

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

AUG 27 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Pittstown Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Pittstown & Quakertown Roads; Race Street NA not for publication
city, town Franklin & Alexandria Townships vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08867

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>79</u>	<u>32</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>79</u>	<u>32</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 8/17/90
Acting Assistant Commissioner for 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.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrews 10/11/90
 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 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
 Commerce/store
 Domestic/hotel
 Transportation/railroad-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 Commerce/store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal
 Greek Revival
 Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
 walls stone
 clapboard
 roof asphalt
 other wooden porches

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Pittstown Historic District is a small rural village in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, lying mainly in Franklin Township, but incorporating a small portion of Alexandria Township at its north end. The district consists of 79 contributing buildings and 32 non-contributing buildings concentrated along a half-mile stretch of Pittstown Road, which parallels a north-flowing stream known as Capoolon Brook through the village. Pittstown Road is based on the Maleyelick Path of the Leni Lenape, according to historians. Quakertown Road enters the district from the southeast and terminates at Pittstown Road. A relatively steep hill, acting as a barrier, rises from the stream where the highway enters the southerly part of the village. The district encompasses the properties between Capoolon Brook on the east and the hillside on the west, together with a cluster of buildings east of the stream at the intersection of Pittstown Road with Quakertown Road and a few buildings on Race Street, a road that intersects Pittstown Road from the west (see map). Union Street marks the north extent of the district.

Topography, vegetation, and land use visually and functionally set the village of Pittstown apart from its agricultural surroundings. The farms immediately north of the district form the National Register-listed Rockhill Agricultural District, in Union Township. To the southeast along Quakertown Road the landscape also opens up into farmland. To the south, along Pittstown Road, Capoolon Brook flows close to the road and wooded hills on either side rise higher. A mill pond fringed by woods, now publicly owned and used for recreation, and beyond it the c. 1815 stone mill/residence to which it relates--close to the intersection--mark the southern extent of the district.

The district's 79 contributing buildings include 34 in domestic use, 15 barns, 15 other outbuildings (wagon houses, chicken houses, privies, workshop, meat house, spring house, and kitchen), and 13 present or former commercial buildings (blacksmith shop, general store, gift shop, agricultural implements store, real estate office, haypress, shipping office, train station, gas station, garage, post office, and grist mill), a former school house, a Sunday School Union building.

Non-contributing buildings total 32, of which 19 are outbuildings,

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mostly car garages. Five buildings postdate the period of significance, and two others were so remodeled or rebuilt as to have lost integrity. Another, an abandoned lumber and feed storage building, is beyond restoring. Among the non-contributing buildings, however, three would appear to possess sufficient integrity of design, material and workmanship to be considered contributing if the buildings were brought into a better state of structural repair. They are a sawmill (#26.1), a creamery (#30), and a barn/wagon shed (#36). A stone milk-bottling building in semi-ruinous condition has been counted as a site.

Pittstown originated in the 1740s or '50s as "Hoff's Mills," a milling center with a tavern and merchant shop owned by Charles Hoff, Jr. Hoff fell into debt and sold his complex to Moore Furman, prominent merchant of Trenton, in 1764. Furman renamed the hamlet "Pitts-Town" and regarded the whole property, with its several farms, as a country estate and a source of income. As a Deputy Quartermaster of the Continental Army for New Jersey, he briefly located an Army Commissary in the village, erecting new buildings for the purpose. He remained in ownership until his death in 1808. The core of early Pittstown was near the intersection of Pittstown Road and Union Street, where Furman had his tavern built in 1801. Of the buildings that stood in this part of the village during Furman's ownership, few have survived, but these include a tavern, a grist mill, a dwelling house, and a small outbuilding. These are all of roughly coursed stone, the most common building material used in this part of Hunterdon County. The tavern (#1), which was built for Furman in 1801 to replace his earlier tavern, was gutted by fire in 1913, but its original walls have survived. Its size is impressive, standing three stories high with a large, lateral kitchen wing. The building's impressive size is due to his desire, as he wrote in a letter, to have more than a "henroost." The dwelling house, standing on the original tavern lot, is an interesting example of a house that evolved from a 3-bay, two-story "one-over-one" to double its size with a similar 2-bay unit; then doubled its depth for 4/5ths of its length under a new roof, leaving the final bay single depth, with flounder-style roofline. (#4) The periods of construction are visible on the main facade, through keystone lintels in different designs above the windows and in a change of stonework on its south gable wall. The grist mill (#49) is atypical of its structural type, being gable-fronted and semi-embanked. Its overshot or breast waterwheel had been centered below the building rather than to one side. It has a water table and its windows contain segmental arches. The small outbuilding (#52) is divided into two stories with hewn beams for floor supports and contains a large stone fireplace. It stands within yards of the grist mill near where Furman reportedly had a nail factory, Commissary store, and

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distillery, and possibly dates to this period of history. One other structure is of stone--the blacksmith's shop. (#6) Although of uncertain date, it is near but seemingly not on an earlier identified blacksmith's site (1831) next to the tavern on the main road, leaving a question of whether it might have been moved a short distance to its present location. This building, containing double forges, is the only one to display an ashlar facade. Its other walls are of uncoursed stone. This cluster of masonry buildings, all of the same local stone, marks the character of the early country village and preserves the relationship of buildings of various functions to each other. One other building included in the district dates to this early era. It is the mill/residence erected upstream by Christy Little, about 1815. (# 26) A large rectangular mass of roughly coursed stone, it divides into a 3-bay unit with centered door, and a 2-bay unit with an entry. It is distinguished by genteel decorative features such as are found on finer houses of the area, including a gable oculus and keystone lintels. The latter detailing, poorly executed, is similar to one of the lintel forms used on the dwelling house mentioned above.

Traces of the farm activity that continued throughout the 19th century and into this century remain in extant clusters of outbuildings. The tavern lot farm, included in the district, still remains as open fields, bounded on one side by a feeder stream to Capoolon Brook. Tightly grouped within its spaces, back from Pittstown Road, are three 19th-century barns, the earliest of stone, dated 1835, which had been doubled in size with a frame addition. (#2) Across from the inn, smack at roadside, is another stone barn, dated 1836. (#56) Both barns were built by the same individual, as the same initials are carved into the datestones, but his identity is not known. The 1836 building, like the grist mill, has an unusual gable-fronted entrance and low side walls, recalling the form of a Dutch barn.

Another grouping of outbuildings fronting on Race Street remains as record of a farm that once claimed the west hillside. (#14) Adjacent to them is the meat house used by the general store in earlier times. Another building of this farm in ruinous condition and counted as a site is the milk-bottling house with cistern. (#19) The only farm complex to remain intact is on Quakertown Road next to the brook. The Young farm of 27 acres (#29), part of this district, retains a fine collection of outbuildings--woodshed/workshop, chicken house, privy, and two barns--in a U configuration behind and to the side of the dwelling house. The farmhouse, ca.1840s, is I-style, set sidewise to the road but with rear kitchen ell fronting upon it. It is a forthright example of plain and modest country architecture on the exterior, but the 2-room interior of

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the main block exhibits a few elements of style in Greek Revival mode.

Until the 1850s, the village center remained at the north crossroads. Beyond it down to the south intersection of Route 579, the site of an 18th-century grist/fulling mill lay on one side of the road and opposite it stretched the hillside farm of the Little family. The lane to this farm still remains a parallel road, now used as private drive in front of several residences. The village as it is today rose in the next half century and the early decades of this century, following Hiram Deats' installation of his farm implement manufactory at the mill location, taking advantage of its pond and race that crossed from the hillside and ran beneath the road. Deats and the company he soon founded became responsible for the start-up of house building on small lots taken from Little's farm to provide residences for his family and his workers. By 1873, Deats or his partner William J. Case, or their company owned 8 houses in the village, three at the south crossroads corner and another near the tavern. E.H. Deats took over Christy Little's oil and saw mills in the 1860s and to its lumber products added the manufacturing of peach baskets to meet the needs of area farmers, who had been growing this fruit successfully since the 1840s. The momentum as nascent manufacturing and trading center set off by Deats, Case and Company led to the formation of other agricultural supply businesses near the close of the century, and owners of these new companies added their houses along Pittstown Road. During the last two decades of the century, building also occurred on Race Street, which up to 1873 had contained only one house and the blacksmith shop near its corner, and a school house erected in the 1850s at the top of the hill. (Race Street represented the tail end of a road to Pittstown that originated in the village of Everittstown to the west.)

Less domestic building took place on the east side of Pittstown Road because of the steep embankment from the road to the brook's flood plain. There are, however, a few houses, dating to mid-century, give or take, three of which stand at the heads of the separate lanes leading to the old grist mill and to Deats' mill complex; a fourth of Italianate mien, built toward end of century, is close to the south intersection with Quakertown Road.

The spurt of growth set off by Deats also brought about the building of two general stores (#14, 48) on opposite sides of Pittstown Road at the Race Street intersection in the 1850s, one of which was combined with a residence. This collection of buildings is mainly folk Victorian in style, dressed up with elements of Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne and

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Eastlake details in window and door treatment and in porches. Most are of gable front and wing plan, with porches encompassing both facades. Those that date closest to mid-century are I-style with ells at back, although one of Deats' tenant houses (#21) built as a duplex contains its kitchens in an embanked ground-story level, and rises for two additional stories. It stands apart also for the fact that it is of stone construction. Some of these houses reflect the influence of the Greek Revival mode, with wide trabeated entrances and/or corner pilasters and architraves such as are found on the corner stores. Two, however, are considerably more expressive of this style. One, the house that Hiram Deats or his son built for himself, is temple style, with low pediment and formerly a pedimented portico; the other has a defined attic entablature pierced by small windows and a flat roof. Both have recessed two-story flanking wings. The latter (#42) was later decked out with a spectacular wraparound curved-end veranda of eclectic Queen Anne style. Another noteworthy porch has Eastlake elements. (#32)

Two early 20th-century houses contribute to the landscape as evidence of the village's successful economy. These are the homes of the leading businessmen, Daniel Little of the firm of Little, Wilson, and Deats, feed merchants, and Mercer Bodine, owner of a lumber supply house kept in the old grist mill. Each chose the same style, the Colonial Revival "four-square." These (#5, 17) still remain quite similar despite some changes over time. With the exception noted, all these houses are frame. While crowded together at the corner of Race Street, the spacing of buildings opens up farther south on Pittstown Road, and their setback zigzags somewhat on the hillside, especially in the vicinity of former outbuildings of the hillside farm, of which only a milk house now survives.

A number of houses reflect an earlier era's practical solution to enlargement. Site #46, which now appears to be an I-style house, actually is a combination of two houses. About a hundred years ago, a small dwelling on the Little farm was moved across the road and attached to an equally small house. At the head of the grist mill lane, where tradition has it that there stood a house in Furman's time, there now stands a most imposing building (in actuality three apartments) with center pavilion. (#55) On closer inspection, it is seen that the pavilion conceals the joining of an I-style house with one of double depth, the latter still retaining its 9/6 window sash. House #19, a small rectangular block, which served as a tenant house, was moved to its site and given a front-gabled addition. At the same time, a gable-front-and-wing house (#22) had its re-entrant angle filled in, but the original gable roof with eaves return was left in place. The second

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store (#48) added an I-style addition as an ell. The orientation of Site #51 was changed from its front facade to gable end, and a wraparound porch substituted for two Greek Revival porticos. Sites #15 and #32 both hint, also, at changed orientation from long facade to gable end.

Two buildings formerly served as one-room schools. The earlier (#10), built in 1854 as a one-story building, later gained a second story and a gable facing the road. Now a private residence it sports a Queen Anne, spindle-frieze wraparound porch. The second (#25), built in 1902 at the southern end of the village opposite the Quakertown Road intersection, is set sideways to the road. Now a residence with enclosed porch across its front, its original appearance is somewhat difficult to determine. Far the most impressive educational building (#13) is one erected by public subscription for the Sunday School Union. Two-storied and gable-fronted, its upper story is about one and a half times higher than its ground story and viewed by itself recalls a church edifice. It contains an auditorium and stage. Although it is of frame, its lower-story side walls are brick-faced. The facade is Italianate, with an oculus in the gable.

Pittstown's final wave of growth occurred at century end. Its importance as a market center led to the construction of a branch line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Landsdown into Pittstown in 1891, with tracks running along the east side of Capoolon Brook. Its coal and freight yard fronted on Quakertown Road. This area was shortly afterward developed as a large farmers' market, with haypress, storage shed, and offices added. (#31) These extant buildings retain their original appearance, with the exception of the haypress, which has been re-sided and given windows and doors for its present use as an office. There is also a creamery (#30) by the complex, but it has been allowed to collapse at one end, although the remainder of the building still serves as offices. The passenger station (#44), built a little north of the terminal, is also in deteriorated condition but not beyond restoration. In its prime, it doubtless had a handsome appearance. Consisting of three rooms, one each for freight, passengers, and ticket agent, the last is expressed on one facade by a projecting three-bay unit. The roof extends in great canopies front and back supported on braces shaped at ends. A very large dormered barn (#41) stands nearby, next to the tracks. This barn was built by a cattle dealer, but has been put to various uses over time, including as creamery. It was used also for rehearsals of the Pittstown band. A heavily bolted wood plank bridge constructed by the railroad crosses the brook to reach the station and barn, as well as the two houses built c. 1860 on the east side of the

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stream.

The Deats complex of buildings, which spawned a late 19th-century community at its fringe, including a blacksmith shop, barber shop, and shoemaker, and a general store in Site #39, no longer stands, having burnt down early this century, but on its site, with the channel of a former mill race flowing between, are successor buildings given to commercial pursuits, historically the sale of farm machines and operation of machine shop and sawmill by John Snyder and his brother early in century. The current hardware store building (#37) had contained a sawmill, which burned down. It incorporates a portion of a barn once owned by Snyder, it is said, but perhaps dating back to Deats' times. Its rebuilding in modern materials with showroom windows conceals its earlier history. The agricultural implements building (#38) next to it, with vehicular openings at front, and showroom area in central portion of the deeply embanked structure, retains its original appearance dating to early this century. The automobile age brought the construction of a gas station/office building (#35) in 1921, to which the owner--still a town resident--added a Ford dealership. This gable-fronted original building has a side addition for vehicular entrances. Multiple additions are at back, at flood plain level. All these nondomestic buildings are either of frame or concrete block, in some cases both, and of utilitarian design, dictated doubtless by the needs of the builder on a least-cost principle. The gas station/showroom (#35) and the Pittstown Agricultural Implements Building (#38) crowd upon the roadway, as the Snyder Brothers' machine shop and sawmill, now the hardware store (#37), had done before the front half of the old barn it incorporates was torn down in a post-1980 remodeling. The owner of site #39, a house incorporating Roberson's late 19th-century general store (#40), added to its rear a car repair garage and automobile sales room. This large one-story structure of concrete block then gained an addition at its back which runs perpendicular to garage and house, ascending the embankment to front on Pittstown Road. The addition is separately treated, under hipped roof, and rises to two stories.

The service garage represents the last effort of the village to surge ahead with the times and keep its place in the rural economy. Since then, Pittstown has settled down to becoming largely a residential village, still home to a surprising number of oldtime families, with commercial activities limited to local needs.

