

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name New Market/Linvale-Snydertown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Route 31, Linvale, Snydertown & Woodsville Rds not for publication

city or town East and West Amwell Townships N/A vicinity

state NJ code 034 county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08551

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources /DSHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson J. Ball

2/12/98

New Market/Linvale-Snydertown HD
Name of Property

Hunterdon, NJ
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		
33		15		buildings
				sites
4		4		structures
1				objects
38		19		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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single family
- Religion/religious facility
- Commercial/department store
- Industrial/manufacturing facility
- Transportation/road related
- Agricultural/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single family
- Religion/religious facility
- Commercial/specialty store
- Transportation/road related
- Agricultural/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid 19th century/Italianate
- Mid 19th century/Gothic Revival
- No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls clapboard
- brick
- 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): N/A

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- settlement
architecture
commerce
community development

Period of Significance

c. 1770-1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

E. Amwell Historic Preservation Commission

New Market/Linvale-Snydertown HD
Name of Property

Hunterdon, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 160

Hopewell, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
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5	1	4	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	7	2	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone

Easting

Northing

2

1	8
---	---

5	1	4	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	7	2	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3

1	8
---	---

5	1	3	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	7	2	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone

Easting

Northing

4

1	8
---	---

5	1	3	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	7	2	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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 Dennis N. Bertland

organization Dennis Bertland Associates date June, 1997

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

city or town Port Murray state NJ zip code 07865

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NJ, Hunterdon County HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
New Market/Linvale-Snydertown
Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1

The adjoining hamlets of Linvale (known as New Market until the late 1800s) and Snydertown are located in the Piedmont geographical province of northern New Jersey, in a gap on the wide summit of the Sourland Mountains, which transverse the southern end of Hunterdon County, at the confluence of several small branches of the Stony Brook. Straddling the border of East and West Amwell Townships, along a short stretch of Route 31 and Woodsville Road, New Market/Linvale consist of a church, a former store, a former tavern, and several dwellings, each of which faces the road and has been historically oriented toward it. Since at least the middle of the 18th century, Woodsville Road and the stretch of Route 31 to the northwest of their intersection formed part of the main highway from Trenton to the northwestern parts of the state. New Market emerged in the post Revolutionary War era to take advantage of the popularity of this road. Situated about .3 of a mile north of New Market/Linvale and separated from there by mostly open farmland, Snydertown comprises a scattering of dwellings and farmsteads around a former grist mill, established in the 18th century, at the intersection of Snydertown and Linvale Roads. The surrounding landscape is a mix of wooded and open land and largely occupied by modern, low density residential development with a few commercial uses on Route 31.

The New Market/Linvale-Snydertown Historic District encompasses both hamlets, but excludes the surrounding modern residential development. An inventory of the district's resources forms part of this section, and all resources have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the district's historical significance. The contributing resources include thirty mostly 19th-century buildings, four structures (a bridge, the remnants of mill dam, a mill tail race, and a well pump), and one object (a stone hitching post). There are nineteen non-contributing resources which, except for three 20th-century bridges and a well curb, are all buildings, thirteen of which are of 20th-century date, most prominently the shop/garage complex behind the New Market store.

District buildings, for the most part, are gable-roofed vernacular structures of frame or, less frequently, stone or brick construction, dating to the middle decades of the 19th century and exhibiting simple stylistic embellishment typical of that era. The majority of them are dwellings with attendant outbuildings. Most

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ments, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historical character of the district.

In the southern end of the district at New Market/Linvale, a rather tight streetscape of closely spaced buildings on small lots with short setbacks prevails (photo #6). The former tavern no longer has the full-width front porch that it almost certainly would have had during its years of use as a tavern, but it stands on its original foundation with its original setback from the road, which was enough for a few horses or small wagons to park at its front, at a safe distance from the travel lane, but not a large enough setback to allow for a yard. Across the road stands the former general store, and it, too, occupies a similarly short setback from the road, essentially unchanged from the historic period. Both buildings were constructed in the setting of a two-lane highway in which vehicles traveling in opposite directions would routinely pass one another. This was especially important at gathering points such as taverns and stores.

The roadway of Route 31 itself, from the point of intersection with Woodsville Road westward follows the course of the 18th-century highway to Rocktown, Ringoes, and beyond. To the southeast beyond the district boundaries, Route 31 is a 20th-century creation. Through the district, Route 31 currently features one northbound and one southbound travel lane, each about twelve feet wide, flanked by eight-foot-wide paved shoulders, for a total width of about forty feet. As befitting the rural setting of the highway, there are no curbs; where lawns exist they extend to the edge of the shoulder. The paving is asphalt and the highway is painted with center and side lines that distinguish the travel lanes from the shoulders.

Elsewhere in the district, buildings are much more loosely grouped on larger lots. While district buildings typically face the road, several district houses, #s 12, 13, 18 (rear wing), 19, and 21, are sited for a southern exposure instead of towards the road, an orientation characteristic of the region's early architecture. Fences, hedge rows, and stone rows delineate several district properties, and one dwelling (#5) retains a stone hitching post. With the notable exception of one property (#14) buildings generally are in good condition and well maintained; surrounding yards similarly are well groomed, often featuring large trees and mature plantings.

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The architecture of New Market/Linvale and Snydertown is representative of the region's vernacular construction practices and building types. Most of the district's dwellings are traditional, 2-story, gable-roofed house types with single-pile plans, interior gable-end chimneys, and generally regular fenestrations of two to five bays. Such houses are ubiquitous in the region's 19th-century housing stock. Examples include #s 2, 7, 8, 12, 13, 18 (rear wing) 19, 21 and 22 of which #s 2 and 22 appear to have center-hall plans and #21 is of stone construction (photo #s 6, 7, 11, 14, 16, 21, 24, and 26). There are three, 2-story, double-pile dwellings in the district: #s 3 (the former New Market tavern), 18 and 14, the last a brick, hip-roofed house with apparently a center-hall plan (photo #s 5, 16, and 20). The traditional 1 and 1/2-story house types are represented in the district by one free standing example (#4) and portions of several other dwellings (#s 12, 13, 15, and 19; photo #17). Most of these houses date to the middle decades of the 19th century. The district also has two examples (#s 1 and 20) of the small "bungalow" type houses which became popular throughout the region in the early 20th-century. The gable-end chimneys of two frame houses (#s 12 and 13) have exposed masonry at the base on the exterior, a construction feature characteristic of the region's early domestic architecture (photo #14). Another distinctive feature less frequently encountered in the area's houses is the parapeted end wall or "false front" of the shed addition at #3 (photo #5).

While the exterior of many district dwellings is quite unadorned, a number exhibit at least some decorative detailing, usually at the front entries or roof eaves. The embellishment of these vernacular structures was derived from architectural styles popular in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Federal and Greek Revival influences are evident in the box cornices with friezes present at #s 13 and #14 and the quadrant gable windows (if an early feature) of #21 (photo #s 14, 16, and 24). The boxed overhanging eaves of #s 18, 19 and 22 and the scroll bracketed cornices of #s 2 and 8 are typical Italianate motifs, and the tracery porch railing and spandrel brackets of #18 and the front cross of #5 are evocative of the Gothic Revival style (photo #s 7, 11, and 20). Colonial Revival influences are evident in the pented cornice returns and "Chinese Chippendale" porch railing of one dwelling (#1) and the gambrel roof and kicked eaves of another (#20, photo #23); the large tapered porch posts of #1 reveal Craftsman style influences.

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New Market/Linvale-Snydertown
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Outbuildings of 19th- and 20th-century date are commonly associated with district houses. Typically unadorned frame structures of small size, they include privies, small barns and sheds, and modern garages. Several properties have more extensive complexes of outbuildings including barns, wagon houses, and other structures. English and bank barns are common features of northwestern New Jersey farmsteads, and the district has one example of the former (#13, photo #15) and one of the latter (#20). Wagon houses with gable-end or side wall entries are found at #s 14, 12, 13, and 21 (photo # 25). The small early 20th-century barn/stable at #15 exhibits Colonial Revival design influences in its cupola, gambrel roof with kicked eaves, and gable-end pent roof (photo #18). House #19 retains a privy and well pump adjoining the shed attached to its east end (photo #22).

