 1874-85

Among the exterior features are asbestos shingle siding, box

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cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts on a closed railings dates c. 1920-40, and the central entry's modern door evidently replaces a wider double leaf door.

Contributing B1004/L2.01

- 6 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wheelwright shop with gable-end front, embanked stone cellar, and a shed-roofed 1 1/2-story 2-bay garage appendage with concrete-block foundation on the south side.

Style: noneDate: mid-19th, wing
c. 1915-40

Exterior features include clapboard and modern corrugated metal siding, overhanging eaves, 9/6, 12/8, and 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and gable-end entries with batten doors on both stories (lower one is wagon width) above which is a hoist tackle bar; the shed appendage has one batten and one modern garage door.

Contributing B1004/L3

- 7 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay single-pile, probably side-hall-plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack), a 3-bay, single-pile west extension with very low-pitched roof, a two-over-3-bay, shed-roofed, main block rear wing with lean-to appendage on its west side, and a 2-story, flat-roofed addition to the rear of the extension.

Style: VictorianDate: mid-19th,
poss. earlier, en-
larged in 1860s

It has boxed overhanging eaves, 4/4 and 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, transomed main block entry with 4-panel door (upper panels round-headed), and aluminum siding. Its flat-roofed porch was recently removed.

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Although the 1974 Township Guide asserts that the building was expanded in the 1860s by S. Y. Lewis with a confectionery on the first story and a social hall above, the 1874 county atlas indicates that the confectionary shop was a separate building to the west.

Contributing B1602/L5

- 8 Frame, 2-level, gable-roofed barn consisting of an English barn with gable-end extensions; under the west extension is an enbanked cellar.

Style: Victorian embellishment Date: 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with frieze, central cross gable on the north front, 6/6 sash windows, and batten doors. The square gabled cupola has overhanging eaves, a cross gable on the front, and 6/6 sash windows. It is appurtenant to the Armstrong/Blair House (#17) across the road.

Contributing B1002/L1

- 9 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling consisting of a frame, 3-bay main block with a half-depth, side-hall plan and exterior gable-end furnace flue and a lower, stone, 2-bay west addition with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: none Date: late 18th/
early 19th

Exterior features which largely date to late 19th and 20th-century remodeling include boxed overhanging eaves on the main block, box cornice & flush eaves on the stone wing, clapboard siding, mostly 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, glass & panel doors, and on the south side of the main block, evidently the original front, a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch.

Interior fabric indicative of an early date includes batten doors hung on strap hinges, simple quirk-beaded trim & baseboards, random-width flooring, an open staircase with

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simple railing in the main block, and a wide timber-linteled fireplace in the wing. The main block evidently had a gable-end chimney, now removed, providing corner fireplaces.

Outbuildings: block and frame garage with upper-story apartment, built in the 1950s (NC).

Contributing B1602/L2

10

Van Horn Farm/Pettit Tavern site. Building ruins consisting of a stuccoed-stone wall, set perpendicular to the road (2-stories high with joist pockets, low window opening & a short, low fragment of the front wall at the corner) and the remnants of stone foundations, much overgrown, which appear to relate to a rectangular structure.

Style: none

Date: prob. 19th

These ruins are located on the site of the Van Horn house which was destroyed by fire in the mid 1960s; the Van Horn house in turn reputedly occupies the site of the locality's pioneer tavern, a log structure operated by Jonathan Pettit as early as 1753. To meet encreasing demand for accomodation, he is said to have built four or five log "lodging houses" in a row across the road from the tavern. (Snell p. 687)

Contributing B902/L9 & B1602/L3.05 (lodgings site)

11

Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, 2-story main block with an ashlar stone foundation and a modern exterior cobblestone chimney on the north gable end and a 1 1/2-story rear ell with shed appendage.

Style: Greek Revival/Gothic Revival influences

Date: mid-19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, central front cross gable, full entablature (returns removed at front corners but remain at rear), boxed eaves with crown & bed moldings & frieze on the raking eaves, plain pilasters articulating the end bays on front, 6/6 & 1/1 sash windows with shouldered architrave trim, small window with triangular-headed enframe-

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ment in the front gable, a tripartite central window below, and a slightly recessed central entry with transom, side-lights, inner pilasters, glass & panel door (replacement), and large outer pilasters. The 3-bay front porch has a box cornice and chamfered square posts with molded caps; the enclosed railing and shed roof are later alterations.

Outbuildings: frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house/barn (mid/late 19th, early 20th in part) with gable-end entry, integral shed appendages on both sides, a small perpendicular ell at the SE corner, clapboard & novelty siding, overhanging eaves, batten doors, and sash windows (C).

Contributing B902/L10

- 12 Frame, 3-bay, double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with small east gable-end appendage and exterior west gable-end chimney.

Style: noneDate: mid 19th

It has aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, central entry, and a shed-roofed porch with fluted modern posts; all fabric apparently 20th century.

Non-Contributing B901/L16

- 13 Frame, 2 1/2-story gable-roofed grist mill with embanked stone basement, 3-bay gable-end front, shed appendages on the north side and east gable-end (the latter evidently covers the wheel pit), and a modern concrete-block garage appendage on the south side.

Style: noneDate: prob early/
mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard & novelty siding, flush eaves, sash windows, and a central entry with batten door on each story on the west gable end, above which is a gable hoist overhang.

Out buildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (19th) with stone foundation, shed-roofed rear appendage,

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asbestos-shingle siding, & 6/6 sash windows (C); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay wagon shed (19th) with stone foundation, shed garage appendage on the the rear gable, clapboard siding, batten sliding doors, & 6-light windows (C); (3) hydrosystem consisting of a large mill pond to the north (B901/L17) created by damming Bear Creek, Head race, & underground tail race (C).

Contributing B901/L18

- 14 Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with large 2-story rear wing and a stone, shed-roofed appendage built into the bank on the east side.

Style: Craftsman embellishment Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, glass & panel front door, and an L-shaped porch (c. 1920s) with square posts and enclosed west end.

Contributing B901/L18

- 15 Frame, 2-story, 6-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with large shed-roofed rear appendage, and a small side appendage; possibly a duplex, now a tavern.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: mid 19th, remdld c. 1915-40

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, modern picture windows replacing two inner-bay lower windows, and flanking entries with glass & panel doors and bracketed gabled hoods joined by a wide pent roof.

Contributing B901/L19

- 16 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile, possibly center-hall-plan dwelling with an ashlar stone foundation, exterior gable-end furnace flue, and rear appendage.

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Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. 1874-85

It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with frieze, double 1/1 sash windows on the front & 2/2 sash windows elsewhere, all with plain trim, central entry with sidelights & panel door, and a 3-bay front porch with box cornice, square posts with molded caps and pedestals, and jig-saw cut "vase-motif" railing. A modern bow window has been installed to the west of the entry.

Outbuildings (1) frame, 2-story wagon house with vertical siding and batten doors (C); along the road frontage are a stone retaining wall and steps.

