

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000257

Date Listed: 4/6/98

New Hampton Historic District
Property Name

Hunterdon
County

NJ
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

4/6/98
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Information:

The correct U. T. M. coordinates are:

A	18	503000	4506500
B	18	502850	4507340
C	18	503000	4507800
D	18	503320	4507820
E	18	503140	4506650

This information was confirmed with Sue Pringle of the NJ SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name New Hampton Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Musconetcong River Rd., Rymon Rd. N/A not for publication

city or town Lebanon and Washington Townships vicinity

Hunterdon 019

state New Jersey code NJ county Warren code 041 zip code 08827

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

4/16/98

New Hampton HD
Name of Property

Hunterdon/Warren, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	17	buildings
6	2	sites
4	3	structures
		objects
52	22	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single family
- Domestic/hotel
- Commerce/department store
- Education/school
- Industry/manufacturing facility
- Agricultural/storage
- Transportation/road related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single family
- Culture/museum
- Commerce/restaurant
- Transportation/road related
- Commerce/specialty

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Georgian
- Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls weatherboard
stone
- roof synthetic
- other brick
synthetic

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

N/A

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Settlement
- Community Development
- Architecture
- Commerce
- Education
- Transportation

Period of Significance

c. 1780-1929

Significant Dates

1825

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Dusenbery, Henry

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

New Hampton HD
Name of Property

Hunterdon/Warren, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 76 High Bridge, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis N. Bertland
organization Dennis Bertland Associates date August 1997
street & number P. O. Box 11 telephone 908-689-6356
city or town Port Murray state NJ zip code 07865

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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New Hampton Historic DistrictSection number 7 Page 1

New Hampton is located in the Highlands physiographic province of the northwestern New Jersey in the broad rolling valley of the Musconetcong River which forms the boundary between Hunterdon and Warren Counties. The village hugs the south bank of the Musconetcong in a narrow strip of river bottom land at the foot of School-ey's Mountain, one of the long, wide ridges flanking the valley, just upstream from the mountain gap through which the region's principal north/south route has passed since aboriginal times. The linear settlement extends along about a half mile stretch of this early road (which was subsequently incorporated, in part, into the Spruce Run Turnpike and Route 31) from its river crossing at a water power site in-use by the time of Revolutionary War, and perhaps some years before. Except for the Lebanon Township Historical Museum, which occupies a 19th-century schoolhouse, and two or three businesses New Hampton is entirely residential. The surrounding landscape is a mix of wooded and open land interspersed with modern, low density residential development, the latter mostly concentrated at the north and south ends of the district.

The New Hampton Historic District encompasses the entire village, but excludes the adjoining modern residential development. An inventory of the district's resources forms part of this section, and all resources have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the district's significance. The contributing resources include forty-two buildings (three are 18th century, thirty-one 19th century, and eight 20th century), five structures (an iron truss bridge, #19; a well pump, #7; mill hydrosystem #17; a limekiln, #19; all 19th century; and an early 20th-century pump house, #12), and six sites, those of an 18th-century tavern (#12), an early 1800s distillery (#20), and the ruins of a 19th-century mill (#17), house (#36), and two outbuildings (#19). There are twenty-six non-contributing resources, which, except for one 19th-century house (#5) and the 20th-century shoddy mill (#17), are mostly 20th-century houses and small outbuildings. One resource, the truss bridge (#19), is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

District buildings, for the most part, are gable-roofed vernacular structures of frame or, less commonly, stone or brick construction, dating to first three quarters of the 19th century and exhibiting simple stylistic embellishment typical of that era. The majority of them are dwellings with attendant outbuildings. Most have been enlarged or refurbished over the years. Modern improvements, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and

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detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historic architectural character of the district.

In general, a rather tight streetscape of closely spaced buildings on small, narrow lots with short setbacks prevails throughout the district, a development pattern established at New Hampton by the end of the 18th century and one that characterizes many of the region's early settlements. At the north and south ends of the district, a few buildings, properties historically associated with agricultural or industrial uses, are more loosely grouped on larger lots. While district buildings typically face the road, at least one house (#35) was built perpendicularly to the road for a southern exposure, an orientation characteristic of the region's early architecture (photo #3). Picket fences delineate several village properties. With few exceptions (such as #30, the former Union Hotel, photo #10; #8, a dwelling; and the outbuildings at #19; photo #s 6 & 12) buildings generally are in good condition and well maintained; surrounding yards similarly are well groomed, often featuring large trees and mature plantings.

New Hampton's architecture is representative of the region's vernacular construction practices and building types. Comprising a majority of the district's dwellings are traditional, 2-story, gable-roofed house types with single-pile or double-pile plans, interior gable-end chimneys, and generally regular fenestration patterns of two to five bays. Such houses are ubiquitous in the region's 18th- and 19th-century housing stock. Examples with single-pile plans include #s 5, 7, 8, 19, 25, and 26 of which #s 7, 8, 25 and 26 appear to have side-hall plans (photo #s 11, 12, 20, 21, and 38). Most of these houses date to the first half of the 19th century. The district contains three dwellings with double-pile plans. One of its most impressive buildings, the Dusenbery House (#10, photo #s 14-16), which dates c. 1790-1802, has a double-pile, center-hall plan, as does a flat-roofed, mid-19th-century dwelling (#14, photo #29). The district's one double-pile, side-hall-plan house (#4) dates c. 1830 (photo #8). Although falling out of favor by the middle of the 19th century, traditional 1 and 1/2-story houses were prevalent throughout the region at an early date, and probably more common than the two-story types. New Hampton has seven single-pile examples ranging from the late 18th to the mid-19th century in date, #s 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 16, and 29, of which #s 11, 13, and 16 evidently began as one-room-plan dwellings and were subsequently enlarged (photo #s 2, 7, 9, 17, and 31). Another district house (#35) appears to be a 1 and 1/2-story,

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single-pile dwelling which was built perpendicularly to the road, but whose entrance was subsequently moved to the gable end facing the road, mimicking the gable-fronted house type which became popular in the area during the middle of the 19th century (photo #3). The district also has an example of the small 1 and 1/2-story "bungalow" type houses which became popular in the region in the early 20th century, # 21, which was built on the foundation of an early building (photo #27).

Outbuildings of 19th- and 20th-century date are commonly associated with district buildings. Typically unadorned frame structures of small size, they include privies, small barns and sheds, and modern garages (photo #18). A larger building is the mid/late 19th-century stable at one of the village's former hotels (#12), a stone and frame, 2-story structure whose principal entrance original was located in the gable end facing the road and whose ground story retains iron tethering rings embedded in the stone walls. Attached to the rear of the hotel by a small hyphen is a 1 and 1/2-story out kitchen whose gable-end chimney serves a cooking fireplace (photo #26). The one farmstead associated with the district (#19) has remnants of a typical complex of agricultural outbuildings including a stone spring house and a bank barn (photo #6).

New Hampton also contains a number of institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings and sites. The c. 1825 New Hampton School (#16) is a well-preserved example of the substantial two-story schoolhouses erected in a number of prosperous villages throughout the region during the first half of the 19th century, often as private academies (photo #30). The stuccoed-stone, single-pile, gable-roofed building has one room on each story and a belfry at the south gable end. The entrance, however, is not located in that gable end but in the south end bay of the long wall facing the road. The building was sometimes used for religious services.

The district's historic commercial buildings encompass two stores and two taverns or hotels. Probably dating to the late 1700s or early 19th century, the Dusenbery/Simatton Store (#23) is a stone, gable-roofed, 2-story building bearing a resemblance to the 2-story, single-pile-plan house type but lacking the gable-end chimneys and fireplaces normally associated with region's early residential construction, the only evidence of an early heating system being stove pipe holes in the floor at the north end of the building (photo #23). The storehouse also differs from contemporary dwellings in that its front elevation has fewer windows rela-

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tive to its length. Sometime after 1851, it was converted into a dwelling, and the original internal arrangements are no longer evident. The building was later remodeled as a duplex, at which time the original wide central entry was blocked up and replaced by the flanking doors. The second store (#24), a 2-story brick building erected by Dr. McClenehan in 1859, conforms to the gable-fronted commercial type ubiquitous in the area throughout the 19th century (photo #22). As originally constructed, the 3-bay front featured a double-doored central entry flanked by large windows and sheltered by a full-width porch. It also is in residential use.

The district's two hotels date to the third quarter of the 19th-century and replaced earlier taverns. The older of the two, the c. 1850 Union Hotel (#30), is a substantial, stuccoed-brick building with a stone cellar and double-pile plan (photo #s 5 and 6). Featuring an asymmetrical gable roof, it is 2 and 1/2-stories high on the front elevation and 2-stories on the rear. Its long, 7-bay front facade has central entries on both the first and second stories, the latter opening onto the roof deck of the porch which extends the full width of the front. A second first-story entry probably provided access the bar room. The large frame rear additions were added in the 1950s to accommodate retail gift store then occupying the premises. The other hotel, the American House (#12), was constructed in 1862 (photo #s 24-26). Now in residential use, it is a 5-bay, 2 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed block of frame construction above a stone ground story and features a double-pile center-hall plan and gable-end chimneys. Central entries on both the ground story and first floor open onto the 2-story porch extending across the front. Flanking entries on the lower level provide access to what were bar and dining rooms. The first story accommodates more formal rooms including a large double parlor. This interior arrangement is characteristic of a number of the region's 19th-century taverns and hotels, such as the large stone tavern erected by Moore Furman at Pittstown, Hunterdon County, in the early 1800s ("The Old Pittstown Hotel," Washington Star, 2/13/1913).

The district's one surviving industrial resource is its former grist and shoddy mill (#17). The mill complex consists of the stone shell of a grist mill (actually the lower portions of its walls) which evidently was erected in the early 1800s and partially rebuilt for use as a shoddy (rag grinding) mill after its destruction by fire in 1906 and again in 1912 (photo #34). Adjoining the east side of the now roofless stone shell is a much larger 2-story,

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gable-roofed building of frame construction above a brick lower story whose metal-framed windows suggest a c. 1930s construction date (photo #s 32 and 33). The mill complex was again damaged by fire in 1941; the stone and brick portions, at least, survived, and the building evidently was repaired later that year. The frame upper story was added in more recent years, and the building converted to residential use. Elements of the mill's hydrosystem include portions of the breached mill dam and the tail race (photo #36). Just northwest of the mill between the tail race and the river is the site of the stone, 2-story distillery (#20) which evidently was erected by Dr. Samuel Fell in 1815-17; only traces of its foundation remain.

- The district contains one transportation-related resource, an iron truss bridge (#18) individually the National Register of Historic Places (photo #s 37 and 39). The well-preserved bridge is a Pony pratt truss span of eight cords with end posts detailed as octagonal columns and stone abutments. It was fabricated in 1868 by William Corwin of Lambertville, New Jersey.

While the exteriors of some district buildings are quite unadorned, many exhibit at least some decorative embellishment, typically at the roof eaves and front entry, and several are rather elaborately detailed. The detailing of New Hampton's mostly vernacular buildings derives from several of the styles popular in the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. The pronounced impact of the classically based styles of the 18th and early 19th centuries on local builders can be seen in the symmetrical fenestration patterns and floor plans that characterize many district dwellings. More specifically Georgian style influences are evident in the architrave window moldings of one early district building, the Dusenbery/Simaton Store (#23), and more noticeably at the late 18th-century Dusenbery House (#10), the district's largest and most impressive dwelling. The exterior of the Dusenbery House exhibits such characteristic Georgian elements as splayed window lintels and blind gable oculi with articulated keystones and a modillion cornice (restored by the present owners) which is returned across both gables as a pented pediment, the latter a feature typical of early Delaware Valley architecture not commonly found in Hunterdon County (photo #s 14-16). The well-preserved interior is distinguished by Georgian fireplace wall treatments in the two front parlors which, while somewhat provincial in design and execution, include robustly molded cornices, overmantels, and flanking cupboards and pilasters. Federal and Greek Revival style influences are apparent in the

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cornice and entry treatments of several dwellings, #s 4, 25, 26, and 34 (photo #s 8, 20, and 21). The best expression of the Greek Revival style, however, is the 1820s New Hampton School (#15) which features a flat-roofed belfry with denticulated entablature and plain corner pilasters, as well as a full entablature at the roof eaves and Grecian ovolo molded door panels (photo #30). The building also is notable for the "penciling" (to use the traditional term) of its stucco cladding in a checkered pattern to resemble ashlar stone, a rare local example of that decorative treatment.

Several of the Victorian revival styles also influenced village builders in the middle decades of the 19th-century. Italianate and Gothic Revival style motifs, in particular, are found throughout the district. Several buildings have the boxed overhanging eaves (three houses, #s 8, 11, and 35) or the bracketed cornices (both hotels, #s 12 and 30, the McClenehan store #24, and one dwelling, #14), in one instance, #14, in combination with a flat or low pitched roof, features characteristic of the style (photo #s 3, 6, 12, 17, 22, 24, 25, and 29). The imprint of the Gothic Revival is evident in the tracery and spandrel brackets ornamenting both hotel porches (#s 12 and 30), the front cross gable of one dwelling (#11), the raked window cornices at #25, and the octagonal porch posts of #14 (photo #s 6, 17, 24, and 25). The turned porch post and small-spandrel brackets of the latter dwelling is an embellishment of Queen Anne style derivation (photo #17).

