

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88001207

Date Listed: 08/04/88

Little York Historic District
Property Name

Hunterdon
County

NJ
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

Bob L. Sarge
Signature of the Keeper

8/4/88
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

<u>Counts of contributing and noncontributing resources:</u>			
69	C	buildings	
11	C	structures	
6	C	sites	86 C TOTAL
10	NC	buildings	
3	NC	structures	13 NC TOTAL

Period of significance:

The period was clarified to be c.1805-c.1935; checking 1700-1799 was an inadvertent error.

This information was confirmed with Sue Pringle, NJSHPO, by telephone on 8/04/88.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUN 27 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Little York Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number County Route 614 and Sweet Hollow Road NA not for publication

city, town Alexandria and Holland Townships — vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Hunterdon code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hunterdon County Hall of Records, Clerk's office

street & number Main Street

city, town Flemington state New Jersey 08822

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Hunterdon Co. Master Plan
title "Sites of Historic Interest" has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November, 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission

city, town Flemington state New Jersey 08822

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The village of Little York is located in northwestern Hunterdon County at the northern edge of New Jersey's piedmont geographical province, at the foot of Musconetcong Mountain, the first range of the Highlands. The small community straddles Hakiwokake Creek, a tributary of the Delaware, at a water power site whose utilization in the early 19th century provided the focal point for its development. Most of the village is clustered in the creek bottom along two roads at whose crossing stand a tavern and general store; mill complexes are located at the north and south ends of the village. The community is surrounded by a mixture of wood, pasture, and cropland with an intermingling of farmsteads and modern dwellings at its edges.

The Little York district encompasses the entire village, including a few adjoining farmsteads, but excludes groups of modern houses scattered at its outskirts. The district contains 34 structures with attendant outbuildings, all of which are dwellings except for a few industrial, institutional and commercial buildings. In general the district's buildings are gable-roofed vernacular structures of frame or less frequently stone construction, dating to the middle decades of the 19th century and exhibiting simple stylistic embellishment typical of that era. Most have been enlarged or refurbished over the years. Modern improvements, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historic architectural character of the district. Buildings generally are in good condition and well maintained.

In the heart of the district, buildings are rather closely spaced on small lots and face the road with short setbacks, thus forming a rather tight streetscape. Wider spacing and/or varying setbacks are found at the northern end of the village and along the Pattenburg Road. Except in one or two places, there are no sidewalks. In general, the yards are well landscaped and maintained.

An inventory of all the buildings in the district follows at the end of this section. For descriptive and analytical purposes, a typology of the traditional and popular house types found in the village was employed and is included in the inventory. Buildings also have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the district's historical and architectural character; only five non-contributing principal structures are present.

Little York's architecture is representative of the region's vernacular construction practices and building types. Most common among the district's dwellings are the traditional, 2-story, gable-roofed house types with single-pile plans, interior gable-end chimneys, and generally regular fenestrations of two to five bays. Such houses are ubiquitous in the Delaware Valley's 18th and 19th century housing stock. While a few district examples appear to be somewhat earlier in whole or part (#s 1, 9, 11, and 15), most examples such as #s 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, and 27 - 29 date from the 1830s to the 1860s. Several of these houses exhibit one of the region's distinctive building practices, interior gable-end chimneys with the exposed backs; #s 4, 6, 7 and 19 are examples. The

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influence of Georgian-derived center-hall planning on the local building vocabulary is evident in a number of district dwellings including #s 1 (main block), 14, 19, and 24. The form and plan of a few other houses reveal popular mid-19th century design influences such as a gable end-fronted dwelling (#23), an L-shaped house with almost flat roof (#25), and a cross-gabled cubical dwelling (#26).

While the exterior of some of the district's dwellings is quite unadorned, many exhibit at least some decorative detailing. The embellishment of these vernacular structures was derived from several of the architectural styles popular in the 19th century. While lingering Federal motifs are present such as the quadrant gable windows of #9 and the diamond-muntined transom of #15, Greek Revival detailing is more common, like entries with side lights and transoms (#s 1, 9, 17, and 24), flat-roofed entry porches with entablatures and square paneled posts (#s 1, 17 and 27), the paneled cornice frieze of #17, and the corner pilasters of #25.

Little York's two surviving mid-19th century churches, both of which are vernacular gable-fronted structures built in 1844, also reveal Greek Revival influences. The facade of the frame Presbyterian chapel (#5) with its gable pediment and corner pilasters is a provincial interpretation of the Greek Revival temple form. Its central entry has flanking pilasters and cornice element of Greek Revival derivation as does that of the stuccoed-stone Christian Church (#16). The village's most impressive Greek Revival structure, however, was the hotel (#8) which unfortunately was extensively remodeled in the 1950s. It was a 3-story, flat-roofed building with an entablature at the eaves and a 2-story porch with entablature and square paneled posts.

The Italianate style also influenced village builders in the mid-19th century. The porches of a few houses (#s 1, 3, 13, 17, and 19, for example) are supported by slender, square posts with applied moldings articulating capitals, shoulders and pedestals, round-headed windows adorn two houses (#s 1 and 14), two others have scroll bracketed cornices (#s 25 and 26), and many have boxed overhanging eaves, all of which are characteristic of the style. The Gothic Revival style left a much fainter imprint on village architecture, limited to a few raked-head gable windows and front cross gables (#s 1, 13, 23 and 24). Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences of the late 19th/early 20th century period are limited to the turned posts and Tuscan columns of the front porches of a few houses (#s 1, 19, 23, and 26). The porch of one early 20th-century house (#30) reveals Craftsman style influences with its square tapered posts on shingled pedestals.

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Little York retains a number of 19th-century mills and artisan shops, as well as elements of the fairly elaborate hydrosystem which powered its mills. The principal mill buildings are embanked, 2 1/2 or 3 1/2-story, regularly fenestrated structures of stone construction and unadorned utilitarian design. Three stone buildings comprise the northern mill complex. Two of them, known as the upper mills (#13), are connected. The smaller and apparently earlier of the two is a 2 1/2-story structure, built c. 1815-35, whose principal facade, the 3-bay south gable end, has a hoist bar at the gable peak and an entry below on each story. It evidently served variously as an oil mill and a distillery; however, it has been converted into a residence and retains no equipment or works. To the east is the 4-bay, 3 1/2-story grist mill, dating c. 1855, with a shed-roofed appendage on its west gable end which joins it to the oil mill and houses the water wheel and race. In addition to the cast-iron water wheel, much of its early equipment remains in place including the grinding stones with hopper and swivel crane, and some of the drive shafts, gears, and pulleys. The walls and cornices of both buildings are stuccoed; the latter are constructed of small stones fitted between the overhanging rafter ends. The third building in the complex, #12, was occupied as a creamery in 1881 and later became a cheese factory. Probably built in the mid-19th century or perhaps earlier, it is a 4-bay, 3-story, gable-roofed structure with shed appendages on both ends. The 20th-century west appendage (of poured-cement construction) connects it to a 1 1/2-story spring house, from which a water line with at least three hydrants ran to the distillery at the lower mill complex in 1855 if not earlier.

The chief element of Little York's other industrial complex is the lower grist mill (#34), a 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed structure that may have been built as early as 1815. The north gable end is its principal facade and has central entries on each story and a hoist bar at the roof peak; at its northeast corner is a frame wagon house appendage. Although also converted into a residence, it has suffered little exterior alteration. The other key element of the lower mill complex survives only as an archaeological site (#32). Straddling the creek a short distance to the north of the lower mill, it was a stone, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed structure built as a distillery c. 1815-23 and subsequently used as a farm machinery store. Its stone foundation and one of the segmental arches through which the creek flowed under it remain.

