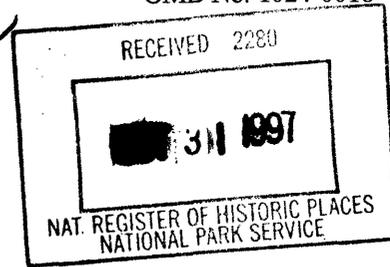


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town and Village of Newark Valley, New York

B. Associated Historic Contexts

1. Settlement and Early Development of Newark Valley, 1791-1865
2. Industry, Commerce and the Development of the Village of Newark Valley, 1865-1946
3. Agricultural Development and Rural Newark Valley, 1865-1946

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Richard Carlson (Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst)
 organization Private consultant (N.Y. State Historic Preservation) date July 30, 1997
 street & number 309 Finkbine Lane #10 (Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189) telephone (319) 354-6489
 city or town Iowa City (Waterford, N.y. 12188) state IA zip code 52246

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Adams
 Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
 Signature of certifying official

23 Sept. 97
 Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
 State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating properties for listing in the National Register.

for Robert Swage
 Signature of the Keeper

12/15/97
 Date of Action

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Introduction

The Town of Newark Valley lies along the eastern border of Tioga County, in the Southern Tier region of New York State. Roughly rectangular in shape, the township is approximately 53 square miles in area. Its population in 1990 was 4189; of these, approximately one quarter, or 1082 people, lived in the Village of Newark Valley. The topography of this largely rural township is characterized by rolling forested hills and broad valleys. For most of its history, since its first settlement by migrants from New England in 1791, Newark Valley's economy has been based almost exclusively on agriculture. Commercial farming boomed after the Southern Central Railroad was built through the township in 1869, with dairy farming predominating after the late nineteenth century. In the years since World War II (1941-1945), many individuals who commute to jobs outside of Newark Valley have moved to the township, creating a bedroom community to supplement the declining agricultural community.

The township's geography is shaped by two principal river valleys, the East and West Branches of Owego Creek, which flow from north to south through the middle of the township and along its western boundary, respectively. The remainder of the township, located between the two principal creeks and east of the East Branch, consists of upland areas, usually forested, which are cut in several places by streams flowing into the larger creeks. The area is characterized by a bedrock of shale and sandstone, modified by glaciation and stream erosion. The uplands are covered by a relatively thin layer of glacial till, while the river valleys are covered by a thicker layer of glacial outwash. Forests occupy much of the upland area of Newark Valley because the upland soils are ill-suited for most agricultural purposes.

American Indians have occupied the central New York region since at least 8000 B.C. Archaeological evidence indicates that for most of their period of occupancy, the inhabitants of the

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area traveled in small bands and made no permanent settlements until quite late in the prehistoric period. The Five Nations of the Iroquois, who occupied the Finger Lakes region of New York state, controlled the area that became Newark Valley just prior to the period of white settlement in the late eighteenth century. Several members of the Iroquois Confederacy, including those that occupied present-day Tioga County, allied with the British against the Americans during the American War for Independence (1775-1783). The defeat of the British and their Iroquois allies provided the Americans with an excuse to extinguish Iroquois land claims in New York state.

1. Settlement and Early Development of Newark Valley, 1791-1865

In a 1786 agreement between Massachusetts and New York over disputed territory in New York, the present Town of Newark Valley was included in the so-called "Boston Purchase of Ten Townships" under the ownership of the State of Massachusetts. It was sold to a consortium of sixty men based in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, who divided the area into six hundred lots in the late 1780s. These lots were distributed among the sixty proprietors, many of whom eventually settled on their new land.

The first permanent white settlers in the area now known as Newark Valley arrived in 1791. These settlers, five "Boston Purchase" men from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, settled at various points along the valley of the East Branch of Owego Creek. The area was known until 1808 as "Brown's Settlement," named after pioneer settler Samuel Brown. Virtually every new homestead established during the first two decades of Brown's Settlement was located along the East Branch of Owego Creek, although a small settlement was made in 1797 by Michael Jenks on the West Branch of the creek in what is now Jenksville.

River transportation has never been a significant factor in Newark Valley's history. The initial settlement and trading patterns in the area were determined primarily by the first highways, which provided the best transportation routes to the Susquehanna River and other communities until the coming of the railroad. The first highway in Brown's Settlement followed the East Branch of Owego Creek along its east bank. Other roads were built to connect the first grist mill in Newark Valley, built along the East Branch of Owego Creek just north of the present village, with other areas of settlement.

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The first farms were part of an essentially subsistence economy, in which farmers produced only as much as their own families could consume. Although a small amount of trade in local markets was probably carried out from the outset, large scale commercial agriculture did not come until much later, particularly after the arrival of the railroad in 1869. The agriculture of the earliest settlers centered on growing food and feed crops and raising livestock.

The forests of the area helped to make lumbering the first important commercial business in Tioga County. Wood was used for a variety of construction purposes and for fuel. Bark from hemlock trees was used for tanning, which, together with maple sugar production, became one of Newark Valley's earliest industries. The first specialized industries not conducted on the family farm included milling and blacksmithing. The first grist mill in the area was built by Asa Bement and Elisha Wilson in 1797, and saw mills were established shortly thereafter.

Few specialized building types were constructed during the initial settlement period. All community activities, including school classes and church services, were housed in the few residences, barns and shops that were built during the first years of settlement. The only church building erected during this early period was that of the Congregational Church, a plain framed house, 24 feet by 36 feet, and 11 feet high with a steep roof, erected north of the Village of Newark Valley.

The earliest buildings constructed in Newark Valley--log houses and log barns for threshing and storing grain--were not intended to be permanent structures. Rather, they were replaced by plank, frame, or (rarely) brick buildings as soon as the wealth of an individual owner and local building technology permitted the change. Earlier log or plank structures were often incorporated into the construction of new buildings. As a result, although none of Newark Valley's earliest buildings are known to survive as built, it is likely that some early log or plank buildings still remain as portions of buildings now covered with clapboards or other materials. One known example is the Congregational Church building mentioned above. Originally built north of the village, it was moved to a site on the corner of Whig Street and Franklin Avenue later in the nineteenth century for use as a shed; subsequently, new clapboard siding was installed over the old frame.

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To the extent that architectural style was a consideration in the early years, the first houses beyond the log cabin stage were doubtless built in the Federal Style. This style, which combined classical Greek and Roman elements, had been popular in New England during the eighteenth century, and consequently was the style with which the New England settlers of Newark Valley were most familiar.

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, a broader range of building types and a greater sophistication of craftsmanship appeared in Newark Valley. In addition to residences, barns, mills and inns, this period saw the construction of a variety of industrial buildings, churches, school houses, and retail shops. Moreover, frame buildings began to replace log and plank buildings by the second decade of the nineteenth century. The first frame building in Newark Valley was the inn erected by Ezbon Slosson, the first permanent settler within the present boundaries of the Village of Newark Valley. The date for this erection is given variously as 1798 or 1806. Throughout the nineteenth century, wood remained the nearly universal building material in Newark Valley, used in log, plank, and frame construction. Only three brick residences, and no stone residences, are known to have been constructed in Newark Valley prior to 1875.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Newark Valley grew and prospered. The town's population rose from 801 in 1825 to 2133 in 1865. Although Newark Valley's population continued to center along the two branches of the Owego Creek, settlement gradually expanded to other areas of the township during the first decades of the nineteenth century. The hamlet of Ketchumville, in the township's northeast corner, was settled in 1835. The Village of Newark Valley, which soon became the township's industrial center and trading center for agricultural products, grew from a handful of farms and a grist mill at the turn of the century into the township's largest village by mid-century.

Agriculture, while still based on subsistence farming, became increasingly market-oriented during this period, a result of improved transportation networks and an increasing urban population in the region that was dependent on imported farm products. The same period saw the final adjustments of the town's administrative boundaries, the development of the public school system, and technological developments such as the steam saw

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mill, which permitted increased manufacturing capacity and changes in building technology to occur.

The present boundaries of the Town of Newark Valley were established in 1823, when the township now known as Newark Valley was organized as the Town of Westville. Its name was changed to Newark in 1824, and finally to Newark Valley in 1862. The Village of Newark Valley was not incorporated until 1894.

Newark Valley's communication and trade links with areas outside the township expanded during this period. Although the road network remained the primary means of travel within Newark Valley, the first steamboat operated on the Susquehanna in 1825, and the Ithaca and Owego Railroad opened nearby in 1834. Such developments helped Newark Valley's farmers gain limited access to regional markets, but they were insufficient to reorient the economy of Newark Valley, which was not located on a principal transportation route, fully towards commercial production.