Pittstown remains an intact town, its particularly vernacular visage of domestic and nondomestic buildings remaining as a record of its period

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of significance. Its streetscape nearly unaltered from about 1920, clearly embodies its evolution from mill center, represented by its collection of scattered stone buildings with mill and tavern the focal points, to early industrial center and "company town," and finally to a railroad shipping center, with a tail-end effort to be an automobile-age center as well. Surviving barns, milk houses, chicken houses in backyards and on remaining farm tracts add another overlay to the rich texture of the village's history as recorded in its diverse architecture.

After standing a century or more, these buildings no longer are pristine. They show the accretions of time as they were made more livable by the standards of later generations and made more attractive in their eyes with porches and stylish decor, millwork being readily available from two lumberyards in town. These buildings are what constitute the character of Pittstown and for that reason are considered contributing. Their relationship to each other, their similar scale and compatibility, and their texture in material and applied ornamentation make them significant as the record of Pittstown's development. The non-contributing buildings are chiefly deteriorating outbuildings, buildings that have lost their integrity, and those that were erected after 1940.

PITTSTOWN ROAD Alexandria Twp.

1. Hoff Mills Inn (Pittstown Inn) Block 16, Lot 22. C. 1801, Federal, rectangular block and wing, embanked. Rebuilt after 1913 fire. Stone, roughly coursed, with quoins; main block gable-roofed, with eaves overhang; asphalt shingles; wing flat-roofed; internal end chimneys, brick, corbeled, open cap; chimney at rear roof line on wing; 3 stories, with wing also 3 stories but of lower height; main block 5 bays, 2 deep, with entries in first, middle, and end bays; wing, 2 bays, with entry in internal position; enclosed porch across facade with balustraded roof, which extends across wing. Porch has 3 transomed entries and banding of windows. Entry in center bay of upper level to porch deck. Windows 1/1 sash, plain frames, wood slab lintels on main facade; keystoned splayed masonry lintels on north gable wall; 5 gabled dormers on front roof slope. Modern additions: 1 story, 2-bay service structure, frame, flush horizontal siding; gable roof; 1 story dining room embanked at rear of main block, flat roofed; cement-walled enclosed area in re-entrant angle of block and wing.

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Historical data: Built by Moore Furman to replace Charles Hoff, Junior's, original tavern described in 1762 as having 5 rooms, cellar, and stone kitchen. Furman described his plan for the tavern in a letter now in the possession of the Hunterdon County Historical Society. It reads: "The first story level with the road is to accommodate the common people that travel, such as carters &c--The second Story is for more respectable travellers and public meetings, and for that purpose the end of the house next the kitchen may be left for one room, and will be about 16 by 28, sufficient to dine upwards of 40 people and the other must have a swinging partition so as to be thrown into one room when necessary, where there could be 70 or 80 people accommodated at once. The 3rd story must be cut up into bedrooms for traveling customers. If I build, it shall not be a Henroost." In 1831, Furman's grandson William E. Hunt sold the "tavern lot" with tavern to Larason Stryker. Stryker was still conducting it as a hotel in 1873. Later known as the Century Inn, its interior was gutted by fire in 1913. It was rebuilt and continues to operate as an inn. The wing was raised to 3 stories. (C)

2. Creekside Horse Farm Barn (16/18). 1835, with later additions, rectangular, embanked. Comprised of original stone section and frame extension under continuous gable roof. Rubble stone covered with flush board siding, exposed on facade only at juncture with frame addition as vertical column in which is displayed datestone: 1835, L.T. Frame section (west end) has board and batten sheathing on gable wall; 3 stories, multi-bayed ground story, with groupings of double-hung sash windows; corrugated metal roof, jerkin-headed at east gable. Additions: silo by northeast (rear) corner; gable-roofed cement milkshed right-angled at southwest corner. Masonry exposed on east and north walls.

Historical data: This barn stands on the farm property with three others (#3), adjacent to the tavern (#1) which was included in the 1831 sale of the tavern house lot. This barn with the others remained in farm use until recent times. About turn of the century it was used as part of a milk collection center for shipment on the railroad. (C)

3. Power Center, Inc. (16/18). 19th-century 2-barn complex, with 2 modern structures. Both barns are frame, flush vertical siding, 2 story, stone foundations, rectangular form, slate gable roofs. Severely altered

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to serve a lawn equipment business. Their walls have been pierced with new openings, including vehicular entrances. Barn #1 has 3 almost full-height glass and panel doors on one long wall; track doors on both levels of one gable end; hoist pole, east gable. (C)

Barn #2 has 4 small sash windows on long front wall; vehicular opening in one gable. Spaced closed together at right angles, in close proximity to Site 2, earlier barn. The grouping is close to the feeder stream of Capoolon Brook, which flows easterly and was once the site of the mill pond for the grist mill. These barns were in farm use into the 1940s. As a grouping, they preserve with their setting a sense of the historic use of the land. (C)

Modern large rectangular building, cinderblock and frame. 2 story, with vehicular openings on main facade; pedestrian entries, both levels, at one end, with outside stairs. Corrugated metal roof. (NC)

Modern small rectangular building, cinderblock, 1 story. Seamed metal roof. (NC)

4. Furman-Stryker House (21/125). C. 1800, with probable earlier section incorporated. Assemblage of units added over time. Federal, rectangular form, rear wing. Stone, gable roof, asphalt shingles; 2 story; main block originated as half its present size; now combined 2 units, five bays wide with recessed center entry, but a window has been blocked in left (south) unit, having once been 3 bays. Each unit had been one-over-one, and north unit remains so. South unit, however, had addition at back, clearly indicated by change in stonework of south gable. Addition carried behind two bays of north unit, but not the third. Roof added to span new depth stops short of final bay of north unit, leaving its gable with flounder-house style profile, with vertical wall from roof ridge. A one-story passageway, clap-boarded, runs along the north wall of the rear room connecting house with lower one-story gable-roofed wing projecting at back. Brick chimneys, corbeled with open caps, are paired on south interior end wall, serving identical deep log-linteled fireplaces with bake oven openings in back of firebox. Cellar under front room contains a deep stone-piered chimney base. (Outside bulkhead entrance to it is new.) A matching chimney stack rises from rear slope of roof at north gable wall, but serves a fireplace on rear wall of ground-floor room. North unit of house also has chimney on its roof slope within gable end. This unit has cellar with heavy

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log beams but no chimney base. Windows now have 9/6 sash, main story, 6/6 above, replacements for 2/2 sash. Windows have keystoned lintels, but they are of two styles, distinguishing each unit making up facade. Two-panel shutters are additions. Entry lined with board jambs; small railed stoop not original. Boxed cornice, flush eaves. Some hardware and doors original, but several changes were made when the house was used as an antiques shop. Coat of stucco on exterior walls was removed. Adamesque mantelpiece installed; raised-panel chimney breast, paneled doors introduced. House had at one time been made two-family. (C)

Outbuildings.

1. spring house, stone, large rectangular, semi-embanked; centered entry recessed on east gable end, wood-linteled; asphalt shingle roof, overhanging eaves. (C)
2. privy, frame, gable roof of slate, extended eaves. Deteriorating condition. (NC)

Historical data: This house was part of the tavern house lot, which was one of several lots making up Moore Furman's "Pittstown Estate" of some 700 acres, containing mills, dwellings, farms, etc., at his death in 1808 and sold by his grandson in 1831 to Larason Stryker. Owned for some years by the Apgar Brothers, who made the alterations in an effort at early restoration and used it as an antiques shop. As such it was featured at three different times in the magazine Colonial Homes. The milk or spring house possibly dates to era of house. It may be the milk house, whose spring was reserved in the deed of sale, 1831, for the use of village residents.

5. Mercer Bodine House (21.1/26). C. 1910-15. Colonial Revival "four square". Frame, clapboard below, shingle above; 2 story, hipped roof, slate-shingled; high stone foundation; chimney at roof apex, brick, drip course, corbeled cap; 2 bays by 2 bays; enclosed glazed porch across front, flat-roofed; semi-hexagonal bay with hipped roof on south elevation; dormer windows on front and side slopes; movable louvered blinds. (C)

Outbuildings:

1. 2-story rectangular barn, frame, vertical plank siding; stone rubble foundation; seamed metal gable roof; sliding doors on south gable and east elevations. Zigzag gable trim. (C)

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2. Piggy-backed structure used as 2-car garage, side-embanked, facing east, with roof-mounted storage shed, at right angle, with entrance facing south to side road (Race Street); concrete foundation. (NC)

Historical data: house built by owner of lumber shop conducted in the grist mill across the road. On site of blacksmith shop property of 4 acres sold by William E. Hunt in 1831.

RACE STREET Alexandria Twp.

6. Blacksmith Shop (21.1/23). Pre.1850; Joseph Sharp's in 1873
Coursed stone ashlar facade; other walls rubble; 1 story, long rectangular block embanked at back; gable roof of asphalt shingles; 3 bays, with centered entry of double wood-panel doors; 9/6 sash windows; internal end chimney, brick, corbeled, that served two forges (surviving) within the gable corners; wood plank flooring. Also rear door and 9/6 sash windows flanking it. (C)
- 6.1 Blacksmith's House c. 1900, built partly over the west end of blacksmith shop, incorporating it as east room on ground floor and half cellar (embanked) at rear.
2-story frame (clapboard) apart from incorporated stone walls, sheathed over on front facade except for small area left visible at center doorway. Cornerboards. 4 bays wide, with entry in 2nd bay left (west) and a recessed entry in final east bay in stone wall, leading into shop. Victorian paneled door. Pent roof between stories, interrupted by gable hood over main entrance. Asphalt shingled gable roof, with eaves overhang, lightning rods. Internal end chimney, brick, corbeled, on west gable. Plain framed windows with 2/2 sash. Porch on west wall, closed in final rear bay, turned posts, latticework apron. Rear leanto on cinderblock foundation. (C)

Outbuilding. 2-story rectangular frame barn, which had been doubled in size lengthwise. Narrower at east end with truncated rear slope of gable roof because the head race (formerly) flowed close by; front facade, east end, is stepped back from the road in two stages to minor degree, because of its closeness. Sheathed with various materials, including novelty siding; board-and-batten used for leanto on west gable end. Stone foundation. Corrugated metal roof, overhanging eaves. Street facade has separate openings on tracks, with pedestrian doorway

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between, with 3-pane transom. Pair of track doors on upper level. (C)

7. House (21.1/22). Last quarter 19th century, vernacular, rectangular block. Possibly 1870s. Frame, clapboard, cornerboards, embanked; 2 story, stone foundation, gable roof of slate shingles, plain frieze. Facade of 3 asymmetrical bays, entry with glazed door in center. No original chimneys; external one at NE corner. Small windows of 6/6 sash, plain frames, louvered blinds. Shed-roofed 1-bay leanto on east gable wall. (C)
8. House (21.1/21). Last quarter 19th century, I style. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; 2 story, gable roof, asphalt-shingled; stone rubble foundation; Victorian form chimney, cemented; 4-bay facade with pedimented hood on plain posts in front of doorway in end bay (east). Windows of 2/2 sash, plain-framed. Addition of 1 story, 1 bay, flat roofed, embanked at rear, on east wall. (C)
9. House (21.1/20). Last quarter 19th century, gable front and wing plan, embanked at rear. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; 2½ stories with wing of 2 stories; gable roof, slate-shingled, cemented foundation. 2-bay gable front, lower story concealed by 3-bay enclosed shed-roofed porch, shingled, which continues as a screened porch in front of recessed wing. Wide boards for rake; eaves extended. Pointed-arch window in gable peak; other windows of 2/2 sash. External brick chimney. Embanked 2-story extension at rear, on which is another embanked addition of 1-story, 1-bay depth, flat-roofed. (C)

Outbuildings:

1. gable-roofed toolshed, cemented, overhanging eaves, modern door. (NC)
 2. gable-fronted garage, with eaves overhang; narrow vertical siding (NC)
10. Village School House (21/20). 1 story in 1854; made present 2½ stories c. 1902. Set back on hillside at southwest end of street. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; 2½ story, asphalt shingled roof with overhang; stone foundation (no cellar); 2 bays wide, entry in right (west) bay; and 2 bays deep with 2nd entry in rear (south) bay; windows of 2/2 sash; louvered blinds; Victorian form brick chimney

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in internal position on ridge. Porch across front and 2/3rds of east elevation, with turned posts, spindle frieze, and slender turned balusters; latticework skirting. Small shed-roofed projection on west elevation. (C)

Outbuildings:

1. modern 2-car garage, cinderblock (NC)
2. single-seat privy with coal bin frame, on stone foundation (C)
3. chicken house, frame, gable-roofed. (C)

Historical data: According to a county history of 1881, the earliest village school had been located near the tavern (#1). With the breakup of Furman's Pittstown estate in 1831, the village experienced limited growth a little south of the core. The school house was the first building put up on Race Street (then part of Everittstown Road) removed a little distance from the main street, as replacement for the earlier building. It is shown prominently on the Beers Map of 1873 as the only structure on the south side of the street, with only one house and the blacksmith shop on the other, near the intersection. The school continued in use until 1902. An old photograph shows it as the typical 1-story, one-room school. Altered to present appearance as residence after that date. Present owner, occupant of 50 years, states that blackboards were found on walls. Chicken house relates to this later use as residence.

11. House (21/28). C. 1950 ranch, with gable-fronted end unit (east) and recessed porch. Frame and stone. (NC)
12. House (21/29). Late 19th century, vernacular, rectangular block. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; 2 stories, gable roof, high stone foundation; 4 bays wide, entry in second bay from left (east), and 2 bays deep. One internal chimney in east gable end; one on ridge, brick, Victorian form; ground-story windows arranged as 6/9 sash; 6/6 above. (C)

Outbuilding: rectangular, frame, gable-fronted, with shed-roofed leanto on east wall. Corrugated metal roof. (NC)

13. Pittstown Union Sunday School Building (Hunt Engineering) (21/30). C. 1874, gable-front plan suitable for religious edifice. Italianate elements of style.

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Large rectangular block, with short setback from road, frame, clap-boarded, with brick on side walls of ground story. 2½ stories, gable roof, with architrave and returns, asphalt-shingled; coursed stone foundation. 3 bays wide, entrance centered with double-leaf Victorian paneled door, round-headed, under 2-pane transom; 4 bays deep, altered, with recessed entry in 2nd bay under 2-pane transom on east elevation. Wood belt course between stories. Narrow brick chimney on east slope of roof. Windows have 6/6 sash on ground story; oversized 12/12 sash, round-headed, with curved cornices, on upper story. Paired narrow tall sash of 6/6 under single cornice centered on upper level of facade, flanked by windows of same size, boarded up; oculus with 4 keystones in apex. Rear vestibule projects from upper story of rear gable, with outside stairs. (C)

Historical data: According to 19th-century historian, Dr. Henry Race, the Sunday School Union as an organization dates back to about 1815 and was the first to be formed in Hunterdon County. It was composed of representatives from area churches of all denominations. Before this building was constructed, the organization held its meetings in private homes in the village. The villagers wanted a permanent place to hold Sunday School classes for their children so that they would not have to travel any distance to receive this training. The owner of the Little farm, which extended to the south side of Race Street, provided the lot, and a subscription of \$400 was raised to build. Classes were held on Sunday afternoons taught by local people. Ministers sometimes visited as well and conducted services. Building contained an auditorium with stage on upper floor which explains its greater height. Community events were held in it. It has been in various ownership over the last 20 years or so.

