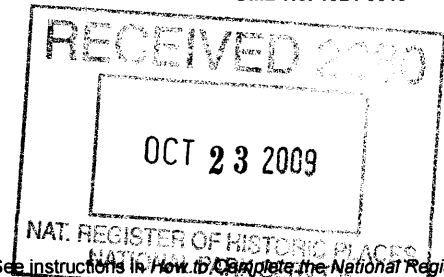


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

972



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sergeantsville Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number County Routes 523 & 604; Lambert Road; Delaware Drive  not for publication  
city or town Delaware Townhsip  vicinity  
state New Jersey code NJ county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08557

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.  
Amy Cradic 6/3/09  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall 12.2.09

Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
111	29	buildings
2		sites
18		structures
5		objects
136	29	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- DOMESTIC/ hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ organizational
- SOCIAL/ meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT/ post office

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/ restaurant
- GOVERNMENT/ city hall
- GOVERNMENT/ post office
- EDUCATION/ school

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Italianate
- Gothic Revival
- Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- walls STONE
- WOOD
- roof ASPHALT
- other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria considerations**

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1773 - c. 1939

**Significant Dates**

1827

1830

1881

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

John A. Green (Builder)

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of property**      142

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1   18   505831   4477540  
    Zone   Easting   Northing

2   18   504115   4477651

3   18   504201   4476559  
    Zone   Easting   Northing

4   18   505831   4477279

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title      Ann Parsekian, Janice Armstrong, Dennis Bertland

organization      Dennis Bertland Associates      date      November 2008

street & number      P.O. Box 315      telephone      609-397-3380

city or town      Stockton      state      NJ      zip code      08559

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hunterdon County, NJ

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## DESCRIPTION

### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION, CONTINUED

OTHER/ I-house  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
Queen Anne  
Greek Revival  
Federal  
Georgian

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located at the northwestern edge of the rolling Amwell valley in southern Hunterdon County, the Sergeantsville Historic District encompasses the historic core of the crossroads village of Sergeantsville. Occupying gently undulating land, the village extends east and west along a three-quarter mile stretch of County Route 604, and north and south along a half-mile stretch of County Route 523. The Sergeantsville Historic District encompasses all that survives of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century village and portions of the land associated with buildings integral to the settlement, but excludes adjoining modern residential development. While mostly residential the district has a cluster of commercial and institutional buildings at the crossroads and a few others are scattered throughout the district. The village consists of a municipal building, a post office, two churches, a cemetery, half a dozen commercial buildings, and several score of dwellings. Most of the buildings occupy small lots and have short set backs; two are set perpendicular to Route 523 to face south. The streetscape is rather tight around the crossroad and loosens up away from the intersection. East of Route 523 modern residential development and the Delaware Township public school complex border the district while west of that road the surrounding landscape is more open and agricultural in nature.

Roads in the district follow their original routes. Route 523 provides external connections north to the county seat five miles away in Flemington, and south to the Delaware River at Stockton, only three miles away, where agricultural products could be shipped down river to Trenton and Philadelphia. Route 604 leads east to nearby Ringoes. Now paved with asphalt, Routes 604 and 523 both feature one travel lane in each direction with painted center and side lines and no or narrow shoulders. Short sections of concrete sidewalks and curbs exist in front of the commercial buildings in the vicinity of the intersection. The minimal signage in the district consists of standard road identification and traffic control signs, including a blinking light at the obliquely angled main intersection.

Contributing resources in the district consist of 111 buildings, most of which are 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings and outbuildings, but also include several early commercial, and institutional buildings, a number of which have been converted to new compatible uses: An early tavern that now functions as a municipal building; three early stores, one of which along with an adjoining ice house has been converted into a restaurant; a stone blacksmith, now used as a radio station; a post office; two churches; a creamery; along with a schoolhouse, grange, and military hall, all of which have been converted into dwellings. Other contributing resources include two sites, both cemeteries; eighteen structures comprised of stone walls and one foundation; and five objects, consisting of four stone hitching posts and a carriage block. Non-contributing resources include twenty-nine buildings, consisting of modern garages, outbuildings, and several modern dwellings.

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The district is dominated by modestly scaled gable-roofed vernacular buildings of frame or stone construction dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and exhibiting simple stylistic embellishments characteristic of that era. Most have retained their historic form and a fair amount of early detailing, and, although many have been renovated or enlarged, these alterations do not significantly affect the character of the district. There are also a much smaller number of more recent buildings, mainly outbuildings such as garages and sheds, but also some infill houses, which in general are compatible in siting, scale, and form. Most district buildings are closely spaced on small lots and face the road with short setbacks, though at the east end of the district the buildings are more loosely grouped and several outlying farmsteads are set well back from the road. Larger parcels at the west and south ends of the district originally were agricultural fields associated with village dwellings, several of which are now preserved by Delaware Township as open space. In general, dwellings in closer proximity to the roads face the road, although there are a number sited perpendicularly for a southern exposure, an orientation characteristic of the region's early architecture. Buildings generally are in good condition and well-maintained surrounding yards similarly are well groomed, often featuring large trees and mature plantings. A distinctive streetscape feature is a series of stone walls at the edge of the road north and west of the main intersection, a number of which were apparently built as one project during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Sergeantsville's dwellings are, in general, simply detailed and are of frame or stone construction, ranging in date from around 1830 to about 1930. A number of different traditional house types are found within the district and make up a substantial portion of the dwellings. The two-story single-pile types with interior gable end chimneys predominate among those dating from the first half of the 19th century and include several that were built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; however the district also includes several examples of the double-pile traditional plan. Two-story single-pile, gable-roofed house, identified as the I-type by cultural geographers, are found at inventory #s 15 and 17, which are of stone, and #s 14, 21, 26, which is a store/dwelling, 37, 38, 39, 50, 51 and 54 (photo #s 6, 7, 10 & 21). There are two examples of single pile two-story dwellings with side hall plan that represents a Georgian transformation of the I-type (inventory #s 40 & 66); and three are two-story single pile dwellings with center hall plans (site #s 7 & 36, which are stone, and 22; photo # 8). The I-type dwellings at inventory #s 26 and 37 are four-bay two-room plans with one inner bay entry, while the dwellings at #s 50 and 51 are representative of the two-over-three-bay I-type variant. Also dating to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is the dwelling at inventory #7 (photo # 3), which is an example of a five-bay, center hall plan variant of a two-story single-pile I-type. The west half of the former tavern at inventory #52 is an early stone example of the Georgian center-hall double-pile house type. Another early example is the six-bay commercial building at inventory #26, which was probably built as a double-pile three-bay side-hall plan dwelling that was subsequently expanded laterally. Dating to the third quarter of the 19th century is a double-pile two-story dwelling with center hall plan at inventory #44, a classic Georgian center-hall house, which continued to be built in the region long after the Georgian style had ceased to be fashionable. The traditional house

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types in Sergeantsville were enlarged in several ways, typically either by means of a lean-to appendage (inventory #s 6, 15, and 37; photo #s 2 & 6), a rear wing, or through linear expansion (inventory #s 2, 7, 17, 26 and 54; photo #s 3, 7, & 21).

Dating to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is a sizable group of dwellings that represent popular house types, which began to appear in the region by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued to be built well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, eventually completely supplanting the traditional house types. Included in this category are two gable-front dwellings with side-hall plan (inventory #s 9, 11, 24, 33, 34, 47, 48, 62 and 69). Also represented in the district are two variants of the gable-front dwelling. The L-plan variant consists of gable front type with an appendage on one side (inventory #s 35, 41, 42 and 67); while the T-plan variant has appendages on both sides (inventory #s 20 and 65; photo #s 8 & 26). A second popular house type found in the district is the bungalow, which is represented by four examples (inventory #s 8, 10, 23, and 30; photo #4).

A number of the dwellings from the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century exhibit simple stylistic embellishment, for example the building at inventory #29 features a Federal style entry with corner rosettes. Georgian influence is seen in center hall floor plan and regular fenestration pattern of the dwelling at inventory #s 36. Greek Revival influences are evident on the dwelling at inventory #36 (photo #15) in such details as the cornice with dentils and the door surround with side and top lights and flanking pilasters. Greek Revival influences are also seen in the side-lighted and transomed entry at inventory #7 (photo #3) and the plain pilasters at the corners and flanking the entry at inventory #14. Perhaps the most distinctive local interpretation of the Greek Revival is the transitional dwelling at inventory #61 (photo #23). This small, nearly square frame building, which is really a miniature Italianate cubical villa, features Greek Revival detailing in its low-pitched hipped roof, box cornice with decorated frieze, corner pilasters, and a cupola with similar detailing. Gothic Revival and Italianate motifs appear as the centered gables of inventory #s 20, 21, 22, 39, 44 and 60 (photo #s 8, 10 & 22); and the decorative embellishment of later houses such as inventory #s 4, 9, 22, 35, 40 and 41, 44, 51, 63, 67 and 68 (photo #s 16 & 24), which feature bargeboards, raked window cornices, and jig-saw cut porch brackets. The dwelling at #21 (photo #10) has particularly exuberant Italianate ornamentation including decorative center medallion and finial, scalloped cornice trim, and elaborate spandrel brackets. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, detailing associated with the Queen Anne style entered the local building vocabulary; decorative examples of Queen Anne-influenced shingle work and porches with turned posts and spindle frieze ornament are shown at inventory #s 9, 26, 29, 65, and 68 (photo #s 13, 26 & 27). Examples of early twentieth styles that are associated with the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century can also be found in the district. The influences of the Colonial Revival in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in porches with Tuscan columns at inventory #s 7, 11, 39, 47, 48, 50 and 69 (photo #s 3 & 18) and the segmental pediment of the entry at inventory #36. Craftsman influences are apparent in the bungalows at inventory #10, 23, 30; porches added at inventory



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#s 20, 53 and 56 (photo #8); shingled gables with pent roofs at inventory #s 33, 47, 48, and 69; and perhaps in the large centered dormer at inventory #8.

## Commercial/institutional

A number of commercial and institutional buildings punctuate the village streetscape. Artisan shop is another aspect of commercial. On the southwest corner at the crossroads stands H.H. Fisher's general store (inventory #12, now the Sergeantsville Inn; photo #5), which was constructed in 1830 and subsequently was expanded laterally to the west. Originally, Fisher's general store was an early gable fronted commercial building. The stone gable roofed commercial building consists of a two-story main block built in two parts with gable entry, secondary north front, and bank cellar and a two-bay, 1 ½ - story residential ell to the south. The store on the southeast corner of the crossroads is another gable-front building dating from 1860-1873, whose storefront incorporates a recessed central entry with double doors, flanking large-paned shop windows, and a stick-bracketed porch (inventory #25, photo #11). And slightly further east from the intersection is the post office, (inventory #28; photo #12) which is another gable-front building featuring large shop windows flanking its central entry. On the northwest corner of the intersection stands the Sergeantsville general store (inventory #63; photo #24). Combining commercial and residential uses, this three-story, partially embanked building has a flat roof and surviving Victorian embellishment including wide eaves and a two-story full width porch that has been enclosed at ground level, which is occupied by the store. The Sergeantsville Hotel (inventory #52, the present township municipal building; photo #19) on the fourth corner was built c. 1830 as a stone, five-bay double-pile structure, which later acquired a four-bay extension at the east gable end. Its frame, gambrel-roofed rear ell probably was added c. 1900. Stucco cladding and front porch depicted in historic photographs have been removed. Several early 19<sup>th</sup> century artisan shops survive, including the blacksmithy, (inventory #64; photo # 25); the wheelwright/carriage shop (inventory #54), and what was probably a chair shop (inventory #14). The one story, blacksmithy acquired a frame upper story and has been remodeled extensively in recent years. At the south end of the district, at inventory #20, is a barn with a 1799 date on it that was associated with an early tannery (photo #9).

A number of institutional buildings also survive in the district. Near the west end of the village stands the Sergeantsville Methodist Episcopal church (inventory #68; photo #28), a simply detailed stone structure that was built in 1832 and enlarged and remodeled in 1867. A rectangular block with gable-end entry and belfry, it conforms to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Wren/Gibbs church formula. The adjacent stone-walled cemetery contains headstones dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. At the east end of Sergeantsville, the First Brethren Church of 1898 (inventory #43; photo #17) presents a marked contrast to the Methodist church. The asymmetrically massed, frame building has a square tower with open belfry in the elbow of its L-shaped plan, and an auditorium plan exhibits Gothic Revival and Shingle style influences in its tall lancet windows and shingle wall cladding. First built in 1889 with a two-room plan, and then

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enlarged and remodeled in 1913-1914, the Sergeantsville District 95 schoolhouse (inventory #57) is a frame, roughly square, one-story hip-roofed building with a small octagonal cupola and pedimented entry porch that are of Colonial Revival style derivation. The gable-front form was utilized for "Military Hall" (inventory #59, also known as Mechanics Hall; photo # 22), which was built in 1860 and used for drills and meetings of the local militia group, then later for social and political functions. Now covered with aluminum siding, it is a plain frame structure with a two-over-three-bay facade and a cellar that is fully above grade on the front. Another surviving community building is the former Grange (inventory #6; photo #2), a meeting hall built in 1883 on the plan of a single-pile two-story house-type with finished meeting room on upper story and unfinished space below. Located on a farmstead at the west end of the village is the creamery, an important agricultural processing facility. It is a frame two-story partially embanked building that dates to 1883, and is distinguished by its cupola (inventory #7; photo #3).

There are a large number of outbuildings in the district, all of which are frame construction except for the stone springhouse at inventory #7, a stone ice house at inventory # 12, and a stone bank barn at inventory #1, which has been converted into a dwelling. Besides the springhouse, other domestic outbuildings in the district, which are generally located behind their associated houses, include a group of garages dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (inventory #s 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 24, 30, 34, 35, 56, 62 and 66; photo #26); four privies (inventory #s 20, 35, 37 and 66); a stone well house (inventory #32); and a large collection of wagon houses and wagon house/barn combinations. Side-wall entry wagon house examples are found at inventory #s 10, 14, 20 and 32, while gable-end entry types are at inventory #s 7, 36, 39 and 66. Combination wagon house/barns include those at inventory #s 21, 27, 47 and 48. In addition to the converted stone bank barn noted previously, other agricultural outbuildings include another bank barn, (a frame example at inventory #7, photo #3); one braced frame English barn (inventory #36); and a corncrib at inventory #32. Also surviving in the district are four stone hitching posts (inventory #s 12, 29, 63 & 67) and a carriage block, (inventory #29). Quite a few village lots feature stone retaining walls, including many of the lots north of the intersection. Most date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (inventory #s 11, 12, 14, 31, 36, 53-63, 66 & 67).

