NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WARNING

THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY IS RESTRICTED INFORMATION. THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE CHIEF OF REGISTRATION'S PERMISSION.

* WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name Cedar Bridge Tavern

State NEW JERSEY

County Ocean

Reference Number 13000586

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cedar Bridge Tavern

Ocean Co., NJ

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)
N/A

Section number Page

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000586

Property Name: Cedar Bridge Tavern

County: Ocean State: NJ

Multiple Name: N/A

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

for Erika C Mann Gilbert 8/27/13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

- Because the period of significance and supporting context is 1816 to 1872, the archeological resources eligible under Criterion D in this documentation are associated with 19th century farmsteads, taverns, consumerism, and entertainment. The precontact Native American resources discussed in the nomination may be significant and eligible under another context (including a different period of significance than is indicated), but that context is not documented in this nomination. Further, while future investigations may determine if a Revolutionary War skirmish was fought here (and/or that the site was occupied earlier), investigations into such were inconclusive and, no context was provided for these themes. If more information is provided in the future, the nomination may be amended to change the period of significance and add the context for an earlier occupation and association with a Revolutionary War skirmish.
- The nomination is amended to check the "not for publication" box.
- The nomination is amended to add 1 contributing site under "Number of Resources within Property" bringing the total number of contributing resources to 2.
- Under Areas of Significance, the category for archeology should read: "Archeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal".

The _X__State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Bridge Tavern

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 210 Old Cedar Bridge Road [ ] not for publication

city or town Barnegat Township [ ] vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Ocean code 029 zip code 08005

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

R. E. Boone — Ass't Commissioner 6/11/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NJ-DEP
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. 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:)

Erika K Manuelbert 8/7/13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Cedar Bridge Tavern
Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ
County and State

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
	2	structure
		object
1	4	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/restaurant
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD: weatherboard
roof: METAL
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The side-gabled, 2-story main block of Cedar Bridge Tavern is composed of two historic wood frame sections: (1) a 3-bay wide section with a 25' wide by 30' deep footprint which represents the original building erected about 1816 in the Federal style, and (2) a 12' wide addition to the east built about 1836. The façade (north elevation) of the main block is sheltered by a 1-story, shed-roofed front porch, built about 1965, that runs the full width. The main block is sheathed with unpainted wood clapboard (modern) on all but the rear elevation which has unpainted flushboard wood siding. Placed in the gable ends at the attic level are modern, unpainted wood board and batten siding. Windows are original 9/6 and mostly original 6/6 double-hung wood sash in the original section and a

combination of original 6/6 and modern sash in the ca. 1836 addition. The interior of the original section retains most of its original details including paneled wood doors with Norfolk latches, two mantels, three corner fireplaces, winder stair, a wood tavern bar comprised of an original section and two ca. 1840 sections, second story floorboards, flushboard partition walls, trim, and baseboards. The interior of the ca. 1836 addition was heavily altered in the last quarter of the 20th century and retains little historic fabric. Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main block is a 1-story shed-roofed frame addition built about 1965. The easternmost two-thirds of the addition is an open-air porch while the westernmost one-third is a greenhouse enclosed with Plexiglas panels and sliding glass doors. A narrow, shed-roofed modern greenhouse addition runs along most of the south (rear) elevation of the ca. 1965 frame addition. There are four modern, non-contributing structures behind the tavern and two archaeology sites on a cleared lot in front of the tavern. The building faces north onto a dirt road and stands in a clearing on a 5-acre wooded lot in a highly-rural section of Barnegat Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Located about 200' west of the house is the east branch of Wading River that drains from a cranberry bog.

Narrative Description (see attached continuation sheets)

--see continuation sheets--

Cedar Bridge Tavern
Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [x] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

C: architecture
D: archaeology

Period of Significance
ca. 1816 to 1872

Significant Dates
C: ca. 1816; ca. 1836

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance under criterion C/architecture begins with the approximate date of construction (ca. 1816) and ends with the approximate date of construction of the east addition (ca. 1836) of the main block.

The period of significance under criterion D/archaeology begins with the approximate date of construction (ca. 1816) of the original part of the main block and ends with the last known year of the building's use as a tavern (1872).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Since the settlement of New Jersey in the 1600s by English-speaking people, taverns and inns provided travelers with meals, refreshments, and accommodations, as well as stabling for their horses. Regulated by colonial law as early as 1709, these "ordinaries" were licensed yearly by the courts. Whether in rural or urban settings, most taverns were domestic in scale and appearance, not surprising since almost all were dwellings converted for tavern keeping by their owners or operators. Cedar Bridge Tavern in Ocean County, New Jersey, was built about 1816 at what was then the crossroads of two stage routes connecting Mt. Holly in Burlington County with the southern part of Ocean County. Significantly, the original section of Cedar Bridge Tavern retains its early 19th-century bar, a character-defining feature not known to survive in any extant Early American New Jersey tavern. It also retains most of its original interior floor plan, including bar room, dining room, and bedrooms, along with most of its original doors, trim, windows, and fireplaces. Within these contexts, the tavern is of statewide significance under criterion C as a well-preserved example of an early 19th-century tavern. Based on the intact nature of historic and pre-historic deposits, the identification of features associated with a possible pre-1840s out kitchen, and the identification of two important related out-building sites opposite the tavern, the Cedar Bridge Tavern site is also significant under Criterion D for its ability to provide information on 19th-century farmsteads, taverns, consumerism, entertainment, Native American lifeways, and foodways in the New Jersey Pinelands region. Further archaeology study might also determine if the last land skirmish of the Revolutionary War was fought here.

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets)

--see continuation sheets--

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
_X_recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #__NJ-41_

____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
_X_Local government
____University
____Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Cedar Bridge Tavern — Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 6 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	554747	4403895	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (see continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (see continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, architectural historian
organization
date October 23, 2012
street & number 707 N. Delsea Drive
telephone 609-861-2208
city or town Cape May Court House
state NJ
zip code 08210
e-mail Joan123B@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Cedar Bridge Tavern

Cedar Bridge Tavern — Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ — County and State

City or Vicinity: Barnegat Township
County: Ocean **State:** New Jersey
Photographer: Joan Berkey
Date Photographed: May and July 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 24: streetscape: view west down Old Cedar Bridge Road, showing the bridge in the distance and the tavern at the left
2 of 24: exterior: façade (north elevation) and east (side) elevation, view southwest
3 of 24: exterior: façade (north elevation) and west side elevation, looking southeast
4 of 24: exterior: rear (south) elevation and west (side) elevation, view northeast
5 of 24: exterior: rear (south) elevation and east (side) elevation, view northwest
6 of 24: interior: barroom (101), view northeast showing original/early bar
7 of 24: interior: barroom (101), view southwest showing original corner fireplace and board partition wall
8 of 24: interior: living room (102), view northwest showing original corner fireplace and board partition wall
9 of 24: interior: kitchen (103) and bathroom (104), view almost north
10 of 24: interior: greenhouse, view southeast
11 of 24: exterior: shed-roofed rear porch, view southwest toward greenhouse
12 of 24: interior: greenhouse, view southwest
13 of 24: interior: northwest bedroom (204) in original section, view southwest
14 of 24: interior: northeast bedroom (205) in original section, view southeast showing stairs to attic and original doors
15 of 24: interior: southwest bedroom (203) in original section, view northwest
16 of 24: interior: southeast bedroom (201) in original section, view northwest showing board partition walls
17 of 24: interior: Jacuzzi room (206) and steam room (207, to the left) in ca. 1836 addition, view south
18 of 24: interior: Jacuzzi room (206) and toilet room (208), view northwest
19 of 24: interior: closet (202), view northeast
20 of 24: exterior: view northeast showing pond (to the left, non-contributing) and cold frame (to the right, non-contributing)
21 of 24: exterior: storage shed (non-contributing), view southeast
22 of 24: exterior: car port (non-contributing), view northeast
23 of 24: interior: bar in barroom, view almost north
24 of 24: interior: living room, view east

Property Owner:

name County of Ocean, attn: Michael T. Mangum, Director, Ocean County Dept. of Parks & Recreation
street & number 1198 Brandon Road telephone 732-506-9090 x5948
city or town Toms River state NJ zip code 08753

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Description (continued):

Exterior description

The original (westernmost) section of the main block:
Built about 1816 in the Federal style, this 3-bay wide, 2-bay deep section stands on a parged, uncoursed stone foundation punctuated with cellar windows and has a rectangular footprint that is approximately 25' wide by 30' deep. [photos 3 and 4] The first and second stories are covered with ca. 1965 unpainted wood clapboard laid 7" to the weather. The rear (south) elevation is covered with ca. 1965 flush board siding composed of 7" wide boards. [photo 5] The west gable end at the attic level is covered with ca. 1965 board and batten siding and the side-gabled roof is covered with sheets of modern corrugated metal over wood shingles. A large, interior end wall parged brick chimney pierces the roof ridge in the west gable end; it is modestly corbeled at the top. A cinderblock chimney flue is located on the rear roof slope, near the roof ridge, at the point where the ca. 1836 east addition abuts the original section. The boxed cornice on the façade and rear elevations does not return in the gable ends and the wood rake boards are covered by the extended ends of the corrugated metal roofing. [photo 3]

Windows on the first story are original 9/6 double-hung wood sash, most placed in ca. 1965 wood replacement frames. Only one of the sills--that in the northernmost window on the west side elevation (W105 on the floor plan)--appears to be original. [photo 3] Windows on the second story are 6/6 double-hung wood sash and appear to be a combination of original and replacement sash. There are two modern replacement 1/1 double-hung metal sash windows in the west gable end at the attic level. Windows on the first and second stories are fronted by modern, metal triple track storms and screens. The front and back doors appear to be original, are identical, and consist of 6 raised panels (2/2/2) with no moldings; they are placed centrally between two windows. [photo 6]

The ca. 1836 addition to the east end of the main block:
This section has a rectangular footprint that is approximately 12' wide by 30' deep and stands on a parged foundation wall. [photos 2, 4, 5] The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets over wood shingles. The boxed cornice has no returns in the east gable end and the wood rake boards are covered with the extended ends of roof's metal sheeting. The first and second stories of the façade and east (side) elevation are covered with ca. 1965 wood clapboard laid 7" to the weather. The rear elevation is covered with 7" wide flush board siding that dates to ca. 1965. The attic level of the east gable end is covered with modern board and batten siding. On the façade (north elevation), the addition is 1-bay wide on the first story and 2-bays wide on the second story. There are no windows on the second story of the rear elevation which has a window and a door on the first story. The east side elevation has a pair of modern single-sash metal sliding doors on the first story, and a large single-pane glass window (also modern) on the second story adjacent to a door-sized, boarded-over opening. Windows on the façade and rear elevation are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash fronted by modern metal triple-track storms and screens. Over the sliding glass doors is a strip of metal flashing used on a modern shed-roof greenhouse that was recently (2012) removed from this side of the building. The gable end has a single 1/1 double-hung metal sash window at the attic level that dates to ca. 1965.

The ca. 1965 front porch:
Stretching across the full width of the facade is a 1-story, shed-roofed porch, built about 1965, supported by wooden piers. [photos 2, 3] The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets over cedar shakes and has a boxed cornice with no returns in the gable ends. The porch roof is supported by square cedar posts and the gable ends are sided with unpainted board and batten siding. A solid balustrade of unpainted wood clapboard laid 5.5" to the weather is found on all three elevations. A modern screened door on the west side elevation is fronted by a large piece of sandstone around which are two poured concrete steps (crumbling) with a modern pipe railing; a single light fixture is placed over the door. There are wood screened window inserts in the porch's northwest corner; all other window openings are vacant.

The rear porch/greenhouse addition:
Erected over a poured concrete pad is a 1-story porch with a footprint that is approximately 37' wide by 22' deep. [photos 2, 4, 5] The porch has a shed roof supported by square cedar posts. The easternmost two-thirds of the porch roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal panels. The westernmost one-third of the porch is an enclosed greenhouse, built after 1977, with a roof of corrugated sheet metal panels and Plexiglas panels. Another modern greenhouse, also with a shed roof and also built after 1977, extends about 10' beyond the porch and runs across the westernmost three-fifths of the porch's south (rear) elevation. The roof over this greenhouse section is covered with Plexiglas panels. Access to the porch greenhouse from the west side elevation is through a pair of modern sliding glass doors placed at the north end. South of the sliding doors are two single fixed Plexiglas panels separated by a wide wood door with a Plexiglas panel. A small section at the northernmost end of the west gable end is covered with vinyl siding; it has a boarded-over opening at the top above a chimney pipe that emerges horizontally from the greenhouse's west wall. The same siding is used in a shed-roofed enclosure, also with a corrugated metal roof, that shelters an oil tank at the north end of the greenhouse on the west side elevation. The east wall of the greenhouse is enclosed with plywood and ca. 1965 wood paneling.

Interior Description

[room numbers are based on the attached floor plans drawn by Historic Building Architects]

Interior of the original section of the main block:
The interior of the original section of the main block features a two-room deep floor plan; the two rooms are separated by a winder stair (to the east) and an original flushboard partition wall (to the west) that terminates in a pair of back-to-back corner fireplaces at the west gable end that serve each room.

The barroom (#101)
The barroom measures approximately 24.5' wide by 16' deep and has an 8'3" tall ceiling. [photos 6,7,23] This room features an enclosed winder stair in the southeast corner, a corner fireplace in the southwest corner, and the tavern bar in the northeast corner. Straight corner posts are visible in the northwest and northeast corners, but they do not project into the room and are flush with the adjacent plaster wall. The interior face of each post is exposed 5.5" and shows the up-and-down marks of a watermill saw. The post in the northwest corner was faced with plaster (extant above the ceiling), possibly as an original finish, that was removed at an unknown date. The front and side girts

are not exposed (they are covered with plaster) except for the side girt inside the winder stair which is also watermill sawn. The early plaster with hand-split lath ceiling is covered with modern sheetrock. Walls appear to be original plaster, except for the south partition wall which is of original beaded flush boards, laid vertically, that range in size from 6.5" to 9" wide. They alternate tongue-and-tongue with groove-and-groove.

The trim around the front door is 3½" wide with a ¼" interior bead and appears to be original. Original window trim on the west window and the window west of the front door is 2 7/8" wide with a 5/8" interior bead. Trim around the window adjacent to the bar in the northeast corner has been replaced and is 3" wide with ¾" quarter-round molding on the interior. An original chair rail with a ½" bead on the lower edge runs along the plaster walls: it is 3¾" tall and is topped with 7/8" high by 1" deep molding having a ½" wide bead on the lower edge. Baseboards are 3¾" high with a ½" bead on top and appear to be mostly original. Floor boards, milled of local pine in the 1960s, are random-width, ranging from 7 ¾" to 11" wide and are laid over a plywood subfloor. The unmolded front door, which is original, has 6 raised panels (2/2/2), is hung on original butt hinges, and retains its original, wrought iron sliding bolt. It has a ca. 1840 or later Blake's-style cast iron thumb latch that does not appear to be original.

The board partition wall has two original door openings, one vacant (to the west) and the other with a raised panel door (2/2/2) that is identical to the front door, but has had its latch removed. An identical door opens into the closet under the stairs and into the stairway. The closet door has only a lift latch, while the stair door retains its original cast iron Norfolk latch. [fig. 44 in the *Historic and Supplemental Images* section] The door to the stairs also has a ca. 1850 Blake's-type latch applied to the side of the door that faces into the barroom. The doorway opening (with no door) on the east wall that opens into the kitchen (room 103) appears to be original. Trim around the front door is 3.5" wide and has a ¼" interior bead (all original) and trim around the partition doors is 3.5" wide with a ½" interior bead (original). The door leading into the kitchen has been removed; its trim, which probably dates to the ca. 1836 addition, is 3.5" wide and has a ¼" wide interior bead.

The fireplace box, lined with yellow brick, appears to have been rebuilt or re-faced in the last quarter of the 20th century; the red brick hearth may be original and appears to have been repointed. The mantel and surround appear to be original and consist of simple, beaded-edge pilasters that support a plain entablature with shouldered brackets underneath a plain mantel.

The wood tavern bar in the northeast corner has three components: (1) an original open shelf section on the north wall that is 7' tall by 3'10" wide by 11" deep and has shelf supports held with machine cut nails; (2) a ca. 1810-1840 cupboard on the east wall (also made with machine cut nails) that is 5' high by 6' wide by 13.5" deep and has original board and batten doors hung on original butt hinges; and (3) a ca. 1810-1840 counter section in front of (to the west of) the other two pieces that is 38.5" tall by 6'11" wide by 22" deep and has open shelves enclosed by random-width beaded flush boards topped with a 1.5" thick pine board counter. [photo 23] The latter is also held with machine cut nails. Of these three components, the tall shelf on the north wall is confirmed by paint analysis to be original while the other two pieces may have been recycled from another tavern built about the same time as this one. Cupboard door battens are held with clinched, wrought iron nails.

Living room (room 102)
This room measures approximately 24.5' wide by 14' deep. [photos 8, 24] The entire north partition wall is comprised of original, random-width vertical flushboards; the remaining walls are mostly of original plaster. A sheetrock ceiling is placed over an early plaster with hand-split lath ceiling. The fireplace in the northwest corner appears to retain its original red brick firebox, but the brick hearth has been reworked with new mortar and replacement red brick in the last quarter of the 20th century. In the northeast corner of the room is a modern chimney flue (covered with plaster or sheetrock) used to vent the furnace in the cellar. The mantel and surround are identical to those on the barroom fireplace and also appear to be original. Door and window trim, the baseboards, and the chair rail all match those in the barroom and appear to be original. The back door is identical to the front door, but has modern paneling over its exterior face; it has an original wrought iron Norfolk latch that is identical to those found on the interior doors. Corner posts are identical to those in the barroom; species testing shows them to be of red oak.

Ghosts in the wall and breaks in the chair rail and baseboard on the east wall suggest that this half of the easternmost room was originally (or earlier) divided into two rooms.

The door leading into the kitchen (D102-2) has 6 raised panels (2/2/2) with integral moldings in the rails and stiles; it probably dates to ca. 1836. The raised panels have a molded, grooved edge.[photo 24] The floors are random width pine boards laid in the last quarter of the 20th century and cut from timbers on the property. Most of the random-width floor boards—noted as "modern" on the HABS drawings (fig.12)—are extant underneath.

Second floor bedrooms (#201, #203, #204, and #205) and hallway (#200)
The second floor of the original section of the main block has four bedrooms—one in each corner and all separated by original flush board interior partition walls—accessed from a small hallway at the top of the stairs. [photos 13, 14, 15, 16; fig. 45] The bedrooms are almost identical: all have 8-9" wide random-width pine floors that appear to be original, 4½" tall baseboards topped with a ½" bead (original), 3" wide window trim with a ¾" bead (original), 3" wide door trim with ¼" bead (original), and a 2¾" high chair rail around the exterior walls that has a ½" bead on the top and bottom (original). Floor to ceiling height is about 7'; the ceiling in the northwest bedroom (#204) is of original or early plaster while the other bedrooms have sheetrock ceilings. A doorway opening was cut into the flushboard wall between the southwest and southeast bedrooms.

Straight corner posts are exposed in all four bedrooms but they do not jut into the room and only their interior faces are exposed. Also exposed are the front and rear plates which are 3" high. [fig. 45] The side girts are not exposed. All bedroom doors are identical and match the original interior doors on the first floor: they have 6 raised panels (2/2/2) with no applied or integral molding and panels are found on both sides of each door. The same wrought iron Norfolk latch [seen in photo 14] as those on the first floor interior doors is found on all doors except that leading from the hallway into the southeast bedroom (#201), which has a more ornate Norfolk latch as a replacement for the original Norfolk latch. The hallway door into the northwest bedroom (#204) is the only bedroom door that shows with the ghost of an early, possibly original, face-mounted box lock.

The northwest bedroom is the only bedroom that has a fireplace. [photo 13] The fireplace box and hearth of the corner fireplace appear to be original, but the original mantel has been removed and replaced with a thick, unmolded, unpainted board supporting an unmolded, unpainted board shelf, all of which appear to date to the last quarter of the 20th century. The firebox has been lightly plastered and the bricks on the hearth have been painted.

The ca. 1836 door (#D205-3) leading from the northeast bedroom into the Jacuzzi room (room #206) has 4 raised panels (2/2), integral moldings on the rails and stiles, and an original cast iron thumb latch. [photo 14] The door (#D201-2) leading from the southeast bedroom into the closet (room #202) is a board and batten door that probably dates to the 19th century.

Interior of the ca. 1836 section of the main block:

Kitchen (room #103)
The 30' deep kitchen occupies most of the first floor of this section: the cooking area is at the north end and a dining area is at the south end. [photo 9] The modern dropped ceiling is composed of acoustical panels with several plastic grid panels below recessed ceiling lights. Walls are covered with sheetrock, except for the west wall which is plaster; most are covered with modern wallpaper. The floor has 12.5" square ceramic tiles in the dining area and leading to the bathroom that is located in the northwest corner of the addition. The floor of the north part of the kitchen, between the sink and stove, is covered with linoleum sheet goods in a multi-colored brick pattern. Kitchen cabinets, built about 1965, are made of varnished, knotty pine tongue and groove panels (milled from locally-grown timber); cabinet doors have modern wrought iron hinges and door pulls. The walls at the south end of the kitchen in the eating area have modern wood wainscot, also of tongue and groove knotty pine (varnished). Wood door and window trim is plain and ranges from 2.75" to 3" wide. The wood baseboard is 2.5" high with a modestly-rounded top edge. The kitchen counter top along the east wall is a wood butcher block; around the sink on the west wall it is white Formica with a white tile backsplash.

An original straight stair to the second floor is placed against the west wall toward the rear.
The east wall enclosing it is of original beaded-edge flush boards. The flush board wall is obscured by a modern knotty pine cabinet that faces into the kitchen. The board and batten door leading to the second story may date from the 19th century and has been refinished; the door leading to the cellar is a modern board and batten wood door. The back door on the rear (south) wall is a modern wood door with 4 lights over two raised panels. A pair of modern sliding glass doors on the east kitchen wall leads outside.

Half-bathroom (room #103)
The half-bath has the same tile floor as that in the kitchen. [seen center left in photo 9] Walls are of sheetrock with a tile wainscot of 4¾" square tiles. The ceiling is made of ca. 1965 interlocking asbestos tiles 12" square. Fixtures appear to date to the late 20th century and there is a modern, built-in closet of walnut over the toilet.

Second floor rooms (#202, #206, #207, #208, #209)
The second floor of this section is composed of a steam room in the southeast corner, a closet in the southwest corner (accessible only from the southeast bedroom in the original section of the

house), a Jacuzzi room in the center, a toilet room with sink and bidet in the northeast corner, and a toilet room with a stall shower, sink, and toilet in the northwest corner. [photos 17, 18, 19] All fixtures appear to date to the late 20th century.

The steam room (#207) is lined with 5.25" wide tongue and groove pine boards that also cover the ceiling. [seen to the left in photo 17] The floor is covered with 3¼" wide pine boards. The south wall has two deep wood seats made of 3" wide pine boards; a modern potbelly stove is located in the northwest corner. The room is accessed by a double-thick door made of a board and batten door (possibly 19th century) on the outside face lined with modern horizontal tongue and groove boards on the interior face.

The Jacuzzi room (room #206) has sheetrock walls and a sheetrock ceiling. [photos 17 and 18] All walls have a wainscot of ca. 1965 wood paneling. Wall-to-wall carpet covers the floor. In the center of the room is a whirlpool bath tub/Jacuzzi. There is a 6-panel door (2/2/2), identical to the one of the west wall leading into this room, on the east (exterior) wall. It is fronted by a screen door and appears to have opened at one time, but is now covered over with wood vertical boards on the exterior.

A modern wood, hollow core door leads to the two toilet rooms (#208 and #209) placed at the north end of the addition. [photo 18] Room #208 in the northeast corner, has sheet rock walls, 12.5" ceramic tile floors, and 12" square interlocking asbestos tiles on the ceiling. A modern walnut vanity and adjoining closet are located on the east wall. The west wall, where the sink and bidet are located, has a white tile wainscot above which is ca. 1965 wood paneling. Room #209, in the northwest corner of the addition, has a modern toilet on the east wall. The sink and enclosed shower stall are on the west wall. The floor has 12.5" square ceramic tiles while the walls have a wainscot of 4.25" ceramic tile. There is a pine vanity with a wood-look Formica top.

The closet (room #202) has sheetrock walls and ceilings; its plywood floor is partially covered with ca. 1965 linoleum tiles. [photo 19] A ca. 1850 board and batten door is used for a closet shelf, while metal closet rods are found in the north, center, and south parts of the room. This room has no windows and is lit by an overhead fixture.

Attic and Cellar of the Main Block:
Rafters (original) over the original section are joined at the apex with a pegged mortise and tenon joint. Species analysis shows they are of southern yellow pine. They are numbered with Roman numerals and most have original collar ties (also of southern yellow pine) that are half-lapped into the rafter and held in place with machine cut nails. The rafters stand on a raising plate and are aligned over the floor joists; they are spiked (rather than pegged) through the raising plate into the floor joists. Original random-width floor boards of southern yellow pine range in size from 6.5" to 9.75" and are held with nails that have machine cut heads and shanks. All framing members of this section—studs, rafters, collar beams—bear the up-and-down marks of a water mill saw. Extant original roof lath for the original wood shingle roof are spaced 8" apart. The chimney stack at the west end of the attic shows its original salmon brick at the bottom while the upper portion has been parged.

The attic over the ca. 1836 addition has watermill sawn rafters (of southern yellow pine and red oak) that are joined at the apex with a pegged mortise and tenon joint, except for the rafter at the east end which has a pegged half-lap joint. Floors of this section are also random-width, tongue and groove boards held with machine cut nails.

A full cellar is located only under the original section of the main block. It has walls of uncoursed stone, a dirt floor under the barroom, and a poured concrete floor under the living room. Modern wood steps to the outside, protected by a Bilco door, are located on the south wall at the east end. There are cellar window openings on the north, south, and west walls; the windows are modern, one-light wood sash replacements. Joists overhead are of watermill sawn white oak, as are the sills. The east wall was broken into when the stairs from the ca. 1836 addition into the cellar were added at that time.

The Shed-Roofed Rear Porch
A wood partition wall of T-1-11 and plywood panels separates the greenhouse enclosed in the westernmost one-third of the porch from the open porch and creates the east wall of the greenhouse in the porch. [photos 10, 11] There is a single-pane Plexiglas window at the south end of the partition wall. One-half of the south (rear) wall of the greenhouse is covered with peg board; the rest of the south wall here is open, revealing a sunken bathtub in the lean-to part of the greenhouse that appears to have been used for irrigation. Rafters overhead are exposed in both sides of the rear porch.