14. Post Office (1st general store) (21/45.2). 1856, early commercial style, gable-front with Greek Revival elements; new facade, 1964. Frame, clapboarded; 2 stories, gable roof, synthetic shingles; high rubble stone foundation, partly concreted. Brick veneer facade, with multi-paned window and entrance for post office; three 6/6 sash windows above. Portions of corner pilasters of sunk panels survive at upper level. Frieze, partly plain, partly denticulated, upper and lower course. Other windows: 2/2 sash, and 6/6 sash on rear gable wall. New porch, wrought-iron posts and railing; concrete floor and stairs; flat roof. Boxed-out one-room addition on north wall (fronting Race Street) for postmaster's office; projection over cellar bulkhead on same wall, and open leanto on cinderblock foundation at rear. External cinderblock chimney at

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rear. Interior retains late 19th-century narrow wainscotting. (C)

Outbuildings: behind post office, oriented to Race Street.

1. gable-fronted meat house, 2 bays, slate-shingled roof, clapboard siding, cornerboards. Once contained meat hooks; relates to time store sold fresh meat. (C)
2. Above is joined by means of a 1-story unit of 2 bays (door and window) of new frame construction to a 2-story gable-roofed frame barn, gable to Race Street, clapboarded on lower level, shingled above, with cornerboards; seamed metal roof and corrugated roof; cinderblock chimney on east roof slope. Original barn door replaced with rollback door; on upper gable are two windows of 6/3 sash flanking a closed loft opening. Hoist hood at peak. (C)
3. Large 2-story rectangular wagon(?) house, long wall to Race Street. Stone and frame, ground-story walls on sides and rear being of stone, clapboarded above. Main facade is of frame, clapboarded, above a stone foundation, with track door,++ hinged vehicular door and 6/6 sash windows; 2 strap-hinged doors on upper level. Wide doorway and an opening for sash window on east gable wall. (C)
Drylaid stone wall makes an enclosure in front of east gable.

Historical data: Nineteenth-century tradition held that Benjamin Guild, Moore Furman's agent in residence, conducted the first local store on or near this site, followed by Ralph Guild. The store building was erected in 1856 by Sylvester Probasco, and contained the post office on and off for the rest of the century. Circa 1892, the Reed family took over the store and ran it until 1943. It was remodeled to become the new post office in 1964.

The outbuildings, except for meat house, related to the farm (Little's) that filled the hillside extending south from Race Street and running parallel with Pittstown Road. This land still remains open, and there is a farm higher on the slope but not included in this district. The buildings no longer serve their original purpose. The last outbuilding has been used at times as barn and chicken house. Another barn on site was razed.

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15. W. Stryker-Reed House (27/1). Pre-1873, with Italianate features. Gable front and wing plan now, possibly originated as rectangular I-style block with rear wing, as internal end chimneys in gables are visible on roof. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards, 2½ stories, with 2-story wing; foundation of rubble stone, partly concreted; seamed metal roof; molded entablature and cornice returns. Main block 3 bays wide with entry in 3rd bay (north), double-leaf three-panel (round-headed) doors (glass panes in topmost); 2-bay wing, door to right (north), with semi-hexagonal projecting bay angled at corner, with 1/1 sash. Chimneys of brick, Victorian form; one on ridge, internal position, on wing. Windows of 2/2 sash; larger-scale with 2/2 sash in wing. Italianate molded cornices across ground-story windows of main block; of segmental form on second story. Movable louvered blinds. Porch across 2 bays and whole wing, with 2 openings; turned posts, board railing; flat roof with architrave; arch of scallop molding spans between plain porch brackets. Corner porch opening angles outward and has pediment; board floor, concrete steps. Wing at back, 1 story, synthetic shingles in gable, and an addition, clapboarded, flat-roofed, 1 story, with modern brick chimney. Also 1 story porch at rear, with Italianate post. (C)

Outbuildings.

1. garage, gable fronted, modern glass and panel door, cement foundation (NC)
 2. 2-story stone and clapboard barn; three windows of 6/3 sash on long wall; pair of doors above. (C)
16. House (27/2). Last quarter 19th century; gable front and wing plan, with Italianate elements. Frame, clapboarded. 2½ stories, slate-shingled gable roof, coursed block and rubble stone foundation. Interior brick chimney, Victorian form, drip course and corbeling, on ridge; 3 bays wide, double-leaf entrance door, glass and panel in first bay (south) with Victorian screen door; 1-bay wide, 2-story wing, recessed, with entry. Gable apices of block and wing identically treated with sawn decoration and eaves return; eaves bracketed, and returns connected with string course of zigzag molding. Windows of 2/2 sash, plain frames, Italianate cornices; two-story semi-hexagonal bay window centered on south elevation, wood-framed, with paired brackets on molded cornice between floor levels. Whole unit under pedimented roof, with bargeboard trim and pendant. Porch across

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entire front, returning to wing. Cutwork slats for balusters, Italianate posts, concrete steps, board floor, cutwork skirting; paired brackets on architrave of porch roof. (C)

Outbuildings. (Former lane to Little's farm begins in front of this house.)

1. gable-fronted structure, 1 bay by 3 bays, 1 story, clapboard, cornerboards, rubble stone foundation, asphalt-shingled roof. (NC)
2. shallow-roofed gable front structure, clapboarded, with sliding track doors and multiple windows. (NC)

17. Daniel Little House (27/3). C. 1915-20. Colonial Revival "four-square"

Frame, clapboarded lower story, shingled above; 2 stories, hipped roof, overhang boxed; coursed stone foundation; brick chimney at roof apex, drip course and corbeled cap; 2 bays wide, 2 pairs of 1/1 sash, upper story, paired and single windows flanking doorway on ground story; hip-roofed dormer containing 3 sash windows; squared oriel window at mid-floor level on north (side) elevation; porch across facade, stone piered, battered shingled posts; concrete steps; wood floor, flattened shed roof; shed-roofed rear addition. (C)

Historical data: Daniel Little was one of the leading businessmen of Pittstown at turn of century. He was partner in firm of Little, Wilson & Deats. The Little family owned the farm on which this house was built at roadside, and they were settlers farther south on Pittstown Road on a farm adjacent to Furman's estate. In the 19th century, their settlement was called Littletown. At the time Daniel Little built this house, he also owned the house south of it, where his sister lived.

18. Deats House (27/4). Greek Revival temple style house, T plan with flanking wings. C. 1860. Somewhat altered. Original appearance seen in old sketch.

Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; 2 story, with recessed 2-story wings each side. Flattened gable roof treated as pediment with a bracketed architrave with scallop trim at top; stone foundation. Main block 3 bays, with entry in first bay (south), Victorian paneled round-headed double-leaf door; wings 1 bay wide, 2 bays deep. Large addition of 2 stories projects behind north wing, with a 1-story porch in re-entrant angle. Addition runs across rear of

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main block. Windows have 2/2 sash with movable louvered blinds; semi-hexagonal bay window, flat-roofed, on south elevation of south wing. Flat-roofed porch across facade and flanking wings, Italianate columns, stone piers; elaborate cutwork balustrade; latticework skirting, spandrel between posts bracketed with carved ends, joining a centered turned pendant. Brackets have sunk panels with ornament. Porch is replacement for Greek Revival portico, with pediment above architrave, and Ionic columns, as illustrated in sketch published in Franklin Township historical booklet, 1964.
(C)

Outbuilding: located between Site 17 and Site 18; gable-fronted barn, with clapboard siding (C)

Historical data: Hiram Deats bought a tract of land in the 1850s, but it may have been at Site 54 rather than this location, and his name appears with a house on that site on the 1873 map. However, this house has traditionally been associated with Hiram Deats, owner of the foundry and machine shop built in the 1850s. The 1873 Atlas Map shows his son Leland M. at this site. It is possible that the father turned it over to the son who was his business partner. This history is mentioned because there is a tradition that Hiram Deats' house was built on the site of Moore Furman's home.

19. Tenant House (27/4). Victorian era, uncertain date. Gable front and wing plan now, but originated as vernacular building of rectangular shape, which was moved southward from a site closer to the Deats House (# 18), and the gable-fronted unit attached to it. It had been used as tenant house for the 70-acre Little Farm lying on the hillside behind house.
Frame, vinyl siding and cornerboards, 2 stories; stone rubble foundation; internal brick chimney on front ridge, corbeled; windows of 2/2 sash, fixed louver blinds; 2 bays wide, entry in north bay; second entry in single bay of side "ell." Wraparound porch, turned posts, plain wood railing; lattice-work underskirt; Boxed eaves and stubby returns. (C)

Outbuilding: stone structure containing cistern, once used for bottling milk. A semi-ruin, counted as a site. Deteriorating.
(Barn and wagon house once near it have been razed.) C

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20. Deats, Case and Co. Tenant House (27/5). C. 1880, cross-gabled plan, with Queen Anne elements. Frame (asbestos siding) and imbricated shingles in gable peaks. 2½ stories. Asphalt-shingled roof, stone foundation; chimney centered on ridge; windows of 1/1 sash; paired in front gable apex; lintels with scallop trim, triangular shape; 3 bays wide, entry in left (south) bay; cross-gabled units, 2 stories, 1 bay wide. North wing has squared, 3-sided, two story bay window on north elevation, with projecting gable peak on brackets. Bracketed frieze and eaves return; applied string course between returns of scallop trim. Porch across front facade extended by one bay to north; turned posts, plain wood railing; sawn cutwork inserts for underskirting; posts are bracketed. Roof rake also bracketed. A 2-story flat-roofed addition at rear, partly cantilevered. Farm lane ends in front of this house and exits to road. (C)
- Outbuilding: Side-turned 1-story structure, shingled, corrugated metal roof. (NC)
21. Deats, Case and Co. Tenant House (27/6). C. 1850s, I style, Greek Revival elements in interior. Stone, uncoursed, rough quoins; 3-story duplex, ground level embanked; gable roof, slate shingles; boxed eaves and molded frieze with returns. 4 bays, with two entrances in internal bays on cellar level at grade and first floor level. Porch raised one story in front of entrances, its floor serving as roof for semi-sheltered vestibules in front of ground level entrances. Porch is flat-roofed, with turned posts, jigsawed bracket trim. Windows have 2/2 sash, 1/1 in attic; larger size in end bays of rear wall, with shallow segmental brick arches (possibly door openings at one time?), plain framed. Chimneys in internal end gables, brick Victorian form. Ground story (kitchen) rooms have narrow partitioned-off area at back in which hewn beams are visible as floor supports. No chimney bases. At one time masonry walls of exterior had been stuccoed. (C)
- Outbuilding: one-seater privy, frame, square, with shallow pitched shed roof, with air slot for ventilation; bargeboard trim, overhanging eaves. (C)
22. Deats, Case and Company Tenant House (27/7). C. 1850s, with front addition of c. 1910. Gable front and wing plan originally. Sited higher on hillside above road.

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Frame, asbestos siding, slate roof; concrete block foundation; chimney centered on ridge. Facade of 4 bays now, left 2 bays (south) in gable front, other 2 bays in new addition built into re-entrant angle of block and wing. Entry in right end bay (north). Wing is 2 stories; original gable roofline and eaves returns still show on north elevation. Windows of 2/2 sash, plain framed; 4/2 in attic: larger 2/2 in wing; 1/1 above. New porch across all but south end bay; side-turned stairs; latticework skirting. Flat-roofed mudroom addition at rear of south wall. (C)

Outbuilding: banked concrete block garage for 2 cars; corrugated metal roof (NC)

23. John Snyder House (27/8). C. 1900, deep rectangular block frame, recently resided with shingles; 2 stories, gable roof; story-high brick foundation; chimney centered on ridge, Victorian form; entry in second bay from left (south) of 4-bay facade. Windows of 2/2 sash, fixed louvered blinds; plain frieze. Porch in front of interior 2 bays, large square posts, shed roof, latticework skirting. Stairs parallel with house facade. (C)

Outbuildings. Water pump on front lawn.

1. 2-car garage, side-turned at road edge, concrete, single overhead door, glass and panel; 6/6 windows on long wall; corrugated metal roof; exposed rafter tails. (NC)
2. barn, set back from road on hillside south of house, built by Snyder and used at times for horses, chickens, pigs, geese. 3 stories, concrete block and plank; gable-roofed with overhang (C)
3. chicken house; gable-roofed structure, vertical siding seamed metal roof with overhang; raised on concrete piers; screened window openings. (C)

Historical data: John Snyder was another leading citizen of the village and a sometime county freeholder. He purchased this southernmost property on the west side of Pittstown Road for his house and farm activities. He also purchased property across the road where Deats' machine shop had stood before burning down. On that side of the road, he also erected farm buildings, one at Site #37. John with his brother Charles built a new machine shop and sawmill on the site of Deats' shop.

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24. House (27/9). C. 1950

1 story ranch, frame, clapboarded; exterior stone chimney against north gable. (NC)

25. Second School House (27/10) 1902, vernacular 1-story rectangular block.

Frame, asbestos shingles; imbricated shingles, fishtail and diagonal, and square in gable; high foundation of rubble stone; gable roof, wood shingled, overhanging eaves. Windows of 4/4 sash; porch, enclosed, across most of principal (north-oriented) facade, with side-turned wood stairs. Center cross gable. East foundation wall facing road opened up for double garage under building, now a residence. Since it is altered and removed from the village streetscape, it is considered non-contributing. (NC)

Historical data:~ From 1902 to 1936, this school served the village as one-room classroom for elementary grades 1 through 8. It was closed after a consolidated school building was erected a half mile away in Quakertown.

Outbuildings: chicken house and two sheds. (NC)

26. Christy Little Mill/Residence (38/36). C. 1815, Federal, rectangular block

Coursed stone; 3 stories, embanked; gable roof, flush eaves; 5 bays, possibly representing an addition of end 2 bays at right (south) to a 3-bay unit with center entrance on second story level-front facade. 2 bays deep. Windows of 2/2 sash; lintels with keystones flush with flanking stone slabs (one style seen on dwelling Site #4); oculus in south gable outlined with voussoirs; two 6/6 sash windows in attic. Chimneys rectangular, stone; paired at bottom of roof slopes of gable end; paired front and rear near bottom of slopes, between first and second bay from left (north); additional chimney near bottom of slope near center bay on rear wall. (C)

*26.1 Sawmill/Factory (38/36). C. 1835; remodeled after 1866

Frame, vertical siding; front (main) section 2 stories, 5 bays, three of which (north to south) are widely spaced; end 2 are close together. Embanked sidewise. Pair of track doors on ground level under first 2 bays. Windows have 6/6 sash. Flat-roofed (for at least first 3 bays; roof has collapsed beyond that point, taking with it a gable-roofed cupola). Behind front section at north end

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is 3-story section, which projects slightly more northerly. 2 bays visible on third story, with 6/6 sash; flat-roofed. Recessed against it is another 2-bay unit, with windows, also flat-roofed. South end wall and rear wall have caved in.

*(Building has subsequently been demolished.)

Historical data: The Christy Little mill was first used as oil and fulling mill. It is now used as residence. Frame building to south of stone mill was first used as a sawmill. It was acquired by E.H. Deats in 1866, where he manufactured hardwood and lumber for building purposes. He also manufactured peach baskets in the building. After he installed a steam engine, he added roller buckwheat, rye and wheat flour, and all kinds of mill feed. The millpond on the Capoolon lies to the north of this complex.

