

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 14 1987

date entered NOV 24 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Dennisville Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number New Jersey Route 47, Petersburg Road, Main Street, Church Road,
Hall Avenue, and Fidler & Academy Roads N/A not for publication

city, town Dennis Township — vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Cape May code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cape May County Building (Clerk's Office)

street & number Main Street

city, town Cape May County Courthouse (Middle Township) state New Jersey 08210

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1969 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404

city, town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The town of Dennisville is a small, quiet, residential community comprising mostly old sea captains' and workmens' homes. The only visible commercial building within the community is the South Jersey Fence Company. The Historic District is composed of sixty-nine sites. These sites include, one burial ground (#1), one unexcavated historical archaeological site (#3), four vacant lots (#'s 23, 32, 58, 67), and five non-contributing buildings (#'s 19, 31, 42, 43, 60). The remaining lots are occupied by fifty-eight historically significant structures. The District is contained by the Conrail Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines Railroad to the east, and primarily New Jersey State Highway Route 47 on the west. However, there are also three lots within the District that are west of Route 47.

Residences within the District are all of wood frame construction and predominantly 19th century. Many of the dwellings within Dennisville are directly related to the maritime industry. The homes of the shipmakers are #'s 7, 10, 14, and 20. The homes of the sea captains' are (#7) the Captain Frank Fidler House, 1850; (#8) the Captain James Diverty House, 1823; (#9) the Captain Eleazer Crawford House, 1830; (#16) the Captain Hosea Chester House, late nineteenth century; (#20) the Captain Harry Chester House, 1892; (#37) the Captain William Taylor House, 1865; (#48) the Captain John Carroll Building, 1870's; (#49) the Captain John Carroll House, 1873; (#54) the Captain Ogden Grandy House, 1860; (#56) the Captain Samuel Westcott House, mid nineteenth century; and (#61) the John Douglas House, 1835.

The oldest buildings in the District, "The Homestead (#10) and The Frances Carroll Hemphill House (#62) were constructed in 1750. The majority of the remaining structures were built in the 1830's, the 1850's, and the 1880's. The few recent additions to the district (1940's, 50's, and 60's) integrate very well with the older structures. The district still maintains the aura of a nineteenth century maritime village. It is the best preserved nineteenth century maritime village in the county.

The first major construction phase of Dennisville spanned the years 1750-1810, a period of sixty years which contribute 12% of the existing buildings. Examples from this era are Frances Carroll Hemphill House (#62), Dr. Beesley's House (#5B), the Crawford Dixon House (#9), the east portion of the Holmstead (#10) and the Crandall House (#12). The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1811 - 1870. The earliest dwellings of this era had Georgian/Federal features, especially elliptical fanlights and Adamesque mantels as evidenced by the Captain Douglas House (#61), the Captain James Diverty House (#8), the west wing of the Holmstead (#10) and the Helzer

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 18-19th century **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dennisville Historic District is a superbly preserved 19th century village and remains essentially as it had developed by the late 19th century. Although it has had a long tradition of maritime history, the shipbuilding on Dennis Creek and the cedar shingle mining in the swamps no longer survive, but Dennisville continues to reflect the tastes and traditions of the ship captains and boatbuilders who made their homes in the village. This is the finest 19th century maritime related village in Cape May County.

Confined to a traditional format of 1 and 2 story frame structures, most of the buildings in Dennisville can be defined as either Vernacular Traditional or Vernacular Victorian in form and style, dating from the mid 18th century to the last decade of the 19th century. The overall level of maintenance is excellent. Together with the simple and tasteful landscaping of the yards, the treelined roadways, and the occasional wooden fences, Dennisville is a fine portrayal of conservative 19th century architecture and design.

The Dennisville District is of historical importance because of the ship building and cedar mining activities which took place here in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The prosperity generated by these two industries fostered the capital and divergent population necessary to produce its most significant historic characteristic--its architecture.

The small residential settlement of Dennisville provides a clear progression of the cultural history and development of the area. A steady evolution of the life styles and changing trends are shown through the architecture. Dennisville harbors examples of the vernacular styles of architecture from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries including samples of Colonial (#10, 34, 59), Federal (#8, 10, 47, 61,) Gothic Revival (#49, 37, 21), Greek Revival (#2, 44, 36, 38), Italianate (#54, 69, 63) Queen Anne (#17, 40, 20) periods of architectural styles.

The sea captains were influential in introducing contemporary architectural styles. Their homes (#7, 8, 9, 16, 20, 37, 48, 49, 54, 56 and 61) were fine examples of vernacular architecture, and helped to supply the area with some gifted builders in the form of ship chandlers. The two most prominent ship chandlers were William Armstrong and Frank Bushell. They both came from Dennis Creek, as Dennisville was known until 1854.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 60 Acres

Quadrangle name Woodbine

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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G	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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H	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

I 1 8 5 1 4 7 6 0 4 4 3 7 4 2 0

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

NA

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet.

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Allen J. Seuche

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources date 04/14/87

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Linda McClendon date 11/24/87
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Cottage (#34). Later buildings of this period are vernacular Greek Revival or Italianate in appearance. Examples of these buildings are the Townsend-Moore House (#2), the School (#38) the Brower House (#11), the United Methodist Church (#44), and the Capt. Ogden Grandy House (#54). Several Gothic Revival influenced buildings are also evident. Examples include the Lodge House (#69), the Carroll House (#49) and the Captain William Taylor House (#37).

The last phase of development was from 1871 to 1899 (25% of the buildings), a period which coincided with the unsuccessful introduction of the railroad to Dennisville and the subsequent decline of the ship building and cedar mining industry. The finest building of this era in the district is the Queen Anne Captain Henry Chester House (#20). Other examples are the Baron DeHirsch I.O.F. (#40) and the Gothic featured Church Social Hall Building (#46).

Two of the buildings, (#9) the Capt. Eleazer Crawford House and (#11) the Brower House (1790-1840), were moved. The Capt. Crawford House was moved in 1962 to its present location to save it from being torn down. The Brower House was moved to Block 67-Lot 35 in 1967 from Clermont (in Dennis Township on Route 9).

More specific information on each building/site is as follows:

1. Block 64, Lot 25

Ludlam Family Burial Ground - A wrought-iron fence surrounds the approximately three dozen primarily 19th century family burial stones on the south side of Dennis Creek.

The Ludlam Family was one of the first settlers in Cape May County. Anthony Ludlam settled upon the south side of Dennis Creek and his brother Joseph settled upon the north side in 1726.