Contributing

B901/L20

17

Armstrong/Blair House. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a lower, 4-bay, single-pile west wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and shed-roofed wood shed appendage.

Style: Greek Revival & Colonial
Revival embellishment

Date: late 18th/early
19th, remodeled,
mid 19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up main block box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, flush eaves on west wing, 9/6 (main block) and 6/6 sash windows with architrave or plain trim and modern shutters, recessed main entry with transom, paneled reveals, and double-leaf door (Victorian or modern replacement); the fluted outer pilasters & cornice probably are modern replacement of the original entry stoop; the woodshed has an elliptically arched entry with wide double doors hung on strap hinges & plain trim with key block.

The main block originally had an interior chimney which evidently was removed in the mid 19th-century remodeling (its large solid stone base remains), and most of the interior woodwork evidences Greek Revival influences and dates to that era. The wing retains a wide brick-linteled stone cooking

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fireplace with bake oven in one jamb.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, hip-roofed well curb with box cornice and plain sides (C), (2) stone, 1 1/2-story wagon house (early/mid 19th) whose frame, clapboard-clad east gable end has two entries (modern garage doors) with a batten doored loft entry flanked by 6/6 sash windows (C). In front of the house along the road is a stone, slate-capped retaining wall. The wagon house is reputed to stand partly on the site of the "log goal" erected in 1754. (Snell p. 688)

Contributing B901/L15

- 18 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile, 6-bay store/post office with a shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: noneDate: early 19th
remodeled early.
1900s & in 1965.

This building reputedly began as a 1 1/2-story structure. It was enlarged and remodeled with the addition of a third story for use as a lodge hall in the early 1900s; the third story was removed in 1965. Exterior features include aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, three entries with glass and panel doors, and a full-width porch whose stone base with batten-doored cellar entry is early fabric, but whose roof and iron posts are modern. (Guide to Historic Frelinghuysen. #14)

Contributing B1001/L1

- 19 Johnsonburg Hotel. Frame, gable-roofed (low pitch) hotel consisting of a 5-bay, 3-story, double-pile, probably center-hall-plan main block with paired west gable-end chimneys (exposed stone backs and octagonal terra cotta pot stacks) and a 2-story, 5-bay, double-pile east wing with gable-end chimney (pot stack) and appendage.

Style: Italianate, Greek Revival &
Victorian influencesDate: early 19th,
remdd c. 1865-70

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Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, flush siding on the porch wall in front, boxed overhanging eaves with crown & bed moldings & wide frieze, corner pilasters with molded caps and bases, 2/2 sash windows with architrave trim, central entry with transom, double glass & panel doors, & architrave surround, and a transomed bar entrance to the right of the latter. The 5-bay, 2-story front porch features square posts with molded caps and bases on the lower level (temporary supports replace several of them) and on the upper level chamfered square posts on pedestals, jig-saw cut spandrel brackets and pendants, and a "honey-comb" pattern railing. Modern picture windows have been installed to the north of the bar entrance and on the wing's enclosed porch.

According to a 1931 source, the present structure, erected to replace an earlier tavern on the site, was originally a 2-story, hip-roofed building, painted a dull brown and with a full length porch across the front. The third story and east wing reputedly were added by Jacob I. Vass who acquired the property in 1865. (Guide: #11)

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted converted garage (mid-20th) which has clapboard siding and picture windows replacing the garage doors (NC).

Contributing B1001/L2

- 20 Old Stone (Episcopal) Church. Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed church/dwelling with 3-bay south front and east gable end, and gable end chimneys (small brick stacks).

Style: Georgian influences

Date: early 1780s,
extant by 1786, re-
modeled mid 19th

Converted into a dwelling in the mid-19th century, this church retains considerable evidence of its original appearance. Early exterior features include a plaster cove cornice with short returns on the east gable and which is fully returned across the west gable, flush raking eaves, 12/12 sash windows, a central east gable-end entry whose recessed 4-panel door was hung on strap hinges and which retains a portion of an early Suffolk latch, a central north entry with

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batten door hung on strap hinges, and a recessed central south entry with narrow transom and panel door with 6-light upper inset. The flat-roofed south entry porch is modern and the south entry appears to have been reworked; the north entry may be a later installation. The 2/2 sash windows on the gable-end are later replacements.

The windows flanking the north entry originally extended below the second-floor level suggesting that the interior originally was open full height on this side, mostly likely with a U-shaped balcony running along the east, south & west walls and with the altar/pulpit centered on the north wall. Entries on both one long wall and the gable end are not unknown in early churches of similar plan and may represent a transition between the meeting-house type and the gable-fronted church type. (Guide. #10)

Contributing B1001/L3 Neg.#

- 21 Van Horn House. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling with a half-depth side-hall-plan and rear appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival Date: c. 1919-20

Now covered with aluminum siding, the exterior features wide overhanging eaves, hipped dormers with paired 6/6 sash windows, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a 2-story semi-hexagonal bay window on the west side, sidelighted entry with glass & panel door, and an L-shaped porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns.

This house replaced an early frame dwelling which stood to the front by the road and was removed upon its completion.

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

Non-Contributing B1001/L4

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- 22 Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (large plastered stack), a 2-story rear wing, and a ruinous, 1-story, single-pile east wing.

Style: Georgian/Federal influences, Date: early 19th
Victorian embelishment

It has asphalt shingle siding on the main block and rear wing, clapboard siding on the east wing, main-block box cornice obscured by later overhanging eaves, and 2/2 sash replacements windows with architrave trim. The front entry features an architrave surround and a 6-panel (recessed) door backed with beaded boards and hung on strap hinges and ; the 1-bay entry porch with box cornice, square posts on pedestals, and spandrel brackets is Victorian.

Contributing B1001/L5

- 23 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with east gable-end chimney (brick stack), a 2-bay single-pile west wing with west gable-end chimney (octagonal terra cotta pot stack), and a 1-story west addition (wood shed/garage?).

Style: Federal influences Date: c. 1810-30, en-
larged/remodeled
later 19th

The exterior, now clad with aluminum siding, features a box cornice with frieze & flush raking eaves on the main block, boxed overhanging eaves on the wing, and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and modern shutters. The fanlighted main block entry has delicate flanking pilasters and architrave head with key block; its flat-headed enframement has outer trim with corner blocks; the door is a glass & panel replacement. The west wing may have been 1 1/2 stories originally. The west appendage has novelty siding and a batten sliding door.

Contributing B1001/L6

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- 24 Frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story, double-pile dwelling with exterior gable-end chimney and small shed appendage.
- Style: Craftsman influences Date: c. 1910-30
- It has asphalt and asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, various sash windows, a shed dormer, 1/1 sash windows, central entry with glass & panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.
- Non-Contributing B1001/L7
- 25 Frame, 3-bay, 1 1/2-story, double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with a gable-end chimneys (small brick stacks).
- Style: none Date: prob early 19th remodeled c. 1970s
- Exterior features, most of which date to modern remodeling, include overhanging eaves, new front windows, and a central entry with small shingled hood.
- Non-contributing B1001/L8
- 26 Frame, 3-bay, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling.
- Style: Cape Cod Date: 1948
- It has a stone-faced facade, aluminum siding elsewhere, and simple Colonial Revival detailing.
- Outbuildings: (1) frame & concrete block, 2-story, gable-roofed, garage/apartment (mid 20th) with aluminum siding (NC).
- Non-contributing B1001/L9
- 27 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end chimnies (square terra cotta stacks) and 2-story rear wing.