27. Deats, Case and Co. Tenant House (38/1). C. 1850s, I-style frame, asbestos shingles, 2 stories, gable roof, eaves return, stone foundation. 3 bays wide, centered entry, glazed door; 1/1 sash ground story; 6/1 above, plain frames; 4/2 sash in attic. External brick chimney on north gable wall, which faces Quakertown Rd. Internal end chimney, south gable, Victorian form. Porch across front, spindle frieze, turned posts, x-form railing. Rear addition across two-thirds of wall flush with north gable of main block, 2-story height, flat roofed with parapet on street end, height decreasing toward center of house wall by drop of several feet. (C)

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28. J.W. Young Tenant House (38/1) C.1860s. Frame, clapboards, cornerboards, 1-2 stories (east front facade only); gable roof, flush rake, high stone foundation; external brick chimneys; 3 bays with centered entrance; later addition of a tiny window at left (south). Windows of 6/6 sash, plain frames; 4/2 on upper story; shed-roofed dormer with paired 6/6 windows; wood-shingled roof, rafter tails. Shed-roofed porch, asphalt shingles, beveled posts, brackets, across facade. Leanto on south gable end on raised stone foundation, with cantilevered canopy over door. (C)

Outbuildings.

1. gabled cinderblock garage (NC)
2. privy, square, with flush vertical siding (NC)

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3. storage shed, novelty siding, shallow gable roof; second shed (not counted)
29. J.R. Young House (38/3). I-style, with ell, C.1840s Frame, asbestos shingles. 2 stories with rear kitchen wing of 1 story; main block set sidewise, facing east, gable end to road; wing, recessed, fronts on road. Gable roof with overhang; rubble stone foundation; 5 bays, with exterior entrances (new doors) to each room in second and third bays from left (south). Windows on ground story have 9/6 sash; upper story, 6/6; 4/2 in attic. Internal end chimneys, brick, corbeled cap on one, standard cap on other. Wing has 3 bays of slightly asymmetrical placement, centered entry, modern glazed door, 2/2 window sash. Porch with Queen Anne turned posts with brackets; square balusters for end railings. One-story shed-roofed addition in re-entrant angle of block and wing on south, providing storage room. Post-1935 porch in front of entrances of main block. Tuscan columns, wood floor, shed roof. (C)

Outbuildings.

1. Workshed with niche for wood storage; 1-story, gable roof, slate shingles; vertical flush siding; stone foundation; brick chimney centered on ridge. Entry in gable end facing house, board/batten door on strap hinges; recessed opening for wood storage with cut corners on east wall at far end; two 6-pane windows on same wall. (C)
2. Privy, square, gable roof with overhang, vertical board siding; door with round-headed window. Seated on a concrete block (C)
3. Chicken house, rectangular gable-roofed structure on stone base with cross-gable at east end of principal elevation, with shed addition on west gable; vertical board siding, synthetic shingle roof with overhang; 4 bays across facade (facing house), with door on strap hinges in third (west) bay, and window with 6/6 sash. Strap-hinged door on east gable end. (C)
4. Concrete garage, gable-roofed, attached to house wing, post-1935 (NC)
5. Barn, 2 story, rectangular, gable roof; novelty siding and cornerboards; slate roof, overhanging eaves; doors on west and south walls; narrow rectangular chimney at north gable, which faces road. (C)
6. One-story barn with flush bead-edged vertical boards, seamed metal roof, which stands parallel with barn. (C)

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Historical data: This large farm once stretched to the Little Farm south of it and seemingly included the land at the south corner of the road intersection. It was actively farmed by the owner up to his death. His widow now leases it out.

30. Empire State Creamery; Dairymen's Cooperative Creamery (1922-31); later Piell Brothers (28/1). C.1900.
Frame structure, narrow clapboards, originally of 3 units (now second and third unit under one gable roof). Embanked sidewise to east, with main facade facing west into freightyard. Middle unit, which was under its own gable roof placed perpendicularly to those of flanking units, fronts east on top of embankment and contains office space. There is air ventilator on roof. Chimney stack centered on ridge of south unit. Leading platform toward north end. Multi-bay facade; 6/6 sash windows; 2 wide doors, at north. In deteriorating condition; north unit has collapsed. Office still occupied. Restoration is possible. (Conditionally C) (NC)
31. Freightyard/Farmers' Market Complex (26/1) period 1895-1930
A photograph taken in 1895 showing the Peach Exchange reveals that two sets of train tracks entered this terminal. Only the tracks close to the brook now remain. The more easterly tracks pulled up to a loading platform. In 1891, P.C. Little rented coalyards for his feed business and developed his business there.
1. Haypress (also used later as mill), built C.1914, by P.C. Little and Son. Barnlike construction, large 2-story building fronting toward both tracks. Open at north gable end for wagon drive-in for unloading. Now owned by MCI Industries and used as offices for their business, it has been resided with metal board and batten and new fenestration and doorways added on east longitudinal wall. Foundation is of stone. Hoist hood on north gable apex. (C)
 2. Complex of joined buildings fronting in part on location of former east tracks. Consisting of loading platform (north end), single-pile, 3-bay board-and-batten frame building, with a 3-bay, 1-story shed at the southern end. Canopy above platform. Platform is metal-skirted; metal shed roof. This joins 2-story I-style structure, its gable end (west) flush with first building. This extends deeply east, with entry in center of south wall protected by makeshift extended roof on post. Main level, concrete block and frame; second story narrow vertical siding. Attached to this, flush with its west

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gable end, is a small gable-roofed shed facing south, with wagon opening (doorless) and pedestrian entry; board and batten. This last unit dates to 1895. (C)

3. Storage barn, closest to Quakertown Road and near brook. Gable end to road, 2 story, frame, narrow vertical siding, slate gable roof with overhang. Foundation concreted; 6/6 sash windows on all levels of south gable; also on main level of east elevation. Track door and sliding loft door on this wall. Attached at north gable, projecting more easterly, 1-story gable-roofed shed, metal sheathed; corrugated metal roof; and at west side of this, another shed, extending more westerly and northerly; metal sheathing, rollback door in end. Shed roof. (C)

32. William J. Case House (26/2). C.1860, block-and-wing plan. I-style Built on northeast corner of south intersection, longitudinal south wall is set back from Quakertown Road. West elevation of 2-bay gable end and 2 bays of adjoining wing's front facade (under roof perpendicular to that of main block) serve as house front with short setback from Pittstown Road.

Frame, clapboarded, 2 story, embanked to 3 stories at east end (rear), with 2-story wing, extended at back (east). Coursed stone block foundation. 3 bay longitudinal wall, with center cross gable. Internal end chimneys, brick; cemented with corbel cap east gable. Slate-shingled roof, boxed extended eaves. Windows of 1/1 sash, with triangular lintels; pointed arch windows in gables; louvered blinds. Double-leaf door in 3rd bay (first of main block). Elaborate Queen Anne porch with Eastlake details across entire main facade. Italianate posts beveled and inscribed. Spandrel arch of curved solid brackets and pair of turned pendants. Slightly hipped roof with bracketed architrave. Concrete floor at grade. 2-story wing has 2-story addition, flat-roofed with board frieze, with embanked cellar level of rubble stone. First and second story division is marked by a band of shingles. Addition fills re-entrant angle of block and wing.(C)

Outbuildings.

1. Wagon house, 1 story, gable roof, extended eaves, cupola ventilator centered on ridge seamed metal roofing. Siding of variety of materials including vertical flush planking. Two openings fill gable end facing house, both vehicular width. Pair of doors swing out at left; single track door

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- at right. Loft openings at both gables are hooded. Long walls contain windows of 2/2 sash, plus a pedestrian entry on north elevation. (C)
2. Barn, 2 story, set back on property northeast of wagon house oriented south. Frame, clapboarded, stone rubble base, gable roof. Openings on facade include paired farm doors on strap hinges, above which is another pair of doors of smaller scale, 2 pedestrian 2-section doors, and another former opening of cart width, incorporating a farmer's entry at one end. Assortment of windows on upper story of various sizes, some paired. Attached at rear is leanto, with one side open for storage of farm equipment. Clapboards of 2 widths; cornerboards, corrugated metal roof. (C)
3. Privy, frame, sheathed with narrow clapboard that matches that of dwelling. Square-shaped with gable roof; cornerboards. (C)
33. Russell Hoff bungalow (26/3). Built by Hoff in 1930s. Frame, clapboard, concrete; 1-story at street level, lower story built into steep slope to stream meadow. Asphalt-shingle gable roof which is pulled down to create porch roof. Paired windows of 1/1 sash to either side of center entrance, plainly framed. Full porch with hammered concrete piers holding square wood columns. Front dormer containing triple window, gable-roofed. Brick chimney centered on roof ridge. Entry under shed roof centered on north elevation. (C)
34. House (26/4). Late 19th century. Vernacular box with Queen Anne and Italianate details. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards; imbricated shingles in front cross gable and gable peaks. 2 story, embanked lower story of stone, exposed at rear, concreted on side wall. External chimney. Gable roof, wood shingled. 3 bays wide, center entry with semi-hexagonal bay windows of 1/1 sash, paneled below, Italianate cornices. Blank square panel with cornice in cross gable. Centered on upper story is double window unit separated by mullion, in single frame with large pediment. Paired 1/1 windows in gable peaks. Wraparound porch to north wall, Tuscan columns; square balusters. (C)
35. Russell Hoff's Garage and Gas Station (26/4). 1921 Vernacular, utilitarian. Frame, vertical siding; 4 bays (paired windows, door on south long wall); with concrete wall additions descending rear hill slope.

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2-story, gable-fronted, paired double windows of 1/1 sash on upper story; two windows and a door on ground story. Asphalt-shingled roof with slight overhang, rafter tails. Addition at north, flush with main block, 1 story, flat-roofed with parapet, vertical flush siding; 3 vehicular entrances containing 4 glass and panel doors. There are multiple additions on cinderblock foundation at rear of both sections. 2 chimneys at gable ends of main block. Ford cars and tractors were sold here. (C)

Outbuilding: at bottom of embankment reached from street by lane, a 2-car garage, frame, pyramidal roof. (NC)

36. Barn/Wagon Shed (26/5). C. 1900
Frame, supported on squared logs, sawn upright members, sheathed with grooved vertical siding; gable roof, corrugated metal. Embanked sidewise at roadside, with doors on tracks at lower level. Stone foundation, concreted. Built by John Snyder, who lived across road (#23). In dilapidated condition, lacking north gable wall. (Conditionally C) (NC)
37. Hardware Store (26/5). 1919-27, renovated former machine shop and sawmill, pre-1910
Cinderblock construction, but incorporates a portion of barn in main block. 1 story. Main block has 3-bay facade, recessed center entry, glazed door; flanked by single-pane glass show windows, with louvered shutters. Extends back deeply, down embankment, with 3 additions embanked a full story, all under same gable roof, which runs perpendicular to road. Wing deeply recessed on left (north), 1 story, 4 bays, with rollback glazed and paneled garage door at left, and plate glass windows with louvered blinds flanking entrance, glass-panel door with louvered blinds. Parapet roof. Flat-canopies extend from both facades. Brick chimney in angle of intersecting roofs. Between north wall of this structure and one adjacent is shored-up deep channel of former mill race. Building was constructed on site of Hiram Deats' machine shop. Sawmill made shingles. Rebuilt after fire. Building constructed by John Snyder. Site important. (NC)
38. Pittstown Agricultural Implements Building (26/5). C. 1900
Frame, narrow vertical siding and concrete block. 1 story, embanked, deep rectangular building containing garage, sales room, and apartment at back. Hipped roof, but so laid that front end of building appears to be under separate roof. This part of building has appearance of a car garage. Set at shoulder of road, the front

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is of 4 bays, 3 windows and doorway; vehicular entrance is on side wall, south with 2 sash windows adjoining and pair of sashed windows beyond. Vehicular opening also on north wall. Rear portion of south elevation pierced by windows of various sizes; shedroofed dormer containing two windows; north elevation has projecting entry to 5-room apartment reached by flight of stairs. Two-windowed shed-roofed dormer on roof. Front portion of building has stone foundation. Asbestos roof and siding. (C)

Historical data: Also built on Deats' machine-shop site by unidentified individual, bought by John and Charles Snyder in 1910, who sold agricultural implements, harvester etc. They conducted this business in conjunction with their other business in the building to south, Site #37. In 1946, it was sold to another owner, who continued the business for a while. Commercial part of building is now vacant.

39. Roberson Store/Residence (26/6). Last quarter 19th century, rectangular box
Frame, shingled. 2 stories; gable roof, slate shingles; stone foundation. Main facade faces Pittstown Road; store front was in north gable facing Deats' lane which also led to passenger station. Converted to two-family occupancy, the ground-story facade now has 7 bays concealed by multi-windowed 1 story hipped roof porch, with 2 adjacent glass and panel doors unmatched in size in 2nd and 3rd bay from right (south). In place of storefront, there is a double-decker porch on gable end, 2 bays wide--door and window. Upper level is enclosed with balustrade of imbricated shingles. Posts are turned; sphere-capped wood newel at ground-level porch. Leanto on south gable, 2 bays, with entry recessed in cutaway corner, tin-roofed. Windows of 2/2 sash.

Although altered from its original appearance, its proportions remain the same, and its presence on the corner of the mill lane is important for its role as anchor and its relationship to other buildings. The building attached to it (# 40) also contributes to the early 20th-century history of Pittstown. The Brittons, father and son, kept store up to 1964. There is a low cobblestone wall at street edge. (C)

40. Russell and Harry Britton's Garage and Showroom (26/6) 1920s
Concrete block ell-shaped 1-story building attached to rear wall of Site #39, the 2-story ell running parallel with house up the embankment on its south side. Front facade of 1-story section

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faces to mill lane (north); novelty sided. Flat-roofed with front parapet. Deep side wall (east) extends beyond rear of house; contains 5 large single-sash windows of 18 panes, end two (south) paired, and two smaller paired windows of 16 panes, double hung. Entrance has multipaned vehicular door flanked by window of 6/6 sash, and pedestrian entrance. Ell is joined to south end and rises two stories. Its side walls have novelty siding. East facade is 2 bays wide with two 6/6 sash windows on second story, double-leaf vehicular entrance on ground story. West gable end, on top of hill, serves as automobile garage for house occupants. This facade has narrow vertical siding. Exterior cinderblock chimney is located about midpoint on north wall. A range of 6/6 sash windows on both floor levels on south wall. Hip roof, slate-shingled. (C)

Historical data: Russell Britton began his car repair business with Floyd Rupell as partner about 1917, after buying the store/residence from A.E. Roberson. Harry, his son, joined them soon after. Garage was known as Pittstown Garage. They added the sales of Star, Durant, and Studebaker cars to their business. In 1944 Harry Britton (now retired) took charge. The two-story portion of the building now contains an upholstery shop. This building is on site of Deats' foundry.