Early 20th-century Colonial Revival influences are limited the bracketed entry hoods added to two houses, #s 4 and 25 (photo #s 8 and 21). The Craftsman style had a slightly wider impact in New Hampton, as seen in the detailing of a few houses remodeled or built at that time, such as the stucco siding applied to #15, the overhanging eaves and stick-bracketed entry hood of #21, and the shed dormer and porch with heavy posts added to #2 (photo #s 27 and 31). Craftsman style influences are also evident in the "rustic cabin" cottage with split-log siding and field stone exterior chimney at site #27 (photo #13).

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

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District Inventory: Lebanon sites #s 1-18, 20-35; Wash. #s 18-19 & 36.

- 1 16 Musconetcong River Rd. Gable-roofed, 1 and 1/2-story, single-pile dwelling consisting of a frame, 3-bay main block with stone bank cellar (almost fully above grade on the front), interior north-gable-end chimney (stuccoed stack), and rear shed appendage; a stuccoed, 2-bay, 2-story east wing (slightly lower than the main block) with interior north gable-end chimney (stuccoed stack); and a 1-story, 3-bay further east addition.

Style: none

Date: main block, c. 1810-40; east wing, mid/late 19th; east addition, mid 20th.

Description: Exterior features include clapboard siding on the main block, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows, an off-center main block basement-level entry, a shed-roofed, 2-story, 1-bay, main block entry porch with square posts, and a shed-roofed east addition porch. A main block first-story entry has been removed.

Outbuildings: (1) concrete block, roofless, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) with cobblestone veneer (NC); (2) small, stuccoed, roofless outbuilding (mid 20th) (NC); (3) square stone well curb (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B73/L7

Photo #2

- 2 18 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with a stone bank cellar, interior south gable-end chimney, and shed-roofed rear appendage which extends 1-bay beyond north gable end.

Style: Craftsman embellishment

Date: c. 1810-40

Description: It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, a shed dormer, mostly 6/6 sash windows, end-bay basement and first-story entries, and a shed-roofed porch with large square posts.

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Outbuildings: (1) small, cobblestone gable-roofed cottage (mid 20th) (NC); (2) frame, 1-story barn (c. 1970-90) (NC); frame octagonal gazebo (c. 1990) (NC).

Contributing B73/L8

3. 20 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, single-pile dwelling (set perpendicularly to the road facing south) with modern exterior chimneys, and a small south gable-end appendage.

Style: Craftsman embellishment Date: c. 1800-40

Description: The exterior features wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, 6/1 sash (replacements) windows with batten shutters, and a shed-roofed porch with square posts.

Contributing B73/L8.01 Photo #7

4. 28 Musconetcong River Rd. Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a double-pile, side-hall plan, and interior gable end chimneys (brick stacks with corbelled drip caps); frame, shed-roofed rear appendage, and frame, 1-story south addition with small shed appendage.

Style: Federal influences, Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: c. 1830; John Prall purchased the 1/2-acre lot on which it stands in 1828 for \$100 (Hunterdon Deeds, Book 45, page 361). Historic maps (Cornell, 1851 & Beers, 1873) and an historic photograph ("View of Main Street, New Hampton," Lebanon Township Museum) indicate that the Prall family's furniture factory, a large frame structure, stood behind the house. The factory was demolished around 1906 ("New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/13/1906).

Description: It has a box cornice with bed molding, later overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with modern shutters, a recessed entry with transom, 8-panel door, and matching paneled reveals (raised panel fields), and gabled Colonial Revival entry hood with stick brackets.

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Contributing B73/L10 Photo #8

- 5 30 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with exterior brick north gable-end chimney, shed-roofed 2-story front appendage (whose lower story because of the sloping ground is roughly level with the dwelling's basement), and 1-story shed-roofed north appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival embell. Date: mid 19th

Description: It has aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, mostly 1/1 sash (replacement) windows, screened rear porches, and centered front appendage entry with a mid-20th-century Colonial Revival surround incorporating pilasters and segmental pediment flanked by large multi-pane windows. The date "1855" is inscribed on a small plaque above the entry.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Non-contributing B73/L11

- 6 32 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1-story dwelling with attached 2-bay garage.

Style: none Date: mid 20th

Non-contributing B73/L12.01

- 7 34 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with interior north gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 1 and 1/2-story rear wing with shed appendage.

Style: none

Date: c. 1813-30, perhaps somewhat earlier. It is located on a 2.25-acre lot (which then included site #s 5 and 6) sold by Samuel Bowlby to David Parke in 1813 for \$200 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 22/page 13).

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Description: Exterior features include box cornices, later overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash (replacement) windows, central front entry, and a hip-roofed, 3-bay porch with heavy square posts and closed railing.

Outbuildings: (1) cast iron well pump (late 19th/early 20th) (C); (2) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B73/L12 Photo #11

8

36 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay main block with evidently a single pile side-hall plan, a 2-bay west gable-end extension (whose lower second-story windows suggest that its roof may have been raised to correspond to that of the main block); and a rear ell with shed appendage. The chimney stacks evidently were removed when the present roofing was installed.

Style: Italianate influences

Date: mid 19th, perhaps earlier in part, but not before 1810. It is located on a 1/2-acre lot conveyed by Samuel Bowlby, Sr., to Joseph Bowlby in 1810 for \$20 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 22/page 13).

Description: The deteriorating house features clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with frieze and crown and bed moldings, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, an end-bay front entry, and a collapsing front porch with square-spindle railing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay, 1-story shop/garage (early 20th) with vertical siding and collapsed appendage with corrugated metal siding (C); (2) frame, shed-roofed chicken coop (early 20th) with vertical siding, multi-pane windows, and batten door (C). The front yard is retained by a low rubble stone wall.

Contributing B73/L13 Photo #12

9

38 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story dwelling with asymmetrical gable-end facade, brick exterior north

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chimney, and a 2-story rear appendage.

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: early 20th, may incorporate an earlier structure.

Description: It has aluminum siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 1/1 sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with overhanging eaves (exposed rafter ends), heavy square posts, closed railing; the porch is enclosed with 1/1 sash windows.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/stable (mid/late 19th) with vertical and batten door (C).

Contributing

B73/L13.01

Photo #14

10

40 Musconetcong River Rd. (Dusenbery House). Coursed rubble stone, 2-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a double pile center-hall plan, interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with corbelled drip caps and water tables) and a cellar which is partially on the front and sides.

Style: Georgian

Date: c. 1790-1802; Henry Dusenbery referred to the property in his will as "my Homestead Stone Mansion house and lot situated in Hew Hampton aforesaid, containing half an acre bought of [brother] William Dusenbery and wife" (New Jersey Wills 3373J). Since William Dusenbery left New Hampton for the West in 1799, his brother most likely acquired the property before that time (The Dusenbery Story, page 32 & NJ Wills #3373 J). While the will can be understood to mean that Henry purchased either the house and lot or just the lot from his brother, it seems more likely that the former, who was prospering at New Hampton, rather than the later, who moved west to try his fortune, was responsible for its construction. The house was certainly extant by 1802, in which year Henry Dusenbery's house and lot had the highest assessment of any such property in Lebanon Township and almost double that of other identifiable house lots in New Hampton (Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1802).

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Description: The stonework incorporates a plain water table at the level of the first floor, segmentally arched lintels of cut stone voussoirs above the cellar windows and entry and spanning those of the rear elevation, flat cut stone lintels above the other windows, each consisting of a projecting key stone and flanking stones with splayed ends, and a blind oculus at both gable peaks with voussoirs and projecting keystones at the quadrant points. Other features include a denticulated box cornice which is returned fully across both gables (restored in recent work, based on ghosts of removed cornice on the south gable) and covered with small pent roofs, architrave rake boards on both gables, mostly 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim, vertical wooden grills covering the smaller cellar windows, and an elaborate entry surround, installed in recent restoration work, which incorporates a denticulated pediment, fluted pilasters and double-leaf raised panel door.

The present entry replaces a deteriorated, mid-19th century Greek Revival entry stoop with octagonal posts.

The interior retains much original fabric including Georgian fireplace wall treatments in both first story front rooms, a denticulated cornice in the northwest front room, shouldered architrave door trim, raised-panel doors, paneled window reveals, and an open staircase with molded square newel posts, molded handrail, and turned balusters. The two parlor mantels are comprised of shouldered architrave surrounds, robustly molded cornices, and overmantels (architrave frames with plaster fields); to one side of each is a round-arched cupboard with flanking pilasters in the northwest room and architrave surround in the southwest room. The kitchen in the southeast corner of the first story has a large timber-linteled cooking fireplace.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame shed (mid 20th).

Contributing

B73/L14

Photo #s 14-16

11

42 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling (possibly built in two sections) with interior gable-end chimneys (stuccoed stacks with water tables and drip caps), a shed-roofed rear appendage, and a

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shed-roofed north appendage whose roof slope is hidden by a "false front" or parapet wall.

Style: Gothic Revival influenced embellishment

Date: early 19th; north half possibly before 1808 when the site was conveyed by William Wolever to Richard Rounsaville for \$552 (Hunterdon Deeds, Book 15/page 361).

Description: Among the exterior features are aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, central front gable, 2/2 and 1/1 sash (replacement) windows, inner-bay entry with glass-and-panel door, and a flat-roofed front porch with box cornice, spandrel brackets, and turned posts. A modern window has been inserted in the front end of the north shed appendage.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/stable (mid/late 19th; residential conversion mid 20th) with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and sash windows (C); frame privy (late 19th/early 20th) with clapboard siding and batten door (C).

Contributing

B73/L15

Photo #s 17-19

12

44 Musconetcong River Rd. (former American House) Frame, 2 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay hotel with a double-pile center-hall plan, bank cellar which is fully above grade on the front, and interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with corbelled drip caps); attached to the rear by a small hyphen is a 1-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay out kitchen wing with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack with corbelled water table and drip cap) and stone foundation incorporating a cistern.

Style: Italianate, Gothic Revival, & Greek Revival influences

Date: 1862; Jacob P. Thomas's August, 1862 tavern license petition refers to "his new tavern house now being completed ...near to his old tavern...in New Hampton" (Hunterdon Tavern Licenses, Jacob P. Thomas, 1862). The new building stands on the "yellow house lot" which Thomas had purchased, along with the old tavern to the north, in April of that

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year. The latter premises was "the tavern house and lot" sold by the estate of Jacob Johnston in 1853, the same tavern property which Johnston had purchased from Henry Dusenbery's executors in 1828 (Hunterdon Deeds, Book 126/page 473, Book 105/page 428, and Book 46/page 189). According to the present owner, the kitchen wing predates the main block, and was erected c. 1840.

Description: The front is dominated by a 2-story, 5-bay porch with bracketed cornice, large square posts with molded capitals, "springers," and bases, a tracery railing on the upper level, and on both levels curved bracket-like spandrel ornament (foliated below, "scrolled" above) with tracery central pendants creating an arcaded effect within each bay between the posts. The upper, or first-story, central entry features double-leaf 4-panel doors with bolection moldings, transom, and molded transom bar set; it is set within a shallow recess whose reveals are faced with long recessed panels edged with Grecian ovolo molding and whose surround is articulated with flanking pilasters and arched tracery screen at its head. The ground story has a central entry double leaf 4-panel door (upper panels round-arched) and stained glass transom with the inscription "American House" and flanking entries between the window bays with 4-panel doors. All three entries are recessed with reveals lined with panels matching those of the doors. Other exterior features include clapboard siding, flush horizontal siding on the porch walls, box cornice with elaborate scroll brackets, crown and bed moldings, wide frieze, and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2-light attic-story windows between the cornice brackets, and 4/4 and 2/2 sash windows with plain trim.

The interior retains much early fabric included architrave door and window trim, panel doors, sliding "pocket" doors connecting the two first-story south parlors, simple Greek Revival style mantels with plain pilasters, an open staircase rising three stories, and molded plaster ceiling ornament.

Outbuildings: (1) frame pump house (early 20th) with vertical bead-board siding, overhanging eaves, and batten sliding door (C); (2) frame, 3-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed stable/barn (mid/late 19th, enlarged c. 1972) with a stone ground story, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows, and a large 3-bay cross gabled addition; iron rings

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for tethering horses are attached to the interior stone walls (C); (3) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed out building (mid/late 19th, subsequently reworked; said to have been used as an ice house) with embanked stone ground story (partially rebuilt in concrete block) which is fully above grade on the north side, vertical siding and overhanging eaves; the south end by is largely of hewn timber, mortise and tenon construction (C); (4) the stone retaining wall extending northwards from the latter's northwest corner is said to be part of the old tavern foundation (C).

Contributing B73/L16 Photo # 24-26

- 13 48 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 4-over-5-bay, single pile dwelling (evidently built in two parts, a 2-over-3-bay unit with 2-bay north addition) with interior chimney (stuccoed stack) and rear appendage.

Style: none Date: c. 1800-40

Description: It has aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, mostly 1/1 sash (replacement) windows, modern casement attic-story front windows, front entry with 6-panel door, and a 3-bay front porch with large square posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed privy (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding and batten door (C); (2) frame, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage/shop (early 20th) with shed-roofed appendage, clapboard siding, and batten sliding door (C).

Contributing B73/L17

- 14 54 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 2 and 1/2-story, 5-bay dwelling with a flat or low-pitched roof, paired interior end-wall chimneys (brick stacks), double-pile, center-hall plan a small shed-roofed rear appendage, and a 3-bay, 1-story, hip-roofed north addition which incorporates a garage.