Within Newark Valley, the construction of new roads permitted access to a wider area of settlement. Roads were widened from Indian trails, or were cut new through the wilderness. By 1829, roads paralleling the two branches of Owego Creek, and most of the east-west roads between those two branches had been established, but currently important roads east of the East Branch, such as the Newark Valley-Maine Road, Union Center Road (now N.Y.S. Route 38B), Davis Hollow and Bailey Hollow roads, and Wilson Creek Road, if they existed at all, were far less important.

Throughout this period, Newark Valley's subsistence economy gradually expanded to include more agricultural products for export. The more specialized market-oriented agriculture of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries had not yet taken hold, and Newark Valley's agriculture remained diversified throughout this period. State census reports from the mid-nineteenth century indicate that Newark Valley's production of most agricultural products, including livestock, placed it roughly in the middle among the various townships in Tioga County. The principal crops included oats, wheat, corn and buckwheat, while livestock included neat cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. Newark Valley ranked slightly above average among towns in the county in dairy products such as butter and cheese. Newark Valley ranked first only in maple sugar production.

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The industries established during the initial stage of settlement flourished during this period. Tanning became a leading industry in Newark Valley after the establishment of the first large scale commercial tannery by Otis Lincoln and others in 1844. Nearly twenty saw mills were operation in Newark Valley in the 1830s and 1840s. McDaniel's saw mill on the West Branch of Owego Creek cut 70,000 feet of lumber each year in early nineteenth century. One of the first steam saw mills to operate successfully in the township was built by Royal W. Clinton on forest land purchased in the 1840s or 1850s along what is now the Newark Valley-Maine Road.

A variety of small scale industries operated in Newark Valley in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to mills and tanneries, these included an ashery, organ shop, chair factory, wheel factory, grain cradle factory, mitten factory, tobacco and cigar factory, and several cooper's shops, blacksmith shops, and other types of light industry. These industries were concentrated in the village of Newark Valley and Ketchumville. Few, if any, of these buildings survive. Newark Valley's last remaining mill building, the "Old Red Mill" on Main Street in the village, was dismantled in 1988.

Most of the churches in Newark Valley were founded during this period. The most prominent churches in Newark Valley in the nineteenth century were the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal. The Congregational Church, the first church organized in Newark Valley, erected new buildings in 1803, 1817, 1831 and 1868. The 1868 building is the present Newark Valley Congregational Church in the village. A branch of the Congregational Church at West Newark, along West Creek Road, was started in 1823. A combination church and school was built that winter. It remained a school after the congregation moved across the road to the newly-erected West Newark Congregational Church in 1848. The 1848 structure is now the oldest surviving church building in Newark Valley.

The Methodist Episcopal Church erected its first building in Newark Valley in 1833. A Jenksville branch, organized as the Alpha Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed a building in 1852, which remains standing. The Baptist Church of Newark Valley, organized in 1857, built its first church in 1858, and its second in 1869. Other church buildings, such as that erected for the Reformed Methodist Church in Ketchumville in 1852, have been demolished or removed during the twentieth century.

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An act of the New York State legislature established a statewide public school system in 1812. Each township was divided into an appropriate number of school districts to ensure that children in all parts of the township lived within walking distance of a school. After Newark Valley became administratively independent in 1823, it was divided into approximately twelve school districts, although the number increased slightly over time. Many of these former school houses are still standing in Newark Valley, on or near their former sites.

The increase in individual wealth brought about by the expanding market economy during the first half of the nineteenth century allowed owners to construct buildings featuring greater architectural elaboration. The Federal Style and the Greek Revival Style were the predominant architectural styles during this period, and were used in residences, commercial buildings, churches, and other buildings whose owners wished to present a stylish appearance. Nearly half of the pre-World War II buildings surviving in Newark Valley were built in the Federal or Greek Revival styles, or in vernacular interpretations of these styles.

The Federal Style flourished in Newark Valley from the earliest settlement until the 1820s or 1830s. The most common form of a Federal-style building in Newark Valley is a two-story, side gabled structure with the main entrance centered in the middle bay of a five-bay facade. Earlier or less expensive examples have fewer bays or fewer stories. Federal-style buildings in Newark Valley typically feature open returns in the gable ends, but some examples have full pediments. Some also feature decorative elements such as semi-circular or lunette fanlights in the gable ends, attenuated cornices, and classical moldings around door openings. Some transitional examples may also include frieze band windows, more typical of the later Greek Revival Style.

An elaborate and intact example of a Federal-style residence is one built for Asa Bement, Sr., located at 9446 Route 38, north of the village. This house displays all of the features listed above, with the exception of a full pediment and frieze band windows. Another notable example is the house at 6151 Route 38, south of the village. A later example at 91 Davis Hollow Road, dating to about 1830, displays the typical five-bay facade with fewer decorative details.

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Like the Federal Style, the Greek Revival Style was modeled on classical precedents. Many of the buildings in the township's two principal river valleys, and most of the early farmhouses in the hills east of the village, were constructed during the period when the Greek Revival Style predominated, from about 1830 to 1860. Typical house designs in the Greek Revival period abandoned the five-bay facade in favor of a variety of other forms, of which the most common was the front-gabled box. The L-shaped house was also common, often constructed by the addition of a front-gabled box to one end of an older side-gabled structure. Decorative details common to this style include robust cornices with more elaborate moldings than were typically displayed in the Federal Style, small windows placed in wide frieze bands, open gable returns, heavy corner pilasters and recessed door openings featuring sidelights, transoms, and shouldered architraves.

An excellent example of a Greek Revival-style farmhouse is located at 622 Silk Street. Although retaining the five-bay side-gabled form typical of the Federal Style, this house also features distinctly Greek Revival elements, such as shouldered architraves surrounding the first story windows, frieze band windows, corner pilasters, and a monumental entrance with a massive entablature. A house at 6451 West Creek Road exhibits a row of pilasters across the facade, a less common feature, but still typical the Greek Revival Style.

While the architectural styles of the early nineteenth century remained rooted in classical traditions, romanticism began to affect architectural design in the 1830s and 1840s. Picturesque styles such as the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles gained in popularity, although most examples of the Italianate Style in Newark Valley appear to post-date the Civil War (1861-1865) and will be discussed below.

Few Gothic Revival Style residences were built in Newark Valley. In residences, this style is characterized by steeply pitched gabled roofs and jigsaw-cut vergeboard decoration. The typical mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival cottage features an end gable facing the street, often with a cross gable wing, but a common variation displays a center-gabled facade. The best surviving example of a Gothic Revival cottage in Newark Valley is located at the southwest corner of the intersection in Ketchumville, at 3032 Ketchumville Road. Modest examples of the center-gabled variation include 2511 Howard Hill Road and 112

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Whig Street. In the Village of Newark Valley, 20 S. Main Street formerly exhibited a Gothic Revival-style vergeboard in addition to Greek Revival-style architraves around door and window openings.

Vernacular farmhouses built during this period sometimes incorporated at least minimal detailing from the high styles, such as gable end returns and frieze band windows. Often, however, they were simply gabled boxes, sometimes with additional wings, and varying little in appearance throughout most of the nineteenth century. In some cases, distinctive details that might have provided evidence for the date of the building have been obliterated through replacement siding, replacement windows, and other changes. Numerous examples of such houses exist throughout Newark Valley.

Few of the early architects and builders in Newark Valley are known by name. Newark Valley's best known family of carpenters and builders during the nineteenth century was the Chapman family. The family's progenitor, Jed Chapman, was a carpenter and joiner who settled in Berkshire in 1811 and moved to Newark Valley twenty years later. Several of his nine sons also went into the building trade. Jed Chapman and his sons built numerous Federal-style and Greek Revival-style residences in the area, and another generation of Chapmans continued the building tradition into the late nineteenth century.

The agriculture of this period required few agricultural buildings aside from barns for threshing and storing grain. In central and western New York, the barns typically built during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were the so-called "English" barns, taken from English and New England precedents. These barns were typically about 30 feet by 40 feet (smaller in earlier examples), and consisted of three sections: a central drive-through passage, flanked on either side by a hay mow, in which grain was stored. Animals were not usually housed in this barn, but had cruder shelter elsewhere.