41. Cattle Barn (28/4).C 1890s
Very large gable-roofed structure used as feed and cattle barn, and a sometime livery stable, erected by Artemis Hoffman while a resident of Site #42. Sited to east of Capoolon Brook, next to the railroad tracks, its long walls parallel these features. West wall contains door on track slide; oversized gable-roofed dormer on west roof slope. Barn doors are in both gable ends. Narrow scored vertical siding, with wide vertical planking in gable; zigzag trim. Stone wall segment separates two doors on tracks at north gable. Foundation of rubble stone; roof slate-shingled, with patching of corrugated metal. Pittstown's cornet band sometimes rehearsed here. (C)
42. J. Probasco House (28/4). C. 1860, Greek Revival style, transitional to Italianate.
Frame, clapboarded. 2 story, 3-bay main block flanked by 2-story, one-bay recessed wings. Stone foundation. Roof not visible. Projecting boxed eaves continue around central block and wings, with center cross gable over center unit. Attic defined as architrave with broad wood belt course and contains hexagonal

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"eyebrow" windows with tracery-filled oculus in cross gable. Greek Revival doorway of transom and sidelights is in first bay (north) of main block, and second entry is in south ell. Windows have 1/1 sash, with slab lintel, louvered blinds. Brick chimney on south slope (of presumed hipped roof) of main unit. Wraparound porch runs across house facade, southward, curves around corner and continues to front of wing, then continues on parallel course past wing to front on 1-story side addition of wing. Porch posts are Italianate, with curved arms of brackets connecting with a banding of zigzag trim adorned with tiny turned pendants. Balustrade is composed of geometric, patterned squares which alternate in design. Railing alongside steps has Chippendale-style pattern. Underskirting is of slender round balusters. (C)

Outbuilding: well covered by an octagonal wood turret, supported on square posts. (C)

43. J. Yates House (28/3). C. 1840s. Vernacular Greek Revival, rectangular block and ell. Frame, clapboarded, cornerboards. 2 story, gable roof, seamed metal; stone foundation. No chimneys remain. 5-bay facade, with centered Greek Revival trabeated entrance, sidelights of 3 panes, panel below, and 5-pane transom. Windows of 6/6 sash, broad wood frames. Simple porch style of 4 plain posts and single rail. Skirting of framed balustrade, with round bulged balusters. Simple architrave under eaves. 1 story ell, T plan at rear, with roof extended to cover a semi-enclosed porch at south end. Internal end brick chimney. (C)

Outbuildings: 2 sheds not counted.

44. Passenger Train Station (28/41) 1890s
Frame, clapboarded. Vertical board dado; slate gable roof; slopes extended to create broad canopy on both sides, supported on struts terminated by heavy sawn shaped tips. East elevation faces lane of approach; passenger entrance in second bay from left (south), freight entrance in final bay (north). Between entrances, the station master's room projects for three bays, containing narrow windows. Windows were formerly of 2/2 sash (now missing), with molded cornices. Two bays deep, roof overhangs, deeply. Interior divided into 3 areas: passenger waiting room, ticket agent's room, with chimney, freight storage (which has heavy wood plank floor). Waiting platform runs along west longitudinal wall. Stone-reinforced earth ramp from tracks to lane parallels the south

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gable wall. In very deteriorated condition, but restoration possible. (C)

45. Railroad Outbuilding (28/41)

Frame, clapboard, 1 story, gable roof, slate shingles; facade to north with window filled with fixed louvers and doorway; small window in west gable wall. Located a little north of passenger station on opposite side of lane. Interior divided lengthwise. Function unknown. In deteriorating condition. (C)

46. Deats, Case and Co. Tenant House (26/8). Joined houses, C. 1850s, single depth

1. South half of house, marked by internal small brick chimney on ridge, corbelled. (C)
2. North half of house, with external brick chimney against gable wall. (C)

Frame, asbestos shingle. 2 story, gable roof, asphalt shingles; stone foundation, cemented. Currently a two-family house, there are 6 bays on facade, with entrances in second bay from each end; 4 bays on upper story. Windows have 1/1 sash and louvered blinds. Porch in front of all but end bays; solid shingled balustrade which incorporates brick piers from which rise battered columns; shed-roofed, seamed metal. Additions include shed-roofed unit across rear, against which is an open deck supported by cinderblock foundation.

Outbuilding: garage shed, open on front end; flat-roofed, constructed of cinderblock and asbestos shingle. (NC)

Historical data: Originally half its present size, an equally small house was brought down from the Little farm on the opposite side of the road and attached at its north end, perhaps 100 years ago. Used earlier this century as a nursing home operated by a member of the Little family. Appears on the 1873 map as a house owned by the Deats Company. Occupies the north corner of the lane leading to Deats' mill. Capoolon Brook is crossed just beyond the garage of this house. Built by railroad company, it is of heavy planks bolted down.

47. Gift Shop (26/10) Colonial Revival, commercial, C. 1918.

Frame, clapboard and vertical siding. 1 story, gable front, 2 bay, bowed showcase window and entry (north); pedimented gable with oculus. Asphalt roof. Built by Frank Dalrymple, owner of the adjacent store building (#48) as post office and used at different

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times for other purposes, including a bank. (C)

48. Pittstown Market (Probasco-Dalrymple Store) (26/10). 1867; C. 1911 addition; remodeled
1. Store/residence. Frame, clapboarded, sunk-panel corner pilasters. 2 story, I-style, with 2 story ell; gable roof, slate-shingled; stone foundation concreted; denticulated frieze (2 courses). 4 bays across upper story, with 1/1 sash windows; 4/4 sash in attic. Lower facade removed when floor was lowered and replaced with one-story extension for additional store area with commercial front of half-height windows and door. Ell is flush with north gable wall of main block, I-style, 2 bays wide. It parallels the lane to the grist mill (#49). (C)
 2. Commercial addition (with apartment). Larger in all dimensions, it is set forward of facade of store/residence, almost at roadside. Frame, clapboarded. 2-story, gable-fronted with asphalt roof. Lower level has projection for store, with show windows above artificial stone veneer wall. Entry in south wall, in first bay. Entry to second story adjoins it, and both are under a pent roof. Store projectio is flat-roofed and one half supports an enclosed porch or sun room, with a range of 6/1 sash windows. One window of 2/2 sash in gable peak. Two dormer windows of 2/2 sash on south slope of roof, with pedimented gables. Shed additions at rear. (C)

Historical data: Built by Sylvester Probasco, who had earlier built the corner store opposite (#14), after some problem arose about its ownership. Probasco used the apartment in this building for his residence. Sold to E.E. Dalrymple in 1892, who formed a partnership with J.J. Jones, lasting until 1911. Frank Dalrymple succeeded his father as owner in 1919 and continued in business until 1961. Frank Dalrymple served as Freeholder for 9 years and school board member for 6 years, and was chairman of the Hunterdon Medical Center fund drive.

49. Furman Grist Mill (Bodine's Lumber) (26/11). 18th century; addition, post-1947.
Coursed stone, roughly quoined. 2½ stories, embanked, with broad gable facing west to lane from Pittstown Road serving as its principal facade. The race flowed parallel with the lane to center of building, and water wheel was located under the structure. Facade has 2 centered recessed door openings under shallow

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segmental arches, the lower entry being above grade and reached by flight of stairs. At grade to right (south) is sash window. The opposite facade, facing former tail race, has openings on 3 levels including a modified doorway with 3-pane transom, on first level a north end bay. Water table is visible on this wall and on north wall. Hoist hood extends from front gable. Interior has 3-bay division, marked by series of 3 large hewn posts creating center and side aisles; posts have tongue-shaped stops at about 6' height from floor. Rafters and tie beams pegged. Patched asphalt roof.

(C)

Additions include a frame leanto against depth of north gable wall, descending the embankment. Vertical and diagonal siding. Cinderblock and brick apiers; seamed metal roof. Deteriorating. Against south longitudinal wall is a 2-story frame structure with corrugated metal roof. Composed of 2 units, the first is on alignment with mill facade, 3-bay wide, 2 entries, with external stairs to 2nd-story door. Second unit angles forward (west) with series of storage doors, pedestrian entry.

Outbuildings: 1-story structure for storing lumber and feed bags. Corrugated metal with platform floor running its length up to end bay, which is wagon bay. Deteriorated. Located behind mill. (NC)

Historical data: During ownership of Pittstown by Charles Hoff, Jr., there were 2 grist mills, one with overshot wheel, one with breast wheel. Their location has not been determined. County historian Snell, in 1881, asserted that this mill was built by Moore Furman for Army purposes when he was Deputy Quartermaster. It is the only mill to survive in the village core. Charles Hann operated it in 1881. A.B.C. Bodine took over in 1897, establishing his lumber business there, which was later carried on by his son Mercer, 1905-28. Son-in-law Clifford Eichlin succeeded him. Attached frame building was used as office, prior to 1948. Today the mill is used as a specialty shop for equestrians. The head race, about 10-15 feet wide, was filled in about the 1950s. Trout swam in it.

50. Barn (26/11). 19th century (now offices of Chemical Clean business) Frame, re-sided with modern flush vertical siding, 2½ story, gable-fronted: faces west to lane. Multi-bayed recessed 2-story side extension on north; recessed leanto on south. Corrugated and seamed metal roofing. In 19th century, cattle barn for Site #51. (NC)

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Hunterdon County, NJ51. A.L. Conover House (26/12). I-style with ell C.1860s

Frame, asbestos-shingled. 2 story, gable roof, asphalt-shingled; stone foundation. House originally oriented west to Pittstown Road, but south gable wall of 2 bays now treated as main facade, along with flush end wall of 2-story wing. Entrance is in first bay of wing. Former principal elevation is 3 bays wide with center entry. Porch in front of entry and south bay of west facade wraps around up to and including entrance in wing. Tuscan columns, balusters square in section, slightly hipped roof; wood floor. Old photograph shows 2 Greek Revival porticos, one at each entrance. Windows contain 1/1 sash; pair of 4-pane sash in gable apex. Wing is 2 bays wide, flat-roofed; 1 story projecting boxed-in entry on east wall.

Outbuildings

1. shed, enlarged, concrete and vertical siding (not counted)
2. cinderblock garage with 3 openings. (NC)

52. Stone Outbuilding (26/13). Probably 18th century

Coursed stone, 1 story south gable to lane; 2 stories opposite gable; almost square. Entry in west facade, with one opposite it on east facade (which leads into attached frame leanto). South gable contains 9/6 sash window on main level; 6/6 in gable peak; wall is coated with scored cement. North gable wall contains 2 window openings on second story level, 4/4 sash. Internal brick chimney at gable end, north. Large deep stone fireplace. Hewn beams serve as supports for flooring for upper level. No stairway. Leanto is clapboarded. Roof of structure is of seamed metal. This building stands on property of Site #53, which occupies corner of mill lane and Pittstown Road, and was part of grist mill lot (without mention of buildings) when it was sold in 1831. Local 19th-century tradition claims that a building at the corner related to Moore Furman's Commissary activities as Benjamin Guild's house or as store. It served at one time as outkitchen for Site #53. (C)

53. W.R. Smith House (26/13). I-style house joined to a two-room-deep house, C. 1830s.

Frame, 2 story. Present front facade of 8 bays, the 3 center bays contained in a 2-story pavilion under its own gable roof with eaves return.

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1. House on north end is deep form under its own gable roof, 2 bays by 2 bays. Windows contain 9/6 sash on ground story; 6/6 above, including gable peak. Entrance is in second bay (west) in gable (house now has 3 apartments). Boxed eaves have returns. (C)
2. House on south, single depth, tall. 3 bays on front facade, with entry in first (interior) bay. 2 bays on south gable, with entry in first (west) with gable-hooded porch on posts. 2-story flat-roofed wing projects at rear as T. 2 bays, with internal brick chimney in end parapet wall. 1-story shed-roofed enclosed porch in re-entrant angle, extending beyond gable wall of house. Centered glass-paned door flanked by paired windows of 1/1 sash. One-car garage attached against east wall of wing. Frame, clapboarded, flatroofed, with parapets at each end. Local historians believe this to be the earlier house, possibly incorporating part of an 18th-century building. Whether this house was accurately represented or not on Beers' Atlas Map of 1873 is not known, but the shape is depicted as block and T ell. (C)

Pavilion centered on facade of attached houses conceals joint of attachment. Interior brick chimney, corbelled, suggests its location. Pavilion contains a center entry, flanked by windows of extreme narrow width, 6/4 sash, and tracery-filled oculus in peak. Entire house sits close to ground, barely revealing foundation of stone.

Outbuildings

1. privy, frame, clapboarded, gable-roofed. Rectangular, with entry in long wall. Metal sheet roof. Distant from house, perhaps moved (?). Interior not examined, but size suggests it served a second function. (C)
2. well (dug) without curb, at rear of house, between it and Site #52. Covered with temporary material. (NC)
3. garage to northeast of house, some distance away. Converted to real estate office. (NC)

Historical data: This house property was purchased by W.R. Smith from Moore Furman's grandson William E. Hunt as "the mill lot" of 16 acres in 1831.

54. (2nd) Hiram Deats House [1873] (26/14). I-style, 1850s; attached bank, 1970s
Frame, vinyl siding over clapboards, 2-story, gable-roofed with asphalt shingles; oriented south perpendicular to Pittstown Road. 2 bays on gable end (west); 3-bay facade asymmetrically disposed,

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with entry in center bay. Porch, slightly hip-roofed, with square posts, in front of 2 bays to west. Windows of 2/2 sash, with shutters. (C)

2. Attached bank building, gable-fronted, on north wall flush with gable end of house. 2 stories, 3 windows of 1/1 sash on second story, with shutters; 3 bays ground story, with sash window (north) and glazed door flanking a multi-paned show window. Shed roofed porch between center and south bay. Bank extends beyond east gable of house, with wing of 2 bays, fronted by portico; entry to bank from parking lot on rear facade of main block. Gable-roofed shelter for drive-in teller's window along north longitudinal wall. (NC)

Historical data: It is unclear which Hiram Deats is associated with this house. By this date, there were two of the name, because of which, it has not been possible to determine which of the two owned this property.

55. Real Estate/Insurance Office (26/15). C.1900.
Frame, of two sections. Rear, clapboarded, with cornerboards; front, novelty-sided. 1 story, narrow long building, 3 bays by 2 bays deep. Gable end to road, 1 bay, with door of 4 panels, round-headed. Gable-roofed porch with turned posts across front. First bay west (of rear section) on north elevation contains second doorway with Victorian 4-panel door. Windows contain 6/6 sash, with batten shutters. There is a brick chimney stack on the south slope of the roof. (C)

Historical data: Besides its use as an office for a business operated by Conover in 1914, it had once been used as barber shop, perhaps its first use before enlargement. It is now being readied for new occupancy by a shop; siding is being replaced. The building is situated very close to the north side of the feeder stream for Capoolon Brook. It is sited on the large former farmfield opposite the tavern.

56. Barn (26/15). 1836.
Coursed and uncoursed stone. Datestone, "1836 and L&T Sr.", located on long side wall at road-edge. Roughly quoined. 1+1/2 stories, with openings in broad gable ends, having the appearance of a Dutch barn. Gable apices are filled with vertical siding. Flush rake. South gable wall contains pair of track doors at center, a pedestrian door to right (east), and a small square window to left. Opposite gable contains plank loft door and pair

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of swinging doors on late 19th-century hinges. Some fenestration on east elevation. (C)

Historical data: History of ownership is unclear. The initials have not been identified. Barn is sited opposite the tavern, and it can be assumed that it was used by tavern owner. Second barn with same initials (#2) stands to southwest of tavern.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Exploration/settlement
Industry
Transportation
Military history

Period of Significance

ca. 1750-ca. 1930

Significant Dates

1778-80
1852

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Furman, Moore, Esq.
Deats, Hiram
Deats, Hiram E.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Pittstown Historic District meets the National Register Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of agriculture, architecture, early settlement, industry, transportation, and military history. Pittstown's appearance today as a small, compact linear village has resulted from the two main periods of its development. Founded as Hoff's Mills in the 1740s and renamed "Pitts-Town" during the Stamp Act Crisis of the 1760s, it was the earliest crossroads trading center to be established in Franklin Township, and it also figured during the Revolutionary War as the location of many of Deputy Quartermaster-General Moore Furman's activities. It continued to be a rural village that served as a revenue-producing gentleman's estate for the Furman family until about 1830. From about 1850 until 1915 it was a locally important rural center for industry, agriculture, commerce, and railroad transportation.