Interior of the Greenhouse in the Addition Behind the Rear Porch
Placed against the rear (south) elevation of the rear porch is a modern shed-roofed greenhouse; the porch and greenhouse are separated by a frame wall. Located at the east end of the wall is a plywood-covered jalousie door (with the glass jalousies removed) that leads into the greenhouse. The interior features cinder block walls that enclose raised garden beds. [photo 12] The ground has been partially excavated to create a below-grade walkway to access the beds.

Other Buildings and Structures on the Site:
There are four non-contributing structures on the site. (1)Behind the house is a late 20th-century, 1-story cold frame with a shed roof. [photo 20] It is about 12' wide by 6' deep, is built of wood frame on a concrete block foundation wall, and is covered with plywood and composition wood panels. The roof is composed of Plexiglas in metal frames and heavy plastic panels in wood frames. (2) West of the cold frame is a small pond, approximately 7' x 12' with poured concrete walls; it appears to date to from the last quarter of the 20th century. [photo 20] (3) About 150' behind the house is a modern shed-roofed storage shed with an 11' wide by 20' deep footprint; its roof and side (east and west) elevations are covered with corrugated sheet metal panels. [photo 21] The rear (south) elevation has a half-wall of concrete blocks. The structure is built of wood frame with two recycled telephone poles as corner posts in the front corners. Behind the storage shed is a cinder block wall that encloses a compost pile. (4) Set 25' from the south (rear) lot line is a 24' wide by 40' deep frame carport, built in the late 20th century, with a gable roof supported by recycled telephone poles. [photo 22] The roof is covered with corrugated metal panels. Some of the structural members are recycled timbers treated with creosote, while others are modern dimensional lumber.

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The tavern, built about 1816, originally consisted of the westernmost two-thirds of the main block. In plan, the first story of the building had a barroom in the front half of the house, two rooms in the back half of the house, and a winder stair located in the southeast corner of the barroom leading to the second story. The second story contained four bedrooms accessed by a hallway. A winder stair, located in the southeast corner of the northeast bedroom led to an unfinished attic.

Exposure of the original studs behind the plaster on the east face of the common wall between the kitchen (room #103) and barroom (room #101) shows nail holes for, and ghosts of, clapboard along what was originally the tavern's east exterior wall, confirming that the 12' wide kitchen addition was built at a later date and did not result from the remodeling or expansion of a one-story lean-to kitchen built against this wall at the same time as the original section.

A limited paint and plaster analysis combined with limited investigation of the historic building fabric in the original section indicates: (1) the flush board partition walls are original; (2) the ceiling joists in all downstairs rooms were originally exposed, but likely not for very long; and (3) the ceilings in the barroom and in the westernmost-half of the living room were likely added at the same time as their plaster composition is very similar. The plaster ceiling of the eastern half of the living room has a different composition.

A flushboard partition wall in the living room, its location noted on the HABS drawings, was removed at an unknown date sometime before 1938 when the drawings were produced. This partition wall marked the division between the two rear rooms, each with their own door leading into the barroom. The upper portions of the boards, however, survive above the modern sheetrock over an early plaster ceiling. Paint and ceiling plaster analyses suggest the original back room in the southwest corner with the fireplace was used by the public, but that the other room in the southeast corner was likely a private room. The composition of plaster ceilings in the barroom and the original back southwest room are nearly identical, while that in the original southwest back room is softer. All plaster ceilings are over hand-split lath.

The bar originally had a different configuration from that seen today as evidenced by two breaks in the chair rail in this corner of the barroom. [see annotation on first floor floor plan] One break in the chair rail is hidden by the cupboard on the east wall: seen here on the original plaster wall behind the cupboard is clear evidence of two separate color schemes, one outside the original bar and another inside the bar. Paint analysis determined that the chair rail north of the break has 15 coats of only whitewash, while the chair rail south of the break (tested inside the present cupboard only) had six layers of finish, the first being a dark red brown. This difference might suggest the chair rail to the north of the break was protected by a bar cabinet or cupboard and was thus never painted with a color. The other break is seen about 8" west of the easternmost window on the façade and aligns with a vertical board (no longer extant) hanging from the ceiling and seen at this location in the HABS photograph of the bar. [fig. 2]

Of the three bar components, the tall, open shelf section on the north wall appears to be original and its first paint layer on the top shelf was a light red. [photo 23] Paint analysis shows this same light red was the first color applied to the mantel in the barroom, the trim around the front door, the

door leading into the living room from the barroom (door 101-3), the chair rail under the open shelf section of the bar, and the south partition wall in the barroom. The cupboard on the east wall and the bar counter in front of it appear to date from the early to mid-19th century and both are held with machine cut nails having cut heads and cut shanks. Both appear to have been recycled from another bar. Where it abuts the window, the counter section has been cut out to accommodate a chair rail with a much taller profile than that in this barroom. [seen in photo 6] Also, paint analysis shows that the first coats of paint applied to these two pieces were a yellow green not found on the open shelf section or anywhere else in the barroom, which appears to confirm they were taken from another building.

HABS photographs of both first floor fireplaces show no evidence, in the form of a crane or eyes for a crane, confirming that neither had a cooking crane. [figs. 3, 4] A Phase I archaeological investigation conducted in 2010 determined the presence of what may have been an out-kitchen located behind the house, east of the cold frame. The investigation concluded that this outbuilding was either razed or moved sometime between 1820 and 1840, dates which coincide with the construction of the east addition that appears to have contained a kitchen for the tavern. An historic photograph taken about 1960-65 shows the previous owner with a cooking crane mounted in the barroom fireplace and this crane is now mounted on the exterior of the living room fireplace. It does not appear to be original to the tavern, however. [fig. 26] [photo 8]

The four upstairs bedrooms of the original section appear to retain their original configuration. The doorway cut into the board partition wall between the two rear bedrooms (#201 and #203) is shown on the HABS floor plans, so it is was cut in sometime before 1938. The doorway does not appear to be original because ghosts of the partition wall and its floor molding are seen in the floorboards where the doorway now is. The ghost of an original (or early) lock box on the door leading into the northwest bedroom (room #204) suggests that this room may have originally been used by the tavern keeper and his family. It is the only bedroom with evidence of an early lock box and is the only bedroom with a fireplace.

About 1836, the east addition was built, probably to provide a kitchen and separate accommodations accessed by a separate flight of stairs for the tavern keeper and his family. The front door to this section, shown on the HABS drawings and in the HABS photograph, was likely original, as were the windows seen on both stories on the east side wall of the addition. These have since been removed. HABS drawings show a chimney flue at the east end of the addition; this was likely used to vent a cook stove in the first floor kitchen and perhaps heating stoves on the second story.

The HABS floor plan shows that the first floor of the ca. 1836 addition had two rooms: that in front of the house was called a "sitting room" and that in the rear was identified as a "kitchen." The second floor consisted of two bedrooms, placed front and back. The HABS drawings also show that the brick hearth in the living room (#102) had been removed at that time and the stairs to the second floor in the corner of the barroom were boarded over at the ceiling level. The fireplace on the second floor in the northwest bedroom had no mantel at the time.

The HABS drawings and photographs suggest that several changes were made to the exterior of the building between ca. 1836 and the mid-1930s. HABS commented in 1938 that the ca. 1836 section

stood on wood support posts; these are now not visible and the present foundation wall appears to be parged infill. At the time it was photographed in 1938, the front of the tavern showed each section retained its original siding with a clear line of demarcation between the two. HABS drawings show that the east side wall of the ca. 1836 addition and the second story of the entire rear elevation were covered with wood shingles over the original clapboards. Gable end windows, in addition to the windows in the ca. 1836 addition, were 6/6 double-hung wood sash, likely original. The 1-story front porch seen in the HABS photo with log posts was probably added in the early 20th century, but was removed in the 1960s and replaced with that seen today. A tin-clad scuttle, or roof hatch, is shown on the HABS photograph and drawing of the façade; it is extant under the present metal roof. The drawings also show dashed lines indicating the original section had wood shutters flanking the first and second story windows; of these only one set of original shutters—shown with three panels—was delineated as extant and was found on the westernmost window of the first story, rear elevation, of the original section. They no longer survive. A ca. 1930-35 photograph shows a 1-story lean-to rear addition (not full-width) that is not delineated on the HABS drawings and no longer survives. [fig. 23]

HABS drawings [fig. 15] show that the bar had a beaded-board wood gate, no longer extant, and curiously not shown in the HABS photograph of the bar. [fig. 2] The shelving on the façade (north) wall consisted of only two shelves, although the HABS photograph shows supports for two additional shelves.

Rudolph Koenig, who owned the tavern from 1969 until 2007 and who lived in it from 1961 until his death in January 2012, was responsible for numerous changes to the building. In the 1960s, he replaced the siding on all elevations with that seen today; the siding was cut from wood on the property. Koenig built both the present full-width front porch and the present back porch. He also built the greenhouse addition to the back porch, enclosed part of the back porch for a greenhouse, and built all of the non-contributing outbuildings. He removed several door and window openings on the ca. 1836 addition: the front door, all windows (two on each story) on the east side elevation, and one window on the second story of the south (rear) elevation. On the east side elevation he added a 6-light fixed-sash picture window on the first story and later replaced it with the sliding patio doors present today. He later added a small greenhouse on the east side of the house that sheltered the patio doors; the greenhouse was recently (2012) removed. Koenig also added the door opening and single sash window on the second story of the east side elevation.

In interviews he claims to have restored the windows, but several on the second story of the original section appear to have been replaced in-kind. He replaced the original 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows in the gable ends with the present 1/1 metal sash windows. He replaced the entire floor in the barroom and in the living room placed a new floor over floor boards noted as "modern" in the HABS drawings. He entirely reconfigured and remodeled the interior of the ca. 1836 addition, placing a new kitchen with dining area and a half-bath on the first story. On the second story of the ca. 1836 addition, he removed the partition wall between the two bedrooms and created a steam room, Jacuzzi room, two bathrooms, and a large storage closet. The second story floor boards—noted as modern on the HABS drawings—were covered with carpet(in the Jacuzzi room), tiles (in the toilet rooms), modern wood (in the steam room), and linoleum tiles (in the closet). The closet is

accessible only from the southeast bedroom in original section. The original stairs from the first story to the second story in this addition were closed off by him, also.

Koenig claims he planted between 5,000 and 10,000 seedlings in the fields of the 199+-acre farmstead, including most of the extant fruit trees around the house.

Integrity
The original section of the main block retains a high degree of integrity, having most of its original doors with original hardware, mostly original trim and baseboards, original chair rails, original flush board interior partition walls, original floors on the second floor, original/early bar in the barroom, two original mantels, original corner fireplaces (although one of the fireboxes has been rebuilt), original 9/6 windows, many original 6/6 windows, many original plaster walls, and early ceilings. Although one of the original flushboard partition walls has been removed (that between what was originally two back rooms in the original section), this part of the tavern still substantially reflects its original appearance. The ca. 1836 addition has fared less well, with little historic fabric surviving beyond the building's timber frame, the staircase and its original flush-boarded east wall, and two interior doors.

Setting
The tavern stands on a 5-acre lot in a rural, heavily-wooded area of Barnegat Township in Ocean County, New Jersey. [photo 1] The building faces north onto Old Cedar Bridge Road, a 2-lane dirt road that runs through the Pine Barrens, connecting SR 72, located about one mile to the northwest with Warren Grove Road, located about one mile to the southeast. Houses along the road are widely-spaced and range in date from the late 1990s to the early 21st century. About 150' northwest of the house is a modern wood bridge that crosses the east branch of Wading River. The bridge is not on the tavern's 5-acre lot, but the stream crosses the northwest corner of the lot. Immediately north of the bridge is a former cranberry bog that was originally a mill pond. The area around the house is mostly cleared and grassed, while woods line the east and west lot lines and cover most of the rear part of the lot.

Across the street on land included within the boundary is a grassy, cleared area where a ca. 1850 or earlier recreation/stable building and barn formerly stood. Both were associated with the tavern: the recreation building blew down when HABS was documenting it in 1938 (they produced drawings of it nevertheless, see figs. 19 through 22) and the barn was no longer standing when HABS visited. The location of both buildings is noted on a site plan in their field notes. [see fig. 5]

A stand of bamboo [*Phyllostachys bambusoides*] and several tall Norway spruce [*Picea abies*] are located northwest of the tavern, near the road. In front of the tavern are an apple tree [*Malus x domestica*], several red cedars [*Juniperus virginiana*], and Douglas fir trees [*Pseudotsuga menziesii*]. There are numerous trees scattered around the tavern and in the woods around it including apple, pear [*Pyrus*], white oak [*Quercus alba*], red maple [*Acer rubrum*], holly [*Ilex*], and Chinese chestnuts [*Castanea mollissima*]. There is a large butterfly bush [*Buddleia*] with lavender-colored flowers located east of the greenhouse.

Statement of Significance (continued):

Historical Background:

Cedar Bridge Tavern stands on what was originally a 101-acre tract surveyed for Burlington County resident John Monrow (?-1786) on October 17, 1745.[1] A week earlier, Monrow had purchased a proprietary interest in East Jersey land from Jonathan and Thomas Fox for £7, and the Foxes had obtained their interest by deed in 1712 from Jonathan Fox (relationship not determined), of Leicester County, Great Britain.[2]

The tract was located in Monmouth (now Ocean) County, on the east branch of the Wading River, sited between the original 1686 Keith line dividing East and West Jersey (now the line separating Burlington County from Ocean and Monmouth counties) to the west and the so-called Lawrence line of 1743, which relocated the East/West Jersey dividing line further to the east. The tract's location "in the angle between East and West Jersey" is recited in later deeds until well into the 19th century. At the time of Monrow's purchase, the tract was part of Shrewsbury Township; in 1749, this tract became part of Stafford Township which was set off from Shrewsbury that year.

Monrow owned numerous properties, mostly in Burlington County, and does not appear to have settled on the land. The tavern tract may be that shown as "Petit's" on three 18th-century maps (1749, 1757, and ca. 1770, see figs. 31, 32, and 33 in the *Historic and Supplemental Images* section) and who appears to be the N. [Nathaniel?] Pettit cited in the proceedings of surveyors appointed by the East and West Jersey proprietors to inspect the Lawrence and Keith division lines in October 1745. Jacob Dennis, one of four surveyors, remarked that on October 26th, they "set out at nine in the morning, bailed [changed?] horses at N. Pettit's, Cedar Bridge on Wading River; reached Mount Comfort, remained at Monrow's over night; good entertainment…"[3] This might imply that a tavern was already established on the site by the time of Monrow's purchase 9 days earlier and it is interesting to note that Monrow's—possibly John Monrow—is also shown on the 1749 and 1757 maps and may signify the site of a tavern, as well. However, no deeds with Petit as buyer or seller are found, nor were colonial-era tavern licenses ever issued to him or Monrow in Monmouth County.

The 1745 surveyor's observation is the earliest written reference found for "Cedar Bridge" to date, but this Cedar Bridge is often confused with several other cedar-named areas, all also in Ocean County, which was part of Monmouth County until separating in 1850. One is a village known also as Cedar Bridge in the western part of Brick Township south of the Metedeconck River near present-day Bricktown (about 22 miles northeast of the Tavern); another is a village known as Cedar Run at Cedar Creek in Stafford Township (about 10 miles southeast of the Tavern) also confused with Cedar Bridge. There is also another Cedar Creek in Manahawkin and another in Berkeley Township.

In 1774, a road passing in front of the site where the tavern was built was officially laid out in Stafford Township and "bound along the oald Rode all the way." The route went from the "Province Line to

[1] Colonial Surveys, Book BB, p. 80-81.
[2] Colonial Deeds, book H, p. 100; book BB, p. 284.
[3] *Calendar of the Stevens Family Papers* (Newark, NJ: Historical Records Survey, 1940), Vol. I (1164-1750), 48-49.

Sedar [sic] Bridge and from thence to the Shore Road in said Town[ship]."[4] The formal establishment of the new road was partly in response to the growing popularity of seaside resorts on Long Beach (opposite Barnegat and Manahawkin) and Tucker's Beach (opposite Tuckerton) among Philadelphians and others who vacationed there in the summer.[5] It also provided a route to haul sawmill products and charcoal to coastal ports for shipping.

The old road is first seen on the 1749 Evans map of New Jersey (fig. 31) and the new road, when plotted over a modern map, terminated near present-day Manahawkin. The shore road (roughly today's SR9) was a north-south route that tied scattered bay-side settlements in the villages of Toms River, Waretown, Barnegat, and Tuckerton. The 1774 road was four-rods wide except for an 11-perch long (181.5') section at "Sedar Bridg from the first Bridg where the rode crosses the dam and that is two Rods wide…" This confirms that a mill had been established in the Cedar Bridge area by that time, but it not known by whom; other mills in Stafford Township had been established in the 1740s and 1750s.[6] Very little of this road remains today and it was often referred to as the "road leading to Egg Harbor" or "the Eggharbour road."[7] The legal description of the 1774 road mentions the "house of Isaac Warren" near Cedar Bridge, but there are no colonial-era deeds for him, nor did he have a tavern license in Monmouth County. The Hills map of 1781 identifies a sawmill with the name of "Corlies" operating on Wading River near Cedar Bridge, but no further details about it are known.

Local lore and some historians claim that the last documented land skirmish of the Revolutionary War occurred on or near the Cedar Bridge tract on December 27, 1782. As reported in the *New Jersey Gazette* (Burlington) on January 8, 1783, a party of men from the Mansfield (Burlington County) militia met and battled Loyalist and self-proclaimed privateer John Bacon and his "banditti of robbers" at the "Cedar Creek bridge." When local Tory sympathizers joined the fray, the ensuing confusion gave Bacon and his group time to safely retreat. Two contemporaneous newspaper articles (one Loyalist and one Patriot) gave contradictory outcomes of the incident. Several military field reports and subsequent pension records provide a wealth of often-conflicting information about the skirmish, leading to confusion and disagreement on which of the several places in southern Ocean County with "cedar," "bridge," and "creek" in the title was the actual location.

Arguments supporting the Cedar Bridge Tavern site include, among other things, that Bacon and his robbers had long been active in the area from Clamtown (now Tuckerton) through West Creek (Willits), Manahawkin, Barnegat, and Soper's Landing (Waretown). Some suggest that the Pine Robbers, working under the authority of the Board of Loyalists led by royal governor William Franklin, may have operated in prescribed territories. Nearby Route 72 crosses "Bacon's Ridge" not far from Cedar Bridge and Bacon's wife and children lived in Pemberton/Arneytown (17 miles to the northwest) which is closer to the bridge at Cedar Bridge than the other bridges where the skirmish may have occurred. Also, Bacon and his band are alleged to have held up in a "cave" off Jones Road near the site. The strongest arguments for this site involve the logic of where the Burlington Militia would be searching for John

[4] Monmouth County, Court of Common Pleas minutes, book 1769-1775, p. 7.
[5] Edwin Salter, *A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties* (Bayonne, NJ: E. Gardner & Son, 1890), p. 304.
[6] Salter, p. 100.
[7] Ad for sale of land belonging to the estate of John Page, *Democratic Press* (Philadelphia), 12-30-1811, p. 1.

Bacon and his followers in the days leading up to the end of hostilities in April 1783. Many historians have located the site of the skirmish at Cedar Creek on the boundary between present day Lacey and Berkeley townships. Other possible locations are at Cedar Run (then Cedar Creek) at the Mayetta/Cedar Run boundary on Route 9 and the Cedar Creek on the edge of Barnegat Bay both in present day Stafford Township. Limited archaeological testing at the Cedar Bridge Tavern site did not uncover any evidence of this Revolutionary War skirmish.

In 1797, another road passing in front of the tavern's site was laid out. Seven miles long and 2 rods wide, it began at the "bridge known as Cedar Bridge" and traveled a straight line southeasterly to the village of Barnegat. Colloquially called the "Straight Road," it was labeled as such on the 1872 Beers atlas of Ocean County[8] (fig. 38), and appears to have included a small portion (that in front of the tavern) of the 1774 road. Most of the 1797 road is extant: it passes in front of Cedar Bridge Tavern and continues southeast as a dirt road for one mile until it stops at Warren Grove Road (CR610). It picks up again ½-mile away as West Bay Avenue (CR554), branching off of SR 72, and continues in a straight line to Barnegat.

Burlington County resident John Middleton Jr. (ca. 1746-1803) purchased the Cedar Bridge tract after 1745, but the deed was not recorded so neither the date of the transaction nor the seller is known. He and his brother-in-law William Cooke,[9] noted as "Middleton & Cook," were taxed on a sawmill in Stafford Township, Monmouth County in 1789; that same year taverns were taxed, but none are noted or taxed in Stafford Township. In the 1790 Stafford Township tax list John Middleton was taxed on 100 acres of improved land and 20 acres of unimproved land.[10] He is not listed in the 1792 and 1794 tax lists, but in February 1797, Middleton claimed to be a freeholder of Stafford Township when he successfully petitioned the courts to lay out the "straight road" mentioned previously.[11]

Middleton's move from his homestead farm in the Crosswicks area of Burlington County to the Cedar Bridge tract is confirmed in his will dated September 16, 1799 wherein he refers to himself as being "of Stafford township, Monmouth County." John Middleton Jr. died in 1804, unmarried, and left to his brother "Joel Middleton Sedor Bridge the farm & Improvements to take to his own proper use during his natural life, after his decease to be sold by my executors and divided [among his heirs]."[12]

The house John Middleton Jr. lived in no longer stands and neither its location nor the cause of its demise is known. Twentieth-century historians, including HABS researchers, have posited that the Cedar Bridge Tavern was built between 1740 and 1795, possibly by Middleton, but physical evidence in the original section in the form of entirely machine cut nails (head and shank) holding the attic floor and the collar tie beams to the rafters, modestly-exposed framing members, a timber frame composed of entirely mill-sawn timbers, original doors hung on butt hinges, and what appear to be original Norfolk latches dating from the early 1800s, all suggest the house was built sometime after 1810 and before 1840. A

[8] Road Return, Monmouth County Archives, 2-22-1797.
[9] It is interesting to note that William Cooke's son, William Cooke Jr., was killed in the skirmish at Cedar Creek Bridge in 1782.
[10] 1790 tax list [Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission], other tax lists available at the NJ State Archives.
[11] Road Return, Monmouth County Archives, 2-22-1797.
[12] Will of John Middleton Jr., NJ State Archives file #8602M.

paucity of colonial-era artifacts recovered during an archaeological investigation around the tavern in 2011 suggests the tavern was not erected on or near the site of Middleton's house.[13] A dendrochronology study on the tavern's timbers produced only one dateable framing member—the south sill made of oak—which was dated to 1768 and it may have been recycled from this earlier building.[14]

When John Middleton Jr.'s debts exceeded his available posthumous wealth, the Cedar Bridge property and several others were ordered sold by the Monmouth County orphan's court in 1813 to cover his debts.[15]

On May 10, 1813, John Middleton Jr.'s executor sold eight separate tracts of land to Isaiah Heisler of New Hanover Township, Burlington County.[16] Heisler paid $1,149.30 for the tracts; the first one was "called Cedar Bridge" and was sold in its entirety to Heisler. For the remaining seven tracts, some of which straddled the Burlington/Monmouth county line, Heisler received only an equal, undivided one-half interest as they were held jointly with Middleton's brother-in-law William Cooke Sr. That same day, Cooke sold his one-half interest in the seven tracts to Heisler for $122.05.[17] Among the tracts Heisler purchased was a 1.5-acre piece that abutted both the "Mill Dam at Cedar Bridge" and the 101-acre Cedar Bridge parcel; this smaller lot appears to mark the location of the saw mill and this lot survives in its entirety on present day tax maps (block 51, lot 4.03). The deed states that the 1.5-acre piece had been surveyed for Thomas Foulkes in 1766[18], but does not recite the chain of ownership nor does it mention an existing sawmill on the property.

Heisler received a quit claim to the "certain farm or plantation known as Cedar Bridge" from Joel Middleton in February 1816 and remained a Burlington County resident.[19] In April 1815, he sold the eight tracts to Jacob Egbert and Thomas R. Howell, both also of Burlington County, for $700, a price that is considerably less than the $1270+ he paid two years earlier and might suggest the original dwelling John Middleton Jr. occupied no longer stood.[20]

Egbert and Howell sold the eight properties two months later to Jacob Heisler (Isaiah's son) and Aaron Johnson, both of Burlington County.[21] Heisler and Johnson paid $750 for the tracts and quickly ordered a resurvey of the Cedar Bridge property. The resurvey, recorded as a legal description with no map in the West Jersey survey records, determined that the Cedar Bridge tract actually contained 172+ acres.[22] Jacob Heisler encountered financial difficulties and 1½ years later (July 1817) assigned his real and

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[13] Gall, Michael J. and Brock Giordano, *Phase I and Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Cedar Bridge Tavern* (Monmouth University, April 2011).
[14] Richard Veit, PhD., *Dendrochronological Study of the Cedar Bridge Tavern*, 9-8-2012.
[15] Monmouth County Orphan's Court, January term 1813, also Orphan's Court Minutes Book D, p. 32, 59, 115, 168, 190, 263, 276, 283.
[16] Monmouth County deeds, book R2, p. 85.
[17] Monmouth County deeds, book R2, p. 89.
[18] Colonial Surveys, Liber W, p. 295.
[19] Monmouth County deeds, book Y, p. 635.
[20] Monmouth County deeds, book Y, p. 485.
[21] Monmouth County deeds, book Z, p. 228.
[22] Surveyor General's Book EE, p. 17-18. [New Jersey State Archives, microfilm]

personal property to Thomas Swain and William Kensinger, both of Burlington County, to be sold to satisfy his creditors.[23] Heisler lived on a village lot in New Mills (Pemberton), Burlington County and a detailed inventory of the personal property he assigned to Swain and Kensinger did not include any tavern goods.[24] The real property included ¼-interest in 12 tracts and ½-interest in 4 tracts and represented two separate purchases made by Jacob Heisler and Aaron Johnson in 1816, one purchase being the Cedar Bridge tract and 7 other pieces, the other purchase being 8 additional pieces, all nearby and of varying sizes.[25]

Less than a year later, Swain and Kensinger sold Heisler's assigned interests in the total of 16 tracts to Joseph Johnson (baker) of Northampton Township, Burlington County for $700 in June 1818.[26] These deeds, combined with the tavern's physical characteristics—entirely machine-made nails holding the attic floors, modestly exposed corner posts, all water-mill sawn framing members, and 9/6 windows—suggest that Cedar Bridge Tavern was built about 1816 by Jacob Heisler and Aaron Johnson, or about 1818 by Jacob Heisler and Joseph Johnson.