During the 1840s and 1850s, the increased importance of dairying in the region's diversified agriculture led to a modification in the English barn design. More space was required to house cattle and the hay to feed them, especially on farms that had increased their production to take advantage of commercial markets. The new barns were built on two levels: a full basement to house dairy cattle and often horses, and an

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upper level that retained essentially the same configuration as the traditional English barn. Built into the side of a hill so that both levels could be entered without the use of stairs, these barns were called bank barns or side-hill barns. Because of Newark Valley's topography, most barns in the township are banked. In the flatter areas of the township, the same result is sometimes achieved by the construction of an earthen ramp to the second story of the barn.

Other buildings besides the principal barn were required on farms during this period. Most farms also included spring houses, ice houses, privies, and other types of outbuildings. A small building on the brief north-south section of King Hill Road, on the west side of the road, is reportedly a spring house. A few privies are also still standing, usually converted to tool sheds or other uses. Known privies are located at 364 Bridge Street and at the Bement-Billings Farmstead Museum.

2. Commerce, Industry, and the Development of the Village of Newark Valley, 1865 - 1946

American industry boomed during the decades following the Civil War, and railroads brought the effects of industrialization to areas like Newark Valley. The opening of the Southern Central Railroad through Newark Valley in 1869 induced rapid changes in the local economy. Agricultural production was drawn more fully into a market economy, while a greater variety of industries were encouraged to locate in the village. Industries founded during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included the marble works, International Harvester (manufacturer of farm machinery), Bliss Mills (a flour and feed mill), and Borden's Condensed Milk Co. The Village of Newark Valley expanded in size and importance as a result of the increased wealth and business brought by the railroad, while rural hamlets such as Jenksville and Ketchumville declined. The village was incorporated in 1894.

The only rail line constructed through Newark Valley was built by the Southern Central Railroad. Founded in 1865, the Southern Central opened a line from Auburn to Owego in 1869. Two years later, it completed the line from Sayre, Pennsylvania, to Fair Haven, New York, on Lake Ontario. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which had helped to finance the construction of this line, initially leased the line and eventually purchased it

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outright in 1895, renaming it the Auburn Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The industry of this period retained a strong agricultural orientation. Creameries pasteurized and bottled milk from dairy cattle, the C.H. Gillen Co. manufactured gloves using the hides of dairy cattle, and International Harvester produced farm machinery. The marble works was the only local industry not closely associated with the agrarian countryside.

At the time of the Civil War, saw mills and tanneries represented the most significant manufacturing interests in Newark Valley. The importance of these forest-based industries declined rapidly in subsequent decades, however, as large scale timber operations moved west during the mid-nineteenth century. S.B. Davidge & Co., the successor to Otis Lincoln's tannery in the village, closed in 1899 after the local supply of hemlock had been depleted.

At the same time, newer industries based on dairying were gaining prominence in the post-Civil War period. Some attempts were made to operate small-scale cheese factories and creameries in Newark Valley in the immediate post-war years, but these local industries were unable to compete with the large regional creameries and processing centers that were permitted by increased fluid milk shipments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Creameries in Newark Valley in the late nineteenth century included the Standard Butter Co. of Owego, which erected a creamery on Spring Street (since demolished), and the Philadelphia Co., which erected a milk shipping station on the railroad along Rewey Avenue. The most successful creamery and milk station was that of Borden's Condensed Milk Co. (later Borden's Co.). Borden's opened its plant along the railroad, opposite the current site of the Newark Valley Middle School on Whig Street, in 1906. In 1915, this plant bottled milk from Richford, Berkshire, and Owego as well as Newark Valley.

At the turn of the century, glove factories were common in Tioga County, since leather was readily obtained from local dairy cattle. The C.H. Gillen Glove Factory operated in Newark Valley from 1913 until 1918, when it was purchased by the Wands Glove and Blanket Co. of Candor. The latter company continued to

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operate the Newark Valley plant for another decade. The former glove factory building is still standing in the village.

The Newark Valley Wagon Company, organized in 1882 with factory buildings on the corner of Rewey and Clinton streets, was the first large-scale wagon manufacturing concern in Newark Valley. The firm failed financially, however, and a subsequent owner ceased production by the late 1890s. In 1900, the former wagon company buildings were purchased by the J.S. Kemp Mfg. Co., which modified and expanded them to produce the patented "20th Century Manure Spreader," reportedly the first workable manure spreader. The company was an instant success, and both the physical plant and the number of employees expanded rapidly during the next several years. International Harvester Co. acquired the business in 1906, turning it into one of the largest manufacturing firms in Tioga County. In 1912, however, International Harvester shut down the plant for all production except repairs. In 1922, the Chesebro-Whitman Co., a ladder manufacturer, purchased the old International Harvester buildings in Newark Valley and began producing ladders and related equipment there. This plant and its successors remained in operation until 1994, when the company closed its Newark Valley branch.

One village industry that was not agriculturally based was the marble works. Operated by the Donley family, the marble works manufactured monuments from the 1870s until 1894 on the corner of Maple Avenue and Marble Street. During the first decade of the twentieth century, A.R. Stannard and Son started another marble and granite business on the north side of Brook Street, off Main Street. This business continued for some twenty years, and employed up to eight men.

William Loring, who settled in Newark Valley in the 1820s, operated a brick yard on his property during the mid-nineteenth century. At the time of his death in 1875, however, only three brick dwellings existed in the township. While this may indicate that Loring's operations were never very extensive, it may also indicate that individual householders in Newark Valley lacked the wealth (or perhaps just the desire) to erect masonry homes. After William Loring's death, however, his son Samuel expanded the yard and took building contracts beginning in the late 1870s. Several churches and commercial buildings were erected in Newark Valley using Loring bricks, but the business failed in the mid-1880s and was never revived.

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The Loring family started a greenhouse in 1902 at the site of the brick pond. Other greenhouses were built in 1911 and 1922. After about 1918, the business was operated by the Stimming family, which was conducting sales nationwide by the 1960s.

The expansion of the local economy during this period led to an increase in the number and architectural elaboration of commercial buildings in the village. Many of the surviving commercial buildings in the village were built during the forty years following the Civil War. While most of the commercial buildings built during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were constructed of wood, several brick buildings were constructed along Water Street in the decades following the Civil War. Water Street and adjacent sections of Main Street formed the principal commercial area of the village during this period. A small number of railroad-related businesses, such as the Dimmick House Hotel, flourished near the depot, but this area was occupied primarily by industrial and warehouse buildings.

One religious denomination new to Newark Valley in the post-Civil War period was the Roman Catholic Church. This congregation built St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church in the village in 1880. Several established congregations also erected new buildings in the village: the Congregational church in 1868, the Baptist church in 1869, and the Methodist Episcopal church in 1883.

By 1869, Newark Valley had been divided into fourteen common school districts. The Village of Newark Valley straddled two school districts, leading some residents to call for a combined school in the village. In 1887, Royal W. Clinton funded the construction of such a school. Built using bricks from the Loring brickyard, the building was completed in October, 1887, as the Union Free School and Academy. At the time, it was one of only two brick school houses in Tioga County; the other was located in Owego. In 1896, the building was renamed the Newark Valley High School, which it remained until the new Central School, which brought all of the rural schools and the village school under one roof, was completed in 1931. The former high school now houses municipal offices, the post office, town historical society, and chamber of commerce.

During the post-Civil War period, parks and other public recreation areas became popular as retreats from city life. Some were built in rural areas such as Newark Valley, both as a local

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amenity and as a retreat for the middle class residents of nearby cities. An early example of such a resort was the Trout Ponds, which opened along Spring Street in the village in 1871. In addition to ponds filled with brook trout, this privately owned park featured picnic areas, arbors, a dance hall, bowling alleys, croquet grounds, and other amenities for genteel amusement. By the 1880s, competition from other resorts had reduced the numbers of visitors to the Trout Ponds. Many of the buildings were eventually dismantled. The Trout Ponds now function as a village-owned park.

Although horse-drawn vehicles remained the principal means of transportation until the 1910s or 1920s, increasing road traffic and technological advances in the late nineteenth century led to changes in the roads and bridges of Newark Valley. Funds were raised in 1894 to macadamize Main, Water and Whig streets. The present Route 38 from Owego to Berkshire was first macadamized around 1912. The lenticular truss bridge on Silk Street, built in 1888 by the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. of East Berlin, Connecticut, is a significant local landmark. Fewer than 600 of these bridges are known to have been built in the United States, nearly all by the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., and fewer than one hundred are known to survive.

Before 1912, many of Newark Valley's businesses and the Congregational Church were lit with acetylene gas, supplied by a plant on Water Street. In 1913, a municipal electric plant was constructed off Maple Avenue. Demand for electricity increased, particularly after the Chesebro-Whitman Co. moved to Newark Valley in 1922, so in 1924 the village sold its electric plant to Binghamton Light and Power Co., which was large enough to handle the increased demand.