The hydrosystems of the two mill complexes are interconnected and remain largely intact. The upper mills' head race branches off from Hakiwokake Creek about 1/2 mile to the north of the complex; the short underground tail race originally flowed into a pond which occupied the grassy area in front of the mills. Water is now channeled into a ditch through which it flows a short

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distance back to the creek. The pond's other outlet was a long race (only partially intact) running southward behind the buildings on west side of Route 614 which conveyed water to the lower mill. Adjoining this race was another large mill pond which has been filled. Terminating this portion of the system is a stone outlet and cast iron penstock in the bank along the road which carried water under the road to the lower mill. From the lower mill another tail race returned water to the creek.

Little York also retains a number of smaller industrial buildings and artisan shops. Among them is a stone gable-roofed ice house (#2) of mid-to-late 19th-century date built into the bank beside the lower mill pond. A frame wagon house-like structure on the bank of the creek next to house #10 was used as a blacksmith shop. The long frame 1-story structure just west of the upper general store (#9) housed a slaughterhouse/wagon shed/stable used in conjunction with a retail butchering business at the store. It dates c. 1900, but probably incorporates both earlier and later work.

A few other institutional and commercial buildings remain in the village, albeit like the churches and mills no longer serving their original functions. The district school (#21) is a brick, 1-story, gable-fronted building with Colonial Revival detailing which was erected c. 1930 to replace the earlier schoolhouse on the site which was destroyed by fire. The gable-fronted form also was used for the lower general store (#31), a stone, 1 1/2-story structure of mid-19th century date which like other country stores in the area has a central entry with flanking windows and a front porch. Little York's other store (#9), located at the cross roads, has a similar gable end front; however, it was built as a typical 2-story, single-pile dwelling and was subsequently converted into a store with a gable-end front.

Outbuildings are commonly found behind the district's houses. They include privys, out kitchens, small barns or wagon houses, tool or wood sheds, and modern garages. They are typically unadorned frame structures of small size. Not surprisingly, more extensive complexes of outbuildings are found at the farmsteads adjoining the village edge. Representative of the area's 19th century farm culture, they are dominated by large barns, around which are grouped wagon houses, chicken coops, and other structures. Farmstead #14 has a bank barn, a two-level structure consisting of a stone stable above which is a central wagon way/threshing floor flanked by lofts. The two other farms (#s 1 and 15) have "English barns", 3-bay structures resembling the bank barn, but without the lower stable level.

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An inventory of all structures and sites within the district has been prepared as part of this description. Each principal structure or site is identified by a number which locates it on the accompanying district map. All entries have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory are contributing unless identified with the designation (NC). To facilitate their description, most of the dwellings have been classified according to a typology of the traditional and popular house types found in the area. Identified by letter, each type found in Little York is defined in the following typology:

I-type a 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with either a one or a 2-room plan. Fenestration patterns include 2-bay; 2-over-3-bay and 3-bay with center entries; and 4-bay with a single or paired inner-bay entries and occasionally end-bay entry. Chimney placement is gable end. Cultural geographers hold the type's origins to be English and its American cultural hearth to be the lower Delaware Valley and Chesapeake Bay regions. It was widely built in the Delaware Valley from the 18th century until the early 1900s.

H-type a 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling with a center-hall plan, a symmetrical 5-bay (or occasionally 3-bay) facade and gable-end chimneys. This type evidently is a Georgian style transformation of the I-type and is common to the same regions as the I-type. Locally, however, it fell out of favor after the middle decades of the 19th century.

M-type a 2-story, usually gable-roofed double-pile dwelling with a center-hall plan and a symmetrical 5-bay facade. It has one or two chimneys within both gable ends, or less frequently two interior chimneys. This is the classic Georgian center-hall house which continued to be built throughout the region long after the Georgian style had ceased to be fashionable, thus entering the local building vernacular. It was built in western New Jersey from the 18th century until the third quarter of the 19th century.

N-type a 2-story, double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with its gable end as the principal facade, usually 2 or 3-bays wide, and with some form of side-hall plan. Chimney placement includes both paired stacks within one side wall and one or two interior stacks. The origins of this type appear to be in the emphasis of the Greek Revival style on the gable end which could be treated as a pediment. Widely found in New Jersey

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towns and less commonly in the country, the type was built from the middle decades of the 19th century well into the the early 20th century.

S-type a 1 1/2-story, generally gable-roofed, dwelling known as a bungalow that is characterized by wide overhanging eaves, an integral front porch, simple detailing, and "natural" materials and colors. The bungalow developed in the early 20th century out of the Craftsman style in a reaction to the decorative and stylistic excesses of the Victorian era.

S₁-type a variant of the S-type bungalow in which the gable end is the principal facade.

Little York District Inventory

1. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay main block with central cross-gable in front and exterior north-gable chimney and of an integral 1-bay rear ell with interior chimney and with a false-fronted shed-roofed appendage on its west gable end. The south gable end, including the integral ell, is a symmetrical 3-bay elevation; this and the vignette of the house on the 1880 township map indicate that the house originally was a south-facing, I-type which was enlarged to the north with a new front facing the road.

Style: Italianate/Gothic Revival
influences

Date: c. 1810-30,
remodeled c. 1870s

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with crown and bed moldings, 2/2 sash windows with raked cornices and louvered blinds, a round-arched window with label hood mold in the front gable, a Palladian-like second-story central window with a heavy round-arched cornice, and a central entry with transom, side-lights, and 4-panel door. The flat-roofed, 1-bay entry porch has a box cornice, square pedestaled posts with molded capitals and bases, and jig-saw-cut brackets. The 2-bay, flat-roofed side porch with box cornice, Tuscan columns, and turned balusters appears to be a Colonial Revival addition; the rear ell's 1-bay flat-roofed porch is Greek Revival in feeling with a denticulated entablature and octagonal posts.

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Outbuildings: (1) small frame gable-roofed shed; (2) frame 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid-19th) with gable-end entries (modern garage door and upper batten door), and vertical siding; (3) frame, 3 or 4-bay English barn (mid-19th) with ells at the SW and NE corners, clapboard and vertical siding, and batten doors; and north of the house (4) the now filled, lower mill pond site (extending northward onto lot 55) and mill race; on the bank above the road is the stone outlet and cast iron penstock which carried water under the road to the lower mill (see #34).

Contributing B6/L56 & B5-1/L29 Neg. # B 6 - 9

2. Coursed rubble-stone, 3-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay dwelling with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and possibly a double-pile plan; the first story is partially embanked so that on the west or rear elevation the building is two stories high.

Style: vernacularDate: c. 1835-55

It has a box cornice with crown molding and narrow frieze, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with a mix of architrave and modern plain trim, louvered shutters, and a wooden-grilled window just above grade on the stuccoed north-gable end (the stucco recently was removed from the other walls which were then repointed). There are paired inner-bay front entries with glass and panel doors and wide surrounds; the 2-bay porch has a box cornice with wide frieze and brackets and square posts on pedestals with applied moldings.

Outbuildings: coursed rubble-stone, 1 1/2-story ice house (mid-to-late 19th) with a steeply pitched gable roof, ventilation slits in both gables, and a frame, shed-roofed front appendage that obscures a wide opening in the stone wall which was cut upon the building's conversion into a garage. The building is partially embanked and on the rear at grade level is a batten-doored entry which provided access to the adjoining mill pond on which ice was harvested. The head race of the lower mill is the west boundary of this property and the lots to the north.

Contributing B5-1/L28

Neg.# B 2, 3 & 13

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3. Stuccoed-stone, 4-bay, I-type dwelling with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with watertables and drip caps) and a frame rear lean-to.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1835-55

It has boxed overhanging eaves, probably a later alteration, obscuring the flare at the top of the front and rear walls which formed part of the original eaves treatment. Among the other features are windows with architrave trim and 2/2 sash replacements, and paired inner bay entries with architrave trim, transoms, and Victorian 4-panel doors whose upper panels have been replaced with glass. The flat-roofed front porch has a box cornice with frieze and chamfered square posts with pedestals and applied moldings. The double 1/1 sash first-floor front windows are modern installations.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed privy with vertical siding and (2) frame, partially embanked, gable-roofed, garage (1920-40) with vertical siding and a poured cement foundation (NC).