In the following inventory, each principal structure and site is identified by a number that locates it on the accompanying district map. All primary entries are categorized as either "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory are identified as either contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) or (NC). Sources used for dating purposes include Samuel Cornell's *Map of Hunterdon County* (1851); S.N. Beer's *Map of Philadelphia and Vicinity*, (1860); F. W. Beer's *Atlas of Hunterdon County* (1873); and Pugh and Down's *Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, (1902). References are included where appropriate to earlier surveys: Hunterdon County's survey (denoted by "HCS) and the Delaware Township Historic Sites survey (denoted by "DTS").

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### INVENTORY

- 1 **645 Route 604.** [HCS D-63]. Stone, gable-roofed bank barn, converted into a 2-story dwelling with interior chimney and a shed roofed side 2-story appendage. It originally served as the barn for house, inventory #2.
- Style:** none
- Date:** 1844 (Sign)
- Additional description:** Exterior features include
- Outbuildings:** (1) Frame and masonry shed/garage (19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Small frame shed with wood shingle roof (19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C)
- Contributing    B 34/L24.02
- 2 **639 Route 604.** [HCS D-64]. Stone and stucco, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior gable-end chimney and a stone and stucco, 1 ½ -story, 2-bay, gable-roofed addition with interior chimney.
- Style:** none
- Date:** early 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Additional description:** Exterior features include 6/6 sash windows, entry with glass and panel door and a small shed-roofed porch.
- Outbuildings:** gable-roofed garage (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)
- Contributing    B 34/L24.01
- 3 **641 Route 604.** Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with attached 2-bay garage.
- Style:** Ranch
- Date:** mid 20<sup>th</sup> -century

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding and engaged porch.

**Outbuildings:** None

Non-contributing B 34/L24.03

- 4 **637 Route 604.** Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney, shed-roofed front appendage and 1-story gable-roofed appendage to the west.

**Style:** none

**Date:** mid 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows and a picture window with louvered shutters and recessed front porch.

**Outbuilding:** Small frame **shed** (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Non-contributing B 34/L31

- 5 **635 Route 604.** [HCS SR-32]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with a west gable-end interior chimney and a shed roofed rear addition.

**Style:** Italianate/Queen Anne influences

**Date:** Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding with fish scale shingles and scroll work in gable, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows, and 3-bay front porch with square columns on pedestals and spandrel brackets.

**Outbuilding:** Small frame **shed** (mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing B 34/L31.01

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- 6 **633 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 1]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **grange hall** (subsequent residential conversion) with an interior west gable end chimney with brick and a 2-story shed-roofed rear addition

**Style:** none

**Date:** 1883; rear wing added 1909. Sergeantsville Grange founded in 1876 and completed this building in 1883. (Egbert T. Bush, "Mr. Bush Sketches History of Grange," *Hunterdon County Democrat*, April 22, 1926.)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with shutters, modern panel door and a small shed-roofed stoop.

**Outbuildings:** Small frame **shed** (mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing                      B34/L26                      Photo # 2

- 7 **629 Route 604.** [HCS SR-28] [DTS SV: 2]. Stone, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with single-pile, center-hall-plan, a bank cellar (above ground on the rear), gable-end chimneys (west one exterior stove flue) and a frame, 1-story, double-pile, 2-bay, gable-roofed west wing (possibly of modern provenance).

**Style:** Vernacular with Greek Revival, early Victorian and Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and 1883. First creamery in Delaware Twp., established 1881. (Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred-Year History*, p. 153)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves with a scalloped frieze, 1/1 sash windows (replacements.), with timber lintels, a central entry with side lights, transom and panel door, a front porch (early 20th century) with Tuscan columns and turned balusters, two rear entries, and a 2 story shed-roofed rear porch with square posts (ground level enclosed).

**Outbuildings:** To the rear are (1) Stone, 1 ½ story **springhouse** (probably two rooms) with gable end entry and loft entry, and a side entry (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1 ½ story **wagon house** with gable end entries, clapboard siding (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (3) Cement

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block, 3-bay garage abutting the wagon house (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC); (4) Braced-frame, 3 bay bank barn with a stone ramp, shed-roofed west gable end appendage, and a perpendicular ell that has a wagon pass-through, clapboard siding and batten doors (mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (5) Frame 2-story, partially embanked creamery with louvered-hip-roofed cupola, shed-roofed appendages on the west and south sides, clapboard siding, sash and modern windows and batten doors (1883, C).

Contributing                      B 34/L8                      Photo # 3

- 8        **625 Route 604.** [HCS SR-29] [DTS SV: 3]. Frame, 1-story, jerkin-head-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with a small west gable-end appendage with an exterior chimney covered in siding.

**Style:** Craftsman influences

**Date:** ca. 1920-1930

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 1/1 sash windows with louvered shutters, a hip dormer, central entry and hipped entry stoop.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage with gable end entry (C).

Contributing                      B 34/L27

- 9        **623 Route 604.** [HCS SR-230] [DTS SV: 4]. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the east side, a 2-bay, 1 ½ story rear addition, a central chimney and modern exterior chimneys.

**Style:** Gothic Revival/Queen Anne influences

**Date:** Ca. 1885-1905

**Additional description:** The exterior features include clapboard siding, decorative shingling on the gables, overhanging eaves with jig-saw-cut barge boards with curvilinear motifs, double 1/1 sash gable window, 2/2 sash windows with cornices, a transomed entry

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with glass-and-panel door, front porch with denticulated entablature and square posts with incised ornament, and a side porch with similar posts.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story shed/playhouse (mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing B 34/L28

10 **621 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 5]. Frame, 1 ½-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack.

**Style:** Craftsman/Colonial Revival influences

**Date:** ca. 1915-1930

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, a shed dormer with triple window, 1/1 sash windows and an entry/sun porch whose roof continues the main roof and with large Tuscan columns

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story wagon house/garage with side-wall entry and clapboard siding (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C)

Contributing B 34/L29 Photo # 4

11 **611 Route 604.** [HCS SR-31] [DTS SV: 6]. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with interior chimney with brick stack and a rear 1-story, gable-roofed appendage.

**Style:** Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** Ca. 1900-1910

**Additional description:** Exterior features include fieldstone foundation, aluminum siding and box cornice with rebuilt returns, 1/1 sash windows, semi-hexagonal front bay window and an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns and square spindles.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 2-story barn with side entry and cupola (from Somerville Presbyterian Church) converted to an apartment (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Cast-stone retaining wall (mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century, NC); (3) Slate milestone in front yard purportedly found in exca-

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vation years ago; reads "Rev CWM 4 \* M to Flmg." (18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century). Since Sergeantsville is eight miles from Flemington, this milestone must be from another location.

Contributing B 34/L30 Photo # 31

- 12 **Route 604 and Route 523.** [HCS SR-25] [DTS SV: 7]. Sergeantsville Inn, (former general store). Stone, gable-roofed **commercial building** consisting of a 2-story, main block (built in 2 parts) with a 2-bay, east-gable end principal facade, secondary north front, bank cellar (above grade on the south), an interior chimney; south wing is 2-bay, 1 ½-story with bank cellar, with ½ story raised in frame to full 2-story height; and stone, roughly square **ice house** with gable end entry surmounted by a nine light window and boxed overhanging eaves, connected to building by a modern stone hyphen.

**Style:** Modern Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** Erected in 1830 by H.H. Fisher (Snell p 376) and subsequently enlarged; "May 1830" painted on the east gable date stone.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include a box cornice with small returns on the east gable end, overhanging east gable raking eaves, flush west gable eaves, various multi-pane sash windows with wooden louvered shutters, an east gable-end entry, 3 entries in the north side and a modern picture window.

**Outbuildings:** (1) **Stone wall** (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) **Hitching post** on Rt. 604 side (19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C)

Contributing B 34/L1 Photo # 5 & 11

- 13 **754 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 8]. Frame, 1-story, 5-bay, gabled-roofed **dwelling** with an interior chimney and cross-gabled appendage at the south end of the front.

**Style:** Cape Cod influences

**Date:** ca. 1930s



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**Additional description:** Exterior features include slate roof, asbestos shingle siding, 6/1 sash windows and side rear screened porch.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage with gable-end garage and entry door (c. 1930s C).

Contributing B 34/L2

- 14 **756 Route 523.** [HCS SR-26] [DTS SV: 9]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, single-pile-plan gable-roofed dwelling with exterior chimney.

**Style:** Greek Revival embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1835-1855. The 1873 atlas depicts a harness shop along the road to the south of this house. The extant outbuilding to the rear of the house purportedly was used as a chair making shop by Charles Haan.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include stone foundation, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with plain frieze across front (possibly surviving from earlier cornice), plain corner pilasters, 6/1 sash windows and paired inner bay entries with four panel doors (glass inserted in upper panels) and plain flanking pilasters that survive from the removed stoop.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 1 ½ story, gable-roofed wagon house/artisan shop with clapboard siding, side entries and an upper level apartment (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Stone retaining wall (19<sup>th</sup>/early20th, C).

Contributing B 34/L3

- 15 **758 Route 523.** [HCS SR-27] [DTS SV: 10]. Stucco and stone, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile-plan dwelling with gable-end interior chimneys and a rear 1-story shed-roofed appendage.

**Style:** None

**Date:** ca. 1820-1840



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- 
- |  | Contributing | B 34/L6 | Photo # 7 |
|--|--------------|---------|-----------|
|--|--------------|---------|-----------|
- 18      **764 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 13]. Frame, 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney.
- Style:** Ranch
- Date:** Ca. 1950-1960
- |  | Non-contributing | B 34/L6.01 |
|--|------------------|------------|
|--|------------------|------------|
- 19      **766 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 14]. Frame, 2 - story, 3-bay, hip-roofed **dwelling** with interior chimney (brick stack).
- Style:** Colonial Revival influences
- Date:** mid 20<sup>th</sup> century
- Additional description:** Exterior features overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, a pent roof at second floor level, mostly 6/6 sash windows and a picture window.
- Outbuildings:** Frame and concrete block, 2-story, 2-bay **garage** (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).
- |  | Non-contributing | B 34/L7 |
|--|------------------|---------|
|--|------------------|---------|
- 20      **788 Route 523.** [HCS D-61]. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **dwelling** consisting of a 4-over-5-bay, single-pile-plan main block and a rear ell with interior chimney (brick stack).
- Style:** Gothic Revival influences; Craftsman embellishment.
- Date:** Late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1873 atlas identifies a building on site of house as black-smith shop. According to the local historian, a tannery operated on the property. (Egbert T. Bush, "Sergeantsville, A Town That Outlived Its Original Name," *Hunterdon County Democrat*, April 10, 1930)
- Additional description:** Exterior features include central front gable, flared overhanging eaves, bargeboards with peak ornament, vinyl siding, 2/2 sash windows, small 1/1 win-

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dow gable windows, 2-story, semi-octagonal bay window on the south side and a Craftsman-style replacement porch with box cornice, tapering square posts on stone piers and stone closed balustrade.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed wagon house with clapboard siding and side-wall entry (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 2-story barn with metal roof, side entry and 1-story shed-roofed appendage (1799 date plaque, but probably 19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (3) Frame, gable-roofed outbuilding (probably an artisan shop) with brick chimney (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (4) Four frame, 1-story, gable-roofed sheds (19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 34/L9

Photo # 8 & 9

- 21 **789 Route 523.** Frame, 2-story, gable roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, single-pile main block with 1 exterior and 1 interior chimney (brick stacks) and a 2-story rear ell.

**Style:** Gothic Revival/Italianate

**Date:** c. 1870-1890, possibly earlier & remodeled

**Additional description:** Exterior features include built-up box cornice with paired scroll brackets, and returns that is carried on the raking eaves; a central gable with bargeboard, elaborate peak ornament and final and round tracery window; clapboard siding; 6/6 sash windows; glass and panel door and a front porch with denticulate box cornice, square posts on pedestals, and foliated spandrel brackets creating an arcaded effect.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed wagon house with clapboard siding and attached stone walls of re (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Large frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn with clapboard siding and side entry (19<sup>th</sup> century C); (3) Small frame, 1-story gable-roofed barn/wagon house (19<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 38/L3.01

Photo #10

- 22 **775 Route 523.** (PNC Bank) Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling (converted into a bank) with single-pile, center-hall plan, interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a rear wing.

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences

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**Date:** ca. 1873-1890 (Moved from Block 36-Lot 27)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include central front gable, overhanging eaves, elaborate gable bargeboards with tracery and pendants, round tracery front gable window with molded surround, 2/2 sash windows with hoods, paired 1/1 sash central 2<sup>nd</sup>-story front window with arched trim, and a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on the south gable end. Modern alterations include vinyl siding, glass-enclosed entry vestibule and drive-up window on the south side.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing B 36/L17

23 **Route 523.** [DTS SV: 17]. Frame, 1 ½-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with a cross-gabled roof and a rear, 2-story addition.

**Style:** Craftsman influences

**Date:** ca. 1915-30

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, overhanging eaves, 6/1 sash windows and a small partially recessed entry porch with square posts and spindle railing.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay gable-roofed **garage** with shed appendage batten sliding doors and vinyl siding (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, & subsequently enlarged C).

Contributing B 36/L25

24 **757 Route 523.** [HCS SR-37] [DTS SV: 18]. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with a 1 and ½-story rear extension with lean-to.

**Style:** none

**Date:** ca. 1890-1910

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, glass-and-panel front door, front and side porches with square posts and spindle railings.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay gable-fronted garage with clapboard siding and batten doors hung on cross garnet hinges (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing B 36/L26

25 **571 Route 604.** [HCS SR-38] [DTS SV: 19]. Frame, 2-story, 2-over-3 bay, gable-fronted store with a bank cellar, 4-bay side walls and an interior side-wall chimney.

**Style:** none

**Date:** ca.1870s. (Bush, April 10, 1930)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include novelty siding, boxed overhanging eaves with crown molding, bed molding and frieze, and 2/2 sash windows. The store front has a central entry with double glass and panel doors, flanking large pane shop windows with paneled aprons and shed-roofed porch with square posts on low brick piers. The two-story porch is a modern addition.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing B 36/L28 Photo # 11

26 **567 Route 604.** [HCS SR-39] [DTS SV: 20]. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling/store consisting of a 2-story, 6 bay, single-pile main block (a 4-bay unit with interior west gable-end chimney and 2 bay extension) with a large, 1 ½ -story rear ell.

**Style:** Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1800-1840, perhaps earlier; subsequently enlarged & remodeled

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered and paneled shutters, inner bay entries with east glass-and-panel doors one modern replacement, and a

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full-length shed-roofed front porch with turned posts and spindle frieze. A shop window has been added at the west end of the front and a new entry to the east of the front.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing B 36/L29

- 27 **559 Route 604.** [HCS SR-36] [DTS SV: 21]. Frame, 2-story, L-shaped, cross gable-roofed **dwelling** evidently consisting of a 2-bay gable-fronted section with gabled ell on its west side and interior chimney (brick stacks) and a 2-bay extension to the east; the exact construction chronology, however, is unclear.