2. Block 64, Lot 26

Townsend-Moore House - 1825; 1860 - This vernacular Greek Revival/Italianate building is 2½ story, 5 bay, gable roof with central cross dormer. Cedar shingle roof, clapboard siding, 2/2 sash with round arches over each window, louvered shutters, double-leaf front door with segmental transom. Brick and stone foundation, 3 narrow corbelled inside end chimneys of brick. 2 story 2 bay extension on back is oldest part of the house and has Greek Revival influences.

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3. Block 64, between Lots 26 and 27

Saw Mill - 1812 - Building destroyed by storm in 1909. The dam at the site still controls the water level of Johnson's Pond, better known as Dennis Lake. Dam is on the west side of Route 47 across the road from the Lake and is no longer visible due to a cement bridge built over it in 1928. The saw mill was a 1½ story frame building with broad openings for feeding timber into the mill.

4. Block 64, Lot 27

Granny Green House - 1840 - Deeply set-back on its lot, this gable roofed dwelling is 1½ story, 3 bay, center entry, with 1 room extensions to the side and back. North wing is 1 story, 1 bay, 1 room. Cedar shingle gable roof, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash with plain trim, 6 light knee-wall windows beneath eave paneled shutters. Vertical panel front door, protected by ca. 1930 semi-elliptical hood. Inside end brick chimney on north side of main section.

5. Block 67, Lot 41 - 2 buildings on same lot

A. Dr. Beesley's Office - Building is 1½ story frame structure, 2 bay with low gable roof, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash with plain trim, paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters in the attic. Small center chimney. Asphalt shingled roof. Bracketed hood over entrance door. Trim is quite unusual for the area, scroll in design with brackets under the roof.

B. Dr. Maurice Beesley House - 1800 - The building is a 2 story frame structure, 3 bay, with a 1 story extension on the back of the building. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a ca. 1910 3 bay front porch with railing and 4 columns. Inside end chimney on the back addition, and a set back side door with a corner hood and screened. There are paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second floor. The hardware on the shutters is original. The Victorian trim around the roof was added.

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Dr. Beesley wrote "Sketch of the Early History of the County of Cape May," which was printed in the "Geology of the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey," printed Trenton, N.J., 1857. Much is written of Dennisville in this book.

6. Block 67, Lot 40

Elija Crawford House - 1835 - This frame 2½ story gable roof dwelling is 3 bay, center entry, with clapboard siding. 6/6 sash with plain trim and louvered shutters on the first and second floor. Roof is cedar shingles, gable end returns and brackets under the roof. Front porch. 2 inside end chimneys. Dwelling is L shape with 1 room extension on back of house. Gunstock corner posts in house suggest earlier construction. Stone and brick foundation.

Back part of first floor was originally used as a tannery. Beaver hats and lap robes were made in this building from 1840 to 1860.

7. Block 67, Lot 39

Capt. Frank Fidler House - 1850 - This 2½ story gable roof frame dwelling is 3 bay, with synthetic siding. Windows are 1/1 & 2/2 sash with plain trim. Dwelling is L shape, 2 story extension on back of building, 1 room first and second floor. Front porch with 4 columns (doric), asbestos shingled roof and porch. Originally had a center chimney and fireplace.

Capt. Fidler was a ship chandler and owned and sailed his ship from Dennis Creek.

8. Block 67, Lot 38

Capt. James Diverty House - 1823 - Federal 2½ story frame building, 3 bay, "L" shape, cedar clapboards. Windows are 6/6 second floor, 9/6 first floor sash with plain trim. 1 story extension on back of building houses original bake house. Cedar shingled gable roof, 2 inside end chimneys with brick stacks. The 2 front doors are 4 panel, the east one with a triangular pediment with a fan light above. A front porch with 6 columns, 2 pilasters (½ round - same as columns), posts and rails. To the west is a 2 bay addition with a low gable roof and a cement foundation. On the east there is a 3 bay 1 story garage.

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Capt. Diverty owned sailing ships at Dennis Creek, which carried merchandise up and down the Delaware River.

9. Block 67, Lot 37.02

Capt. Eleazer Crawford House - 1810 - 2½ story frame building, 3 bay, clapboard siding. 6/6 lights, plain trim, louvered shutters. Pediment over paneled front door. Asphalt shingle roof, 1 center chimney with brick stack. Brick foundation. On the east side is a 2 bay screened porch with gable roof, and in rear a 3 bay, 1 story shed. Wooden fence.

Simon Lake, inventor of one form of the submarine, lived for 3 years in the 1860's in this house.

In 1962, Ray Dixon had building moved from across the road, Block 73, Lot 3, and restored it. This was done to save the building from being destroyed.

10. Block 67, Lot 37.01

"The Homestead" - 1750, 1822 - Colonial, Federal. This clapboard frame building was built in two sections using local materials in construction. This frame 2½ story gable roof dwelling is 3 bay on both sections. The shingles on the roof were mined from local cedar swamps. Windows are 6/6 lights with louvered shutters (no shutters on east section). The two front doors are 4 panel. The west side front door is surmounted by a semi-circular fan light with architecture molding with key. The 1822 west section was built by William Armstrong, who carved the Adam style mantels and the trim around the fireplaces. There are 3 inside chimneys, 1 on each end and 1 on the west section where it meets the east section. The east section has wide board floors and exposed rafters. Unusually small, the 2nd floor sags noticeably from the inadequate support. Wooden fence.

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11. Block 67, Lot 35

Brower House - 1790 - 1840 - The dwelling was built in 2 sections and is 5 bays total. The west side of the house is 1½ story, 2 bay. Windows are 6/6 sash with 3/3 sash knee-walls. East side of building is 2½ story, 3 bay, side entrance. Cedar shingle gable roof with boxed cornice, 6/6 lights with plain trim. Cedar clapboard siding on entire house. Triangular pediment over door. Interior end brick chimneys.

Oct. 3, 1967, Raymond Dixon, of Dennisville, had this building moved to present location from Clermont, (Block 11, Lot 12A), facing Route 9, Dennis Township. Building required much restoration work.

12. Block 67, Lot 36

Jonathan Crandall House - 1807 - This frame 2½ story gable roof dwelling has two prominent sections. The west unit is 2½ stories, 3 bays, and covered with wooden shingles. The central entry is protected by a small shed portico. Windows are 6/6 sash with plain trim. Interior end brick chimney at the peak of the east gable.

The attached east unit is 2 stories, 3 bays with a broad overhanging gable roof. The overhang is probably a 20th century projection and now is an enclosed porch, obscuring the early 19th century features of the section (6/6 sash windows, broad interior end wall chimneys, board and batten door).

Cedar panelling on all interior walls and two fireplaces with simple mantel shelf. Original hardware in building. In the back of the west side is a shed style enclosed porch. Behind west side of house is a 1½ story garage. Wooden fence in front.