Contributing B5-1/L27

Neg. # A 19 & B 1

4. Frame, 4 over 5-bay, I-type dwelling with small cement-block exterior chimneys on both gable ends (modern, although the north chimney sports a recycled Victorian octagonal terra cotta pot), with a small gable-roofed rear ell at the south end (exterior brick chimney), and with shed-roofed 1-story appendages to the north of the ell.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1838-50

Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, two front entries (in the inner end-bays) with plain trim and modern doors, and a 2-bay front porch with entablature-like cornice, chamfered square posts with pedestals and applied moldings at the rear, and replacement posts in front. On the south gable end is a simple semi-octaonal bay window with box cornice and paneled spandrels. A patch in the clapboarding of the north gable end outlines the exposed back of the removed original chimney; east of the patch is a large, early 20th century window with leaded-glass upper sash.

Contributing B5-1/L26

Neg. # A 16 & B 14

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5. Alexandria Presbyterian Church Chapel Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed church with a 3-bay, gable-end principal facade, 3-bay side walls, and a small rear lean-to.

Style: vernacular Greek Revival

Date: 1795 (frame)
& 1844

Converted into a dwelling some years ago, it has clapboard siding, a box cornice with crown molding, bed molding and wide frieze, a pedimented front gable with flush-board sheathing and inset marble date stone, simple pilasters at the front corners, 20/20 sash windows with architrave trim on the front and plain trim elsewhere, and a central entry with entablature (apparently reworked), flanking pilasters, 2-light transom, and recess-paneled double doors. The datestone is inscribed "Branch of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Founded 1844."

This building was constructed in 1844 utilizing the frame of the 1795 Presbyterian church at Mount Pleasant, which was dismantled and re-erected.

Outbuildings: frame, gable-roofed privy with vertical siding and overhanging eaves.

Contributing B5-1/L25

Neg. # A 14, 17 & 25

6. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile dwelling (probably an I-type with extension) with a 6 over 7-bay facade, a south gable-end chimney, an interior chimney that probably marks the division between the two sections (the south chimney has a stuccoed exposed back, both have brick stacks), and with a small rear.

Style: vernacular
Revival influences

Date: 1838-42

It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves with ogee crown molding, bed molding and frieze, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, and three front entries with recessed 4-panel doors whose upper two panels have been replaced with glass. The eaves have been slightly modified by boxing out their raked soffits.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-bay garage (early 20th century) with vertical siding and batten doors. (NC)

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Contributing B5-1/L24

Neg. # A 18

7. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed single-pile dwelling with gable-end chimneys (exposed backs and modern brick stacks), with a symmetrical 4 over 6-bay facade that gives it the appearance of two linearly-joined 2 over 3-bay I-types, and with a rear lean-to.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1838-45

Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, simple bargeboards on the raking eaves, windows whose 1/1 sashes and plain trim with drip caps are replacements, louvered shutters, and two inner-bay entries with Victorian 4-panel doors. The front porch has been removed and the exposed back of the south gable-end chimney has been clapboarded over.

Outbuildings: attached to the rear lean-to is a modern frame carport appendage. (NC)

Contributing B5-1/L23

Neg. # A 20

8. Little York Tavern ("Franklin House") Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed 5-bay tavern with a slightly lower, 2-bay wing on the south gable end and a rear ell with shed appendage at the north end of the rear elevation.

Style: vernacular with modern
Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: 1838-41

Nearly all of modern provenance, the exterior fabric of this building includes aluminum siding, a box cornice, 1/1 sash windows, a 2-story, shed roofed front porch with square posts, and stone veneer on the first-story front.

Historic photographs indicate that the main block of the tavern was a 3-story, flat-roofed structure with L-shaped or double-pile plan and such typical Greek Revival detailing as entablatures at the eaves of the main roof and the 2-story front porch, square paneled porch posts, and vertical 2-panel doors.

Non-contributing B5-1/L22

Neg. # A 11 & 21

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- 9. Upper General Store Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed store with a 2-over-3-bay south gabled-end front, 4-bay sides, gable-end chimneys (south with octagonal "pot" and north with modern brick stacks), west-side lean-to and a lower, 2-bay rear ell with gable-end chimney (brick stack with drip cap and water table) and lean-to.

Style: vernacular with Federal influences

Date: c. 1810-30, re-modeled mid-19th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, box cornices on the main block and north wing with wide delicately molded crown moldings (mitered returns) and smaller bed moldings, flush eaves on the north gables, boxed overhanging eaves on the south gable front, 2/2 sash windows with half-round outer molding, and quadrant gable windows on the main block. The store front has a transomed central entry with glass and panel door and architrave trim that is flanked by large 4/4 sash windows with architrave trim and shutter pintles; the 3-bay porch has a box cornice, square posts and masonry base of stone and cement construction. On the east side of the main block is a small, early 20th century porch of Craftsman style derivation with square posts and imbricated shingled apron.

The configuration of the main block and north wing, their gable-end chimneys, and such details as the Federal quadrant windows and box cornices suggest that the structure was built as an I-type dwelling and subsequently converted into a store with south gable-end front. The west lean-to was an ice house used in conjunction with a retail butchering business on the premises.

Outbuildings: (1) rectangular cement-walled pit with wooden deck cover (function unknown), and (2) long, frame, 1 1/2-story gable-roofed slaughter house/wagon shed/stable (c. 1900, earlier and later in part) with small appendage at the NE corner, vertical siding, overhanging eaves, batten doors, and 6/6 sash and other multipane windows.

Contributing B4-1/L8

Neg. #s A 8 & 9, C 14
B 16-17 & 28

- 10. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay dwelling with interior chimney (house probably was a 2-bay I-type with north gable-end extension), with 2-story,

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gable-roofed rear ell and a modern shed-roofed addition squaring out the house.

Style: vernacular with modern Colonial Revival embellishment Date: c. 1830-50

It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves (probably rebuilt), 6/6 sash windows with simple trim and modern louvered shutters, a multi-pane picture window on the north side, and south end-bay entry with small modern shed-roofed stoop and glass and panel door.

Outbuildings: The yard is enclosed by a picket fence. To the north are (1) a small frame gabled shed (19th) with stone foundation, vertical siding, and modern shed porch, and (2) a frame, 2-bay 2-story blacksmithy/wagon shed (19th) with a garage appendage on the south gable end, shed rear appendage, batten siding, and batten doors. Between the two buildings are the stone abutments of a removed bridge.

Contributing B4-1/L7 Neg. # A 1 & 2
C 16 & 19

- 11. Masonry, 2-story dwelling consisting of a coursed rubble stone, 4-bay, single-pile, gable-roofed main block built in two parts (2-bay I-type with 2-bay extension) with west gable end chimney (brick stack), and a brick 2 over 3-bay hip-roofed north addition with frame and brick rear wing.

Style: vernacular and English Cottage influences Date: c. 1830-40,
br. wing c. 1930s

The first story of the main block is partially embanked. The east half retains a box cornice with crown and bed moldings; the west cornice appears to have been rebuilt. Among other exterior features are 6/6 sash windows with plain trim and modern louvered shutters. The brick walls of the north addition are ornamented with glazed stretcher courses about every sixth course; other features include box cornices, 6/6 sash windows and a central entry with segmentally arched brick lintel and a glass and panel door.

Outbuildings: The lawn in front of the house is retained by stuccoed stone wall that is inset with medallions in bas-relief, alternately rondels with animals, and diamonds with floral sprigs.

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Contributing B3/L59

Neg. # A 3 & 4
B 22 - 24

12. Creamery/Cheese Factory Stone, 3-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed industrial building with a chimney center in each gable end (brick stacks), a stone lean-to on the east gable end, and a frame shed appendage on the west gable end above what appears to be a poured-cement wheel pit. The embanked first story is fully below grade on the rear.