**Style:** Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** Late 19th century, possibly incorporating an earlier house built prior to 1856

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a front gable widow with raked cornice and multi-pane upper sash, 1/1 first floor and 2/2 second floor sash windows with louvered shutters, an off-center entry with glass and panel door and an L-shaped porch with turned posts and balusters and small brackets.

**Outbuildings:** Frame **barn/wagon house/garage** built laterally in five parts, a gambrel-roofed, 1 1/2-story barn, a 2-story wagon house, a shed, a 3-bay garage and a 2-story garage (19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, C).

Contributing B 36/L14

- 28 **557 Route 604.** [HCS SR-35] [DTS SV: 22]. Sergeantsville Post Office. A small, frame, 1-story, **commercial building** with a gable-end principal facade, 2-bay side walls and an interior chimney at the southeast corner.

**Style:** none

**Date:** Purportedly built c. 1910 to replace a barber shop, pool hall and Saturday-night restaurant that was destroyed by fire.

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, a diamond shaped gable louver, 1/1 sash windows and a store front with recessed entry flanked by display windows with paneled aprons.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing                      B 36/L14                      Photo # 12

- 29            **553 Route 604.** [HCS SR-33] [DTS SV: 24]. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** (bays spacing suggests a 4-bay unit with 1-bay west extension) with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks) and a 2-story rear ell with appendage.

**Style:** Federal style influences; Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1800-1840, possibly earlier (date plaque inscribed ca. 1800). While the gable-fronted outbuilding appears to have commercial origins, according to the township historian, it is a remodeled chicken house.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, central entry whose symmetrically molded trim incorporates corner rosettes, shutter door, and a 3-bay porch with box cornice, spindle frieze and turned posts.

**Outbuildings:** (1) **555 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 23]. Frame, 1-story **outbuilding** (converted into residential quarters) with a 3-bay gable end front, 3-bay sides and a slightly lower rear extension. Exterior features include novelty siding, overhanging eaves, a 6 light attic gable window and multi-pane "picture" windows flanking a central entry with shutter door (ca. 1910-1940, C); (2) Frame **shed** with a salt-box profile (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (4) Square granite **hitching post** in the curb strip west side (late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (5) Rectangular granite **carriage block** (late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing                      B 36/L1                      Photo # 13

- 30            **549 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 26]. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney.

**Style:** Craftsman/Colonial Revival influences



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**Date:** ca. 1915-1930

**Additional description:** The exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, a central entry with glass-and-panel door and an L-shaped, shed-roofed porch with a gable over the steps and Tuscan columns, recent replacements of tapered square post.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage with gable-end entry and board and batten wood doors (ca. 1915-35, C).

Contributing B 39/22

31 **545 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 27]. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a cross-gabled front appendage and exterior brick chimney.

**Style:** Cape Cod

**Date:** ca. 1950

**Additional description:** The exterior features include clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, gable-roofed enclosed porch.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage (mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century, NC); rubble stonewall along road (C).

Non-contributing B 39/L23

32 **541 Route 604.** [HCS SR-40 & 41] [DTS SV: 28]. Frame, 2-story, 4 over 5 bay, gable-roofed dwelling (probably built in 2 parts) with interior west gable end chimney (brick stack), exterior brick east gable-end chimney, and a small 1-story rear wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

**Style:** none

**Date:** ca. 1851 – 1860

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, box cornice with returns (rebuilt in part), 6/6 sash windows, an off-center entry, a front porch with square posts and a side porch with turned posts.

**Outbuildings:** To the east stand (1) Frame, 1 ½ - story **wagon house** with side wall entries and west gable appendage (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame **corn crib** (late 19<sup>th</sup>/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (3) Small frame 2-story **stable** (possibly once a perpendicular to a barn) with low stone wall extending from its northeast corner (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (4) Stone **well house** with wood shingle roof (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing B 39/L21

- 33 **515 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 31]. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney (brick stack) and 1-story, shed-roofed, rear appendage.

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: ca. 1915 – 1930

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, boxed overhanging eaves, front gable pent-roof, double 1/1 sash windows, wood and panel door and a hip-roofed porch with square posts. Moved one lot east to make room for another new house c. 2006.

**Outbuildings:** To the east are (1) Frame, gable-roofed **barn** with vertical siding east gable hoist overhang (late 19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Concrete block **barn** (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing B 39/L24 Photo # 14

- 34 **462 Route 604.** Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with modern, frame, 2-story, 1-bay gable-roofed appendage with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: none

Date: late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, clapboard, wood shingle and vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows, glass-and-panel door and modern entry porch.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with gable-end entry, board and batten siding and sliding wood door (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1-story, gable roofed shed/chicken coop with covered in heavy plastic sheathing with modern sash windows (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).

Contributing B 40/L13

- 35 **456 Route 604.** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and 2-story appendage with low-pitched roof.

**Style:** Italianate/Gothic Revival influences

**Date:** mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered shutters, a semi-octagonal bay window with paneled apron on the east side, shed-roofed front porch with denticulated box cornice, square posts with molded capitals and tracery spandrel brackets creating an arcaded effect, and a 1-bay side porch.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay, garage with gable-roofed with exposed rafter ends (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed with clapboard siding, side entry and pipe chimney (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (3) Frame, gable-roofed privy (early 20<sup>th</sup> century C).

Contributing B 40/L12

- 36 **1 Lambert Road.** [HCS D-39]. (Orchard Hill Farm) Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay main block with center-hall, single-pile plan and interior chimney (brick stacks) and a rear ell with frame shed appendage (probably an enclosed porch).

**Style:** Greek Revival influences; Colonial Revival embellishment

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**Date:** mid 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, denticulated frieze returned on gable ends (probably surviving from Greek Revival entablature), windows with timber lintels, 1/1 replacement sashes, and louvered upper and paneled lower shutters, and a central entry with panel door, multi-pane transom and sidelights, and flanking pilasters (possibly surviving from Greek Revival entry porch). The entry's segmental pediment is a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Revival embellishment, probably contemporary with the stone entry stoop.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **English barn** with clapboard siding, slate roof and side entry (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1 1/2 -story, 2-bay, gable-fronted **wagon house** with vinyl siding and 6/6 sash windows converted to apartment on 2<sup>nd</sup>-story (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (3) Stone wall along road (19<sup>th</sup>/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 25/L18.01

Photo # 15

37

**474 A and B Route 604.** [DTS SV: 33/34]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with an east gable-end exterior chimney (brick stack) and a rear lean-to that creates a saltbox profile.

**Style:** Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** Mid-19th century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with solid panel shutters, an inner bay entry with panel door and a porch with Tuscan columns.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with slightly lower gable-end garage/apartment extension, possibly incorporating an earlier structure (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC); (2) Frame, 1-story, 3-bay gable roofed **guest house** with brick chimney (C); (3) Frame, gable-roofed **privy** (late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (4) Masonry, 1-story **garage** with gable-end entry mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).

Contributing

B 25/L19

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- 38 **500 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 35]. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with an east exterior gable-end masonry chimney, a 2-story hip-roofed rear addition that extends 1-bay beyond both ends of the main block, and a 1-story rear appendage.

**Style:** none

**Date:** late 19th century, enlarged early 20th century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows (replacement) with louvered shutters, paired inner bay entries, and a hip-roofed porch with box cornice, turned posts and square spindle railing.

**Outbuildings:** Frame and concrete block, 1 ½- story **office/shop** (mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).

Contributing B 24/L5

- 39 **506 Route 604.** [HCS SR-22] [DTS SV: 36]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a rear lean-to appendage.

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences; Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** late 19th century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, a central front gable, boxed overhanging eaves, a central entry with a glass and panel door, a secondary (added front entry with panel door) and a front porch with Tuscan columns that incorporates a semi-hexagonal bay window at the east end

**Outbuildings:** (1) Small frame **shed** with vertical siding and 9-pane window (late 19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame 2-story **wagon house** with gable end entries, asbestos shingle siding, slate roof and flat roofed appendage (19<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing B 24/L6

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- 40 **510 Route 604.** [HCS SR-23] [DTS SV: 37]. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **dwelling** consisting of a 3-bay, single-pile, side-hall-plan main block with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-story rear ell with 1-story shed-roofed appendage on its east side.

**Style:** Gothic Revival/ Queen Anne influences

**Date:** late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, west-end-bay gable with shingling and bargeboards, 6/6 sash (replacement?) windows with raked cornices, a triangular pediment over the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor west end-bay window, a west-end-bay entry with transom and a glass and panel door, and a 3-bay porch with denticulated cornice, square posts, spandrel brackets, and a small gable over the steps.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story **shed** with gable-end entry (C).

Contributing B 24/L7

- 41 **514 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 38]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with 1-bay west ell, interior chimney (brick stack) and rear appendage.

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences

**Date:** Late 19th century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves tracery bargeboards on the front gable, a round-headed double gable window, 2/2 sash windows, transomed front entry with panel double doors, front porch with box cornice with ornamented frieze, square posts, spandrel brackets and turned spindle railing, and a side ell entry with similarly detailed porch.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing

B 24/L8

Photo # 16

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- 42 **518 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 39]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with interior chimney (brick stack), 1-bay east ell, and a modern carport added to the ell's gable end.

**Style:** Queen Anne influences

**Date:** ca. 1890 – 1910

**Additional description:** Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 6/1 sash windows, entry with double glass and panel doors and an L-shaped porch with turned posts and brackets.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing B 24/L9

- 43 **Route 604.** [HCS SR-24] [DTS SV: 40]. First Brethren Church: Frame, 1-story, L-shaped, cross-gabled roofed auditorium-plan **church** with a gable end principal facade, a square bell tower in the elbow of the two parts and a modern flat-roofed rear appendage.

**Style:** Gothic Revival/Shingle style

**Date/History:** 1899; appendage ca. 1950-1960 (*The First Brethren Church: A Hundred Years of Faith.*) The First Brethren congregation disbanded within the last few years and the building is currently for sale.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, wood shingle clad gables, boxed overhanging eaves and point -arched 2/2 sash windows. The tower is topped by a splayed, shingled cap, which supports the open belfry; the belfry has a wide point-arched balustraded opening on each side, a simple cornice with central gable in each side, and a tri-part pyramid roof with finial. On the principal facade the main entry is flanked by attenuated point-arched windows and surmounted by a large blind "rose" window; all framed by a plain point-arched surround with corner pilasters with cross motif. The entry has double panel doors, a point-arched transom, and a stick-bracketed gable head. A similar, but hoodless secondary entry is located in the tower. The two west gable windows are surmounted by a cornice, which supports a blind lunette with a superimposed roundel.

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**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing                      B 24/L10                      Photo # 17

- 44            **528 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 41]. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, **dwelling** with double-pile center-hall plan, gable end interior chimneys (brick stacks and modern exterior east gable chimney; an L-shaped glass-enclosed hyphen connects to a 1-bay garage with east gable-end vehicular entry, 3-bay front facade (central entry flanked by 6/1 sash windows) and a rear appendage.

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences; Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1860 – 1880

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, a central front gable incorporating a balcony with a crisscross railing and a raked entry, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with cornices, a central entry with transom and sidelights and a front porch with turned posts and spindle railing, spandrel brackets and a small gable above the steps.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing                      B 24/L4

- 45            **532 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 42]. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with brick exterior chimney.

**Style:** Cape Cod

**Date:** mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include overhanging eaves, asbestos siding, small gable-roofed dormer, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, a central entry with a panel door and 4-pane fanlight window, door surround with pilaster and dentil trim and side gable-roofed porch with square posts.

**Outbuildings:** None



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Non-contributing B 24/L11

- 46 **2 Delaware Drive.** [DTS SV: 43]. Frame, brick-faced, 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, split-level dwelling with exterior chimney and attached 1-bay garage.

**Style:** Split-level ranch

**Date:** ca. 1955- 1965

Non-contributing B 24/L13

- 47 **540 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 44]. Frame, 3-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack) and a rear 1-story appendage.

**Style:** Craftsman influences

**Date:** ca. 1900 – 1920

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, fish scale shingle-clad front gable, a wide box cornice with frieze returned to form a pent roof across the front gable, 1/1 sash windows, an entry with glass and panel door, a front bay window and a front porch with square posts (replacements). It is the twin to #48 next door

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 2-story wagon house/barn with overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, modern garage doors & modern 1-bay, garage addition (ca. 1900-1920, C).

Contributing B 23/L5

- 48 **544 Route 604.** [HCS SR-15] [DTS SV: 45]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with central chimney (brick stack) and a 1-story rear appendage.

**Style:** Craftsman/Colonial Revival influences

**Date:** ca. 1900 – 1920

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**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, fish scale shingle-clad front gable, a wide box cornice with frieze returned to form a pent roof across the front gable, 1/1 sash windows, an entry with glass and panel door, a front bay window and a front porch with Tuscan columns and square-spindle railings. It is the twin to #47 next door.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 2-story, 3-bay wagon house/barn with clapboard siding, overhanging eaves and batten-sliding doors side entry (ca. 1900-1920, C).

Contributing                      B 23/L4                      Photo # 18

49                      **548 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 46]. Frame, 2-story, gabled-roofed dwelling with a cross-gabled front appendage and smaller side appendage.

**Style:** none

**Date:** ca. 1981, perhaps earlier in part

**Outbuildings:** None

Non-contributing                      B 23/L6.01

50                      **556 Route 604.** [HCS SR-18] [DTS SV: 48]. Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3 bay, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with exterior chimney (brick stack) and a rear ell with flat-roofed extension on its west side.

**Style:** Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** mid-19th century, remodeled early 20th century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, box cornice with frieze on ell, 1/1 sash window with louvered shutters, a central entry with glass-and-panel door, and a U-shaped porch with box cornice, Tuscan columns on brick piers and baluster-railing.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1-story outbuilding (probably converted garage) with diamond shaped gable window and central entry flanked by windows (early 20th century, C).

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Contributing B 23/L7

- 51 **580 Route 604.** [DTS SV: 49]. Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3 bay, gable-roofed, single-pile **dwelling** with interior east gable end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-story, 4-bay rear ell (probably built in 2 parts) with a central chimney.

**Style:** Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** mid-19th century, remodeled late-19th century.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding, 1/1 sash windows with panel shutters, boxed overhanging eaves, a central entry with glass-and-panel door, and an L-shaped porch with box cornice, spindle frieze, turned posts, small scroll brackets and spindle railing.