A stage was operating as early as 1820 through Cedar Bridge, underscoring the need for a tavern ideally sited at the junction of two roads to the shore. In 1820, an advertisement in the Mt. Holly (Burlington County) newspaper announced the start of the "Philadelphia, Manahawkin & Elberson's Ferry stage" that would convey travelers from the Arch Street Ferry to three "complete Boarding Houses on the Beach" on Long Beach Island in what is now Ocean County. The stage left Camden on Monday and Friday afternoons, traveled to Moorestown, Mount Holly, New Mills (Pemberton), Cedar Bridge, and Manahawkin, and then arrived at Elberson's Ferry in Manahawkin at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Travelers were then ferried to Long Beach Island. The ad noted that an alternate route via Burlington to Mt. Holly was also available.[27] Job F. Randolph operated a stage the following year from Manahawkin to Burlington via Mt. Holly, while Seth Crane operated another on the same route in 1823, and both likely passed through Cedar Bridge as well.[28]

The first tavern license on record for the property was granted to John Wildermuth (ca. 1795-1856), who petitioned the Monmouth court in July 1829 to "keep an inn and tavern in the house called and known by the name of Cedar Bridge which has long been kept and licensed as an inn and tavern, situate in the township of Stafford…."[29]

The wording of Wildermuth's application infers that Cedar Bridge Tavern had been operating as such for possibly a decade, perhaps even more. However, despite a large collection of original tavern licenses on file at the Monmouth County archives, only one—that of Samuel Rogers—can also be tied to Cedar Bridge in Stafford Township (which became Union Twp. in 1847, which then became part of Ocean County when that county was formed from Monmouth County in 1850, and then changed its name to

[23] Monmouth County deeds, book A2, p. 59.
[24] Burlington County deeds, book F2, p. 453.
[25] See Monmouth county deeds, Book Y, p. 489.
[26] Monmouth County deeds book D2, p. 400.
[27] *New Jersey Mirror*, 8-9-1820, p. 3.
[28] New Jersey Mirror, 3-21-1821, p. 3; ibid., 7-2-1823.
[29] Wildermuth Tavern License, 1829, Monmouth County archives.

Barnegat Township in 1977.) Rogers petitioned for a license in 1828, stating that he "rented the house lately occupied by John Bavis[30] near Cedar Bridge in the township of Stafford on the public road leading from Mount Holly to Barnegat" (which identifies it as the right Cedar Bridge) and claimed there was no other house of "public entertainment" nearby. He petitioned the court again in October 1829 to keep an inn or tavern "at the house where he now resides" in Stafford Township, but with Wildermuth petitioning the same year, each had to be operating in a different building.

Deeds show that Rogers bought a 31-acre tract located ½-mile northwest of Cedar Bridge Tavern on the "the road leading from Mt. Misery to Cedar Bridge" (now Old Halfway Road) from John and Hannah Bavis in 1831, paying $500.[31] In the 1830 census, Rogers and Wildermuth are enumerated next to each other and both claim to be engaged in "commerce."[32] Rogers does not appear as a tavern license applicant in any subsequent year, but there are many later applicants for Stafford Township who do not give the location of their tavern so it could have been operated by someone else. In 1857, Samuel Rogers sold the 31-acre tract of land "and premises" to Robert Holman.[33] Holman's tavern (no longer standing) is shown as a hotel near Cedar Bridge on the 1872 map (fig. 37) and Holman held tavern licenses as early as 1859; thus, Rogers (and later Holman) and Wildermuth operated separate taverns, both in Cedar Bridge.

Joseph and Aaron Johnson, both of Burlington Township, Burlington County, sold the 172+ acre Cedar Bridge tract, and the 1.5 acre mill dam lot to William C. Budd of Mt. Holly in January 1830.[34] Budd paid $450 for the two adjoining tracts and the deed does not mention any buildings or tavern. In 1819 and 1820, Budd ran a stage between Mt. Holly and Burlington and may have planned to operate a stage from or through Cedar Bridge tavern, but he died just nine months after its purchase in September 1830.[35] The posthumous inventory of his estate does not mention tavern items or tavern-related debts.

Thomas Gordon's *Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey*, published in 1834, describes Cedar Bridge as a hamlet on the east branch of Wading River that "contains a saw mill, 2 taverns, and several dwellings, surrounded by pine forest."[36] Gordon's New Jersey map of 1833, however, shows only one tavern (probably that of Rogers/Holman), located northwest of a sawmill on what is now a cranberry bog just north of Cedar Bridge Tavern. (fig. 35) The Rogers 1839 map of New Jersey, which also shows taverns and saw mills, shows no taverns in Cedar Bridge and the same sawmill, while Barber and Howe's *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (1844) makes no mention of Cedar Bridge.

In March 1836, Budd's administrators sold a three-quarters interest in the two tracts to Moses Headley, Samuel Rogers, and Thomas Cathcart, all local residents. The deed was not recorded, but was mentioned in the subsequent deed from Headley, Rogers, and Cathcart to John Wildermuth one week later for

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30 Bavis is not listed among Monmouth County tavern license holders.
31 Monmouth County Deeds, Book Y2, p. 443-445. The original lines of this lot nearly match those of block 52, lot 2 and block 45 lot 12.
32 1830 census, Monmouth County, Stafford Township,
33 Ocean County Deeds, book 11, p. 411.
34 Monmouth County deeds, book T2, p. 300.
35 *New Jersey Mirror* (Mt. Holly), 5-12-1819, 8-16-1820, 9-15-1830.
36 Thomas F. Gordon, *A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey* (Philadelphia: Daniel Fenton, 1834), p. 118.

$750.[37] Wildermuth also took out a mortgage for $800 the same day, possibly using the funds to build the east addition to the tavern.[38]

"Black Jack" Wildermuth, who received a tavern license in 1829, has no other tavern licenses on file until 1853 and 1854, but family lore claims he not only ran Cedar Bridge Tavern, but also produced charcoal (hence his nickname) and timber products from this and several other large tracts he owned.[39] In the 1840 census, Wildermuth lists his occupation in both the farming and commerce categories, which suggests he continued to operate the tavern, but in the 1850 census is shown as a farmer.[40] In fact, only three people in Union Township list their occupations as "inn keeper" in the 1850 census. In his 1853 tavern license application, Wildermuth claims he kept an inn and tavern in his dwelling "the last twenty years." By this time, the straight road in front of the tavern was a post road that carried mail from Manahawkin to Mount Holly, and a rail line through Cedar Bridge to Batsto in Burlington County was proposed.[41]

Wildermuth and his son, James, could not pay a debt owed to Job Headley, a local farmer, and in 1856 the tavern property and other tracts Wildermuth owned were sold at a sheriff's sale. The advertisement for the sale made no mention of the tavern, merely describing Wildermuth's property as "that farm and improvements where the defendants now live, containing 175 acres more or less."[42] Wildermuth's personal property, mentioned but not itemized in the deed to his assignee,[43] was also sold at public sale and was described in the newspaper ad as "consisting of beds, bedding, chairs, tables, bureau, two wagons, one cow, a quantity of kitchen furniture, 2 stoves and a number of articles not herein mentioned."[44] Both sales were held at "the house of John Wildermuth at Cedar Bridge."

Wealthy Burlington County farmer Miller Howard purchased the Cedar Bridge tract and the 1.5-acre mill dam tract for $51 at the sheriff's sale held March 1856.[45] The Wildermuth family continued to reside in the tavern and John Wildermuth died there in November of that year.[46] Wildermuth's widow sold her dower rights to Howard in January 1857 and that deed is the first to specifically mention a "tavern house."[47] In November 1857, Howard sold the tavern property to Mary M. Woodward of Plumstead Township, Ocean County for $2,000 and the property remained in her possession as an absentee owner for the next 62 years.

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37 Monmouth County Deeds, book M3, p. 438.
38 Monmouth County Mortgages, Book I, p. 454.
39 Interview with Pat Newman, Wildermuth descendant, 4-23-2008 (transcript, Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission); Ocean County tavern licenses on file at the NJ State Archives.
40 1840 census, Monmouth County, Stafford Township, p. 147; 1850 census, Ocean County, Union township, p.72B.
41 "An Act to Establish Certain Post Roads in the United States," *Trenton State Gazette*, 10-18-1850, p. 4; "Jersey Shore Railroad," *Trenton State Gazette*, 6-27-1854, p0. 2.
42 *Ocean Emblem* (Toms River), 2-20-1856, p. 6.
43 Monmouth County deeds, book 10, p. 9.
44 *Ocean Emblem*, 8-20-1856, p. 6. No inventory of Wildermuth's personal property was filed at the county clerk's office.
45 Ocean County deeds, book 10, p. 48.
46 Pat Newman interview.
47 Ocean County deeds, book 11, p. 406.

Wildermuth family members continued to occupy the building at least into the 1880s. The 1860 census shows the Wildermuth's daughter, Catherine, and her husband John Bowers (listed as a farmer) living on the property.[48] In the 1870 census, Sarah (nee Wildermuth)[49] Giberson (b. ca. 1812; exact relationship not determined), is living in the house with her daughter, Lucy, and Lucy's husband, Edwin T. [Thomas] Hand (1845-1922).[50]

Family lore claims that Edwin Thomas Hand drove a mail stage from Camden where his father owned a hotel and that he met Lucy at the tavern where she was living.[51] Hand held a tavern license for Cedar Bridge Tavern the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 and is shown in the 1870 census living in Cedar Bridge as a "hotel keeper" even though no license exists for him for that or any subsequent year after 1867. Hand is enumerated in the 1870 federal agricultural census with 30 acres of improved land, 58 acres of woodland, and 12 acres of "other" unimproved land. He owned 2 horses, 2 milk cows, 2 other cows, and 12 swine. Crops include rye, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.[52] The building is not shown as a hotel on the 1872 Beers map and is one of only three buildings shown in Cedar Bridge on the map. (fig. 37)

A 1964 history of Stafford Township relates that Luke Courtney (1855-1937), John Wildermuth's grandson, ran the tavern for a number of years and that he was born there.[53] His son, John, reportedly ran the tavern after Luke. Although Luke was born in the tavern (his mother, Harriet, was John Wildermuth's daughter and was married to John Courtney) in 1855, he was educated in Manahawkin and Toms River where his family had moved. Luke did not have a son John; he never received a tavern license (nor did his father, John), nor is he enumerated in any census as living in Union Township.[54]

In the 1880 federal census and the 1895 state census, it cannot be determined who is living in the tavern. [Edwin] Thomas Hand is enumerated living in the vicinity in the 1885 state census, but is found in neighboring Stafford Township in the 1895 state census.[55] The family is found back in Union Township in the 1900 census, but he claims to be a day-laborer and they appear to be residing in the village of Barnegat.[56] Family lore claims Hand became a sawyer, moving from Cedar Bridge to Forked River, then to Pemberton in Burlington County.[57]

No tavern license for Union (now Barnegat) Township issued after Hand's license of 1867 specifically mentions Cedar Bridge and this is telling because from 1883 and later, applicants were required to state the exact location of their tavern and include statements of support from neighbors who were also required to state exactly where they lived relative to the tavern. Tavern licenses for Ocean County beyond 1895 no longer exist.

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48 1860 census, Ocean County, Union township, p. 62.
49 Email correspondence, Pat Newman to Joan Berkey, 9-20-2012.
50 1870 census, Ocean County, Union Township, p. 48.
51 Pat Newman interview.
52 1870 agricultural census, Ocean County, Union Township, p. 7.
53 Jack Cervetto, Sr., *A Brief History of Stafford Township* (Stafford Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p. 12.
54 Harold Wilson, *The Jersey Shore* (NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1953), Vol. 3, p. 75.
55 1885 State Census, Ocean County, Union Township, p. 18; 1895 State Census, Ocean County, Stafford Township, p. 19.
56 1900 census, Ocean County, Union Township, sheet 3B.
57 Pat Newman interview.

The July 5, 1894 issue of the *New Jersey Courier* (Toms River) has a directory of "Reliable Business Houses of Ocean County" and of the 12 hotels listed, none are in Cedar Bridge.[58] Similarly, rail service was established between 1866 and 1871, linking the bayside communities of Tuckerton, Manahawkin, Barnegat, and Toms River with New York City to the north, and to Burlington County via Whiting to the northwest.[59] The proposed rail line through Cedar Bridge never materialized and the establishment of these other lines appears to have contributed to the lessening popularity and eventual demise of the two hotels at Cedar Bridge.[60]

Tavern licenses for Union Township from 1860 to 1895 reflect the gradual decline in tavern numbers. From 1860 to 1876, seven to 12 people yearly applied for (and received) tavern licenses, with most years averaging 10 applicants. In 1877, the number dropped to five applicants and by 1895, there were only three tavern licenses granted.[61]

Nearly complete tax records for the years 1879 through 1907, and a list of delinquent taxpayers for the years 1911 through 1918, on file for Union Township in the Ocean County Clerk's Office, show that the property was never taxed as a tavern or a hotel during those years, even though other properties were specifically identified as such in the records for 1879, 1880, and 1888, and were taxed at a higher rate. In 1880, the Cedar Bridge property was specifically called a "farm" in the tax records.[62] From 1911 through 1918, the property is listed as "170 acres of land and cranberry bog" in extant delinquent tax records, a description that continues in the tax duplicates on file at the Barnegat Township tax assessor's office for the years 1920 and 1939. While it is possible that a tenant might have been responsible for paying taxes on the tavern, of the tavern license holders in Union Township for 1879 (4), 1880 (4), and 1888 (3), none are associated with Cedar Bridge and all are known to have been located elsewhere in the township.

In 1895, a devastating forest fire through the New Jersey Pinelands destroyed 2,000 acres and all of the several dwellings and their outbuildings in Cedar Bridge, sparing the tavern which was surrounded by open farmland.[63] In 1919, Mary Woodward sold the Cedar Bridge tract to her son, Joseph H. Woodward of Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County.[64] He sold 1/5 interest in the tract (which included an additional 18+ adjoining acres he had acquired) for $1,000 to Fredrick and Elsie Moore in 1920, and in 1926 Woodward and the Moore's sold the Cedar Bridge tract to Penn Producing Company.[65] Penn Producing Company used a portion of the property as a cranberry bog and appears to have rented out the tavern because the building was occupied by a tenant when HABS documented the site in the 1938 and a tenant is mentioned in a 1934 newspaper article.[66] By this time, several of the houses in the Cedar

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[58] *New Jersey Courier*, 7-5-1894, p. 4.
[59] Wilson, *The Jersey Shore*, vol. 3, p. 434.
[60] Tim Hart, Ocean County Historian, comments in 2012 that a map of the 1880s shows a Penn Railroad line running from New Hanover through Cedar Bridge to Manahawkin that was never built, and a map of 1841 shows a canal through Cedar Bridge that was also never built.
[61] Tavern license applications, Ocean County, New Jersey State Archives.
[62] 1880 taxes, Union township, Ocean County, p. 10.
[63] *Annual Report of the State Geologist for the Year 1895* (Trenton, NJ: The John Murphy Publishing Co., 1896), p. 160-161.
[64] Ocean County deeds, book 642, p. 395.
[65] Ocean County deeds, book 535, p. 411; book 698, p. 110.
[66] *Camden Courier Post*, 3-29-1934.

Bridge vicinity had been lost to forest fires and State Route 4 (now SR72) was built in 1922, bypassing Cedar Bridge and the "Straight Road" in front of it entirely.[67]

At the time of HABS documentation in 1938, a 1-story frame building with a 55' wide by 23' deep footprint was also on the property and stood across the street. HABS indicated it was formerly used as a combination stable and a bowling alley, and had an unheated plastered recreation room. The building was timber framed, so it probably dated from ca. 1850 or earlier. (see figs. 5, 19, 20, 21, and 22) A 1934 newspaper article described the outbuilding as a 'garage and chicken house which served as bowling alleys and game rooms when the stage coaches were bringing guests to the hotel."[68] HABS also documented the site of a barn, not standing in 1938, adjacent to the recreation building. (see fig. 5)

In 1961, the Penn Producing Company sold the tavern property to Fannie Gerbitz of Tuckerton; she and her husband then sold it to her son, Rudolph Koenig in 1969.[69] Koenig subdivided the tract, reserving a 5-acre lot for the tavern and selling the remainder to the New Jersey Conservation Foundation, which transferred it to the State of New Jersey where it is part of the Bass River State Forest. In 2007, Koenig sold the tavern and its 5-acre lot to Ocean County, retaining a life estate.[70] Koenig died in 2012 and Ocean County is preparing to restore the building.

Contemporary References to Cedar Bridge Tavern
Contemporary references to the tavern are scant and sometimes confusing because of the presence of two taverns in Cedar Bridge and another in the Brick Township village of Cedar Bridge. Around 1833, botanist Dr. John Torrey visited the Cedar Bridge area in search of the prostrate evergreen plant *Corema Conradii*, noting that he found it "about one hundred yards south of the western tavern."[71] This likely refers to the Rogers/Holman tavern which was northwest of Cedar Bridge Tavern. Another botanist in search of the same plant, John Redfield, revisited the site in 1869 and noted:

> At the time of Rafinesque's and Torrey's visits, Cedar Bridge was an inn for the accommodation of the limited summer travel of that period by stage-coach between Philadelphia and Barnegat Bay. Now alas, an occasional clam-wagon is the only visitant, and as I remember the house in 1869 it was as rough a hostelry as it has been my lot to encounter.[72]

It is likely that the 1869 description also refers to the Rogers/Holman tavern, which no longer stands, and Redfield's comment about the low volume of traffic might explain why neither hotel appears to have succeeded into the closing decades of the 19th century.

Both taverns catered to the hunting crowd in the mid-1800s. *The Cedar Bridge Book of Records* contained entries of the Cedar Bridge Deer Hunt Club from 1848 to 1866. Its 53 members, most of them from Burlington County, met once a year to hunt in the Pine Barrens. An article written about the records

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[67] "17 NJ Detours while New roads are being Built," *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, NJ), 4-28-1922, p. 14.
[68] *Camden Courier Post*, 3-29-1934.
[69] Ocean County deeds, book 2188, p. 139; book 2955, p. 233.
[70] Ocean County deeds, book J-3395, p. 436; book O-14152, p. 933; *New Jersey Conservation*, Spring 2008, pl. 10.
[71] John Torrey, "North American Plants," *Annals*, New York Lyceum of Natural History, iv., p. 83.
[72] John Redfield, "Corema Conradii and its Localities," *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, Vol. XI, Nol. 9 (September 1884), p. 97-98.

book states that the members arrived by horse and carriage and were put up in "two nearby taverns and among the various homes of members." The article quotes an 1850 entry in the book that mentions Jim Wildermuth, John Wildermuth's son, being sent to hire a local guide for one of the members. The current whereabouts of the book is not known so further details are unavailable.[73]

An 1871 article about fowling on the New Jersey coast described the journey from Long Beach Island where the hunters had gunned for fowl, back home to Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

> The next stage was across the Grouse Plains, ten miles, over a perfectly straight road to Cedar Bridge, noted for a stream of excellent water issuing out of a cedar swamp. At this place there are two taverns, both doing some business. There is also quite a large farm of cleared land, which appears to be productive in a degree. Cedar Bridge has long been noted among the shore goers as the end of the first day's journey.[74]

The farm referred to was likely that associated with Cedar Bridge Tavern which at 170+ acres was about five times larger than the 31-acre farmstead on which Robert Holman's tavern stood.

In 1880, the *Trenton State Gazette* noted that a "Columbus [Burlington County] party recently made a trip to Cedar Bridge in quest of deer" and remarked that the area contains "but a few deer and very many hunters." The hotels were not mentioned.[75]

In 1933, a deer hunter "left here [Trenton] early yesterday morning to spend a few days hunting deer in Ocean County…he was spending the night at Cedar Bridge Lodge, about nine miles from Barnegat, when he was stricken…"[76] It is not known if Cedar Bridge Lodge was a reference to Cedar Bridge Tavern because the tavern's distance from Barnegat is about seven miles.

Author Henry Beck commented in 1934 that "Cedar Bridge Hotel, [was] still standing intact and serving as a very comfortable dwelling when we discovered it the other day."[77]

In 1939, the Federal Writer's Project of the WPA, writing in *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past*, commented that Cedar Bridge was:

> …a primitive settlement on a low hill where forgotten Jerseymen whose ancestors were colonial settlers struggle for a living with poor soil and collect sphagnum moss for florists. The old CEDAR BRIDGE TAVERN was used by the Philadelphia-Tuckerton stagecoach passengers for many years before the Civil War. It is now known as Clayton's Grove, a weather-beaten, forgotten barroom.[78]

Barnegat Township property tax records for 1939 list only one Clayton—Northrup Clayton—and he was taxed on a restaurant. However, that restaurant was Clayton's Log Cabin (location noted in fig. 39),

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[73] Watson Buck, "At Cedar Bridge in 1848," *Batsto Citizens Gazette*, Fall/winter, 1967.
[74] *Trenton State Gazette*, 3-18-1871, p. 1.
[75] *Trenton State Gazette,* 11-29-1880*, p. 1*.
[76] *Trenton Evening Times*, 12-21-1933, p. 11.
[77] Henry Beck, "200 Year Old Hotel Marks site of Cedar Bridge Where Woodsmen Fired on Militia to Help Refugees," *Camden Courier Post* , 3-29-1934.
[78] Federal Writers' Project, *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past* (Hastings House, NYC: 1939, reprint 1946), p. 668.

completed by 1936 at the corner of Rt. 72 and Old Halfway Road and was located about 1 mile northwest of Cedar Bridge Tavern.[79]

Significance Criterion C

Cedar Bridge Tavern was probably built specifically as a tavern by absentee owners who sought to capitalize on its location at the junction of two stage roads coming from Mt. Holly in Burlington County and traveling through the Pine Barrens to the southern part of Ocean County. When erected about 1816, Cedar Bridge Taverns' domestic scale and detailing was typical of Early American taverns since many were dwellings adapted for tavern keeping by their owners or innkeepers.

First called ordinaries (from the now-archaic British term meaning a tavern serving a fixed price meal) or victualing houses, the earliest taverns date from New Jersey's settlement in the mid-1600s by English-speaking settlers. As early as 1664, tavern keepers were required to be licensed,[80] and in East Jersey, as early as 1668, each town was obliged to provide an "Ordinary for the relief and entertainment of strangers." There are few contemporary descriptions of these early taverns, but Jasper Danckaerts described one in Piscataway where he stayed in 1679:

> We rode about two English miles through Pescatteway, to the house of one Mr. Greenland, who kept an ordinary (tavern) there. We had to pass the night here…we were better lodged and entertained here for we slept upon a good bed and strengthened ourselves against the future.[81]

From this, it is clear that Greenland used his house as a tavern, a practice that continued well into the mid-1800s.

As early as the mid-18th century, houses were being advertised in local newspapers as suitable for use as a tavern or a store:

> [1766] To be sold…A large genteel well-finished house and lot of ground lying and being in Elizabeth-Town in New Jersey…the house is two stories high with four large rooms on a floor and a spacious entry…the whole convenient for a private Gentleman, Trader or Tavernkeeper.[82]
>
> [1751] To be sold at publick vendue…two good dwelling houses in Piscattaway…one has been a noted tavern for several years…and both or either very convenient for a Merchant, Tavern, or Tradesman…[83]

Tavern license applicants commonly petitioned the court to "keep an Inn and Tavern in the house wherein" they dwelled, assuring the court that they had at least two spare beds more than were necessary for their family, and that their tavern was "well provided with house room, stabling, and provender."

Descriptions of taverns advertised for sale in the early 1800s typically referred to the building's domestic appearance as these ads for Burlington County properties attest:

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[79] Barnegat (then Union) Township tax records, Barnegat Township (Ocean County) Municipal Hall.
[80] Charles S. Boyer, *Old Inns and Taverns in West Jersey* (Camden, NJ: Camden County Historical Society, 1962), p. 1-2.
[81] Jasper Danckaerts, *Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-1680* (Brooklyn, NY: Long Island Historical Society, 1867), p. 170.
[82] *New York Gazette*, 6-26-1766.
[83] *New-York Gazette*, 9-2-1751.

> [1818]…that Valuable Tavern Stand….with all the appurtenances now occupied as a tavern in the tenure of Joseph Heaviland, consisting of a large well calculated two story brick dwelling house, a one story frame house adjoining same, with a cellar under the whole.[84]
>
> [1819]…the farm, tavern & landing… The Tavern is a commodious stone building, 2 stories high, with a large frame kitchen at one end, and a large frame bar room at the other.[85]
>
> [1840] …All that Tavern Stand situated in Jacksonville, Springfield Township, and is well known by the name of the Old Tavern. Contains 4 acres more or less. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house with 5 rooms on the first floor and 5 rooms and an entry on the second. The out-buildings are stabling and horse sheds sufficient for the property.[86]

As Dennis Bertland comments in his excellent manuscript about New Jersey's historic taverns, *For Citizen and Stranger: New Jersey's Taverns During the Early American Period* (2007): "Except for their signs, these enterprises manifested little on the exterior to distinguish them from dwellings."[87] Inns in the larger cities and urban areas were more sophisticated and commodious than those in villages and Bertland concludes that the average New Jersey tavern during the Early American period was a well-furnished house of six to ten rooms with ample kitchen, garden, and stable facilities. Outside of urban areas, taverns were typically located on sizeable properties that often included extensive gardens and farms that could supply at least some of the provisions needed for both man and beast.

The use of Cedar Bridge Tavern's interior spaces can only be guessed at since no detailed inventory or newspaper ad describing the building and its rooms has been found to date. However, other tavern inventories and traveler's accounts can provide insight into its interior arrangements. Evidence suggests that many early taverns, particularly modest rural establishments, had multi-functional rooms used to provide public entertainment and to house the tavern keeper's family. Some inventories suggest a combination kitchen and barroom was used, while others suggest a separate room was dedicated to dining, public assembly, or entertaining the public.

When built about 1816, Cedar Bridge Tavern had three original rooms on the first floor, two of them heated by a fireplace and all three joined by common doors. The barroom—the largest of the three—was the first to be entered by the public from the road and was likely used for general public assembly and entertainment. Of the two rear rooms, the westernmost room with the heating fireplace likely served as a dining room or a private meeting room, while the other may or may not have been used by the public; each was accessible via a separate door into the bar room.