Style: vernacular

Date: mid-19th

The first and second story windows of the west end bay on the south front are slightly higher than those to the east. The east inner bay on the first and second stories has an entry; the frame of the lower entry has been reworked; both have Victorian panel doors that probably are replacements. Among the other exterior features are boxed overhanging eaves, mostly pegged timber window frames with heavy sills, and a variety of multi-pane sashes and some louvered shutters. Sashes are missing from several windows. The batten-doored entries of the east lean-to appeared to be reworked. The frame west appendage has vertical siding.

Outbuildings: (1) Attached to the frame west appendage is a stuccoed-stone, 1 1/2-story, spring/store house (mid-19th) with a gable-end entry on each level of which the lower one retains a batten door; in 1855, if not earlier, water was piped from the spring house to the distillery at the lower mills. (2) frame, 1 1/2-story gable-roofed artisan shop or garage? (probably early 20th, it is located in or near the mill pond depicted in the 1873 atlas), built in two sections of which the SE one is slightly higher. It has a stone foundation, vertical siding, 6/6 sash windows, and gable-end entry.

Contributing B3/L59

Neg. # B 21, 25-27, 32

13. Upper Mills Stuccoed stone, gable-roofed, embanked industrial building that was erected in two parts. The larger east portion, the grist mill, consists of a 4-bay, 3 1/2 story block whose cellar is partially above grade in front, and which has 2 1/2 story shed-roofed appendage on the west gable end (it projects slightly beyond the north or rear elevation), housing the water wheel and race and connecting with the earlier and smaller west portion. The latter, the oil mill/distillery is a 2 1/2-story block whose principal

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facade is the 3-bay south gable end (its roof ridge is perpendicular to that of the east block).

Style: vernacular

Date: oil mill c. 1815-
35, grist mill c. 1855

Both sections have unusual box cornices, evidently constructed of small stones fitted between the rafters ends and stuccoed over. Other features include flush raking eaves, hoist overhang on the south gable of the oil mill, mostly 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with timber frames, and three vertically aligned entries on the south front of both sections, occupying the central bay of the distillery and the east inner bay of the grist mill. The grist mill retains batten doors with applied stiles and rails which create a 2-panel effect. The first-story entry has a stone stoop with shed roof supported by square posts. The oil mill retains only its 1st story entry fitted with a modern batten door; modern 1/1 sash windows have been installed in the upper entries. The triple window on the south front of the lean-to also is modern; it replaced an entry and a small window.

The oil mill/distillery has been converted into a residence and does not retain any original equipment or machinery. Many early features, however, survive in the grist mill including an iron water wheel, some of the drive shafts, gears, and pulleys, and the grinding stones with appertenant wooden hopper and heavy timber swivel crane.

Site Features: The head-race, which branches off from Hakiwokake Creek about a half mile to the north, terminates at the top of the steep bank just north of the mill, at which point the still flowing water is piped underground to the wheel pit in the shed-roofed section. The short underground tail race originally flowed into a pond which occupied the grassy area to the south of the mill. Water is now channeled into a ditch which flows to the east creek by one of the pond's two original outlets. The other outlet, which survives partially intact, is the long raceway behind the buildings on the west side of Route 614 which served the lower mill (#34).

Contributing B3/L60

Neg. # B 19 & 26

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14. Frame, 5-bay, M-type dwelling with gable-end chimneys (west one modern exterior) and a small, 2-bay flat-roofed east wing with interior east-end chimney (brick stack) and a modern rear appendage.

Style: Italianate/Gothic Revival influences

Date: c. 1860-73, possibly earlier and remodeled

It has clapboard siding, a steeply pitched central gable on the front, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and raked cornices, a round-headed window in the front gable with a label hood mold, a Palladian-like second-story central window with a heavy round-arched cornice, and a semi-octagonal bay window on the east end. The recessed front entry has flanking pilasters supporting an entablature, very deep reveals lined with recessed panels, and a matching 4-panel door with sidelights and transom. The wing has a flat-roofed porch whose west end is enclosed.

Outbuildings: (1) small, cement-block spring or pump house that is mostly below grade; (2) frame overshot bank barn (mid-19th) with novelty siding, batten-doored stable entries on the south and east sides, and rebuilt boxed eaves; and (3) frame, 1-story gable-roofed equipment shed that may be a converted chicken coop. Along the road in front of the house and barn is a stuccoed cement retaining wall.

Contributing B3/L102

Neg. # B 29 & 30

15. Frame dwelling consisting of a 4-bay I-type main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks, east one with exposed stone back) and a 2-bay 1 1/2-story west wing with gable-end chimney (exposed stone back and brick stack) and a modern 1-story rear wing.

Style: vernacular with Georgian/Federal influences, modern Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: c. 1805-25

Exterior features include clapboard siding, a box cornice with crown and bed moldings and returns on the main block, boxed overhanging eaves on the wing, 2/2, 1/1 and 6/6 sash windows with quirk-beaded trim and louvered shutters, and inner-bay main entry with architrave trim, diamond-paned transom, and

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modern glass and panel door. Victorian front porches were replaced by the present front terrace in the Colonial Revival remodeling.

The main block which appears to predate the wing retains considerable early interior fabric including ovolo molded trim and raised panel doors. Its west room has a timber-linteled cooking fireplace; the wing has a much wider timber-linteled fireplace with crane and bake oven opening.

Outbuildings: (1) capped well in front of the wing; (2) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid-19th) with gable-end entries (batten doors on strap hinges), board and batten siding, and 6/6 sash windows; and (3) frame 3-bay English barn (mid-19th) with extensions at both ends, shed-roofed rear appendage, overhanging eaves, clapboard and novelty siding, sash windows, and batten doors.

Contributing B3/L84

16. Christian Church Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, gable-roofed church with a 3-bay, south gable-end principal facade and 3-bay side walls.

Style: vernacular Greek Revival

Date: 1844

Surviving exterior features include a box cornice with crown and bed moldings, frieze, and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 20/20 sash windows with architrave trim, and a blocked lunet window with architrave trim in the front gable. The slightly recessed, central front entry has a transom, recess-paneled double doors, pilaster-like elements on the reveals, and flanking pilasters with molded capitals (no bases) that support a frieze board that probably replaces the original entablature. A wide iron-linteled garage entry was cut in the north gable end obliterating the lower half of one of its two large windows; the north gable which has one 1/1 sash window is coated with cement and may have been rebuilt.

Contributing B4/L55

Neg. # A 5, C 18 & 20

17. Frame, 2-story gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 6-bay, single-pile main block with interior chimney (brick stack) that marks the junction of 4-bay I-type and 2-bay north extension and of a 2-bay, shed-roofed rear ell with east-end chimney and lean-to.

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Style: vernacular with Greek Revival/
& Italianate influences Date: c. 1835-55

Now covered with asbestos shingle siding, it has a box cornice, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, and a central entry with narrow side-lights, transom, and recessed 4-panel door. The 3-bay front porch has a box cornice with wide frieze and square posts with molded capitals; the 1-bay side porch has similar posts and an entablature.

Outbuildings: (1) small, stone pump or well house with a low cement roof; (2) long, frame 2-story 5-bay barn/stable (late 19th) with vertical siding, three clip-cornered openings, and two batten-doored entries; a low stone wall continues its west gable-end foundation to the north; and (3) two frame 1-story sheds (19th and early 20th), set perpendicularly to each other, with asphalt shingle and metal siding and roofs; one has a stone foundation and hewn-timber frame.

Contributing B4/L49

Neg. # A 7, C 17 & 21

18. Frame, 3-bay, I-type dwelling with south gable-end chimney (rebuilt brick stack), exterior cement-block north gable-end chimney, and a rear ell with a 1-story appendage to its south.

Style: vernacular with Greek Revival
& Colonial Revival embellishment Date: c. 1835-55

It has asphalt shingle siding, a box cornice with returns, flush raking eaves, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows with architrave or plain trim, and an off-center entry which has a modern door but retains an entablature and plain flanking pilasters. The early 20th century, Colonial Revival porch has a box cornice with frieze, Tuscan columns, and turned balusters.