The district also contains a number of institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings and sites. The Methodist Episcopal Church (#10) erected in 1858 is a representative example of the gable-fronted church type which derived from the 18th-century Wren/Gibbs church formula and remained popular throughout the region well into the middle of the 19th century while receiving a variety of stylistic treatments (photo #10). As originally built the church evidently was detailed with a combination of Italianate and Gothic Revival motifs. While the side fenestration with its "mullioned" windows and the paneled entry doors remain, pedimented cornices above the windows and large scroll brackets at the roof eaves have been removed. The interior retains grain-painted woodwork and pews, a distinctive 19th-century decorative treatment. The small belfry and entry vestibule are early 20th-century additions. New Market's former general store (#9), built in 1866 on the site of its 18th-century predecessor, conforms to the gable-fronted commercial type with central entry flanked by windows ubiquitous throughout the region in the 19th century (photo #s 8 and 9). With its boxed overhanging eaves and raked-head gable window, the brick structure exhibits Italianate and Gothic Revival influences; the gabled front porch is an early 20th-century replacement. The former New Market tavern (#3), apparently dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries, is a domestically scaled and detailed building, a 5-bay, 2-story, double-pile block with gable-end chimneys and shed-roofed west appendage (photo #s 4 and 5).

Snydertown retains one industrial building, a small grist mill (#16), which dates to the early 19th or perhaps the late 18th century (photo #19). The frame 1 and 1/2-story building with stone

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New Market/Linvale-Snydertown
Historic District

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ground story was powered by a large, evidently overshot water wheel and originally had stacked gable-end entries, typical of early mills, of which only the ground level entry survives. Remnants of its hydrosystem include stonewalled wheel pit and tail race and the mill pond's breached dike-like dam.

The district also contains four bridges, one of which, #4, is a double-arched stone bridge featuring cut stone voussoirs and date stone inscribed "C B/ 1840." It was widened on the downstream side in this century (photo #s 2 and 3). The second (#6), is a concrete incased I-beam span with low, paneled and balustraded parapets, erected in 1927 and also subsequently widened. The other two bridges (#s 11 and 17) are small concrete slab spans of mid 20th-century date.

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

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District Inventory: West Amwell sites #s 1-4; East Amwell #s 4-22.

- 1 376 Route 31. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, 5-bay, dwelling with clipped-gable roof.

Style: Craftsman/Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. 1915-30

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with pented returns, hipped front dormer, 1/1 sash windows, central front entry, and a gabled front porch with a box cornice, squared tapered posts on brick piers, and a "Chinese Chippendale" railing.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame 1-story shed (mid 20th) (NC); (2) frame, 1-story, garage/cottage (mid/late 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B23/L11

Neg. # D 16

- 2 374 Route 31. Frame, 2 and 1/2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with apparently a single-pile center-hall plan, interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with water tables and drip caps), and a shed-roofed rear appendage. photo #11

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. 1859-65

Now covered with asbestos shingle siding, it retains overhanging eaves with paired scroll brackets, 6-light attic-story windows, 6/6 sash windows, and a central front entry with transom and 6-panel door (possibly a modern replacement). It undoubtedly had a porch which has been removed.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame 2-story barn (late 19th) with overhanging eaves and vertical siding (C).

Contributing

B23/L12

Neg. # A 11, D 13-15

- 3 370 Route 31 (former New Market Tavern). Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay dwelling with a double-pile plan, interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), a small shed-roofed rear appendage, and a 2-bay 2-story appendage at the east

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New Market/Linvale-Snydertown
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gable end with parapet walls front and back creating "false fronts" masking the shed roof. (photo #s 4 & 5)

Style: noneDate: late 18th/
early 19th

The exterior features aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash (replacements) windows with modern shutters, and an inner-bay front entry with glass-and-panel door; an old photograph reveals that it had a 1-bay porch with Italianate detailing (History of East Amwell, page 32).

Outbuildings: (1) concrete block, 2-story, barn (mid 20th) with collapsed roof (NC); (2) small frame shed (mid 20th) with gable-end entry, overhanging eaves, and vertical siding (NC); (3) long low frame chicken coop (mid 20th) with asymmetrical gable roof and vertical siding (NC).

Contributing

B23/L13

Neg. # D 6, 9-11, B11

- 4 Hunterdon County Bridge # EW-74. Double-arched bridge of rubble stone construction whose barrel vaults are outlined on the upstream side with cut stone voussoirs, the downstream side having been obscured by widening which was down in concrete. The upstream arches are set within a slightly recessed "panel" in the stonework, and the parapet above is capped with large, squared flat stones. A date stone set inside face of the west parapet is inscribed "C B/1840."

Style: noneDate: 1840;
widened mid 20th

Contributing

Photo #s 2 & 3

Neg. # A 5-9

- 5 Woodsville Road. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling (probably built in two parts) with an asymmetrical 3-over-bay front fenestration and interior chimney (brick stack with corbelled drip cap).

Style: Gothic Revival embellishmentDate: early 19th

It has aluminum siding, central front cross gable, overhang-

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ing eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and paired inner-bay entries with glass and panel doors. The windows abutting the door frames probably were subsequently added.

Outbuildings: (1) square stone hitching post (late 19th) (C); (2) small frame shed (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding and batten door (C).

Contributing

B42/L2

Neg. # D 0

- 6 New Jersey Route 31 bridge. Concrete-incased, I-beam bridge (NJ state highway bridge) with low concrete parapets articulated with piers and square-spindled balustrades. The bridge evidently was widened to the east and the new parapet made to match the original. The northwest pier bears the inscription "State/New Jersey/1927."

Style: noneDate: 1927; enlarged
mid 20th

Non-contributing

Neg. # D 2

- 7 367 Route 31. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, single-pile dwelling with interior west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and rear appendage.

Style: Italianate influencesDate: c. 1851-73

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows (first-story front windows appear to have been originally floor length) with modern shutters, inner-bay front entry with transom and 4-panel door, and a 1-bay entry porch with box cornice, spandrel brackets, square posts, and modern masonry deck.

Outbuildings: (1) small, frame, 2-story, barn (late 19th) with 1-story appendage, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and batten doors (C); (2) small frame shed (late 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B41/L13

Neg. # B 22-24, D 7

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New Market/Linvale-Snydertown
Historic District

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- 8 369 Route 31. Frame, gable-roofed, 2 and 1/2-story, 4-bay, single-pile dwelling with a 2-story shed-roofed rear appendage and other small shed and hip-roofed appendages. (photo #7)

Style: Italianate influences

Date: c. 1851-73

Exterior features include wood shingle siding, built-up box cornice with paired scroll brackets, boxed overhanging raking eaves, 3/3 sash attic-story windows, others 1/1 sash replacements, inner-bay front entry with glass-and-panel door (second inner-bay entry or window evidently removed), hip-roofed 3-bay front porch with box cornice and replacement posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/wagon shed (mid/late 19th) with vertical and clapboard siding, and batten Dutch door hung on strap hinges; modern windows and doors have been inserted in the wagon entries (C).

Contributing

B41/L14

Neg. # B 13a-15a &
17a; D 8 & 12

- 9 370 Route 31 (former New Market Store). Brick (common bond), 2-story, gable-fronted store, 3-bays wide and 4-bays deep, with a coursed rubble stone foundation, interior chimney on the west side, and a frame, 1 and 1/2-story rear addition (evidently built in two parts) with frame and concrete block appendages (evidently four sections). (photo #s 8 & 9 & 12)

A roughly squared stone set in the southwest corner of the foundation bears the crudely carved inscription "S H 1[?]770," and a marble plaque set in the front gable reads "Built 1770/Rebuilt 1866." The initials S H probably refer to blacksmith Samuel Horner who purchased the property in 1770.