Style: Italianate/Greek Revival/Gothic Revival influences

Date: c. 1850-70

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Description: Supported by scroll brackets, the wide box cornice at the eaves has crown and bed moldings and a wide frieze pierced between the brackets by small attic-story windows which are covered cast-iron grills with arabesque ornament. Other exterior features include aluminum siding, 6/6 sash windows with modern shutters, a central front entry with sidelights, transom, wide molded transom bar, plain flanking pilasters, and panel door, and a flat-roofed, 1-bay entry porch with scroll-bracketed entablature and octagonal columns with molded capitals and bases.

Outbuildings: The front yard is retained by a low rubble stone wall.

Contributing

B73/L18

Photo #s 28-29

15

57 Musconetcong River Rd. (Lebanon Township Museum, former New Hampton, or District #8, School). Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, single pile school with square flat-roofed belfry at the south end.

Style: Greek Revival

Date: mid 1820s; while later 19th-century sources state it was erected in 1823; the 1825 deed for the site notes that the conveyance was contingent that the trustees "erect or cause to be erected upon said lot a suitable building for a schoolhouse," and also specified that the building might be used for religious purposes (Snell, History of Hunterdon County, page 454; Conklin, "History of Schools, Hunterdon County, New Jersey," page 14; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 39/page 235). Conklin noted that the buildings was "thoroughly repaired, remodeled and refurnished with the best seating in 1874 at large expense."

Description: The stucco is incised (or "penciled" to use the traditional term) in a checkered pattern to resemble ashlar stone; a small section of irregular ashlar stonework to the left of the entry evidently was exposed to view during recent restoration work. The belfry has a denticulated entablature, plain corner pilasters, flush horizontal sheathing and louvered openings. Other features include an entablature with returns that is carried on the raking eaves (the front and

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rear cornices appear to have been rebuilt to accommodate built-in gutters), 6/6 sash windows with modern panel, and a recessed, end-bay entry with 4-panel door (recessed panels outlined with Grecian ovolo molding) and plain reveal panels.

The well-preserved interior features one large room on each floor, a vestibule in the southwest corner with the staircase to its rear.

Outbuildings (1) two, frame privies (early 20th), one with gable-end entry and the other sidewall entry, and with overhanging eaves, vertical siding, and battens doors (C); (2) frame shed (late 20th).

Contributing

B71/L4

Photo #30

16

55 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, single-pile, dwelling (evidently a one-room-plan dwelling enlarged to the north with a 2-bay, one-room-plan north extension) with interior chimney (integral to the south unit, stucco stack), bank cellar fully above grade at the south end, and small rear appendages.

Style: Craftsman embellishment

Date: c. 1833-45. It stands on a 1/2-acre lot sold by Robert Simaton to John A. Smith in 1833, described in that conveyance as containing a wheelwright shop (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 116/page 159). The 1874 Hunterdon County atlas depicts a wheelwright shop just south of the house (Beers, Atlas of Hunterdon County, NJ, page 17).

Description: It has stucco siding on the main block, clapboard siding on the appendages, boxed overhanging eaves, 6-light attic-story front windows, 2/2 sash (replacement) windows, and a shed-roofed front porch enclosed with 6/1 sash windows above a shingled railing.

The interior retains some early fabric, most notable a first-story fireplace whose simple mantel incorporates Grecian ovolo molding.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, hip-roofed garage (c. 1915-35) with

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novelty siding and batten sliding doors (C) (2) long, narrow, frame shed (late 19th), built in two parts with board-and-batten siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors (C).

Contributing

B71/L2

Photo #31

17

1 Shoddy Mill Rd. (former shoddy mill). Large, 2-story, gable-roofed mill building comprised of a stone foundation (partially above grade on the north and west sides), a brick (common bond) first-story (6 bays wide and 4 bays deep), and a frame second-story (5 bays wide and 3-bays deep). At the north end is a frame, 1-bay appendage of 2-stories above a ground story (in part concrete block) that is fully above grade; roofless stone shell abuts north side (see outbuildings below).

Style: none

Date: main block brick probably c. 1930s, perhaps around the time renovations were made in 1932 ("Mill Addition at New Hampton," The Washington Star, 9/22/1932). When the mill complex was damaged by fire in 1941, a newspaper article noted that the sheet-metal clad storage building was destroyed but that the brick and stone portions of the building which housed the machinery were not damaged ("Felt Mill At New Hampton Is Damaged By A Big Fire," The Washington Star, 1/23/1941). The building was repaired and enlarged later in 1941 ("New Hampton," The Washington Star, 10/28/1941). The frame upper story and wing added in more recent years.

Stone ruins (see outbuildings below) are 19th century, probably early 1800s on site of earlier mill. The 1881 county history (Snell, page 450) credits Henry Dusenbery with the construction of the then extant mill in 1800; he, however, did not acquire the property until 1807 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 14/page 190). Newspaper articles of 1906 give its construction date as 1812 and 1814 with Caleb Dusenbery, Henry Dusenbery's eldest son, credited with its construction in the latter year ("Fire Destroys Old New Hampton Mill," The Washington Star, 7/5/1906; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/13/1906). An 1851 auction advertisement describes it as a "three story Stone Grist Mill, 45 by 50 Ft., with three pair of Stones and two Water Wheels" ("Vendue Execu-

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tor's Sale...of Robert Simaton, des...James Lomerson, Executor, July 31, 1851," Belvidere Intelligencer, 9/4/1851). It was rebuilt after a fire in 1906 for use as a shoddy mill with the walls lowered to 1-story height using lumber taken from a demolished brush factory in nearby Glen Gardner, and rebuilt again after a 1912 fire; in the latter work a sheet-iron clad building, 18 by 20 ft., was built to store the ground shoddy which was blown into it from the grinding machines in the mill ("Fire Destroys Old New Hampton Mill," The Washington Star, 7/5/1906; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/6/1906; "New Hampton Has A Blaze" The Washington Star, 11/14/1912; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/5/1912; and "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 1/2/1913).

Description: The first-story window and door openings of the brick portion have stretcher lintels, and most of the windows retain metal sashes and frames. The two east entries (one double-width) have modern doors; the south entry has been boarded over. The upper story features aluminum siding and multi-pane sash windows.

Outbuilding/site features: (1) abutting the west wall is a roofless, coursed rubble stone ruins (the first story of an early 1800s grist mill rebuilt as a 1-story shoddy mill in 1906) with an irregular fenestration; on the south side the wall rebuilt partially in block framing three windows (C). Remnants of (2) the mill's hydrosystem survive including the breached, stone mill dam and across the road on block 72/lot 20 the tail race (C); the remainder of the raceway which evidently passed along the north side of the stone mill has been mostly filled in. North of the mill is (3) a modern in-ground swimming pool (NC).

Non-contributing B71/L1.01

Photo #s 32-36

- 18 Hunterdon/Warren County Bridge # L95W. Pony pratt truss bridge of eight cords with stone abutments.

Style: none

Date: 1868, date embossed at the top of one end posts.

Description: The four end posts and the top rails on both

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sides are octagonal in section. The end posts are detailed as columns with molded bases and capitals. Embossed on one the rails is "Built for the Freeholders of Hunterdon and Warren Counties by Wm. Cowin Lambertville."

Contributing

Photo #s 37 & 39

19

258 Rymon Rd. Frame, gable-roofed, 2-story, 4-bay, single-pile dwelling with interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with corbelled drip caps) and a rear ell with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack with corbelled drip cap).

Style: none

Date: mid 19th

Description: Exterior features aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 and 1/1 (replacement) sash windows, inner-bay front entry with modern door, and gabled 1-bay entry porches on the front and rear ell.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed wood shed (19th) with clapboard siding (C); (2) stone, 1-story, roofless springhouse (mid 19th) with gable-end entry (C); (3) the collapsed ruins of a frame bank barn with stone foundation (C); (4) two frame shed-roofed chicken coops (early 20th) with vertical siding (C); (5) and a short distance downstream from the complex a stone limekiln (19th) whose front wall has partially collapsed (C).

Contributing

B28/L

Photo #38

20

Shoddy Mill Rd. Site of the distillery, which as depicted in an old photograph, was a stone, 2-story, gable-roofed building ("Front view of Old Distillery," Lebanon Township Historic Museum); traces of the foundation remain.

Style: none

Date: early 19th, probably 1815-17 by Dr. Samuel C Fell who purchased the lot for \$30 in 1815 and sold it to Henry Dusenbery (his father-in-law) for \$3,500 in 1817 (Hunterdon County Deeds Book 25/page 109 and Book 28/page 17). An 1851 auction advertisement describes it as the "two story Stone Still

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House, 35 by 35 feet." ("Vendue Executor's Sale...of Robert Simaton, des.....James Lomerson, Executor, July 31, 1851," Belvidere Intelligencer, 9/4/1851).

Contributing B72/L20

- 21 51 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling (rebuilt on stone foundation and incorporating hewn-timber floor framing of an earlier building which is said to have been badly fire damaged) with a rear addition which has an interior gable-end chimney (brick stack with corbelled drip cap).

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: c. 1915-30; foundation and floor framing, early/mid 19th. It is located a .23-acre lot sold by Robert Simaton to George Connolly in 1833 and described as containing a "dwelling house and blacksmith shop" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 56/page 520).

Description: It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 1/1 sash windows, and a central entry with a stick-bracketed gable hood which breaks the eaves line.

Contributing B72/L22 Photo #27

- 22 49 Musconetcong River Rd, (faces Shoddy Mill Rd.). Frame, 1 and 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with a rear ell.

Style: none

Date: c. 1980s

Non-contributing B72/L21

- 23 47 Musconetcong River Rd. (former Dusenbery/Simaton Store) Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile storehouse (later converted into a dwelling) with a 3-over-5-bay front fenestration and modern, stone, exterior, north gable-end chimney; large, frame, gable-roofed rear wing with shed appendage.

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Style: Georgian influences

Date: late 18th/early 19th; rear wing, possibly 19th, re-modeled c. 1980. It stands on Henry Dusenbery's "storehouse lot" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 52/page 411). An 1851 auction advertisement describes it as "a stone Store House, 18 by 42 feet." ("Vendue Executor's Sale...of Robert Simaton, des.....James Lomerson, Executor, July 31, 1851," Belvidere Intelligencer, 9/4/1851).

Description: The coursed rubble walls are more regular on the front elevation, incorporating rough-squared stonework and corner quoins; the north gable end-wall has been stuccoed and the central first-story entry has been blocked up. Other features include a box cornice, flush raking eaves, door and window frames with ogee or ovolo outer moldings, 1/1 and 8/8 (replacement) sash windows, batten shutters hung on strap hinges, and paired inner-bay front entries with modern glass-and-panel doors which were installed to accommodate its conversion into a duplex dwelling; they the original wide central entry which was then blocked up. The rear wing has aluminum siding and a variety of modern windows.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, 2-bay garage (c. 1980s) (NC); a picket fence encloses the front yard.

Contributing

B72/L18

Photo #23

24

45 Musconetcong River Rd., (former McClenehan general store). Brick, 2-story, gable-roofed, store with 3-bay, gable-end front, stone foundation, and interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Italianate influences

Date: 1859, possibly not finished until 1866; "Agreement between Robert M. McClenehan [owner] and Edwin Valentine [contractor]," 5/5/1859 to construct a brick storehouse at New Hampton and "Agreement between Martin Obrine [sic] and Daniel Obrine [sic] and Samuel B. Soden, 8/25/1866, "for carpentry work and materials necessary to build a brick store...according to plans and specification of Samuel B. Soden."

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Description: Exterior features include a box cornice with crown and bed moldings, friezes, returns, and paired scroll brackets, diamond-shaped front gable window, 2/2 and 1/1 (replacements) windows, and brick water table. The original central front entry with double-leaf doors and large flanking windows was replaced with an end-bay entry during residential conversion. Except for its stone foundation, the porch also is modern fabric. An historic photograph reveals the original porch to have had a bracketed box cornice and large square posts. (One Town Around, page 73).

Contributing

B72/L17 -

Photo #22

25

43 Musconetcong River Rd. Stone, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling with a single-pile, side-hall plan, an interior south gable-end chimney, and a frame, slightly lower, 2-bay north extension; to the rear of the latter is a large, 3-bay, 2 and 1/2-story rear wing whose roof protrudes above the roof ridge of the north extension

Style: Federal influences; Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival influenced embellishment

Date: c. 1820s; frame north addition mid 19th (perhaps earlier and remodeled); rear wing, mid 19th, its attic story 20th). Said to be the house of Joseph Warren Dusenbery, the son of Henry Dusenbery, who was married in 1822. The father died in 1825 and the son in 1831, and in 1835 the house and lot were occupied by the latter's widow, Margaret, set off by court action as part of her dower (Hunterdon County Surrogate Book 1/page 393 and Book 52/page 411; The Dusenbery Story, page 38). This court action evidently superseded the sale of the .3-acre property in 1834 by Henry Dusenbery's executors to Samuel C. Bowlby and from him one month later to Margaret Dusenbery (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 58/page 490 and 493).

Description: The stone main block features a molded box cornice, flush raking eaves, 9/6 sash window with architrave trim, a recessed entry with 8-panel door, matching reveal panels, and transom, and Colonial Revival gabled hood. The frame additions have clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves (north addition with crown and bed moldings, 9/6 sash windows with raked cornices and louvered shutters, gable wall

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dormers on the rear ell, and at the latter's south gable peak an oval window with radiating muntins.