**Outbuildings:** Frame, 1 1/2-story, 1-bay **garage** with dormers (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing B 23/L8 Photo #

- 52 **Route 604.** [HCS SR-19] [DTS SV: 50]. Delaware Township Hall: (Formerly Sergeantsville Hotel) Stone and frame, 2-story, L-shaped **tabern** consisting of a stone, double-pile, gable-roof main block built in two parts (5-bay, center-hall plan unit and 4-bay east gable and extension) and a frame, 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed rear ell with appendage.

**Style:** modern Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1830 & subsequently enlarged ca. 1867-1872; rear ell ca. 1900. Renovated in 1974. (Clint Wilson, "History of the Sergeantsville Township Hall," 1972; Marfy Goodspeed, "The Sergeantsville Hotel," 1995)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows (some with timber lintels), a transomed main entry with transom, panel door and gabled hood, paired east gable end entries and clapboard siding and wood shingles on the ell. Historic photographs document stuccoed stonework and a Queen Anne wraparound porch.

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**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing                      B 23/L9                      Photo # 19

- 53            **745 Route 523.** [HCS SR-20] [DTS SV: 51]. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed **dwelling** (set at an angle to the road) consisting of a 3-bay, single-pile main block with west gable-end exterior chimney and frame, east gable-end addition.

**Style:** Craftsman embellishment

**Date:** mid 19<sup>th</sup> century; enlarged late 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows, an off-center entry with glass-and-panel door and a hip-roofed porch with square posts and closed railing.

**Outbuildings:** (1) **Stone wall** along the road (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Metal **shed** (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing                      B 23/L10                      Photo # 20

- 54            **739 Route 523.** [HCS SR-21] [DTS SV: 52]. Stone and frame, 2- story gable-roofed **dwelling**, consisting of a stone, 2-over-3-bay single-pile main block with south gable end interior chimney (brick stack) and a frame, 2-bay north extension with interior gable-end chimney (brick stacks) and a large, frame rear ell (built in 2 parts) with interior chimney.

**Style:** Greek Revival influences

**Date:** mid-19th century. The 1860 map identifies a wagon shop on the site. The 1873 atlas depicts the carriage store of H. T. Quick on the site of the outbuilding; the upper story purportedly was used as a lodge hall.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows with panel shutters, a recessed central entry with transom and panel door and a secondary front entry (frame portion of main block).

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**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone wall along the road (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) a frame, 2-story, 2-bay gable-roofed artisan shop with side, 1-story, shed roofed appendage. Exterior features include clapboard siding and a shallow gable end bay with multi-pane windows and fanlight. (mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 23/L11

Photo # 21

55

**735 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 53]. Sergeantsville Grain and Feed: Block and frame, gable-roofed commercial building consisting of a 1 ½-story main block with raised foundation of stuccoed concrete block and lower, 1-story wings on both sides (set at slight angles), one of which is a garage appendage.

**Style:** none

**Date:** early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Additional description:** Exterior features include vinyl siding, modern picture windows and main block has a loading platform across the front.

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing

B 23/L12

56

**728 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 54]. Frame, 1 ½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney; 1-story, gable-roofed rear appendage with exterior chimney.

**Style:** Craftsman influences

**Date:** ca. 1920 – 1940

**Additional description:** Exterior features include wood shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, double 6/1 sash windows with shutters, central entry with stick-bracketed gable hood and enclosed side porch.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone retaining wall along the road (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1-story, 1-bay garage (ca. 1920-40, C).

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Contributing B 22/L7

57 **730 Route 523.** [DTS SV: 55]. Former Sergeantsville Kendall School: Frame, 1-story, hip-roofed **school house** (converted into dwelling).

**Style:** Colonial Revival embellishment

**Date:** built 1899 as one-room school (the first in-town school building); enlarged and remodeled c.1913 – 1914 to contain two rooms; converted to residential use about 1954.

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, an octagonal louvered cupola, large sash windows, a central entry and a gabled entry porch with triangular pediment, entablature and Tuscan columns.

**Outbuildings:** Concrete **retaining wall** along the road (early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing B 22/L8

58 **742 Route 523.** [HCS SR-1] [DTS SV: 56]. Frame, 1 ½- story, 3-bay, gable-roofed **dwelling** with exterior brick chimney and 1-story rear appendage.

**Date:** late 1930s/1940s

**Style:** Cape Cod

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, gable-roofed dormers, 8/8 sash windows with solid shutters and entry with flanking pilasters.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone **retaining wall** along the road (20<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame and concrete block, 1 ½ -story, 2-bay **garage** with asbestos siding and sash windows on upper level (mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).

Contributing B 22/L9

59 **744 Route 523.** [HCS SR-2] [DTS SV: 57]. Military Hall: Frame, 2-story, 2 over 3 bay, gable-front **social hall/dwelling** with a bank cellar that is fully above grade on the front and an interior chimney (brick stack).

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**Style:** none

**Date:** 1860 (Bush, "Sergeantsville, A Town That Outlived its Original Name)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered shutters, a central entry on both the ground and 1st floors and 2-story, and shed-roofed front porch with square posts and railings.

**Outbuildings:** Stone retaining wall along the road (19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C)

**Significance:** Erected in 1860, Military Hall was used for the drills and meetings of the Delaware Guards, the local Militia group. On March 5, 1863 its large meeting room was the scene of a meeting held by Hunterdon County's Democratic Club in condemnation of the Republican government's conduction of the Civil War. It later became known as Mechanics Hall and served as a polling place, theatre for shows, and club meeting room. (DTS, IV page 10)

Contributing

B 22/L10

Photo # 22

60

**746 Route 523.** HCS SR-3] [DTS SV: 58]. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-over-3-bay, single-pile main block with interior south gable end chimney (brick stack) and a large rear 2-story ell (built in 2 parts) with an interior chimney (brick stack).

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences

**Date:** ca. 1851 – 1860

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a central gable with peak embellishment and round window, 6/6 sash window with louvered shutters, a central entry and a flat-roofed entry porch stoop with square posts and spindle railing.

**Outbuildings:** Stone retaining wall along the road (19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 22/L11

Photo # 22 (on left)

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- 61 **748 Route 523.** [HCS SR-4] [DTS SV: 59]. Frame, 2-story, roughly square, low-hip-roofed, 2-bay **dwelling** with square low-hip-roofed cupola and flat-roofed, 2-bay, rear addition,

**Style:** Greek Revival/Italianate influences

**Date:** ca. 1851-1860

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, a box cornice with diamond-motif on frieze and corner pilasters on both the main block and cupola, 6/6 sash windows, north end-bay entry and an entry porch with box cornice, square posts and spandrel brackets.

**Outbuildings:** Stone **retaining wall** along the road (19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C)

Contributing

B 22/L12

Photo # 23

- 62 **750 Route 523.** [HCS SR-5] [DTS SV: 60]. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-fronted **dwelling** with a bank cellar above grade on the front and a rear lean-to.

**Style:** Greek Revival embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1851 – 1873

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, a built-up box cornice with frieze and returns that are carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows and a north end-bay entry with narrow transom and sidelights. The two-level front porch has square posts on the ground floor front and wrought iron railings on the 2<sup>nd</sup> -floor level.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone **retaining wall** along the road (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 1-story **garage** with metal roof (C).

Contributing

B 22/L13

- 63 **Route 604.** [HCS SR-6] [DTS SV: 61]. Sergeantsville General Store: A large frame, L-shaped, 2-story, flat-roofed **commercial building/dwelling** consisting of a 3-bay wide, 4-





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65 **608 Route 604.** [HCS SR-8] [DTS SV: 63]. Frame, 2-story, gable-fronted T-plan dwelling consisting of a 2-bay main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed rear addition projecting beyond both sides of the main block; 1-story rear appendage.

**Style:** Queen Anne embellishment

**Date:** ca. 1860 – 1873

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with shutters, front entry with glass-and-panel door and a U-shaped porch with spindle frieze, turned posts, spandrel brackets and a modern crisscross railing. Small triangular pediments mask the shed roof of the rear addition as it projects beyond both sides of the main block.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Cut stone steps leading from the road 19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed garage/apartment with side entry (NC).

Contributing

B 22/L16

Photo # 26

66 **612 Route 604.** [HCS SR-9] [DTS SV: 64]. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, 2-story main block with single-pile side-hall-plan and interior west gable end chimney (brick stack) and a 1 ½ -story rear wing with an interior chimney (brick stack) and shed-roofed appendage.

**Style:** Greek Revival influences, Colonial Revival embellishment.

**Date:** ca. 1851 - 1873

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 4/4 sash windows on 1<sup>st</sup> floor and 1/1 on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, some with bracketed cornices, an east end bay entry with narrow sidelights and transom and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns on a rock faced cement block solid railing.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone wall along the road (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house with gable entry, clapboard siding and metal roof (19<sup>th</sup> century, C);

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(3) Frame privy (late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> C); (4) Block and frame, 1-story gable-roofed garage (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC)

Contributing

B 22/L17

Photo # 26 (on left)

67 **620 Route 604.** [HCS SR-10] [DTS SV: 65]. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-fronted dwelling with a 1-bay east extension and exterior chimney.

**Style:** Gothic Revival influences.

**Date:** ca. 1851 – 1873

**Additional description:** Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/1 sash windows with panel shutters, a transomed main entry with glass-and-panel door, a front porch with box cornice, square posts and spandrel brackets and a side entry with side lights and transom.

**Outbuildings:** (1) Stone wall along the road (19<sup>th</sup> century, C); (2) Granite hitching post (late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, C).

Contributing

B 22/L18

68 **624 Route 604.** [HCS SR-11&12] [DTS SV: 66 & 67]. Sergeantsville United Methodist Church: Stone, rectangular, gable-roofed structure with 3-bay gable-end front, 4-bay sides and a square belfry centered at the front; to the east and rear is a modern, 1-story, gable-roofed church school appendage.

**Style:** Italianate influences

**Date:** 1832, enlarged and rebuilt in 1869 when "the walls (were) raised and an addition built on in the front" costing \$4,300. (Date stone on church; Snell p. 380)

**Additional description:** Exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves with modillion brackets and frieze, segmental-arched brick-linteled front windows and flat-headed side windows (stained glass replacements), a round gable window above a date stone and a segmental-arched brick-linteled central entry with double paned doors. The square belfry with small pyramid spire and large rectangular louvers is a recent replacement; the



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**Date:** ca. 1900-1920

**Additional description:** Exterior features include clapboard siding, overhanging eaves returned across the front gable to form a pent-roof, 1/1 sash windows with cornices, a front entry with glass and panel door, a semi-hexagonal front bay window and a front porch with Tuscan columns and square-spindle railings.

**Outbuildings:** To the west stand (1) a small, frame, 1-story office with gable-end entry, clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows and glass and panel door (early 20<sup>th</sup>, C); (2) Frame, 1-story, 3-bay garage (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC); (3) a frame shed (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, NC).

Contributing B 22/L20

70 **634 Route 604** Frame, 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with exterior stone chimney.

**Style:** Ranch

**Date:** c. 1950s

**Outbuildings:** None

Non-contributing B 22/L22

71 **Route 604** small, overgrown, stone-walled graveyard retaining two fallen & broken, 19<sup>th</sup>-century marble markers, one the wife of Amos Holcombe (see below) and the other indecipherable. The low coursed rubble stone wall was dry laid without mortar.

**Style:** none

**Date/History:** 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly earlier. When surveyed by Richard M. Horoshak in 1989 "The burying point contains several unmarked fieldstone markers, seven of which are erect, and the pieces and fragments of at least three, white, monumental stones, the most notable that of: [?]wer 5/24/1818 - 11/23/1890, the wife of Amos Holcomb. The burying point is surrounded by the mostly upright remains of a stone wall, some of the stones of which have fallen into the yard." Horoshak researched the wife and found Amos Holcomb married Mariah Brewer in 1838, which seemed to fit.

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Horoshak believed this is the same cemetery that was originally associated with the Thatcher family, although a 1930 article by Egbert T. Bush describes the Thatcher cemetery has "an old family burying ground about 45 feet square, enclosed by crumbling stonewalls. . . . in this cemetery are four graves marked by marble slabs, all bearing the name of Thatcher." (Richard M. Horoshak, "The Delaware Township Burying Point Possibly the Lost Thatcher Burying Ground of Sergeantsville," 1988-1989; Egbert T. Bush, "Sergeant's Mills once a prosperous busy community," *Hunterdon Democrat*, Jan. 16, 1930.)

**Outbuildings:** None

Contributing

B 38/L14.11

Photo #

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### NARRATIVE SIGNIFICANCE

The Sergeantsville Historic District possesses significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of settlement pattern and architecture with a period of significance from 1773 to c. 1939. The village, originally known as Skunktown for reasons that remain obscure, exemplifies the small agglomerate crossroads settlements that developed in the region during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to serve the dispersed agricultural community and, where favored by location, private travelers and commercial traffic moving over the early New Jersey highways and then became increasingly isolated as they were bypassed by transportation innovations elsewhere that thwarted further growth. The district's architectural significance derives from its assemblage of modest early stone and frame buildings whose construction, form, detailing and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's domestic architecture during the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The period of significance begins when the land in the immediate vicinity of the central crossroads was first subdivided and conveyed to Joseph Sergeant, blacksmith, whose family became instrumental in development of the village, and ends when the Sergeantsville Creamery, established in 1886 as the first creamery in Hunterdon County, closed. The creamery was the last of several 19<sup>th</sup> century community-based social and economic associations to cease operation.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding the presence of modern infill development as well as the loss of some early fabric to modern alterations, the Sergeantsville Historic District possesses the architectural significance and integrity necessary for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Significant for the period 1780 – c. 1939, and retaining its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the property clearly meets Criterion C of the National Register eligibility criteria, which references those properties "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." Furthermore, evolution of the village during the period reflects a significant pattern of rural community development meeting Criterion A of the National Register eligibility criteria.

#### *Settlement Patterns*

While European settlement in the area around what would become Sergeantsville began during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, settlement around the crossroads did not begin to coalesce until the last quarter of the century, by which time a blacksmithy, a general store, and a tavern had come into operation at an intersection along the road to a Delaware River crossing at Howell's Ferry at what is present

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<sup>1</sup> Although early public records spell the family name Sargent, Sargant, or Sergent, the modern spelling will be used throughout this narrative.

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day Stockton. A bridge, which became known as Center Bridge, replaced Howell's Ferry in 1814, thus assuring a long-term role for Sergeantsville to continue to serve traffic to and from the river. In 1827 a post office was established, which formalized Sergeantsville as the name of the village. Around 1830 the village witnessed a minor building boom, when three substantial stone buildings were constructed, the tavern, the general store and the blacksmithy, which give the crossroads a distinctive appearance that it largely retains today. Two years later, the first church was constructed. Over the next few decades, the village grew gradually to include several dozen dwellings, a second store, a second church, a number of artisan shops, a schoolhouse, and several distinctive community-based organizations: A military hall in 1860; a grange in 1876, and the first creamery association in the county in 1881. During the final decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sergeantsville flourished as its closely-knit citizenry adopted the ways and institutions of a modern agricultural-based community. A number of modest houses built during the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> and first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are indicative of a village of relatively prosperous workers, small entrepreneurs, and farmers.