Style: Italianate and Gothic Revival influences

Date: main block, 1866, perhaps incorporating foundations of an 18th-century structure; west half of rear wing, early/mid 19th and subsequently enlarged; appendages 20th.

The main block has boxed overhanging eaves with crown and bed moldings, central front gable window with raked head, mostly 6/6 sash windows with timber lintels, cast iron grill on the

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east cellar window, oversized 2/2 sash "shop" windows flanking the central front entry which has been reworked with one sidelight, blind transom, and glass-and-panel door, and a gabled 1-bay entry porch with box cornice (pented returns) and turned posts. The later probably dates to the early 20th century and replaced a full-width porch whose roof's nailing timbers remain embedded in the brickwork.

That the rear wing's first-floor level is about one foot lower than that of the main block suggests that the wing may predate the main block, as does the fact the its east wall is not aligned with but projects slightly beyond the main block's east wall. The rear wing has flush eaves and clap-board siding on its east side; modern vertical siding is present on its north and west sides, and on the rear appendages.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 1-story gable-roofed shop/garage (mid 20th) with vertical siding (NC); (2) frame, 1-story, 3-bay gable-roofed shop/garage (mid 20th) with greenhouse and other appendages, vertical siding, a and overhead garage doors (NC).

Contributing

B41/L15

Neg. # A 10; B 10a-12a
D 11, 17-23

10

373 Route 31, New Market Methodist Episcopal Church. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed church - 3-bays wide and 3-bays deep - with an enclosed gabled entry porch extending the full width of the west gable-end front, a small square gabled bell tower centered on the front, and a stuccoed-stone basement story that is fully above grade on the east elevation. A brick interior chimney is located between the west and central bays of each side wall. (photo #10)

A square marble stone set in the front wall at the base of the tower above the door (and presumably moved to that location from within the front wall of the building or its foundation) is inscribed "New Market/Methodist E Church/Built 1858."

Style: Italianate and Gothic Revival influences

Date: 1858; enclosed front entry (originally 1 bay and flat

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roofed), late 19th/early 20th, entry's gable roof and side appendages and tower, c. 1915-1933 (dated photographs in church's possession).

The exterior, now covered with aluminum siding, features a box cornice with returns and wide frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, paired 9/9/9 sash side windows, and porch entry with transom and double glass-and-panel doors. The much larger, inner entry has a double-leaf door, each leaf six recessed panels with double bolection moldings. The basement entry, centered on the east side, has 4-panel door (each recessed, clip-cornered panel edged with a bolection molding) and flanking 6/6 sash windows.

A c. 1915 photograph in the church's possession reveals that the building had clapboard siding (presumably surviving under the siding), paired scroll brackets supporting the cornice, and pedimented cornices above the side windows, as well as an enclosed 1-bay, flat-roofed entry porch.

The interior retains much of its original appearance with plaster walls and ceiling and grain-painted pews and woodwork (including a beaded-board wainscot).

Outbuildings: adjoining the rear of the church is (1) a frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (c. 1915-33, incorporating the west end bay of earlier wagon sheds) with overhanging eaves, vertical siding, and batten sliding doors; some hewn timber framing presumably survives from the wagon sheds (visible in the 1915 photograph) as does the low stone wall incorporated into its west wall and extending eastward about 75 feet (C); (2) frame, 2-bay gabled privy (early 20th) with vertical siding and batten doors (C).

Contributing

B30/L18

Neg. # B 18a & 21a
D 20 & 26

- 11 Hunterdon County bridge # E-144. Concrete-slab bridge with low railings on both sides composed of concrete piers and iron pipe railings. A metal plaque set into one pier is bears the date "1954", as well as the names of its designer "Clifford C. Apgar", the contractor "DeSapio Bros." and the county freeholders. (photo #13)

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Non-contributing

Neg. # D 24 & 25

- 12 127 Linvale Road. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay single-pile dwelling with interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks; west with exposed stone back), a shed-roofed rear appendage, and a 1 and 1/2-story east wing.

Style: noneDate: c. 1830; wing possibly earlier

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves which are carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows (a multi-pane picture window has been installed on the first-story front), an inner-bay front entry with glass-and-panel door, a shed-roofed front porch with modern decorative iron posts, and shed-roofed porches on the wing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house (converted to residential use) with shed-roofed rear appendage, overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and multi-pane sash windows (NC); frame, 2-bay, 1-story equipment shed (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B41/L16

Neg. # A 0-4

- 13 125 Linvale Road. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-over-4-bay, 2-story, single-pile main block with interior west gable-end chimney (exposed stone back and brick stack) and modern rear appendage, and a 1 and 1/2-story, 3-bay east wing (built in two sections) with an interior chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed, stone and frame appendage across the front which probably replaces a porch. (photo #s 14 & 15)

Style: Greek Revival influencesDate: main block, c. 1830; wing possibly earlier

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Among the exterior features are clapboard and wood shingle siding, box cornice with returns and frieze that is carried on the raking eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows, and an inner-bay main block front entry. The wing has an enclosed shed-roofed porch; the small pent roof across the front of the main block probably replaces an porch.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay, 2-story wagon house (mid/late 19th) with clapboard siding, small windows, overhanging eaves, and wagon entries on the south side (paralleling the roof ridge) (C); (2) frame, 3-bay English barn (early 19th, perhaps somewhat earlier) with an lateral east gable-end addition, flush eaves, vertical siding, and batten doors hung on strap hinges (C).

Contributing

B41/L17.02

Neg. # B 4-9

- 14 121 Linvale Road. Brick, 2-story, 5-bay, double-pile, probably center-hall plan dwelling with a low-pitched hip roof and an interior chimney within the south wall (brick stack, there probably were paired chimneys in both side walls originally). At the rear is a frame shed-roofed appendage with attached 2-bay garage. (photo #16)

Style: Greek Revival influencesDate: c. 1851-73

It has a small squat louvered cupola at the roof peak, box cornice with frieze, 6/6 sash windows with timber lintels and sills, central entry with 4-panel door and 2-light transom, a recessed porch on the south side which has been enclosed with clapboards, and a shed-roofed porch on the north side.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay wagon house (mid/late 19th) with novelty siding and batten sliding doors (C); (2) frame, 1-story shed (prob. mid 20th) (NC). A tannery was located between this house and site #16 (1873 Hunterdon County atlas, page 77).

Contributing

B41/L18

Neg. # B 0-3

- 15 115 Linvale Road. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, single-pile main block with interior chim-

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ney (brick stack) which originally was a 2-bay, 1 and 1/2-story house (with bank cellar fully above grade on the rear) enlarged to the south and heightened); a 2-bay, 1 and 1/2-story north wing with interior north gable-end chimney (brick stacks); and a large modern 1-story rear wing. (photo #s 17 & 18)

Style: modern Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: late 18th/early 19th; enlarged and remodeled mid 19th and 20th centuries.

Among the exterior features are wood shingle siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a 4-light, diamond-shaped south gable window, mostly 6/6 sash windows with modern louvered shutters. Other modern alterations include the wing's gable wall dormer and multi-pane picture window, the screen side porch, and, presumably, the removal of one or more front entries.

Out buildings: (1) square stone well curb (mid 20th) with hip roof and large paneled square corner posts (NC); frame, 2-bay, 1 and 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed garage/stable (c. 1910-30) featuring overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends that is returned as a pent roof across the south gable, clapboard siding, gabled dormer, hipped louvered cupola, and gable-end entry with batten sliding doors (C). A distillery is said to have been located to the east along creek.