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Style: Victorian influences

Date: c. 1874-85

Among the exterior features are aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, central entry with glass & panel door, and a 5-bay porch with box cornice, turned posts & balusters, and small spandrel brackets.

Contributing

B1001/L10

- 28 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with a shed-roofed, 2-story rear addition.

Style: Victorian influences

Date: c. 1874-90

Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, off-center front entry with modern door, a bay window at the west end of the front, and a full-width porch with square posts (probably replacements).

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with shed appendages on the north & east sides, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, and batten doors (C).

Contributing

B1001/L11

- 29 Frame, 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, center hall-plan, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior furnace flue and 2-story, shed-roofed rear addition.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. 1865-74

Now covered with aluminum siding, it has boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows, transomed center entry with double glass & panel doors, and a 3-bay, flat-roofed porch with box cornice, square posts on pedestals, and small spandrel brackets.

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Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed shed
(prob. late 19th) with clapboard siding & 6/6 sash
windows.

Contributing B1001/12

- 30 Methodist Episcopal Church. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed,
gable-fronted church, 3-bays wide and 3-bays deep, with a
square, hip-roofed belfry and an exterior brick chimney on
the rear gable.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: 1850

Exterior features include aluminum siding, box cornice with
returns & frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, point-
arched windows with later stained glass, central entry with
double panel doors, and on the belfry a box cornice, rectan-
gular louvers on each side, and a weather vane.

A marble stone set in the front gable is inscribed "Methodist
Episcopal Church Built in 1850."

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 7-bay, gable-roofed social hall,
built in two parts and converted from carriage sheds
(19th & 20th) with clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows,
and a gable-end entry with double panel doors (C).

Contributing B1001/L13

- 31 Green/Byington/Vail House. Stone, gable-roofed dwelling
consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan
main block with paired gable-end chimnies (brick stacks), a
3-bay, 1 1/2-story, one room-plan rear wing with gable-end
chimney (brick stack), and a frame, shed-roofed, 1-story rear
appendage.

Style: Federal; Italianate & Gothic Revival embellishment Date: 1816-22, com-
pleted after 1829

Regular ashlar limestone was employed for the front elevation
and coursed rubble limestone elsewhere; the splayed windows
lintels on the front have projecting keystones. Early exte-

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rior features include mostly 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim and on the upper front windows reeded surrounds with corner blocks, round-arched gable windows flanked by quadrant windows, and the main entry's delicate flanking pilasters and transom bar. During Victorian remodeling, double glass & panel doors replaced the entry's original side lights and panel door (removed & stored in barn) and a single glass pane installed in its elliptical fanlight. Other Victorian features include Italianate boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows on the first story front, the 1-bay entry porch with box cornice & square posts which retains remnants of elaborate Gothic quatrefoil ornament (the shed roof is modern), and possibly the wing's pedimented dormer window. The wing's shed-roofed porch with heavy square posts on rock-faced concrete block pedestals dates c. 1915-30.

The well-preserved interior retains much notable Federal style fabric including an open staircase rising to the attic, recess-paneled cherry doors, and in the parlor an elaborate gouge-carved mantel with free-standing flanking columns.

Outbuildings: (1) attached to the rear of the house, a frame, 3-bay, 1-story, gable-roofed carriage/wood shed (early/mid 19th) with clapboard siding, flush eaves, and two clip-cornered wagon entries (C); (2) frame, gable-roofed double privy (mid/late 19th) with box cornice, clapboard siding, and gable-end entries with 4-panel doors (C); and (3) frame, 3-bay English barn (early/mid 19th) with clapboard siding, flush eaves, batten doors, and a 3-bay, wagon shed perpendicular to SE corner (C).

Contributing B1001/L14

32

Frelinghuysen Township Hall (former Presbyterian Chapel)
Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed church, with 3-bays gable-end front, interior chimney with brick stacks, and a small appendage on the west side.

Style: Greek Revival/Federal
influences

Date: 1851
(Snell p. 693)

Converted into a two-room schoolhouse in 1915 and into township offices in 1956, the building features a box cornice

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with returns & frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, plain pilasters at the front corners, a lunette gable window, a central entry with modern double doors, and flanking 12/12 sash windows. The varying side windows, gabled entry porch, and aluminum siding are modern alterations. (Guide. #1)

Outbuildings: (1) metal framed & sided garage (c. 1970s) (NC)

Contributing B1001/L15

- 33 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end front, interior chimney, and stuccoed concrete block, 1-story, shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none

Date: mid 19th, re-
modeled 20th

The front elevation, probably remodeled in this century, has an slightly overhanging upper story and an enclosed recessed porch. Other features include asbestos shingle siding and 1/1 sash windows.

Outbuildings: (1) frame gabled privy (late 19th or 20th) with batten door & vertical siding (C); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (late 19th or 20th) with clapboard siding & two batten doors (C); concrete-block, 1-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B1001/L16

- 34 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a 2-over-3-bay gable-end front and exterior block furnace flue.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. 1860-74

Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, round-headed 2/2 sash gable window with label hood, 1/1 sash windows, and modern front door & gabled porch with decorative iron posts.

Outbuildings: (1) two frame 1-story sheds (prob early/mid 20th) (NC); (2) frame privy (19th/early 20th) with

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clapboard siding & batten door (C).

Contributing B 1001/L17

- 35 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, double-pile, center hall-plan dwelling with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a small rear appendage.

Style: Victorian influences

Date: mid 19th

It has aluminum siding, a box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 4/4 sash windows with plain trim with raked heads, transomed central entry with double glass & panel doors, and a flat-roofed 1-bay porch with box cornice and square posts; the porch if early fabric has been reworked by removal of the floor deck and replacement of the posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay wagon house (mid/late 19th) with shed gable-end appendage, vertical siding, batten doors (sliding or hung on straps), and overhanging eaves (C); (2) frame 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with gable-end entries, shed-roofed side appendage, and vertical siding (C); (3) frame, 3-bay bank barn (mid/late 19th) with perpendicular ell on the south side, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, batten doors, and an adjoining modern silo (C).

Contributing B901/L1

- 36 Frame, 2-story gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main block (possibly built in two parts) with east gable-end chimney (octagonal terra cotta stack) and a shed-roofed rear ell.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, box cornice with returns, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, and a central entry with transom and glass & panel door; the 3-bay front porch with squat Tuscan columns on rock-faced cement block pedestals dates c. 1915-30.