With the exception of several artisan shops, the village did not experience industrial development, and when Prohibition closed the crossroads tavern/hotel in 1920, the village lost its single most significant business outside the creamery association. The close of the creamery in the late 1930s marked the end of a period noteworthy for such cooperative community endeavors and signaled a shift toward centralized dairies. As economic development stagnated, the village became increasingly isolated, which helped to preserve much of its 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century character. Importantly, most of the early commercial and institutional buildings survived and have been adapted to new compatible uses, assuring the long-term preservation of the district's distinctive historic identity.

## *Architecture*

The district's resources, which are mostly dwellings, but also include two churches, two cemeteries, a former school, a post office, a former tavern/hotel, former grange and military halls, a former creamery, and several stores, are, in general well preserved with relatively few modern alterations. Collectively they possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the late 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In addition, the district's buildings illustrate the transition from traditional forms to popular styles in dwellings as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The majority of the earliest buildings are of stone construction, including five dwellings (inventory #s 2, 7, 15, 17, 36 and 54; photo #s 3, 6, 7, 15, and 21), three commercial buildings (12, 52, and 64; photo #s 5, 19, and 25), and one church (inventory # 68; photo #28). Dwellings like inventory #s 15, 17, 29, 36, 53, 54, and 66 exemplify the traditional house types and construction practices found in the region (photo #s 6, 7, 13, 15, 20, 21, 26). These dwellings were the two-story, gable-roofed house types with either a sin-



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gle-pile, which is known as an I-type, or a double pile plan, regular facade of three-to-five bays, and interior gable-end chimneys that were ubiquitous in northwestern New Jersey during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Similarly, houses such as inventory #s 9, 10, 20, 21, 24, 30, 33, 41, 48, 61 and 68 (photo #s 4, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 23, & 27) are representative of the popular house types adopted by local builders in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There included gable-fronted types that gained popularity during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the Bungalow, which began to appear in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the houses in the district are modestly scaled variations of traditional or popular forms, indicative of a village of relatively prosperous workers, small entrepreneurs, and a few farmers at the village outskirts. For the most part, surviving commercial and institutional buildings are also generally small-scaled unadorned buildings, for example, inventory #s 6, 12, 25, 28, 52, 59 and 64 (photo #s 2, 5, 11, 12, 19, 22 and 25). Characteristic of the region, a number of the village buildings have been expanded over time, typically linearly, (for example, two commercial examples at inventory #s 12, 52, and dwellings at 2, 7, 17, 26 and 54); lean-to appendages (dwellings at #s 6, 15 and 37); or rear wings (including dwellings at #20 and 54).

The village's architecture also reveals traditional and popular architectural styles. Although generally restrained in stylistic details, several district buildings are of individual architectural note and testify to the relative prosperity of the village, particularly in the later 19<sup>th</sup>-century. Some buildings in the district are noteworthy examples of vernacular traditional or popular types that have been embellished with detailing associated with styles current in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The symmetrical facade of the stone dwelling at inventory #36 (photo #15) reflects Georgian influences while its central entry with paneled door, multi-pane transom and sidelights, and flanking pilasters are Greek Revival embellishments. The small Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling at inventory #61 is distinctive in the village as a diminutive example of a Italianate cubical villa, with a wide frieze, corner pilasters, a small belvedere, and a scaled down flat-roofed entry porch. One of the most elaborately ornamented buildings in the district is the dwelling at inventory #21 (photo #10) which features a number of exuberant Gothic Revival/Italianate embellishments such as its fancifully decorated center gable, scalloped cornice, and elaborate spandrel brackets. Somewhat grander in scale is the on the dwelling at inventory #22, which is one of the most substantial houses in the district. Its large centered gable decorated with lacy saw cut arched trim with turned pendants at the center and corners is Gothic Revival in feeling. The general store/dwelling at inventory #63 (photo #24) is a noteworthy example of a commercial building in the district that has been embellished with stylistic details. Its shallow hipped roof and bracketed cornice are clearly Italianate-influenced. By late 19<sup>th</sup> century it was possible to acquire elegant architectural details at an affordable price as a result of the availability of manufactured versions of what previously were handmade features, such as the windows and doors of the First Brethren church, which were manufactured in Philadelphia. Less specialized decorations were available more locally, in places such as nearby Lambertville. The dwelling at inventory #35 shows an effective use of manufactured tracery spandrel brackets to create an arcaded look.

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As is frequently the case in rural communities, the churches are among the most impressive buildings. The Methodist Episcopal Church (inventory #68; photo #28) originally built in 1832 on the simple meetinghouse plan. An expansion campaign in 1869 transformed it into a good example of a rural Wren-Gibbs formula, consisting of a typical symmetrical arrangement, with a square cupola with louvered belfry centered on the front, as well as modest Italianate stylistic details evident in the arched window and entry openings and the wide bracketed eaves. The relatively small frame First Brethren Church (inventory #43; photo #17) is an interesting building with both Gothic and Queen Anne elements. Its steeply pitched roof, lancet window and belfry openings are clearly Gothic in character, while the use of multiple wall cladding materials and the decorative shingle treatment in the gables and on the bell tower are more related to Queen Anne style. The floor plan of the First Brethren Church is based on the auditorium church concept, a "modern" plan that was very popular at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Contributing to the collective significance of the district's buildings are the numerous outbuildings, all of which are frame construction, with the exception of a stone springhouse (inventory #7) and an icehouse (inventory #12); and almost all of which are located behind their associated houses. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century wagon houses, of both gable-end and side-wall entry types (inventory #s 20, 37, 39, 48 & 66, for example), and early 20<sup>th</sup> century garages predominate. Small sheds and privies also are prevalent. A few barns also survive, including two bank barns, (inventory #s 1 and 12) and one English barn (inventory #36, both traditional barn types found in the Delaware valley. Although none are singularly remarkable, taken as a whole this is a sizable and important group of surviving agricultural and domestic outbuildings that increases the significance of the district as a cultural landscape.

Although buildings of individual architectural note within the district are relatively few, as a collection they are evocative of a hardworking rural community, and reflect the region's vernacular architectural traditions and stylistic preferences over a long period. Reflecting its central Hunterdon location, the architecture reveals primary influences from the Delaware Valley cultural region. The relative similarity in scale and lack of pretension of the buildings provide visual clues about the cohesive nature of the community.

### *Historical Overview*

Located at the northwestern edge of the rolling Amwell valley in southern Hunterdon County, the site of what would become Sergeantsville was originally surveyed in 1712 when it was part of Amwell Township, which had been established within Burlington County in 1708. Amwell Township

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then became part of Hunterdon County when it was set off from Burlington County in 1713. In 1727 Benjamin Field, "Yeoman of Bucks Co. [Pennsylvania]," sold John Lewis, Brazier of Trenton, a 208-acre parcel that was the southerly part of a larger tract Field had purchased from Nathan Allen several years earlier.<sup>2</sup> The parcel acquired by Lewis was astride an old Indian path, known as "the swamp road," that led to the Delaware River, on the north side of the intersection with an east-west road between settlements that became known as Ringoes and Rosemont.<sup>3</sup>

John Lewis was apparently a man of various abilities. He emigrated from Portugal sometime before 1716, and was described as a "Tinker" in a Bucks County land transaction that year.<sup>4</sup> By 1723, when he was naturalized by the New Jersey Assembly, he was a resident of Amwell. In court papers from 1752, Lewis is described as a brass founder. That same year, he was referred to as a physician in a will he witnessed. He was living on his Amwell property when he died in 1758, and left his home farm to his two minor sons, John and Jacob, as joint tenants.<sup>5</sup> Andrew Crawford of Bethlehem was appointed as guardian for the two boys in 1764. Five years later, John Lewis Jr. filed suit against Crawford, though the reasons are unclear; however, the younger John Lewis seems to have pursued a dishonorable course in life. A warrant for his arrest was issued in 1769 in which he was accused of assaulting two men, Thomas and Richard Minton, and destruction of Richard Minton's house. By 1771, John Lewis owed over £110 to various people, including Franklin Gordon and Joseph Sergeant, both of whom were residents of Amwell at the time.<sup>6</sup> Gordon, whose father Thomas owned land on both sides of the "swamp Road" north of Lewis's acreage, sued to recover his portion, £24, but Lewis failed to appear in court and was declared "an absconding debtor."<sup>7</sup> At that point the court ordered his property to be sold to satisfy his debts.<sup>8</sup> On June 22, 1772, court appointed auditors conveyed one half of the 208 acres owned by John Lewis and his brother to Franklin Gordon.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Marfy Goodspeed, "The Sergeantsville Hotel," 1995, p. 1; WJ Deed D, p. 258; WJ Deeds, Book 3, p. 259. Field's purchase was bounded on the south by lands of Daniel Robins, on the east by the land of Thomas Lambert, north by lands of Benjamin Field, and west by land of Nathan Allen. Hammond's map shows a large tract that extended north from the crossroads at Sergeantsville was owned at an early date by Nathan Allen. Allen's much larger tract was apparently north and west of Field's tract. [Stanton D. Hammond, "Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet C, Map Series #4," Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965]

<sup>3</sup> Rosemont was formerly known as Cross Keys Tavern.

<sup>4</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 3. The location of John Lewis' dwelling is unknown.

<sup>7</sup> Marfy Goodspeed, "Notes from the Township Historian, Autumn, 1995.

<sup>8</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 6. Thomas Gordon's will dated January 9, 1779 and recorded in 1785.

<sup>9</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 4; HC Deeds 10, p. 153.

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Shortly afterward, Gordon sold a one-acre parcel on the northwest corner of the crossroads to Joseph Sergeant, a blacksmith, which Sergeant mortgaged for £23 to John Opdycke in 1773.<sup>10</sup> The property description in the mortgage provides some clues about the crossroads neighborhood at that time:

Beginning at a heap of stones near a Spring the South side of the Great Road leading from John Opdycke's to Tyson's Mill in Amos Thatcher's line, thence . . . [northeast] to a heap of stone in a road leading to Bohannan's Tavern, thence . . . [west] to a Heap of Stones Corner to Gordon in a Field thence . . . [south] by said Gordon's land . . . to a Heap of Stones in Thatcher's line, thence . . . [east] to the place of Beginning, containing one acre and thirteen perches strict measure.

Perhaps most notable about the description - considering its specific references to local landmarks - is the conspicuous absence of any reference to a tavern on the corner opposite the blacksmith's lot. Also around this time, Franklin Gordon sold 51.5 acres to Garret Lake, leaving Gordon 51.5 acres from the 104-acre parcel he acquired from John Lewis. And in September 1780, Gordon conveyed the remaining 51.5 acres to Agesilaus Gordon, his brother.<sup>11</sup> Thus, by 1780 initial subdivision of the land on the north side of the crossroads had taken place, although commercial development was probably limited to Sergeant's blacksmithy.

The land south of the crossroads, consisting of a 707-acre tract, was surveyed to Daniel Robins in 1722.<sup>12</sup> Robins, who by 1733 was the father of thirteen children and grandfather of sixty-two, was born in 1666 in Connecticut and died intestate in Amwell Township in 1763, at which time his estate was valued at the substantial figure of £1,099.<sup>13</sup> The location of Robins' dwelling is not known, but presumably it was somewhere on his 707-acre Amwell tract, and was probably in the vicinity of the crossroads. In 1737 Amos Thatcher acquired one hundred acres from Elisha Robins, (who was a rela-

<sup>10</sup> The undated conveyance of the lot from Franklin Gordon to Joseph Sergeant is referenced in HC Deed Book 10, p. 153. HC Mortgage Book 1, p. 200.

<sup>11</sup> The disposition of Franklin Gordon's 104 acres is referenced in HC Deeds, Book 10, p. 153. Curiously, in Thomas Gordon's will, which was written in 1779 (five years before his death), his "well-beloved" son, Franklin, inherited his father's plantation, while Franklin and "Adgesilous" received equal shares in land that Thomas owned at Lake Champlain. [HC Wills, Book 29, p. 275.]

<sup>12</sup> Hammond.

<sup>13</sup> William Whitehead, ed., *Archives of the State of New Jersey: Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. First series. Vol. 2, 1687-1703.* Newark, N.J., Daily Advertiser Printing House, 1881, p. 589; A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Archives of the State of New Jersey: Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. IV, 1761-1770,* Somerville, NJ: The Unionist Gazette Assoc., 1928.

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tive of Daniel Robins), and in 1760 he acquired an adjacent parcel of 114.5 acres from Isaac Larew.<sup>14</sup> According to a later deed, Thatcher's land bordered the southern boundary of Joseph Sergeant's property at the crossroads.<sup>15</sup> Amos Thatcher was probably the son (1704-1798) but possibly the grandson (1748-1779) of Bartholomew Thatcher (c.1670 – c. 1764), who had been in Hunterdon County since at least 1742 and reportedly had seventeen children. Indirect evidence establishes that Bartholomew's son Amos had a close relationship with the Robins family: In 1741, Amos served as executor for Isaac Robins, who was presumably a brother or son of Daniel. In 1798, at Amos Thatcher's death, his son Daniel served as his father's executor. Thatcher's will was witnessed by Franklin Gordon and Charles Sergeant, and his estate was inventoried by Charles Sergeant and Cornelius Lake, all of whom had interests in the vicinity of the crossroads, suggesting the close knit character of the early community.<sup>16</sup> Daniel Thatcher inherited his father's home plantation, located on the south side of the intersection, which contained 214.5 acres comprised of the two parcels acquired decades earlier from Elisha Robins and Isaac Larew. In 1812, when the property was conveyed to Jonas Thatcher, it was resurveyed as 231.25 acres.<sup>17</sup>

Surviving Amwell tax ratables provide further information on Franklin Gordon and his brother Agesilaus (c. 1743 – 1815), who was a son-in-law of John Opdycke and Mary Green Opdycke, prominent and wealthy Amwell residents who lived just east of the subject crossroads in the mill hamlet known as Headquarters. The tax ratables for January 1780 assessed Franklin Gordon for 160 acres, which presumably included 103 acres he had acquired from John Lewis. At this time Agesilaus Gordon was assessed for four horses, three head of cattle, and 178 acres, of which 125 were improved. He also had £14 lent at interest. Residents were taxed again in June, when Agesilaus Gordon's land was listed as two properties totaling 134 acres, of which 70 acres improved. Franklin's land totaled 240 acres in June. In September of the same year, Franklin conveyed 51.5 acres of his remaining 103 acres that he had acquired from John Lewis to his brother Agesilaus. The tract comprised the land on the northeast corner of the crossroads.<sup>18</sup> Around the same time, Franklin conveyed the other 51.5 acres to Garret Lake.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The 1737 and 1760 deeds were referenced in an 1812 deed. [HC Deeds Book 19, p. 455]

<sup>15</sup> The proximity of Thatcher's property to Joseph Sergeant's land is mentioned in an 1812 deed, HC Deeds Book 19, p. 455, and in Sergeant's 1773 mortgage.