Since neither first floor fireplace in the original section is large enough for cooking, it appears that meals were prepared in a separate out kitchen before the east addition (which contained a kitchen) was erected

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[84] *New Jersey Mirror, 11-18-181, p. 3.*
[85] Ibid., 2-17-1819.
[86] Ibid., 1-23-1840, p. 2.
[87] Dennis Bertland, *For Citizen and Stranger: New Jersey's Taverns During the Early American Period* (unpublished manuscript, 2007), Chapter 2, p. 1.

about 1836. This scenario appears to be confirmed by an archaeology study that discovered the foundation for a small building behind the tavern that may have originally served as an out kitchen.[88]

Bertland notes that some New Jersey taverns had parlors, which often included accommodations for dining and sometimes for sleeping. This may have been the original purpose for the first floor room in the southwest corner of the tavern, since it had a heating fireplace and its 14' x 15' size could have accommodated a small sofa, chairs, and a dining table. After 1800, carpets, window curtains, and blinds made their appearance in New Jersey's tavern dining rooms and parlors, but no mention is made of them in the mundane personal items Wildermuth was forced to sell in 1856 and no inventories have been found for earlier owners that would shed more light on how Cedar Bridge Tavern was furnished in its earliest decades of operation.

Leah Blackman (1817-1886), a long-time Tuckerton resident, wrote of her experiences in three South Jersey inns in the winter of 1829 or 1830. She and her father, while traveling from Tuckerton to Camden, stopped at a hotel kept by Alexander Thompson (in Washington Township, Burlington County) to warm themselves and feed their horses. They were "shown into the sitting room of the hotel where there was a blazing, roaring fire of pitch pine knots in the ample fireplace." Later in the day, they rested at the hotel kept by Samuel Swain in Marlton (Burlington County). She commented that her "father spent the evening in the barroom with the men" while she stayed in the kitchen with the "landlady and her maidens…a place in which lady guests were entertained in these old time country taverns." At bed time she was shown to a room furnished with a bed stand and chair but with no carpets on the floor, "for in those days hotel bedrooms did not aspire to such things." On the return trip, they slept at Josiah Smith's tavern house (in Burlington County); because so many men were sleeping there, she, her cousin, and "a cross-eyed old maid" were forced to occupy one very uncomfortable rope bed.[89]

Bertland notes that many American taverns of the period had frame bars that were enclosed or partially enclosed closet-like spaces with grilled openings "built within or adjoining and accessible to" the bar room. The cage-like bar depicted in an 1814 painting of a Pennsylvania tavern (fig. 39) may have been typical. The appearance of a Pittstown (Hunterdon Co., NJ) bar in the 1830s was described as being "boarded up tightly about five feet high, then slatted up to the ceiling, about far enough apart to set out a glass of liquor."[90]

Wading River Tavern, a modest, late 18th-century rural Burlington County tavern that has since been demolished, had an enclosed cage-type bar that straddled the partition between the barroom and the center hall. The building and its bar were documented by HABS in the 1930s. (see fig. 41, 47) With a 5' x 6' footprint, the bar opened to both spaces through grilled doors and its back wall was lined with shelves. Physical evidence suggests that the extant bar in Cedar Bridge Tavern partially replaced the original bar. Although there is no evidence of the current bar ever having a barred or slatted enclosure, a vertical piece of a wood panel or slat hanging near the bar in the HABS photo (fig. 2) suggests that the original may have been so enclosed.

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[88] Gall, Michael J. and Brock Giordano, *Phase I and Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Cedar Bridge Tavern* (Monmouth University, April 2011).
[89] Leah Blackman, *Old Times Country Life in Little Egg Harbor Fifty Years Ago* (privately printed, 1880), p. 124-130.
[90] Bertland, Chapter 2, p. 5-9.

Inventories, supported by Leah Blackman's recollections stated above, show that sleeping rooms were simply-furnished, utilitarian spaces with little more than a bed and a chair. The later introduction of stoves, lamps, and occasionally curtains and carpets reflects broader changes in domestic interior decoration. When John Wildermuth's personal property was sold in 1856, the items of beds, bedding, chairs, tables, a bureau, 2 stoves, and a quantity of kitchen furniture cited in the advertisement suggest his tavern was also simply furnished.

Before Cedar Bridge Tavern was enlarged about 1836, it appears that the innkeeper and his family slept in the northwest bedroom, as that is the only bedroom in the original section that has evidence of an early (if not original) keyed box lock and is the only heated bedroom. According to Bertland, the lack of references to fireplace equipment in most tavern bedrooms suggests they were rarely heated by a fireplace, so the lack of fireplaces in Cedar Bridge Tavern's three other original bedrooms appears to be typical for the time period. The large, unfinished attic was accessible only through the original northeast bedroom and it appears to have never been used for anything other than storage. Second floor bedrooms in the ca. 1836 addition were probably occupied by the tavern keeper and his family and appear to have been heated by a stove vented through a flue in the east gable end.

Other South Jersey Taverns

Although Reuben Tucker opened his seaside home on Tucker's Beach (on Long Beach Island in Ocean County) in the summer of 1745 "for the health and entertainment of pleasure seekers," the South Jersey shore was largely off the beaten track when compared with the great post roads that crossed the colony from New York to Philadelphia.[91] The few 18th- and early 19th-century roads to the shore passed through the New Jersey Pine Barrens, an undeveloped, 1-million acre tract of pitch pine and scrub oak forests growing in the white sand soil of parts of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Ocean counties.

Charles Boyer, writing in *Old Inns and Taverns in West Jersey* (1962), commented that "taverns throughout the Pine Belt were prominent landmarks, in the early days, and played such an important part in the building up of this section." As places where locals could share news or where deals could be made, these isolated public houses were vital "not only to the yeomanry inhabiting this isolated region, but also to the traveling public."[92] Although Boyer did not include Ocean County in his study, he identified nine early taverns in the Pine Barrens area of southeastern Burlington County, none of which stand today.

No similar study has been conducted of East Jersey's early taverns. HABS recorded 39 tavern structures throughout New Jersey and of these, only the Wading River Tavern in Burlington County and Cedar Bridge Tavern in Ocean County are located within the New Jersey Pine Barrens. Wading River Tavern, built of wood frame in the late 1700s or early 1800s, had a somewhat larger footprint than the original section of Cedar Bridge Tavern and featured a 2-room deep center hall floor plan. All four first floor rooms had fireplaces and one was a cooking fireplace in a room that obviously served as the kitchen. The bar opened into both the hallway and the barroom, each of which had its own front entrance. On

[91] Blackman, p. 156-158.
[92] Charles S. Boyer, *Old Inns and Taverns in West Jersey* (Camden, NJ: Sinnickson Chew & sons, Co., 1962), p. 77-83.

the second floor, two of the four bedrooms had a fireplace. When expanded to its present size around 1836, Cedar Bridge Tavern was remarkably similar to Wading River Tavern in exterior appearance. (fig. 47)

Tavern license applications show that Stafford Township (which includes present day Barnegat and Stafford townships) in Monmouth (now Ocean) County had several taverns in the early 1800s, most of them located in established mainland villages along the seashore road in Manahawkin, Barnegat, Waretown, and West Creek. Historian Pauline Miller, writing in *Ocean County: Four Centuries in the Making* (2000) noted three taverns in Ocean County's Pine Barrens—Debbie Platt's tavern just east of the Lawrence division line, Rogers Tavern on Good Luck Road, and the Charleytown Tavern on Mule Road. Miller also discussed several taverns at both Cedar Creek and in Forked River (on the seashore road) and commented "except for the Cedar Bridge Inn off Route 72 west of Barnegat, there is no trace or location of these taverns now."[93] Miller neglected to mention the Havens Homestead, a 2-story frame house built in 1827 that was licensed as a tavern in 1846 in Brick Township, Ocean County and which now serves as a museum.[94]

Smithville Inn, in northeast Atlantic County (but not in the Pinelands) on Route 9/Seashore Road about 10 miles southwest of Tuckerton, was also delineated by HABS and the drawings show a 2-story, 1-room deep frame house comprised of two historic sections, built in the late 1700s and enlarged in the early 1800s. The building still stands but has been highly altered in the 20th century for its use as a popular local restaurant.

Examples of extant historic Early American taverns (the majority used as private homes) are scattered throughout southern New Jersey and are found in rural, village, and urban areas. While most retain their residential appearance, the only one known to retain part of its original bar is Cedar Bridge Tavern which adds greatly to its significance, raising it to a statewide level. Architectural historian Dennis Bertland, who spent years researching New Jersey's Early American taverns, states that he has "never been in an early tavern with an original bar," but has seen numerous examples of Victorian-era and early 20th century replacements and believes that the bar at Cedar Bridge Tavern (which he has not seen) is a "unique survivor."[95]

Within these contexts, then, Cedar Bridge Tavern is significant under criterion C as a well-preserved Early American New Jersey tavern that importantly retains its early bar, a feature that is not known to survive in other New Jersey taverns from the same time period. The Tavern's domestic appearance was typical of Early American taverns which were usually residences converted for tavern use, and its domestic scale is common among South Jersey's village and rural taverns. The original, ca. 1816 section of Cedar Bridge Tavern retains a high degree of integrity, having not only its early bar, but also its original fireplaces, most of its floor plan, most windows, and most of its interior details including doors, locks, mantels, and trim. Its location on what was originally a large farm sited on a stage and post route was typical of rural taverns at the time, as was the lack of fireplaces in the bedrooms on the second floor.

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[93] Pauline Miller, *Ocean County: Four Centuries in the Making* (Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 2000), p. 193-202.
[94] Gina Scala, "County historical trail leads to former tavern in Brick," *Asbury Park Press*, 6-17-1998.
[95] Email correspondence, Dennis Bertland to Joan Berkey, 9-17-2012.

Significance under criterion D/archaeology

In 2010-2011, a Phase I and extended Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by Monmouth University of West Long Branch as part of its annual archaeological field school for the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission at the Cedar Bridge Tavern.[96] The archaeological survey was conducted in advance of proposed restoration and infrastructure improvements. This investigation was conducted at the request of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission to identify archaeological deposits associated with the Cedar Bridge Tavern and determine if Revolutionary War era archaeological deposits are present near the building. The project site, (i.e. the area examined during the archaeological investigation), centered on the Cedar Bridge Tavern and the core of the property, which measured roughly 150 feet north/south by 175 feet east/west.

Archaeological testing within the project site consisted of 31 shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 25-foot intervals and in judgmental locations, STPs) excavated at 12.5-foot intervals, and nine (9) excavation units (EUs) of various size. Archaeological testing revealed intact nineteenth-century historic deposits [redacted] associated with a former, pre 1840s building, as well as early to late nineteenth-century household and architectural deposits [redacted] that may have been associated with a former, pre-late nineteenth-century building. The archaeological site was registered with the New Jersey State Museum as the Cedar Bridge Tavern Site and given the Smithsonian designation 28-Oc-162. A total of 6,409 artifacts were recovered within the project site and nine cultural features were identified. [redacted] The area immediately surrounding the Cedar Bridge Tavern foundation appeared to be disturbed from utility installation, construction of modern additions, and excavations associated with modern landscaping.

Despite a limited metal detector survey that aimed to identify the presence of Revolutionary War era artifacts from the skirmish at Cedar Creek, none were found, and the presence of buried utilities, an oil tank, and a large quantity of nails reduced the effectiveness of the metal detector survey in locating such deposits if they are, in fact, present. Further, save for the recovery of a single fragment of scratch blue, white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1744), and a copper oxide decorated fragment of slip-trailed redware, no other artifacts strictly dating to the 18th century were recovered, strongly suggesting that the site was first occupied during the early Federal Period, perhaps as early as the 1780s or 1790s. However, the presence of entirely machine cut nails taken from the attic floor, suggests the tavern was built ca. 1810 or later.

[redacted] it is possible that earlier historic deposits are present at the site, but were not identified during the archaeological investigation. The recovery of a low number of re-deposited prehistoric artifacts, of which one was a fragment of prehistoric pottery, also indicates an ephemeral prehistoric

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96 Gall, Michael J. and Brock Giordano, *Phase I and Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Cedar Bridge Tavern* (Monmouth University, April 2011).

occupation, possibly representing a hunting campsite, took place during the Woodland Period (1000 BC-AD 1500).

A very limited test pit dug in the fall of 2012 discovered musket balls on the site, but it is not known if they date to the Revolutionary War.

Based on the intact nature of historic and pre-historic deposits and the identification of a crawlspace and other structural features associated with a possible pre-1840s out kitchen, the Cedar Bridge Tavern Site represents a significant archaeological resource under Criterion D for its ability to provide information on 19th-century farmsteads, taverns, consumerism, Native American lifeways, and foodways in the New Jersey Pinelands region. Further archaeology study might also determine if the last land skirmish of the Revolutionary War was fought here.

The sites of a former recreation building and barn, [redacted], were not tested at the time because permission to conduct testing had not been received from the State of New Jersey by the time the project began.[97] However, because these two sites also have the potential to provide information about stabling, recreation, and entertainment provided at taverns in the 19th century they are included within the National Register boundaries.

Period of Significance, Criterion D

Determining the beginning and end dates of the building's use as a tavern, crucial to establishing a period of significance under criterion D/archaeology, has been complicated by the lack of what appears to be a complete collection of tavern licenses in both Monmouth and Ocean County archives. John Wildermuth, in his July 1829 application, stated that Cedar Bridge Tavern had "long been kept and licensed as an inn and tavern" but no earlier license application is among those on file at the Monmouth County archives, nor has any earlier mention of the tavern been found in contemporary newspaper accounts. It is possible an earlier tavern operated on or near this site, perhaps the one shown as Pettit's on a variety of 18th-century maps, but with this building's construction date clearly occurring after ca. 1810, that tavern was not in this building. The period of significance was thus chosen based the documented date of 1829 (Wildermuth's application) with an end date of 1867, which represents the date of last known tavern license issued for the building.

[97] Historic American Buildings Survey, *Cedar Bridge Tavern,(NJ-41) Unprocessed Field Notes*, Book #1, p. 4.

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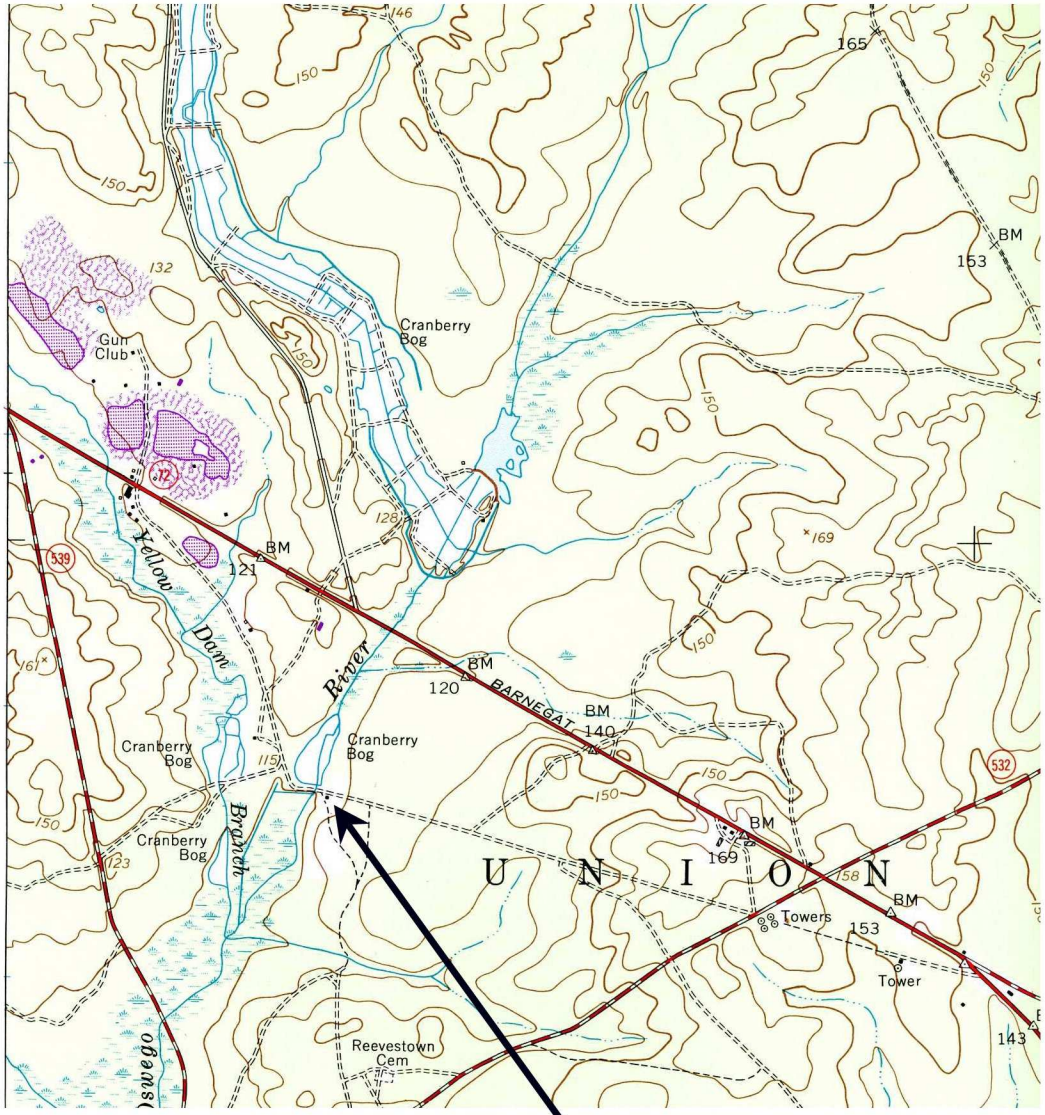
Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

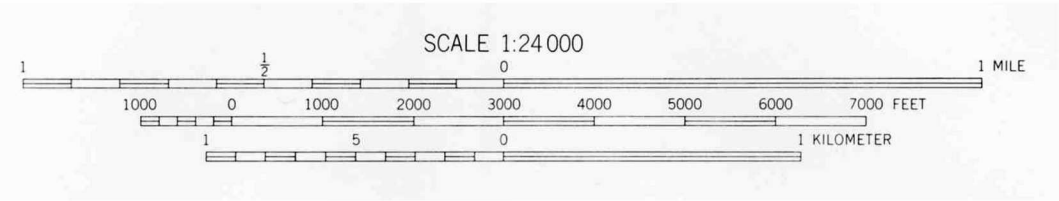
The boundary comprises block 51, lot 4.02 as shown on the current Barnegat Township tax map and a portion of lot 6.05, block 52, as shown on the attached site plan. The portion of lot 6.05, block 52 adjoins the north lot line of lot 4.02, block 51. That portion of lot 6.05, block 52 within the boundaries is approximately 150' (north-south) by 300' (east-west) and has an irregular western edge boundary that follows the outline of the cranberry bog.

Verbal Boundary Justification

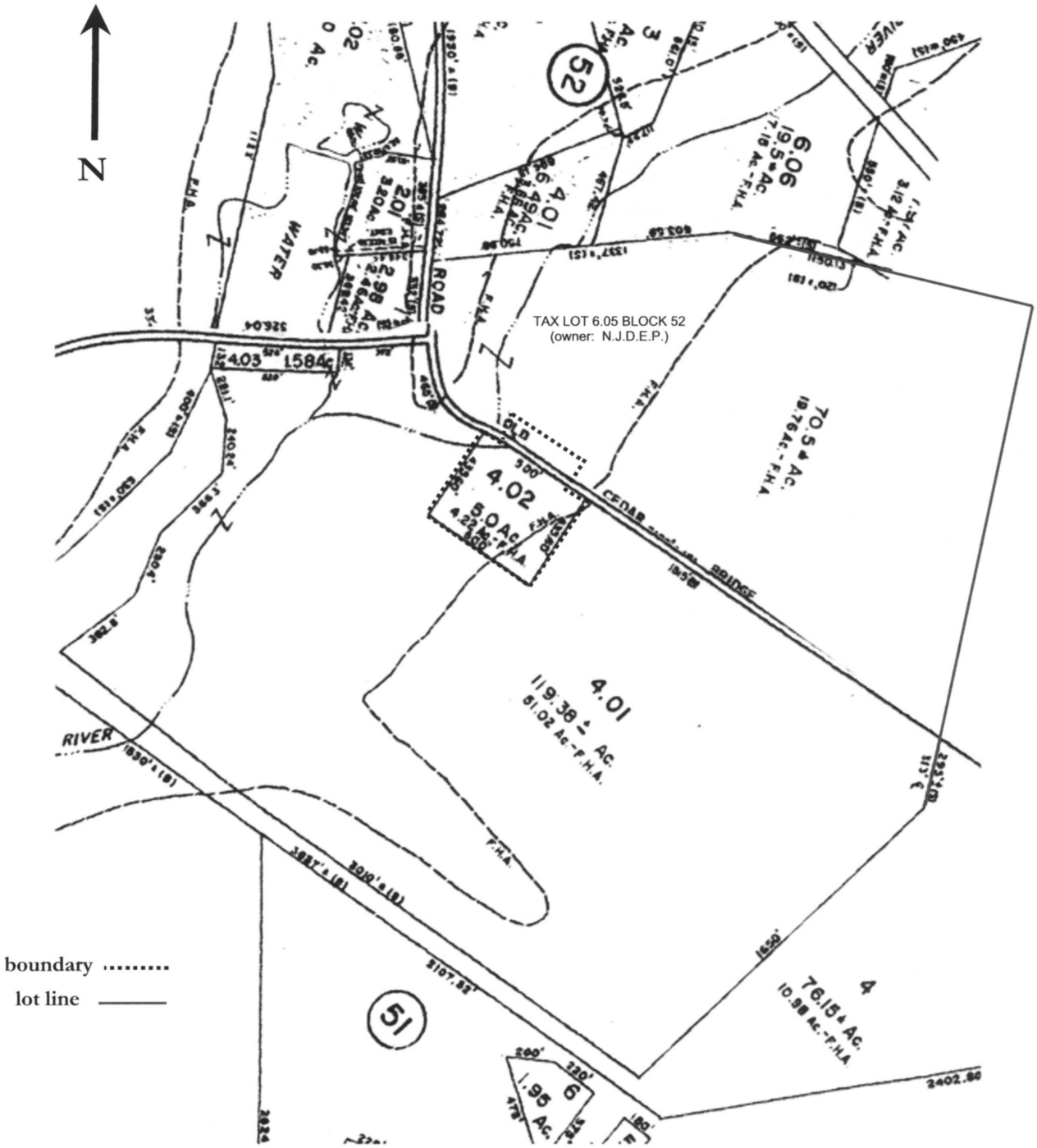
The boundary of the nominated property includes: (1) the tavern and its 5-acre lot that were subdivided from the 199.46-acre farmstead lot in 1974, and (2) a 0.84-acre (approximate) lot that adjoins to the north and contains the sites of two historic outbuildings—a recreation building and a barn—that are archaeologically significant and no longer stand. The location of these two outbuildings is noted in HABS field notes and a HABS site plan drawn in 1938.



Cedar Bridge Tavern



Partial Photocopy--USGS Map/Brookville, NJ Quad
Cedar Bridge Tavern
Barnegat Township
Ocean County, NJ



TAX MAP ANNOTATED TO SHOW BOUNDARIES

Cedar Bridge Tavern

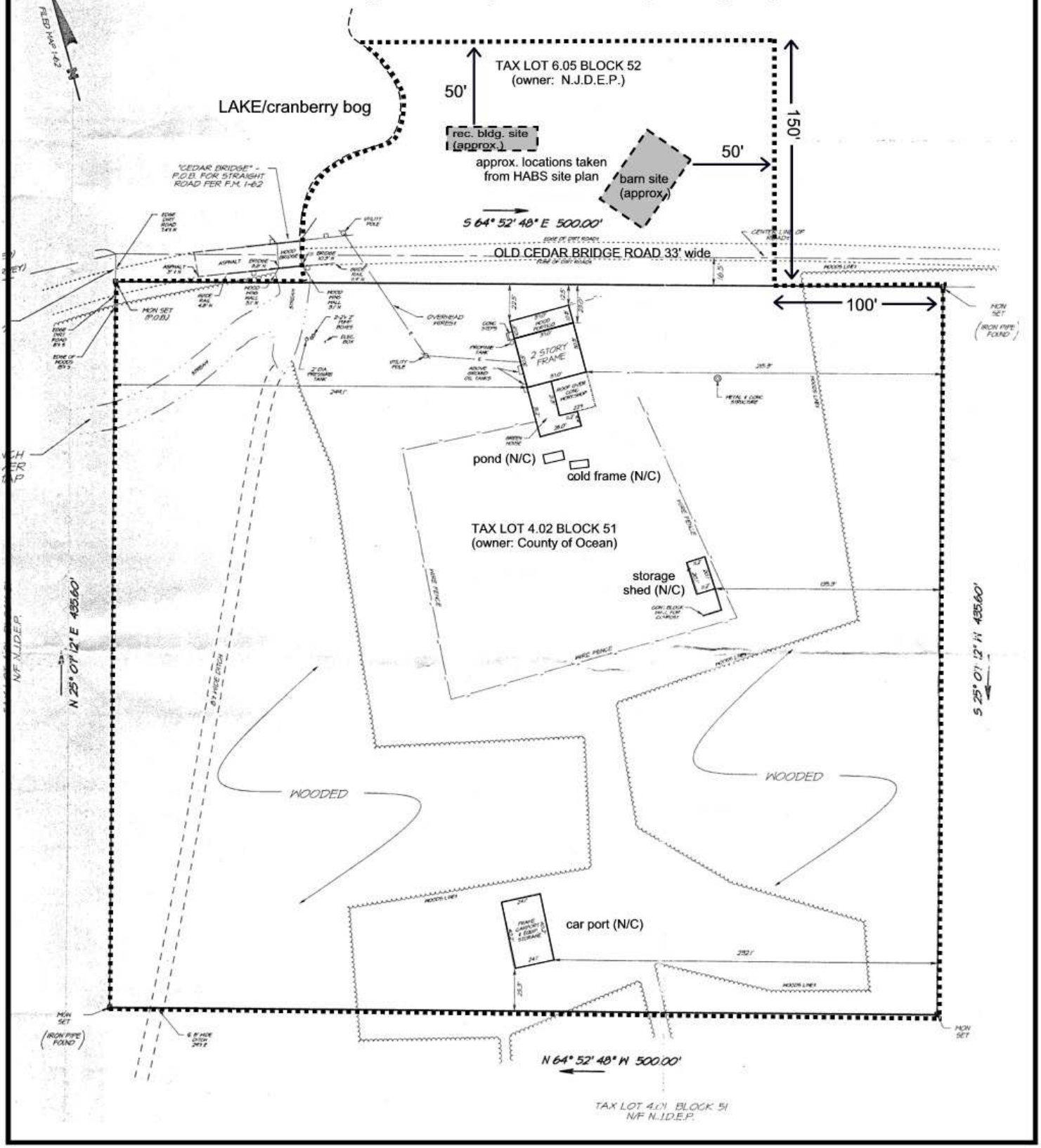
210 Old Cedar Bridge Road
block 51, lot 4.02 and a portion of lot 6.05 in block 52
Barnegat Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