Outbuildings: (1) frame shed (mid 20th).

Contributing B72/L16 Photo #21

26

41 Musconetcong River Rd. Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a single-pile, side-hall plan, an interior north gable-end chimney (brick stack), and a rear ell which evidently began as a stone 1 and 1/2-story structure and was raised up in frame to 2-story height and enlarged on the south.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. 1839-40; the lot on which this house stands was sold in 1839 by Henry Dusenbery's executors to William H. Parke for \$65 in a conveyance which described it as half of the lot in New Hampton "formerly called the tanyard lot" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 76/page 511).

Description: Exterior features include stucco and clapboard siding (the stucco has been partially removed exposed the rubble stone walls), box cornice with crown and bed moldings, flush raking eaves, 2/2 (replacement) sash windows with architrave trim and louvered shutters, and end-bay entry with transom, sidelights, and vertical-two-panel door, and a modern shed-roofed screened porch; a modern wooden deck has been added to the rear.

Contributing B72/L15 Photo #20

27

33 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: none

Date: c. 1950s

Outbuildings: (1) frame 2-bay garage (c. 1950s) with shed appendage (NC); (2) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed cottage (c. 1920s) with split-log siding, exterior field stone chimney on the north gable end, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and

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an off-center entry with glass-and-panel door (C).

Non-contributing B72/L13 Photo #13

- 28 31 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with attached garage.

Style: none Date: c. 1960-75

Outbuildings: (1) small, frame, 1-story, out building (late 19th/early 20th) with board-and-batten siding (saw-tooth-edged on the gable sheathing), multi-pane sash windows, and modern rear appendage; it is said to have been originally railroad property and moved to the site (C).

Non-Contributing B72/L13.01

- 29 29 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, gable-roofed, 1 and 1/2-story, 3-bay, single-pile dwelling with a interior south gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a bank cellar that is fully above grade on the rear elevation.

Style: none Date: c. 1790-1820

Description: Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornice, slightly overhanging raking eaves, and a central entry with modern batten door (diagonal boards) flanked by oversized modern multi-pane windows. The roofless entry stoop and rear deck are modern additions.

Contributing B72/L12.01 Photo #9

- 30 27 Musconetcong River Rd. (former Union Hotel). Brick (stuccoed on front and south gable end), 2 and 1/2-story, 7-bay, double-pile hotel with an asymmetrical gable roof (rear slope eaves at attic-story floor level), interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with corbelled drip caps), a bank cellar that is fully above grade on the rear elevation, and a 1-story, shed-roofed, frame appendage on the south gable end; to the rear is a 3-bay, 2-story addition of frame construction above a concrete-block ground story and with small

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appendages.

Style: Italianate, Gothic Revival influences

Date: c. 1850; an 1851 deed for the property makes reference to "the brick tavern house" on the location of the present building; the conveyance from Joseph Johnston and wife to George G. Johnston reserved the use of a stone house on the property, presumably the roofless stone shell standing just south of the brick hotel in an old photograph and identified as the "old tavern" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 100/page 586 and "View of Main Street, New Hampton," Lebanon Township Historical Museum). The frame rear appendages were added after 1950.

Description: The boxed overhanging eaves are detailed as an entablature supported by scroll brackets and between the brackets on the front 2-light attic-story windows piercing the frieze. Other features include 4/4 sash windows with wide mullion-like central muntin, raked-head plain trim, and modern louvered shutters, central second-story front entry (opening to porch roof) with transom and 4-panel door, central first story entry with stepped architrave surround and 4-panel door ("oval" panels outlined with bolection molding), secondary entry (north inner bay) with glass and panel door, and a 8-bay flat-roofed porch with bracketed box cornice, square posts with molded capitals, and curved spandrel brackets creating an arcaded effect.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (mid 20th) with board and batten siding and gable-end entry with batten door; across the road on block 73/lot 9 (2) frame, 1-bay garage (mid 20th) with novelty siding (NC); and (3) frame shed under construction, both occupying the site of a 1 and 1/2-story wagon house depicted in the above referenced historic photograph.

Contributing

B72/L12

Photo #s 5 & 6

31

23 Musconetcong River Rd. (New Hampton Inn). Brick and frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped commercial building with a basement story that is above grade on the rear.

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Style: none

Date: mid 20th

Non-contributing B72/L10

Photo #4

- 32 21 Musconetcong River Rd. Stuccoed concrete-block, 1-story, 4-bay, gable-fronted duplex dwelling with a bank cellar above grade to the rear.

Style: Craftsman influences

Date: c. 1950s on an earlier foundation

Description: Exterior features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, inner-bay entries flanked by oversized windows, and a hip-roofed porch with square posts.

Non-contributing B72/L11

Photo #4

- 33 19 Musconetcong River Rd. frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile dwelling with interior north gable-end chimney (brick stack); the asymmetry of the gable roof suggests that the building was enlarged to the rear.

Style: Colonial Revival influences

Date: c. 1920s, almost entirely rebuilt in early 1970s by present owner.

Description: It has clapboard siding, box cornice, flush raking eaves, 6/9 sash windows with modern shutters, and an off-center entry with 6-panel door, most of which fabric appears to be of modern provenance.

Non-Contributing B72/L5

Photo #4

- 34 17 Musconetcong River Rd. Stuccoed-stone, gable-roofed, 2-story, 2-bay, single-pile dwelling with a interior, south gable-end chimney (brick stack), bank cellar that is above grade on the rear, and a frame, 2-story, shed-roofed rear appendage incorporating a gable south extension. The stucco has been removed from the front wall.

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Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. 1825-50

Description: It has a box cornice with crown molding, bed molding (Grecian ovolo), frieze and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, a mix of multi-pane and 1/1 sash (replacement) windows, and an enclosed shed-roofed front porch.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-bay, shed-roofed garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B72/L9

35

15 Musconetcong River Rd. Frame, gable-roofed, 1 and 1/2-story, single-pile dwelling with bank cellar above grade on the west or rear, roof-ridge perpendicular to the road, interior west gable-end chimney (brick stack), and east gable end front, a treatment which may represent a later alteration (the original entry may have been on the south wall).

Style: Italianate derived embellishment

Date: early 19th and remodeled mid 19th, or mid 19th

Description: It has a central entry with 4-panel door flanked by 10-pane, sidelight-like windows, a shed-roofed porch with dentil strip at the eaves and square posts, and boxed overhanging raking eaves with bed molding and frieze. Other features include flush eaves, clapboard siding, mostly 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with architrave trim and louvered shutters.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, shed-roofed privy (late 19th/early 20th) (C).

Contributing

B72/L7

Photo #3

36

Rymon Rd. Site of a dwelling, torn down in recent years; it was a stone, 2-story, gable-roofed house with a one-room-plan and gable-end chimney. Foundation traces remain.

Style: none

Date: early 19th

Contributing

B81/L8

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New Hampton possesses significance under Criteria A, B and C in the areas of settlement, community development, architecture, education, commerce, and transportation. The village exemplifies the small settlements that developed during the 18th and 19th centuries to serve the region's dispersed agricultural population, but whose growth was arrested when bypassed by the railroad building boom of the later 19th century. — Local entrepreneurs and landed proprietors typically played important roles in the development of these communities; at New Hampton Major Henry Dusenbery was such an individual. A successful entrepreneur, Dusenbery figured significantly in its formative economic and institutional development, engaging in several commercial and industrial ventures and contributing generously to the establishment of the local school. The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of mostly 19th-century buildings whose construction, form, detailing, and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's vernacular architecture in that era. The community's educational significance stems from its schoolhouse, a well preserved example of the most substantial school buildings erected by civic minded citizens in prosperous villages of the region during the first half of the 19th century. New Hampton has commercial significance because of its two hotels and two store, physical documents of the economic and social importance of such establishments in isolated agricultural neighborhoods. It possesses significance in the area of transportation because of its 1868 truss bridge, an important example of a New Jersey manufactured Pratt Pony truss, which is individually listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. In addition, archaeological resources relating to the area's 18th- and 19th-century material culture also may be present at sites such as that of the distillery and in the environs of district buildings.

While settlement occurred in the neighborhood around what became New Hampton well before the middle of the 18th century and a grist mill and tavern were established there by the time of the Revolutionary War, if not earlier, it was not until the late 1700s that the settlement began to develop into a village of considerable local importance, as evidenced by the subdivision of a number of small lots and the establishment of several commercial and industrial enterprises.¹ Favored by its location at an ample waterpower site and a river crossing on the region's principal north/south road and surrounded by a fertile agricultural district, the community flourished in the early 1800s and grew modestly into the

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middle decades of the 19th century.² At a time when the movement of people and goods was largely limited to horse-drawn conveyances, such small communities provided the region's isolated rural population with almost its only centers for commercial and social activity. Upon the construction of the New Jersey Central and Warren Railroads across the Musconetcong valley in the 1850s, however, stations and repair yards were established at the junction of the two lines about a mile west of New Hampton. Thereafter, New Hampton experienced little development, overshadowed by the new community which rapidly arose at Hampton Junction, but continued as a small, service center until well into this century.

Although scattered residential development has occurred in and around the community in recent decades and business activity has largely disappeared, much of New Hampton's 19th-century character survives. A majority of the district's buildings date to the first three quarters of the 19th century, although a few are earlier in whole or part and several others are later. The distinctive historical character of the village results from the survival of these buildings, their mostly tight linear spacing and short setbacks, and their juxtaposition with the surrounding landscape. These resources, mostly dwellings with attendant outbuildings, but including several institutional, industrial and commercial structures, are in general well preserved and exhibit few inappropriate modern alterations. Collectively they possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's vernacular 19th-century architecture. The McClenehan Store, for example, (site #24, photo #22) typifies the gable-fronted commercial type common to the area's 19th-century villages, and dwellings like #s 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 16, 19, 25, 26, 29, and 34 exemplify the traditional house types and construction practices found in the region (photo #s 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 31, and 38). The influence of popular architectural styles is readily apparent in the design and/or detailing of many district buildings. For example, houses like #s 8, 11, 14, 16, 21, 25, 26 and 35 are essentially vernacular structures embellished with Greek Revival, Italianate and/or other of the styles current during the 19th and early 20th centuries, as are the two hotels, #s 12 and 30, the McClenehan store, #24, and the schoolhouse, #15 (photo #s 3, 6, 8, 12, 17, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30).

Several buildings are of individual architectural note. The late 18th/early 19th-century Dusenbery/Simaton Storehouse (site #23, photo #23), undoubtedly one of the oldest extant commercial

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buildings in the area, is characterized by its domestic form and detailing (except for its few, widely spaced windows and lack of chimneys, it resembles the traditional single-pile, 2-story house type), and presents a marked contrast to the gable-fronted commercial type with large windows flanking a central entry which was almost universal throughout the area by the middle of the 19th century. The Dusenbery "mansion house" (site #10, photo #s 14-16), the district's largest and most impressive dwelling which dates c. 1790-1802, is an outstanding example of provincial late Georgian architecture. Besides its symmetrical facade and double-pile, center-hall plan, the stone house exhibits such characteristic Georgian elements as splayed, keystone window lintels and a modillion cornice which is returned on both gable ends as pented pediments, the latter a locally rare feature typical of early Delaware Valley architecture. The c. 1825 New Hampton School (site # 15, photo #30), a well-preserved example of the 2-story, single-pile schoolhouse type, is distinguished by the Greek Revival detailing of its cupola and cornice and the "pencil" of its stucco cladding to resemble ashlar stone, an uncommon local example of that decorative treatment. Similarly well preserved, the American House (site #12, photo #s 24-26), erected in 1862 to replace one of the village's pioneer taverns, exemplifies the substantial hostelrys built throughout the region during the middle decades of the 19th century and, in its bracketed cornices and arcaded, tracery-ornamented porches, exhibits a combination of Italianate and Gothic Revival motifs, typical of the period.

European settlement of the western New Jersey Highlands began in the second quarter of the 18th century initiated by pioneer agriculturalists of English, Scotch-Irish, Dutch, and German stock. While the pioneers typically were tenants or squatters on property acquired by absentee owners through New Jersey's system of proprietary landholding, the site of most of what later became New Hampton formed part of the holdings of one of the few West Jersey proprietors to settle on the northwestern frontier.¹ Through inherited proprietary right, as well as purchase from other landowners, English-born John Bowlby acquired title to several thousand acres in the Musconetcong Valley in the 1730s and settled at the place now known as Imlaydale, just southwest of New Hampton on the other side of the river, in 1737.²

While little is known about the early history of the settlement local tradition, recorded in the 19th century, claims New Hampton as the birthplace of General Daniel Morgan, celebrated

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American patriot and soldier during the Revolutionary War, who was born in 1736. The tradition was recorded by local historian Dr. John Blane who while visiting New Hampton in 1828 (or shortly thereafter) interviewed several elderly residents and was shown the ruins of a small log cabin on the banks of the Musconetcong on land belonging to the late Major Dusenbery which his informants claimed was Morgan's birthplace.³ If true, Morgan's family must have been among the first to settle there.