The earliest known telephones in Tioga County were two installed in the Village of Newark Valley in 1879 or 1880 to connect the residence of Royal W. Clinton and the office of Davidge Litchfield Co. with the telegraph office at the depot. The Northern Tioga Telephone Co., organized in Ketchumville in 1904, became Newark Valley's principal telephone company within the next few years, with lines extending to Flemingville, Harford, and the southern line of Virgil, with branch offices in Berkshire and Richford.

A variety of architectural styles were popular during the decades between the Civil War and World War II. Because the

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stylistic differences between rural and village architecture were not significant in the principal building types found in the township during this period--residences, churches and schools--the following description of architectural styles will apply to both the present historic context (Industry, Commerce and the Development of the Village of Newark Valley, 1865 - 1946) and the other historic context that covers this time period, Agricultural Development and Rural Newark Valley, 1865 - 1946. Commercial buildings, also described in the following section, are found almost exclusively in the village. Agricultural buildings, found predominantly in rural areas, will be described in the Agricultural Development historic context.

During the immediate post-Civil War period, the Italianate Style was the principal architectural style in use. By the 1880s another style, the Queen Anne, loosely based on early English precedents, had succeeded the Italianate Style. In Newark Valley, many new buildings were constructed, and some older buildings were remodeled, in both styles.

Italianate-style buildings were built in Newark Valley between about 1860 and 1890. In residential construction, this style is characterized by square or rectangular massing, hipped roofs, projecting eaves, round-topped windows, and ornamental details such as cupolas, brackets under the eaves, and heavy hood moldings over doors and windows. Large institutional or commercial buildings continued to be built in this style into the 1880s and 1890s, after its popularity as a residential style had waned. These buildings often feature bracketed cornices, if constructed of wood, or corbelled cornices, heavy projecting window surrounds and segmentally-arched windows, if constructed of brick.

Local examples of residences built in the Italianate Style include the houses at 10717, 10914 Route 38, north of the village; 956 Howard Hill Road, near the corner of Shirley Road; and, in the village, 24 S. Main Street (1876) and 50 Elm Street. Examples of institutional and commercial Italianate-style buildings are 29-33 S. Main Street (ca. 1875), 38-42 S. Main Street (1885) and 7 Water Street (1880), all in the village. A few residences incorporate the Italianate Style's hipped-roofed box and wide eaves with Greek Revival-style details, such as classical architraves around the doors. Examples of such houses can be seen at 11600 and 10914 Route 38, near the township's northern border.

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From about 1880 to 1910, the predominant architectural style was the Queen Anne. Queen Anne-style buildings are characterized by asymmetrical massing, multiple gables, projecting bays, variations in wall cladding, and decorative details such as spindlework porches, patterned shingles, turrets, and roof crests. Vernacular examples may be simple gabled boxes with decorative scrollwork or trusswork in the gable ends.

Many examples of this style exist in Newark Valley, such as the farmhouses at 184 Blewer Road, 674 Brown Road, 1178 Shirley Road, and 1228 Dalton Hill Road, and the village residences at 36 and 38 Whig Street, and 46 and 82 S. Main Street. The most outstanding institutional example of Queen Anne architecture in the township is the municipal building in the village, built as a union school in 1887. Another example is the chapel of the Newark Valley Congregational Church in the village, built in 1894.

A distinctive architectural form in Newark Valley, popular around the 1880s, is a center-gabled Gothic Revival-style form, often incorporating Italianate-style details and Queen Anne-style decoration in the gable ends. Examples of this style include 225 Zimmer Road (ca. 1882), 2191 Newark Valley-Maine Road (at the corner of Markham Road), and, in the village, the Dohs House at 26 S. Main Street (ca. 1870s). A more modest example is located at 767 Whig Street. The Dimmick House Hotel in the village, built in 1895 and demolished in 1964, was another example of this style, which incorporated a French Second Empire-style mansard roof.

As noted earlier, Newark Valley's population reached a peak in 1880, then declined steadily until 1930. As a result, comparatively few new buildings were built in Newark Valley in the early twentieth century. Two exceptions were new housing for employees and managers of the J.S. Kemp Mfg. Co. and International Harvester, built between 1900 and 1912, and new or updated dairy farm buildings.

Early twentieth century architectural styles include the Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival and Foursquare styles. Few examples of these styles were built in Newark Valley, although at least one of each exists in the village. One of Newark Valley's architectural jewels, the Tappan-Spaulling Memorial Library, was constructed in 1908 in the Arts and Crafts tradition. An unusual shed, now part of the greenhouse complex at 100 Old State Road,

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also shows Arts and Crafts influences. The Knapp Home at 10 Rock Street (1905) is an example of the Colonial Revival Style.

Practitioners of the various building trades were plentiful in Newark Valley in the late nineteenth century. The 1887-1888 Tioga County directory published in Gay's Gazetteer lists the following: 24 carpenters, five contractors and builders, six masons (three listed as specifically stone masons), eight painters, three bridge builders, and a shingleman.

Since World War II, Newark Valley has seen many changes. The demographic shifts that had begun in the late nineteenth century have transformed Newark Valley from an agriculturally-based community into a bedroom community for people employed outside the township. This trend has been accelerated by the replacement of the railroad by the automobile as the principal means of transportation. Local industries have closed or relocated, and their buildings have been abandoned, reused or demolished. After the ladder company closed its Newark Valley branch in 1994, the township was left with no large-scale manufacturing industry. The Newark Valley Central School System is now the largest single employer in the township.

The dominant trend in residential construction during the decades following World War II, and especially since about 1960, has been towards the creation of large numbers of inexpensive houses, often mobile homes or other forms of manufactured housing. In the village, new houses were built along the northern extension of Elm Street, Lawrence Avenue, John Street, Franklin Avenue, and Maple Avenue in the 1950s and 1960s, and on Danton Drive, Lusk Lane, Smullen Drive and Cook's hill in the 1970s. A number of buildings in the village have been lost in recent decades as a result of flood damage, fires, demolition and decay, but many more survive.

3. Agricultural Development and Rural Newark Valley, 1865 - 1946

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Newark Valley's economy depended primarily on agriculture, as it had in the past. Nonetheless, the rapid industrial development that followed the Civil War, especially in the Northern states, affected the way in which agriculture was practiced. Railroads provided the swift and reliable transportation necessary to draw Newark Valley's agricultural economy more fully into commercial production, as the Southern Central railroad did when it opened

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in Newark Valley in 1869. By the end of the century, refrigerated railroad cars made the shipment of perishable products such as dairy products and produce to distant markets more feasible.

America's industrial boom also led to significant demographic changes. American cities were expanding rapidly at this time, and drew their new populations in part from rural areas such as Newark Valley. Newark Valley's population peaked in 1880, then steadily declined until 1930, when it bottomed out at the level it had achieved in the 1840s. This period also saw an increase in the immigrant population, first from Northern Europe and later, during the early twentieth century, from Eastern Europe.

The dominant trend in agriculture during this period was the rise of commercial farming as a result of improved transportation networks. With the coming of the railroads, first corn, oats and rye, and later hay, straw and tobacco were shipped from Tioga County to other regions. But the railroads also brought competition; by the 1890s, grain shipped from the Midwest took the place of wheat and other cash crops that had been important in Tioga County throughout the nineteenth century.

The rise of commercial agriculture also led to increased specialization in farm production. After about 1850, production of livestock and livestock products became the principal enterprise on most farms in Tioga County. As cash crops became less profitable, the county's farm economy became increasingly geared towards dairy farming.

The increased importance of dairy farming began around the time of the Civil War. By the first decades of the twentieth century, the dairy industry had emerged as the leading source of income on Tioga County farms. The introduction of refrigerated railroad cars in the 1850s and 1860s permitted Tioga County farmers to take advantage of the rapidly expanding markets for perishable products, such as milk, fruits and vegetables, in larger cities.

Until the late nineteenth century, most of the milk from Tioga County was sold as butter, which spoiled less quickly than fluid milk. Between 1875 and 1900, fluid milk rose from a tiny fraction to almost 90 per cent of total poundage of milk products sold. As a result, local cheese factories and home butter manufactories, popular in the second half of the nineteenth

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century, declined in importance, while a corresponding need arose for facilities in which to bottle and store fluid milk for shipment elsewhere.

The dominance of dairy farming and competition from western producers during this period led to a specialization in crops intended primarily for local use as cattle and horse feed rather than for export. The market for hay as horse feed declined with the rise of the automobile, but some hay was still produced as feed for dairy cattle and for mules in Pennsylvania coal mines. Other important cash crops of the early twentieth century were potatoes and buckwheat, although both had declined in importance by 1940.