In the 1740s, Charles Hoff Jr. came to the Pittstown area as a pioneer settler, and tenant of Edward Rockhill, an absentee landowner. Over the next decade, Hoff built mills, opened a store and a tavern and bought several hundred acres of land, thereby placing his stamp upon the locality. In 1747, Rockhill sold him 204 acres of land, on which Hoff was already operating a gristmill. The following year, after Rockhill's death, his executors sold Hoff an additional 50 acres, on which a fulling mill had been built. Hoff also evidently bought 500 more acres in partnership with another man. In 1755, one cartographer identified the neighborhood on his map of New Jersey as "Hoff's." "Hoff's Mills" was also used in newspaper advertisements and road returns of the

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period. (1)

Hoff's tavern was built sometime before 1754, since an advertisement that year stated that lottery tickets could be bought there. Hoff was in other ways a social and economic leader of the community. He was a trustee of the nearby Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. He also owned a forge a few miles south of his mills, which was a complex that boasted two fires for refining pig metal into bar iron, a coal house, and other houses for accommodating workmen. Hoff became financially overextended, in 1762, however, and was forced to advertise his properties for sale. The advertisement enumerated his mills as an overshot mill, a breast mill, a sawmill, and a fulling mill, and added that adjacent to them were a number of stone houses. One of these had an attached frame building "convenient for keeping store ... where a store hath been kept for upwards of twenty years." The tavern was described as a "well-frequented stone tavern and stone kitchen ... in the crossroads leading from Trenton and New Brunswick to the forks of the Delaware." (2) Not inclusive of the forge property, Hoff's estate amounted to about 450 acres and the above buildings, "the whole pleasantly situated in a little country village, convenient to places of worship of three different denominations viz. [Anglican] Church, Presbyterians and Quakers, the farthest not exceeding three miles." (3)

Two years later, in 1764, the Hunterdon County sheriff put Hoff's estate up for public sale, this time apparently extending the sale to include Hoff's personal estate also. Andrew Reed, a Trenton merchant, had brought suit against Hoff, forcing the sale. Reed's partner was Moore Furman, who according to tradition, took advantage of the sale to buy much of Hoff's property. But precisely when or through what steps Furman acquired the Hoff properties remains unclear. While Furman might have bought Hoff's farmland property in 1764, two gristmills, the sawmill, the fulling mill, and the mansion house were offered for sale again the following year. Hoff's son-in-law, Isaac Fitzrandolph, bought the tavern, but he died in 1768, and his will suggests that he expected his executor would have to sell the tavern to satisfy his debts. That Furman had bought the village by 1768 is suggested by a newspaper advertisement of that year, seeking the return of a runaway servant to Jacob Gooding in the village or to Moore Furman in Philadelphia. (4) In 1772, Furman mortgaged a tract of 240 acres that included a large parcel of Hoff's former lands, but the boundary carefully excluded the tavern property.

Furman has been generally credited with changing the name of the locality from Hoff's Mills to Pittstown, which evidently took place as a

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response to the Stamp Act Crisis of 1765-66. The abovementioned advertisement of 1768 referred to "Pitts-Town (formerly Hoff's Town)." It is generally held that Furman renamed the village after William Pitt the Elder, "the Great Commoner" in the British Parliament, later Earl of Chatham, who became the toast of America in 1766 for his role in the repeal of the hateful Stamp Act. While no quotation by Furman is known documenting the renaming of the village, there is strong reason to believe this tradition, which was passed down over a hundred years and then recounted in Snell's History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties (1881). The Stamp Act of 1765 was found particularly objectionable by American merchants, who under earlier navigation acts were required to import their goods from England, and they united in an agreement to cease doing business with the home country, Furman and his business partners apparently joining in this step. The decline in trade, in turn, hurt the British merchants, who also voiced their objections. In nearby Bethlehem Township, a town meeting was held on March 11, 1766, when three representatives were elected to attend a meeting in the village of Ringoes, in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, of the "Sons of Liberty," a group composed of printers, lawyers, small shopkeepers, and laborers who were most severely affected by the Act, to discuss opposition to "all unconstitutional acts," and in particular "the worst of all acts called the Stamp Act." Dr. John Rockhill (son of Edward Rockhill), a friend of Furman and a neighbor to his Pittstown properties, was one of the delegates chosen. (5)

With the repeal of the Stamp Act in March 1766, which was largely due to the leadership of William Pitt, there was general rejoicing in America, especially by the Sons of Liberty. Merchants in New Brunswick sent a letter to the Committee of Merchants Trading to North America, reviewing their position of the Act and concluding with praise for "Mr. Pitt, the eminent friend of Liberty." Toasts were drunk to "Pitt and freedom" in Woodbridge and "the glorious Mr. Pitt" in Burlington at all-day celebrations. That the merchant and patriot Moore Furman would rename his newly acquired town after Pitt at this time of celebration seems entirely plausible. (6)

Moore Furman (1728-1808) was born in Hopewell Township (at Furman's Corner) in Hunterdon (now Mercer) County, several miles north of Trenton. He was a son of Jonathan Furman, an early settler, whose name appears on the Hopewell tax list of 1722. Furman took up residence in Trenton, the county seat, and became the town's postmaster and the county's High Sheriff by 1757. In 1759, he became a founding member of Trenton's Library Company and its secretary, and in 1760, a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and two years later its treasurer. He

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formed a partnership with Andrew Reed in the mercantile business, which was dissolved in 1764, succeeded by a partnership with Abraham Hunt. Their Trenton store, and another store in Princeton, were apparently managed by others. In 1762, Furman had taken up residence in Philadelphia and formed a new partnership there with the city's mayor William Coxe, which later added the mayor's son, the prominent Tench Coxe. This firm, with river warehouses, became a leading importer of goods from England. While in Philadelphia, Furman married Sarah White, a belle of the city. A wealthy man even in the 1750s, Furman began during that decade to acquire large tracts of land in Pennsylvania and New York.

Pittstown under Furman's ownership continued to thrive. In a 1771 advertisement for "Cornwall," a nearby 680-acre Stevens family's estate, one of the property's selling points was its "convenience to Pittstown," which had two grist mills, a fulling mill, a sawmill, and "a large well-assorted store." (8) The 1778 ratables for Kingwood Township (which included Pittstown in that period) list Furman with 653 acres taxable and describe him as a merchant. Again listing him as merchant, the 1779 ratables imposed a tax on the same 653 acres but also a sawmill and fulling mill "formerly his father's," and three gristmills; also 20 horned cattle, 12 horses, and 12 hogs." One of these grists mills (#49) was built at this time for the Army Commissary, according to historian Snell. (9)

In December 1777, New Jersey appointed Moore Furman Esq. to be one of its commissioners to attend a convention of commissioners of all of the states scheduled by the Continental Congress "to form a plan of general regulation respecting the limiting of prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade." (10) The next year, Furman was named Deputy Quartermaster-General for New Jersey. He fulfilled his responsibilities at first from his Trenton home, but he also maintained an office in Pittstown and stored Army supplies in his mill, as indicated by his advertisement announcing the theft at different times of five barrels of rum, which were property of the United States. In 1779, he removed his headquarters to Pittstown, possibly considering the farms north of Hunterdon County a better source of supplies. It was also closer to Washington's headquarters, which at that time (December 3, 1778-June 3, 1779) were at Camp Middlebrook in the Watchung Mountains of Somerset County overlooking the Raritan River. Records of his frustrations in having insufficient funds to buy forage and grains at skyrocketing prices, and difficulty even in finding sellers, are contained in his letters to fellow officers. Cartmen were abandoning their work because they said they could not live on the pay.

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Nonetheless, he rounded up and sent what he could, including hundreds of horses to be put to various uses, and huge quantities of board lumber which he shipped to Raritan Landing. He resigned in 1780, stating he was "obliged now for the support of my family to remove to my farm at Pitts-Town." (11) During this period, while resident at Pittstown, Furman served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1777-85) and Justice of the Peace (1781 and 1786) and filled other important governmental appointments. Following a return stay in Philadelphia, he came back to Trenton in the 1780s to live, where he was again appointed a trustee of the Presbyterian Church and later served on their new building committee. He had the honor bestowed upon him by the State Legislature of appointment as first Mayor of Trenton following its incorporation in 1792. In 1805 he was chosen as a Presidential Elector to represent New Jersey. (12)

During Furman's ownership of Pittstown, the tavern continued to be operated in the charge of various innkeepers, while it served as a center for vendues of great tracts of land (including those owned by Lord Stirling, James Alexander), for inquisitions of Loyalists, and for a court hearing by magistrates and Army officers on petition of residents of three townships who had failed to serve their time in the local militia, or to find substitutes. In November 1776, the New Jersey legislature, in flight from other locations because of the British threat, met in Pittstown. An announcement in the New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, January 27, 1777 stated that Governor William Livingston had scheduled a meeting with the Assembly in the village. The New Jersey Council of Safety convened in Pittstown on October 16, 1777, and remained in session there until the 24th, guarded by a detachment of soldiers. In December 1778, British soldiers captured with General Burgoyne's Army were briefly kept in the village before being marched to Virginia. These events may explain a tradition recited by historian Snell (1881) that a part of the American army was once encamped at Pittstown. (13)

Furman, as Deputy Quartermaster-General for New Jersey, operated a commissary at Pittstown from 1778-1780. Consisting of several discrete buildings and functions, the commissary was centered in the vicinity of the gristmill (#49). However, the sites of the buildings used in commissary operations have not been pinpointed. It is reported that Furman built a nail factory and whiskey distillery in front of the gristmill and that the store was located on the site of the William R. Smith House (#53), possibly in the same building also said to have been home to Benjamin Guild, a later shopkeeper and Furman's agent. A small stone building behind this house (#52) may date to this period. Snell's

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history states that the commissary storehouse was in a barn on the adjacent farm owned by Hiram Deats in 1881 (#54), which Deats took down, and that its farmhouse, no longer extant, was the scene of a visit from General Washington. The buildings that comprised this military support complex may still survive as archeological resources, but no testing of their probable sites has been undertaken.

In 1801, Furman had a new tavern built at Pittstown. In a surviving letter from that year, he outlined his thoughts about how this new tavern should be arranged:

The first story level with the road is to accommodate the common people that travel such as carters, &c--The second Story is for more respectable travellers and public meetings and for that purpose the end of the house next the kitchen may be left for one room, and will be about 16 by 28, sufficient to dine upwards of 40 people and the other must have a swinging partition so as to be thrown into one room when necessary, then there could be 70 or 80 people accommodated at once. The 3rd story must be cut up into bedrooms for traveling customers. If I build, it shall not be a Henroost. (15)

This is the tavern building (#1) at the crossroads, at the same site as Hoff's Tavern. The swinging partition may have been a popular feature for inns of the time. At least one other tavern had such an arrangement, on Foot Hill Road in Bridgewater Township, Somerset County, now on the National Register. This feature of the Pittstown tavern no longer exists, assuming it was actually constructed, because the interior of the building was consumed by fire in 1913. The walls of the 1801 building have survived, but the interior was destroyed.

Moore Furman died in 1808, and he willed to his only daughter Anna Maria and her husband Peter Hunt, "all that estate commonly called Pitts Town, surveyed in 1795 and containing about 700 acres, with houses, outhouses, buildings, erections, and improvements of every nature and kind, and also nearby on the north branch of the Raritan a $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre lot of limestone land." He referred to the rents, issues, and profits of the estate and cautioned against waste of the valuable timber and firewood it contained. (16)

The estate eventually passed to William E. Hunt, the only surviving grandchild, after the deaths of his parents. He broke up the Pittstown property into at least 20 numbered parcels, and beginning in 1831 he

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sold them out of the family. At the time, the estate extended south along Pittstown Road as far as the original 18th-century homestead, mill and farm of the Little family. (#26) The most southerly lot of the land division, No.20, of six acres, was sold to Daniel Little. It adjoined Christy Little's land. The grist mill lot with 16 acres went to W.R. Smith for \$1756. On this property stand the Smith House (#53) and stone outbuilding (#52), besides the gristmill (#49). The tavern house lot of 63½ acres and a farm of 118 acres adjoining it on the west were both sold to Larason Stryker. This would include the extant tavern (#1) and stone dwelling with milk house (#4). A 4-acre property fronting on the main street north of the mill race then contained a blacksmith shop and was sold to Van Camp, the presumed blacksmith. A spring flowing through a milk house on the same lot was reserved for the use of all the residents of the village, with a right of way to it. Described as being some 60 paces from the tavern, it is perhaps the same milk house now associated with the Site #4.

South of the gristmill lot was a numbered tract called "the fulling mill lot," which extended across Pittstown Road and up the hillside, reaching to the hilltop farms of John Little and Luther Updike, Jr. Tradition states that this fulling mill had been a gristmill in the 18th century, built by Edward Rockhill before the arrival of Charles Hoff. Hiram Deats bought this parcel in 1852 to use the abandoned mill complex for a foundry and machine shop.

With the exception of a few new houses, there was little growth in the village during the first half of the 19th century. A school was built behind the tavern and a post office was established, thought to have been in the store that Benjamin and Ralph Guild kept. Pittstown had entered a period of decline, even though some nearby villages, such as Quakertown, only a half-mile away, experienced a wave of growth in population and service shops that continued for several decades. Pittstown's declining importance might have led to a future as a mere hamlet like Littleton, somewhat to its south on Pittstown Road, which consisted solely of the gristmills, sawmills, and homes of the Little family. Pittstown's future was changed in 1852 by the decision of Hiram Deats to establish a manufactory for farm equipment and other items in the village.

Hiram Deats' life illustrates the ethic of a Horatio Alger story. Descended from German stock, his grandfather had settled in Hunterdon County in the 18th century and pursued the trade of wheelwright. His father, John Deats, also became a wheelwright. According to Snell, John "began early to experiment in plows, and made the model of the

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celebrated Deats plow, which, in the hands of his son Hiram, has become so widely and favorably known. He obtained the patent for it, and not being able to engage in its manufacture, went West for the purpose of disposing of rights there, and never returned." This was in 1828, and Hiram, born in 1818, was not yet of age. "The thought occurred to him that he could take his father's model and do something with it in the way of manufacturing plows for his immediate neighbors.... (H)e little dreamed of the magnitude to which the business would ultimately grow."(17)

At his farm near Quakertown, Deats made the castings for the manufacturing of the plow at a foundry he set up single-handedly and was able to tackle any aspect of the work in this field unfamiliar to him rather than hire help. Historian Snell credits this facility as "the key to his future success," since Deats was too poor to employ a work crew, and had he not been a jack of all trades, the enterprise "must have died in its infancy."(18) By 1836, Deats had his small operation under way on his farm and added stove castings as well. His business so prospered that in 1852 he decided to go into larger production. Splitting the operation, he set up the stove casting enterprise at Stockton, NJ, while starting up a new business at nearby Pittstown. He bought the abandoned old fulling mill site with its pond and race, at which he built a machine shop, and manufactured threshing machines, corn shellers, and other agricultural implements. In 1859, he enlarged the shop and built a foundry, finally closing the home-spun operation on his farm entirely. At this location he now went into large production of the plow along with reapers and mowers. Again successful, Deats formed a company with his son Leland Madison, and William L. and Rhutson Case. Deats, Case and Company, afterward changing its name to L.M. Deats & Co., remained in business until 1904. Deats was twice married. By his second wife he had a son, Hiram E., who became the noted historian of Hunterdon County, in many ways paralleling the career of the much more noted Henry C. Mercer of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. This son presented one of his father's original plows to Rutgers University in 1929, which became the nucleus of the university's agricultural museum. A number of other farm implements from Deats, Case and Company were given to the Hunterdon County Historical Society and some now are on display at the Clinton Historical Museum and at the Jamison Farm Museum at Lambertville.