13. Block 70, Lot 31

House - This late Victorian frame 2½ story residence has a gable roof, 3 bay front and porch wrapping around west side with posts and rails and fancy spindlelike columns (6 columns & 2 pilasters, square bottom with rounded carved tops) and brackets holding top decorative spindles. Brackets with roof pendants. Clapboard siding. 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, 2 bay windows (1 on top of the other) on west side of

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house. 2 small inside brick chimneys. Scroll bracket trim on roof cornice.

14. Block 70, Lot 30

House - 1870 - Victorian Gothic frame dwelling, 2½ story with gable roof, 3 bay, center entry, clapboard siding. 2/2 sash with plain trim and louvered shutters. 1st and 2nd story bay windows on end walls. Small inside chimney with brick stack. 3 bay ornamental sawn front porch with rail. Brick foundation. Rear wing. Carriage house in rear of property.

This Victorian structure was built by a ship chandler.

15. Block 70, Lot 29

House - Late 19th century, 2½ story dwelling with a pedimented gable roof, 3 bay, clapboard siding, side bay windows on first floor. 1/1 lights with plain trim and louvered shutters. Enclosed front porch. Shed style addition. Rear interior chimney. Brick foundation.

16. Block 70, Lot 28

Capt. Hosea Chester House - Late 19th Century. Originally an L-shaped Carpenter Gothic dwelling, the porch inset has been retained on the first floor, but circa 1920 the roof was projected to create an upstairs room. More recently, a first story pent was applied to the front facade. Frame construction 2½ story building, clapboard siding, shed addition. Gable end front with ornamental shingles in peak, 2/2 lights with plain trim, cornices and louvered shutters. Brick and stone foundation. Small frame clapboard gabled building in rear. Simple metal fence in front.

17. Block 70, Lot 27

House - Late 19th century Queen Anne hip roof dwelling, clapboard siding. 1/1 and 2/2 sash with plain trim. Inset door with hood roof east side, baywindow west side. 3 bay open porch. 1 inside end brick chimney. A small outhouse with shingle gable roof, cedar clapboard. Frame clapboard garage.

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18. Block 70, Lot 26

Mid 19th Century House - A two story frame dwelling with gable roof. Building is 3 bays, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2 lights with plain trim, brick foundation, screened front porch, gabled ell on rear.

There is a small barn in side yard, which has a braced frame and cedar roof and exterior.

19. Block 70, Lot 25

House - 1940 - Non contributing one story 20th century Cape Cod style house.

20. Block 70, Lot 24

Capt. Henry Chester House - 1892. This 2½ story frame Queen Anne Style house with a slate roof, has 1 interior chimney, basically clapboard with ornamental siding, "L" shaped roof, gabled ends (west hip), porch on first and second story, 1 story gable frame clapboard addition on west side and rear. Several open porches with intricate patterns merge into the building to create a finely detailed house. Cast-iron fence with brick posts.

The designer of the house was Frank Wentzell of Leaming Shipbuilders at Dennis Creek. Capt. Chester owned and sailed vessels down Dennis Creek.

21. Block 70, Lot 23

House - Late 19th century. This building has Queen Anne characteristics. Frame, irregular 3 bay, 2½ story. Hip roof ending in intersecting dormers on east side and across gabled on the south side. Both gables with tear drop shingles. Southwest irregular roof, front facing gable southwest corner, matching gable end on southeast corner, arched window top ½ story. Little cornices over each window (pediment), clapboard siding, 4/4 lights with plain trim. Inside corbelled brick chimney. 2 early shed additions to rear. Small square clapboard frame 1 story shed in rear, and frame clapboarded out house.

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22. Block 69, Lot 17

The Academy - 1830. This 2½ story frame dwelling was built of cedar, the local timber. Gable roof with return, clapboard siding, 3 bay. 2 inside end chimneys. 6/6 lights with plain trim louvered shutters. Shed roof over front screened porch with hand rail and balusters. Early shed 1 story addition northwest, modern shed behind house.

23. Block 69, Lot 16

Vacant Lot

24. Block 69, Lot 15

House - Stick style L-form clapboarded dwelling built in the fourth quarter of the 19th century. 2½ story with steep pitch gable roof. Ornamental bargeboards. Cornice above 2/2 lights, louvered shutters. Main front door surround. Inset 2 bay small front porch on west side of building with scroll brackets under roof. Brick and stone foundation. Exterior brick chimney northwest corner. Ell on rear. Wooden picket fence. 1 story clapboard garage.

25. Block 69, Lot 14

House - 19th Century. 2½ story, 3 bay center entry dwelling with gable roof, clapboard siding, 2/2 lights, 3 bay front porch (possibly 20th century) with concrete pad recent removal. Cornice above main door and all window lights. Bay window west side of house. Inside east end chimney. Matching clapboard garage.

26. Block 69, Lot 13

House - Late 19th century dwelling, rectangular, 2½ story with gable roof, 5 (originally 3) bays, asbestos shingles (originally clapboard), brick foundation, 2/2 lights with plain trim, inside East end chimney. 3 bay front porch has scroll trim at top of porch posts (early 20th century). West side addition, 1 story early 20th century addition southwest, early 20th century addition back of house, 1 story clapboard shed addition with early 20th century extension north side, top ½ story decorative tear drop shingles. 1 story barn style gable garage.

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27-A Block 71, Lot 10

Site of Dennisville Glass Co.

The Dennisville Glass Company was in operation from 1875 to the end of the century. Bitters and soda style bottles were made by the company.

While there is considerable general knowledge that a glass works existed on the site, little is known about the owners. Since there is no visible evidence of the glass works today, only a search of deeds and archaeological excavation would provide additional information. Informal excavation by local residents in the past has resulted in the recovery of assorted bottles and glass fragments on lot 10.

Reference to the Dennisville Glass Company is made in "Glass Factories of Southern New Jersey", published by the Wheaton Company of Millville, N.J. and in "Industries of New Jersey".

27. Block 71, Lot 9

House - Building was constructed by the mid 19th century. 2½ story frame dwelling, 5 bay, gable roof, asbestos siding, brick and stone foundation, 1 inside center chimney, modern frame 1 story shed addition in rear.

28. Block 71, Lot 8

House - Mid 19th century 2½ story frame house with gable roof. Originally 3 bay with center door. Early 2 bay, 2 story addition to west side with door, asbestos siding, 2/2 lights with plain trim, eyebrow window second floor, 1 inside end chimney. Recent further 1 story addition west side, chimney original west side, 1 story shed addition south side. Modern barn style garage, old dilapidated shed in back (part of garage), appears to be unfinished frame structure between house and garage (clapboard siding). Wooden rail fence.