The number of acres in forest in Tioga County declined steadily until about 1900, by which time the area's virgin forests were depleted. The trees remaining were not suitable for lumber, although small markets could be found for alternative uses. The soil of farms in the higher uplands was also being depleted without replenishment by fertilizers, so some hill farms were abandoned during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This land frequently reverted to forest. Farms in the valleys were simultaneously growing larger, with some new buildings constructed for hired help.

The proportion of tenant farms in Tioga County, always small, decreased during the early twentieth century. In 1945, nearly 95 percent of the farms in Tioga County were operated by owners or part owners, and only four percent by tenants. Several tenant houses still exist in Newark Valley; many were older houses converted to tenant houses when a farm's owners built a new house for their own use. Reported examples of tenant houses include the early to mid-nineteenth century house at 238 Dr. Knapp Road, 58 Elm Street in the village, and 226 Blewer Road.

Vernacular farmhouses continued to be built throughout the late nineteenth century, and occasionally into the twentieth. As described in an earlier section, these houses typically are front gabled boxes, often with L-shaped additions or rear additions, but with little recognizable architectural detailing. In the absence of other details, a rough estimate of the construction dates of these houses can sometimes be determined by visual evidence such as roof pitch, the number of lights in the window sash (provided the original windows have not been replaced), and the height of the building and its window openings relative to

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their width. Examples of vernacular farmhouses that appear to date to the decade or two following the Civil War include 533 Prentice Hill Road; 4853 Newark Valley-Maine Road, west of Miller Road; and 10898 Route 38, north of the village.

With the increased productivity required by a full transformation to commercial dairy farming, increased storage space for feed hay became important. In the decades immediately following the Civil War, this need was most often met by attaching additional bays to the traditional three-bay English barn. In some cases, roof heights were raised to attain additional space. An excellent example of an enormous dairy barn, probably dating to ca. 1875, is located on the farm at 1054 Settle Road.

Two of the most prominent features on Newark Valley's rural landscape first appeared during this period--the gambrel roofed dairy barn and the upright silo. A gambrel roof encloses a much greater area than does a gable roof, so gambrel roofs were frequently adopted in new barn construction. Many older barns were also remodeled with gambrel roofs. A variation on the gambrel roof, seen in some early twentieth-century examples, was the lancet-arch roof. Several examples of this form can be seen in Newark Valley, including one on the farm at 4853 Newark Valley-Maine Road, northwest of the intersection with Miller Road.

The upright silo came about as a result of the increased use of ensilage (fermented plant matter) to induce lactation in dairy cattle during winter months. A special container, as airtight and watertight as possible, was required for the proper production of ensilage. The upright silo became the most popular silo form by the last decades of the nineteenth century. Early examples were rectangular in form, but by the 1890s, silos were typically cylindrical or octagonal.

The first silo in the township was reportedly built around 1890 by Charles A. Tappan on his farm on Whig Street, just north of the village limits. The second was built by Gilbert Purple on a farm of six acres at an unidentified location. Although most late nineteenth and early twentieth century silos were constructed of wood, at least two clay tile block silos were erected in Newark Valley, one on the Wade "Century Farm" at 5579 Route 38, south of the village, and the other on the greenhouse

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property at 100 Old State Road. During the early to mid-twentieth century, some concrete silos were also constructed in Newark Valley.

By the 1920s and 1930s, sanitary considerations dictated that milk be stored in milk houses separate from the cows' living areas. The most common form of the milk house was a small gable roofed structure, built of concrete blocks, and attached to the main dairy barn. Such milk houses can be seen on virtually every dairy farm in Newark Valley. Since the 1960s, milking parlors and free stall barns have become common on dairy farms.

Newark Valley also contains examples of other types of farm buildings, such as poultry houses, pig houses, and horse barns, but their numbers do not begin to approach those of dairy-related buildings. Examples of large farm complexes containing a variety of building types include the farms at 1021 Lamb Road, 767 Whig Street and 7302 Route 38, just south of the village.

Twentieth century trends, such as competition from large-scale agribusiness, an increase in personal mobility, and the importance of manufacturing and service sector jobs, have led to a decrease in the profitability of family farms. During the twentieth century, many farms in Tioga County have either been purchased and added to neighboring farm property, or sold to developers wishing to construct new housing. Upland farm buildings continued to be abandoned or poorly maintained relative to those in the valleys. Despite the decline in profitability, agriculture remains the principal source of livelihood on about half of Tioga County's farms.

Dairy farming, with some specialization in poultry, continued to dominate Tioga County's agriculture until recent decades. In 1939, livestock and livestock products accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the farm income in Tioga County, with dairy products comprising more than half that amount. At that time, most of the milk, eggs, and other dairy products produced in Tioga County were shipped daily to New York City, although some were sold locally or in nearby cities. Other livestock in Tioga County such as swine and sheep, important during the nineteenth century, declined steadily in numbers during the twentieth century with the rise in dairy specialization, and with competition from cheaper Midwestern livestock. Important cash crops around 1940 included buckwheat, other grains, potatoes, forest products, and vegetables.

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The trend during the twentieth century has been towards the concentration of larger dairy herds on fewer farms. This trend was aided before World War II by the development of fertilizers that increased crop yields dramatically, and by the introduction of effective combine harvest machinery to allow increasingly larger areas to be planted and harvested. The amount of available contiguous farmland in Tioga County has limited the maximum herd size to about 200-250 cows, since larger areas are needed to grow the crops necessary to support larger herds.

With the increased mobility brought about by improved roads and automobile traffic, centralization of the township's schools became possible. A new Central School was completed in the village of Newark Valley in 1931, resulting in the closing of Newark Valley's rural school buildings. Only five rural schools remained open the first year following the completion of the new Central School, and by 1936, all students in the township were attending the Central School. Several of the old school houses remain standing, in use as private residences.

The forests of Newark Valley have experienced a rebirth in recent decades as a result of government reforestation programs and the abandonment of hill farms. Starting in the 1930s, the state purchased submarginal farmland to put to other uses, principally reforestation, game preserves, and watershed protection. Three state forests in Newark Valley were created during the 1930s and 1940s--Oakley Corners State Forest, Ketchumville State Forest and Jenksville State Forest.

Postscript: Agriculture and rural development after 1946.

The farm population and the number of farms continued to decline after 1930, but the total population of Newark Valley reversed the steady decline it had experienced since 1880, and has risen steadily ever since. The population gains were primarily in the rural non-farm category, which includes people living in Newark Valley but employed in nearby cities. In 1960, among New York State counties outside of New York City, Tioga County ranked fourth in the number of employed persons who commuted to jobs outside the county. The results of these changing demographic patterns for the built environment have been the gradual abandonment of many farm buildings, especially on former dairy farms that have been converted to other uses, and a great increase in modern non-farm housing, including tract

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housing in subdivisions and manufactured housing such as mobile homes.

Although some new housing has been built in recent decades in the Village of Newark Valley, most new development has occurred outside the village. Clusters of new housing built between 1955 and 1975 can be found near the township's southern and western borders on Routes 38 and 38B, and on the Newark Valley-Maine Road. More recent development has occurred along the same highways, as well as in areas such as Betty Lane, Harneky Road, and Miller Road. Since about 1960, mobile homes and other forms of manufactured housing have become common housing types in Newark Valley. Mobile homes have replaced smaller structures used by tenant farmers and family members on larger farms. Although most mobile homes occur singly rather than in clusters, several mobile home parks have been established in Tioga County. The largest mobile home park in Newark Valley is located on Route 38 north of the village.

As dairy farming became increasingly expensive and difficult to sustain on smaller farms in the decades following World War II, many farms were converted to truck farms, which produced fruit and vegetable crops rather than livestock. As a result, many buildings on older dairy farms are unused or underused, even in cases where the farms remain working farms. The decline of local milk plants after the 1940s required that milk houses on larger dairy farms be remodeled to include bulk tanks for milk. Smaller farms of 15 to 20 cows were forced to cease dairy production since the cost of installing bulk tanks was prohibitive. Agricultural building types that became popular only after World War II include the pole barn and the fiberglass silo, most notably the metallic blue A.O. Smith Harvestore silo. In more recent years, trench silos and white plastic bag silos, both horizontal instead of upright in form, have become popular.