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Out buildings: (1) frame, hip-roofed well curb (poss 19th) (C); (2) concrete-block, 1-story, garage/shop (mid 20th) with doorless gable-end entry and frame gables (NC); it occupies the site of 19th century wheelwright & blacksmith shop.

Contributing B1001/20

37 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 2 over 3-bay, single-pile, side hall-plan dwelling with 2-story rear wing.

Style: Victorian influences Date: mid 19th

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, and a glass & panel front door; the entry porch has been removed.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon shed/garage (late 19th/early 20th) with gable-end entry, novelty siding, 6/6 sash windows, and concrete block rear appendage (C).

Contributing B1001/L19

38 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile, side hall-plan dwelling with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and shed-roofed rear appendage which extends 1 bay beyond the west gable end

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: mid 19th,

It has aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, glass & panel front and side doors, and shed-roofed front and side porches with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) frame privy (19th/early 20th) with vertical siding & batten door (C); (2) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (19th) with batten-doored gable-end entry, shed-roofed side appendage, clapboard siding, & multi-pane windows (C).

Contributing B1001/L18

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39 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, single-pile dwelling, possibly built in two parts, with gable-end chimnies (east interior with brick stack, modern brick exterior chimney on west end) and a shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: none

Date: c. 1820-40

It has aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, central entry, and shed-roofed 1-bay entry porch with square posts.

Outbuildings (1) frame, 1-story shed (19th/20th) with vertical siding and batten doors (C); (2) frame, 1-bay garage (mid 20th) with clapboard siding (NC).

Contributing B1001/L17

40 Concrete block, 1-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay garage.

Style: none

Date: mid 20th

Non-contributing B1001/L16

41 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay, double-pile, dwelling.

Style: Craftsman

Date: c. 1915-30

It has asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves, shed dormer, 1/1 sash windows, and an enclosed front porch.

Outbuildings: (1) large, frame, gable-roofed barn, probably a English barn with gable-end extension, (19th, remodeled early 20th) with perpendicular ell at the NW corner, asbestos shingle siding, 6/6 sash windows, and a small concrete block milk house attached by a small hyphen to the south gable end (C).

Non-Contributing B1001/L15

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- 42 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling, built on the site on the community's 1868 schoolhouse.

Style: none

Date: c.1950-74

outbuildings: Modern, metal framed & sided, 1-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay garage (NC).

Non-contributing B1001/L13

- 43 Drake (Dyer ?) & Mackey Store. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed store/dwelling consisting of a commercial main block with 2-over-3-bay, gable-end front, shed-roofed addition on its west side, and a small gabled 1-story west appendage and, abutting the east side of the main block, a 2-over-3-bay, single-pile residential wing with appendages. (Guide. #7)

Style: Victorian & Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. 1860, & later 19th/early 20th

The main block retains early 8/8 sash windows flanking the central entry, originally double-doored, whose present door is a modern replacement. Other exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves on the main block, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, and a shed-roofed front porch with square posts and "paneled" roof balustrade. The east wing has a box cornice with returns, double 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, a central entry with glass & panel door, and front porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (mid/late 19th) with vertical siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and side-wall entries with batten sliding doors; abutting its east end is a 1 1/2-story addition with rear lean-to, flush eaves, & two modern garage doors (C); (2) frame, 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed ice house (early 20th) with concrete-block foundation, novelty siding, 6/6 sash window, & batten sliding door (C).

Contributing

B1001/L12

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- 44 Stuccoed, concrete block, 1-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay garage with frame gables.

Style: none

Date: mid 20th

Non-contributing B1001/L11

- 45 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay artisan shop, currently used as a garage.

Style: none

Date: mid 19th

It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a batten-doored wagon entry on the east gable end, and two windows with batten shutters on the street front.

It appears to be on the site of the structure identified as a harness shop on the 1860 map and a shoe shop in the 1874 atlas.

Contributing B1001/L10

- 46 Stone & frame, 2-story, gable-roofed artisan shop, currently occupied as a dwelling, which consists of a mostly stone, 3-bay eastern unit and a slightly lower, frame-over-stone, 7-over-5-bay south unit with a salt-box profiled gable end.

Style: none

Date: mid 19th

The frame upper story of the west section has clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and an entry with batten door hung on strap hinges. The stone work below and on the east section has been repointed, and the large ground-story windows, for the most part, probably were installed in wagon bays during mid 20th century remodeling.

It appears to stand on the site of the structure identified as a shoe shop on the 1860 map and a cooper shop in the 1874 atlas; later reputedly was a blacksmithy. (Guide. #9)

Contributing B1001/L9

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- 47 Gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story, wagon shed, built in two parts, which consists of a stone & frame, 2-bay north section and a frame, higher and deeper, 2-bay south section.

Style: none

Date: 19th

Exterior features vertical siding, flush eaves, two clip-cornered openings on the north section, above which is a batten loft door, and on the south section two modern garage doors.

Contributing B1001/L8

- 48 Frame, 1-bay, gable-roofed wagon shed/garage with gable-end entry.

Style: none

Date: 19th/early 20th

It has boxed overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and batten doors hung on strap hinges.

It occupies the site of a cooper shop appearing on the 1860 map.

Contributing B1602/L7

- 49 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon house with gable end entries.

Style: none

Date: 19th

Exterior features include vertical siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and batten doors.

Contributing B1001/L6

- 50 Harden's Store. Brick, 3-story, gable-roofed, store, 3-bays-deep, with a 2-over-3-bay gable-end north front, north gable-end chimney (brick stack), and a stone foundation; abutting

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the east side is a stuccoed, concrete-block service station addition.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: 1871 &
mid 20th

Exterior features include a box cornice with crown & bed moldings & frieze (returns removed), paired round-arched 1/1 sash north gable windows, 2/2 sash windows with timber lintels, a transomed central entry (subsequent replacement of the original double-doored entry), and single-pane flanking windows (also replacements); concrete steps replace the 3-bay front porch. The service station wing has a stepped parapeted front gable.

According to local informants, the store occupied the first floor, storage the second, and a social hall the third; the cellar was divided with one half used for storage and the other a shop. (Guide. #13)

Contributing B1001/L5

- 51 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile dwelling. on a slightly raised stone foundation and with a modern brick exterior chimney on the north gable end.

Style: none

Date: early/mid 19th

It is said to have been built as a 1 1/2-story structure in 1810 and moved to its present site in 1840, at which time the upper story was added. The framing is said to provide evidence of the later addition, incorporating lap-jointed posts secured by hand-forged iron bolts with nuts.

Exterior fabric, which largely dates to recent remodeling, includes synthetic siding, box cornice with returns, replacement windows, an off-center entry with modern door and small shed hood, and a deck across the front.

Outbuildings: (1) embanked 2-bay wagon shed/garage which has a frame, 3-bay, gable-fronted upper story (19th/early 20th) with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, and two upper-story entries with modern

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doors (C); stone rubble walls to the north of the house may be remains of the blacksmith shop which occupied the site.