29. Block 71, Lot 7

House - Early 19th century 2 story, frame, L-form dwelling. Asphalt shingled roof with box cornice. 4 bay, asbestos shingle siding. 6/6 second floor west window, first floor 2/2 sash with simple trim,

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louvered shutters. 2 paneled front doors with cornices. 2 inside end chimneys with brick stacks. Brick foundation. Wooden picket fence in property rear.

30. Block 71, Lot 6

Charles Pitman Robart House - 1835-1840. This frame house is 2½ story with an asphalt shingled gable roof with return and paired brackets. Asbestos shingle siding, corner boards, 3 bay, side hall entry. Double door with rectangular transom. 2/2 sash with cornice. Inside end chimney with brick stack. Early 2 story rear addition, and 1 story rear shed addition on East.

This was the home of Charles Robart, who was Dennisville's last known shingle miner. He died in 1907 at the age of 79.

31. Block 71, Lot 5

House - 1967. Non-contributing Colonial style house.

32. Block 71, Lot 4

Wooded vacant lot.

33. Block 71, Lot 14

Jake Helzer House - This mid 19th century dwelling is 2½ story, 3 bays, side entrance, corner boards, clapboard and asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle gable roof. Building has 2/2 first floor, and 6/6 second floor windows. The rest being 6/6 lights with cornice and trim around, 2/2 lights with plain trim both ends of building under gable roof. Front porch wrapping around south side, 4 square posts and handrail above balusters. Recessed door on south side of porch, also front entrance door. 1 brick inside chimney on back building. Brick foundation.

34. Block 71, Lot 18

Helzer Cottage - This late 18th century dwelling is a simple 1½ story, 2 bay, gable roof building. Dwelling still retains its original unpainted cedar exterior; corner boards, clapboard siding, 6/6 lights with plain surround, 3/3 lights under roof. Front door has 2 vertical

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panels and 2 vertical lights. 1 story shed addition west side. 1 inside end chimney. Brick foundation.

Building appears to be unoccupied but on the same lot, divided by hedge, is a modern non-contributing, occupied building.

35. Block 71, Lot 25

House - This frame dwelling was built mid 19th century. It has a 5 bay, 2 story center, and a single story early shed addition each side. Asbestos shingle siding and corner board. 6/1 lights with plain trim. 2 inside chimneys. Brick foundation. Small 1 story rear gable addition, 1 bay gable roof front porch. There is a small frame clapboard gable oat house, and a 1 story, 1 bay shed with a modern rear addition.

36. Block 71, Lot 3

House - circa 1845. Greek Revival characteristics. Built about 1845 of local cedar timbers. Gable asphalt shingle roof, 2½ story, corner-board clapboard siding, 3 bay, center entry. 6/6 lights with architrave trim and louvered shutters. Pedimented portico with 2 columns at entrance. Bargeboard trim all around and under roof. 1 inside end chimney. 2 back-to-back, 2 bay, 2 story rear additions with inside chimney and a 4 bay closed porch on the east side. There is a 1½ story building to the rear and east with 1 inside end chimney, first floor 6/6 and top ½ story 6 sash with no shutters, clapboard and corner boards, asbestos roof. Covered rear porch. Possibly an old carriage house.

37. Block 71, Lot 2

Capt. William Taylor House - 1865. Carpenter Gothic features. This 2½ story building has a gable roof, with an arched center gable. Building is constructed of local cedar timbers. It is 4 bay, clapboard siding, 2/2 lights with plain trim, louvered shutters. 2 front 4 panel doors with cornices. Porch with bracketed square columns across entire front. Fancy scroll and bracket work around and under porch roof. Upper level scalloped shingles and arched windows. Square bay window on east side. 1 inside brick chimney. An enclosed porch is on the west side.

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38. Block 71, Lot 1

Dennis Township Municipal Hall - 1872. Greek Revival style 1½ story frame structure. Cedar shingle gable roof with return and bracketed entablature. Was originally 2 story grammar school, but in 1947 the second floor burned. Building has clapboard siding, corner paneled pilasters, 6/6 lights with architrave trim, louvered shutters. Center 3 bay, gable end front. Front door has 2 panels below a 9 light window. Door and window trim. Brick foundation. Wooden rail fence.

Also on lot is a 3 bay, 1 story bungalow with 6/6 sash and louvered shutters, clapboard siding, glass door, cement foundation and gable asbestos shingle roof. There is also a 1 story cement brick township garage.

39. Block 71, Lot 21

House - circa 1900. This 1½ story frame cedar building has a gable asphalt shingle roof with a rear shed style dormer. Clapboard and shingle siding. 4 bay. 2 bay enclosed porch. 4/4 sash with plain trim on door and window surrounds. Concrete foundation. 1 interior and 1 exterior chimney.

40. Block 71, Lot 22

Baron DeHirsch I.O.F. - 1881. Rectangular vernacular Queen Anne style frame 2½ story building. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 3 bay pediment gable end front with clapboard siding. Brick foundation. Arched window in attic. 2/2 sash window lights, with cornices and louvered shutters. Front paneled double door with transom. Imbricated and herring bone shingles under gable roof cornice on front. 2 narrow brick front and rear chimneys.

Knights of Pythias Mens Organization met in this building for a number of years.

41. Block 72, Lot 9

Building - Late 19th century frame house with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ story, clapboard, 4 bay first floor with 1 bay addition to east. 1½ story 3 bay and 1 bay additions west with 1/1 lights with

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plain trim. Cornice over door. Back door (north) has an ornate triangular pediment. There is a group of small out-buildings, not clearly visible, including what appears to be a chicken coop.

42. Block 72, Lot 8

2 non-contributing 20th century houses (1940's & 1950's).

43. Block 72, Lot 7

Non-contributing 1940's house.

44. Block 72, Lot 6

Dennisville United Methodist Church - 1870. Greek Revival and Italiante features. This rectangular 2½ story clapboard church has a 3 bay gable end front with a lunette in the gable. The bell tower has louvers, paneled corner pilasters and a bracketed cap. A prominent spire tops the building. The roof is gable with returns and paired brackets beneath the eaves. Corner paneled pilasters. At the front, full two story 6/6/6 triple hung sash windows with arched heads flank the 3 panel double doors. The door surround has a heavy cornice and consoles. The side facade has three 6/6/6 triple hung sash windows. All windows are enframed by louvered shutters. There is 1 interior end chimney, and an early 1 bay rear extension with 2/2 sash windows.

The steeple is original and a landmark, being visible for some distance. The church tower has paneled corner pilasters, bracketed cap, louvered belfry, and spire. The church has a brick and concrete foundation.

45. Block 72, Lot 5

Church Parsonage - 1870. Frame 2½ story building with center gable. Asbestos shingle gable roof with return. 3 bay, asphalt shingle siding, 2/2 lights with segmental arches. Louvered shutters still in the attic. The main door has 4 vertical panels, architrave surround, and an elliptical fan light and rectangular side lights. There is a porch across the front with scroll trim, pilasters, and hand rails above balusters. Bay window on side. The building has a brick foundation.