Joan Berkey 9-2012

Cedar Bridge Tavern

210 Old Cedar Bridge Road

Barnegat Township, Ocean County, New Jersey



SITE PLAN showing the tavern, its lot, and the boundaries

boundary ·····

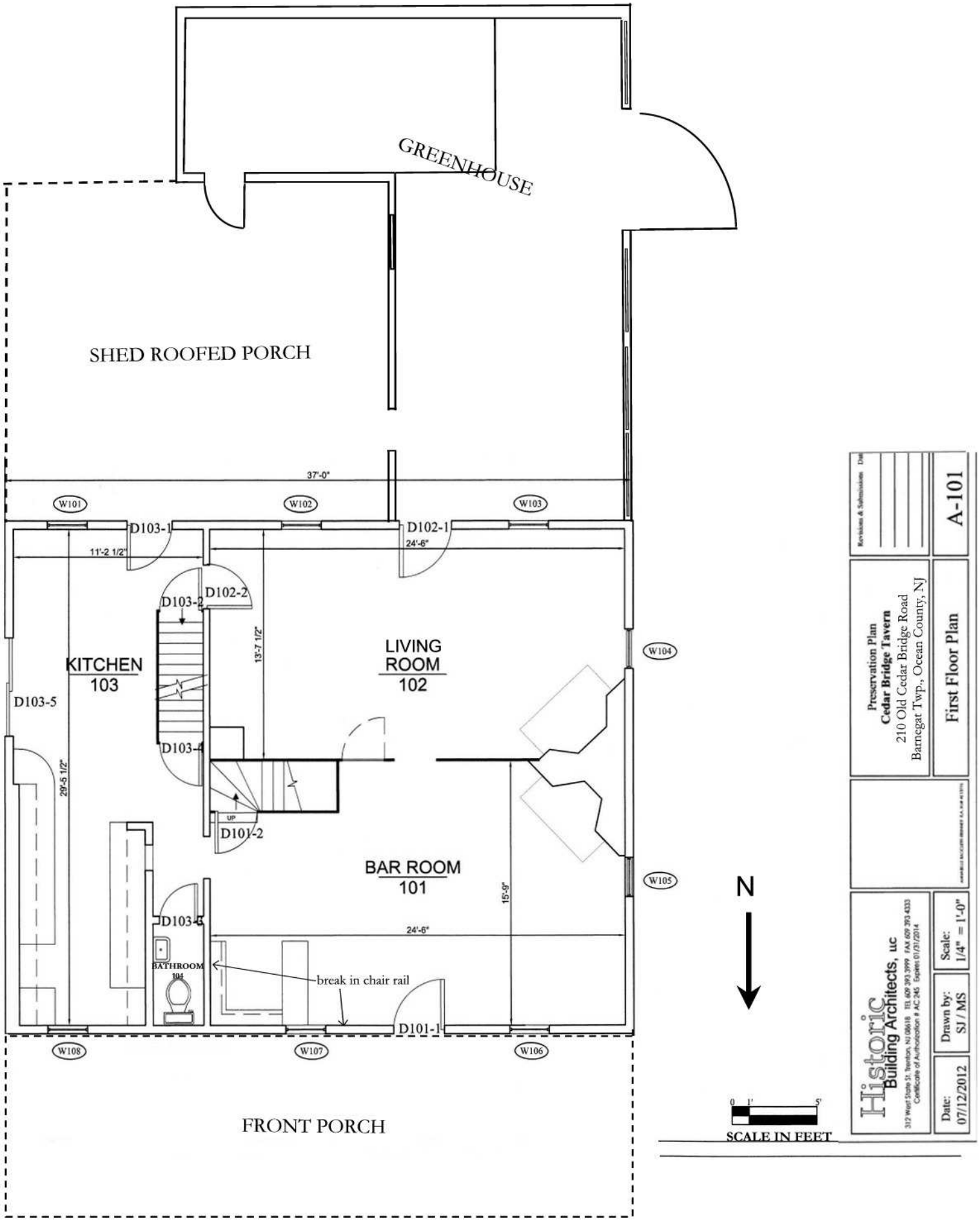
lot line ———

N/C = non-contributing

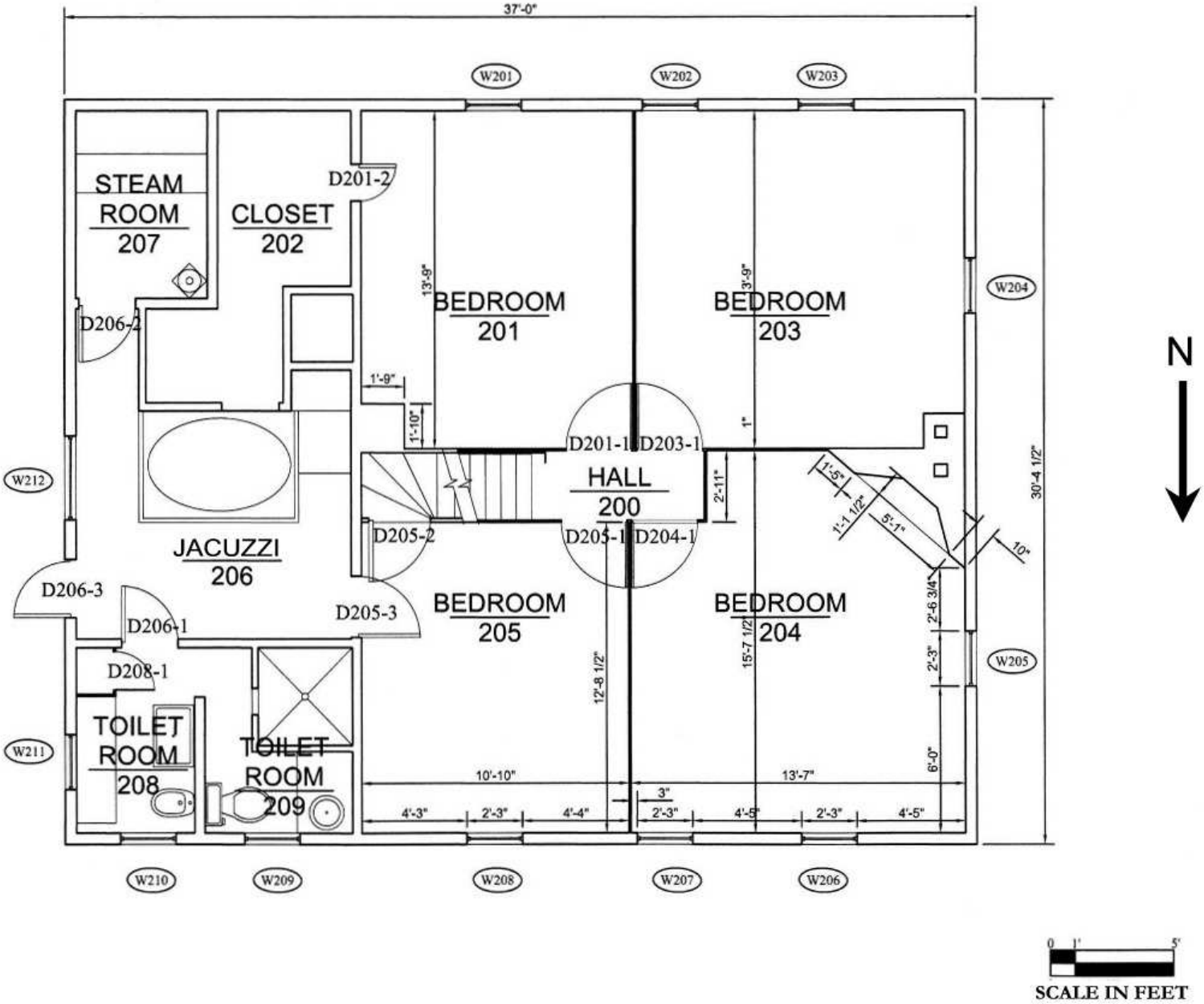
scale in feet

0 50 100 150 200 250

adapted by Joan Berkey 9-2012



modified by Joan Berkey 9-2012



Historic Building Architects, LLC
312 West State St. Trenton, NJ 08618 TEL 609 393 3999 FAX 609 393 4333
Certificate of Authorization # AC 245 Expires 01/31/2014

Preservation Plan
Cedar Bridge Tavern
210 Old Cedar Bridge Road
Barnegat Twp., Ocean County, NJ

Revisions & Submissions Date

Date:	Drawn by:	Scale:
07/12/2012	SJ / MS	1/4" = 1'-0"

Second Floor Plan

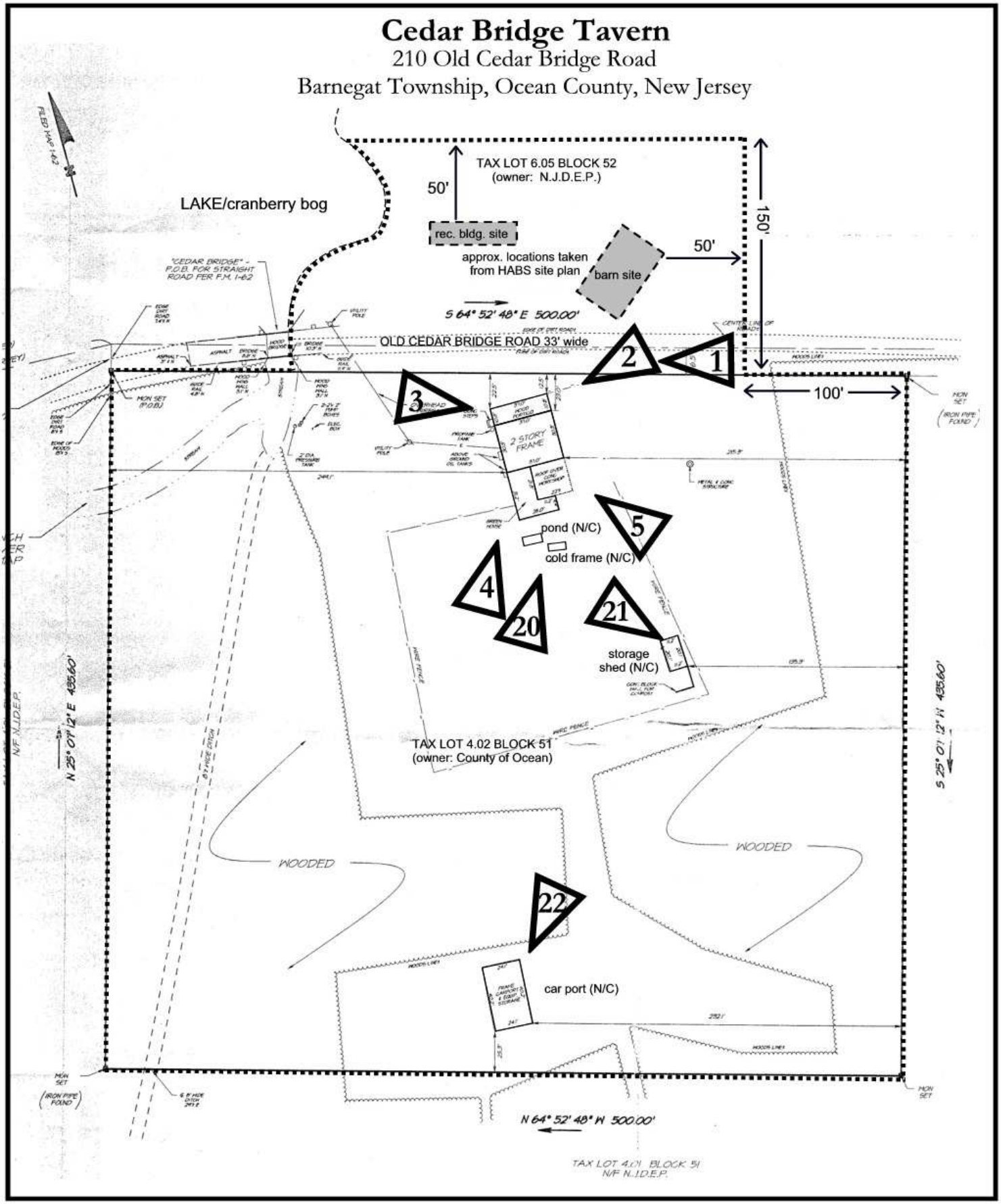
A-102

modified by Joan Berkey 9-2012

Cedar Bridge Tavern

210 Old Cedar Bridge Road

Barnegat Township, Ocean County, New Jersey



SITE PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

boundary ·····

lot line ———

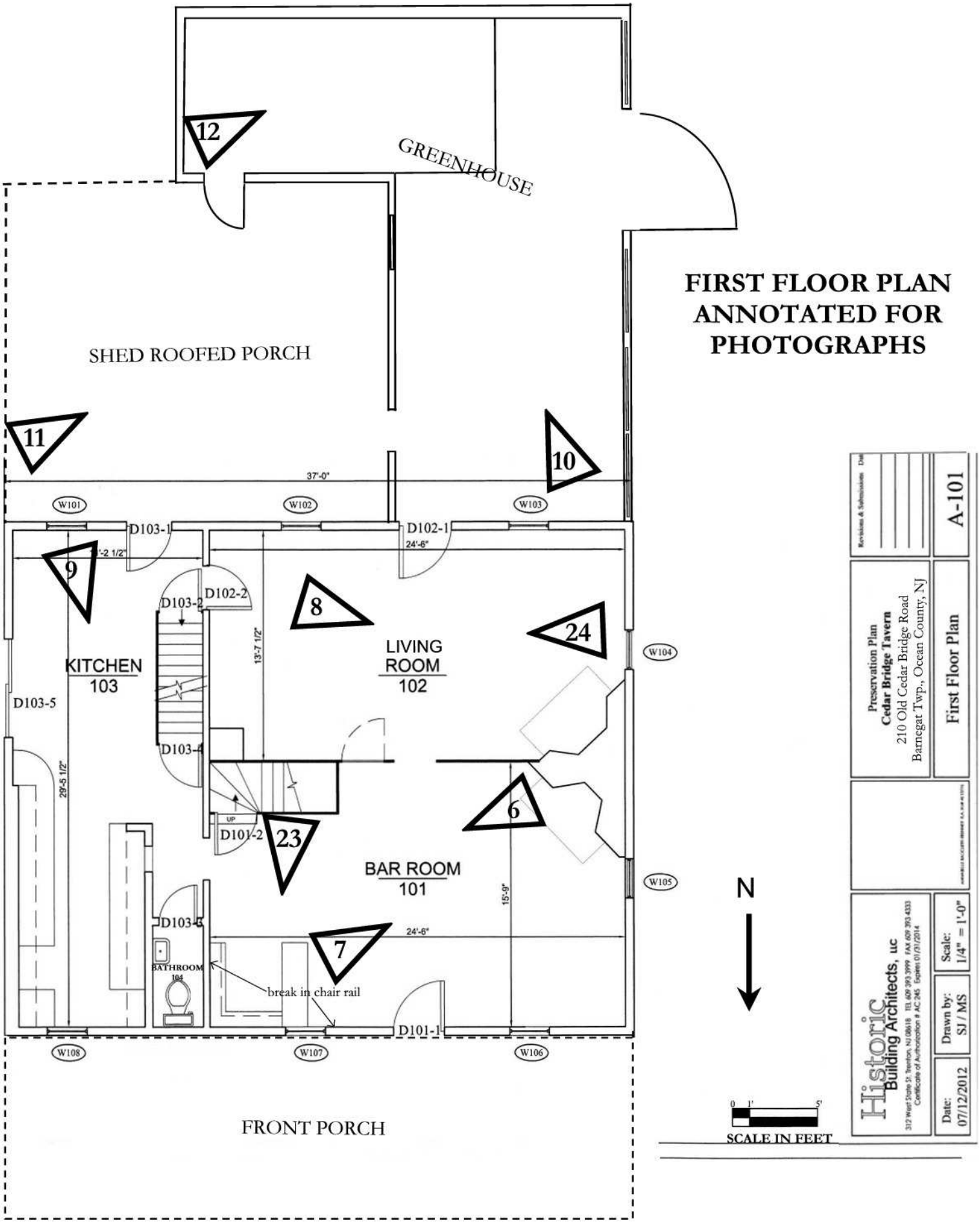
N/C = non-contributing

scale in feet

0 50 100 150 200 250

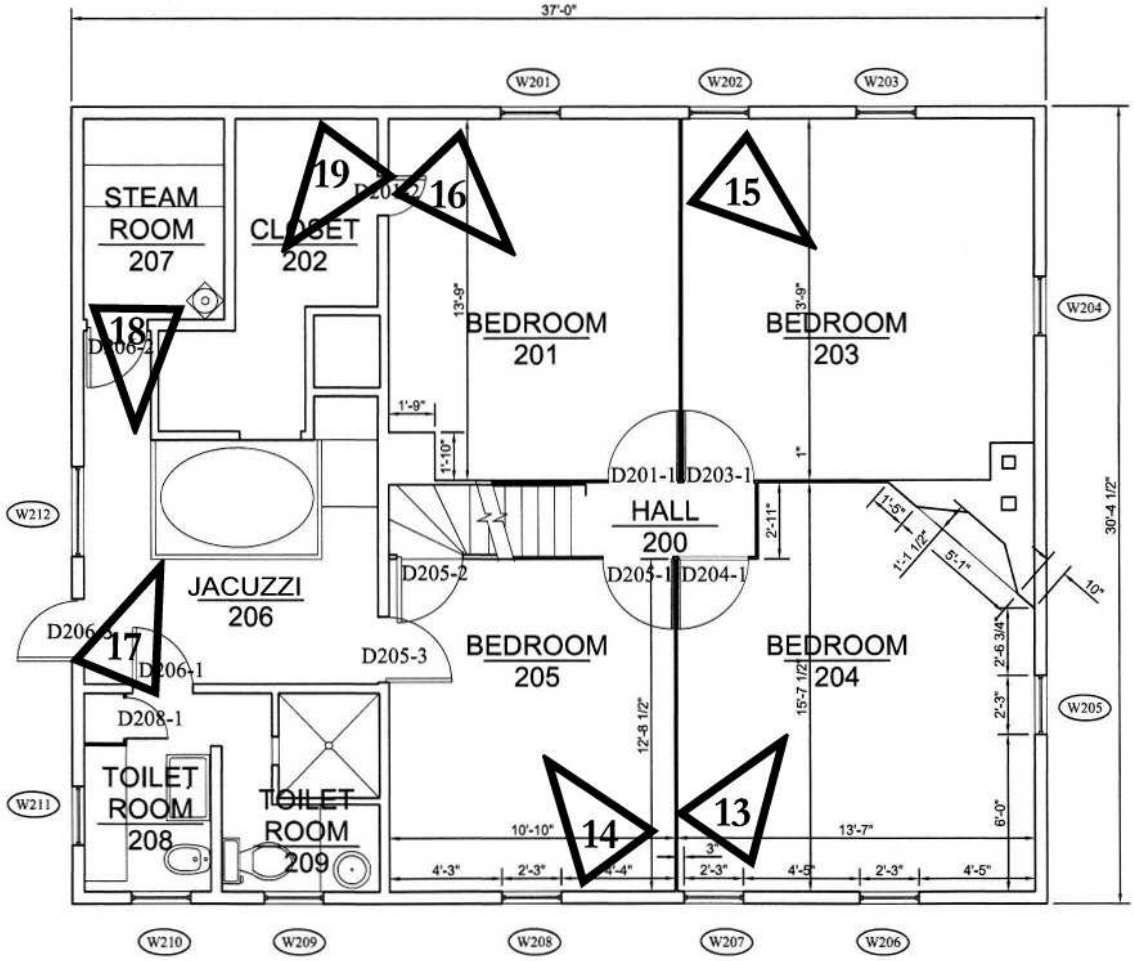
adapted by Joan Berkey 9-2012

FIRST FLOOR PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS



modified by Joan Berkey 9-2012

SECOND FLOOR PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS



0 1' 5'
SCALE IN FEET

Historic Building Architects, LLC 312 West State St. Trenton, NJ 08618 TEL 609 393 3999 FAX 609 393 4333 Certificate of Authorization # AC 245 Expires 01/31/2014		Preservation Plan **Cedar Bridge Tavern** 210 Old Cedar Bridge Road Barnegat Twp., Ocean County, NJ	Revisions & Submissions Date
Date: 07/12/2012	Drawn by: SJ / MS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	Second Floor Plan	A-102

modified by Joan Berkey 9-2012

Cedar Bridge Tavern
Ocean County, NJ

Historic and Supplemental Images

Figure 1 (above): 1938 photograph, taken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), looking southeast, showing the façade (north elevation) and the west side elevation. Note the front door to the ca. 1836 addition (seen to the left) and the front porch, both since removed.

Figure 2: photograph of the bar taken in 1938 by HABS, view northeast.

Figure 3: 1938 HABS photograph of the fireplace in the bar room, looking southwest. The floors appear to be original.

Figure 4 (below): fireplace in the living room as photographed by HABS in 1938, view northwest

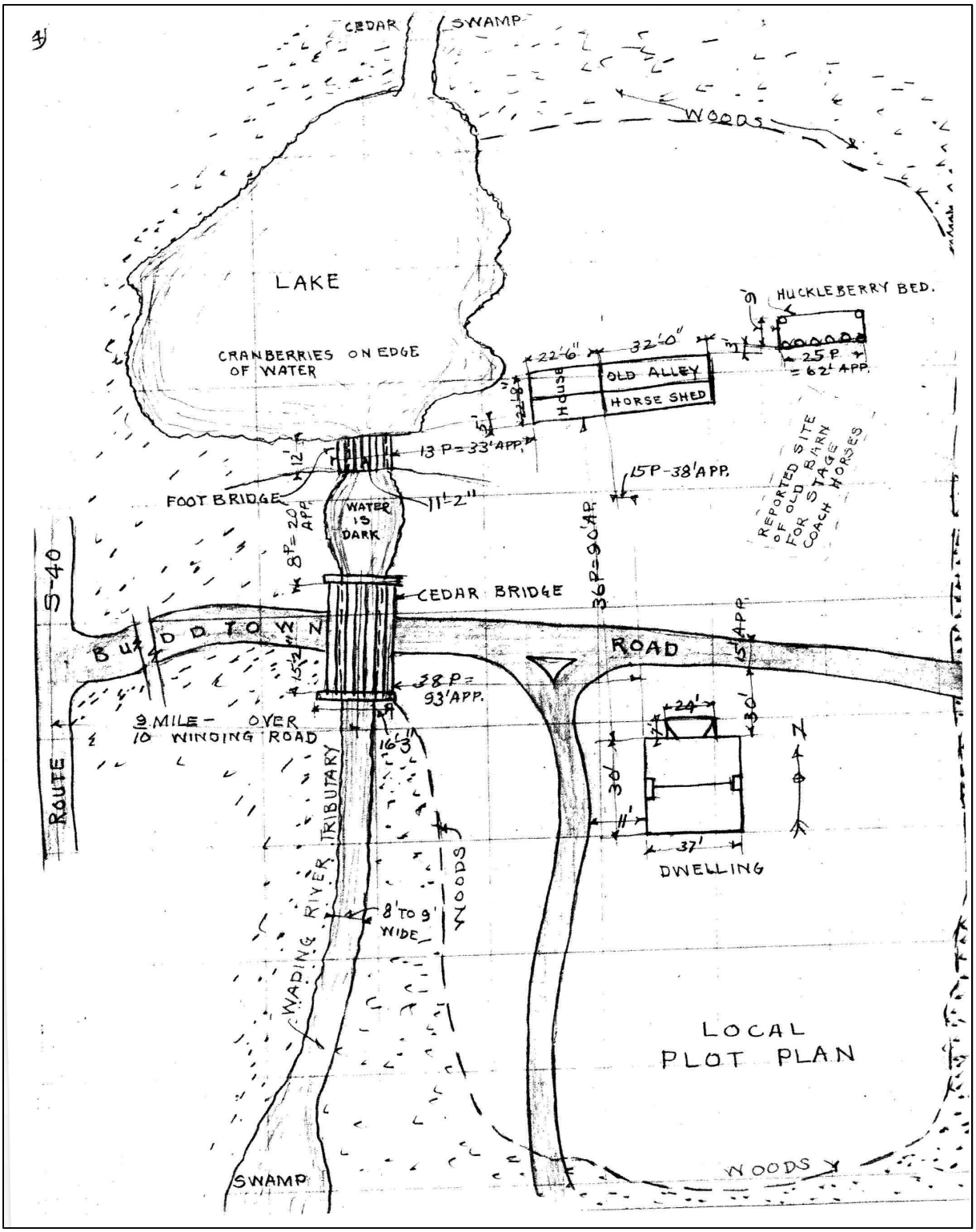


Figure 5: HABS site plan of 1938, as found in HABS Field Notes Book #1, p. 4.