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F. Associated Property Types

The following list of associated property types, while not exhaustive, includes all the property types for which nominations were submitted as part of the present multiple property submission. If nominations for other types of historic resources in Newark Valley are added to this multiple property submission in the future, contexts for those property types must be developed at that time. Examples of such property types might include commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and individual agricultural outbuildings.

1. Residences

Description

Residences, which comprise the great majority of Newark Valley's buildings, have been present in the village and township since the area's initial settlement. Existing residences span the period from approximately 1810 to the present, and represent a variety of architectural styles. The first houses were built in the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Later in the nineteenth century, houses were built in the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles. A subtype represented by several examples in Newark Valley is the center-gabled house with a combination of Gothic Revival and Queen Anne details, dating to approximately the 1880s. Several early twentieth century styles are represented in the village of Newark Valley, although few examples from this period can be found outside the village. In addition, numerous "vernacular" residences with little or no architectural elaboration can be found throughout the village and township. These buildings span the historic period, from the initial settlement period through World War II. Nearly all of the houses built during the historic period are of timber frame or balloon frame construction, although a small number of nineteenth century residences were constructed of brick.

Architecturally significant houses are concentrated in the village of Newark Valley, particularly along Main Street, Park Street, Whig Street, Maple Avenue and Elm Street, and along the township's principal historic roads in its fertile river valleys, including the present N.Y.S. Route 38, West Creek Road, Brown Road, and Wilson Creek Road. The residential buildings most likely to be nominated to the National Register generally

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belonged to the wealthier members of Newark Valley's agricultural and village society. The residences of laborers and tenant farmers, if they survive at all, typically exhibit a lack of historic integrity that precludes their eligibility to the National Register.

For the purposes of the present nomination, buildings in the residential category may share a parcel of land with one or more outbuildings, such as a garage, carriage house or barn. If a residential property contains at least one barn and one other agricultural outbuilding, however, it will be nominated under the category of "Farm Complexes," described below.

Residences are spread throughout the township, but are concentrated in the Village of Newark Valley. Approximately 230 pre-1944 residences are located in the village, while approximately 240 are located in the township outside the village. Concentrations are also found in the hamlets of Jenksville and Ketchumville, and adjacent to the Village of Newark Valley along Whig Street, Bridge Street, Silk Street and the Newark Valley-Maine Road. Outside the village and hamlets, the greatest concentrations of residences are found along roads that parallel the township's three principal creeks--N.Y.S. Route 38, West Creek Road, and Wilson Creek Road--and along the Newark Valley-Maine Road. Other roads containing at least five historic residences are Brown Road, Chamberlain Road, Dalton Hill Road, Dr. Knapp Road, Howard Hill Road, Ketchumville Road, N.Y.S. Route 38B, Settle Road and Sherry Lipe Road.

The great majority of these houses--about 90 percent--date to the nineteenth century. In the village, approximately 210 of the 230 pre-1944 residences appear to date to the nineteenth century, and similar numbers hold in the township.

The majority of the township's earliest residences, built before about 1830 in the Federal Style or in vernacular interpretations of that style, are located along the earliest highways--Route 38, including Main Street in the village; West Creek Road; Whig Street and Howard Hill Road; and Wilson Creek Road. Scattered examples can be found elsewhere. By the 1840s and 1850s, when the Greek Revival Style dominated, most of the roads currently in use in Newark Valley had been opened and settled. Examples of Greek Revival-style residences can therefore be found throughout the township. In the village, the majority of Greek Revival-style residences are located along Main

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Street. Other concentrations are located along Whig Street and Silk Street, with scattered examples found elsewhere in the village.

In many cases, it is difficult to determine whether a house dates from the early or mid-nineteenth century. Such residences may retain open gable returns or full pediments in the gable ends, typical of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles, but may have lost other period details through extensive modification. For this reason, a more precise breakdown of Federal-style and Greek Revival-style residences by number and location is not possible in the absence of further research. Approximately forty percent of the houses in the village were built in the Federal or Greek Revival style, compared with about half of the houses in the township outside the village.

Few examples of Gothic Revival-style residences can be found in Newark Valley. Only one, at 3032 Ketchumville Road, retains the carved vergeboard that often characterizes that style. Another feature common to mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival-style houses is a center-gabled design. Apart from the Gothic Revival/Queen Anne-style houses discussed in a later paragraph, only six Newark Valley residences feature this design. These are located at 2511 Howard Hill Road, 6543 West Creek Road, 767 Whig Street, and, in the village, 30 Bridge Street, 28 Elm Street, and 112 Whig Street.

By far the more common picturesque style in Newark Valley is the Italianate Style. Approximately forty Italianate-style residences are located throughout the township, of which two-thirds are located in the village. The village houses are concentrated in the residential area formed by Whig Street, Maple Avenue, Elm Street and Franklin Avenue, which was developed during the decades following the Civil War. Outside the village, most Italianate-style residences are located along Route 38, although scattered examples survive elsewhere.

A common house type in Newark Valley is a vernacular, two-story front-gabled box dating to the period between about 1865 and 1890. Approximately seventy-five of these houses survive in Newark Valley. Of these, approximately two-thirds are located in the village, and were built to house employees of the wagon factory and other post-Civil War industries. Such housing was located principally along Rewey Avenue, Clinton Street, Brook Street, Rock Street, Maple Avenue, Elm Street, and Whig Street.

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Several of these houses, evidently constructed for employees in a higher income bracket than that of the average factory worker, feature a small amount of decorative detailing, but cannot be said fully to represent a specific architectural style. These houses are most common along Brook Street and in the residential area around Elm Street. Outside the village, approximately twenty vernacular farmhouses dating to the same period feature a similar gabled-box design. These farmhouses are located throughout the township, but are less common along the major highways in the river valleys, which typically feature more high-style residences.

The Queen Anne Style, and its vernacular interpretations, are also well represented in the township and village. Approximately forty houses representing this style are located in the village, and another twenty-five in the rest of the township. Queen Anne-style houses are scattered throughout the village, but are concentrated in the residential areas developed in the late nineteenth century--the area east of Whig Street, and along Brook Street and Rock Street. They are distributed fairly evenly throughout the township.

Approximately ten relatively high-style residences, constructed between about 1880 and 1890, blend elements of the Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles to the extent that they cannot be placed into any single stylistic category. One distinctive variation on this form is a center-gabled Gothic Revival-style house with Queen Anne-style decoration. Such houses are distinguishable from earlier center-gabled Gothic Revival-style residences by their larger size, greater ornamentation, and steeper pitch of the center gable. The four examples of this style in Newark Valley are located at 26 South Main Street, 27 Franklin Avenue, 2191 Newark Valley-Maine Road, and 225 Zimmer Road.

Only about forty residences in Newark Valley date to the turn of the century or later. Approximately fifteen of these are vernacular interpretations of the plainer, more streamlined late Queen Anne Style--boxy, turn-of-the-century buildings lacking substantial ornamentation. The Arts and Crafts Style, or Bungalow Style, and Foursquare Style, are represented by only five or six examples each. Even fewer examples of the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival styles can be found. With one possible exception, every example of an identifiable twentieth century style is located in the village. The exception is a

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house with a Foursquare form, located on the Newark Valley-Maine Road near the border of the township. Variations on the Colonial Revival and Cape Cod styles were constructed both before and after 1944, so it is not always possible to date these buildings with certainty to the period under consideration here. When such buildings were located in areas clearly developed in the 1950s or later, they were not enumerated in this survey.

The remainder of the forty or so residences that appear to date to the early to mid-twentieth century are vernacular buildings, usually small in plan and under two stories in height. These buildings are scattered throughout the township, but, with one possible exception, do not appear in the village. Some exhibit elements of the Arts and Crafts or Colonial Revival styles, but others are more difficult to categorize, or even to date with certainty to the pre-1944 period.

Finally, approximately forty houses could not be classified into any of the categories listed above. These generally were plain gabled boxes with modern siding and windows, whose date of construction could not be estimated with any accuracy based solely on external appearance.

Significance

This property type is significant within all three historic contexts under Criterion C, for architectural importance. Some examples of this type may also be eligible under Criterion A, for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Newark Valley's history, and Criterion B, for association with a person significant in Newark Valley's past. Surviving residences illustrate the development of the township and village of Newark Valley from a small agricultural settlement to a prosperous community based on agriculture, manufacturing and commerce. Residential architecture in the township documents the construction practices and stylistic influences of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and provides insight into the evolving social and cultural traditions of the community. Many residences in the town and village retain a high degree of integrity, and possess distinctive period craftsmanship and decoration.