Non-contributing B1001/L4

52 Frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay garageStyle: noneDate: c. 1915-45

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors hung on small strap hinges.

Non-contributing B1001/L3

53 Stone foundations of a frame, 2-story wagon shed, which until recently stood on this site and which along with the adjoining garage (#53) evidently occupy the site of a fanning mill factory depicted in the 1874 county atlas.

Contributing B1001/L2

54 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with exterior brick chimney and a rear appendage whose shed roof continues the pitch of the main roof.Style: noneDate: c. 1860-74

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1, 2/2, & 6/6 sash windows, central entry, modern picture window to its north, and a 1-bay gabled entry porch with square posts.

Out buildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (late 19th) clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors. (C).

Contributing B1001/L1

55 Frame, 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling

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ing, evidently built in two parts (prob a 3-bay east unit & a 2-bay west extension), with bank cellar fully above grade on the front, interior chimney (stuccoed stack), and shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: Victorian embellishment Date: c. 1820-50

Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 & 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, 3-light eyebrow windows, two front entries with glass & panel doors, and a 3-bay, 2-level, shed-roofed front porch with boxed eaves and turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame privy (C); (2) frame, 1-bay, gable-fronted garage (mid 20th) (NC); (3) two small frame sheds (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B1005/L1

56 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile, 2-over-3-bay dwelling with exterior brick chimney, rear wing, and small shed appendage on the east side.

Style: Victorian influences Date: mid 19th,

It has asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, off-center entry with glass & panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) attached to the west side of the house is a embanked, 2-level, concrete block and frame, gable-fronted garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B1004/L2

57 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile, dwelling (poss. built in two parts) with bank cellar and north gable-end chimnies; 1 1/2-story rear wing (projecting well beyond the north gable end) with bank cellar.

Style: none Date: mid 19th

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It has asbestos shingle siding, clapboard siding on the wing, slightly overhanging eaves, 6/6 & 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, enclosed, shed-roofed front porch, gable-end wing entry with batten door, and shed-roofed wing porch with square chamfered posts.

Outbuildings (1) two, small, frame, 1-bay garages (mid 20th) with vertical & clapboard siding and batten doors (NC); (2) frame privy (early 20th) with batten-doored gable-end entry & clapboard siding (C).

Contributing B1005/L3

- 58 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with exterior gable-end chimney, rear lean-to, and small side appendage.

Style: none

Date: c. 1820-55

The exterior, which bears evidence of recent remodeling, features wood shingle siding, flush eaves, 1/1 sash windows, enclosed front porch, and modern gable-end entry.

Non-contributing B1005/L4

- 59 Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 2-over-3-bay, single-pile, side-hall-plan dwelling with bank cellar and full-width rear wing.

Style: none

Date: mid 19th

It has asbestos shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows, end-bay entry with new door, and a flat-roofed front porch.

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

Contributing B1005/L5

- 60 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, center-hall-plan main block with exterior east gable-end

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chimney and a 3-bay, single-pile rear wing with gable-end chimney (stack removed) and exterior brick flue.

Style: Greek Revival/Gothic Revival Date: c. 1850-60,
wing earlier

The central front cross gable has an unusual window consisting of a narrow 1/1 sash flanked by plain paired pilasters. Other exterior features include clapboard siding, a full entablature returned across the front gable, box cornice with frieze on the raking eaves, plain corner pilasters with molded caps and basess, and slightly recessed central front entry with sidelights, panel door, and outer flanking pilasters which probably survive from a 1-bay entry. The 3-bay front porch with box cornice and turned posts & balusters is a later Victorian replacement. The rear wing has flush eaves, an modern dormer, and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) small, frame, barn/wagon shed (mid/late 19th) with embanked ashlar stone basement (lowered by one course when the road was graded), clapboard siding, & batten-doored gable-end entries (C); (2) large frame smoke house (mid/late 19th; later used as chicken coop) with open-end bank cellar, vertical siding, & batten doors (NC).

Contributing B1001/L14

61 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, double-pile, 3-bay dwelling

Style: Craftsman influences Date: c. 1915-30.

It has asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves, modern 1/1 sash windows, & enclosed gabled porch.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid-20th) with clapboard siding (NC); frame, 1-story, cottage (mid-20th) (NC).

Non-Contributing B1001/L13

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- 62 Octagon House. Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, octagonal dwelling with almost flat roof, central chimney (small brick stack), and small, frame, gable-roofed rear wing.

Style: Gothic Revival influences Date: c. 1850-60

The exterior features overhanging eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows with architrave trim, sidelighted entry with architrave surround and later glass & panel door, and a flat-roofed entry porch with box cornice, clustered slender posts (cross-shaped in section with square bases. A small modern bay window has been added; the wing has clapboard siding.

Outbuildings: (1) square granite hitching post (19th) with chamfered corners and pyramid cap (C); concrete block & frame, 2-level garage/apartment (prob mid 20th) with clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, & sliding doors (NC).

Contributing B1001/L15

- 63 Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. small cemetery, established in the mid-19th century with a mix of late 19th and early 20th-century gravestones and a gateway consisting of brick piers and a wrought-iron gate.

Contributing B1001/L5

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drawn conveyances, such small communities provided the region's isolated rural population with almost its only centers for commercial and social activity. By-passed in the 19th century's turnpike, canal and railroad building booms, the village experienced almost no development after the 1870s, overshadowed by other communities in the region with those advantages. Although the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad cut off just to the north produced a minor flurry of activity in the early 1900s, Johnsonburg has grown and changed little since that time.

As a result Johnsonburg has managed to preserve much of its 19th-century character. Nearly all of the principal buildings in the district were built c. 1800-80, and a few evidently pre-date 1800. The distinctive historical character of the village results from the survival of these buildings, their linear organization with varried spacing and setback, and their juxtaposition with the surrounding open countryside. These resources -mostly dwellings with attendant outbuildings, but including a grist mill, several churches, and a few stores and artisan shops- are in general well preserved and evidence 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 industrial buildings like the grist mill (#13) and wheelwright shop (#6) are small-scaled structures of unadorned utilitarian design, and the dwellings such as #s 9, 17, 22, 25, 29, 55, and 38 exemplify the various traditional house types found in the region. While traditional construction methods and building types predominate, the influence of popular 19th-century architectural design is evident in the detailing of many district buildings and less frequently in their form and plan. For example, buildings like the Christian Church (#3), the Johnsonburg Hotel (#19), and houses #s 11 and 60 are essentially vernacular structures embellished with Greek Revival, Italianate, and/or Gothic Revival detailing typical of the mid 19th century. More unusual is the "Eight-square" house (#62) a simply detailed dwelling of vernacular stone construction whose octagonal form is a rare local expression of an unusual mid-19th century house type.