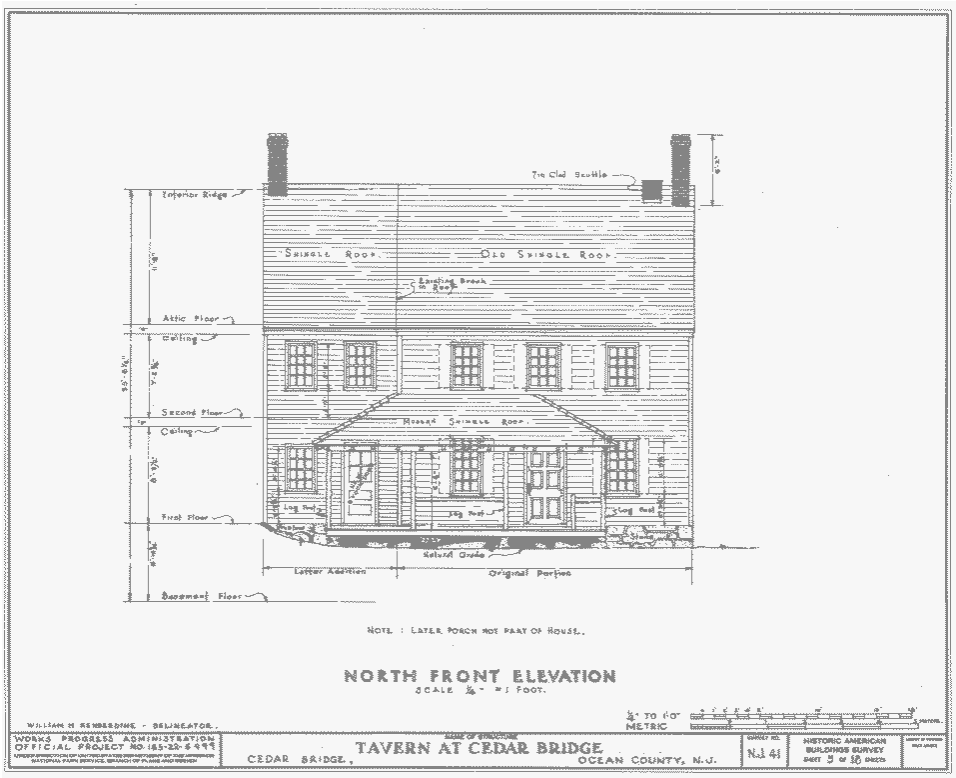


Figure 6: HABS drawing of the front (north) elevation

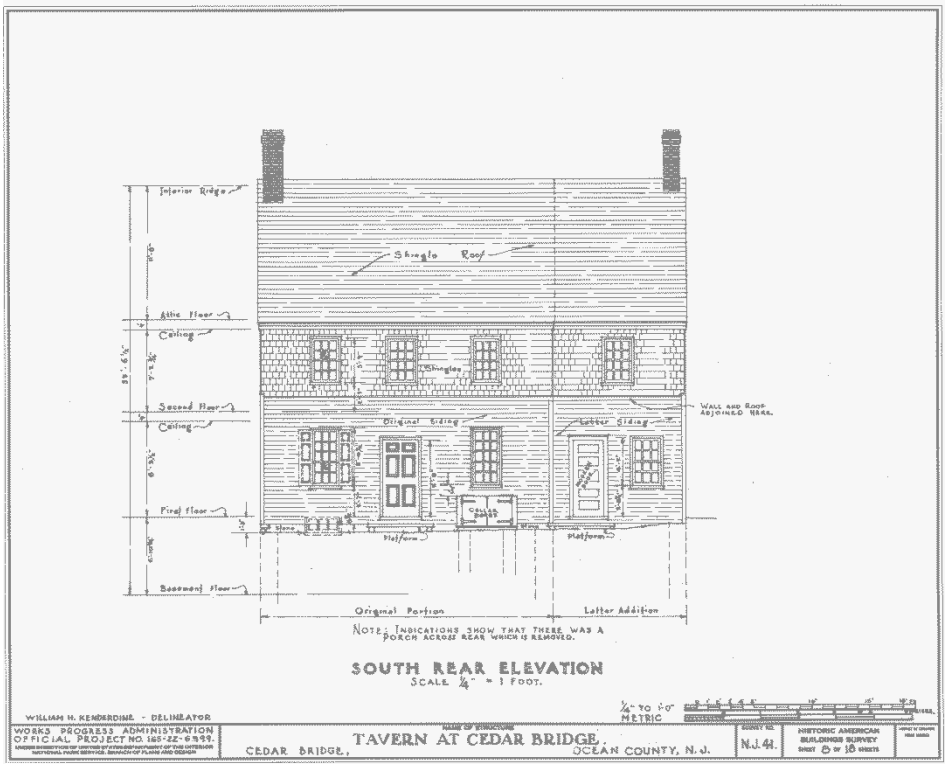


Figure 7: HABS drawing of the south (rear) elevation

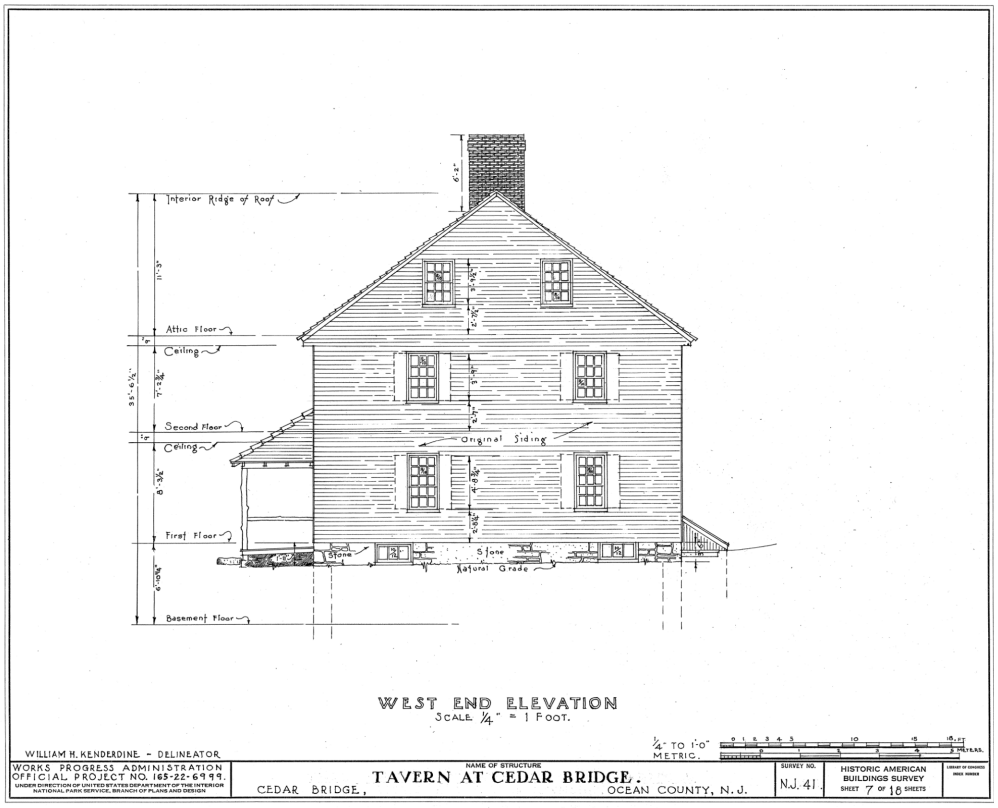


Figure 8: West end elevation as drawn by HABS

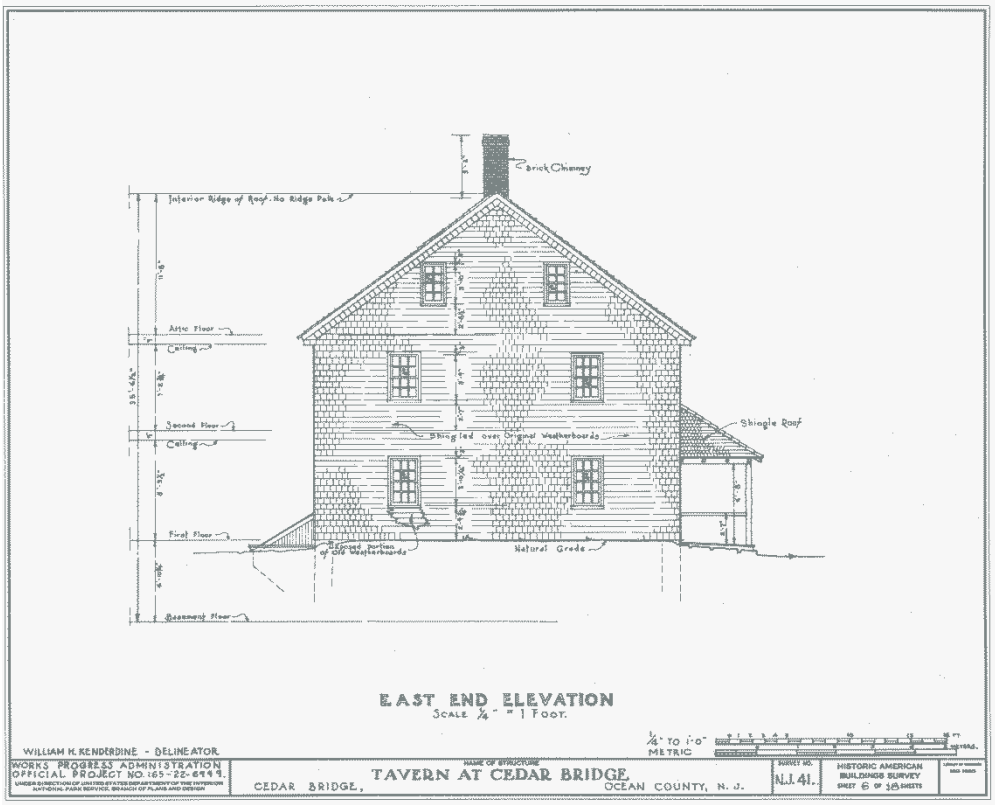


Figure 9: East end elevation as drawn by HABS

Figure 10: Section AA, HABS

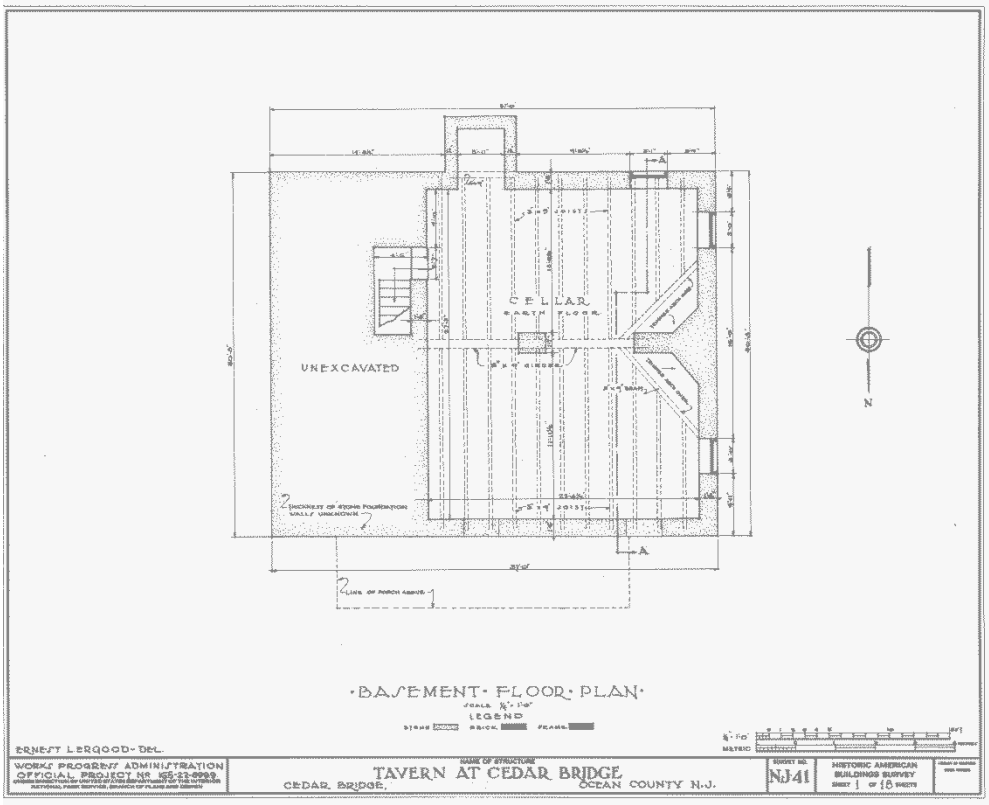


Figure 11: HABS basement floor plan

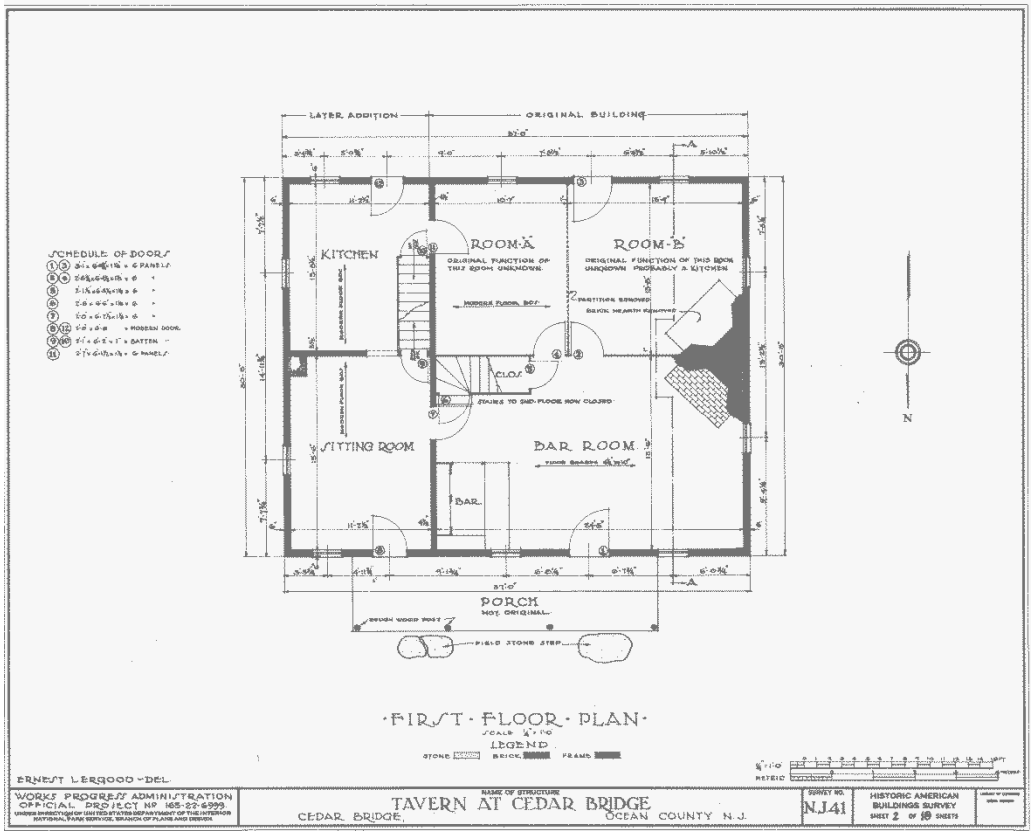


Figure 12: HABS first floor plan

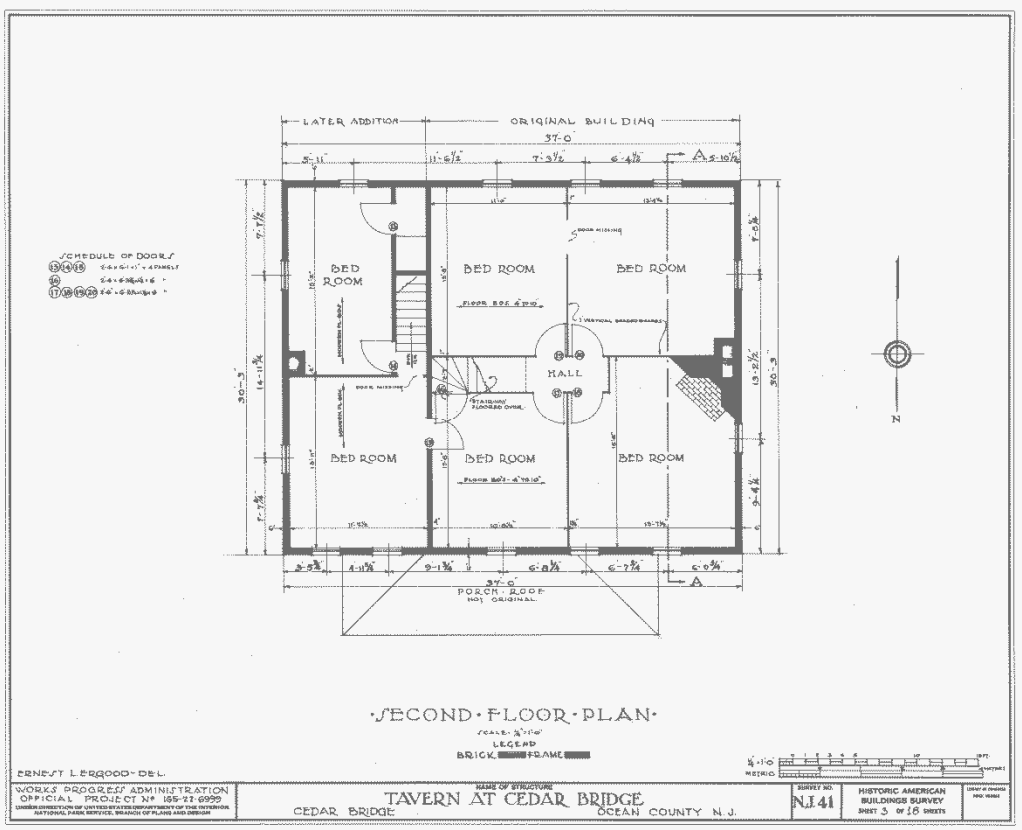


Figure 13: HABS second floor plan

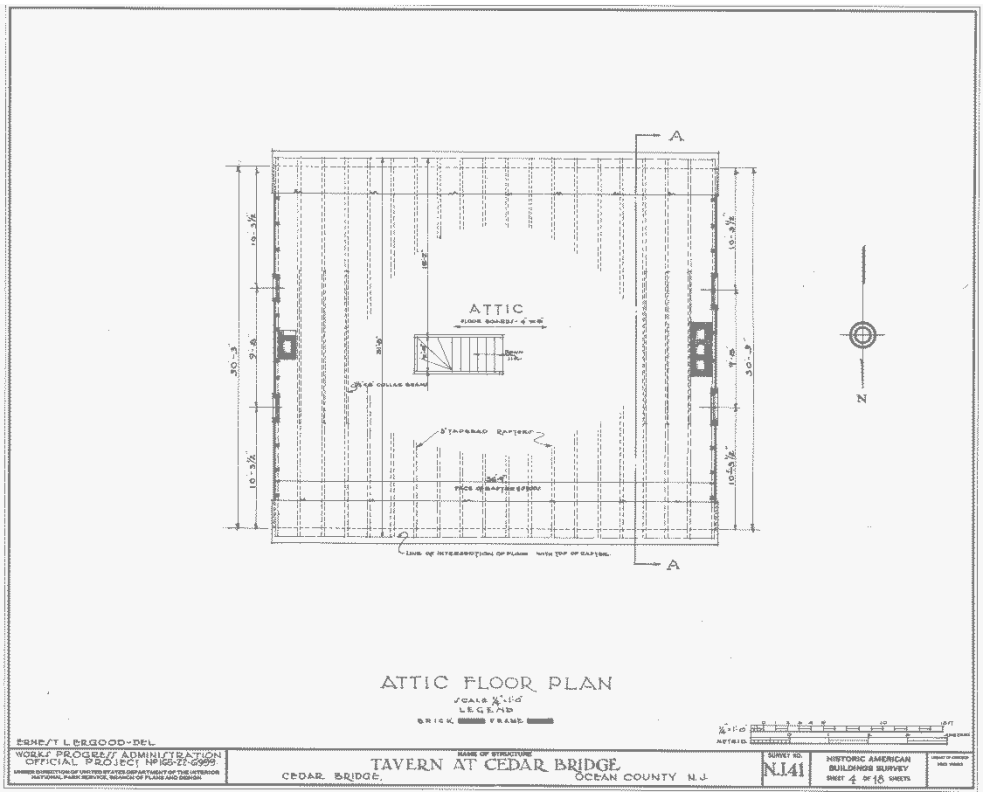


Figure 14: HABS attic floor plan

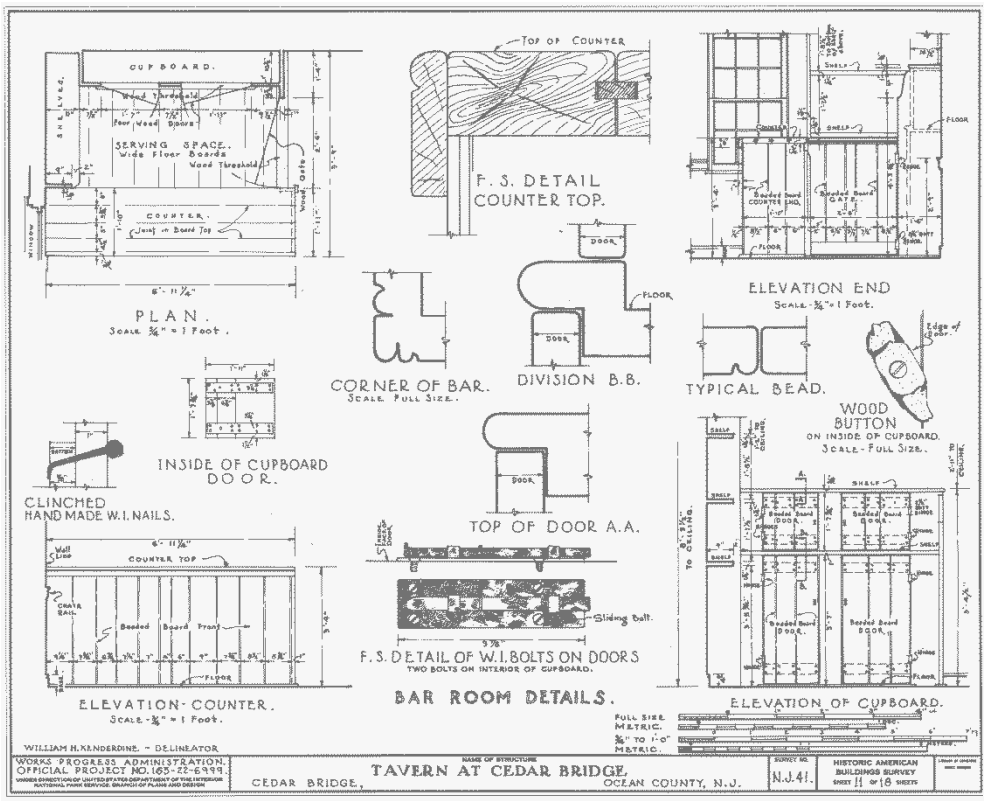


Figure 15: HABS drawing of bar room details

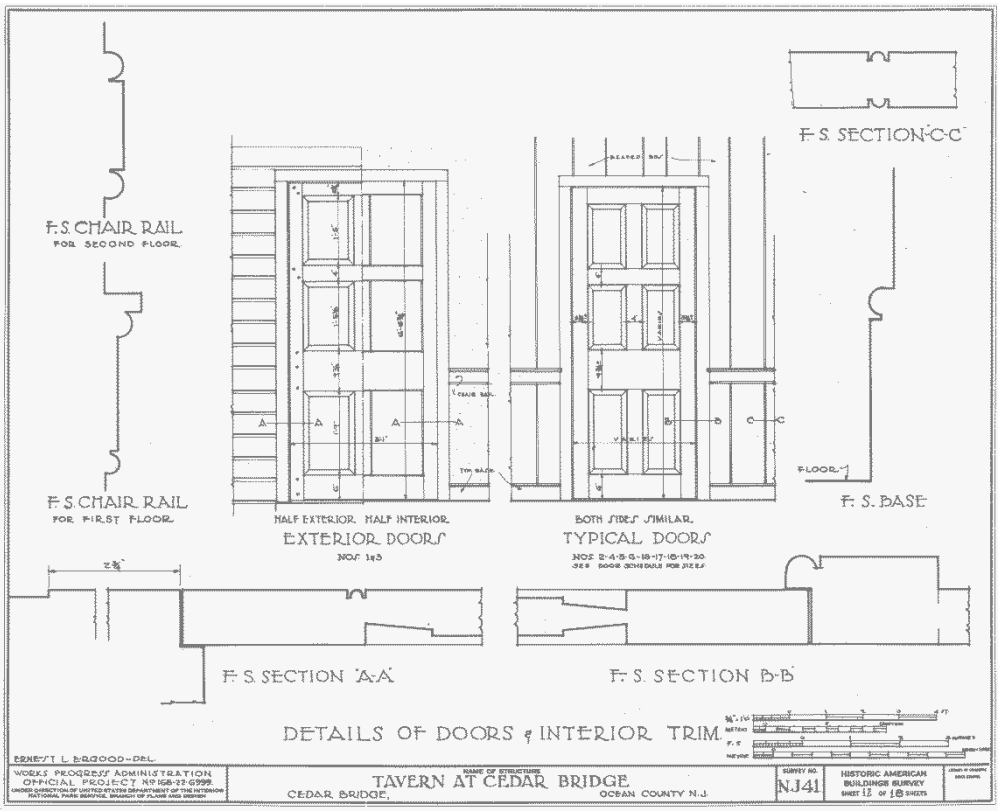


Figure 16: HABS drawing of door and interior trim details

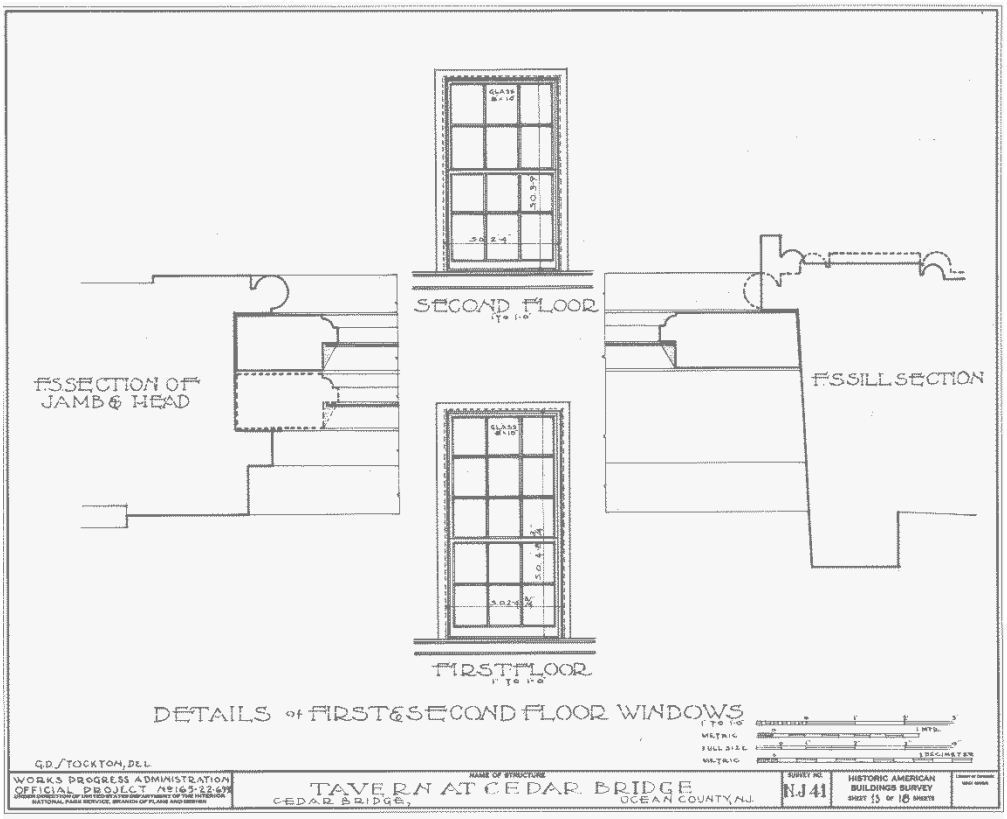


Figure 17: HABS drawing of window details

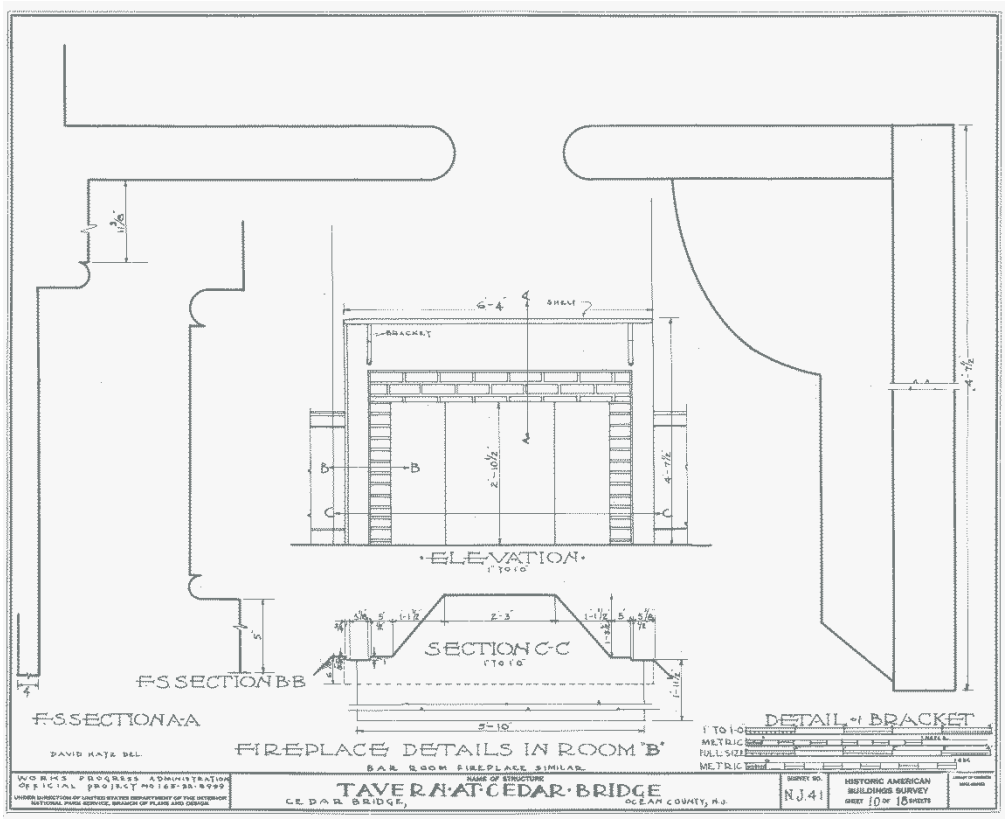


Figure 18: HABS drawing of living room fireplace

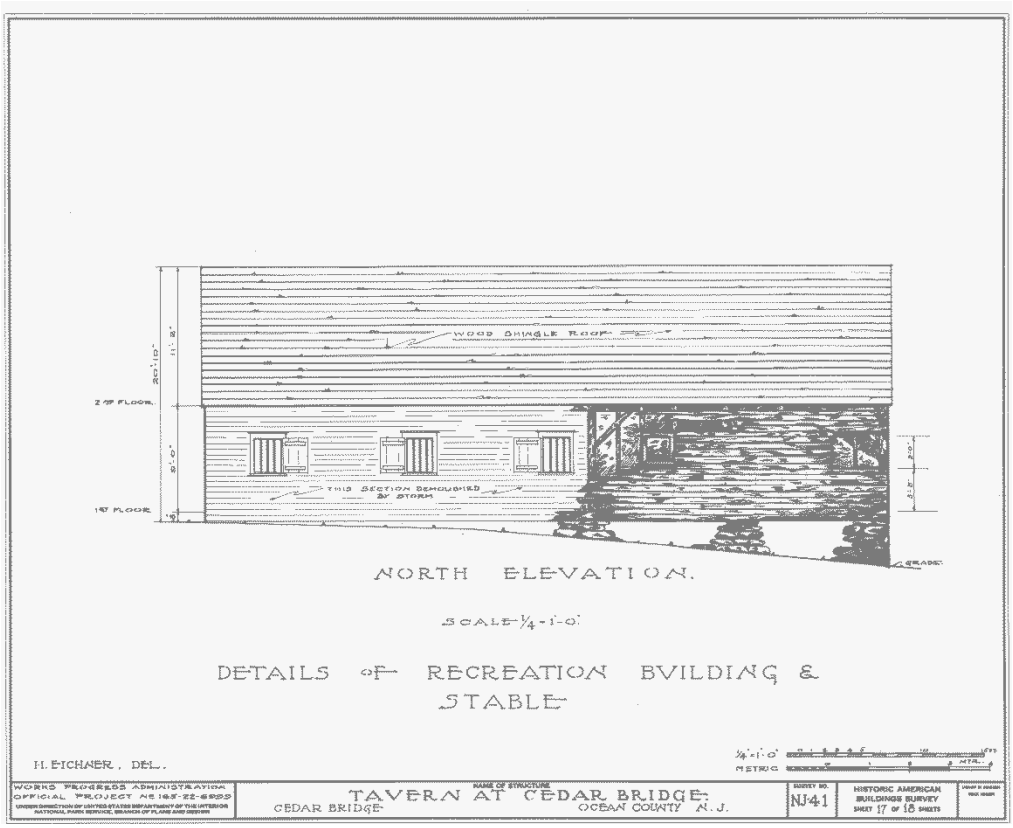


Figure 19: HABS drawing of north elevation of recreation building/stable

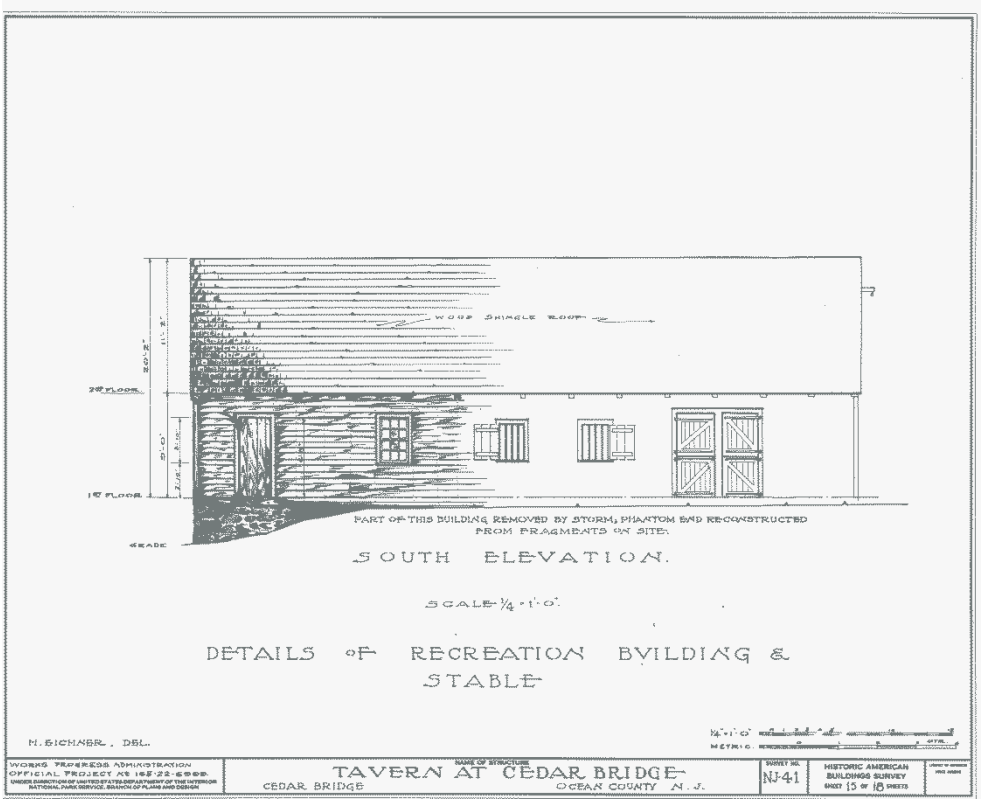


Figure 20: HABS drawing of the south elevation of the recreation building/stable

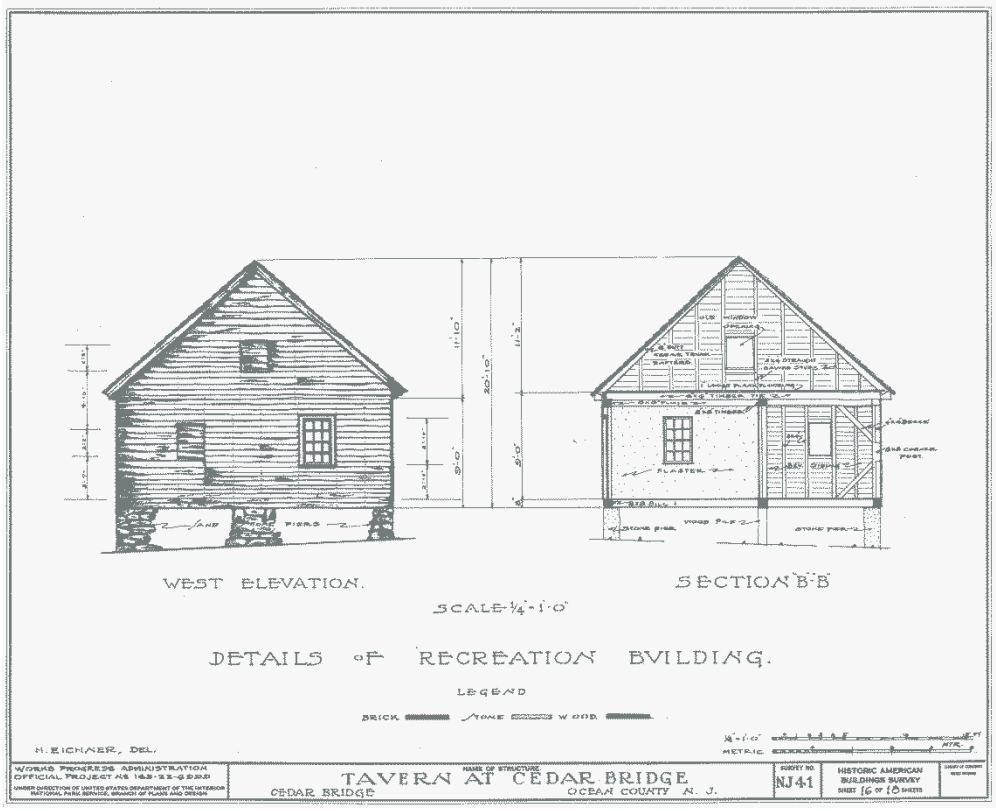


Figure 21: east and west end elevations of the recreation building/stable drawn by HABS

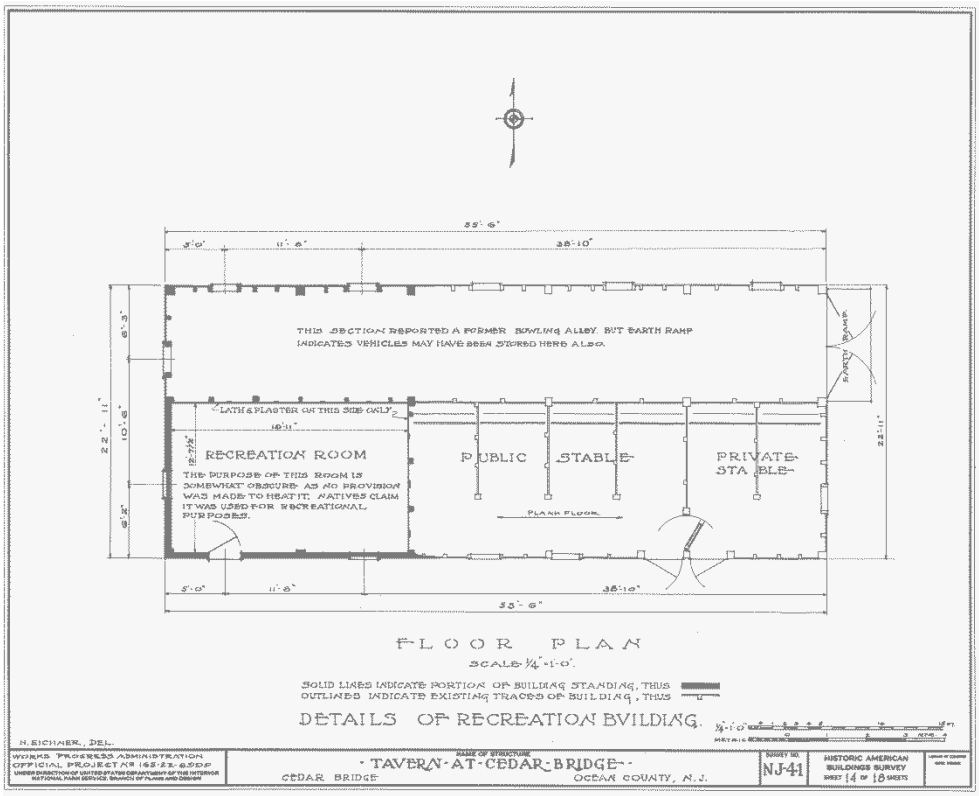


Figure 22: HABS drawing of floor plan of the recreation building/stable

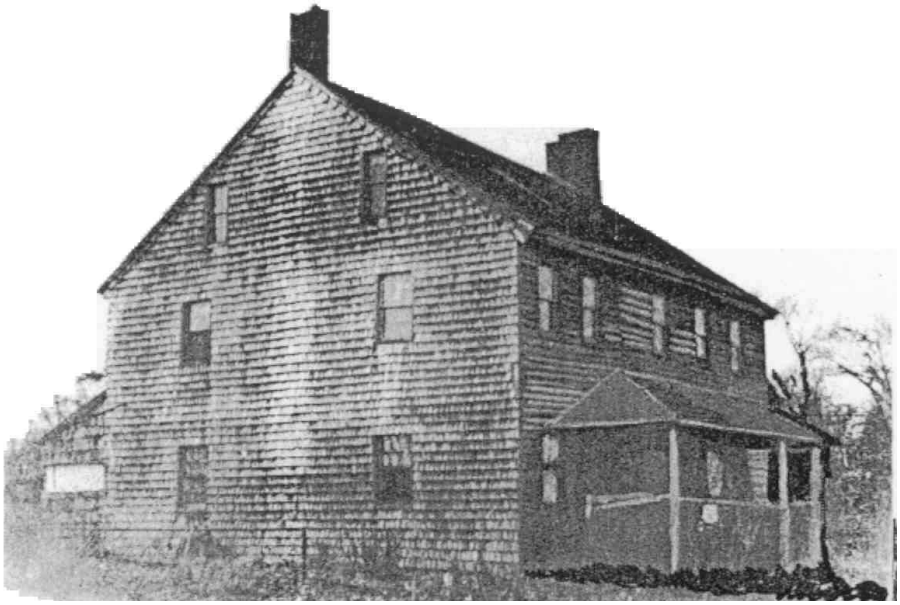


Figure 23: ca. 1930-35 photograph of the tavern, view southwest. Note the 1-story lean-to rear addition that is not shown in the HABS drawings.