Contributing B41/L19 Neg. # C 20-24

16 110 Snydertown Road. Frame, 1 and 1-story, gable-roofed, grist mill (converted into a dwelling) on a stone ground story that is fully above grade on the south and east sides and with a modern 1-story addition with embanked basement.

Style: none photo #19 Date: late 18th or
early 19th

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, a central ground-story entry on the south gable-end and another entry on the west side at the first-story level. A old photograph (A History of East Amwell, page 124) indicates that typical of area mills it had stacked entries on the

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south gable-end, of which those on the first and attic stories have been removed, and an evidently overshot water wheel on the east side.

Site features: Remnants of the mill's hydrosystem survive including (1) the stonewalled tail race/wheel pit adjoining the east side of the building and extending as far of the road which it passes under by means of a concrete pipe and continues on to the creek; and (2) about 200 feet northeast of the building what appears to have been the mill pond embankment which has been breached permitting water back into the creek (C). Water must have been transported from the pond to the mill by means of an elevated wooden flume.

Contributing B40/L9

Neg. # C 3-8

- 17 Hunterdon County bridge # E-145. Concrete-slab bridge with low concrete parapets and incorporating the stone abutment of an earlier bridge on one side.

Style: noneDate: mid 20th

Non-contributing

Neg. # D 31

- 18 110 Linvale Road. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 2-bay, double-pile main block with low-pitched gable roof and interior north gable-end chimney (brick stack); a single-pile rear wing with a 2-over-3-bay north facade and interior west chimney (stuccoed stack with corbelled drip cap), and a small gabled north appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

photo #20

Date: main block, mid 19th or earlier and remodeled; wing may predate main block.

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows (a tripartite picture window has been installed on the first-story front), front entry with panel door, and an L-shaped porch featuring overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, square posts with spandrel brackets, and a "tracery" balustrade.

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Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, 2-bay, wagon house (late 19th) with clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and two modern garage doors (C).

Contributing B30/L13 Neg. # C 0-2

- 19 109 Linvale Road. Frame, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling consisting of a 2-bay, 2-story main block with interior west gable-end chimney (brick stack); a 4-bay, 1 and 1/2-story east wing (evidently built in two 2-bay sections) with an interior chimney (stuccoed stack with corbelled drip cap); and a 1-story, 3-bay east appendage. (photo #s 21 & 22)

Style: Italianate influences

Date: early/mid 19th, possibly earlier in part

Among the exterior features are novelty and clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, flush eaves on the east appendage, 2/2, 6/6, and 63 sash windows, two inner bay front entries on the east wing, and a shed-roofed east wing porch with square posts and small enclosure at the west end. The main block a front entry and 1-bay porch which have been removed; the wing porch had a box cornice (A History of East Amwell, page 124).

Outbuildings: (1) cast iron well pump (late 19th/early 20th (C)); (2) frame, gabled privy (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding and gable-end entry (C); frame shed (mid 20th) (NC); and across the road on block 30/lot 12 (3) frame 2-bay barn (mid/late 19th) with a 1-bay gable-end extension, vertical and clapboard siding, and overhanging eaves (C)

Contributing B40/L7 & B30/L12 Neg. # C 10-18,
D 34-35

- 20 103 Linvale Road. Stuccoed, 1 and 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with a basement story which is fully on the south and east sides.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1930-40

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Exterior features include kicked overhanging eaves, a large gabled wall dormer on the front, and 1/1 sash windows.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 3-bay, bank barn (19th, remodeled for residential purposes mid 20th) with rear appendages, aluminum siding and modern windows (NC); (2) two pole barn/equipment sheds (mid/late 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B41/L16

Neg. # A 0-4

- 21 91 Linvale Road. Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed single-pile dwelling with an irregular fenestration, interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), a shed-roofed east gable end appendage, and a stone and frame shed-roofed appendage on the east end of the south front which turns the second story main block windows into recessed wall dormers. (photo #s 24 & 25)

Style: Federal influences; Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: early 19th, possibly late 18th, remodeled and enlarged in mid 20th

Among the exterior features are box cornices with crown molding and returns, quadrant gable windows with louvers, and 6/6 sash and multi-pane casement windows with louvered shutters.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 and 1/2-story, out kitchen/wood shed (prob. 19th) with a long, low 1-story extension (C); (2) frame, 1 and 1/2-story, double-gabled wagon house (prob. late 19th) with clapboard siding, and gable-end entries (C).

Contributing

B40/L3

Neg. # A 14a-16a

- 22 86 Linvale Road. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, probably center-hall-plan main block with interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks), a 3-bay 1 and 1/2-story rear wing with interior west gable-end chimney (brick stack), and a west gable end appendage.

Style: Italianate influences

(photo #26)

Date: main block, mid 19th; rear wing, possibly earlier

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It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with crown and bed moldings and frieze, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, and a central entry with 4-panel door, each recessed panel edged with a large bolection molding. There undoubtedly was a front porch which has been removed.

Contributing

B30/L10

Neg. # A 17a-24a

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The New Market/Linvale-Snydertown Historic District possesses significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of settlement, community development, architecture and commerce. The adjoining hamlets exemplify the small agglomerate settlements that proliferated throughout the region in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve its dispersed agricultural population, but whose growth largely halted when bypassed by 19th-century transportation innovations. The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of modest, mostly 19th-century buildings whose construction, form, detailing, and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's vernacular architecture in that era. The district possesses commercial significance because of its store and tavern, physical documents of the important economic and social roles of such establishments in small rural communities. Archaeological resources relating to the area's 18th- and 19th-century material culture also may be present in the environs of district buildings.

With a grist mill, tavern and at least one store by the end of the 18th century, New Market and Snydertown emerged as places of some local importance in the early 1800s and by the middle of the 19th century the adjoining communities had acquired a church, tannery, several artisan shops, and somewhat more than one dozen dwellings. In the period when the movement of people and goods was largely limited to horse-drawn conveyances, such small communities provided the region's isolated rural population with almost its only centers for commercial and social activity. Although located on an important early road, the settlement was bypassed in the 19th century's canal and railroad building booms, and overshadowed by neighboring towns like Hopewell and Lambertville favored with such transportation advantages, the hamlets have grown and changed little since that time.

While in recent decades, considerable low density residential development has occurred in the vicinity and traffic on Route 31 has increased, much of the community's 19th-century rural character has survived. A majority of the district's buildings were built c. 1830-75, although a few are earlier in whole or part and several others are later. The distinctive historical character of the community results from the survival of these buildings, their organization into two distinct nucleated groupings (with New Market much more tightly spaced than Snydertown) and their juxtaposition with the surrounding open countryside. The district's buildings - mostly dwellings with attendant outbuildings, but including a church, store, tavern, and mill- are in general well preserved and

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evidence relatively few modern alterations. Collectively they possess architectural significance. Their forms, construction, decorative embellishment, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the middle decades of the 19th-century. Of particular note is the New Market store (#9), a brick, gable-fronted building, which typifies the general stores once ubiquitous features of the region's rural settlements (photo #s 8 & 9). Despite modern alterations, the church (#10) and the grist mill (#16) similarly remain representative of the area's modest institutional and industrial buildings (photo #s 10 & 19). Dwellings like #s 12, 13, 15, 19, and 21 exemplify the traditional house types and construction practices of the region, as does the tavern (#3), evidently one of the district's oldest buildings (photo #s 4, 5, 14, 17, 21 & 24). Of similar interest are the district's agricultural outbuildings such as the English barn at #13 and the wagon houses at #21 (photo #s 15 & 25). The influence of popular architectural styles is readily apparent in the design and/or detailing of a number of district buildings. For example, houses like #s 1, 2, 8, 14, 18, and 22, the store (#9), and the church (#10) are essentially vernacular structures embellished with Italianate, Gothic Revival and/or other of the styles current during the 19th century and early 20th centuries (photo #s 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 20 & 26). The district also contains a representative example of traditional bridge construction, a double-arched stone bridge (#4) bearing the date 1840 (photo #s 2 & 3).