Outbuildings: frame 1-story, gable-roofed wood shed or out kitchen (19th or early 20th) with asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves, and a vertical 2-panel door that may be recycled from the house.

Contributing B4/L42

Neg. # C 15

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19. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, H-type main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with drip caps and water tables, plastered exposed back on west one), a 2-over-3-bay rear ell (chimney with large stuccoed exposed back and brick stack) that appears to have been widened, and a 1-story shed-roofed appendage east of the ell.

Style: vernacular with Greek Revival & Victorian embellishment Date: c. 1835-55

Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, aluminum siding on the east gable end, boxed overhanging eaves, an earlier box cornice with paneled frieze under the front eaves, 1/1 and 9/6 sash windows with plain trim, and a central entry with 2-light transom, corner lights, narrow sidelights, a vertical 2-panel door, and paneled flanking pilasters. Quite possibly replacing an earlier porch, the eclectic Victorian front porch has bracketed box cornice, bracketed spindle frieze, and turned posts and balusters. The 1-bay porch of the entry on ell's west side has a box cornice with frieze and square posts with capitals and pedestals.

Outbuildings: frame, 2-story wagon house (19th) with vertical siding and batten sliding doors on the south side.

Contributing B4/L40 Neg. # C 9 & 13

20. Frame, S₁-type dwelling with a cement-block foundation.

Style: vernacular Date: c. 1915-1930

It has asbestos shingle siding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 6/1 sash windows with plain trim, and an enclosed hip-roofed front porch.

Outbuildings: (1) cement-block, 2-bay gable-roofed garage; (2) frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage/equipment shed with novelty siding and a small shed-roofed ell; (3) small frame gabled shed; and (4) long frame chicken coop that has been remodeled into a garage/storage shed.

Non-Contributing B4/L41 Neg. # D 5 & 8

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21. Little York School Brick, 1 1/2-story, school with an asymmetrical gable roof that is wider and lower on the west side, with a 2-over-3-bay north gable-end front, and with an interior chimney with a large brick stack.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: c. 1930

It has a box cornice with returns, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a louvered lunet in the front gable, and a shallow gabled vestibule with fanlighted panel door. Built to replace the old school house which burned in the late 1920s, it was converted into a residence in the 1950s.

Contributing B5/L39

Neg. # C 4

22. Frame, 1 1/2-story, clip-gabled dwelling with a shed appendage on the east side and an interior chimney (brick stack); it may be a remodeled S₁-type.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1915-35

Remodeled in recent years, it has overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, a "Colonial" bay window, 4/2 sash windows, and an entry with bracketed hood on the east side.

Non-contributing B9/L19

Neg. # C 3

23. Frame dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, N-type main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a 1 1/2-story rear wing with south gable end chimney (brick stack) and shed appendages on the south and west sides.

Style: Carpenter Gothic and
Queen Anne influences

Date: c. 1860-73

It has clapboard siding, wide pilaster-like corner boards at both front corners, a box cornice with small returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 4/1 and 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a small raked-head front gable window, an end-bay front entry with flanking pilasters and modern glass and panel door, a shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, jig-saw cut brackets, and turned balusters, and two side porches.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, shed-roofed chicken coop (20th) with clapboard siding; and (2) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (late 19th) with leanto appendage and board and batten siding.

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Contributing B5/L37

Neg. # C 1 & 2

- 24. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, dwelling with probably some sort of double-pile center-hall plan and with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with watertables and drip caps) and a shed-roofed rear appendage or enclosed porch.

Style: Greek Revival/Carpenter
Gothic influences

Date: c. 1860-73

Exterior features include clapboard siding, a central front gable with bargeboard and raked-head window, box cornice with crown and bed moldings, frieze and returns, narrow corner pilasters, 2/2 sash windows with cornice, a central entry with transom, sidelights, and glass and panel door, to the west of the entry a semi-octagonal bay window, and a flat-roofed front porch with bracketed box cornice and 20th century railing and square posts.

Outbuildings: (1) well with iron pump; (2) frame 2-story wagon house (19th century) with clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and shed appendage; (3) small frame wood shed with board and batten siding, overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard, 6/6 sash window, and batten-doored entry; (4) frame, 2-bay garage (20th century) with clapboard siding; (5) frame corn crib and frame gable-roofed chicken coop (NC, 20th century).

Contributing B5/L36

Neg. # C 0, 5 - 7

- 25. Frame, 2-story, L-shaped 3-bay dwelling with a flat or low pitched hip roof, side-wall chimney (brick stack with water table and drip cap), and a shed-roofed rear addition that squares it out.

Style: vernacular Italianate/
Greek Revival

Date: c. 1850-60

Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, a wide box cornice with scroll brackets, denticulated crown molding, and wide plain frieze, paneled corner pilasters with denticulated capitals, 6/6 sash windows with raked-head cornices and louvered blinds, and a central entry with transom, shouldered surround, and 4-panel door (upper panels round-headed). The early 20th-century, Colonial Revival porch has a box cornice and Tuscan

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columns; the earlier rear porch has a denticulated cornice and square posts with molded capitals and bases.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story structure, built in several sections and now housing the post office; its original portion apparently is an out kitchen with gable-end chimney, shed appendage, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard and 6/6 sash windows; it was enlarged by 1 1/2-story addition on the south gable end with novelty siding: a shed-roofed porch extends along the east side (19th and 20th century); (2) frame, 2-story, wagon house/stable that was built in two parts and has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and batten doors; (3) small frame shed; (4) frame hip-roofed privy (mid 19th), clapboard siding and box cornice; and (5) frame shed (20th century).

Contributing B5/L35

Neg. # B 33 - 36

26. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed 3-bay dwelling with a cross gable that extends almost the full width of the front, gable end chimneys (brick stacks), and probably some kind of double-pile center-hall plan.

Style: vernacular Italianate

Date: c. 1850-60

Original exterior features include boxed overhanging eaves with scroll brackets, raked-head window cornices, wide corner boards (pilasters which have lost their capitals and bases) and the bracketed box cornice of the flat-roofed front porch. The latter's turned posts and balusters and fret brackets are a later Victorian replacement. Modern alterations include the installation of aluminum siding, 1/1 sash windows, and the central entry's door.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, out kitchen with gable-end chimney, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, and batten door; (2) frame 1 1/2-story wagon house with shed garage entry appendage on the north gable end and vertical siding; and (3) frame hip-roofed privy with clapboard siding and box cornice. All are mid-19th century.

Contributing B5/L34

Neg. # C 8 & 12

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27. Frame, 2-story dwelling consisting of a 4-bay I-type main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with drip caps) and a 2-bay flat-roofed rear ell (built over the creek) with an interior chimney (brick stack) and lean-to on the east end.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. 1835-55

The exterior features clapboard siding, box cornice with returns that is carried in the raking eaves, 2/2 sash (replacement) windows with plain trim and modern louvered shutters, paired inner-bay entrys with later glass and panel doors, and a flat-roofed entry porch with entablature, recessed panel pilasters at the rear and replaced or reworked square front posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon house/garage (probably 19th) with clapboard siding, overhanging eaves and batten sliding doors.

Contributing B5/33

Neg. # A 23 C 11

28. Frame, 2-bay, I-type dwelling with a gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed, 2-story rear addition.

Style: vernacular

Date: 1835-55

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves obscuring the original box cornice, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and modern louvered shutters, front entry with glass and panel front door, and a hip-roofed porch with turned posts.

Outbuildings: (1) two small frame, gable-roofed sheds (2) a larger frame shed; and (3) a shed-roofed chicken coop; these sheds all have modern vertical siding. They probably are late 19th or early 20th century.

Contributing B5/L32

Neg. # A 22

29. Frame, 4-bay, I-type dwelling with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks with water tables and drip caps) and a modern 1-story shed-roofed rear appendage.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1835-60

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Exterior features include clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, a center entry, and an enclosed shed-roofed porch whose entablature-like cornice below the eaves suggests that it may be an earlier porch remodeled.