[*Tides of Time, History of Ocean County, New Jersey*, p. 32]

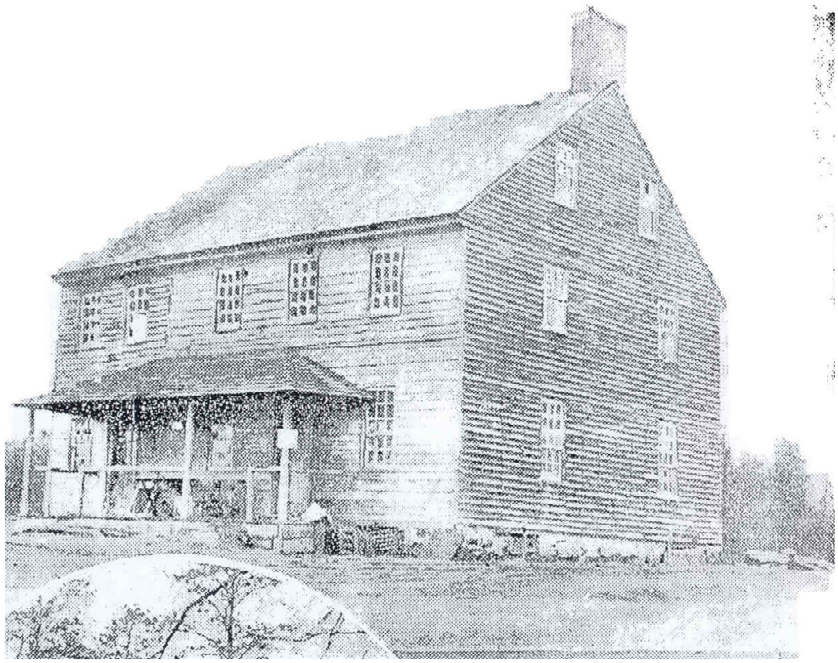


Figure 24: Photograph of Cedar Bridge Tavern, March 1934 [*Courier Post* (Camden), 3-29-1934, p. 14.]

Figure 25: October 1955 photograph of the tavern. [*Star Ledger* (Newark), 10-30-1955, p. 54]

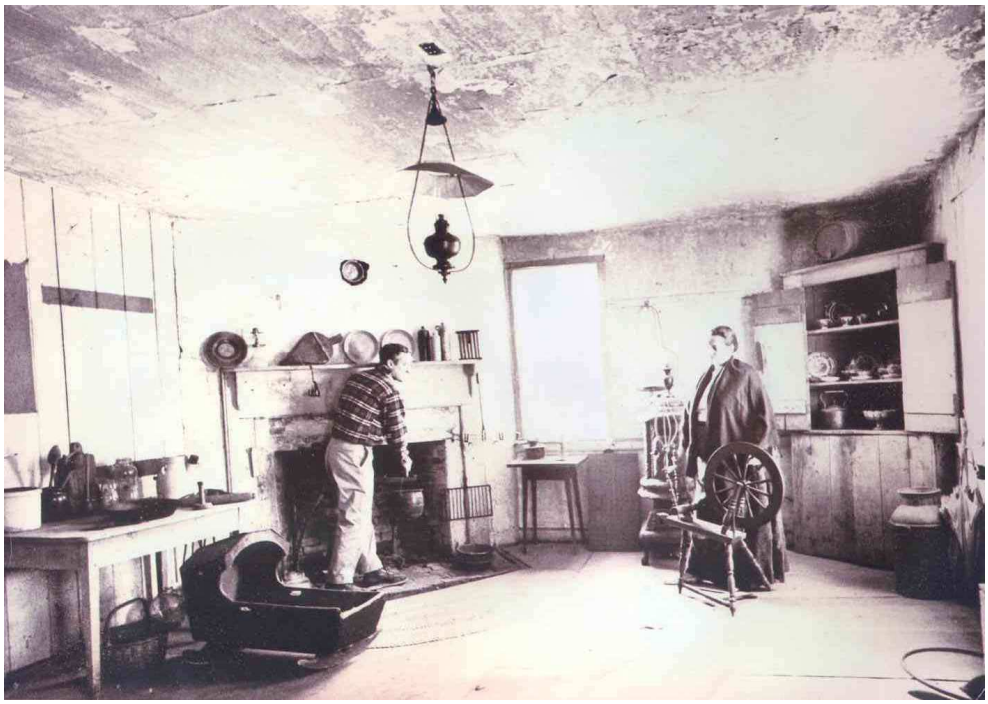


Figure 26: interior of the bar room, ca. 1961, view west. [Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission]

Figure 27: photograph of the living room, February 1977, view west

[Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission]

Figure 28: the rear (south) elevation of the house being resided in the mid-1960s. View northeast showing the original section to the left and the ca. 1836 addition (shingle and clapboard covered) to the right. [Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission]

Figure 29: view west of the east gable end of the ca. 1836 addition undergoing restoration in the 1960s. [Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission]

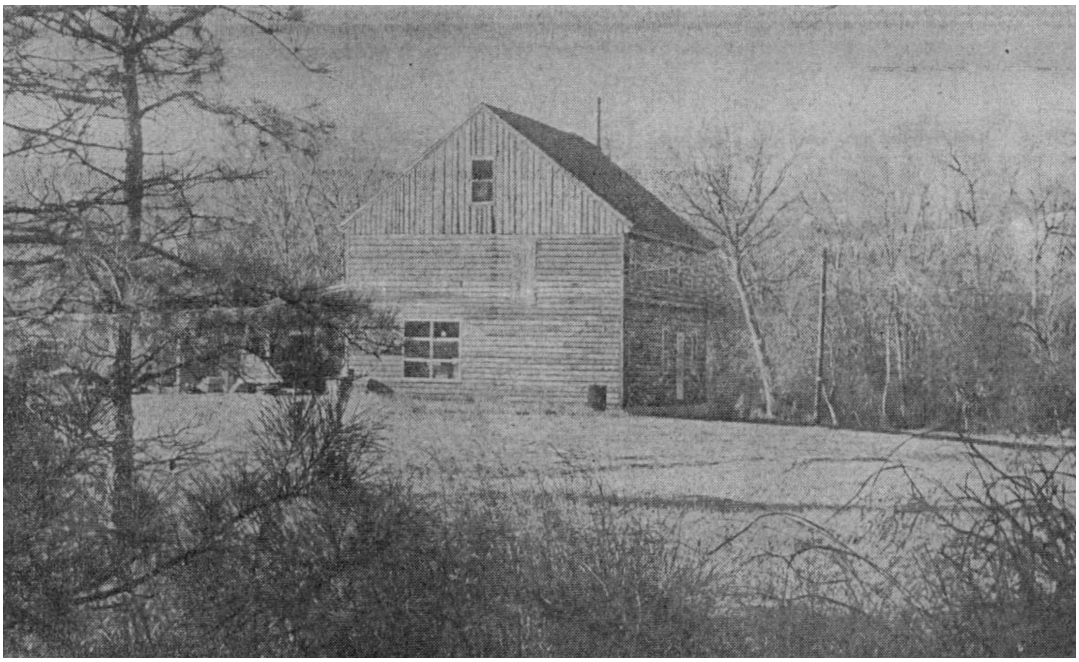


Figure 30: the house as it appeared in 1965, view southwest. ["Hunt for Cedar Bridge on for over 30 Years," *Star Ledger* (Newark), 1-25-1965, Cedar Bridge Tavern files, Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission]

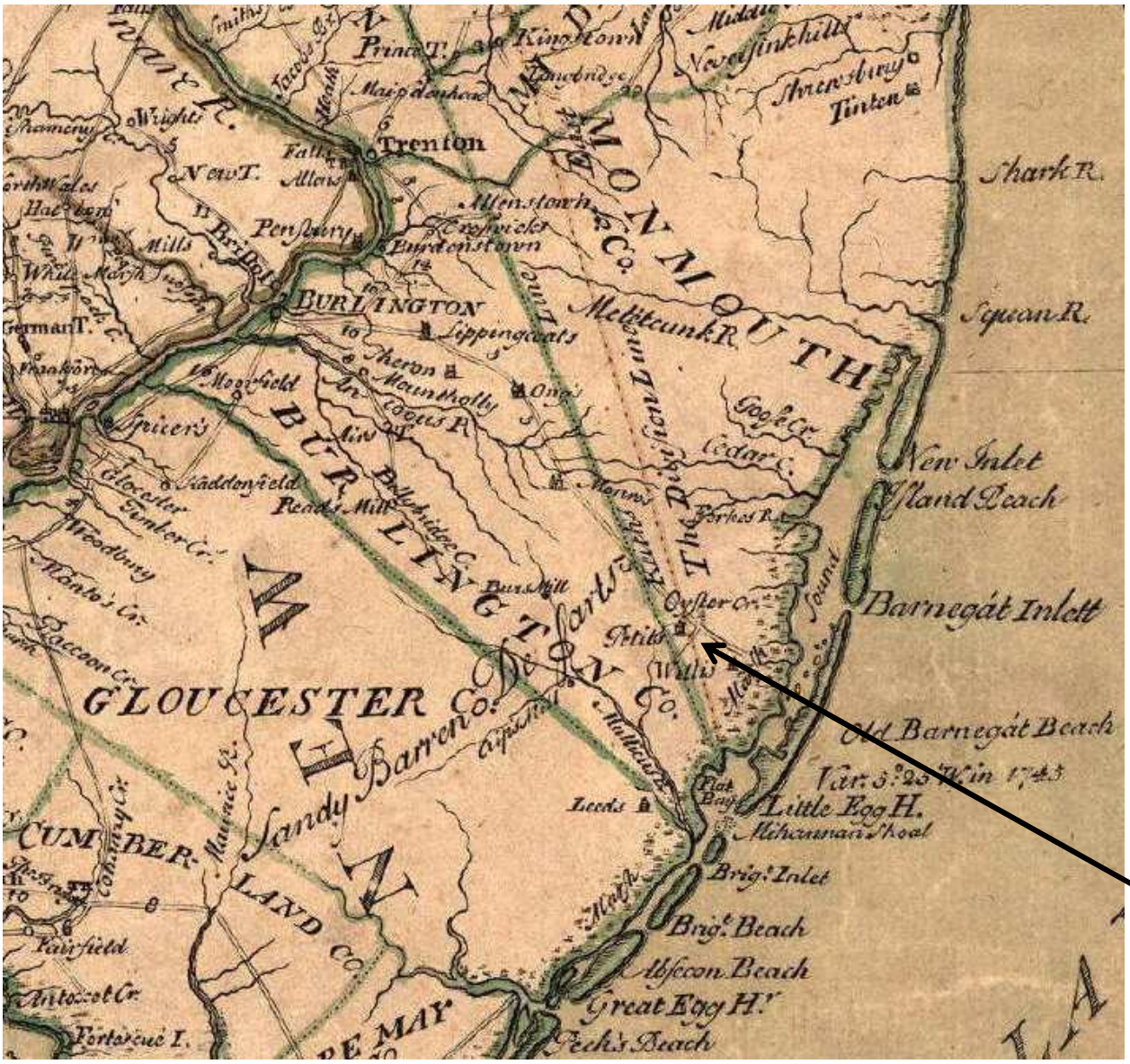


Figure 31: 1749 Lewis Evans map showing the location identified as "Petits" between the Keith and Lawrence division lines and on a road from Burlington to a point north of Little Egg Harbor. Note the location of "Monro's" (probably John Monrow's) about 13 miles to the northwest in Burlington County. [Library of Congress]