<sup>16</sup> Hammond Map; Hunterdon County Wills, Book 31, p. 453. Amos Thatcher's wife Lydia apparently predeceased him. The location of Amos Thatcher's dwelling is not known. In addition to his son Daniel, Amos Thatcher's will mentions sons Job, Joseph and Amos, the latter two of whom apparently predeceased their father, and daughters Lydia, Uremia, Azobah and Martha.

<sup>17</sup> HC Deeds, Book 19, p. 455.

<sup>18</sup> Referenced in HC Deeds, Book 10, p. 153.

<sup>19</sup> Referenced in HC Deeds, Book 10, p. 153. No exact date is given for the transaction with Garret Lake.

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Writing in 1930, local historian Egbert T. Bush reported that there was a stone dwelling on the northwest corner of the intersection at an early date that was eventually torn down.<sup>20</sup> This was probably the residence of Joseph Sergeant (c. 1736 – 1797), who was described as a blacksmith in his 1773 mortgage for the lot on the northwest corner of the intersection of the “Great Road leading from John Opdyckes to Tyson’s Mill” and the “Road leading to Bohannan’s Tavern.”<sup>21</sup> Sergeant appears in the 1780 Amwell tax ratables, where he was listed as a householder with a house lot, a horse, and two cattle.<sup>22</sup> It is likely that Joseph Sergeant would have quickly opened a shop after he acquired his property.<sup>23</sup> The surviving blacksmithy building just west of the crossroads was reportedly erected around 1830 by Peter Green. If so, then Green must have replaced Sergeant’s earlier smithy.

While local tradition claims the existence of a tavern at the crossroads during the Revolutionary War, no evidence confirming its existence during that period has been discovered.<sup>24</sup> Maps from the Revolutionary War period do not show any indication of a settlement or tavern at the crossroads.<sup>25</sup> The earliest documentary evidence of a tavern occurs in 1794, when Agesilaus Gordon’s son-in-law, Godfrey Rockafellar (1769 - 1814), who was a captain in the Amwell Militia at the time, submitted a petition for a tavern license signed by forty-three freeholders, stating that:

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<sup>20</sup> Egbert T. Bush, *The Articles of Egbert T. Bush (1848-1937)* Published in the *Hunterdon Democrat* April 22, 1926 to September 23, 1937, Compiled for the Hunterdon County Library by Barbara Charles, 1999-2000. p. 589.

<sup>21</sup> HC Mortgages, Book 1, p. 200.

<sup>22</sup> Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1780.

<sup>23</sup> It is also possible that Sergeant had been leasing the property before he purchased it, and was already conducting a blacksmith business, although there is no mention of a smithy in the 1773 mortgage. According to Joseph Sergeant’s tombstone, he was sixty-one years old when he died in 1797. [*Genealogy Magazine of New Jersey*, Vol. XXIX, 1954, p. 18]

<sup>24</sup> There is a local tradition that a tavern was in existence in Skunktown before the Revolutionary War. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century Hunterdon County historian, Jonathon M. Hoppock, related a colorful anecdotal Colonial era visit by a tax collector to a tavern there: “It has been told that the British government on a certain occasion sent a tax collector to the place to collect the tax that that government levied on inns in the colonies, but instead of securing the money the innkeeper lifted him from the premises on the toe of his boot.” [J.M. Hoppock, “The Sergeantsville Hotel,” *Democrat-Advertiser*, Aug. 30, 1906; Goodspeed, 1995, p. 1]

<sup>25</sup> J. Hills, “A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey Copied from the Original by Lieut I. Hills, S3rd Regiment,” 1781.

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Your petitioner has lately removed into the House where he now lives in Skunktown upon an Expectation that the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace wuld Grant him a License to keep a Tavern or publick Inn.<sup>26</sup>

The wording of the petition (which makes no mention of an ongoing tavern or inn) and the impressive number of signatures (when the minimum required was only six freeholders), suggest that the petition was for a new tavern location. Although the 1794 petition is the earliest known use of Skunktown as the location name, it implies that the name was already in general use. The origins of the Skunktown appellation remain obscure. The 1881 county history states the story that the name arose because many skunks congregated at the location during certain seasons. The story was repeated by local historian Edgar T. Bush, his own guess being that early on someone established a market for skunk pelts at the crossroads.<sup>27</sup> Godfrey Rockafellar applied for a license again in 1795, followed in 1796 and 1797 by Agesilaus Gordon, who applied to conduct a tavern "in the house lately kept by Godfrey Rockafellar."<sup>28</sup> Among the twenty-one subscribers to the 1797 application were Joseph and Charles Sergeant, Cornelius Lake, and [General] William Maxwell. No records exist for 1798 through 1800, but in 1801 Agesilaus again applied for a tavern license. In 1802, John Barcroft submitted an application to run the Skunktown tavern, in the house "where he now dwells," followed by Cornelius Lake in 1803.<sup>29</sup> In 1804, Agesilaus Gordon again applied for a license, but in September he sold his 51.5-acre property to his son-in-law, Godfrey Rockafellar, for \$3,400.<sup>30</sup> Rockafellar promptly mortgaged the tavern property and two other lots back to his father-in-law, John Opdycke, for \$4,000 payable in four annual install-

<sup>26</sup> HC Tavern Licenses, p. 319. It is not clear whether the 1794 tavern represents part of the current Delaware Township Municipal building (inventory #52). Historian Egbert Bush recorded an unverified report that George W. Gaddis built the west half of the stone tavern during the 1830s. [Bush, p. 589] A license petition was submitted in 1788 by Christopher Rockefeller of Amwell for a tavern "in the center of the County" that had been licensed for many years prior, except for the preceding year. Christopher applied again the following year. However, none of the subscribers who signed Christopher's petitions – or apparently any of their relatives based on family names – were included in 1794 in Godfrey Rockafellar's petition. It is likely, therefore, that this earlier tavern was not the tavern at the crossroads. [HC tavern licenses, p. 317 – 318.]

<sup>27</sup> Snell, page 376; Bush, p. 588.

<sup>28</sup> HC Tavern Licenses, p. 320; Amwell Township Tavern License Application, Vol. 2, pp. 172 and 173.

<sup>29</sup> HC Tavern License Applications, Box 1800-1806, folders 1802 and 1803. Tavern license applications were also submitted by Cornelius Lake in 1795 and 1796, which were evidently for a tavern elsewhere in Amwell, since Godfrey Rockafellar was conducting the tavern at Skunktown during that period. Charles Sergeant signed as a subscriber on the 1795 application. [Amwell Tavern Licenses, p. 220 & 221] Cornelius Lake (1762 -1842) married Mary Sergeant (1765 – 1813), sister of Joseph and Charles.

<sup>30</sup> HC Deeds, Book 10, p. 153. Interestingly, in 1804 Joseph and John Sergeant also applied for a tavern license in Amwell, stating there a necessity for a tavern in the house where they lived; however, it is not clear if this was for a tavern at Skunktown or elsewhere in the township. [HC Tavern License Application, Box 1800-1806, folder 1804]

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ments, and in 1805 he applied for a tavern license.<sup>31</sup> The license application contains a description of the tavern location:

[Rockafellar] has purchased the tavern known by the name of Skoonkton in Amwell on the road from Flemington to Howell's Ferry and also from Price's Tavern to Painters ferry.

In 1814, the same year Howell's Ferry was replaced by a bridge to Pennsylvania, Rockafellar again mortgaged the tavern lot for \$1,200, this time to George Holcombe, a New Brunswick merchant and former Amwell resident who had conducted a store in nearby Headquarters for many years.<sup>32</sup> It is likely that Rockafellar's apparent financial problems were at least partly a result of the economic downturn that followed the War of 1812. Perhaps the new bridge and resulting increase in commercial traffic were a little too late to help Rockafellar. Rockafellar died intestate later in 1814, leaving an estate of \$1,082.76; his property devolved to his widow, Anne Gordon Rockafellar.<sup>33</sup> At this time, the tavern was being operated by James Larew. Othniel Lake replaced Larew from 1817 to 1818, followed by William Rake.<sup>34</sup> Rockafellar's personal estate was finally settled in 1824, presumably after the death of his widow, at which time his seven children who were his heirs were ordered to satisfy the demands of his creditors. John Gordon sued to recover the unpaid mortgage Rockafellar had given Agesilaus Gordon when he purchased the tavern property in 1804; and William Mitchell sued to recover the unpaid mortgage Rockafellar had given to George Holcombe in 1814. To satisfy judgments totaling \$3,592, the property was sold by public vendue on February 4, 1824, when John Gordon paid just \$1,200 to acquire it.<sup>35</sup>

In 1802, Joseph and John Sergeant acquired a small lot from Jonas Thatcher on the southeast corner of the crossroads where, according to the 1881 county history, they opened a "small grocery," thereby expanding the family's commercial interests at the intersection.<sup>36</sup> Jonas Thatcher, who would

<sup>31</sup> Hunterdon Co. Tavern License Applications, Book 3, p. 276; Box 1800-1806, folder 1805.

<sup>32</sup> HC Mortgage, Vol. 5, p. 461.

<sup>33</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson, Ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series - Vol. XLII: Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc. Volume XIII - 1814-1817*, Trenton, NJ: MacCrellish & Quigley Co, 1949, p. 359.

<sup>34</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 9; HC Tavern License Application, #1293. Othniel Lake was also known as Arthur Lake.

<sup>35</sup> HC Deed Book 37, p. 293. Agesilaus Gordon died in 1815.

<sup>36</sup> The 1802 conveyance is referenced in HC Deeds, Book 44, p. 109. According to Snell, three Sergeant brothers, Joseph, John, and Charles kept a store on the southeast corner "previous to 1825," but the 1802 real estate transaction suggests that the store was in operation several decades prior to 1825, and likely did not involve Charles. [Snell, p. 376] Joseph (1769-1848), John, and Charles (1759-1833) were sons of Joseph and Mary Opdycke Sergeant. According to local historian Egbert T. Bush, the Sergeants' store was torn down around 1870



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later marry the Sergeant's niece, Nancy Lake, was a descendant of Amos Thatcher, who had been Joseph Sergeant Sr.'s southern neighbor when he acquired his blacksmith lot in 1773. Amos Thatcher's large farmstead property had devolved to his son Daniel, who sold it to Jonas in 1800 for \$3,480. The two families evidently developed a close relationship, as evidenced in 1798, when Charles Sergeant witnessed Amos Thatcher's will and later after his death, appraised his estate.<sup>37</sup> So it is not surprising that the Sergeants acquired a commercial interest in a corner of Thatcher's land at the crossroads. In 1827, a post office was established at the crossroads, with Jonas Thatcher appointed postmaster. It was at this time Sergeantsville formally replaced the old name of Skunktown, in recognition of the entrepreneurial prominence attained by the Sergeants, who at various times operated businesses on two corners at the crossroads: a general store on the southeast corner and a blacksmithy on the northwest corner.<sup>38</sup> Evidently, commerce at the crossroads was good, because in 1830, Henry H. Fisher (1801-1881) constructed a stone store building on the southwest corner. Fisher had a half-interest in 3.94 acres that had been subdivided from Jonas Thatcher's large tract.<sup>39</sup> The following year, Thatcher sold his one-half interest to Fisher, who continued to operate the business until 1864. Also around 1830, Peter Green, whose extended family included numerous blacksmiths in the region, reportedly constructed the stone one-story blacksmith shop that still stands just west of the intersection (inventory #65).<sup>40</sup> Although no property deed has been found, Charles Sergeant married Sarah Green in 1788, suggesting the possibility of an intra-family transaction that led to Peter Green's acquisition of the lot.<sup>41</sup> Peter Green's descendants operated the blacksmithy for several generations.

As evidence of the progress of the community, in 1830 a new schoolhouse (possibly a replacement) was constructed a mile west of the intersection.<sup>42</sup> In 1832, just two years after an outdoor revival

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by George Henry Fisher. [Bush, p. 588] Beers' 1873 atlas seems to indicate that Fisher's project did not happen until after 1873.

<sup>37</sup> HC Wills, Book 31, p. 453.

<sup>38</sup> John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., *New Jersey Postal History*, Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1977, p. 78.

<sup>39</sup> Bush, p. 588; HC Deeds, Book 48, p. 619. The earliest gravestone in the nearby Thatcher burying ground (located southeast from the crossroads, outside the district) is for a son who was twelve years old when he died in 1775. Jonas' wife Ann died February 9, 1835. [Bush, p. 591]

<sup>40</sup> Clint Wilson, "History of the Smithy in Sergeantsville," [Lambertville] *Beacon*, December 21, 1972. Other blacksmiths in the extended Green family were Charles Green in Stockton, Austin Green in Lambertville and Manuel Green in Headquarters.

<sup>41</sup> Peter Green's acquisition of the blacksmith lot could have been much earlier than 1830. In 1805, Charles Sergeant purchased from the heirs of Samuel Opdycke a farm and mill property west of the crossroads, where he moved. Charles' son, Green Sergeant, inherited the property at his father's death in 1833.

<sup>42</sup> This early schoolhouse was located outside of the district and, according to Egbert Bush, may have replaced an earlier one at the same location. [Bush, p. 479]

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conducted near Sergeantsville stimulated local religious interest, the first church in the village, a stone Methodist Episcopal building, was constructed just west of the intersection. Henry Fisher, who was evidently enjoying success as an entrepreneur, donated the lot and \$100 toward the project.<sup>43</sup> The 1834 state gazetteer provides a snapshot of Sergeantsville during that period, describing it as consisting of about six to eight houses, a store and a tavern. The new stone church was apparently overlooked by the gazetteer compilers. The death of Charles Sergeant in 1833 at the age of seventy-three resulted in several changes at the intersection, most significantly bringing an end to the Sergeant family's presence at the crossroads.<sup>44</sup> In his will, Charles declared that all his village lots should be sold at auction, and Henry H. Fisher took advantage of the opportunity to add to his holdings by acquiring a small lot on the north side of the road, just west of the intersection and the small lot on the southeast corner of the intersection, which included a two-story stone house (likely the building in which the Sergeant brothers conducted their store), thereby achieving ownership on three of the four corners.<sup>45</sup>

Sometime during the 1830s, Henry Wagner took over as tavern keeper, and he was running the tavern in 1838 when newly organized Delaware Township's first municipal meeting was held there.<sup>46</sup> Centrally located within the newly organized township, Sergeantsville quickly became the regular site of town meetings as well as the business center of the township. In 1838, the tavern lot was sold for \$2,001 to John Parker of Raritan at a public auction following the death of Neal Hart, who apparently had acquired the tavern from John Gordon, when the lot was reduced from 51.5 acres to 27.26 acres.<sup>47</sup> Less than two years later, Parker sold the 27.26-acre tavern lot for \$2,300 to Isaiah H. Moore, also of Delaware, realizing a profit of \$300.<sup>48</sup> Moore kept the property only briefly, and in 1842 he sold it to David Rake, who resold it later the same year for \$2,400 to George W. Gaddis.