Several other district buildings are also of individual note. The stone Episcopal Church (#20), which dates to the early 1780s, has importance as an uncommon transitional form between the tradi-

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tional meeting house and gable-fronted church types and, despite its mid 19th-century conversion into a dwelling, retains notable early fabric including a plaster cove cornice. The c. 1816-22 Green/Vail House (#31) with its ashlar stone facade and delicately carved and molded wooden trim, perhaps the district's most sophisticated dwelling, is an outstanding Federal style version of the side-hall-plan house type. Hardin's Store (#50), a brick example of the gable-fronted store type built in 1871, with its third-story social hall provides a good illustration of the combination of economic and social functions in such commercial buildings.

In addition, the environs of district buildings like the grist mill (#13), a mill seat since the mid-18th century, and the sites of other noted structures such as Petits Tavern (#10), which was occupied before 1753, and the 19th-century tannery and foundry (#4) may have potential to yield important archaeological information about the area's 18th and 19th-century material culture.

European settlement of the Pequest valley of Warren County began in the second quarter of the 18th century, initiated largely by pioneer agriculturalists of English, Scotch-Irish, Dutch, and German stock who in due course followed the surveyors locating land for the West Jersey Proprietors and their assignees.¹ The most prominent early settler in the neighborhood of what became Johnsonburg was Samuel Green, Sr., a surveyor whose work on the northwestern New Jersey frontier during the first decades of the 18th century enabled him to acquire extensive landholdings in the region. Probably as compensation for his surveying services, Green received titled to a large tract of land encompassing the site of most of Johnsonburg in 1745 from the heirs of Col. Daniel Coxe, the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, one of the greatest West Jersey Proprietors.²

Exactly when Samuel Green, Sr., who according to family genealogists was of English Quaker descent and lived previously in Burlington and Hunterdon Counties, located on the property is unknown, but it was during his tenure that the settlement which became Johnsonburg began to coalesce.³ A 1746 deed for a nearby parcel surveyed to Green by right of the 1745 Coxe indenture makes note of the road leading "from the lower inhabitants to Samuel Greens," suggesting that he was in residence by that time. His original homestead is said to have been located just north of Johnsonburg on the road to Yellow Frame Church.⁴ Green's near neighbor was Jonathan Petit who was licensed to keep a tavern in his house (traditionally located at site #10) as early as 1752.⁵

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Petit's house was the venue for the first courts of newly created Sussex County convened on November 20, 1753, and in following year a county jail was built not far from Petit's tavern on Green's property; according to 19th-century sources the "log gaol" stood on the site of Robert Blair's wagon house (#17). To accomodate individuals attending the county courts Petit is said to have erected a row of one-room log "lodgings" across the road from his tavern. While the jail was abandoned for public purposes when a courthouse and jail were built in Newton in 1763-65, Petit's tavern continued at least until 1784.⁶

By 1760 the community had acquired another tavern and a grist mill, both owned by Samuel Green. The tavern, licensed to Green in May 1760, was kept "in a house erected by the road, near the house belonging to Jonathan Petit, Esq."⁷ This evidently was the house to the east of the mill creek and pond where Green, having moved from his pioneer homestead, was living when he made his will in Sepetember 1760, and which along with fifty appurtenant acres he left to his wife for her lifetime. The 20-acre mill lot and the 50-acre dower lot formed part of the 300-acre tract which Green devised to his minor son John who retained ownership of much, if not all of it, until the late 1780s.⁸ While the tavern apparently had been discontinued by that time, newspaper references to John Green's mill suggest that it remained in operation.⁹

Log Gaol experienced new development in the post Revolutionary War era, most notably the stone church (#20) built on John Green's property probably in the early 1780s. Itinerant Methodist minister Ezekiel Cooper mentioned in his diary preaching on August 27, 1786 in "a new church lately built for the Church of England, so-called."¹⁰ Although no parish appears to have been formally incorporated, the stone church was used by Episcopalians and others until well into the 19th century.¹¹ Francis Asbury, founding father of American Methodism, visited the stone church several times during his missionary tours between 1787 and 1811, on one occassion in 1789 recording in his journal that he "rode to the stone church, and found stony hearts."¹²

The settlement had two licensed taverns in 1789. One of them was established in a "commodious house" (probably on or near the site of the present hotel, #19) on the former Green property which later that year was acquired by William Armstrong who is credited by 19th-century sources with being the village's pioneer merchant.¹³ He may have been proceeded by James Ludlum. Ludlum was

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described as a merchant in the 1794 deed by which he sold a quarter-acre lot on the south side of the great road to Armstrong, and the purchase price of 122 pounds suggests the existance of considerable improvements on the parcel.¹⁴ Henry Johnson moved to Log Gaol in 1792 and formed a mercantile partnership with his brother Jonathan and Christopher Longstreet.¹⁵ In 1796 a post office, the second in what is now Warren County, was established at Log Gaol under the name of Johnsonburg, with Jonathan Johnson as the first post master.¹⁶ As improbable as it may seem the village attracted a silversmith, Adam Hibler, who purchased a quarter-acre lot from William Armstrong in 1791.¹⁷ By the early 1800s, the community also had a tanyard (#9), schoolhouse, blacksmith, joiner, and resident physician.¹⁸ William Armstrong was the principal landed proprietor of the place during the period, including the grist mill (#13), tavern (#18), and store (#18) among his holdings and making his residence at #17.¹⁹

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries Johnsonburg, as the village gradually came to be known, grew linearly, particularly at its east end, as lots were subdivided along both sides of the great road. For example, Col. Abraham Shafer, a large landowner from nearby Stillwater, acquired property on both sides of the great road, just west of the Yellow Frame Road corner (the Routes 519/661 intersection) and divided it into at least seven small lots which he sold to various individuals in 1814 and 1815.²⁰ One lot was purchased in 1816 by Dr. David Green, a decendant of Samuel Green, who established a medical practice in the community and built a substantial stone dwelling (#31) on the property before 1822.²¹

Growth during the period undoubtedly was stimulated, at least in part, by the settlement's location on the main road from Easton, Pennsylvania through Newton to Goshen and Newburg, New York which according to one local historian "as early as 1777...was acknowledged as the best line of travel between Philadelphia and New England."²² In 1793 the route was designated a branch post road, and as early as 1803 the Easton and Goshen mail stage was operating along it.²³ In 1814 a meeting was called in Johnsonburg at Morris Sharp's Tavern for "those interested in a turnpike from Johnsonburg to the Morris and Sussex Turnpike at Newton," suggesting that at least some residents realized the importance of transporation to local development.²⁴

While no turnpike link was ever built, and northeastern Warren County was bypassed in the subsequent 19th-century canal and rail-

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road building boom, Johnsonburg 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 contained

an Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church, a church belonging to the sect of Christ-i-ans (sic), 2 taverns, 2 stores, many mechanic shops, a grist mill, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. The surrounding soil is of fertile limestone, and well cultivated.²⁵

Writing in 1844 Barber and Howell described the village as consisting of "2 stores, a grist-mill, a tannery, a coach manufactory, several mechanics, and Episcopal church, free for other denominations, and about 200 inhabitants."²⁶ The cabinet maker, shoemaker, cooper, blacksmith, harness maker, and wheelwright were all represented among the "mechanics" or artisans working in mid 19th-century Johnsonburg.²⁷