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46. Block 72, Lot 4

Church Social Hall Building - 1890. Frame 1½ story building, 3 bay, asphalt shingle gable roof, clapboard siding, 2/2 lights. 2 tall windows that protrude slightly from facade on either side of front double door. The doors have vertical panels below high narrow lights, flush light above door. Front porch with square posts, brackets, balusters and hand rails. 1 rear outside chimney. There is a shed dormer along the one roof plane.

47. Block 72, Lot 4

The James House - 1835. Vernacular Federal. This frame, 2½ story dwelling has an asphalt shingle gable roof, 3 bays, side entry, and clapboard siding. 6/6 lights with plain trim, louvered shutters second floor and panel shutters first floor. A modern baywindow is on the east side. Paneled front door with rectangular transom. Small gable roofed front stoop. There is 1 inside chimney and the whole building has a brick foundation.

48. Block 72, Lot 3

Capt. John Carroll Building - circa 1870. This 2½ story clapboard building was erected about 1870 and features a high pitched gable roof with return covered by cedar shingles. Corner boards and a 2 bay front. The pent roof and the first floor picture window in front is modern. Windows elsewhere are 2/2 double hung sash. 1 outside stair to second floor on north side.

Originally, there were high front baywindows on either side of a high double front door. On the first floor was Carroll's store and the Dennisville telephone office on the second. Now both floors are apartments.

49. Block 72, Lot 2

The Carroll House - 1873. Carpenter Gothic style. This 2½ story L-shaped dwelling has an asphalt shingle gable roof with ornate bargeboard trim and pendant at the front. It is 4 bays with arched windows, 2/2 lights, louvered shutters, architrave door and window surrounds, and a 4 vertical panel front door. There is an inset 2 bay

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front porch. Outside chimney on the north side. Modern 2 car frame clapboard garage. Fine wooden picket fence with decorative gates.

50. Block 72, Lot 1

House - This 2½ story frame building shows evidence of having been built in the mid 19th century. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof, with slight returns. 3 bay, center entry, now covered with asbestos shingle siding, 2/2 lights with plain trim. Full length front porch. To the rear is a 1 story shed style addition, an inside end chimney. There is an old fireplace with mantel in the living room. On the property is an old network sheds and garages, not clearly discernable. Along the sidewalk is a wooden rail fence.

51. Block 72, Lot 12

Building - This 2½ story, 4 bay, frame house shows evidence of being two early 19th century buildings; each two bays. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with boxed cornice, clapboard siding. Several modified ground floor windows; other 4/4 lights with plain trim, cornice over the front door, 1 inside end chimney. Brick foundation. Shed addition to the rear.

52. Block 72, Lot 11

House - circa 1830. This frame 2½ story, 3 bay duplex has a wooden cedar shingle gable roof with a plain cornice box and return. Clapboard siding, 6/6 lights and 2 exterior horizontal panelled front doors. Doors and windows have plain trim. Center brick chimney. 3 bay wooden front porch with rail.

The building is unpainted, so the original cedar siding is in full view.

53. Block 72, Lot 10

Building - House shows evidence of being a late 19th century structure. It is 1½ story, 3 bays, with a 2 bay screened front porch. Asphalt shingle gable roof. Clapboard siding, 6/2 sash, cornice over front door (horizontal panel door). Brick foundation.

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54. Block 74, Lot 1

Capt. Ogden Grandy House - circa 1860's. Building shows Italianate characteristics. It was built in the 1860's and is a 3 story, 3 bay clapboard building that expands substantially to the rear. It has an asphalt shingle hip roof, with brackets beneath the eaves. 2/2 sash with plain trim, cornice and transom above a high front door with trim surround. There are several increments (1 & 2 story) to the rear along Church Street.

55. Block 74, Lot 2

The Bushnell House - 1840. Frame 2½ story dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof with plain box cornice with return. Cedar clapboard siding, 3 bay, center entry, 2/2 lights, with cornice above trim of windows and doors. Louvered shutters. 3 bay front porch with 4 chamfered posts. Square bay window on south side. Kitchen at north rear with a gable roof with squared facade. Rear shed style enclosed porch. 1 center chimney. Brick foundation. Wooden picket fence at front.

56. Block 74, Lot 3

Capt. Samuel Westcott House - Frame house with asphalt shingle gable roof with box cornice and return. Synthetic siding, 3 bay, 2/2 lights with plain trim and non-functioning shutters. This 2½ story dwelling shows evidence that it was built in the mid-19th century. There is an enclosed front porch. Inside end concrete block and brick chimney.

57. Block 73, Lot 18

Building - This 2½ story, 3 bay, cedar frame building was probably built in the 2nd quarter of the 19th century. It has a cedar shingled gable roof with boxed cornice with plain return, clapboard siding. Windows are mostly 2/2 sash with plain trim and louvered shutters but there are 6/6 sash found on the 2nd floor. There is an enclosed entrance portico front door and a 1/1 sash on either side of the entrance. Interior end brick chimneys. Brick foundation.

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58. Block 73, Lot 16

Vacant lot, now part of #59.

59. Block 73, Lot 16

"Hanna Williams House" - 1787. With the irregular front fenestration it is apparent that this house was built in two sections, although which is the earliest unit is unclear. The southern section has a 3 bay, side entry format. The windows are 6/6 sash with simple trim and no shutters. The door has raised horizontal panels and a rectangular transom. The north unit has a 3 bay, center entry facade. Windows are also 6/6 sash, and the center door also has horizontal panels, but no transom. Both sections are 2½ stories.

The gable roof runs continuously along both units as does the asbestos siding on the walls. There is a large 2½ story wing to the rear. 3 chimneys - one on the interior end walls of each front section and one on the rear wing. Brick and stone foundations.

60. Block 73, Lot 15

House - Non-contributing mid-20th century one story frame building.

61. Block 73, Lot 14

Capt. John Douglas House - 1835. Federal features. This 2½ story, 5 bay house was built of native cedar. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with boxed cornice with plain trim, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash with trim and cornice and louvered shutters. Center entrance door has a pediment with dentil trim above pilasters, recessed transom above vertical panel doorway. Inside end corbelled brick chimneys. Rear one story shed addition, stone foundation.

Behind the house are a 2 story cedar frame building (originally a barn, but now a modernized art studio), an old ice-house, and an out-house. There is a wooden picket fence in front of house.