The southern two thirds of what is now New Hampton forms part of the 50 acres of unappropriated land acquired by John Bowlby from Joseph DeCow which Bowlby had surveyed along the Musconetcong River at the east end of his 880-acre tract (the site of his homestead) in 1747 and resurveyed in 1763.⁴ While Bowlby evidently conveyed title to a portion of the 50-acre tract to his son Samuel, he retained at least six acres at its northern end "joining Samuel Johnston's mills" which in his 1779 will he directed his executors to divide into half-acre lots, one for each of twelve grandchildren.⁵ Although the chain of title for the mill property at New Hampton (roughly the northern third of the village site) can be traced back only to the ownership of Charles Coxe, Esq., in 1807, the 1779 Lebanon Township tax ratables list, the earliest one extant for the township, does assess Samuel Johnson for 37 acres of improved land, one saw mill, and one grist mill.⁶ How early the Musconetcong water power at New Hampton was used is unknown; Dr. Blane, however, writing in 1873 noted that it

was used at an early date, for a grist mill, the first one in the region of country.....The remains of the dam, submerged in the present dam, still exist.⁷

Samuel Johnston's or Johnson's mill was located where the region's principal north/south road crossed the Musconetcong River after passing through the gap in Schooley's Mountain, an eligible location for a tavern, and there is evidence suggesting that a tavern was established at that place by the mid 1770s and perhaps some years earlier. Amos Swayze's 1775 petition for a tavern license informed the court that he had

removed to Johnson's Hall on the Musconetcong on the great road leading from Oxford to Pittstown and the Union [furnace] and a very public road from Sussex to Trenton where Spencer Carter and William Force, deceased formerly kept in Lebanon Township....[and re-

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quested] a license to continue a tavern at the said house which said Swesy [sic] has rented from Samuel Johnson, Esq. and Mr. Patrick Flanagin.⁸

An undated 18th-century petition for Daniel Vliet noted that he had

taken that old and convenient stand for keeping a public house commonly known by the name of Johnson's Upper Mills in Lebanon Township on the great road leading from Trenton to Sussex Court House and [that] a public house [had] been kept at that place for a number of years past.⁹

Whether this was the same tavern or a second local hostelry, as claimed by one historian, is not clear.¹⁰

During the last two decades of the 18th century and continuing into the 1800s, the settlement grew markedly. John Bowlby's will was offered for probate in December, 1782, and shortly thereafter his executors evidently proceeded to layout the twelve half-acre lots. While deeds for none of the lots appear to have been recorded at the time of subdivision, later deed references establish that the lots, six fronting each side of the road, were narrow relative to their depth, creating a development pattern which survives to this day.¹¹ By 1784, the community had attracted a merchant, Henry Dusenbery, who was assessed for a "merchant shop" in that year, and if not then, later on, Dusenbery conducted his mercantile business on the "storehouse lot," acquired by him at unknown date, in the stone storehouse (site #23) presumably built by him.¹² In the 1790s, the village supported two taverns, one kept by John Matlock and the other by William Parke. Matlock's tavern, probably the predecessor of the American House (site #12) whose foundation in part survives, was operated in 1787 by William Parke, and his licensing petition for the tavern in that year provides the earliest documented use of the name of New Hampton in reference to the community. The tavern kept by Parke in the 1790s may have been the roofless stone building located just south of the Union Hotel (site 30) depicted in an undated old photograph and identified as the "old tavern."¹³ In 1799, the Trenton Federalist printed an account of a Fourth of July celebration at New Hampton after which the citizens "retired to the inn and partook of an excellent dinner" concluding with many toasts.¹⁴

The grist mill and saw mill continued in operation throughout

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the period, and by 1802 New Hampton had acquired another industry, a tannery, assessed to Jacob Swayze in that year. Later deed references indicate that Swayze's tannery, which contained 24 vats, was located near site #26 and suggest that Henry Dusenbery, Swayze's brother-in-law, was his partner and/or owner of the property.¹⁵ A distillery on the river bank near the mill (site #20) evidently was erected by Dr. Samuel C. Fell between 1815 when he bought the lot for \$30 and 1817 when sold it for \$3,500 to his father-in-law Henry Dusenbery. According to the 1820 industrial census, the distillery was the largest of five producing whisky and gin in Lebanon Township (production valued at \$3,255) and manufactured 1,666 gallons of apple jack as well.¹⁶ The 47-acre mill property was purchased by Henry Dusenbery in 1807, and the stone grist mill, a portion of whose walls survive (site #17), purportedly dates to around that time.¹⁷ In 1801, the village acquired a post office, only the sixth to be established in Hunterdon County and evidence of the community's emergence as a center of local importance.¹⁸ That considerable development was occurring around that time is suggested by an 1801 advertisement for the sale of nearby property which describes the settlement as "a very growing village."¹⁹ The 1814 survey of the Spruce Run Turnpike depicts New Hampton as the largest community along its fifteen mile route from Hunt's Mill (Clinton) to Oxford Furnace, which generally followed the region's old north/south road, comprising a cluster of eighteen, tightly spaced buildings extending southwards along the road from the old river crossing (which was bypassed in favor of a new crossing about three hundred yards upstream).²⁰

Major Henry Dusenbery, who by the early 1800s had become New Hampton's principal landed proprietor, played a significant role in the transformation of the small mill hamlet into a thriving village. Henry Dusenbery (1760-1825) was the son of John Dusenbery, a Long Islander of Dutch descent who moved to Hunterdon County before 1754 where after following the occupations of tavern keeper, merchant, and farmer he died in 1789 having achieved a modest prosperity.²¹ After serving in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary War (his military title stemmed from a later militia appointment), the younger Dusenbery evidently settled at New Hampton around 1784, the year he first appears on the Lebanon Township tax roles and of his marriage to Lydia Swayze.²² Based at New Hampton where he operated as a merchant from at least 1784 until ceasing "merchandising business" there in 1800, he engaged in a variety of business enterprises and property investments throughout the northwestern part of the state and later on in Philadelphia.²³

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While he did not acquire the mill property at New Hampton until 1807, tax records suggest that he may have rented the mills in 1784 and 1802.²⁴ He appears to have entered into a partnership with Samuel Bowlby to build and operate a nearby mill before 1792, and he presumably owned the tavern and tannery located nine miles up the river at Beattystown which he advertised for sale in 1795.²⁵ A more unusual venture was his partnership with fellow entrepreneur William McCullough of Asbury to develop the Mansfield Mineral Springs into resort. An 1810 newspaper advertisement describes the extensive improvements made to the property (located on Upper Pohatcong Mountain about three miles north of New Hampton) which encompassed a "boarding house, Pools, Shower Baths" and was operated by one Joseph Barton.²⁶ At New Hampton, Dusenbery made similar arrangements, often with family members, to develop and manage property, particularly during the period from about 1812 to 1821 when he lived in Philadelphia and was engaged principally in real estate development there. As mentioned previously the tannery appears to have been owned and/or operated in partnership with his brother-in-law Jacob Swayze before the latter's death in 1809, and the partnership of "Dusenbery and Fell" was conducting a store at New Hampton in 1815. One source claims that the stone grist mill was erected by his son Caleb in 1814, and according to the family history his son Joseph Warren later assisted him in the operation of his business enterprises.²⁷ Dusenbery's holdings in and around New Hampton came to include not only the mills, distillery, tannery, and his store (site #23), but the upper or Matlock tavern and over a half dozen lots and houses, among which was his large stone "mansion house" (site #10), as well as considerable tenanted farmland.²⁸

Although Dusenbery suffered losses during the economic depression after the War of 1812 when he was forced to mortgage and sell some property, he died in 1825 a wealthy man for his time and place. The inventory of his property made shortly after his death, which excluded his extensive land holdings, was valued at almost \$9,000, a substantial amount for early 19th-century Hunterdon County. Besides store merchandise, shares of bridge and turnpike company stock, cash, and notes, the inventory included such evidence of wealth and elite life style as a carriage, looking glasses, brass andirons, mantel ornaments, "pictures" and portraits, a tall case clock, and a lot of silver plate, china and glassware valued at \$165.²⁹ With its substantial construction and Georgian refinements, the stone "mansion house" probably built by him and occupied by his widow after his death, provides a clear expression

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of his self-earned prosperity and position in the community.

In addition to his business interests, Henry Dusenbery was active in public affairs and contributed to the institutional development of his community. He was appointed major of the Fourth Division Brigade of the Hunterdon Militia in 1793, and resigning from that position in 1803, he was elected to the Hunterdon County Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1806 and 1807, he made unsuccessful bids for state office, running twice for a seat on the Governor's Council, the upper chamber of the New Jersey legislature.³⁰ A trustee of the nearby Mansfield Woodhouse Presbyterian Church in the 1780s, he served on the building committee supervising the construction of the congregation's new church in 1792, and in his will left \$100 to church trustees for completing the stone wall of the burial ground.³¹ He also supported local education, donating a lot for a new school-house at New Hampton in 1825 just before his death (the deed specifying that the building to be erected might also be used for religious services when not needed for school purposes) and bequeathing another lot for school to the Township of Lebanon to be subdivided from a farm he owned several miles south of New Hampton along the Turnpike.³² The 2-story stone schoolhouse erected at New Hampton on the Dusenbery lot (site #15), one of the most substantial schoolhouses to be erected in the area during the first half of the 19th century, reflects the community's prosperity at that time.

Describing New Hampton as it was around 1828, Dr. Blane noted that the settlement was

a pleasant village, much the largest of any in the Township, with Post Office, two mills, two taverns, store, school-house, two distilleries, and several mechanic shops.³³

By that time, however, New Hampton's major period of growth had ended, although the community did experience some modest development in subsequent years and continued as an important local service center. While the upper tavern was sold to Jacob Johnson in 1828, Henry Dusenbery's executors retained title to the store, distillery, and mill property for several years during which time Joseph Warren Dusenbery evidently managed them. New Hampton was a stop on the Trenton to Belvidere stage coach line at this time, Joseph Dusenbery and his brother William having established a new mail coach line in 1830 which two years later was succeeded by "C.

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H. Vanderveer, & Co." whose stages stopped for breakfast at Samuel C. Johnson's New Hampton tavern.³⁴ The community gained a new industry when John Prall purchased a lot (site #4) in the southern part of the village, whereon he settled and built a cabinet shop which over the course of several decades grew into a small scale furniture manufactory. Deeds for lots in the northern part of the village document the existence of wheelwright and blacksmith shops. Gordon's state gazetteer noted in 1834 that the community had two stores and three taverns, as well as twenty to twenty-five dwellings.³⁵ A second store may have existed at New Hampton some years earlier as there is evidence that Joseph Johnston, who owned considerable property in the southern part of the village, including the lower tavern, was a merchant there in 1819 and 1826. The third tavern had closed by 1844, when Barbour and Howe described New Hampton as "containing 2 stores, 2 taverns, several mechanics, and 18 dwellings."³⁶

In 1832, Robert Simaton of Lower Mount Bethel Township, Pennsylvania, purchased the Dusenbery store, distillery, and mill property, as well as the "yellow house lot" (which adjoined the upper tavern on the south). Having lived in New Hampton for some years, he acquired the Dusenbery "Mansion house" in 1845 and thereafter presumably made it his residence.³⁷ Described as a merchant in the 1850 census, he also evidently operated the grist mill which, according the industrial schedule of the 1850 census, had the largest production of Lebanon Township's five grist mills at that time.³⁸ The large 3-story stone mill had three pairs of stones and two water wheels. When Simaton's property was advertised for sale at auction in 1851 shortly after his death, its location was touted as being a half mile from the railroad.³⁹ Perhaps in anticipation of railroad generated business, the old stone tavern at the southern end of the village was replaced with a substantial brick hotel (site #30, subsequently called the Union Hotel) in about 1850. It may not have been a successful venture, as its owner, George G. Johnston, lost the property at a court-ordered sheriff sale in 1854.⁴⁰ The upper tavern was sold in 1853 after the death of Jacob Johnston and changed hands several times before 1862, when it was replaced by present American House (site #12), erected by Jacob P. Thomas on the "yellow house lot" next door. In 1857, the mill property was sold to George W. Bowlby who may have been responsible for the construction of the stylishly detailed frame house (site #14) as his residence. Dr. Robert McClenehan purchased the Dusenbery/Simaton Store, as well as the Joseph W. Dusenbery House in the 1850s, and in 1859 constructed a new brick store (site #24) between

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them. Acquiring much other property including the Dusenbery House and the Union Hotel, he became New Hampton's principal landed proprietor.⁴¹

By the 1870s activity in New Hampton appears to have slowed as the community was overshadowed by the rapid growth of the nearby railroad village, Hampton Junction; an 1871 newspaper article noted that the

place had not improved as much as any other part of the township, though several good dwellings have been put up lately. There is quite a good grain market at this place; two hotels, a blacksmith and two wheelwright shops, a saddlery, and a large cabinet shop and furniture store.⁴²

The 1873 county atlas's map of the village corresponds to this description, but depicts a second blacksmith shop as well as the store/post office and about twenty dwellings. The 1881 county history noted the existence of most of the same enterprises, except for the saddlery, one of the blacksmith shops, one of the hotels (which probably had been closed), and about twenty-five houses. While the store and grist mill were still in operation, the distillery and the saw mill appear to have been abandoned.⁴³ The Prall furniture factory continued until some years later, but by 1906 all that was left was its foundation.⁴⁴ While the grist mill was destroyed by fire in 1906, the community acquired a new industry later that year when the ruins were partially rebuilt and the water power utilized to grind rags into shoddy. Established by John Nirenberger of New York, the shoddy mill was a small enterprise with only about a half dozen employees and whose raw materials were brought in from elsewhere. Although damaged by fire on more than one occasion, the mill operated until sometime after World War II.⁴⁵

No longer important to the local economy, New Hampton, nevertheless, continued as a center for the surrounding agricultural community throughout the early 20th-century. The American House remained open at least until the start of prohibition, and dances were being held there as late as 1913.⁴⁶ Newspaper notices, however, make clear that the focus of community life at this time was its schoolhouse where elementary school and Sunday school classes were taught. While the public school closed in 1929, the Sunday school was carried on for some years thereafter. The post office

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was discontinued in 1948, and the store closed around that time⁴⁷

In recent decades New Hampton,, along with other once isolated rural neighborhoods of northwestern New Jersey, has attracted new residential development as improved roads and new highways have allowed urban and suburban families to establish their homes there and commute to work. Old farmsteads have been renovated and new dwellings built on large lots subdivided from former farms. In New Hampton, renovations to older buildings have generally been sympathetic to their historic architectural character, and while some scattered residential development has occurred in its environs, the village retains a rural setting. Local residents have recognized the special qualities of the community's architecture and landscape which make it a worthy candidate for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the desirability of preserving that heritage.