European settlement of southern Hunterdon County began in the first decades of the 18th century, initiated largely by pioneer agriculturalists of English, Dutch, and German stock.¹ One important early route into the area was the great road from Trenton which traversing the Sourland Mountains into the Amwell Valley passed through the gap drained by the headwaters of the Stony Brook where New Market and Snydertown subsequently arose.² While title deeds for property in the vicinity date back to around 1700, little is known about the neighborhood until after the middle of the 18th century by which time it appears to have been well settled. What may be the earliest specific record of settlement there comes from a 1766 newspaper advertisement for the sheriff's sale of the 200-acre "plantation" belonging to Henry Ringo, whose family was among the pioneer settlers of Amwell Township.³ This tract, which included most of the site of New Market and extended northwards to the east of what is now Linvale Road as far as Snydertown Road, encompassed "a good stone dwelling-house, barn, large orchard, and

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excellent meadows," improvements suggesting that the property had been occupied for some years. The sheriff's notice also lists the names of adjoining property owners including Jacob Snyder, Joseph Hixson, George Corwine, and Richard Reed, establishing that these families who figured in the subsequent history of the community owned land there by that time.

Although no deeds documenting his ownership have been found, Jacob Snyder evidently held title to property around the intersection of Linvale and Snydertown Roads north of the Ringo tract, together with mills there utilizing the water power of Stony Brook. An unrecorded 1787 deed for adjacent property makes reference to Jacob Snyder's line, and a 1784 survey for a nearby road begins at "the road leading from Jacob Snyders mill;" Jacob Snyder also mortgaged a 24-acre property in the vicinity in 1785.⁴ Both the February and June, 1780 Amwell Township tax ratables lists, the earliest for the municipality to have survived, assessed Jacob Snyder for 38 acres of improved land, one grist mill, and one oil mill.⁵ Joseph Hixson owned property southeast of the Ringo tract which he devised to his grandson Andrew in his 1764 will, and in 1780 Andrew Hixson was assessed for 173 acres of land in Amwell Township, as well as half of a saw mill which is thought to have been located on the Stony Brook to the east of the district.⁶ George Corwine acquired property to the southwest of the Ringo tract in 1764 which evidently included the site of the tavern and which he conveyed to his son Amos before his death in 1782.⁷ Land to the west of the Ringo tract was acquired by Richard Reed before 1770 and remained in the hands of his descendants until well into the 19th century.⁸

John Ringo purchased his brother's plantation at the 1767 sheriff's sale, and in 1770 sold it to Obadiah Hunt who in 1780 was assessed for 214 improved acres and half of a saw mill (presumably in partnership with Andrew Hixson).⁹ A few days after acquiring title to the property, Hunt conveyed a triangular 3-acre lot at the southwest corner of his farm, including the site of the New Market store, to Samuel Horner who operated a blacksmith shop on the premises.¹⁰ A corner stone in the foundation of present 19th-century store building (site #9) bears the crudely carved inscription "S H 1[?]770," and probably bears some reference to Samuel Horner's 1770 purchase. A 1785 deed describes Horner as a blacksmith, and the 1779 Erskine map of the road from Rocktown to Marshalls Corner (Route 31/Woodsville Road) depicts a blacksmith shop on the site of the present store, as well as two other build-

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ings, presumably dwellings, one diagonally across the intersection from the blacksmithy on the west side of the road (site #2) and the other to the south on or near the site of the tavern (site #3).¹¹

During the 1780s this cluster of buildings evidently developed into a rural service hamlet with the place name of New Market. Late in 1785 Horner sold his triangular corner lot to two merchants, Alexander Calhoun and Timothy Brush.¹² They must have been established in business there sometime earlier, for in June of that year they advertised "a wide variety of goods" for sale at their store at New Market, the first documented use of that name in reference to the place.¹³ By 1790 Brush had acquired another partner in place of Calhoun with whom he offered the property "known as New Market" for sale in an advertisement which described the property as consisting of "a house, a shop two stories high, etc. on 6 or 7 acres."¹⁴ By the 1790s, if not earlier, the community also had acquired a tavern. In 1792, Charles Saxton was granted a license to keep a tavern "at New Market in the house where he now lives," and his 1794 renewal petition noted that he

hath lately purchased a large and convenient house at New Market for the purpose of keeping a Public House of Entertainment and as your petitioner hath been indulged for several years past to keep [a tavern]....and is desirous to continue to keep a Public House...in the house where he now lives.¹⁵

In 1792 Saxton purchased two lots from Amos Corwine, his wife and mother by two conveyances. One of the lots, about two acres in size, for which Saxton paid the considerable sum of 360 pounds, appears to have encompassed the site of the existing tavern (site #3, photo #s 4 & 5) in whole or part; the second, apparently adjoining or nearby, contained four acres. The deed for the latter described Saxton as an innkeeper.¹⁶

The neighborhood may have had another store by the 1790s in a house evidently located near Snyder's mill. In 1797, property belonging to Benjamin Prall, deceased, was advertised for sale, "six lots of land in the lower part of Amwell near the road from Ringo's old tavern to Trenton...at a place called New Market," one of which with five acres had a

very good house thereon a story and a half high, four rooms on the lower floor, very convenient to be occu-

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pied as a store, and was fitted up for that purpose; has a good cellar under it, and on said lot is a very good orchard.¹⁷

Benjamin Prall had acquired five small lots in Amwell Township by an unrecorded deed in 1787, the descriptions of which indicate were located north and west of Linvale/Snydertown Roads intersection and encompassed district site #19.¹⁸

Although Jacob Snyder's oil mill evidently was discontinued by 1784, the grist mill remained in operation, passing out of his hands sometime before 1802, by which time a saw mill had been established on the premises.¹⁹ The first recorded deed for the mill property is the April 1805 sale of the 54-acre tract by Enoch Armitage to Peter Hortman for \$2,400, and a mortgage for \$1,800 given by Armitage to Hortman one month later describes the 54-acres as the "messenger, house, grist and saw mills...where said Peter Hortman now lives" (site #16, photo #19). In 1802 and 1803 Enoch Armitage was assessed for 47 acres of improved land, one grist mill and one saw mill.²⁰ By 1806 there was a distillery on the property, retained by Hortman upon selling the mills to William Simerson in that year.²¹

During the first half of the 19th century the mill lot, much reduced in size, changed hands frequently, on several occasions as the result of sheriff's sales, as did the store at New Market.²² The New Market tavern also changed hands often throughout the period, though without recurrent sheriff's sales.²³ That the locality may not have been a particularly prosperous place is suggested by the description of the surrounding country in the 1834 state gazetteer as "hilly, stony, and poor." The gazetteer further noted that New Market consisted of "a tavern, a store, [and] 6 or 8 dwellings" while "Snydertown, a small hamlet divided from it by a branch of Stony creek, [had] a grist mill, and 2 or 3 dwellings."²⁴ Obadiah Hunt's farm, which separated the hamlets, passed to his two sons, and the notice for the 1835 commissioners' sale of the property noted that it contained two "two-story houses nearly new, with cellars...and kitchens adjoining" (site #s 12 and 13, photo #14).²⁵

While the 1844 Barber and Howe state history took little notice of the community, describing "Snidertown" (sic) in passing as a place of only a few dwellings, the adjoining hamlets did experience limited development and modest prosperity in the mid

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19th-century period. The 1851 county map indicates that in addition to its mill, Snydertown had acquired a tannery and a wheelwright shop, as well as another "shop" of unknown function.²⁷ The tannery was the property of Levi Chamberlin who probably had established the enterprise some years earlier. A Methodist congregation was organized in 1858, and purchasing a lot across the road from the New Market store, erected a substantial frame church with stylish detailing (site #10) at the considerable cost of \$3,800 in the same year (photo #10).²⁸ In 1866 during the ownership of Samuel Holcombe the New Market store was replaced with the present brick structure (site #9, photo #s 8 & 9).²⁹ During the third quarter of the 19th century a number of new houses with stylish embellishment typical of the period also were erected in the community (site #s 2, 7, 8, and 14, photo #s 6, 7, 11 & 16).