Contributing B5/L43

Neg. # A 12

30. Frame, 3-bay, S-type dwelling with a cement block foundation and a small rear appendage.

Style: vernacular, Craftsman
influences

Date: c. 1915-30

Exterior features include aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, shed-roofed dormer, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, a central entry with glass and panel door, and a shed-roofed porch with square papered posts on shingled pedestals.

It appears to occupy the site of the blacksmithy and wheelwright shop depicted in the 1873 atlas.

Contributing B5/L43

Neg. # A 15

31. Lower General Store Rubble-stone, 1 1/2 story gable-roofed store with a 2 over 3-bay gable-end front and a rear lean-to.

Style: vernacular

Date: mid-19th

Original features of this structure, which was converted into a dwelling earlier in this century, include overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim, the central front entry with plank-lined reveals, and perhaps the hip roof and square posts of the front porch. Modern alterations include the porch's stone railing and crude stick-bracketed "awning", the front door, the exterior stone chimney on the north side, the removal of the stone wall's stucco cladding, and the addition of a carport at the south-east corner.

Contributing B5/L40

Neg. # A 13

32. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling (set perpendicularly to the road) with a cement-block bank cellar and a central chimney (brick stack).

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Style: vernacular

Date: mid-20th

It has aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, and an enclosed shed-roofed front porch.

Outbuildings: Behind this building straddling the creek is the stone foundation of the early 19th-century distillery; one of the segmental arches through which the creek flowed under the building survives; the distillery was a stone, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed structure which had two gable-end wagon entries. Its roofless stone walls were collapsed in the 1960s.

Contributing B5/L30
(only distillery site)

Neg. # B 4

33. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-bay, gable-fronted main block with a stuccoed-stone bank cellar and a 1-story 3-bay north wing. An old photograph indicates that it was barn or storage building appurtenant to the grist mill.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1850-1900

Converted into a dwelling sometime in the early 20th century, it has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim, inner bay front entries with glass and panel doors which share a bracketed hood.

Contributing B5/L30-1

Neg. # B 5

34. Lower Mill Rubble-stone, 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed grist mill with a 3-bay north gable-end front, 3-bay side walls, a basement story that is above grade on the east and south sides, and a frame wagon house appendage at the northeast corner.

Style: vernacular

Date: c. 1815-25

Exterior features include box cornices, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with plain trim or pegged timber frames, and hoist overhang at the north gable's peak, below which there is an entry on each floor. The two upper entries retain batten doors; the third has a modern door as does the central entry of the west side. The latter's iron lintle suggests that it is

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modern; the window to its north was inserted into a door opening. The wagon house appendage has a stone foundation, board and batten siding, and batten doors.

Outbuildings: A penstock under the road carried water to the mill from the pond and race located behind the houses on the west side of the road. See #1.

Contributing B5/L29

Neg. # B 10 - 12

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates early 19th–mid 20th c. **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Little York possesses historical significance in the areas of settlement pattern, industry, architecture, and archaeology. The village is a good example of the agglomerate settlements that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries to serve the region's dispersed agricultural population, but whose growth largely halted when by-passed in the railroad building boom of the mid-19th century. Industry was the focal point around which the community that became known as Little York gradually coalesed. The two mill complexes and interconnecting hydrosystem established there in the early 1800s were periodically enlarged, rebuilt and modified to accommodate a variety of industrial uses, and thus, provide a significant document of the development and evolution of the small scale water-powered industry once characteristic of the region. While losing most of its local economic and social importance in this century, Little York has managed to retain not only some aspects of its role as a neighborhood service center, but also its essentially 19th century character. Almost all of the district's thirty-four principal buildings were built before 1900 and most date c. 1830–60. The district's buildings --predominantly houses with outbuildings, but including besides several mill buildings, two churches, two stores, a tavern and a school-- are generally well-preserved and exhibit relatively few modern alterations. Collectively these buildings possess architectural significance. Their forms, construction, decorative embellishment, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the middle decades of the 19th century. Their environs, in particular those of the industrial buildings and sites, also have the potential to yield important archaeological information about the region's material culture in that era.

While the village of Little York did not develop until the 19th century, European settlement in the neighborhood occurred in the first half of the 18th century. The pioneer agriculturalists of northwestern Hunterdon County were mostly squatters on the vast tracts of land in the region acquired by absentee owners through New Jersey's system of proprietorial landholding. The site of Little York lies near the southern boundary of a 16,565-acre property which was surveyed for Colonel Thomas Byerly, a West Jersey proprietor, in 1714. After Byerly's death in 1725, the property devolved to Robert Barker of Suffolk, England and his heirs, but to satisfy a claim against Byerly's estate, it was divided in half and the L-shaped southeastern portion was sold at a court-ordered sale in 1749. The purchasers of this 7,380-acre tract were prominent Philadelphians William Allen and Joseph Turner, who several years before had established an iron furnace some miles to the east.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 51

Quadrangle name Frenchtown, NJ-PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	9	3	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	6	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	3	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	6	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	8
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4	9	3	8	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

H

1	8
---	---

4	9	3	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	9	5	2	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Verbal boundary description and justification

I 1 8 4 9 3 8 8 0 4 4 9 5 1 4 0
J 1 8 4 9 3 5 0 0 4 4 9 5 1 4 0
K 1 8 4 9 3 4 6 0 4 4 9 4 9 4 0

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
			NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis Bertland for the Alexandria Township Historical Society

organization Dennis Bertland Associates date July 1987

street & number P.O. Box 11 telephone (201) 689-6356

city or town Port Murray state New Jersey 07865

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Alan Deane*

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources date 06/17/88

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth S. Swase date 8/4/88
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Allen and Turner probably made the first concerted effort to manage the property which evidently had been divided into tenant farms by 1755. While they may well have had difficulty with squatters and dissatisfied tenants, as occurred on their furnace tract, major management problems had likely subsided by 1774 when they sold the property to another prominent Philadelphian James Hamilton. Hamilton's heir and grandnephew of the same name continued to rent the property until the early 1800s when he began to sell off individual farms. Two of the farms which he sold in 1804 encompassed the site of Little York. The land west of Hakiwokake Creek and roughly south of the Pattenburg Road belonged to farm #12, called "The Low Lands" on Hamilton's 1803 lease roll; farm #13,² called "Trout Brook," included the land north of the road and east of the creek.

Jeremiah Hoff, the purchaser of "The Low Lands," evidently was the first to harness the water power of Hakiwokake Creek at Little York. Neither his 1804 deed nor the 1803 lease roll contains anything to suggest that the water power was then being used. Sometime between 1804 and 1815, when he subdivided and sold the property, Hoff appears to have built a saw mill and a grist mill, respectively, at or near the sites of the present upper and lower mills, as well as an extensive interconnected hydrosystem. The 1815 deed for a 106-acre portion of his 158-acre farm included water rights for "the saw mill and any other machinery (that might be) erected on the premises," but reserved the privilege of "conveying water out of the old channel below the saw mill into the Grist Mill dam and thence down the race to said mill."³ The latter was no doubt the mill mentioned in the deed of the same year for the remainder of Hoff's property, comprising two parcels of which the larger adjoined the 106 acres on the south and the smaller was a wood lot to the north.⁴ These mills were the focal point around which the village subsequently developed.

The purchasers of the 106-acre tract and saw mill were father and son, Peter and John Van Syckle. While Peter Van Syckle (1766-1830) owned and operated the locally famous Hickory Tavern (which stood several miles east of Little York), his son John (1789-1839) evidently was responsible for developing the upper mill complex (#s 11 - 13). Settling there, according to the family genealogy, he built "a large oil mill and grist mill, a ware house, and other buildings" and also farmed.⁵ His homestead, presumably farmstead #14, adjoined the mills. Activity also increased around the lower grist mill (#34) where sometime between 1815 and 1823 a distillery (site #32) was built either by John and William Vanderbelt who bought the property from Hoff or by Joseph King to whom they sold it in 1819.⁶ Other milling operations may have been established there as well, since upon King's losing the property at a court-ordered auction in 1823 the sheriff's deed of conveyance mentioned "the mills and distillery" on the premises

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"whereon the said defendant then lived."⁷ King probably occupied the farmstead (#1) across the road from the grist mill whose site was formerly part of the 35-acre property.