The Armstrong property was acquired in the 1840s by James Blair who operated the store (#18) next to the tavern (#19), both of which buildings he owned; he presumably was responsible for the Greek Revival remodeling of the Armstrong house (#17).²⁸ The other large landed proprietor of mid-19th-century Johnsonburg was Issac Dennis whose holdings at his death in 1866 included six village properties.²⁹ The mill property was acquired in 1845 by Lewis J. Youngblood who is credited with erecting its substantial house (#11) with stylish Greek and Gothic Revival detailing.³⁰ Dr. Green's house (#31), owned since its construction by a succession of physicians, was reoccupied in 1847 by Dr. William Penn Vail, by avocation a geneologist and local historian, who presumably gave the house its Italianate/Gothic Revival updating.³¹

That the middle decades of the 19th-century were a prosperous time for Johnsonburg also is attested to by the commercial and institutional development which occurred then. A small foundry was established by the Doland Brothers on the tannery lot (#9) between 1849 and 1852, and sometime between 1845 and 1855 during the ownership of Lewis J. Youngblood extensive improvements appear to have been made to the mill property, judging by the increase in sale price from \$1,500 in 1845 to \$5,000 in 1855.³² The Drake and Mackey store (#43) was built c. 1860. In the late 1860s the hotel (#19) was extensively enlarged and remodeled by Jacob T. Vass, and

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in 1871 a brick store with third-story social hall (#50) was built across the road from the hotel by Samuel Hardin, then owner of the mill property. Sometime between 1860 and 1874, a small fanning mill factory (site #53) was opened on the Allamuchy road.³³ A new school house was erected on Mount Rascal in 1868, replacing the small stone school built in 1826 on the Yellow Frame road corner.³⁴ While the old stone church was converted into a dwelling, three new churches were erected. Although organized in 1826, the Christians did not built a house of worship until the 1840s when they erected a substantial stone structure with up-to-date detailing (#2), on the Allamuchy road. They were followed by the newly organized Methodist congregation who constructed a church (#30) in 1850 on a lot donated by Issac Dennis; in the following year the First Presbyterian Church of Hardwick erected a branch chapel (#32) near the Methodist Church.³⁵

Both the Christians and Methodists established cemeteries (#s 1 and 63) at Johnsonburg, and the Christian cemetery is of note for the marble obelisk marking the grave of Joseph Thomas, an itinerant evangelist of the Christian sect. Better known as the "White Pilgrim" from his habitual white clothes and white horse, Thomas became ill and died of small pox during a visit to Johnsonburg in 1835 after preaching one sermon in the stone church. Originally interred in the Dark Moon graveyard on the Newton road, his remains were moved in 1846 and the present monument erected by the local congregation at a cost of \$125.³⁶

While documenting the modest commercial and institutional improvements noted above, maps of the third quarter of the century indicate that Johnsonburg experienced little growth during the period, but continued as a small, stable settlement with its present configuration firmly established. The 1860 county map and the 1874 county atlas respectively depict thirty and thirty-three dwellings in the village, few more than the 25-30 houses described there in 1834, and the 1881 county history records its population as 215, almost no increase from the 1844 estimate of 200. The small industries established in the mid 19th century had all ceased operation by 1881; only the grist mill and several artisans (a few blacksmiths and wheelwrights, two shoemakers and a cooper) remained in business as did the hotel and three stores. Thus while its industry dissappeared, the village retained its historic role as a service center for the surrounding agricultural community.

Johnsonburg witnessed a flurry of activity in the early 1900s

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due to the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad cutoff across northern Warren County. This massive undertaking, built between 1908 and 1911 and passing just north of the village, employed a large work force which included many local men. A stop at Johnsonburg was established, but except for a creamry and ice house erected across the road from the station in 1912, the railroad stimulated little local development. New construction in the village in this century has been limited to a few infill and replacement dwellings, garages and related outbuildings, and a service station addition to Hardin's store.

The paving of rural roads and the proliferation of automobiles in the second quarter of this century hastened the decline of isolated villages like Johnsonburg as local economic and social centers. Good roads and cars enabled local inhabitants to go elsewhere to work, shop, and play. Reflecting changes in local agriculture the grist mill ceased operation in 1937 and the creamry closed in the 1960s.⁹

Johnsonburg 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, and the open farmlands surrounding the village are subject to increased development pressure. Responding to these conditions, both township residents and officials 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.

Notes

¹ Peter Wacker, Land and People. A Cultural Geography of Pre-industrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Pattern, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, pp. 127 and 220.

² West Jersey Proprietors Records, Deed book AB, page. 129; Helen Encke Orton Benson, The Samuel Green Family of Northwest New Jersey. San Diego, California, 1972, pp. 6 & 7.

³ Benson, pp. 2 & 3.

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- ⁴ West Jersey Proprietors Records, Deed book BB, page. 152.
- ⁵ New Jersey Tavern Licenses, Sussex County, Jonathan Petit, 1752; James P. Snell, (ed.), History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 685.
- ⁶ Snell, pp. 150-152, 684-685, & 688; New Jersey Tavern Licenses, Sussex County, Deborah Petit, 1784.
- ⁷ New Jersey Tavern Licenses, Sussex County, Samuel Green, 1760.
- ⁸ New Jersey Wills, #225; New Jersey Tavern Licenses, Sussex County, John Goodin, 1761.
- ⁹ Thomas E. Wilson, Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781-1790, Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 1988, pp. 39 & 130.
- ¹⁰ Vernon Boyce Hampton, Newark Conference Centennial History, 1857-1957, The Historical Society of the Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, 1957, p. 56.
- ¹¹ John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, Newark, NJ, Benjamin Olds, 1844, p. 490.
- ¹² Elmer T. Clark (ed.), The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury, 3 vols. Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon Press, 1958, pp. 544, 601, 672.
- ¹³ New Jersey Tavern Licenses, Sussex County, Benjamin Scott and Daniel Field, 1789, William Armstrong, 1790; Sussex County Deeds, Book K2/page 162 and Book K2/page 164; Snell, p. 688.
- ¹⁴ Sussex County Deeds, Book L2/page 288.
- ¹⁵ Wilson, page 379; Sussex County Deeds, Book L/page 150.
- ¹⁶ John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., New Jersey Postal History, Lawrence, Massachusetts: Quarterman Publications, Inc., pp. 11 \$ 125.
- ¹⁷ Sussex County Deeds, Book D2/page 45.

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¹⁸ Sussex County Deeds, Book O/page 168; Warren County Deeds, Book 4/page 121; Snell, p. 689; Sussex Register, December 13, 1814 (property sale advertisement).

¹⁹ William M. Johnson (comp.), Memoirs and Reminiscences Together with Sketches of the Early History of Sussex County, New Jersey, by Casper Schaeffer, Hackensack, NJ: the Compiler, 1907, p. 52; Sussex County Deeds, Book K2/pages 164, 168, & 173; Warren County Deeds, Book 18/page 386; Snell, p. 688.