By the 1870s, however, the community's growth had reached its zenith, and the 1873 county atlas reveals that the two hamlets have changed relatively little since that time.³⁰ While in 1881, New Market could be described as "quite a smart settlement," with a church, store, and blacksmithy, the tannery had been abandoned and the tavern closed.³¹ The mill continued as a small scale operation for some years but evidently was discontinued by 1894.³² The one notable addition to the community in the late 19th century was the establishment of a post office at New Market in 1889 under the name of Linvale with John J. Horn as postmaster; the post office, however, was a short lived venture and was terminated in 1902.³³

Although no longer important in the local economy, the settlement remained a social center for the surrounding agricultural community throughout the early 20th century. The store remained in operation, and the Methodist Church continued as a center of community life. Improvements made to the church around or shortly after the first world war included a belfry and enclosed vestibule. Two small bungalow-type dwellings were erected around the same time (#s 1 and 20), the latter as a replacement for a farmhouse.

While the construction of the state highway through Linvale in the 1920s had little impact on the community, the improved roads and new highways of recent decades have attracted new residential development to the area, as is the case in other once isolated neighborhoods throughout northwestern New Jersey. Old farmsteads have been renovated, and new dwellings built on large lots subdivided from abandoned farms. Although renovations to neighborhood buildings, in general, have been sympathetic to their historic

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architectural character, and new construction small scale and unobtrusive, the buildings of Linvale, as well as the hamlet's relatively intact rural setting, are threatened by increased vehicular traffic along Route 31. Local officials and residents alike recognize both this threat and the special qualities which give the community its historical character and make it a worthy candidate for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



State of New Jersey

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

Natural & Historic Resources

PO Box 404

Trenton, N.J. 08625-0404

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January 5, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to nominate the New Market/Linvale-Snydertown Historic District, East Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey to the National Register.

This application has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Ms. Dorothy P. Guzzo, Administrator of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or call her at (609) 292-2023.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James F. Hall".

James F. Hall
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

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¹ Hubert G. Schmidt, Rural Hunterdon, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1945, pp. 29-34; and Peter Wacker, Land and People. A Cultural Geography of Pre-industrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Pattern, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, p. 127.

² Schmidt. pp. 162-163.

³ D. William Nelson (ed.), Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. XXV. Extracts From American Newspapers, Relating to New Jersey, Vol. VI 1766-67, Paterson, NJ: The Press Printing and Publishing Co., 1897, p. 175; D. Stanton Hammond, "Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet G", Map Series # 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; D. H. Morrow (ed.), Traditions of Hunterdon County, Flemington, NJ: D. H. Morrow, 1957, pp. 5-6, 10, and 137; East Amwell Bicentennial Committee, A History of East Amwell 1700-1800. Ringoes, NJ: East Amwell Bicentennial Committee, 1976, page 31.

⁴ Deed from "Elizabeth Snook, Peter Ent & John Snook to Wm. Marts," November 21, 1786. Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, NJ, Manuscript #0018/1-086; Hunterdon County Road Returns, #20-5-9; Hunterdon County Mortgages, Book 1, page 306.

⁵ New Jersey Tax Ratables, Amwell Township, February and June, 1780.

⁶ Ibid.; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 286;

⁷ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 6/page 437; New Jersey Wills, 1154J.

⁸ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1/page 51; Samuel C. Cornell, Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Philadelphia, S. C. Cornell and Lloyd Vanderveer, 1851.

⁹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1/page 51.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.; Robert Erskine, "Road from Ram Garrison's to Near

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Pennytown," Series No. 87A, depicted in Richard W. Hunter, and Richard L. Porter, Hopewell: A Historical Geography, Titusville, NJ: Township of Hopewell Historic Sites Committee, 1990, page 34.

¹² Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1/page 51.

¹³ Thomas B. Wilson, Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781-1790, Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 1988, page 84.

¹⁴ Ibid., page 350.

¹⁵ Hunterdon County Tavern Applications, 1738-1800, Vol. III, pp. 323 and 324.

¹⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 6/pages 441 and 437.

¹⁷ "To be Sold at Public Vendue....Asher Atkinson...Amwell, January, 20, 1797," State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, January 31, 1797.

¹⁸ Deed from "Elizabeth Snook, Peter Ent & John Snook to Wm. Marts," November 21, 1786, Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, NJ, Manuscript #0018/1-086.

¹⁹ New Jersey Tax Ratables, Amwell Township, 1802 and 1803.

²⁰ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11/page 274; Hunterdon County Mortgages, Book 3/pages 327; New Jersey Tax Ratables, Amwell Township, 1802 and 1803.

²¹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 131/pages 150 and 154; see also note 22.

²² Peter Hortman and wife sold the mill property, reduced to 1.75 acres, to William Simerson in 1806 for \$900 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 13/page 160), and on the same day Hortman conveyed to Simerson water rights "through lands of Peter Hortman, north north-east of grist and saw mill...excepting enough water for a distillery on the lands of Peter Hortman" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 13/pp. 150 and 160). Simerson in turn sold the mill property to Elijah Phillips in 1817 for \$1,800 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 27/page 201), in 1822. Phillips lost the property at a sheriff's sale in 1822, and the lot with "grist and saw mills" was conveyed to the high bidders William Phillips and Joseph Moore for \$705

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(Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 34/page 222). It changed hands in 1828 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 44/page 340), in 1831 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 50/page 396), in 1833 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 55/page 111), in 1845 at sheriff's sale (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 83/page 266), again in 1845 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 84/page 10), in 1851 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 99/page 622), in 1854 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 107/page 372), and in 1858 again at sheriff's sale (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 118/page 745).

Although no deed appears to have been recorded, Timothy Brush presumably sold the New Market store property in 1790 or 1791 to John H. Schenck since the latter offered four small lots at New Market for sale early in 1792 (Wilson, page 371) and in 1801 after protracted legal action, the county sheriff sold the store property, one of "two houses and lots in New Market" belonging to John H. Schenck seized in default of two debts, to Anthony Kennedy, a Philadelphia merchant, for \$901 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 3/page 383). Later in 1801 Kennedy sold the two lots to Caperhurst Kemming for \$1,000 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 5/page 52). Kemming, in turn, lost the property for debt, and it was sold at auction to Jacob Holcombe in 1804 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 10/page 258). The latter's executors sold the property to George Holcombe in 1810 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 17/page 181.5), and it changed hands in 1814 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 23/page 376), in 1818 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 28/page 623), and in 1833 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 54/page 321623).

²³ The site of New Market tavern was acquired by Charles Saxton from Amos Corwine, his wife Sarah and his mother Abigail in 1792 for 360 pounds (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 6/page 441). While the chain of title for the property between this deed and an 1841 conveyance is unknown, tavern licensing records suggest that Saxton's tenure as tavern keeper had ended by 1802. In October of that year Captain William Marts petitioned the court for a license "to keep a tavern at New Market in the house where Benjamin Johnson now lives", and James Stout's 1803 petition requested permission "to keep a tavern where [he] now lives in New Market" (Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Amwell Township, William Marts, 1802 and James Stout, 1803). According to his 1812 petition "Mr. John Servis has taken that public house of entertainment at New Market, wherein he has kept [a tavern] for two years last past;" Garret Quick's 1813 petition noted that he was "desirous of keeping tavern at New Market," and his 1814 petition that "he hath taken that

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noted old stand at New Market" (Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Amwell Township, John Servis, 1812, and Garret Quick, 1813 and 1814). In 1841 Issac and Ann Servis (presumably related to John Servis) sold the property and a wood lot to Peter Phillips for \$1,000 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 83/page 381). Uriah Phillips purchased the two lots from the latter and his wife for \$800 in 1847 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 89/page 471). In 1849, the tavern lot was acquired for \$605 by Andrew H. McPherson who two year previously had purchased the New Market store property (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 95/page 618 and Book 90/page 73). In 1856, McPherson, then a resident of Jersey City, sold several tracts including both the tavern and the store to Theodore Silvers of Hopewell for \$11,500 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 113/page 388). In 1861, Silvers and his wife, then residents of West Amwell, sold the "New Market tavern lot" to Ralph B. Smith of Hopewell for \$1,400 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 123/page 808). The tavern presumably ceased operations sometime in the middle of the 19th century, the building not being identified as such on the 1851 Cornell and the 1860 Lake and Beers maps or in the 1873 Beers atlas.