The settlement is said to have acquired the unusual cognomen of "Pokano" around this time, resulting from a disciplinary incident at Joseph King's distillery when a fireman took a hot poker and "struck the Irish workmen on their noses as a punishment."⁸ It became known as "Little York" about 1828, and was so named according to local tradition by John Van Syckle. However, as appears in an 1838 deed, the place name of "Valley Mills" also was used.

Despite its industry, the community apparently was neither large nor important enough to be included among Alexandria Township's villages listed in Gordon's 1834 Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey. At the end of the third quarter of the 19th century, it was still only a mill hamlet with adjoining farmsteads. Within the next ten years, however, considerable growth occurred. Writing in 1844, Barber and Howe noted that Little York was "flourishing village, sprung into existence within a few years (with) an oil-m., and 2 grist-m., a store, 1 tavern, several mechanics, and about 16 dwellings."¹⁰ A "Tailor and Shoemaker Shop" owned by two sons of John Van Syckle stood on the southeast corner of the crossroads in 1838. The tavern (#8), known as the Franklin House, apparently was built between 1838 and 1841, and a post office was established in 1840 with George V. Alpaugh as first postmaster. It quite possibly was located in the store which occupied an older house at the crossroads (#9). The community is said to have acquired its first resident physician in 1840.

As growth continued in the 1840s and 1850s, Little York acquired institutional components for the first time. Two churches were built in 1844, the stone Christian Church (#16) and the wooden Presbyterian chapel (#5), whose frame was brought from near-by Mount Pleasant when the Alexandria Presbyterian congregation erected a new church there. While the chapel remained a branch of the Mount Pleasant church, the Christian church was organized as an independent congregation in 1850. In 1855 a 2-story, stone schoolhouse (site #21) was constructed at the eastern edge of the village; it replaced the neighborhood school,¹² first organized in 1809, which was located about a half mile to the east.

Further commercial and industrial development occurred during the period. A second store was established (#31) and by 1855 "a new flouring mill" (evidently the east half of #13) had been constructed at the upper mills. At that time water was being piped from the spring at the upper mills (#12) to the distillery.

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This line apparently provided the community with a rudimentary water supply system, as it had three hydrants in the main road, one of which was in front of the tavern.¹³ Little York's growth in these decades no doubt was stimulated by the improvements in agricultural practices and transportation which occurred in the region during the first half of the 19th century.

By 1860 the physical and social character of Little York was firmly established. The 1860 Hughes map documents the community's physical layout which remains basically unchanged today. It depicts approximately 35 buildings, most of which have survived, clustered around the crossroads and along the road to the south.¹⁴ The 1860 U.S. Census provides a social profile of the community at that time. In that year the village had 139 inhabitants living in 26 households. It contained 28 dwelling houses (including the hotel) of which two were empty. The occupations of village residents, typical of the region's small rural settlements at the time, were mostly in the areas of agriculture, agricultural processing, artisan-level manufacturing, and commerce. The census taker listed 3 farmers, 2 millers and an apprentice miller, 1 millwright, 3 butchers, 1 team driver, and 5 laborers. The artisans included 2 blacksmiths, 2 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 dress maker, and a milliner. The building trades were represented by 2 carpenters, 1 painter, and an apprentice painter. There were also 2 merchants, 1 clerk, 1 shopkeeper, and an innkeeper. The latter employed a hostler and a domestic; there were two other female domestics in the village, one of whom was the village's only black resident. The village doctor must have moved away as a "school master" was the only¹⁵ professional listed. Only 10 of the 26 heads of households owned real estate.

Throughout the period the architecture of Little York was essentially traditional in terms of building types, construction practices, and spacial organization and typical of the rural region. Of frame or less frequently stucco-covered rubble stone construction, the buildings erected then are, in general, rather closely spaced with short setbacks from the street. The industrial buildings are small-scale structures of unadorned utilitarian design (#s 12, 13, and 34). Predominating among the dwellings are the 2-story, single-pile traditional types with gable-end chimneys, often with exposed backs (#s 2, 3, 6, 11, 15, and 28). In form and plan, however, a few houses (#s 23, 25, and 26) reveal the influence of popular mid-19th century domestic architectural design. While some houses were quite plainly detailed, many of those constructed or remodeled from the 1840s to the 1860s were embellished with simple decorative detailing of Greek Revival, Italianate, and/or Gothic Revival derivation. Representative examples include #s 1, 14, 17, 19, and 27. Greek Revival motifs also were used for the Presbyterian chapel (#5), the Christian

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Church (#16), and the now much-altered tavern (#8). Thus, while the region's vernacular architectural traditions dominated Little York in the mid-19th century, the popular architectural influences which were then penetrating the region were felt to some degree.

By the 1860s Little York appears to have ended its major period of growth, sharing the fate of most of the region's communities that were by-passed in the mid-19th century railroad boom. While further development did occur in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it was quite limited and sporadic, and at no time reached the level of the community's mid-19th century boom. The 1873 atlas reveals that the village had grown little since 1860 except for the construction of two houses and a Methodist Church on the Pattenburg Road. It also indicates that the community again had a resident physician and that one of the buildings at the upper mills was being used as an apple distillery. In 1881 Little York was described as containing "two stores, two mills, one tavern, two blacksmith shops, and one wheelwright-shop."¹⁶ The distilleries and some of the artisan shops evidently had been discontinued by that time. In that same year, however the village acquired a new industry with the establishment of a creamery (#12), one of the first in the county, at the upper mills. Subsequently specializing in cheese production it became known as the "cheese factory." Another new business was the farm machinery dealership opened by the Fox family in the late 1800s or early 1900s in the old distillery (#32) near the lower mill.¹⁷ In this period ice was harvested from the lower mill pond and stored in an ice house near-by (#2); this evidently was a small-scale commercial operation. The lean-to appendage on the west side of the upper store (#9) also was an ice house and was used in conjunction with a meat butchering and retail business. The long frame structure just west of the store, probably erected around 1900, accommodated a slaughter house and garages for meat delivery wagons and later trucks.¹⁸ Except for some remodeling, no residential building occurred in Little York in the late 1800s; in the early 20th century residential development was limited to the construction of a few small bungalows (#s 20, 23, and 30) and a substantial brick addition to the house adjoining the cheese factory (#11).

The paving of rural roads and the proliferation of automobiles in the third and fourth decades of this century hastened the decline of villages like Little York as local economic and social centers. Good roads and cars enabled local inhabitants to go elsewhere to work, shop, and play. Although the cheese factory remained in production until about the late 1940s and at the upper mills some cider pressing and grain grinding was done into the 1950s, the lower grist mill and store and the farm machinery business were shut down many years earlier. The three churches also were abandoned in the first half of this century and the

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district school, rebuilt about 1930, was closed in mid-century.¹⁹ Of the businesses and institutions that once flourished in Little York, only the tavern, the upper store, and the post office are currently operating.

Little York exists today as a residential community whose 19th century rural character and setting survive substantially intact. While most non-residential uses in the village have disappeared, many of the buildings that housed them survive and have been converted to residential use. Although the Christian Church and the cheese factory stand empty, the lower grist mill and store, the west half of the upper mill, the Presbyterian chapel, and the school are occupied as dwellings, having been for the most part sympathetically renovated. Despite the low density residential development that has occurred in the neighborhood around Little York over the past twenty years, the farms on the edge of the village still retain their outbuildings and some adjoining land; thus preserving the community's setting. Commuting exurbanites have discovered villages like Little York, and in Little York newcomers have undertaken much of the renovation work now occurring. Both old-time residents and newcomers have become increasingly aware of their community's heritage and of the need to preserve it.