²⁰ Sussex County Deeds, Book A2/pages 435 & 465, Book B2/pages 364 & 495, and Book C2/pages 243, 283, & 286.

²¹ Sussex County Deeds, Book G2/page 407 & Book V2/page 179.

²² George W. Cummins, History of Warren County, New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911, p. 59.

²³ Ibid. page 58.

²⁴ Sussex Register, December 20, 1814.

²⁵ Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey, Trenton, Daniel Fenton, 1834, p. 164.

²⁶ Barber and Howell, page 490.

²⁷ Belvidere Apollo, February 20, 1849; F. W. Beers, County Atlas of Warren, New Jersey. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1874; D. McCarty, Map of Warren County, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Friend and Aub, 1852; H. F. Walling, Map of Warren County, New Jersey. New York: Smith, Gallup & Co., 1860.

²⁸ Warren County Deeds, Book 25/page 26 & Book 29/pages 488 & 490.

²⁹ "Commissioners Sale of the Real Estate of Issac Dennis, dec.," Belvidere Intelligencer, December 15, 1965.

³⁰ Warren County Deeds, Book 24/page 522; Your Guide to Historic Frelinghuysen Township, The Frelinghuysen Bicentennial Committee, 1974, #30.

³¹ Warren County Deeds, Book 6/page 422 and Book 62/page 865;

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Snell, page 519.

³² Warren County Deeds, Book 31/page 465; McCarty, 1852; Your Guide, #33.

³³ Warren County Deeds, Book 62/page 865 and Book 73/page 487; Your Guide, #s 7, 11, & 13; McCarty, 1852; Walling, 1860; Beers, 1874.

³⁴ Snell, page. 689.

³⁵ Ibid. pp. 690-692.

³⁶ Ibid. page 686.

³⁷ Ibid. page 688; Walling, 1860; Beers, 1874.

³⁸ Your Guide, #s 52 and 53.

³⁹ Ibid.

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Sussex County Inventory Books

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1850-1910
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Johnsonburg Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Johnsonburg Historic District," a site location and boundary map, and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map is a composite of sheets 9, 10, 12, 13 & 16 of the Frelinghuysen Township Tax Map, last revised November 10, 1987 by Daniel E. Kent, III of Delaware Valley Associates, Inc.

Beginning in Frelinghuysen Township at the southeast corner of block 1602, lot 4, which point is on the north side of County Route 519, the district boundary runs north along the east side of lot 4 & lot 1.01 of block 1602 to the northeast corner of the latter lot. Turning west, it follows the north line of lot 7 to the northwest corner of that lot, and proceeds west along the south side of lot 2, block 1602 to the southwest corner of that lot. From there the boundary cuts northwest in a straight line across lot 3.05, block 1602 to a point on the north side of County Route 661 which is 575 feet west of the southeast corner of lot 9, block 902. It then proceeds northeast in a straight line across lot 9 to the north corner of that lot on the southwest side of Mott Road.

The district boundary turns southeast along the southwest side of Mott Road to the point where a straight continuation of the west side of lot 16, block 901 would intersect the southwest side of Mott Road and crossing that road runs north and east along the west and north sides of lot 16 to its northeast corner. The boundary proceeds north along the east side of lot 15.01, block 901 to its northeast corner, which point is in the southern line of the abandoned Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad line (lot 2, block 901) and is also the northwest corner of lot 1.01, block 901. It then runs south, east, and north along the west, south, and east sides of lot 1.01 to its northeast corner, also the northwest corner of lot 1, block 901 and continues east along the north side of lot 1 to its northeast corner and Route 519.

The boundary runs along the west side of Route 661 to the southeast corner of lot 1, block 901 and turning east cuts across Route 519 and lot 17, block 1201 to the northwest corner of lot 18, block 1201. It proceeds east and south along the north and east sides of the latter lot to Route 519 and crossing Route 519 in a straight line continues east along the south side of that road to the northeast corner of lot 12, block 1301. The boundary runs

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south along the east side of lot 12 to its southeast corner, then turns west along the south side of lots 12, 13, & 14, block 1301, and crossing Greendell Road continues west along the south side of lots 5, 4, & 3, block 1005 to the southeast corner of the latter lot. The boundary turns south along the east side of lot 2, block 1005, then runs west along the south side of lots 2 & 1, block 1005, and then north along the west side of lot 1 to Route 519. The boundary crosses Route 519 in a straight line to the south corner of lot 20, block 1003 on the north side of Route 519. From there it proceeds west along the north side of Route 519, crossing County Route 612, to the southeast corner of lot 4, block 1602 and the place of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Johnsonburg 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, Mt. Rascal, a limestone knob, physically confines the village, and adjoining Route 519 provides an obvious boundary. East of the Route 661 intersection, wooded rising ground also visually defines the southern village edge, and there the district boundary follows the rear line of house lots and crossing Route 519 jogs to exclude two modern houses. The north side of Johnsonburg is bordered largely by open rolling farmland drained by Bear Creek, landscape particularly inevidence at the Routes 519/661 intersection. The district boundary consequently was delineated to encompass a sufficient amount of the adjoining land which is visually and historically linked to the community and critical to the rural character of its setting, and also to include the entire hydrosystem of the mill. The west side of the district is dominated for the most part by woods with scattered modern dwellings. There the boundary follows the rear lines of village properties, except for a jog to include the site of community's pioneer tavern.

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UTM REFERENCES

- A - 18/510680/4535360
- B - 18/510700/4535200
- C - 18/511240/4535260
- D - 18/511280/4535080
- E - 18/510300/4534180
- F - 18/509760/4534320
- G - 18/509760/4535160

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Photographic Identification:

The following information is the same for all 28 photographs submitted with the nomination:

Photographer: Debra Natysak
Date of photographs: Summer/Fall/Winter 1991
Negative repository: Frelinghuysen Township Historical Society
Box 411, Johnsonburg, NJ 07846

The photographs, by number, depict the following:

1. Allamuchy Road, looking southerly toward Christian Church
2. Allamuchy Road, looking northerly toward the Johnsonburg hotel
3. NJ Tercentenary commemorative marker "Logg Gaol," Route 661
4. Route 661, looking southwesterly toward Allamuchy Road
- 5,6. Route 661, looking westerly
7. Southeasterly view from Methodist Church grounds
8. Route 661, looking easterly
9. Site #2, Christian Church parsonage
10. Site #3, Christian Church
11. Site #6, wheelwright shop
12. Site #7, house
13. Site #8, barn
14. Site #11, house and barn
15. Site #13, gristmill
16. Site #17, Armstrong-Blair house
17. Site #18, store
18. Site #19, Johnsonburg Hotel
19. Site #20, Old Stone (Episcopal) Church
20. Site #22, house
21. Site #29, house
22. Site #30, Methodist Episcopal Church
23. Site #31, Green-Byington-Vail house
24. Site #38, house
25. Site #43, Drake & Mackey store
26. Site #50, Harden's store
27. Site #55, house
28. Site #62, octagon house