²⁴ Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey, Trenton, Daniel Fenton, 1834, p. 197.

²⁵ "Commissioners' Sale.....David Stout, And'w H. Quick, Amos Hortman, Comm'ers. Sept. 30, 1835," Hunterdon Gazette and Farmers Advertiser, November 4, 1835.

²⁶ John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, Newark, NJ, Benjamin Olds, 1844, p. 242.

²⁷ Samuel C. Cornell, Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Philadelphia: S. C. Cornell and Lloyd Vanderveer, 1851.

²⁸ James P. Snell (ed.), History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 364; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 118/page 625.

²⁹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 123/page 458 and Book 150/page 618.

³⁰ F. W. Beers, Atlas of Hunterdon Co. New Jersey, New York: Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873, page 77.

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³¹ Snell, page 356; S. N. Beers and D. J. Lake, Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton, Philadelphia: C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860; and Beers 1873 county atlas, page 77.

³² United States Census, Industrial Schedules, East and West Amwell Townships, 1850 and East Amwell Township, 1869-1880; Cornelius Clarkson Vermule, Report of Water Supply, Water Power, the Flow of Streams and Attendant Phenomena, Geological Survey of New Jersey, Final Report of the State Geologist, Vol. III, Trenton, NJ: John L. Murphy Publishing Company, 1894, page 251.

³³ John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., New Jersey Postal History, Lawrence, Massachusetts: Quarterman Publications, Inc. 1976, page 77.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the New Market/Snydertown Historic District are delineated on the attached map entitled "New Markey/Snydertown Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map", and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map was assembled from current municipal tax maps of East and West Amwell Townships.

The boundary of the district begins in West Amwell Township on the west side of Route 31 at the north corner of block 23, lot 11 and proceeds southwest along the northwest side of that lot to the lot's southwest corner. It then runs west, south, and east along north, west and south lines of block 23, lot 13 to a southeast corner of that lot and the southwest corner of block 23, lot 29, and from there it continues north and east along east and south sides of lot 13 to another southeast corner of that lot on the west side of Woodsville Road. From there the boundary crosses Woodsville Road and the municipal boundary between West Amwell and East Amwell Townships in a straight line to the southwest corner of block 42, lot 2 in East Amwell Township, continues east across the south side of lot 2 to that lot's southeast corner on the west side of Route 31, and crosses Route 31 in a straight line to the south corner of the block 41, lot 13 on the east side of the highway.

The boundary next runs east along the south sides of block 41, lots 13, 16, and 17.02 to the southeast corner of the latter lot, and proceeds north and west along the east and north sides of lot 17.02 to the southwest corner of block 41, lot 17.03. It then turns north along the west side of lot 17.03 to a northwest corner of that lot, also a northeast corner of block 41, lot 19, and continues west and north along north and east sides of lot 19 to a northeast corner of that lot on the south side of Snydertown Road.

The boundary then cuts eastwardly across Snydertown Road in a straight line to the southwest corner of block 40, lot 10, also an east corner of block 40 lot 9. It then runs east along the south side of block 40, lot 9 to the southeast corner of that lot and cuts eastwardly across block 40, lot 10 to the east side of that lot and the southwest corner of block 40, lot 10.02. It then proceeds in a northeasterly direction across lot 10.02 to the northeast corner of that lot on the south side of block 40, lot 6. From there it continues northeast along a southeast side of block 40, lot 6, then northwesterly along a northeast side of lot 6, and

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then west along the north side of lot 6 to the northwest side of lot 6 on the east side of Linvale Road.

The boundary next proceeds north along the east side of Linvale Road to the southwest corner of block 40, lot 3. From there it runs east, north, and west along the south, east, and north sides of block 40, lot 3 to the northwest corner of that lot and Linvale Road. It then cuts northwest across Linvale Road to the northeast corner of block 30, lot 10. It proceeds west, south, and east along the north, west, and south sides of block 30, lot 10 to the southeast corner of that lot and the west side of Snydertown Road, and continues south along the west side of the road to the northeast corner of block 30, lot 11.01. The boundary next turns west along the north side of block 30, lot 10.01 and south along the west sides of block 30, lots 11.01, 12.01, 12.02, and 12 to the south west corner of the latter lot in the north line of block 30, lot 16.01. The boundary proceeds east along the north side of lot block 30, 16.01 to the northeast corner of that lot on the west side of block 30, lot 13, and then runs south and east along the west and south sides of lot 13 to Linvale Road. From there it proceeds south along the west side of Linvale Road to the northeast corner of block 30, lot 18. It then runs west and south along the north and west sides of block 30, lot 18 to the southwest corner of that lot and Route 31 and crossing the highway in a straight line to its south side, turns west along the south side of the highway and the place of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the New Market/Snydertown Historic District were delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the architectural and historical resources of the two hamlets, with not only the fewest non-contributing buildings but also to protect the district's historic rural setting.

To the north along Linvale Road, to the east along Snydertown Road, and to the south along Woodsville Road and Route 31 the district is constrained by mostly modern, large lot residential development, and the boundary follows property lines to exclude those uses. On the east side of the district the boundary jogs eastward between the Route 31 corner and Snydertown Road to include the remaining farmlands belonging to two historic farmsteads (#s 12 and 13) and portions of several lots bordering Stony

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Brook upstream from the former grist mill (#16) to be sure to include all of its hydrosytem. South of Snydertown Road, however, the western edge of the district follows the west side of Linvale Road to exclude a modern complex of farm buildings and associated modern dwelling.

UTM References (continued):

5	-	1	8	5	1	4	6	4	0	4	4	7	2	3	8	0
6	-	1	8	5	1	4	6	8	0	4	4	7	2	3	2	0
7	-	1	8	5	1	4	4	2	0	4	4	7	1	9	6	0
8	-	1	8	5	1	4	1	8	0	4	4	7	1	7	2	0
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16	-	1	8	5	1	4	0	4	0	4	4	7	1	7	8	0
17	-	1	8	5	1	3	8	4	0	4	4	7	1	8	4	0
18	-	1	8	5	1	3	8	2	0	4	4	7	2	2	4	0
19	-	1	8	5	1	3	6	6	0	4	4	7	2	3	2	0
20	-	1	8	5	1	3	6	6	0	4	4	7	2	4	0	0