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62. Block 73, Lot 13

Francis Carroll Hemphill House - 1750-1790; ca. 1830. Federal style dominant. The 2½ story part of this building was constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. There is an asphalt shingle gable roof with box cornice, return, and brackets under the cornice. Clapboarded with corner boards. 3 bay, 6/6 sash with trim and louvered shutters. Main side entry door framed by pilasters and a cornice and transom above the vertical panel door with arched head. Portico over main door with small gable roof supported by 2 posts is from the 1920's. Interior end brick chimney.

1½ story section in the rear is the oldest part. It has 2 bays, a low gable roof, 1 inside end chimney, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash on the first floor and knee-wall sash under the roof. There is a screened porch on the south side of this wing. The foundation is brick and stone. There is a wooden picket fence in front.

63. Block 73, Lot 12

Belle Carroll House - circa 1800. This building has unpainted cedar clapboard siding. The main section is 2½ story, 3 bay with a center entry. End wall corbelled brick chimney. Off the gable end is a smaller 2 bay, 1½ story section with a steep pitch roof. Over the entrance is a small portico with hip roof and lattice work. Windows are 6/6 sash with no shutters. Brick and stone foundation.

64. Block 73, Lot 9

Building - Third quarter of the 19th century. 3 bay, 2½ story dwelling with gable end front facing street. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with plain boxed cornice and return with gingerbread. Clapboard siding, 2/2 sash with plain trim and cornice. An early 2 bay 1 story shed style addition on the north. There is a braced canopy over the front door. 1 inside center chimney with brick stack. Brick foundation.

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65. Block 73, Lot 8

Building - Mid 19th century. 2½ story, 3 bay, dwelling has an asphalt shingle gable roof with plain boxed cornice and return. Clapboard siding. 2/2 sash with plain trim. One story 1 room extension on back. 2 inside end brick chimneys. Brick foundation.

66. Block 73, Lot 6

Building - This 2½ story, 3 bay dwelling was built in the mid 19th century. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with plain boxed cornice and return. Windows are 2/2 sash with plain trim, broken pediment above the windows and main front door. Rectangular transom over door. Original 1 story, 1 room extension on rear. Covered rear porch. 1 inside rear chimney. Brick foundation.

67. Block 73, Lot 7

Vacant Lot.

68. Block 73, Lot 5

The David Johnson House - This 2½ story, 4 bay dwelling was built in the early 19th century. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with plain return. Clapboard siding, 2/2 sash with plain trim, front doors with vertical panels. 2 inside end chimneys with brick stacks. Brick foundation.

69. Block 73, Lot 1

Lodge House - 1852. Vernacular Italiante with Gothic Revival features. This 2½ story, 3 bay dwelling has a cedar shingle gable roof with bargeboard under the edge of the roof. Clapboard siding, 6/6 sash with architrave trim and louvered shutters. Paired windows on the first floor front. Rectangular transom above center entrance door. Porch across entire first floor front has cedar roof supported by chambered posts. Unusual brackets. There are 2 inside end corbelled chimneys. Screened porch on east side. Granite foundation.

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7.0 DESCRIPTION:
JOHNSON POND SAWMILL SITE
Block 64, between Lots 26 and 27

Archival and archaeological evidence locates the mill seat upon the east bank of Dennis Creek just south of the Route 47 bridge running over the mill dam draining Johnson Pond. The mill dam is no longer visible due to construction of a cement bridge over it in 1928. Extant photographs dating to 1909 reveal the existence of a one and one-half story wooden frame sawmill structure supported by a stone foundation and covered by a cedar

1. shingle gable roof. The lower floor contained a broad opening for feeding timber into the mill. Archaeological surface survey confirms the existence of the stone foundation and wooden frame structure illustrated in the 1909 photographs and corroborates

2. their survival in situ as of 1986. Glass bottles and other artifacts reportedly have been collected in and around the mill site and Johnson's Pond in recent years. These findings strongly suggest that intact sub-surface archaeological deposits associated

3. with the sawmill exist at the site.

Prepared by Bob Grumet, ONJH
September 8, 1987

1. See appended photographs.
2. See R. Alan Mounier, "A Study of Waterpowered Sawmills in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey." in Olga Chesler, ed., Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and Protection of Cultural Resources, (1984) p. 122. Trenton, NJ: Office of New Jersey Heritage. Hereinafter cited as Mounier 1984.
3. Jean Dixon, Personal Communication, August 18, 1987.

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Present Dennisville is the best example of a nineteenth century maritime village in the county. There is a mixture of old residences within the district, all of wood frame construction. This mixture creates a well preserved nineteenth century maritime village.

Dennisville contains a historical archaeological site (#3). The site is the location of a former saw mill, built in 1812, and destroyed by a storm in 1909. The saw mill supplied much of the lumber and cedar mined from the area, which was used in construction of both local buildings and ships for which Dennis Creek was noted. The only visible remains left on the site is the mill dam which still controls the water level of Dennis Lake. The dam is now topped by a bridge constructed in 1928, over which Route 47 crosses.

Dennisville has educational and religious historical structures. The Academy (#23), built around 1830, was the first grammar school in Dennisville. The first floor was used for the school, while the second floor was a lyceum used for religious meetings. When the building was no longer used as a school, it became the town library until 1970. The Dennisville United Methodist Church (#44), built in 1870, was the first Methodist Church in the county.

Dennisville Historical Background

Eighteenth century accounts of Dennisville are limited. Known as Dennis Creek prior to the mid - 19th century, land deeds indicate the Ludlam family owned substantial holdings in the area before and after 1750. Property assessments for Upper Precinct (Upper Township, Dennis Township, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City) in 1774 record less than 140 families in the entire region. Over twenty of these inhabitants lived in the Dennis Creek area. David Johnson and Thomas Ludlam were co-owners of a saw mill near the village. There were only two other saw mills identified. Thomas Gandy was the only merchant cited.

A decade later, just following the American Revolution, there were only 187 assessed properties, twenty-six in the Dennis Creek area. Again, David Johnson owned a saw mill; now possibly in partnership with Richard Stevenson.

The first settlement at Dennisville was on the south side of Dennis Creek in 1726 by Anthony Ludlam. Ludlam's brother, Joseph, founded what is today the main settlement on the north side of the creek a few years later. The town owed its early success primarily to its strategic location and fine port facilities. Ideally situated for regional trade, Dennisville eventually became the leading port of Cape May County and, for a number of years, the busiest south of Camden.

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In the 19th century Dennisville was one of the leading commercial centers in the region as well as one of south Jersey's formest shipbuilding sites. For over a century shipbuilding was one of the major economic underpinnings in southern New Jersey and a significant factor in the region's cultural development. Dennisville (or Dennis Creek as the town was known until 1854) was the most active center in this industry, though unfortunately there is little physical evidence of it still remaining.