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Notes

¹ Peter Wacker. Land and People. A Cultural Geography of Pre-industrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Pattern, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, p. 127; _____, The Musconetcong Valley of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Press, 1968, pp. 132-52; Stanton Hammond, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet A. Map Series #4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965.

² Helen Martha Wright, Thomas Bowlby from Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottingham, County Derby, England to the Province of New Jersey, in America about 1727..., Montclair, NJ, May 1954 - Arranged 1964, pp. 3-5 & 9; Whitehead, William A. et al. (eds.). Archives of the State of New Jersey: Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey. First Series, vol. II, page 54; New Jersey Wills, file #2073C.

³ Dr. John Blane. "Hunterdon Forty-Five Years Ago," Clinton Democrat, 10/18/1872.

⁴ West Jersey Proprietors Records, Survey Book N/page 153 & Book BB/page 264; Hammond, Sheet A.

⁵ Hunterdon Deeds, Book 191/page 281 (This 1810 deed describes a lot in New Hampton as part of a tract of land conveyed to Samuel Bowlby by his father John Bowlby in 1767); NJ Wills, file #3195.

⁶ Hunterdon Deeds, Book 14/page 191; Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1779. On the 1779 Lebanon tax list Charles Johnson was assessed 37 acres of improved land, besides the saw and grist mills. An 1805 deed from Samuel and Genneta Johnston to Joseph Johnston for a tract of land adjoining the mill lot describes it as "part of a tract of land conveyed by Jacob Starn to Samuel Johnston, Esq. in 1768" (Hunterdon Deeds, Book 12/ page 181), and Johnston family bible records state that Joseph Johnson was the son of Samuel and Janete Johnson and "their father and mother from Scotland was named Samuel and Mary of Kingwood, N. J." (Edith May Wills Lanning (copier), "Mansfield Woodhouse Church and Burial Ground - Joseph Johnston Day Book," Peggy Warne Chapter, D. A. R., Phillipsburg, NJ, 1951, p. 117). It is not known if the Charles Johnston or Johnson who owned the mills at New Hampton was Charles Johnston the prominent Hunterdon County judge and large landowner (whose holdings included an iron furnace on the Musconetcong River at Bloomsbury), or another individual of that name. (James P. Snell

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(ed.), History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, page 235). Interestingly, Charles Coxe, who descended from West Jersey proprietor, Daniel Coxe, acquired Judge Johnston's Hunterdon County farm at Sidney in the late 1700s (D. H. Morrow ed., Traditions of Hunterdon County, Flemington, NJ: D. H. Morrow, 1957, page 145).

⁷ Blane. "Hunterdon Forty-Five Years Ago," Clinton Democrat, 10/18/1873.

⁸ Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Amos Swayze, 1775 (Vol. II, p. 869).

⁹ Ibid., Daniel Vliet, no date (Vol. II, page 870).

¹⁰ Charles S. Boyer, Old Inns and Taverns in West Jersey, Camden, NJ: Camden County Historical Society, 1962, page 222.

¹¹ NJ Wills, file #3195; Hunterdon Deeds, Book 2/pp. 351 & 355, Book 5/page 299, Book 15/page 361, and Book 46/page 189.

¹² Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1784. Henry Dusenbery was assessed for a merchant again in 1785, 1786, 1789, and 1790, the only other years of the late 1700s for which Lebanon tax lists survive. In 1784, Dusenbery was also assessed for 25 acres of improved land, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 2 horses, 3 cattle, and 1 "covering horse" or breeding stallion. In 1785, he was assessed only for 2 horses and 2 cattle, as well as merchant. In 1786, for the first time, he was assessed for a house and lot in addition to the listings of the previous year. In 1789, in addition to assessment for 6 horses, 3 cattle, and 1 "merchant and shop," his house lot was described as a half acre in size, and quite probably was one of the Bowlby half-acre lots. In addition to the house lot, livestock, and merchant shop, he was assessed for 1 covered wagon and 1 slave on the 1790 Lebanon tax role. During these years, Henry Dusenbery evidently was an active, prosperous businessman.

William Dusenbery, Henry Dusenbery's brother, is also listed on the late 18th-century Lebanon Township tax roles and apparently was also settled at New Hampton where he is known to have owned a half acre lot, district site #10, which evidently was one of the Bowlby lots (Hunterdon County Wills, Book 4/page 246). He was assessed as a "householder," or tenant, and for 2 cattle in 1784 and 1785. Probably having purchased one of the Bowlby half-acre

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lots, he was assessed for "house and lot" in 1786 and for a half-acre house lot in 1790. While having only one head of cattle in 1786, he had 1 horse and 3 cattle in 1790.

¹³ Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1790; Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, John Matlock, 1789, 1791, 1792, 1794, and 1798 (vol. I, pp. 840-845, William Parke, 1787, 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794 (vol. I, pp. 848-852), Joshua Swayze, 1788, (vol. I, pp. 868); "View of Main Street, New Hampton," undated photograph, before 1906, Lebanon Township Historical Museum. William Parke's 1787 petition, dated from New Hampton, noted that his "habitation [was] situated on the great road much traveled from Trenton to Sussex." Joshua Swayze's 1788 petition stated that his "habitation [was] licensed last year....to William Parke." In turn, Matlock's 1789 petition informed the court that his house was "licensed last year by Joshua Swayze," and subsequent petitions (1791, 1792, 1794, an undated year, and 1798 which included Henry Dusenbery among the signers) noted that he continued at the same location. William Parke's 1790s petitions indicate that he lived in another house in New Hampton on the "great road" where he kept tavern between 1790 and 1794. The caption of the old photograph in Township Historical Museum's collection identifies the roofless stone shell as the "old tavern."

Matlock was assessed for a half-acre house lot and 2 cattle, as well as for a tavern on 1789 and 1790 Lebanon tax lists. William Parke first appears on the 1784 Lebanon Ratables when he was assessed for a "house and lot." In the following year he was assessed as a merchant. He was again assessed for a "house and lot" in 1786, as well as for 1 cattle, and in 1789 for a quarter-acre lot, 1 horse, and 1 cattle. In 1790, he was assessed for a tavern, the quarter-acre lot, and 1 cattle. While Parke's 1787 tavern license petition clearly establishes him at New Hampton by that time; it is quite possible that he was there earlier, conducting business as a merchant. An 1814 deed indicates that William Parke had purchased two contiguous parcels of lands at New Hampton in 1795 and 1796, which appear to have comprised one of the Bowlby half-acre lots (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 89/page 19).

In 1784 and 1785, Samuel Johnson, Jr., was assessed in Lebanon Township for a tavern. He may have been the son of Samuel Johnson who possessed the New Hampton mills (see note 15 below), and his tavern may well have been at New Hampton; unfortunately, no tavern license survives for him.

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14 "New Hampton 4th July, 1799," Trenton Federalist, 7/7/1799.

15 Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1789, 1790, 1802, and 1803; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 76/page 511 and Book 112/page 23. In 1784, Henry Dusenbery's assessed property, as mentioned in note 12, included 25 acres of improved land, 1 saw, and 1 grist mill, and Samuel Johnson, Sr. was assessed for 200 acres of unimproved land. The following year Samuel Johnson, Esq. was assessed for 37 acres of improved land, 200 acres of unimproved land, 1 saw and 1 grist mill. In 1786, 1789, and 1790, Samuel Johnson was assessed for 27 improved acres, 1 saw mill, and 1 grist mill. While Samuel Johnson's name does not appear on the 1802 ratables list, Henry Dusenbery was assessed for a grist mill and Christopher Johnson, perhaps a relative of Samuel Johnson, for 30 acres of improved and 200 acres of unimproved land. In the next year William Fritts was assessed 30 acres of improved land, 1 saw mill and 1 grist mill. In 1802 and 1803, Jacob Swayze was assessed for 1 house lot and 1 tannery (in the later year described as containing 24 vats), 2 horses, and 3 cattle. An 1839 deed for a lot in New Hampton describes the adjoining lots as "Dusenbery and S[wayze] tanyard lot" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 112/page 23).

16 Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 25/page 109 and Book 28/page 17; United States Census, Industrial Schedule, Lebanon Township, 1820.

17 Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 14/page 19; James P. Snell (ed.), History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, page 450; "Fire Destroys Old Mill," The Washington Star, 7/5/1906; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/13/1906.

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

19 "To be sold by the Subscriber....Moses Moore," American Eagle, 4/3/1801.

20 Thomas Gordon, "Map and Report of the Spruce Run Turnpike Road," 1814; Snell, Hunterdon County, page 107.

21 Henry Dusenbery and Jean Porcaro, . The Dusenbery Story.

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Orem, Utah: Jean Porcaro, 1989, pp. 1, 22-28.

²² Ibid. pp. 27 & 31; Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1784.

²³ Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1789, and 1790; "Notice...Henry Dusenbery, New Hampton, Hunterdon County, December 12, 1800," Trenton Federalist, 12/30/1800; Dusenbery, pp.31-35.

²⁴ Lebanon Township Tax Ratables, 1784. In 1784, the one year in which Samuel Johnson is not listed for saw and grist mills, Dusenbery was also assessed for 25 acres of improved land, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, as well as other property, and Samuel Johnson, Sr. was assessed for 200 acres of unimproved land. The following year Samuel Johnson, Esq. was assessed for 37 acres of improved land, 200 acres of unimproved land, 1 saw and 1 grist mill. While Samuel Johnson's name does not appear on the 1802 ratables list, Henry Dusenbery was assessed for a grist mill and Christopher Johnson, perhaps a relative of Samuel Johnson, for 30 acres of improved and 200 acres of unimproved land.

²⁵ Dusenbery, pp. 31-32; Sussex County Road Returns, Book A, page 192.

²⁵ United States Census, Products of Industry, Hunterdon County, Tewksbury Township, 1870.

²⁶ "Mansfield Mineral Springs," Trenton Federalist, 8/6/1810.

²⁷ Dusenbery, pp. 34-35; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/13/1906; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 32/page 258, Book 76/page 511 and Book 112/page 23; Hunterdon County Road Returns, 20-3-3. An 1821 deed referred to Henry Dusenbery and Samuel C. Fell "as late trading under the name of Dusenbery and Fell" (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 32/page 258).

²⁸ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 2/page 335, Book 2/page 351, Book 5/page 299, Book 14/page 19, Book 28/page 17, Book 45/page 59, Book 46/189, Book 52/page 411, Book 76/page 511 and Book 112/page 23; Hunterdon County Wills, Book 4/page 246.

²⁹ Dusenbery, page 35; New Jersey Wills file #3373J

³⁰ Dusenbery, pp. 32-33.

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³¹ James P. Snell (ed.), History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, pp. 567-68; Hunterdon County Wills, Book 4/page 246.

³² Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 39/page 568; Hunterdon County Wills, Book 4/page 246.

³³ Blane. "Hunterdon Forty-Five Years Ago," Clinton Democrat, 10/18/1873.

³⁴ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 46/page 189 and Book 52/page 411; Dusenbery, page 35; "New Line of Mail Coaches from Belvidere to Trenton (By Contract)....J. W. & W. C. Dusenbery....May 18, 1830,," Belvidere Apollo, 6/22/1830; "Belvidere and Trenton Mail Stage - New Arrangement....C. H. Vanderveer, & Co....Jan. 31, 1832," Belvidere Apollo, 2/14/1832. The stone house (site #25) standing across the street from the "mansion house" and somewhat to the north was the residence of Joseph Warren Dusenbery, who died in 1831, after which his wife received title to the property where she was then living (Dusenbery, page 38; Hunterdon County Surrogate Book 1/page 393 and Book 52/page 411). Although no documentation has come to light, it is quite likely (and the Dusenbery stage line advertisement's statement that they had obtained the contract so implies) that a mail stage was running along the Turnpike through New Hampton at an earlier date. Samuel C. Johnson petitioned the county court for a license for a tavern at New Hampton in 1827; since Jacob Johnson, who purchased the Dusenbery tavern in the following year, also received a license in 1827, it appears that Samuel Johnson was keeping another tavern, and the stage no longer stopped at the Dusenbery tavern (Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Samuel Johnson and Jacob Johnson, 1827).

³⁵ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 45/page 361, Book 2/page 351, Book 5/page 299, Book 56/page 520, and Book 116/page 159; Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey, Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834, page 197. In 1833, a .23-acre lot (probably site #21) "with dwelling house and blacksmith shop" was conveyed to George Conolly and .5 acres with a "wheelwright shop" to John A. Smith (site #16) (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 56/page 520, and Book 116/page 159). No doubt, the settlement had artisan shops at a much earlier date, as is suggested by an 1808 deed which describes village lot-owner William Wollever, as a saddler (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 15/page 361).