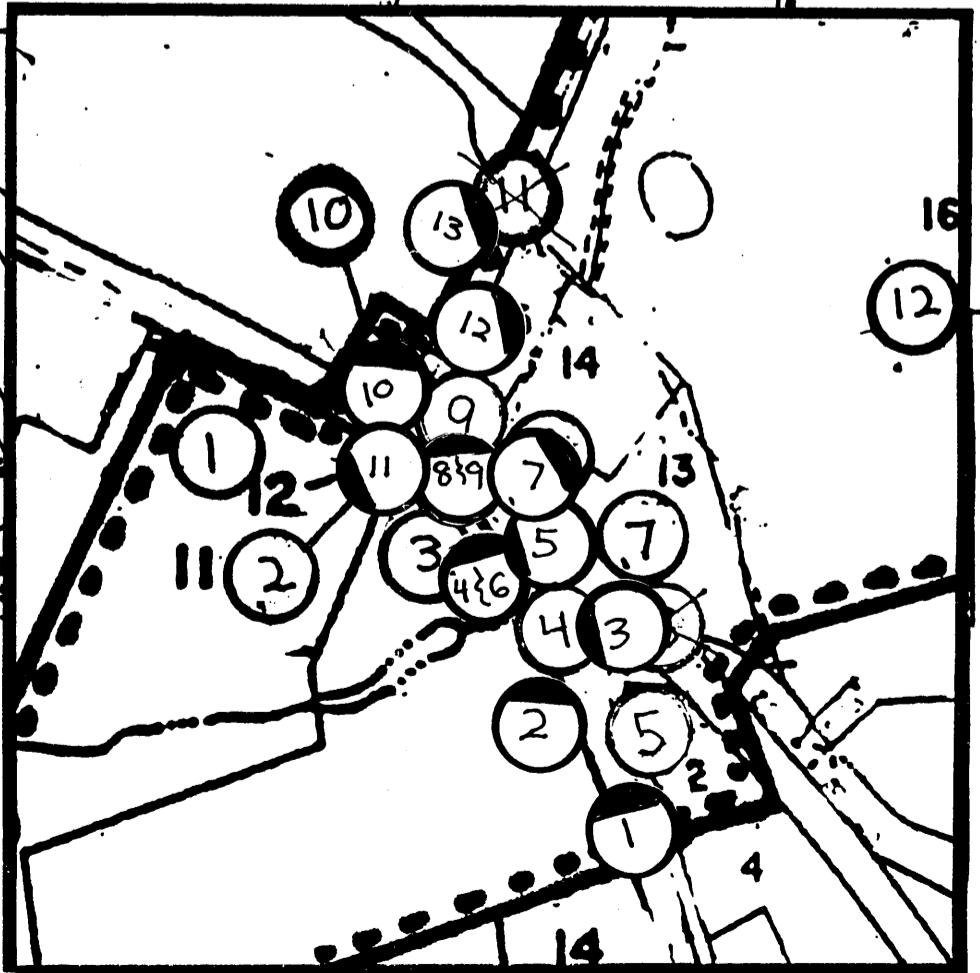
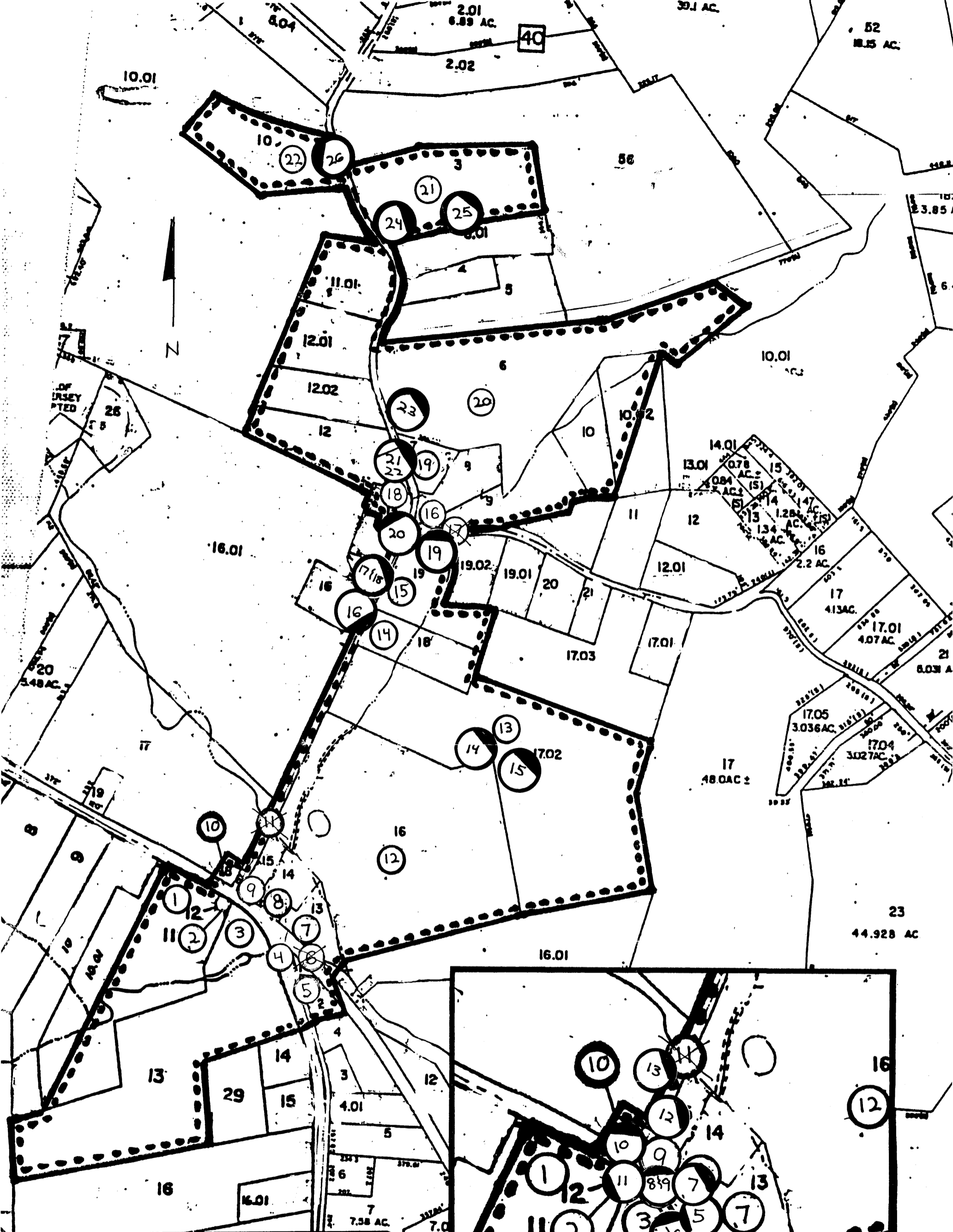
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Historic DistrictSection number Photo Page _____Photographic Identification:

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





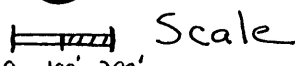
Name: New Market/Snydertown Historic District
Location: East and West Amwell Townships,
Hunterdon County, NJ
Photographer: D. Bertland, #s 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 & 24.
Adrian Nunn, #s 3, 4, 7, 10, 13 - 24, 25 & 26.
Date of photographs: Bertland photographs, Spring, 1997
Nunn photographs, Winter 1997
Negative repository Dennis Bertland Associates
P.O. Box 11, Port Murray, NJ 07865

Photograph direction of view:

#1 Woodsville Rd., North view
#2 Site #4, North view
#3 " #4, detail, West view
#4 Route 31/Woodsville Rd. corner, North view
#5 Site #3, South view
#6 " #s 7-10, North view
#7 " #8, NE view
#8 " #9, NW view
#9 " #s 9, NW view
#10 " #10, NW view
#11 " #2, West view
#12 " #9, outbuildings, NE view
#13 " #11, NE view
#14 " #13, NE view
#15 " #13, barn, NE view
#16 " #14, SE view
#17 " #15, NE view
#18 " #15, barn, NE view
#19 " #16, North view
#20 " #18, NW view
#21 " #19, NE view
#22 " #19, NE view
#23 " #20, NE view
#24 " #21, NE view
#25 " #21, outbuildings, NE view
#26 " #22, SW view



New Market/Linvale - Snyderstown
 Historic District Site Map
 Hunterdon County, New Jersey

 district boundary
 site # contributing
 site # non-contributing
 photo#, direction of view
 Scale
 0 100' 200'