Hiram Deats is significant to New Jersey agricultural history for his production of the plow designed and patented by his father, which clearly in its molded feature represented an improvement on the old, unmolded designs. Unchanged, it remained in use into the 1920s. His

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innovation was thereafter incorporated into future improvements in plows. Locally, and county-wide, Deats made an important contribution to the agricultural economy through his primary role in the development of Pittstown as an early manufacturing and commercial center for farm products and trade. The growth of Pittstown to its present size was largely due to the expansion of his operations, which transformed the village into an informal company town.

Deats' enterprise led to the rise of others, making Pittstown the prime service center for farmers. In the 1860s, E.H. Deats, a relation, took over the Christy Little fulling and oil mill (#26) at the southern end of the village, to which a sawmill had been attached. There he continued in the lumber business, but recognizing a need for peach baskets when area farmers began shipping this crop in quantity, he added their production as a side line. At a later date, he installed a steam engine and produced roller buckwheat, fancy rye, and wheat flour, "and all kinds of mill feeds," according to his invoice form.(19)

At the time of Deats' arrival, the village core was concentrated between the Pittstown tavern and Race Street. Deats' activities enlarged the village to the south. His purchase of the fulling mill lot included the hillside on the west side of the road, which was being farmed at the time. Deats used this frontage for a series of houses, two for employees (#s 21, 22) in a simple vernacular style and a third in Greek Revival temple style (#18). It is believed locally that the last was constructed for himself, but the 1873 Atlas Map identifies it as the home of his son, Leland M., and indicates another house (#54) near the grist mill and tavern as belonging to "H. Deats." Since Deats bought this latter property in 1851, it was more likely his home. Traditions that attach to Deat's house site as the location of Moore Furman's house make more sense, also, at this location. Over the years, additional houses were built and owned by Deats, his partner Case, and their firm on both sides of the road down to the Quakertown Road-Pittstown Road intersection, making them the major landlord of the village. In 1873, 11 of the 29 buildings in Pittstown belonged either to members of the Deats or Case families or to their company.

During the 1850s, a new one-room school house (#10) was built on Race Street toward the top of the hillside, the only building on what was then Everittstown Road except for the blacksmith's shop (#6) at the corner and one house near it. An old photograph shows the schoolhouse to have originally been a typical one-room school, but it assumed its present size post-1902, when it became a residence after a new school house (#25) was erected. In 1856, Sylvester Probasco took over the

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south corner lot at Race Street and Pittstown Road for a new store where the Guild store had been, according to one tradition. This gable-fronted building #(14) is ornamentally detailed with sunk-panel corner pilasters and frieze, which partly survive today despite an altered facade. Adjoining it on the same lot in 1873 stood the shopkeeper's home. This may or may not be the extant house (#15), as its elaborate Italianate trappings and Queen Anne porch suggest a later date. Either the first house was remodeled and reoriented to the road or totally replaced, possibly in the 1890s when the Reed family bought the store. In 1867, Probasco gave up the first store and built another directly across from it, combined with a residence (#45), duplicating with greater elaboration the Greek Revival detailing employed on his first shop.

The company-owned tenant houses, which include the stone two-family dwelling (#21), and its neighbors (#s 22, 20, 19), the house opposite them (#46), and another (#27) at the southeast corner of the Quakertown Road intersection, are all simple, straightforward, vernacular structures, without stylistic detail, but each differs from the other, as they were not built on order, according to one plan, nor at one time. In contrast to these are the domiciles of the more prosperous community residents, including principals in the Deats firm. The temple-style Deats house, earlier mentioned, although awkward in its proportions and application of elements of style, as seen in an early photograph before additions, illustrates a conscious effort to make a social distinction. The c. 1860 house of a J. Probasco (#42) was built on what was probably the choicest site in town, on the distant side of Capoolon Brook, facing the lane from Deat's complex, thus avoiding the restrictions of hillside construction and grandly setting it off from the streetscape. The main block has a defined attic story with "eyebrow" windows, under a flattened roof partly concealed by a center cross gable containing an oculus; it is flanked by two recessed flat-roofed two-story wings. Its owner after 1880, Artemis Hoffman, a cattle dealer, gave the house new prominence by adding a splendid Queen Anne veranda of complex design that sweeps around the central unit in a curve across one wing. The home of Deat's partner W.J. Case (#32) takes advantage of a corner lot at Quakertown Road and is distinguished by its very visible coursed stone foundation and pointed-arch fenestration. Of block-and-wing plan, it appears to have been reoriented to Pittstown Road from Quakertown Road toward century end, the block and wing then being unified by means of an elaborate porch in Eastlake style. The addition of decorative porches on these two residences, as also on the Deats House, reflect the continuing use of architectural features for purposes of prestige, a human desire acted upon even in such a small industry-oriented country

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village as Pittstown.

Pittstown has never had a house of worship, as churches representing three denominations were within three miles distance of it as early as the 1760s, and a fourth church was built in Quakertown in the 19th century. In the 1870s, however, the Sunday School Union of the county apparently was prevailed upon to construct a building within the village on land obtained along Race Street, the residents desiring some form of religious service within walking distance, especially for children. Of impressive scale, the building (#13) stands apart from the general appearance of Pittstown for its use of brick and large Italianate windows arranged on the facade in a central grouping with an oculus above. The tall, upper story contains an auditorium and stage (preserved but now used as an office). The building was used on Sunday afternoons for worship services, with ministers being invited to preach while Sunday School classes were being taught. At other times, the building was used for social activities.

In the following decades, a few houses of a vernacular nature were added to Race Street, completing its build-up except for a ranch house added about 1950. On the north side of the street, builders overcame the steep down slope to the head race of the gristmill by embanking their houses. This race continued to flow until about 30 years ago, when it was filled in, serving up to that time as play place for the village's youngsters.

A final spurt of growth occurred in Pittstown after 1891, with the laying, that year, of a spur line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad south from Landsdown. It was a logical step for the railroad to take given Pittstown's central role in the joint economy. The freightyard became a farmers' market and shipping center, and P.C. Little (later Suydam & Little) located a seed business in the coal dump, adding a haypress (#31) about 1914. Storage barns, sheds, and offices stand along with the haypress as well as a creamery (#30), one of a number opened in town after the opportunity came to ship milk and butter by rail. Ray Wilson formed a new firm with Daniel Little and L.F. Deats in 1920, which continued in existence until 1935, the hay press being used as a mill as part of a more extensive business operation. Artemis Hoffman, when owner of Site #42, built near his house and the railroad tracks a very large barn for his cattle business (#41), which he later used for a livery stable. It afterward became a creamery. The semi-ruin at site #19 was used for milk bottling.

The construction by the Lehigh Valley of a passenger station (#44) at a

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remove from the freight terminal, appears to have stimulated the rise of a minor commercial corner at Pittstown Road. The station was reached from the Deats' complex lane, where a blacksmith and a barber opened shops (no longer extant) and Roberson installed a store in the gable end of his house (#39), which has since been converted back to residential use. Another change in town at about this time (1897), was the installation of a lumber business in Furman's grist mill by A.B.C. Bodine.

After Deats, Case & Company closed in 1904, its foundry buildings burned down and successor buildings were subsequently built on the site. One, the Pittstown Agricultural Implements store, was built with a rear apartment. (#38) It was bought in 1910 by John Snyder, a sometime Hunterdon County chosen freeholder, who had built a house across the road and owned a farm adjoining it. (#23) He also purchased the site of Deats' machine shop, first putting up an agricultural building and then with his brother Charles putting up a new machine shop with a sawmill (#37). In 1921, Russell Hoff came to Pittstown from Quakertown moving his car garage and gas station operation to a site south of the Snyder brothers' businesses. By enlarging the building (#35) over time, he was able to add the sale of Ford automobiles and tractors. Hoff, now in his 80s, still owns the building and pumps gas. With his initial purchase of land, he acquired a large late 19th-century house (#34) and a great swath of land beyond the embankment, reaching to the brook. In the 1930s, Hoff built a bungalow for himself next door (#33), the last house to be added to the village by a resident actively participating in the growth.

Hoff's garage was preceded by the Pittstown Garage, a business begun in 1917 by Russell Britton and Floyd Rupell. Britton bought the Roberson store/residence (#39), and the attached garage downslope on Deats' lane to the rear of the dwelling (#40). Russell's son Harry soon became part of the business, after which it became a sales center for the Star, Durant, and Studebaker cars. A portion of the building now houses an upholstery business.

The final houses to be added to the village, except for Hoff's, went up about 1915 as homes for two of the village's prosperous businessmen, each choosing to have the then fashionable "four-square." (#5, 17) One was built for Mercer Bodine, then owner of the lumber mill housed since 1897 in Furman's grist mill, the other for Daniel Little, partner in Little, Wilson, and Deats. Little was prominent for his service on the Franklin Township School Board for 15 years and was the first appointee to the County Welfare Board, 1932. During these years Daniel Little and

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Leland E. Deats became owners of the earlier tenant houses on the west side of Pittstown Road and held them as rental properties.

The Hunterdon County Farm Directory of 1914 shows Pittstown as the hub of trade and industry for Franklin Township, with 2 firms (Snyder's and Hiram Deats, Jr.'s) suppliers of agricultural implements, Bodine's, source of lumber, roofing, building materials, sash, doors, mouldings, and feed; P.C. Little & Son, hay and grain; a creamery and dairy; real estate and insurance (#55); 3 blacksmiths, 3 general stores, Reed's offering fresh meats and country produce as well as ordinary household merchandice, the one opposite it in the ownership of the Dalrymple family selling horse blankets and dress goods, with eggs a specialty; the hotel, under S.M. Burnham, and feed mills at the freightyard. The buildings in which these activities were conducted are still extant, in the main unchanged in appearance and some still in use although perhaps serving other functions. Residents listed their occupations as carpenter, plumber, painter, machinist, railroad personnel, miller, wheelwright, harnessmaker, poultry raiser, poultry dealer, teacher, and farmer. There was telephone and telegraph service because of the railroad. One advertiser claimed that "all roads lead to Pittstown." This lively period of activity continued through the early automobile age. Although local industry thereafter declined, the farms (#s 2, 3, 29) continued in operation for another decade or two and the old grist mill, run by electric power, continued to grind grain into the 1950s side by side with the sale of lumber.

The architecture of Pittstown speaks in two voices regarding its history. Its origins as mill complex, soon taken over by Moore Furman as his country estate and business enterprise, through 1808, are visible in the concentration of stone structures at the northern intersection including tavern, dwelling and milk house, grist mill, and outbuilding, and the barns and blacksmith shop constructed somewhat later. The feeder stream on which the millpond was located, and the course of the head race remain as physical identification as do the adjoining farmfields. The second phase of its history as 19th-century industrial center is represented by the successor commercial and service buildings which took over on the site of Deats' foundry and machine shop following two fires and the buildings relating to railroad transportation. This period of growth, continuing into this century, is also represented by the remaining dwellings and shops which form the village character.

The surviving stone structures are both representative of the style prevailing in this part of Hunterdon County. They share with others a

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taste for masonry (and late 18th-century examples exhibit splayed, keystone lintels).

The second stage of growth is marked by frame buildings displaying in various degrees the stylistic influences of the Victorian era, early to late, which went up after the first handful of buildings had followed the Greek Revival style. Apart from the modern materials and form of the hardware store, all the buildings and structures relate to each other in size, form, fabric, and siting, even if some have a plethora of additions and new siding. In their very changes, they reflect the ongoing life of different generations of a small native population who continued to use the limited housing stock, merely adjusting it to their needs. In this they followed older American traditions of making do rather than replacing. The stone mansion (#4) is the earliest example, with its interesting use of a halfgable roofline, of the so-called flounder-house style found on the waterfront of Alexandria, Va. as a cost-saving measure; others are the two houses composed of separate buildings (#46, 53), and the blacksmith shop with dwelling mounted over a portion of it. Barns, chicken houses, milk houses, meat house contribute because of their record of the agricultural basis of the village, and spring houses, wagon or carriage houses, and privies relate to the personal lives of the residents. Tavern, mills, stores, creamery, haypress, agricultural implement and automobile sales buildings account for the particular character of the village as early mill community and later industrial, transportation, and commercial center.

The preservation of the 18th- and 19th-century landscape that defines Pittstown has been the incidental effect of the choice by local businessmen to adapt old buildings to house new businesses rather than to demolish and replace them. Examples are the ECI offices in the haypress (the wagon drive-in has been left intact); the Chem Clean Company in the barn next to the grist mill, which by its survival retains the relationship of outbuilding to its house (#51); the relatively new bank joined to the preserved Deats House (#54); and the lawn equipment company and the horse farm making use of the 19th-century barns adjoining the tavern. At the present time, the c. 1900 real estate and insurance office (#55) is being refurbished for a new occupant. In 1964, the reopening of Reed's general store as the village' new post office, a function it had also performed in the past, was cause of general celebration. The c. 1800 stone dwelling house after its restoration and use as an antiques shop earlier in this century was featured three times in the publication Colonial Homes. A considerable number of the present residents have spent their lifetimes

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in the village and are proud of its history. Rural Awareness, a preservation-minded organization formed in 1980, has been calling attention to the township's heritage and laying a groundwork for its protection through popular house tours, held every year.

References

1. Lewis Evans' Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, 1755, revised copy, 1758, by Thomas Jefferys. The newspapers contained announcements of the sale of lottery tickets there on two occasions in the decades of the 1750s, and during the same years a circuit rider advertised that he would deliver newspaper subscriptions.
2. New Jersey Archives [NJA], Newspaper Extracts, Vol. V, sale advertised in 1762, pp.67f, 1764, pp.391ff., and 1765, pp.483ff.
3. Ibid., 1762 advertisement.
4. NJA, Newspaper Extracts, Vol. VII, 1768, p.191.
5. James P. Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, pp. 514, 459; The Letters of Moore Furman, Deputy Quarter-Master of New Jersey in the Revolution, compiled and edited by the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America, with notes, passim; NJA, Newspaper Extracts, VI (1766-71), pp.235ff.
6. NJA ibid., pp.122, 144, 235ff.;
7. NJA ibid., IV (1756-61), p.148n; Letters of Moore Furman, passim.
8. NJA, Newspaper Extracts, Vol. VIII, p.571.
9. Tax Ratables for Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, in New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ. The tax ratables vary somewhat from year to year. The reference to the fulling mill appeared in the 1780 list.
10. NJA, Newspaper Extracts, First Series, I (1776-1777) pp.528f.
11. Ibid., First Series, II (1778) pp.202, 227; Letters of Moore Furman.
12. Letters of Moore Furman, passim; Donald Crane, "Pittstown was Headquarters of Quarter-Master General During American Revolution," Hunterdon County Democrat, Oct. 24 and 31, 1957.
13. NJA, Newspaper Extracts, Second Series, I (1777) p.271; ibid., II (1778), pp.350ff., 577; Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, pp.61n, 70, 442.
14. Snell, 434f, 442.
15. Quoted in various sources, including Township of Franklin, Quakertown, N.J., by Tercentenary Committee, 1964.
16. Will of Moore Furman, NJ State Archives, Trenton, N.J.
17. Snell, 444. Additional information on Deats' company is found on p. 442.
18. Ibid.
19. Township of Franklin, Quakertown, N.J., booklet prepared by J.E. Stout.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data: N/A
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 70 Pittstown NJ Quad

UTM References

A	1 8	5 0 3 4 4 0	4 4 9 2 4 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	5 0 3 5 0 0	4 4 9 2 6 4 0
E	1 8	5 0 2 8 6 0	4 4 9 1 1 0 0
G	1 8	5 0 2 8 0 0	4 4 9 2 1 6 0

B	1 8	5 0 3 7 0 0	4 4 9 2 2 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	5 0 3 6 4 0	4 4 9 1 5 0 0
F	1 8	5 0 3 2 0 0	4 4 9 1 9 8 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ursula Brecknell
organization Historic House Surveys date August 1989
street & number 36 Ellis Drive telephone (201) 359-3498
city or town Belle Mead state New Jersey zip code 08502

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Pittstown HD, Franklin & Alexandria Townships,
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Primary Sources

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Wills, Edward Rockhill, died 1748, and Isaac FitzRandolph, died 1768, in New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, Vols. II and IV.