The crossroads hamlet continued to gradually expand, and by 1844 it contained "a store, tavern, and a few mechanics; a neat Methodist church, lately erected of stone and stuccoed; and about a dozen

<sup>43</sup> James P. Snell (ed.), *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 380.

<sup>44</sup> Charles Sergeant died April 14, 1833; his wife Sarah died March 27, 1835 at age 69. Both were buried in the "Old Williamson Burying Ground" near Sergeantsville, as was Charles' sister, Mary Sergeant Lake (wife of Cornelius Lake), who died in 1813 at age 45. [Bush, p. 479] Charles son, Green Sergeant, inherited his father's farm and mill property located west of the village, outside the district. The Sergeant name made a brief return to the crossroads in 1851, when John Sergeant operated the tavern for a year.

<sup>45</sup> HC Deeds, Book 57, p. 17 and Book 56, p. 315.

<sup>46</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 723.

<sup>47</sup> HC Deeds, 73, p. 244; "Real Estate," *Hunterdon Democrat*, October 24, 1838.

<sup>48</sup> HC Deeds, Book 73, p. 247.

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dwellings.<sup>49</sup> Gaddis would own the tavern for only eight years, but he would play a significant role in development at the crossroads.<sup>50</sup> Starting in 1845, Gaddis acted as innkeeper as well as owner, and the establishment became known as the Gaddis Hotel, the name that appears on an 1851 map, though by that date Gaddis had already sold the tavern.<sup>51</sup> When he sold the tavern in 1850 to John Smith of Sergeantsville for \$2,000, Gaddis offered it with only one acre of land, evidence of the substantial value of the tavern, and proceeded to sell off lots from the remaining 26.26 acres. In 1852, Henry T. Quick purchased a lot north of the tavern where he built a house (inventory #54) and established a wheelwright and carriage making business.<sup>52</sup> Sometime later, innkeeper Henry Everitt and Dr. Isaac S. Cramer acquired small house lots north and east of the tavern.<sup>53</sup>

After 1850, the tavern lot passed through a series of owners, most of whom held the property for only a few years.<sup>54</sup> One of them, Jeremiah Trout, built an addition at the east end of the building, sometime between 1867 and 1872, which the 1873 atlas suggests was used as a social hall. Two of the longer owners were Robert E. Holcombe, who had the property from 1856 to 1865, and George T. Arnwine, who acquired it in 1879 and held it until his death in 1892.<sup>55</sup> After Arnwine's death, the tavern was sold to Jacob K. Wilson (b. 1848), a Civil War veteran who previously owned the property from 1872 to 1879 and operated it almost continuously from 1872 to 1920.<sup>56</sup> Wilson renamed the tavern the Sergeantsville Hotel, and was probably responsible for updating the building to add a gaily-painted wrap-around porch that is visible in an early photograph. The hotelkeeper reserved a room

<sup>49</sup> John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*. New York: Dover Publications, 1844, p. 246.

<sup>50</sup> HC Deeds, Book 78, p. 430.

<sup>51</sup> Samuel C. Cornell, *Map of Hunterdon County*, 1851.

<sup>52</sup> Bush, p. 589.

<sup>53</sup> F.W. Beers, *Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, 1873.

<sup>54</sup> Tavern owners during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century included: before 1835 – Neal Hart; 1838 - John Parker, HC Deeds, 73, p. 244; 1840 – Isaiah H. Moore, HC 73, p. 247 (reduced to 27.26 acres); 1842 - David Rake, HC Deed Book 77, p. 446; 1842 – George W. Gaddis, HC Deeds, Book 78, p. 430; 1850 – John Smith (reduced to one acre); 1851 – John Sergeant; 1852 – Samuel W. Stevenson; 1853 – Charles Tyson; 1855 – Henry Everitt; 1856 – Robert Holcombe; 1856 – James W. Hawk; 1866 – Charles T. Baldwin; 1867 – Jeremiah Trout; 1872 – Jacob K. Wilson (reduced to three-quarters of an acre); 1879 – George T. Arnwine; 1886 – John L. Jones; 1886 – George T. Arnwine; 1893 – Jacob K. Wilson; 1920 – Sergeantsville Methodist Episcopal Church; 1948 – Delaware Township. [Goodspeed, 1995]

<sup>55</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 723-724. The 1880 census for Sergeantsville lists Jacob K. Wilson, age 32, living with his wife Rose, age 33, their twelve-year old son, William, and a fourteen-year old niece, Ida Bellis, who worked as a servant. In 1886, Gaddis sold the property and repurchased it several months later.

<sup>56</sup> Goodspeed, p. 723-724.

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there for board of education and Delaware Township meetings. Wilson also served for many years as township clerk beginning in the 1890s.

A map depicting Sergeantsville in 1860 shows a nucleated crossroads village with hotel, church, blacksmithy, wheelwright, doctor, a shoemaker's shop, and about sixteen dwellings.<sup>57</sup> The 1860s saw the village flourish and introduced several new community institutions. David Jackson purchased a dwelling just east of the intersection where he opened a store that sold candy, tobacco and cigar and where he ran the post office (inventory #27).<sup>58</sup> John H. Green had a feed store on his property just west of the blacksmith shop. Continuing his community philanthropy, in 1860, Henry H. Fisher conveyed a lot to John T. Sergeants, Dr. Isaac B. Cramer and Charles Everitt, prominent village residents who were acting as the trustees of the Sergeantsville Military Hall (inventory #59). The new hall was for use by a local militia, the "Delaware Guards," and represented a noteworthy new institutional addition to community life.<sup>59</sup> Local sentiment regarding the Civil War was expressed at a public meeting of the Democratic Committee held at the hall in 1863, reportedly one of the largest meetings ever held in Hunterdon County. A three-man committee comprised of Dr. Isaac Cramer, John Sergeant and Dr. H. B. Nightingale prepared a resolution that condemned what they considered to be a federal usurpation of individual rights in the division of the North and the South. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, also condemned abolition and secession and encouraged the prevention of the influx of Negroes into the state.<sup>60</sup>

Around 1864 Jonathan M. Dilts established a tannery at a sensitive distance south of village dwellings.<sup>61</sup> Nearby, John D. Bowne had a shop where he manufactured plows.<sup>62</sup> By the mid 1860s, the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church had grown to the point where it became necessary to expand the church building. In 1867, at a cost of \$4,300, the walls were raised and an addition was built onto the front of the stone church.<sup>63</sup> The belfry was presumably added at that time. The 1870s witnessed some redevelopment at the intersection when George H. Fisher demolished the old Sergeant

<sup>57</sup> Lake and Beers, 1860.

<sup>58</sup> Bush, p. 589.

<sup>59</sup> Bush, p. 590.

<sup>60</sup> Dennis Bertland, *Delaware Township Historic Sites Survey*, Delaware Township Environmental Commission, 1983, page IV - 11.

<sup>61</sup> Bush, p. 589. The tannery was reportedly established on the property associated with inventory #20; however, buildings or structures related to a tannery operation have not been identified. According to Bush, a tannery operated until about 1882, but Beers' 1873 atlas depicts only a blacksmith on this property, suggesting that the tannery was closed by that date.

<sup>62</sup> Bush, p. 589. Bowne's shop was north of the tanyard on the Henry Lawshe farm, noted on the Beers and Lake map as "W.S."

<sup>63</sup> Snell, p. 380.

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store on the southeast corner and replaced it with a new commercial building, part of which he used for a harness shop, while renting other parts for a store, barber shop and restaurant (inventory #25).<sup>64</sup> With its central entry flanked by large paned shop windows that were made possible by technical advances in glassmaking, Fisher's store would have likely stood out in the village as the earliest example in Sergeantsville of what remains a popular "modern" storefront type.

Development continued into the next decade. Reflecting a widespread interest in garden design during the Victorian period, perhaps as well as a certain level of prosperity in the village, in 1870 the village doctor, Isaac B. Cramer, established "Hunterdon Nurseries," where according to an annual catalog he published, he sold fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs, at least some of which were likely sold to village residents. The large nursery is shown just east of the tavern on an 1873 atlas, which also depicts a new street, the first one in the village, extending south from the main road a short distance east of the intersection.<sup>65</sup> West of the intersection can be seen another wagon shop, owned by J. H. Gordon, and just south of the intersection is the W. Williamson hat shop. As a result of continued population growth, the Sergeantsville schoolhouse west of the village was enlarged in 1874.<sup>66</sup> In 1876, nine years after the American grange movement began as a farmers' social and education organization, the Sergeantsville Grange was established with twenty-three charter members who met at Fisher's Hall, which apparently was a meeting space in Fisher's commercial building.<sup>67</sup> The next year saw further redevelopment at the intersection, when Asher B. Williamson demolished the old stone dwelling on the northwest corner and replaced it with a dwelling and attached three-story commercial building, both stylishly flat-roofed and bracketed, which he used for a shoemaker shop and shoe store.<sup>68</sup> It was probably also around this time that George H. Fisher built a large, elegantly detailed cross-gable house behind his new store on the southeast corner of the intersection.<sup>69</sup> Williamson's and Fisher's dwellings are transitional examples that represent the beginnings of a significant shift in the village away from traditional house forms toward the adoption of modern popular styles.

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<sup>64</sup> Bush, p. 588. In 1930, Bush reported that the Sergeant store was torn down "sixty years ago." Beer's 1873 atlas seems to depict the old store, suggesting that it was probably not demolished until after that date. Fisher owned the building for fifty-six years, finally selling it in 1926 to Lewis L. Higgins, who had rented for thirty-six years.

<sup>65</sup> Beers, 1873.

<sup>66</sup> Snell, p. 378.

<sup>67</sup> Snell, p. 385.

<sup>68</sup> Bush, p. 589. The building would remain in the Williamson family until 1916, when it was sold to Israel P. Shepherd.

<sup>69</sup> The dwelling at inventory #22 was originally located on the lot south of Fisher's commercial building.

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The village continued to flourish during the last two decades of the century. By 1881, the village had a population of 139, the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church reached eighty-five, and the grange had expanded to forty members. That year historian James P. Snell described the village:

Sergeantsville has been the business centre of the township ever since the organization of Delaware [Township]. There are at present one store by J.F. Shepherd, a tavern by Jacob Wilson, a blacksmith-shop by Jacob L. Green, carriage-and-sleigh manufactory by Henry Quick, a shoe-store and manufactory by A. B. Williamson, a harness-shop by G. H. Fisher, a tin-shop by Washington Timbrook, a nursery by I.S. Cramer (also the physician), a grange and Methodist Episcopal church.<sup>70</sup>

That was also the year the Sergeantsville Creamery Association, the first in the county, was chartered. A creamery was built a short distance west of the intersection; an early photograph depicts a group of dairy farmers proudly standing in front of their handsome building. To raise the capital needed, eighty local farmers subscribed to shares of stock at \$25 each. The creamery opened in April and by June it was making 240 pounds of butter each day, 200 quarts of cream, and eighteen large cheeses.<sup>71</sup> Dozens of creameries were organized in New Jersey during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, revolutionizing dairying by taking the marketing of butter and milk out of the home. Soon after, members of the grange purchased a lot north of the creamery for their new building, which was completed June 9, 1883 for a cost of \$568.27.<sup>72</sup> By the end of the decade, the village could also boast its own new schoolhouse, built on the hill just north of the intersection. A number of new dwellings appeared around this time as well, and were typically gable-front houses, a popular style that was suited to the small, newly subdivided village lots. A number of the houses were ornamented with stylish decorative details, evidence of prosperity as well as pride of ownership. The end of the century brought more changes to the village, including a new church. The eclectic Victorian Brethren Church building was constructed in 1899 at the east end of the village by a progressive splinter group of forty-nine members who left the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkard) church in Sandbrook.<sup>73</sup> A brief item in the *Hunterdon County Democrat* reported in March 1899:

<sup>70</sup> Snell, p. 376.

<sup>71</sup> Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred-Year History*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1973, p. 153.

<sup>72</sup> Bush, p. 399. The construction estimate contained the following description: "18 by 32 feet, 18-foot posts, the lower story not to be filled in or plastered, the upper story to be lathed and plastered, and 8 windows to be put in the building." Meeting topics during the mid-1880s included: "Is the tariff as it is now a benefit to the farmer?" "Are the Knights of Labor a benefit to the people at large?" and, "Is there great issue between the two leading parties?"

<sup>73</sup> "A Hundred Years of Faith, 1898 - 1998," p. 101

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Work will begin on the new progressive church this week. We hear than an architect from the city has been engaged and that the church will contain a baptismal pool, and many modern improvements.<sup>74</sup>

The "architect" selected was John A. Green of Elizabeth, a carpenter/builder who also worked as construction foreman of the project. A small news item in August complimented Green's work:

The work upon the new church is progressing nicely. . . The ceiling will be of hardwood finish and the artistic arrangement of some of the parts gives special credit to workman, John A. Green, of Elizabeth.<sup>75</sup>

The building's fish-scale shingles and other asymmetrical arrangements reflect the high Victorian style, which was in striking contrast to the traditional Methodist Church building at the other end of the village. In contrast to that earlier church, a number of architectural elements of the Brethren Church were manufactured offsite, such as the window and doorframes, which were made in Philadelphia.<sup>76</sup> Another notable change to the village streetscape occurred after 1889, when Dr. Isaac J. Cramer won election as Surrogate. Dr. Cramer sold his business interests and the nursery property was subdivided into lots, bringing more residential development.

Sergeantsville's prosperity continued into the new century. The grange members purchased a ten-foot strip of land and enlarged their hall in 1908 with a shed-roofed addition in the rear measuring twelve by thirty-two feet. In 1912 the organization had over 230 members. The village schoolhouse was enlarged and remodeled in 1913, at which time it was named the Kendall School evidently in honor of Calvin N. Kendall who was the state commissioner of education at the time. The village population reached 250 in 1914.<sup>77</sup> A farm and business directory from that year lists a wide variety of businesses including: The Sergeantsville Hotel; the creamery, which was under the direction of Ellwood B. Clark; three general stores, run by E. Shepherd, Jacob G. Stryker, and Charles E. Reading; J. J. Rittenhouse; meat purveyor; Joseph L. Heater, blacksmith; George H. Fisher, harness maker; Lewis

<sup>74</sup> Quoted in "A Hundred Years of Faith, 1898 – 1998," p. 17. During church renovation work in 1993, a board was discovered that bore the inscription: "John A. Green, Architect of this Church 1899." Little else is known about Green. He was apparently not a registered architect, and no other projects by him have been identified; however, the Greens were early settlers in the vicinity and the list of founding members of the congregation includes two members of the Green family.