With commercial success as a trading and shipping center and with a well established industrial base in shipbuilding, the town soon attracted other Pinelands based industries. Lumbering and cedar mining became important local activities. At the turn of the century thousands of cords of wood were shipped yearly to Philadelphia to heat homes and millions of board feet of lumber were eventually shipped throughout the Mid Atlantic area to be used in construction. According to Charles Tomlin (Cape May Spray, 1913), Independence Hall was roofed at the turn of the century with cedar shingles mined in Cape May County and probably shipped via the port of Dennisville.

Perhaps the best indication of the town's regional significance in the 19th century is that it very nearly became the county seat of Cape May. In a public referendum in 1848 Dennisville lost out to Cape May Court House by a scant 89 votes. Its importance as a commercial center and port declined drastically in the 20th century, but the area nominated for the National Register remains as an accurate reflection of that thriving past.

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8.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: JOHNSON POND SAWMILL SITE

Archival manuscript, cartographic, photographic, and archaeological evidence indicates that an operating sawmill was located in Dennisville at the abovementioned site on the east bank of Dennis Creek south of the the Route 47 bridge from 1774 to 1909^{1.} It is most widely known as Johnson's Mill, after its earliest known operator-owner.^{2.}

Sawmills represent an historic resource of both local and regional significance in New Jersey's Pinelands. As Mounier reports, they "are among the earliest and most durable sites of historic settlement in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey."^{3.} Lumbering, shinglemaking, and shipbuilding were the most important industries in Dennisville from the 18th to the early 20th centuries.^{4.} Dennisville was also the major center of the unique Pinelands cedar mining industry during the 19th century.^{5.} Johnson's Mill played a vital role in processing logs cut or mined in and around Dennisville during the height of the township's industrial heyday.

The abovementioned archaeological reconnaissance shows that Johnson Mill is an historic archaeological site possessing integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. All sources further corroborate the fact that Johnson's Mill repre-

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sents a significant historic archaeological resource under Criteria D; a resource that may be likely to yield information important in history. Johnson's Mill archaeological site is the sole surviving identifiable mill seat in Dennisville. It further is one of only 36 sawmill sites shown to possess archaeological integrity out of a sample of 158 Pinelands sites surveyed in 1980.⁶ The Johnson Mill site is also one of the few surviving historic resources associated with the regionally important cedar mining industry. These factors collectively establish the Johnson Mill historic archaeological site's integrity and significance and support its placement upon the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by Bob Grumet, ONJH
September 8, 1987

1. The earliest documentary reference to Johnson's Mill occurs in a tax role dated September 1774 (Returns of Assessments, Upper Precinct, Cape May County, in "Cape May Land Owners in Revolutionary Times." Cape May County Historical Society Magazine, June, 1933, p. 91. The first cartographic depiction of the mill may be found George H. Cook's Map of the County of Cape May (State Geological Survey, 1856, Trenton, NJ). The first map to depict the exact location of Johnson's Mill was E.W. Beer's 1872 atlas map, Topographical Map of Cape May County (New York, NY). Documentation of the mill's final destruction in a storm sometime during 1909 is provided by contemporary notations upon photographs of the wrecked mill in the possession of Jean Dixon, Dennisville, NJ.
2. See the abovementioned September 1774 tax return.
3. See Mounier, 1984, p. 93.
4. Primary sources on Dennisville's timber-based industries include Thomas F. Gordon's Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey,

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5. Information on the cedar mining industry may be found in Maurice Beasley, The Geology of the County of Cape May, 1857 (Trenton, NJ) and Harry B. and Grace M. Weiss, Some Early Industries of New Jersey, 1965, pp. 8-17 (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Agricultural Society).
 6. See Mounier 1984, p. 122.

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#10 Verbal Boundary Description

The Dennisville District as mapped encompasses: Block 64-Lots 25, 26, and 27; Block 67-Lots 35, 36, 37.01, 37.02, 38, 39, 40, and 41; Block 70-Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, half of 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31; Block 71-Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 18, 21, 22, and 25; Block 72-Lots 1-12; Block 73-Lots 1, 4-9, 12-16, and 18; and Block 74-Lots 1-3.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The boundary lines were chosen both to conform to the existing lot and block configuration of the contributing sites and to exclude lots and structures on the periphery which are of no historic merit. The sites that have been selected are excellent reflection of the town's 19th century development and furthermore form a discrete unit of buildings and sites that are historically interrelated.

Johnson's Lake, a natural cedar lake terminating at the dam, is not included in the district. While it does provide an aesthetic setting for the district it was not created as a mill pond and existed long before the mill itself in an independent setting. Sometime in the 18th century an impounding dam was built for Johnson's saw mill coincidentally creating a more formal lake. The lake encompasses about forty acres, but, unlike many village mill ponds, its character is not dominant in Dennisville. Consequently, the pond is excluded from the district. It is noted, however, that the raceway system of the sawmill may be outside of the district.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

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Continuation Sheet**

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Dennis Township
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#11 Form Prepared by