Newspaper items, announcements, and advertisements, reprinted in New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, covering years 1740-1782, in volumes comprising First and Second Series, Second Series beginning with Vol. 1, 1776-1777.

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Pittstown HD, Franklin & Alexandria Townships,
Hunterdon County, NJ

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31, 1957.

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Quarter-Master of New Jersey in the Revolution. compiled and edited by
the Historical Research Committee of the New Jersey Society of the
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Historical Society (1890).

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Brunswick: Rutgers University, 1946.

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Tercentenary Committee for its Tercentenary Celebration, October
17, 1964. In reality, the booklet was prepared by Joseph E. Stout,
local historian. Mr. Stout and the booklet were a major source of
information. Booklet is invaluable for its collection of old
photographs.

Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New
Jersey, 1914. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington
Square, Philadelphia.

Interviews, in person and by telephone, during summer and fall 1987 and
January 1988:

- Apgar, Kenneth of Philadelphia (former owner of Site #4)
Britton, Harry, Pittstown (owned Roberson's store/residence; owned
garage)
Cronce, John, postmaster of Pittstown
Dalrymple, Donald, former owner, Pittstown Market, Pittstown;
Douglas, Manning, resident (father farmed the Little farm).
Facklenman, Robert, MCI Industries, president, located in haypress;

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Pittstown HD, Franklin & Alexandria Townships,
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Hoff, Russell, resident, built gas station/showroom; bungalow;
Little, (Mrs.) Russell, longtime native
Mayer, Frederick, owner of Tool Crib, hardware store (on site of
Snyder's machine shop)
Mayer-Backes, Pamela, Tool Crib
McPherson, Edna, resident, first school house, over 50 years
Myers, Kenneth, Hunterdon County historian and former nearby
resident, now of Milford
Schick, Chester, Jr., owner of W.R. Smith property, resident of
Alexandria Township
Samantchy, (Mrs.) Irma, owner of large farm on Quakertown Road;
Stout, Joseph E., resident and prime local historian

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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2Pittstown HD, Franklin & Alexandria Townships,
Hunterdon County, NJVerbal Boundary Description

The village of Pittstown lies in two townships. The northwest corner of the District is in Alexandria Township and includes Lots 22 and 18 in BLOCK 16; Lots, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 in BLOCK 21.1; and (portion of) Lots 20 and 28, and Lots 29, 30, and 45.2 in BLOCK 21. It also includes a narrow strip of Lot 28.1 in BLOCK 21 that extends to Pittstown Road between two lots lying in Franklin Township.

The remainder of the District is in Franklin Township and includes, beginning at the northeast corner (east side of Pittstown Road) Lots 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 in BLOCK 26. Block 26 is bounded on the east by the Railroad Right of Way. It also includes (on the west side of Pittstown Road) Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, (at this point, Lot 28.1, Block 21, Alexandria Township extends to Pittstown Road), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in BLOCK 27.

It also includes (south of Quakertown Road on the east side of Pittstown Road) Lots 1, 2 and 3 (farm fronting on Quakertown Road), and a portion of Lot 36 in BLOCK 38.

Lastly, it includes the creamery building and its lane only (Site 30), lying alongside the west boundary line of Lot 1, BLOCK 28. (North side of Quakertown Road, east of Block 26). It also includes Lot 41, in BLOCK 28, the railroad right-of-way, for that portion which lies within the District, up to the point that a line indicated on the tax map passes through it, striking east line of Lot 9, Block 26 at about midpoint. A portion of Lot 4, and all of Lots 2 and 3 in this block are also included.

The boundaries follow the rear lot lines except in these instances: Behind Lots 20 and 28, Block 21 (Alexandria Township), a straight line of convenience has been drawn from a point in west line of Lot 20 to rear line of Lot 29. Between northwest corner of Lot 8 and southwest corner of Lot 4 in Block 27 (Franklin Township), a straight line of convenience has been drawn to include the most easterly portion of Lot 28.1, Block 21, in Alexandria Township. A line of convenience has been drawn in Block 38, Lot 36 from point on Capoolon Brook at north boundary line of power and light company's transmission line right of way, west to Pittstown Road. A line of convenience has been drawn along the lane to the creamery on Lot 1, Block 28, to the rear line of said lot. A line of convenience has been drawn on Lot 4, Block 28 between rear lot line of Lot 3 and rear lot line of Lot 2.

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Boundary Justification

The great majority of lots comprising the Pittstown District are of less than one-acre size. The few lots that are of considerably larger size have not been included in their entirety because they are vacant land. Lines of convenience have been drawn to detach the frontage of those lots that contain buildings included in the District, these lines serving as extensions from the rear lot lines of adjoining small lots. In the case of the Christy Little mill lot (Sites 26 and 26.1) in Block 38, the lot (No. 36) is of great size and extends southeast for a considerable distance on the east side of Capoolon Brook. The line of convenience was drawn a little south of the sites, running west from the brook to Pittstown Road. All of Lot 3, Block 38, was included because it represents a farm still under cultivation and contains a collection of outbuildings.

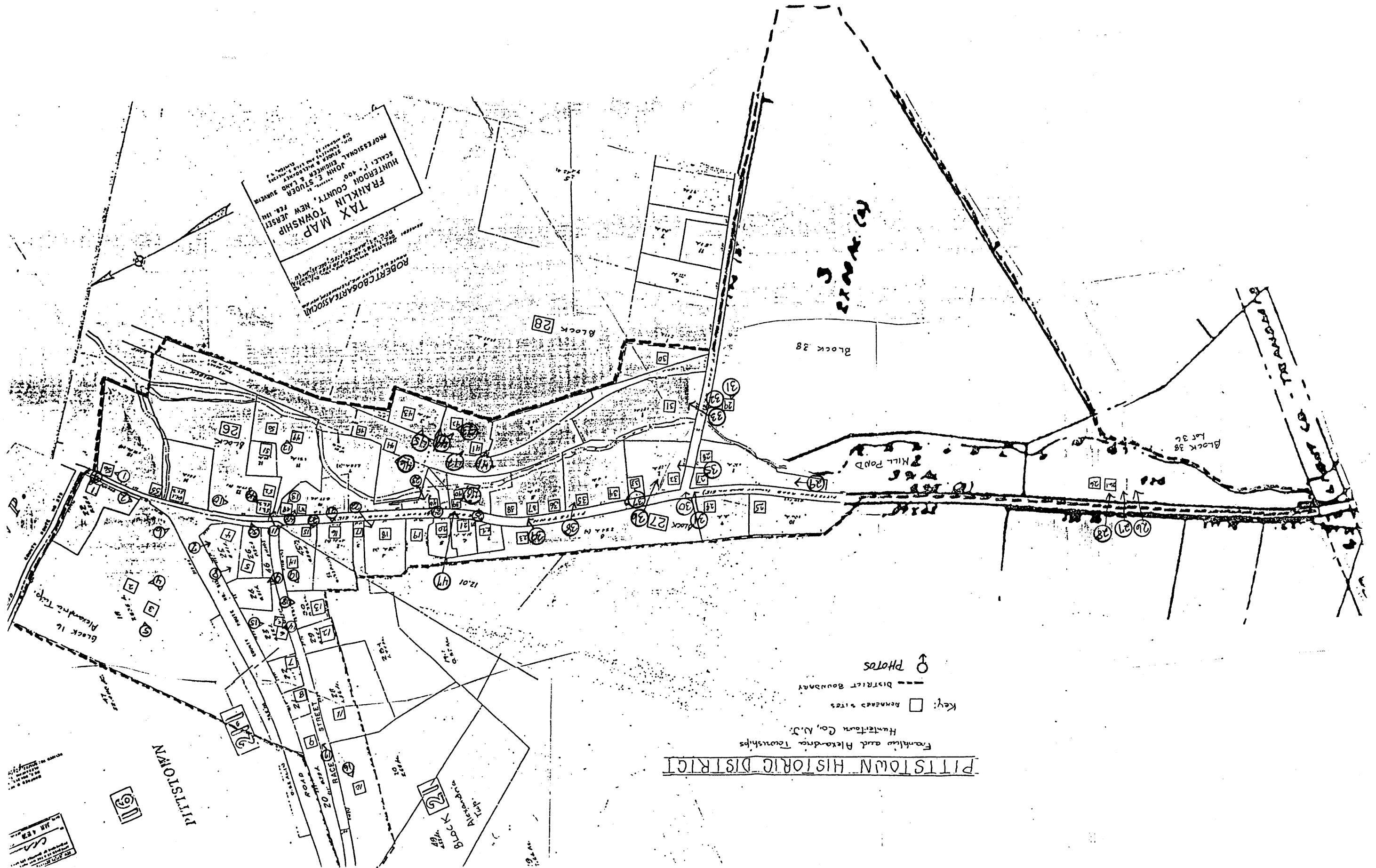
Only a small portion of Lot 1, Block 28, was included because its site (#30) is at the most easterly boundary of the District, and there seemed no reason to include the remainder of the lot. Site 30 is in deteriorating condition and is considered only conditionally contributing to the District. Should there be further collapse of the building, leading to its entire demolition, this lot would not have to be included in the District at all.

The Railroad Right of Way, Lot 41, Block 28, has been included as far as it lies within the district up to the district's north boundary line, in Block 26, Lot 13. A line of convenience has been drawn at this point to join with the above line.

PITTSBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Franklin and Alexandria Townships
Huntington Co., W.V.

Key: □ Remains sites
--- District Boundary
♀ Photos



ROBERT COBARRI ASSOCIATES
PLANNERS ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS
100 W. MARKET ST.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA. 25701
DATE: 11/15/83
SCALE: 1" = 400'
TAX MAP
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP
HUNTINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
JOHN E. STODER
ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
NO. 12000
NO. 12000
NO. 12000

NO. 12000
NO. 12000
NO. 12000

911

PITTSBURY

Block 29
Alexandria
Twp.

20 W. RACE STREET

MAIN STREET

MILL ROAD

CROSS

W. MARKET ST.

Block 32

Block 28

Block 28

Block 26

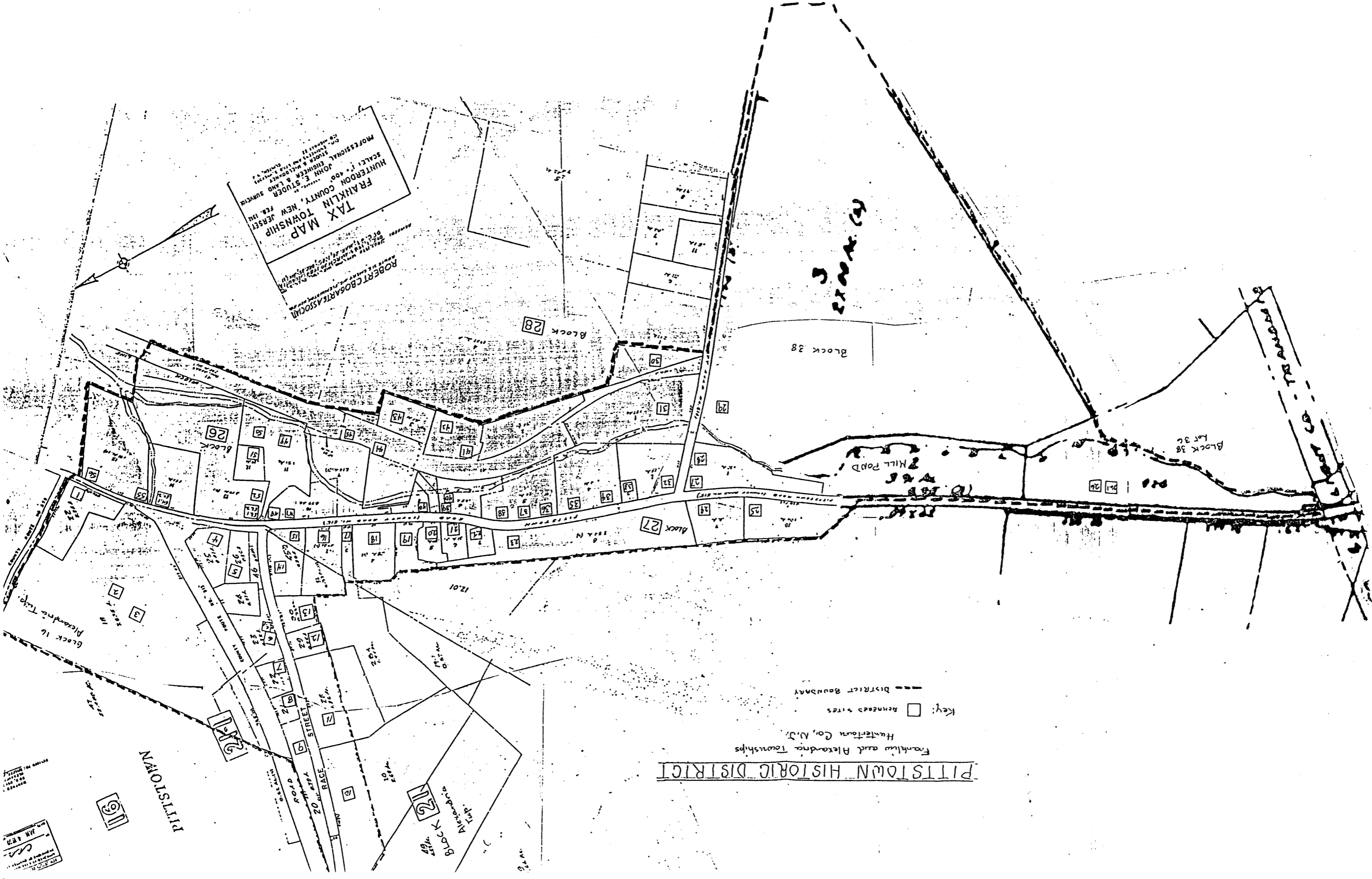
Block 16

Alexandria Twp.

PITTSSTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Franklin and Alexandria Townships
Hunterdon Co., N.J.

Key: □ Rehabs sites
--- District Boundary



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100 WEST WASHINGTON ST. SUITE 200
TRENTON, N.J. 08611
TEL: 609-391-1111
FAX: 609-391-1112
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
FEB. 1991
TAX MAP
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP
SCALE: 1" = 400'
JOHN E. STUDER
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR
NO. 12345
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PITTSSTOWN

DATE: 1/25/91
BY: JES
SCALE: 1" = 400'