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³⁶ Edith May Wills Lanning (copier), "Mansfield Woodhouse Church and Burial Ground - Joseph Johnston Day Book," Peggy Warne Chapter, D. A. R., Phillipsburg, NJ, 1951; Hunterdon County Road Returns, 19-7-8; John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, Newark, NJ: Benjamin Olds, 1844, page 250. The "day book", evidently a store ledger, covers the period from 6/27/1818 to 9/15/1819 and includes many New Hampton names. The road return makes reference to "Joseph Johnston's store."

³⁷ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 52/page 415 and Book 84/page 91. Henry Dusenbery's widow Lydia, acting as his executor, sold the property in 1841 to her grandson Dr. Jesse W. Fell, and it changed hands once again (Fell to David Parke in 1842) before being purchased by Simaton in 1845 (Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 75/page 265 and Book 78/page 485).

³⁸ United States Census, Population Schedule, Hunterdon County, Lebanon Township, 1850 and Products of Industry, Hunterdon County, Lebanon Township, 1850.

³⁹ "Vendue! Executor's Sale....property of Robert Simaton, dec'd....James Lomerson, executor, July 31, 1851" Belvidere Intelligencer, 9/4/1851.

⁴⁰ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 100/page 586 and Book 112/page 20. The 1851 conveyance from Joseph and Rebecca Johnston to George G. Johnston of property encompassing the site of the hotel (site 30) for \$3,000 (Book 112/page 20) mentions the "brick tavern house" and reserved to the grantors "life occupancy of the stone store (?) house, the "old tavern" (see note 13), documenting the existence of the brick hotel by that time and suggesting the old stone building also may have been used as a store.

⁴¹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 105/page 428, Book 123/page 103, Book 126/page 471, Book 126/page 473; Hunterdon County Tavern Licenses, Jacob P. Thomas, 1862; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 112/page 20, Book 116/159, Book 120/page 117 and Book 120/page 720; "Agreement Between Robert M. McClenehan....and Edwin Valentine" August 5, 1859; F. W. Beers, County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey, New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1873, page 17. Thomas's 1862 tavern licenses petition, dated August 4, 1862, made note of "his new tavern house now being completed and near his old tavern house now

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occupied by him." When sold in 1852 after Jacob Johnston's death, the auction advertisement described the old tavern as "well known as an old stand, enlarged and improved at different timesthat it is now rendered more desirable as a Public ?stand by its nearness to the Depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad being a promised point on said road." ("Commissioners' Sale....Jacob Johnston, dec'd...Robert Foster, David W. Boyer, James Hiles, commissioners August 17, 1852, Belvidere Intelligencer, 10/14/1852).

⁴² "Lebanon Township - Twenty Years Ago and Now," Clinton Democrat, 3/17/1871.

⁴³ Beers, County Atlas of Hunterdon, page 17; Snell, Hunterdon, page 448.

⁴⁴ "New Hampton" The Washington Star, 12/13/1906. According to the newspaper the factory was "bought by E. P. Baylor, of Junction, who has torn it down and disposed of the lumber."

⁴⁵ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 288/page 451, Book 294/page 345, Book 296/page 484, and Book 952/page 259; "Fire Destroys Old New Hampton Mill", The Washington Star, 7/5/1906; "Old Mill Will Be Rebuilt," The Washington Star, 7/19/1906; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 11/29/1906; "New Hampton Has A Blaze," The Washington Star, 11/14/1912; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 12/5/1912; "Mill Addition at New Hampton," The Washington Star, 9/22/1932; "Felt Mill At New Hampton Is Damaged By Big Fire," The Washington Star, 1/23/1941; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 10/28/1941; The Industrial Directory of New Jersey, Trenton, NJ: NJ Department of Labor, Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1918, page 75; Gribbin, James, A. T., (ed.). The Industrial Directory of New Jersey 1940-41, Trenton, NJ: NJ Department of Labor, Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1940, pp. 301 and 476. In 1918 the shoddy mill employed six men were employed to grind rags. In 1940, the enterprise, then called the Royal Batting and Felt Company had seven employees and manufactured "cotton batting for the mattress and upholstery trade" (1940-41 Industrial Directory, page 301).

⁴⁶ "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 2/20/1913.

⁴⁷ "Teachers That Taught in This School --- #8, New Hampton 1823 - 1929 ---Sunday School until middle of 50's," Lebanon Township Historical Museum; The Washington Star, 12/26/1912; "New Hampton," The Washington Star, 3/1/1923; "New Hampton," The Washington

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ship Services," The Washington Star, 2/18/1941; Kay, Postal
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"Front View of Old Distillery, New Hampton/from E. W. Rush, Glen Gardner." (no date) Lebanon Township Historical Museum, New Hampton, NJ.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the New Hampton Historic District are delineated on the attached map entitled "New Hampton Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map", and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map is a composite of the following municipal tax maps: Sheet 10, Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and Sheet 28, Washington Township, Warren County, New Jersey.

The boundary of the district begins in Lebanon Township on the east side of Musconetcong River Road at the southwest corner of block 73, lot 77 and proceeds east along the south side of that lot to its southeast corner, and continues south, east, and north along the east, south, and east sides of block 73, lot 8 to the northeast corner of lot 8, also the southeast corner of block 73, lot 8.01. The boundary continues north and west along the east and north sides of block 73, lot 8.01 to a northwest corner of that lot, also the southwest corner of block 73, lot 46. From there it runs north along the west side of lot 46 (also the east sides of block 73, lots 10, 11, 12.01, 12, 13, 13.01, 14, and 15) to the northwest corner of lot 46 (also the northeast corner of lot 15), which point is in the south line of block 73, lot 16. The boundary continues east, north, west, and then north again along the south, east, north sides of lot 16 to a northeast corner of that lot also the southeast corner of block 73, lot 17. It then proceeds north and west along the east sides of block 73, lots 17 and 18 and west along the north side of lot 18 to the northwest corner of the lot 18 and Musconetcong River Road which it crosses in a straight line of the north side of lot to the west side of that road.

The district boundary next runs north along the west side of Musconetcong River Road, also the east side of block 71, lots 2, 4, and 3 to the northeast corner of the latter lot at the intersection of Musconetcong River and New Hampton Roads. The boundary turns west along the south side of New Hampton Road, also the north side of block 71, lot 3, to the Musconetcong River and the northeast corner of lot 3. From there the district boundary crosses the river and boundary between Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County and Washington Township, Warren County to a northeast corner of block 81, lot 8, which point is on the west side of the river and the south side of New Hampton Road. From there the district boundary proceeds in a straight line across block 81, lot 8 to a point on the north side of Rymon Road which is 200 feet from the southwest

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corner lot 8, also the southeast corner of block 81, lot 6.

The district boundary then cuts southward across Rymon Road and block 79, lot 1 in a straight line to a point on the south side of that lot which is 400 feet from the southeast corner of that lot and the Musconetcong River. The boundary proceeds south down the river along the municipal/county boundary to a point where the municipal/county boundary would be intersected by a straight line continuation of the south side of Lebanon Township block 72, lot 10. The boundary turns east along that straight line continuation and entering Lebanon Township continues east along the south side of block 72, lot 10 to the northeast corner of block 72, lot 7. It proceeds south and east along the west and south sides of lot 7 to the southeast corner of that lot on the west side of Musconetcong River Road, and from there crosses the road in a straight line to the southwest corner of block 73, lot 7 and the place of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the New Hampton Historic District are delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the architectural and historical resources of the village, with not only the fewest non-contributing resources but also to protect the district's historic rural setting.

On the north and south sides of the district the boundary was delineated to exclude modern residential development along Musconetcong River Road. To the east the district is bordered by a wooded hillside, and the east boundary follows the rear lot lines of the district resources fronting on the east side of Musconetcong River Road. The Musconetcong River serves as a natural border for the southern half of west district boundary. The northern portion of the west district boundary, however, jogs westward into Washington Township, Warren County to include a truss bridge across the river, the resources associated with a farmstead adjoining the west end of the bridge, and all of the mill hydrosystem (the west side of the mill pond was in Washington Township). In this area the district boundary follows a line of convenience which roughly follows the crest of the wooded escarpment rising up from the narrow river to the valley upland.

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NEW HAMPTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Bertland

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS: 1997

NEGATIVE REPOSITORY: Dennis Bertland Associates
PO Box 11, Port Murray, NJ 07865

- Photo #1 - Site #1, NE View
- Photo #2 - Site #1, NE View
- Photo #3 - Site #35, NW View
- Photo #4 - Sites #33, 32, & 31, NW View
- Photo #5 - Site #30, NW View
- Photo #6 - Site #30, W View
- Photo #7 - Site #3, NE View
- Photo #8 - Site #4, SE View
- Photo #9 - Site #29, W View
- Photo #10 - Looking S from Site #7
- Photo #11 - Site #7, SE View
- Photo #12 - Site #8, SE View
- Photo #13 - Site #7, outbuilding, W View
- Photo #14 - Site #'s 9-12, NE View
- Photo #15 - Site #10, E View
- Photo #16 - Looking S from Site #11
- Photo #17 - Site #11, E View

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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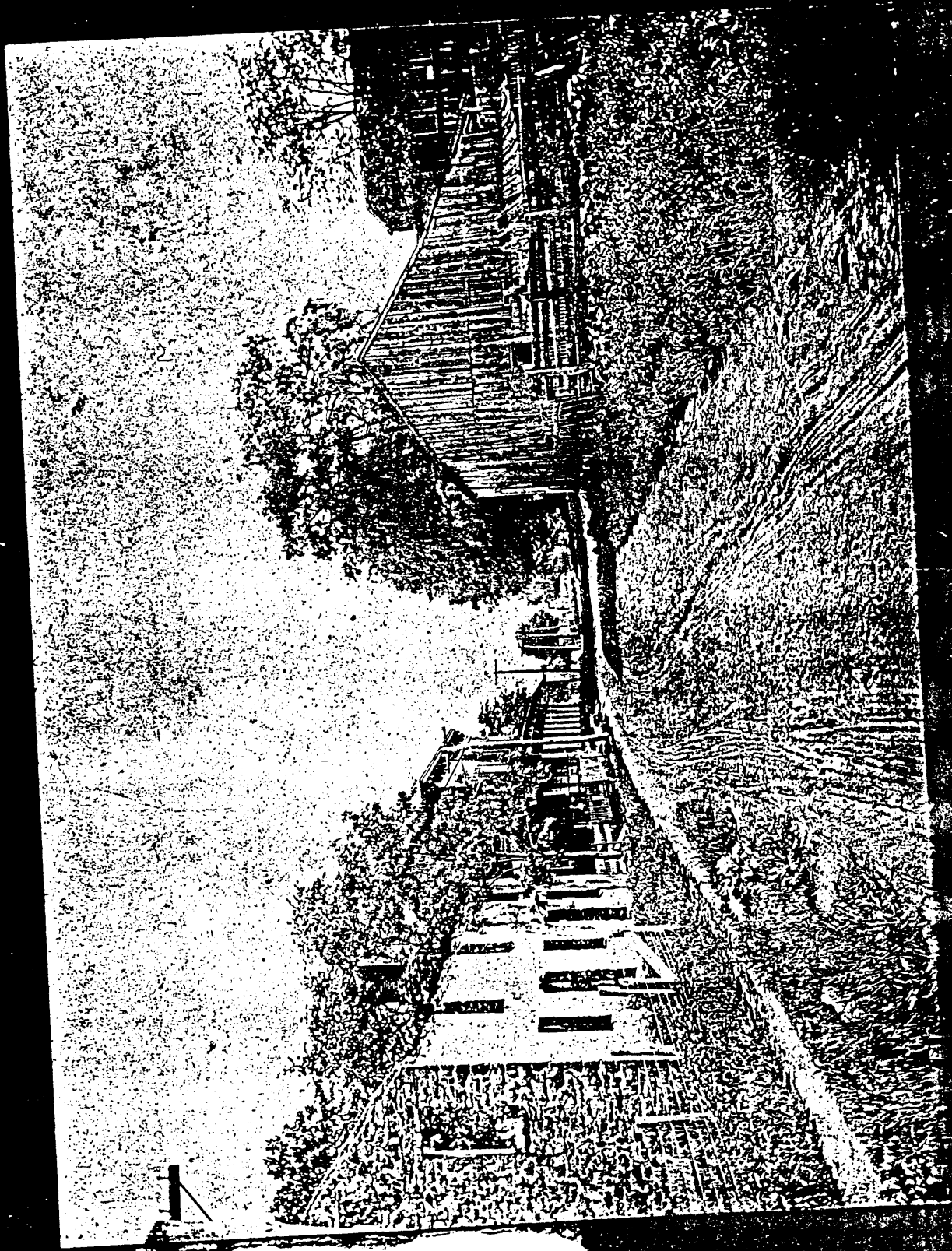
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NJ HUNTERDON COUNTY
NEW HAMPTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Photo #18 - Site #11, barn, NE View
- Photo #19 - Looking north from Site #10
- Photo #20 - Looking NE from Site #26
- Photo #21 - Site #25, NE View
- Photo #22 - Site #24, NE View
- Photo #23 - Site #33, W View
- Photo #24 - Site #12, E View
- Photo #25 - Site #12, SE View
- Photo #26 - Site #12, SE View
- Photo #27 - Site #21, looking SW
- Photo #28 - Looking SE at Site #14
- Photo #29 - Site #14, NE View
- Photo #30 - Site #15, W View
- Photo #31 - Site #16, NW View
- Photo #32 - Site #17, NW View
- Photo #33 - Site #17, NW View
- Photo #34 - Site #17, NE View
- Photo #35 - Site #17, dam, NE View
- Photo #36 - Site #18, E View
- Photo #37 - Site #18, NW View
- Photo #38 - Site #19, NE View