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In order to qualify for listing, residences must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been constructed during the period of significance, and display the distinctive features characteristic of the period of construction. Because Newark Valley retains a large number of historic residences, a relatively high degree of integrity of setting, design and materials is required for individual listing. A lesser degree of integrity is required for the earliest residences, built in the Federal style, because of the overall lack of integrity displayed on surviving examples. Residences that retain significant historical associations and/or architectural distinction, and that retain integrity of setting, construction, form, materials and detailing on both the exterior and interior, satisfy the requirements for individual listing.

2. Farm Complexes

Description

A farm complex is treated here as a single category because its component buildings functioned historically as a unit. For the purposes of this nomination, a farm complex must contain a minimum of one historic residence and two historic agricultural outbuildings, including at least one barn. Although some historic farmsteads functioned with fewer than two agricultural outbuildings, especially in the earliest years of settlement, any such farmsteads will be nominated here under the category "Residences." A farm complex need not currently be in use for agricultural production in order to qualify for listing. It also need not retain all of its historic acreage, although it must retain sufficient acreage outside the original house and barn lots to convey the sense of the farm's historic use for agricultural production. Historic farmsteads with reduced acreage and/or fewer than two agricultural outbuildings may still qualify for listing under the category "Residences."

Farm complexes can be found throughout the Town of Newark Valley, although none are known to survive within the village limits. Several individual barns remain standing in the village, however. The township's surviving farms are generally located in the river valleys or in the more productive hill areas, since the hill farms located on marginal soils have generally been abandoned in the twentieth century. A variety of barns and other agricultural outbuildings are represented in Newark Valley. The earliest barns are associated with the generalized farming of the

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early nineteenth century, while the later historic barns are associated with the dairying industry that predominated during the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Other outbuildings that are found on many area farms include granaries, milk houses, and chicken houses.

Significance

This property type is significant within all three historic contexts under Criterion C, for architectural importance. Some examples of this type may also be eligible under Criterion A, for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Newark Valley's history, and Criterion B, for association with a person significant in Newark Valley's past.

During most of its history, Newark Valley's economy was based on agriculture. The history of agricultural production determined the course of development of rural Newark Valley, and to a great extent determined the types of industrial and commercial activities that were located in the village during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Farm complexes are the physical manifestation of Newark Valley's economic foundation. Historic agricultural buildings in Newark Valley illustrate the trends in agricultural production in the township and the changing emphases as different types of agricultural production gained and lost popularity. Most of the surviving farms in Newark Valley represent the last significant phase of farming in Newark Valley, dairy farming, which lasted from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. In many cases, dairy farms incorporated older barns into their complexes, often modified to function more effectively in their new uses.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for listing, a farm complex must be directly associated with one or more significant historic contexts, and must retain a grouping of buildings, as defined under "Description" above, that were constructed during the period of significance. The individual buildings must retain integrity of location, setting, construction, form, materials and detailing, and display the distinctive features characteristic of their period and type of construction. Individual buildings in a farm complex are not required to meet as strict a degree of integrity as is required for individually eligible residences,

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however, because the interrelationship of the buildings in a farm complex gives setting and location a relatively greater importance than materials in determining eligibility. Specifically, a historic residence that may not retain sufficient integrity to be individually eligible may be included as part of an eligible farm complex. Component buildings of a farm complex constructed after the period of significance will be counted as non-contributing features.

3. Civic Buildings

Description

Several building types are treated under this category, including schools, government buildings and public libraries. They are treated as a group because all are built expressly for public use, and are often funded by local governments or by similar governing bodies, such as school boards, rather than by private individuals. Moreover, most buildings of this type represent some form of institutional architecture. Although not interchangeable, different forms of institutional architecture share a common concern for the public needs addressed by the institution, and usually employ the architectural conventions for buildings of their type popular at the time they were constructed.

The three most prominent civic buildings in the township are located in the village of Newark Valley. Two are located on the village green: the Municipal Building, constructed as the Union Free School and Academy in 1887, and the Tappan-Spaulling Memorial Library, constructed in 1908. The third is the present Newark Valley Middle School, constructed as a central school on Whig Street in 1931. Former rural school houses comprise most of the remaining historic civic buildings in the township.

More than half of the township's one-room school houses survive on or near their original locations. All of these have been converted to residences, which has sometimes resulted in substantial changes to the buildings. Of the fourteen district school houses depicted on the 1869 map of the township, at least eight remain standing. These are the school houses for District 1 (5967 Route 38), District 2 (10 Bridge Street; substantially modified), District 3 (35 Shirley Road), District 4 (10405 Route 38; moved across road from original location), District 6

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(northwest corner of West Creek Road and West Newark Cross Road), District 7 (northeast corner of Settle Road and Old Stage Coach Road; substantially modified), District 11 (3425 Wilson Creek Road), and District 12 (southwest side of North Ketchumville Road, just northwest of Ketchumville Corners). Another possible surviving school house is located on the north side of King Hill Road, at the intersection with Loomis Road. If this is a historic school house, it has been modified beyond recognition.

Significance

This property type is significant within all three historic contexts under Criterion A, for association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Newark Valley's history, and Criterion C, for architectural importance. Some properties of this type may also be significant under Criterion B, for association with a person significant in Newark Valley's past.

Civic buildings exemplify the values of a community through both function and design. These buildings may serve either the whole community, as with government buildings, libraries, and secondary schools, or a large geographic segment of the community, as with rural primary schools in the past. School buildings, which form by far the largest subgroup of civic buildings in the township, demonstrate the importance of education in the history of both Newark Valley and New York State, since the state required the division of townships into multiple school districts in the early nineteenth century. Although architecturally unimposing, Newark Valley's rural schools are important reminders of the development of education in the township from the early nineteenth century until the 1930s. Greater architectural elaboration can be found on two buildings in the village of Newark Valley, the present Municipal Building and the middle school, which were designed as secondary schools to serve a much larger student population than the rural schools.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for listing, civic buildings must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been constructed during the period of significance, and display the distinctive features characteristic of the period of construction. Because their importance lies in their prominent

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role in the community (Criterion A) as much as in their architectural merit (Criterion C); and because relatively few civic buildings were built in the township compared to other property types, civic buildings need not retain as high a degree of integrity of design and materials as is required for property types represented by numerous examples, such as residences. Civic buildings that retain significant historical associations and/or architectural distinction, and that retain a relatively high degree of integrity of setting, form, construction, materials and detailing on both the exterior and interior, satisfy the requirements for individual listing.

4. Religious buildings

Description

Newark Valley is home to six historic churches, along with their parsonages and other church-related buildings. Four historic churches--Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Roman Catholic--are located in the village. Another two are located on West Creek Road--Methodist in Jenksville and Congregational in West Newark. All six continue to serve as places of worship, although services are not held regularly in the West Newark Congregational Church. The church buildings represent several nineteenth century architectural styles, and include frame buildings designed in the Greek Revival style and brick buildings designed in the Gothic Revival, Italianate, or late Victorian eclectic styles.

In the village of Newark Valley are St. John's Roman Catholic Church and an adjacent rectory; the First Baptist Church and an adjacent parsonage; the Congregational Church, with an adjacent chapel and an adjacent parsonage; and the First Methodist Church, whose parsonage is located across the street. On West Creek Road are the Jenksville United Methodist Church and the West Newark Congregational Church. The West Newark Congregational Church also owns a former church building and school house across the road, described above as the District 6 school house.

The historic integrity of all six church buildings has been compromised to a certain extent through material changes to the buildings. The changes are often substantial, and include the construction of incompatible additions and the installation of synthetic siding over original clapboard exteriors. The

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interiors of some church buildings may retain a higher degree of period integrity than their exteriors. Of the six church buildings, only the West Newark Congregational Church retains a fairly high degree of period integrity on both the exterior and interior.

Significance

This property type is significant within two of the three historic contexts, "Settlement and Early Development of Newark Valley, 1791-1865," and "Industry, Commerce and the Development of the Village of Newark Valley, 1865-1946." Buildings in this category are eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (Criteria Consideration A) as intact, representative examples of their respective type, period, style, and/or method of construction. It is possible that some examples of this type may also be eligible under Criterion A, for association with significant events in Newark Valley's history, or Criterion B, for association with a person significant in Newark Valley's past.

The churches of Newark Valley are significant to our understanding of the township's historical and architectural development. Religion played an important role in the social and cultural development of the township and village, an importance which is reflected in the generally high quality of craftsmanship exhibited in the area's church buildings. Although all have undergone some degree of alteration, Newark Valley's church buildings are representative examples nineteenth century religious architectural styles in the township and region.