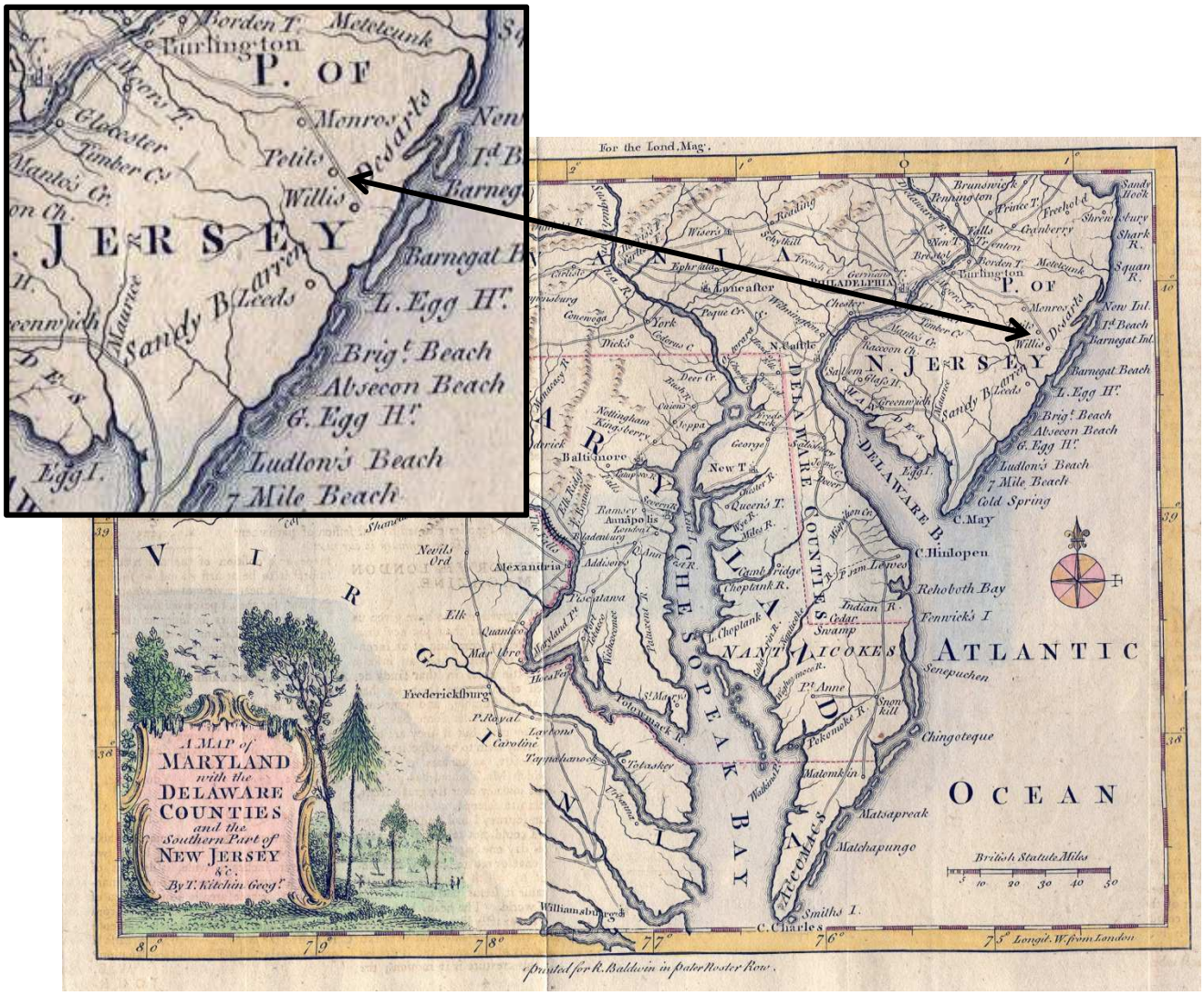


Figure 32: Kitchin map of Maryland with the Delaware Counties and the Southern Part of New Jersey, 1757. [http://nabbhistory.salisbury.edu/dho/themes/places/maps/dmvkitchen1757.jpg]

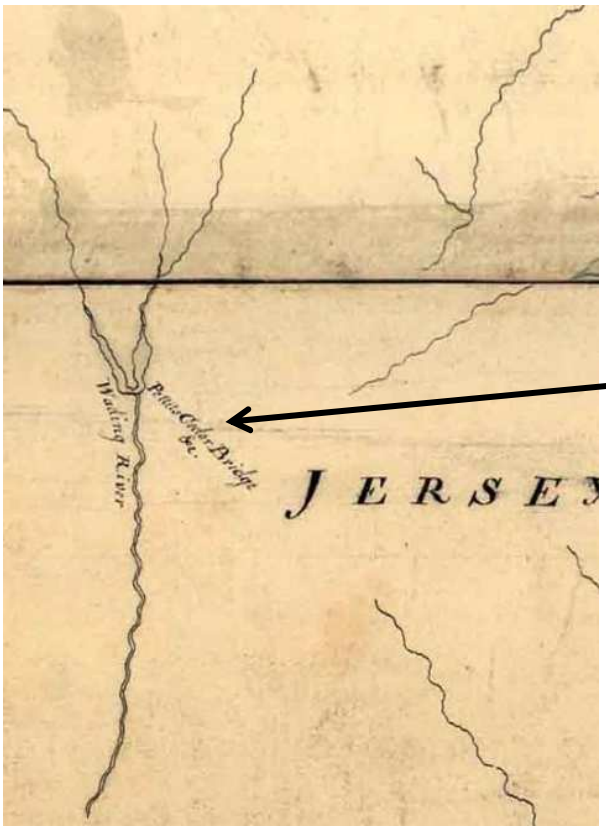


Figure 33: drawn about 1770, this map clearly shows two mill ponds at Petit's with Wading River and Cedar Bridge clearly labeled. From a map of the Monmouth County coastline. [Library of Congress]

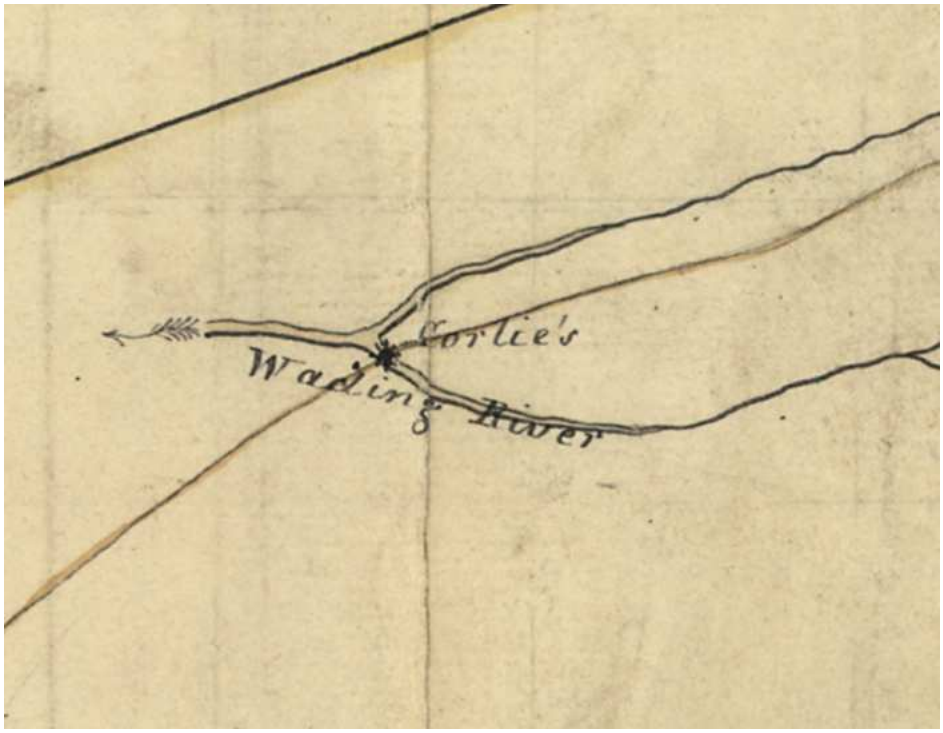


Figure 34: the site is shown as a sawmill labeled "Corlie's" on the 1781 Hills Map of Monmouth County [Library of Congress]

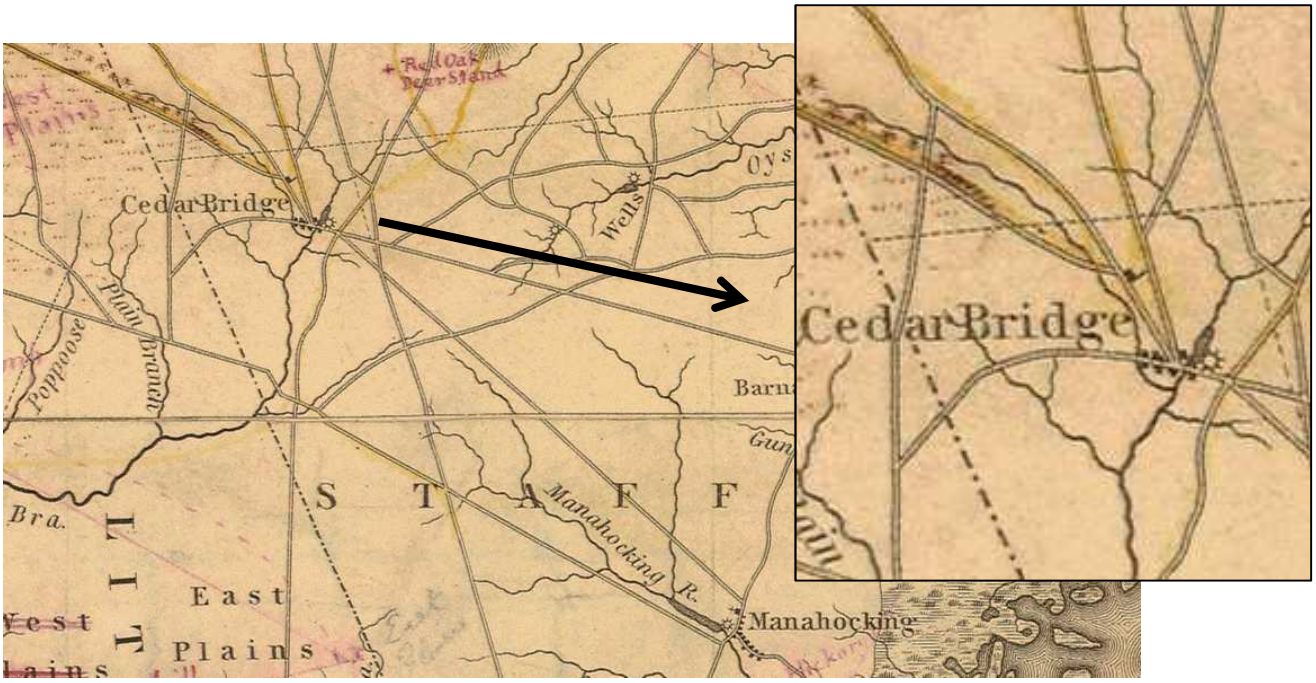


Figure 35: The 1833 Gordon Map of New Jersey shows a mill on the north side of the straight road to Barnegat, opposite the tavern, and several dwellings including a tavern. However, the only tavern shown is that northwest of the sawmill (indicated by a square dot with a straight line), which belonged to tavern-keeper Samuel Rogers.

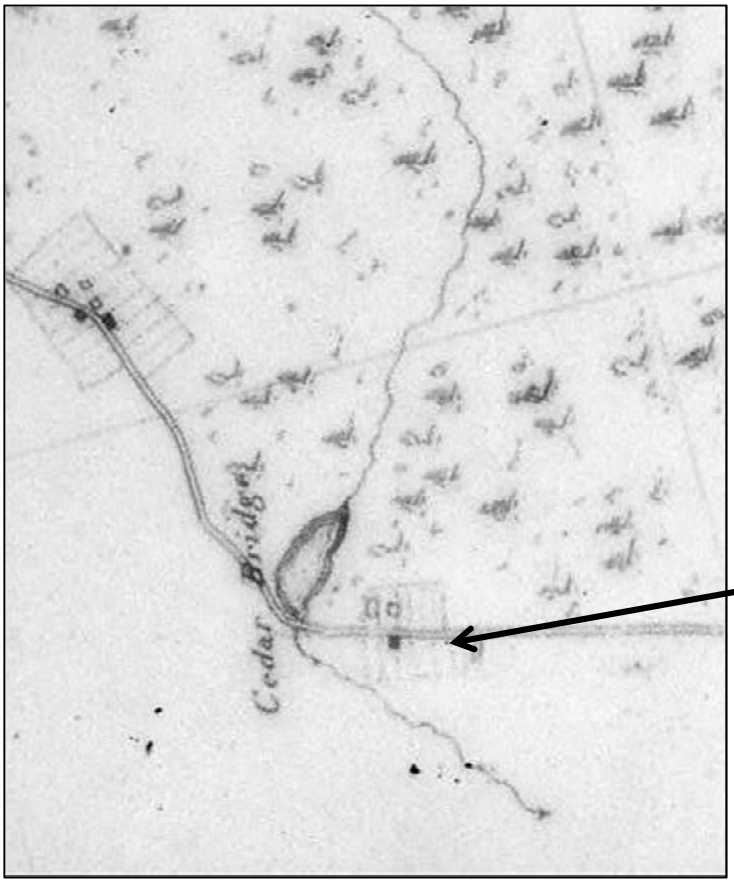


Figure 36: 1842 Coastal Survey map, showing the tavern with two outbuildings on the other side of the straight road. The Rogers tavern is shown to the northwest.

N

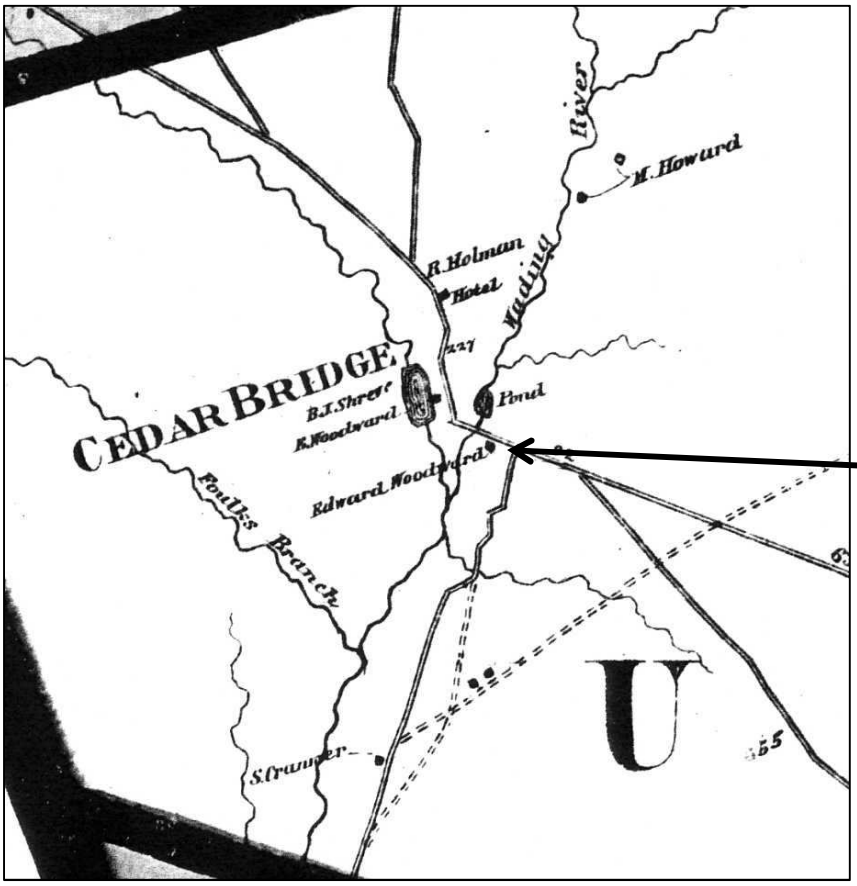


Figure 37: 1872 Beers map showing Cedar Bridge. Note that the tavern is shown under the ownership of Edward Woodward (in fact, his wife Mary owned it) on the south side of the road opposite the pond, and the only hotel is that of R. [Robert] Holman to the northwest. [Ocean County Historical Society]

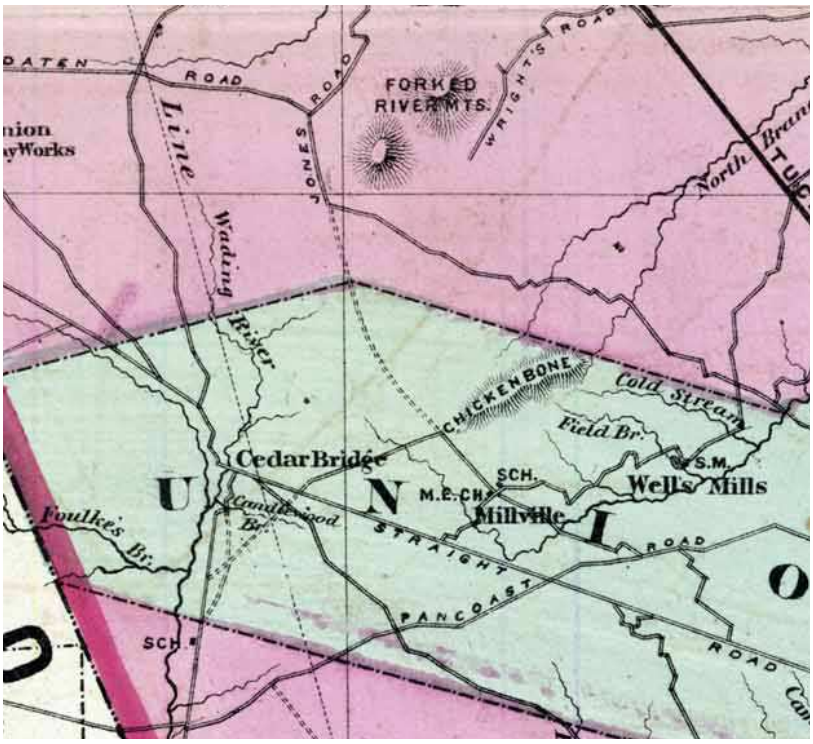


Figure 38: 1872 Beers Atlas of Ocean County showing Cedar Bridge and the "Straight Road" which led to the village of Barnegat
[http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/1872Atlas/OceanCounty_1872.jpg]

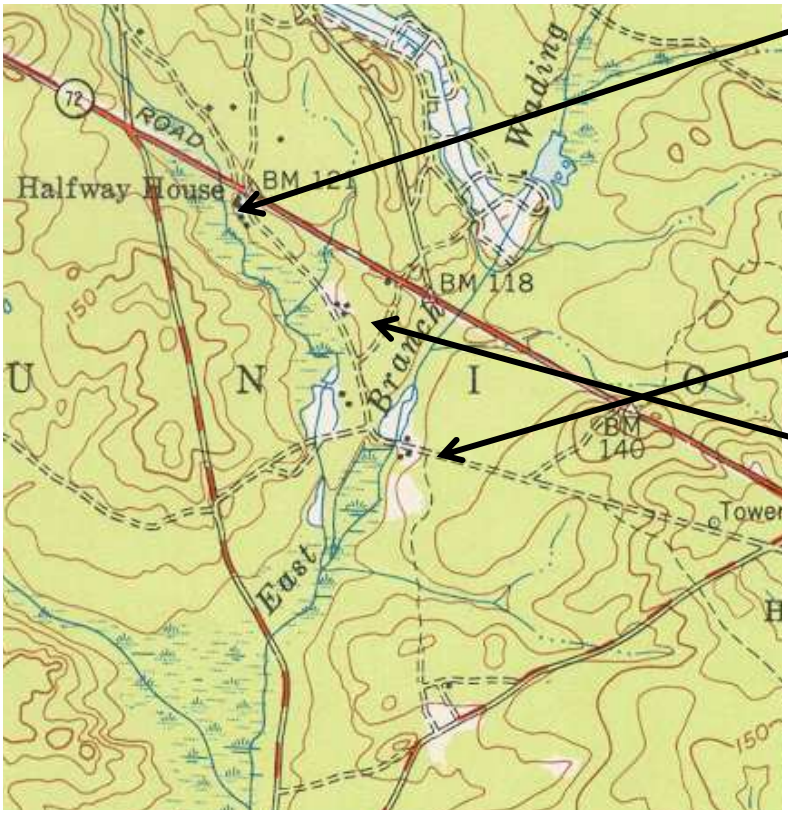


Figure 39: the 1949 USGS map (Whiting quad) does not label the area as Cedar Bridge. One building is shown across the street, and another behind the tavern.

Figure 40: painting of a barroom by John Lewis Krimmel (1786-1821) showing an American tavern in 1814. [http://brookstonbeerbulletin.com/beer-in-art-153-john-lewis-krimmels-village-tavern/]

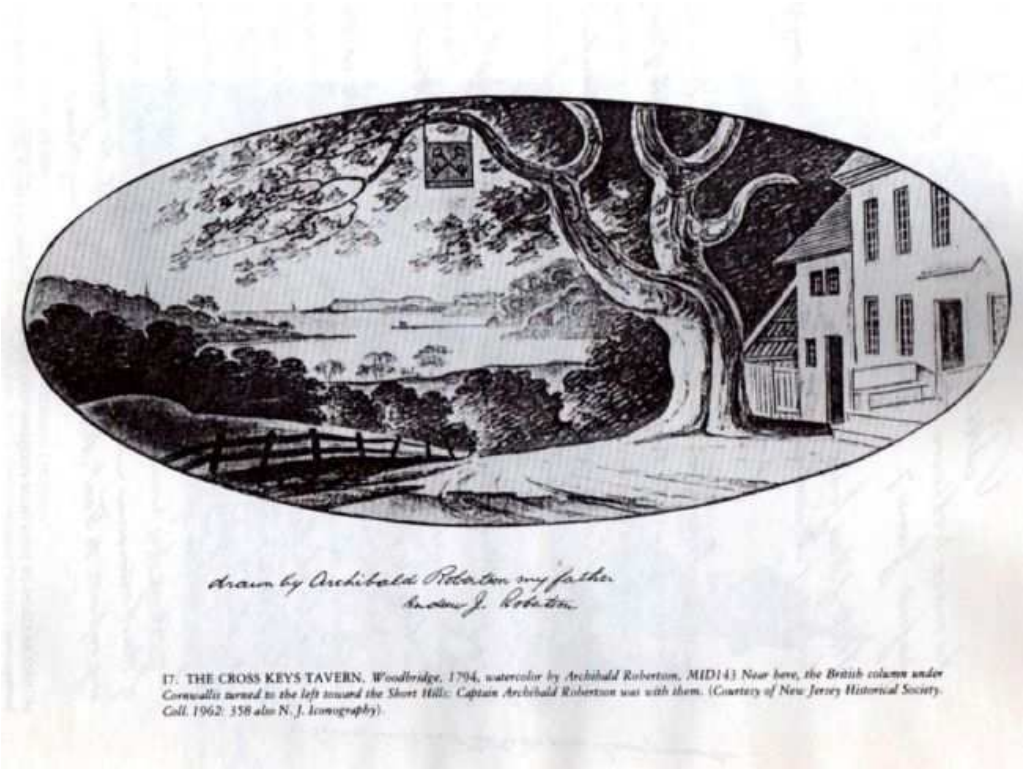


Figure 41: 1794 watercolor depicting Cross Keys Tavern (no longer standing) in Woodbridge. [http://www.hmdb.org/PhotoFullSize.asp?PhotoID=66916]

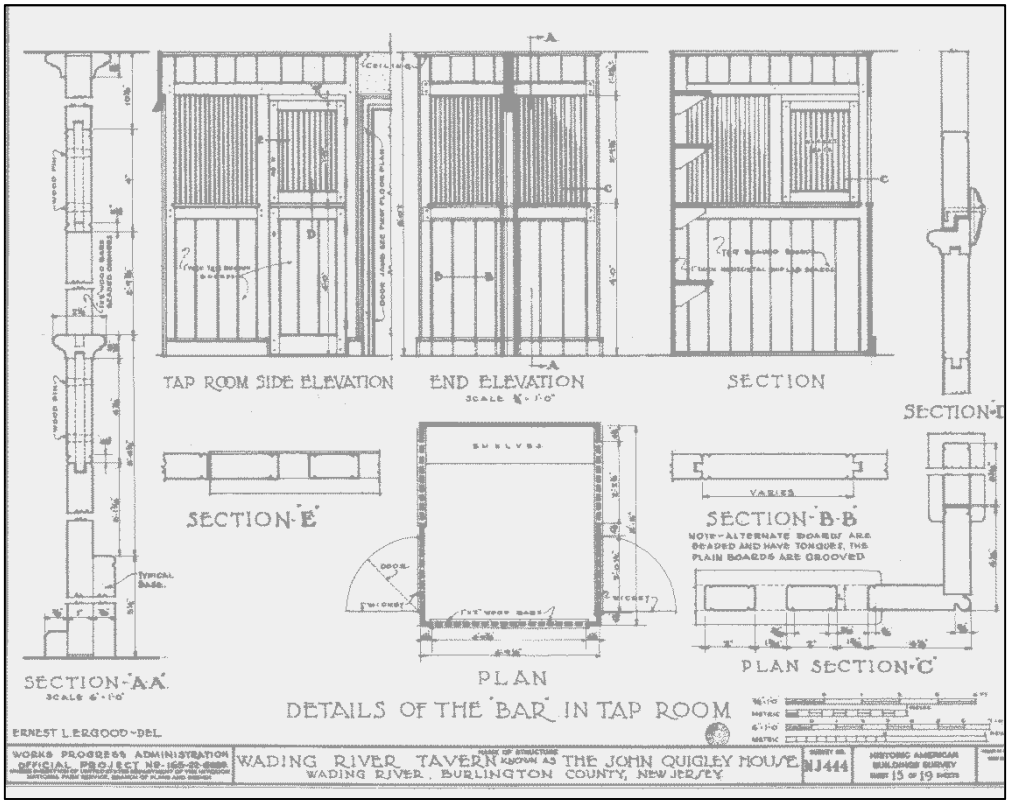


Figure 42: bar found in the tap room of the Wading River Tavern (Burlington County), no longer standing, as drawn by HABS. Cedar Bridge Tavern's bar has the same tongue and groove boards under its bar table.

Figure 43: This 1844 painting by James Goodwyn Clonney portrays "Politicians in a Country Bar" and shows a bar with shelving similar to that in Cedar Bridge Tavern. [www.harvestofhistory.org]

Figure 44: Watercolor by August Kollner of a "Country Inn" dated 1840 and showing a bar with shelves. [courtesy of Dennis Bertland]

Figure 45: one of several, original Norfolk latches extant on the tavern's doors; this one is found on the door to the second floor in the bar room.

Figure 46: northwest bedroom in the original section showing exposed corner post and exposed front girt. View northwest.

Figure 47: Wading River Tavern, Washington Township, Burlington County. [photo by Nathaniel Ewan for HABS, NJ-444]

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