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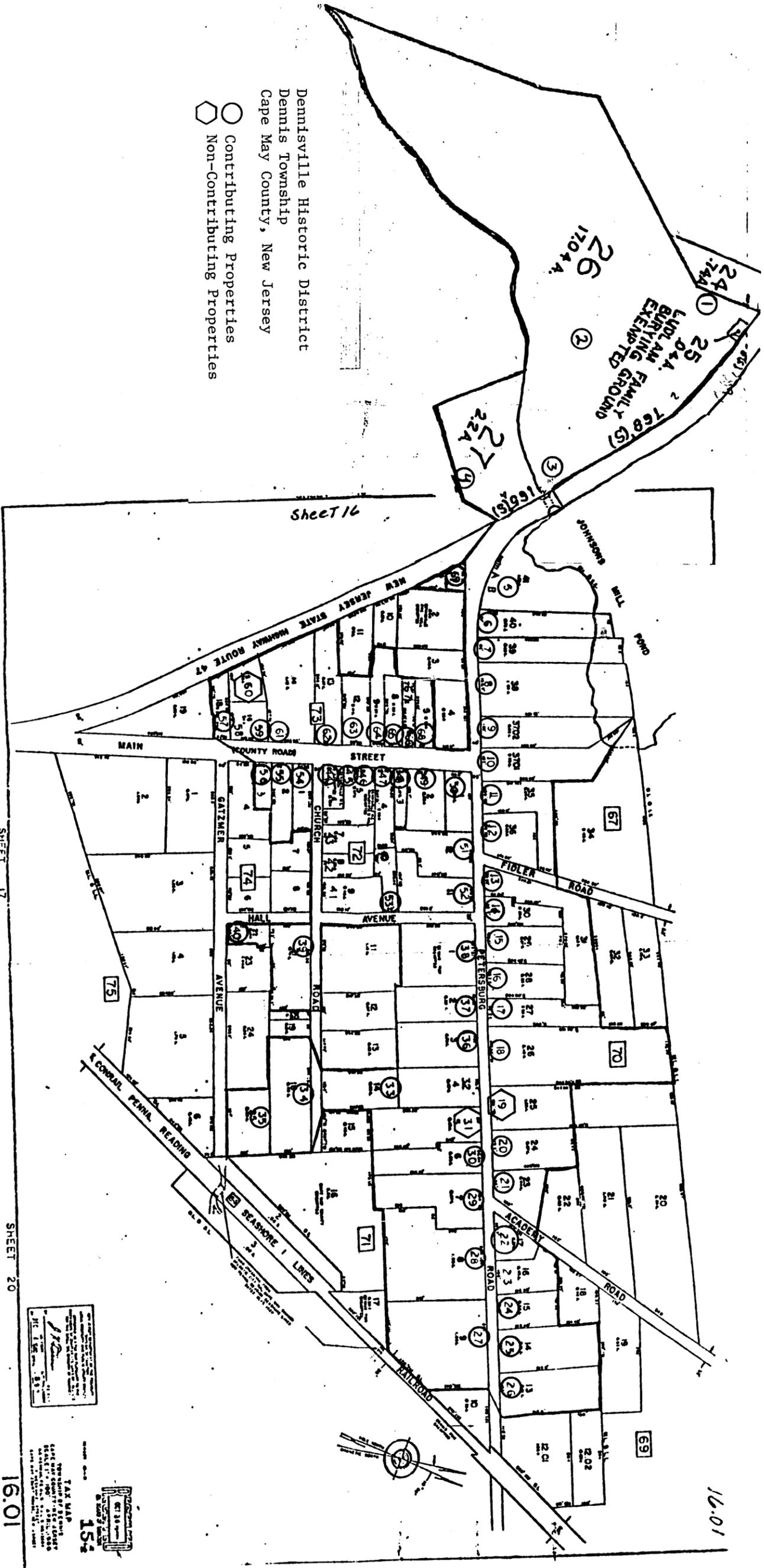
Revisions by Terry Karschner
Office of New Jersey Heritage
CN 404
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

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Dennisville Historic District
 Dennis Township
 Cape May County, New Jersey

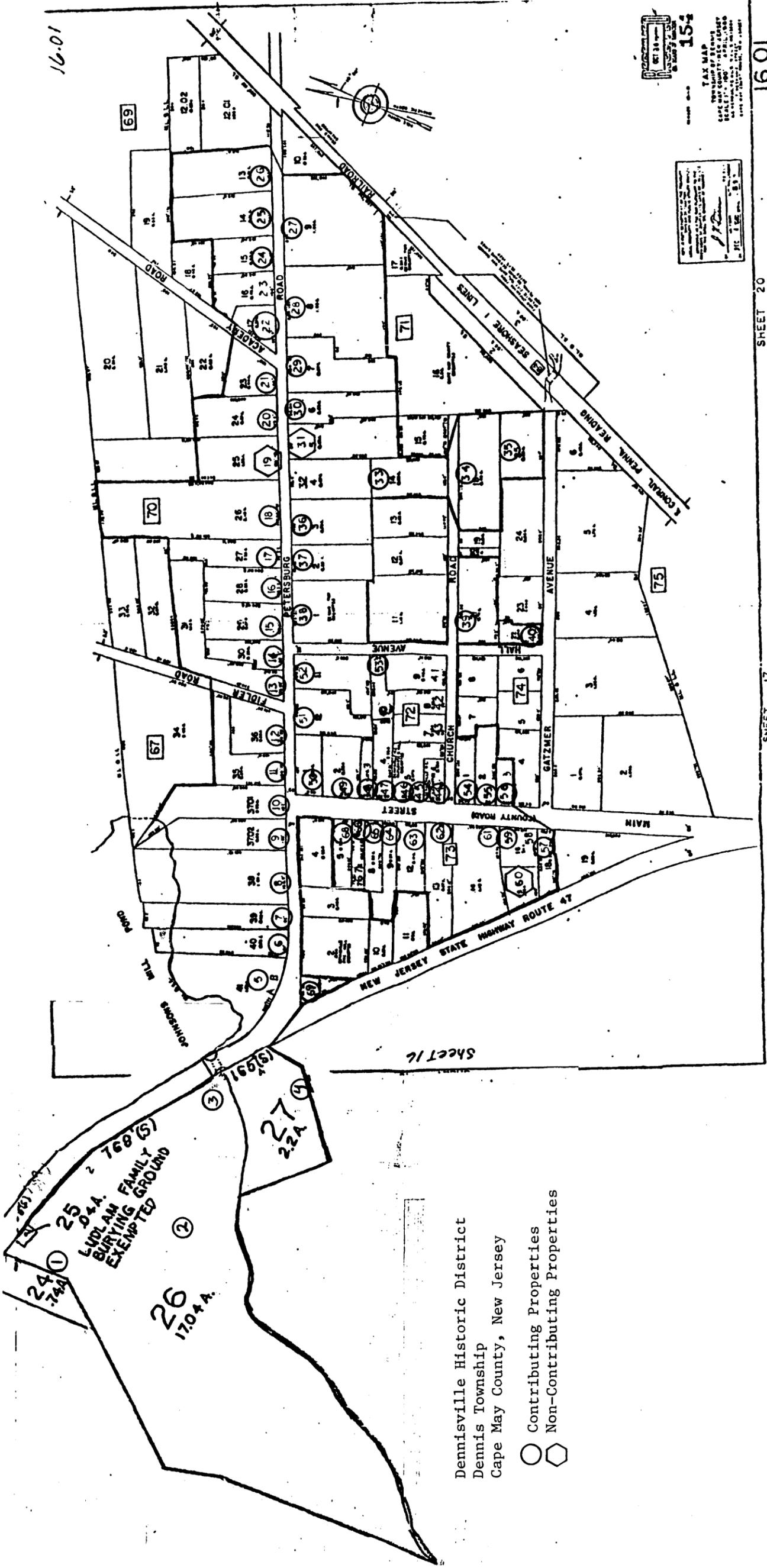
- Contributing Properties
- ◡ Non-Contributing Properties



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 TAX MAP
 DENNISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 DENNIS TOWNSHIP
 CAPE MAY COUNTY, N.J.

TAX MAP
 DENNISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 DENNIS TOWNSHIP
 CAPE MAY COUNTY, N.J.
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16.01



Dennisville Historic District
 Dennis Township
 Cape May County, New Jersey

- Contributing Properties
- ◡ Non-Contributing Properties

TAX MAP
 DENNISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CAPRE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 SCALE: 1" = 100' (APPROX.)
 DATE: 11/15/87
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SHEET 20

SHEET 17

SHEET 16