Registration Requirements

Ordinarily, religious properties are not considered eligible for National Register listing. However, Criteria Consideration A provides that a religious property may be eligible if it "derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance." Among Newark Valley's religious buildings, eligibility under Criteria Consideration A is most likely to result from architectural distinction.

In order to qualify for listing, religious buildings must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been constructed during the period of significance, and display the distinctive features characteristic of the period of

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construction. Because religious buildings are not rare in the township or the region, and in order to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration A, a high degree of physical integrity is required for individual listing under Criterion C. Religious buildings that retain significant historical associations and/or architectural distinction, and that retain a high degree of integrity of setting, construction, form, materials and detailing on both the exterior and interior, satisfy the requirements for listing.

5. Cemeteries

Description

The largest cemetery in the township is Hope Cemetery, in the village of Newark Valley, but many other cemeteries also survive. These include cemeteries in East Newark and West Newark, St. John's Cemetery near the village, Zimmer Cemetery on the Newark Valley-Maine Road, and New Connecticut Cemetery at the corner of Wilson Creek and Ketchumville Roads. Other smaller cemeteries, often no more than family plots for allied families in a limited geographic area, survive as well. A thorough survey of the township's cemeteries was not conducted as part of the reconnaissance level survey on which the present multiple property submission cover document is based, so more specific information about the smaller cemeteries in the township is not presently available.

Most of the cemeteries date to the initial settlement period of the areas in which they are located, or shortly after the settlement period. This places the establishment of most Newark Valley cemeteries in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many were established as private family burial grounds, but a few, including Hope Cemetery, were established as community burial grounds. The boundaries of the cemeteries are usually well marked, typically by fences.

The principal cemeteries exhibit a plan typical of small rural cemeteries in central New York during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This plan consists of orderly rows of graves and grave markers, separated at intervals by roads or paths. Although little information is available regarding the history of landscaping in the township's cemeteries, it is known that nearly all of the vegetation in the largest cemetery, Hope

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Cemetery, has been introduced since the 1940s. Other cemeteries in the township may retain more historic vegetation.

The types of grave markers and monuments used in the township's cemeteries reflect the era during which they were erected. Finely incised slate tablets predominated in the early nineteenth century, while larger and more ornate monuments of marble or other types of stone predominated in the mid to late nineteenth century. Comparatively plain granite monuments have predominated throughout the twentieth century in those cemeteries that have continued in use.

Nominations of two Newark Valley cemeteries are included in the present submission. These are Hope Cemetery and Mausoleum in the Village of Newark Valley, and West Creek Cemetery, which is associated with the adjoining West Newark Congregational Church.

Significance

Cemeteries included in this category are significant within all three historic contexts under Criterion A, for their association with settlement patterns in Newark Valley, and Criterion C, for the high artistic value of their mortuary art, architecture and/or landscaping. Some examples of this type may also be eligible under Criterion B, for association with a person significant in Newark Valley's past. Cemetery iconography documents the changing views towards death held by the township's residents, which reflected similar changes at a national level. Many cemeteries in the town and village retain a high degree of integrity, and display distinctive period craftsmanship in their gravestones and monuments.

Registration Requirements

Ordinarily, cemeteries are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, Criteria Consideration D provides that a cemetery may be eligible if it "derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." In the case of Newark Valley's cemeteries, eligibility under Criteria Consideration D is most likely to result from age or from distinctive design features.

In order to qualify for listing, a cemetery must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been established during the period of significance, and display the

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distinctive features characteristic of the period. It must retain integrity of setting, although changes to landscaping need not exclude the cemetery from listing if (a) the landscaping is not the primary source of the cemetery's significance, (b) the present landscaping does not detract significantly from the historic appearance of the cemetery, and (c) other aspects of the setting, such as the spatial relationships among the graves, paths, roads, and buildings, remain relatively unchanged. The component parts of the cemetery, especially its grave stones, must retain integrity of form and materials. Material changes that are relatively minor in the overall appearance of the cemetery, such as the repaving of a road or the residing of a building, need not disqualify the cemetery from listing if the general spatial relationships remain intact, and if the location and physical integrity of the grave stones remains unchanged.

6. Bridges

Description

Several historic bridges survive in Newark Valley, all of which cross the East Branch of Owego Creek in or near the village. By far the most unusual is the 1888 lenticular pony truss bridge on Silk Street, constructed by the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. of East Berlin, Connecticut. Two Parker pony truss bridges, one dating to 1937 and the other apparently similar in age, cross the creek in and just north of the village. Finally, two metal plate girder railroad bridges, probably dating to the early twentieth century, also cross the creek near the village.

Significance

This property type is significant within the two post-1865 historic contexts, "Industry, Commerce and the Development of the Village of Newark Valley, 1865-1946," and "Agricultural Development and Rural Newark Valley, 1865-1946." Examples of this type are significant under Criterion C for engineering design and/or high artistic value. Surviving bridges illustrate both the development of engineering technology and the importance of transportation networks in the township and village in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The rarity of the Silk Street lenticular truss bridge--fewer than one hundred examples are known to survive in the United States--adds to its

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significance. The township's bridges generally retain a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, and materials.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for listing, a bridge must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been constructed during the period of significance, and display the distinctive features characteristic of the period or type of construction. It must retain integrity of setting, and its truss or girder system must retain integrity of construction, form and materials. The replacement of a road surface on a bridge whose truss or girder system retains its physical integrity need not disqualify the bridge from listing.

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

This multiple property listing of historic and architectural resources of the Town and Village of Newark Valley, New York, is based on a comprehensive reconnaissance level survey of the township's historic and cultural resources, completed in November, 1994, and on two intensive level surveys of individual properties in the village and township, conducted in 1979 and 1994 by students at Cornell University. Both the prior surveys and the present multiple property submission were sponsored by the Newark Valley Historical Society, and coordinated by Virginia Mullen and Dorothy Torrey, co-chairs of the Society's Landmarks Committee. The multiple property submission was funded by the New York State Council on the Arts grant program, administered by the Preservation League of New York State; and by the Newark Valley Historical Society. The multiple property submission was prepared by Richard Carlson, the consultant who completed the reconnaissance level survey in 1994.

Based on the findings presented in the reconnaissance level survey, a list of 180 properties in Newark Valley most likely to be eligible for National Register listing was prepared in 1994. This list was prepared jointly by the consultant, Virginia Mullen and Dorothy Torrey of the Landmarks Committee of the Newark Valley Historical Society, and Barbara Ebert, visiting lecturer at Cornell University. Approximately 135 of the properties identified in this initial list were researched by students in a historic preservation survey workshop class taught at Cornell University by Barbara Ebert. Although the inventory forms prepared by the workshop students are not yet available in final form, information from these forms was used in the preparation of the multiple property submission.

In March and May, 1996, a preliminary evaluation of Newark Valley's historic resources was prepared by Claire Ross, Program Analyst, of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. This evaluation was based on information presented in the reconnaissance level survey, a visual inspection of the properties proposed for inclusion, and additional information from members of the Landmarks Committee of the Newark Valley Historical Society and from the consultant who conducted the reconnaissance level survey.

The preliminary evaluation identified one small historic district and thirty-seven individual buildings, structures and

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sites as National Register eligible. An additional four properties in the village were identified as possibly eligible. An application to fund the nomination of these properties through a multiple property listing was submitted to the New York State Council on the Arts in May, 1996. Although the grant was awarded, the level of funding did not permit nominations of all eligible properties to be completed. It was therefore decided that the consultant would prepare only the Multiple Property Documentation Form and nominations for the historic district and fifteen individual properties. The fifteen properties were selected from the initial list of thirty-seven to include both outstanding examples and representative examples of several different property types, and to include examples from different geographic areas of the township. This list was adjusted slightly during the research phase, either because owner objection prohibited the inclusion of certain properties, or because the buildings were determined upon closer inspection to retain insufficient historic integrity to be eligible for listing.

Sections E and F of the Multiple Property Documentation Form were based in large part on information gathered during the 1994 reconnaissance level survey. The three historic contexts chosen emphasize the similarities between rural and village Newark Valley before the Civil War, and their divergence after the war. The significant property types were based on a combination of function, style, and historic period. Integrity requirements for specific property types were based on the relative importance of each type in the township, and on the number of surviving examples of each type in the township. Information on the number and distribution of properties was derived from the 1994 reconnaissance level survey. Research on the individual properties was conducted in late 1996 and early 1997 by Richard Carlson, consultant, with assistance from Virginia Mullen and Dorothy Torrey of the Landmarks Committee of the Newark Valley Historical Society, and from the many property owners who took the time to show the consultant around their properties. I. Major

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