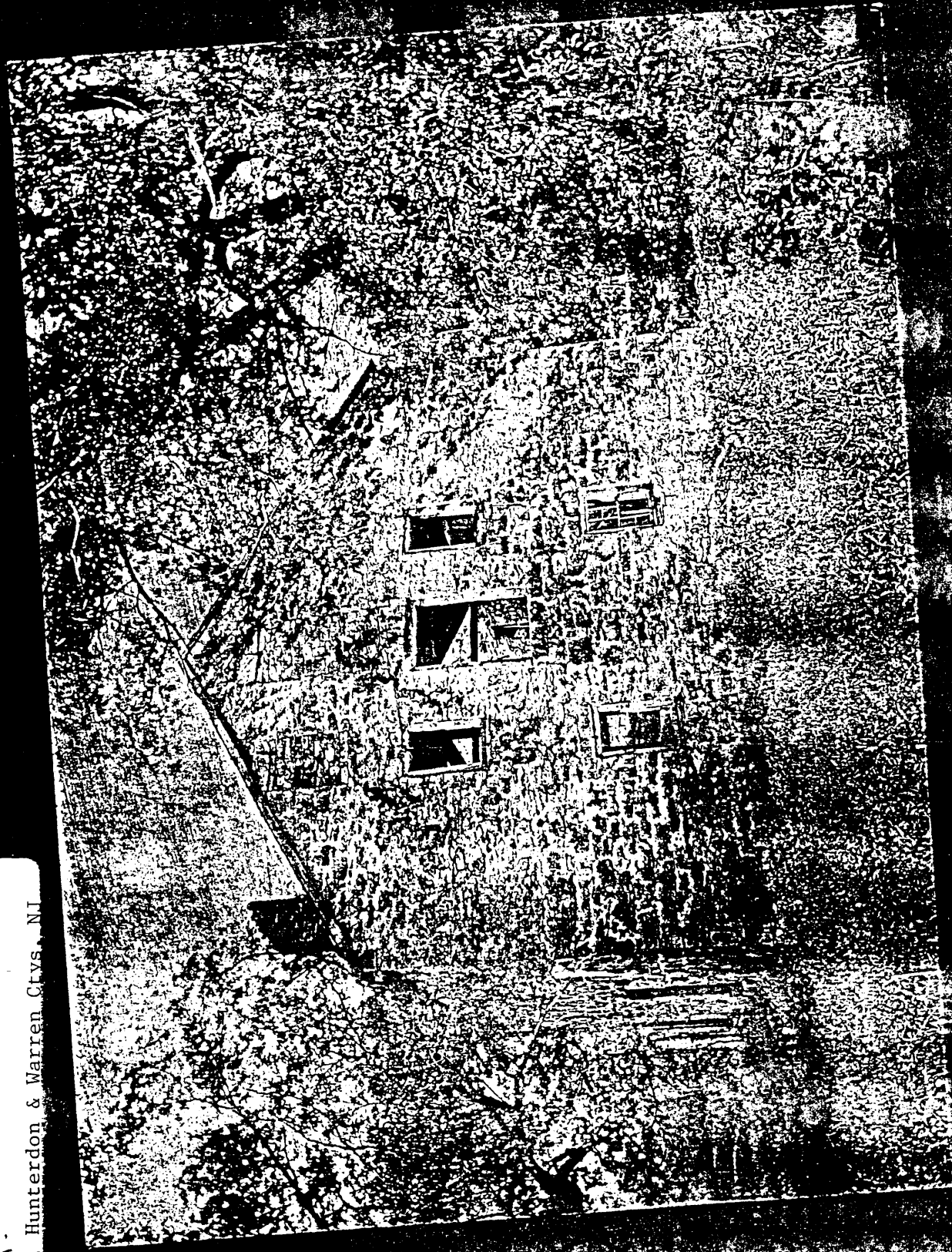
New Hampton HD, Lebanon Twp, Hunterdon County & Washington Twp, Warren County, NJ

"View of Main Street, New Hampton
Old Tavern is in the fore ground, on left
Old Furniture Factory on right"
(nodate, before 1906)
Collection Lebanon Twp. Historical Museum



"Front view of Old Distillery
[at] New Hampton," (no date)
Lebanon Township Historical Museum
Collection.

New Hampton HD, Hunterdon & Warren Cty's, NJ



Henry Dusenbery (1760-1825)
copy of a portrait by John Paradise
(1783-1833) Hunterdon County born
painter. (illustrated in The Dusenbery
Story) reference to painting in H.D.'s will



MAJOR HENRY DUSENBERY ESQ.

New Hampton HD, Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County & Washington Township, Warren County,
New Jersey

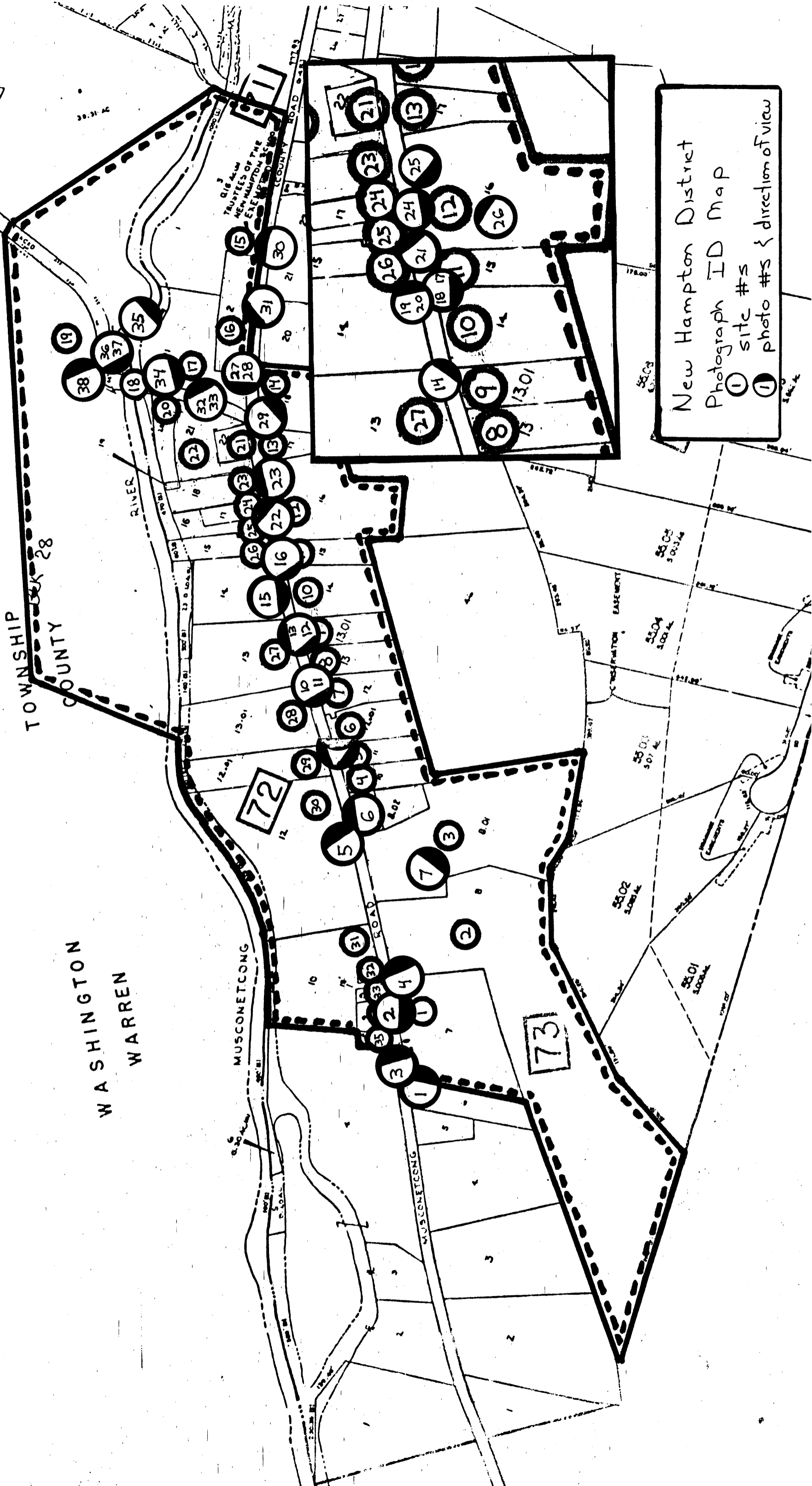
Copy of portrait by John
Paradise, referenced in ~~the~~ subject's
husband's will & illustrated in
The Dusenbery Story.



LYDIA SWAZEY DUSENBERY
Wife of Major Henry Dusenbery

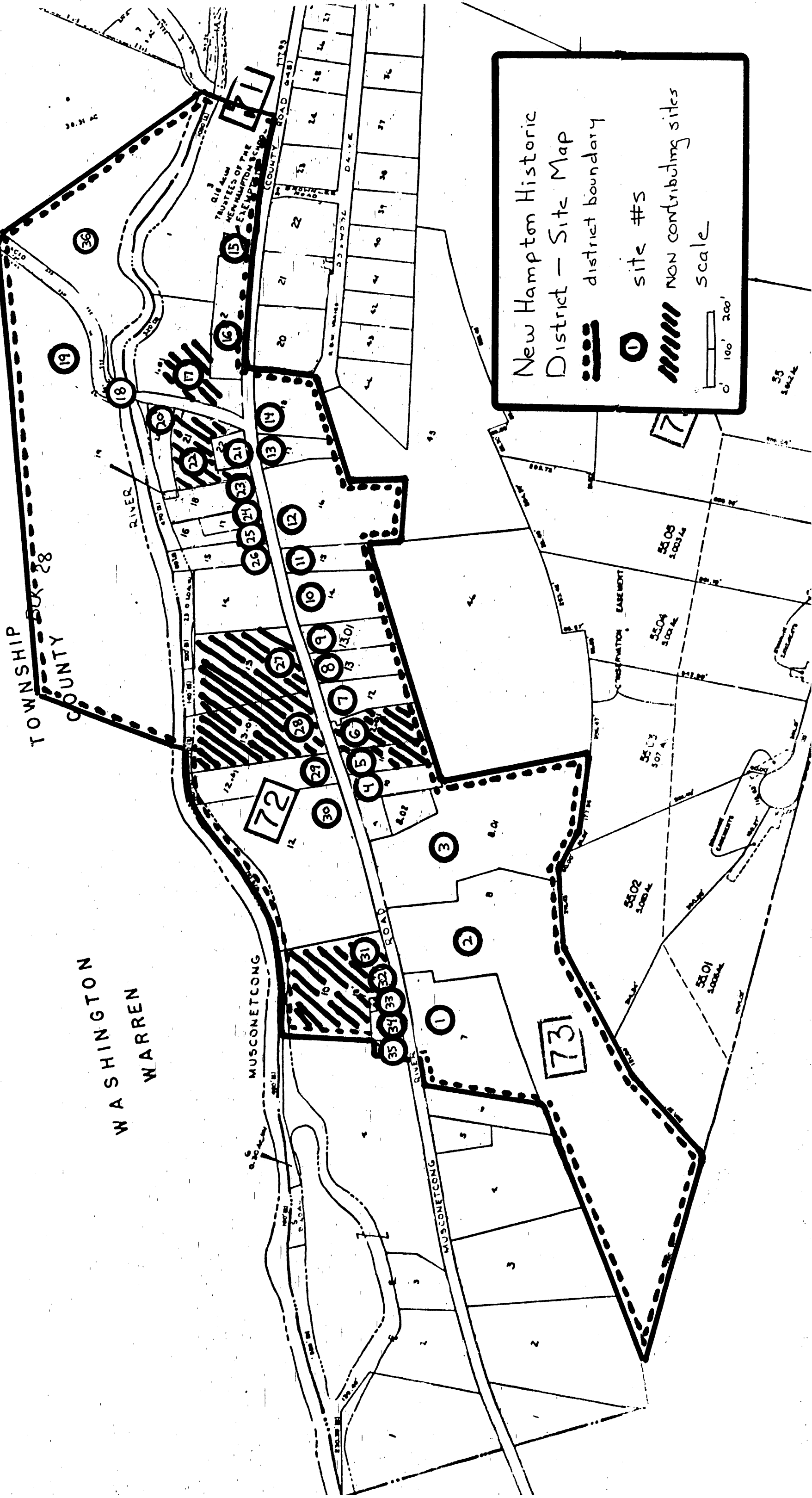
New Hampton HD, Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County & Washington Township, Warren County,
New Jersey

New Hampton HD
Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County &
Washington Township, Warren County, NJ



New Hampton District
Photograph ID Map
① site #s
① photo #s & direction of view

New Hampton HD
Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County &
Washington Township, Warren County, NJ



New Hampton Historic

District - Site Map

--- district boundary

⓪ site #s

//// non contributing sites

0 100' 200'
scale