<sup>75</sup> Quoted in "A Hundred Years of Faith, 1898 – 1998," p. 17.

<sup>76</sup> "A Hundred Years of Faith, 1898 – 1998," p. 17.

<sup>77</sup> *Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey With a Complete Road Map of Both Counties*, Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1914, p. 75.

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L. Higgins, barber; and two restaurants operated by W. L. Dobbins and George W. Green.<sup>78</sup> Around this time, a new post office was built, the first building devoted to that purpose (inventory #28). Residential development continued into the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

However, the community's long-lasting good fortune suffered a major setback in 1920, when Prohibition resulted in the closure of the Sergeantsville Hotel. Remarkably, the community worked quickly to save the building, which was purchased from innkeeper (and Township Clerk) Jacob K. Wilson in March of the same year by the Sergeantsville Methodist Church for \$4,000, largely at the urging of one of its members, Mattie Poulson Epple, who was a granddaughter of George W. Gaddis.<sup>79</sup> Thereafter it was known as the Sergeantsville Community Center. Delaware Township and Board of Education meetings continued to be held there. In addition, the second floor was converted into a large auditorium, the largest meeting hall in the area, thereby assuring a continuing important role in the community:

It was rented for political rallies, for large affairs of the local Grange, for county lodge meetings, for school graduation, for shows of local talent, for church summer school and for any occasion where a large hall was needed.<sup>80</sup>

Over the next ten years, several other familiar landmarks and institutions evolved, too. Henry Quick's wheelwright shop was converted into a garage to service automobiles and the second floor was used as a meeting hall by the Patriotic Order Sons of America, a society founded in 1847 to promote patriotism and education.<sup>81</sup> Across the street, the Sergeantsville Military Hall was used by Junior Order United American Mechanics, a fraternal organization founded in 1885 as a nativist group, but whose mission evolved into one of developing life insurance benefits for its members. Some old institutions remained, though: As late as 1930 the blacksmithy was still owned by a grandson of Peter Green, Theodore Green, who though elderly still "helped out" the blacksmith, James A. Harnet.<sup>82</sup> The Kendall school continued to serve the village until 1954.

Writing in a 1930 article subtitled "Busy Village In Years Past, Still Maintains Its Reputation," Egbert T. Bush remarked that Sergeantsville "has long been noted as an unusually active business place for one of its size, and it is not losing that reputation."<sup>83</sup> However, by the end of the decade the cream-

<sup>78</sup> *Farm and Business Directory*, p. 75.

<sup>79</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 724.

<sup>80</sup> Clint Wilson, "History of the Smithy in Sergeantsville," [Lambertville] *Beacon*, December 28, 1972.

<sup>81</sup> Bush, p. 589.

<sup>82</sup> Bush, p. 590.

<sup>83</sup> Bush, p. 592.



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ery closed as a result of pressures within a changing dairy industry that was more interested in whole milk. With its two most important businesses closed, Sergeantsville began a period of economic transition. In 1948, Delaware Township purchased the Community Center from the Methodist Church to use as its municipal building, thus assuring its long-term survival and continuing role as the center of community activity. As a result of its relatively isolated location, Sergeantsville experienced little development during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which effectively served to preserve much of its historic character into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Most of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings remain. The tavern/hotel still serves as the Delaware Township municipal building, although it has been remodeled to remove the Victorian wrap-around porch, and the original stucco was removed in 1974.<sup>84</sup> Both churches still serve their original congregations. Nearly all of the early commercial buildings still serve in that use, while the grange, military hall, and schoolhouse have all been successfully converted to residential use. The creamery survives little changed in appearance and currently functions as an agricultural outbuilding. While village core remained essentially intact, residential development of farms at east end of village began in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the construction of the consolidated township school in 1970.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Goodspeed, 1995, p. 724.

<sup>85</sup> Wilson, December 28, 1972.

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Hunterdon County Mortgages

Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses

West Jersey Deeds

Tax Roles Amwell Township

United States Population Census

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### NARRATIVE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Sergeantsville Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Sergeantsville Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map," and is verbally described in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map was assembled using current municipal tax maps from the Township of Delaware.

The boundary of the district begins in Delaware Township on the north side of County Route 604 (Rosemont-Ringoes Road) at the southwest corner of Block 22, Lot 21 and runs north and east along that lot and continues along the north and east side of Block 22, Lot 17 to the northwest corner of Block 22, Lot 9.04 where it turns and follows the north and east sides of that lot to northeast corner at County Route 523 (Stockton-Flemington Road). At that point, the boundary turns north and follows the west side of the road to the southwest corner of Block 22, Lot 8 where it turns and follows the west and north boundary of that lot and the north and east boundary of Block 22, Lot 7 to the southeast corner where that lot meets Route 523. From there, the boundary proceeds directly across the road where it turns southwest and follows the east side of the road to the northeast corner of Block 23, Lot 12. Next, the boundary turns south and follows the east side of Block 23, Lot 12 to the southeast corner of that lot, where it turns east and follows the north sides of Block 23, Lots 6.01, 4, and 5.

At the northeast corner of Block 23, Lot 5, the boundary continued straight across Delaware Drive to the east side of the road, at which point the boundary turns south and follows the east side of the road a short distance to the northwest corner of Block 24, Lot 13. There, the boundary turns east and follows the north sides of Block 24, Lots 13, 11, 4, 10; the north and east sides of Block 24, Lot 9 to the northwest corner of Block 24, Lot 41. From this point, the boundary turns east again and follows the north sides of Block 24, Lots 8, 7, 6 and 5. At the northeast corner of Block 24, Lot 5, the boundary proceeds across Lower Ferry Road to the northwest corner of Block 25, Lot 19, where it follows the north side of that lot and the west, north and east sides of Block 25, Lot 18.01 to the southeast corner where said lot meets Lambert Road. At this place, the boundary turns east and follows the north side of the road to a point opposite the northeast corner of Block 40, Lot 12, where it crosses the road and continues on the east and south sides of that lot.

The boundary then turns west and crosses to the southwest side of Country Route 604, which it follows to the northeast corner of Block 39, Lot 24. Here, the boundary burns and follows the east, south and west sides of that lot to its northwest corner at County Route 604. The boundary turns west again and follows the south side of the road to the northeast corner of Block 39, Lot 21.01. From here, the boundary follows the east, south and west sides of that lot and the south sides of Block 39, Lots 21, 23 and 22 to Rittenhouse Road, where the line turns south and follows the east side of the road to a

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point directly opposite the southeast corner of Block 36, Lot 1. Here, the boundary crosses the road and follows the south sides of Block 36, Lots 1, 14 14.11 and 25 to County Route 523.

At County Route 523, the boundary turns southwest and follows the east side of the road to the northwest corner of Block 36, Lot 22, where it turns easterly and follows the north, east, and south boundaries to that lot back to County Route 523. Here the boundary again turns southwest and follows the east side of the road to the northwest corner of Block 36, Lot 21, where it turns east and follows the north, east and south boundaries of said lot to County Route 523 once again. At this place, the boundary crosses the road to the southeast corner of Block 34, Lot 20, where it continues along the south and west boundaries of that lot and the west boundaries of Block 34, Lots 24.01 and 24.02 to the northwest corner of Block 34, Lot 24.02 at County Route 604. Here, the boundary proceeds directly across the road where it turns east and follows the north side of the road a short distance to the southwest corner of Block 22, Lot 21, the place of beginning.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries of the Sergeantsville Historic District are delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the historical resources of the district, with the fewest non-contributing resources. In general terms its boundaries include contributing resources that comprise the early village and adjacent associated resources. On the west side, the boundary was drawn to include several early farmsteads at the village outskirts. On the north, east, and south sides, the boundary was drawn to exclude modern development along County Routes 604 and 523, along with the Delaware Township public school complex

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

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

Name: Sergeantsville Historic District  
Location: Delaware Township, Hunterdon County, NJ  
Photographer: Janice Armstrong, Dennis Bertland Associates  
Date: Spring, 2007  
Negative and Electronic file Repository: Dennis Bertland Associates, Bloomsbury, NJ

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>View</u>
1.	Context	Route 604, looking west toward Route 523 intersection
2.	6	Southwest
3.	7	South
4.	10	Southwest
5.	12	Southeast
6.	15	Southwest
7.	17	Southwest
8.	20	Southwest
9.	20	West
10.	21	East
11.	25, 12	Southwest
12.	28	Southeast
13.	29	South
14.	33	Southwest
15.	36	North
16.	41	North
17.	43	Northeast
18.	48	Northwest
19.	52	Northwest
20.	53	Southeast
21.	54	Northeast

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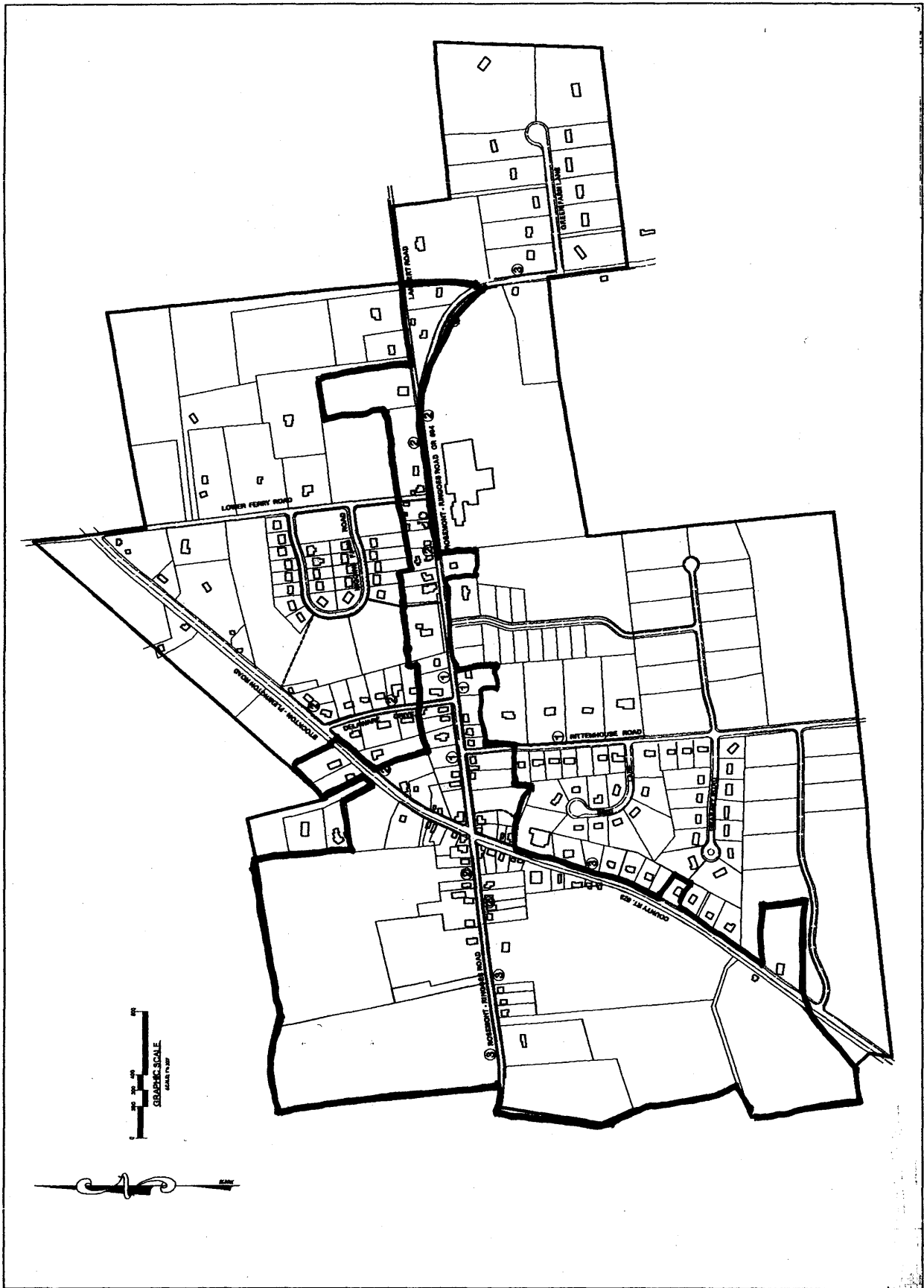
Sergeantsville Historic District  
Hunterdon County, NJ

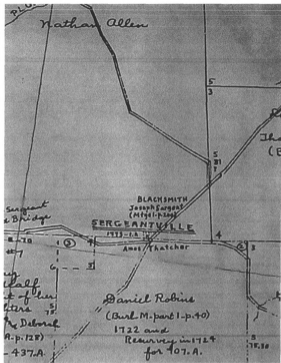
Section number          Photos          Page   2  

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<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>View</u>
22.	60, 59	Southwest
23.	61	West
24.	63	Northeast
25.	64	Northeast
26.	66, 65	Northwest
27.	68	Northeast
28.	68	Northwest
29.	Context	Route 523, looking north from south boundary
30.	Context	Route 604, looking east from west boundary
31.	11	Milepost marker, looking southeast







Detail of map showing early deeds in Sergeantsville vicinity

D. Stanton Hammond, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Sheet C, Map Series #4



Detail of map showing Sergeantsville vicinity,  
Samuel C. Cornell, Map of Hunterdon County, 1851.





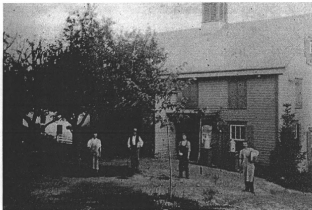
Detail of map showing Sergeantsville vicinity,  
F.W.Beers, Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1873.



Map of Sergeantsville,  
 F.W.Beers, Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1873.



Detail of map showing Sergeantsville vicinity,  
Pugh & Downing, Civil Engineers, Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1902

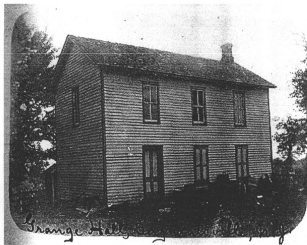


Sergeantsville Creamery, c. late 1800s





View of Sergeantsville, looking west from intersection, c. 1910



Sergeantsville Grange Hall, c. late 1800s



View of Sergeantsville Hotel, looking west from intersection, c. 1910



View of Sergeantsville, looking west from intersection, c. 1910