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2. Wacker, p. 361; D. Stanton Hammond, "Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet C", Map Series #4, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; James P. Snell, (ed.) History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, pp. 415-416; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 10/page 70; and "Leases given on the 25th March 1803 by James Hamilton of Philadelphia," Nathanial Saxton Papers. Hunterdon County Historical Society.
3. Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 10/page 70, and 24/498.
4. Ibid., Book 25/page 184.
5. Ibid. Book 24/page 498; John W. Van Sickle, A History of the Van Sickle Family, in the United States of America. Springfield, Ohio: John W. Van Sickle, 1880, pp. 147 & 151-52; and Snell, p. 424.
6. Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 25/page 184 and 31/57.
7. Ibid., Book 38/page 211.
8. Snell, pp. 423-24.
9. Ibid., p. 423: Van Sickle, p. 151, and Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 71/page 374.
10. John W. Barber, and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, Newark, NJ: Benjamin Olds, 1844, p. 240.
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12. Snell, pp. 420, 422, & 427; Paul J. Hagaman, One Town Around, A Pictorial History of West Portal and Vicinity, Asbury, NJ: Estate of Paul J. Hagaman, 1984, pp. 145 & 146.
13. Michael Hughes, Farm Map of Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, NJ, Michael Hughes, 1860; and Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 112/ page 54.
14. Michael Hughes, Farm Map of Alexandria Township Hunterdon County, NJ. Michael Hughes, 1860.
15. Alexandria Township Schedule of Population, United States Census, 1860.
16. F. W. Beers, County Atlas of Hunterdon, New Jersey, New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1873, p. 37; and Snell, p. 423.
17. Hagaman, pg. 138-49; and Schmidt, pp. 153 & 154.
18. Interview with Mrs. Alice Pinkerton, 7/22/87.
19. Pinkerton interview; and Schmidt, p. 154.

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United States Archives.
Post Office Records

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United States Census.

Population schedules, 1850 to 1880.

Industrial schedules, 1850 to 1880.

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The boundary of the Little York Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled "Little York Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map", and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map is a composite of Alexandria and Holland Township tax maps.

Beginning in the middle of County Route 614, at the point where the boundary line between Alexandria and Holland Townships intersects the eastward continuation of the south line of lot 56 of block 6 in Holland Township, the district boundary runs west along the south side of that lot to its southwest corner. It then turns north and runs along the west side of lots 56 and 55 to the northwest corner of the latter lot on the south side of Ellis Road. The boundary proceeds east along the south side of Ellis Road to a point opposite the southwest corner of lot 102 of block 3. From that point it runs north along the west side of lot 102 and then east along the north side of that lot to its northeast corner, which point is in the west side of lot 60 of block 3.

The boundary next turns north and runs along the west side of lot 60 to that lot's northwest corner in the south line of lot 56a of block 3. It continues north in a straight line across lot 56a to its north side and the southeast corner of lot 56 of block 3. It continues north along the east side of lot 56 to the township line in the middle of Hakiokake Creek and turning south follows the township line to the point where the eastward continuation of the south side of the aforementioned lot 56 would intersect the Creek and township line. From that point, it continues south in a straight line across lot 56a of block 3 to the northeast corner of lot 60 of block 3. It continues south along the east side of lot 60 to the the northwest corner of lot 59 of block 3, and turning eastward runs along the north side of lot 59 to the township line and the creek.

At this point, the district boundary turns north along the township line and the creek, which line is also the west side of lot 9 of block 4-1 in Alexandria township, to the northwest corner of lot 9. It proceeds east along the north side of lot 9 and crossing Sweet Hollow Road continues east along the north side of lot 84 of block 3 to the southeast corner of lot 52-2 of block 3. The boundary then runs north, east and south along the west, north and east sides of lot 84 to the southeast corner of that lot and Goritz Road. From there it runs west along the middle of Goritz Road to the intersection of that road with Sweet Hollow Road and then runs south down the middle of Sweet Hollow Road to where it would intersect the continuation of the east side of lot 49 of block 4 into the road. It then follows the east side of lots 49 and 41 south to the southeast corner of the latter lot and Route 614.

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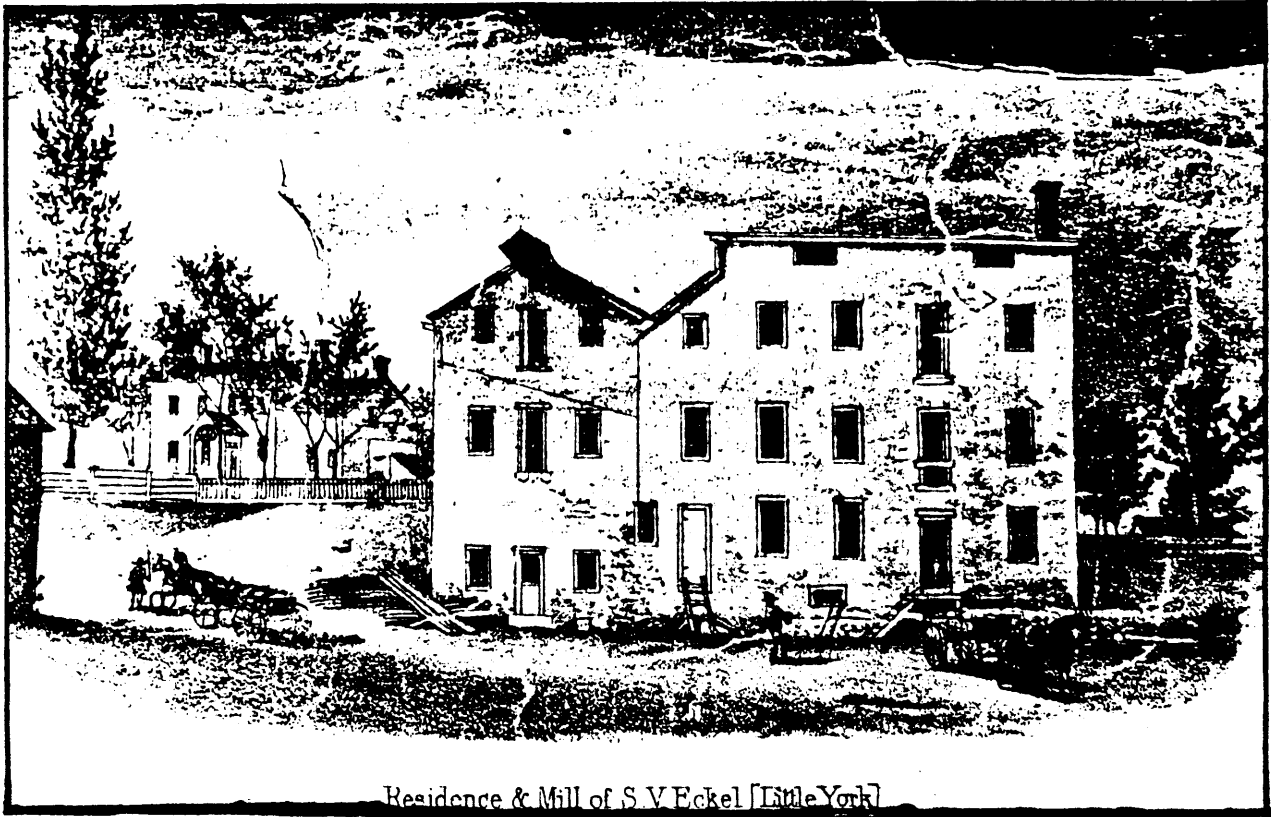
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The district boundary next turns east and follows the middle of Route 614 to where it would intersect the continuation of the east side of lot 39 of block 5. It proceeds south along the east side of lot 39 to its southeast corner, which is also a corner of lot 1 of block 5, and turns west along the north side of lot 1 to that lot's northwest corner. At that point it turns south and runs along the west side of lot 1 to the southeast corner of lot 29 of block 5. It then runs west along the south side of lot 29 to the township line in the middle of Route 614 and proceeds north along the township line to the place of beginning.

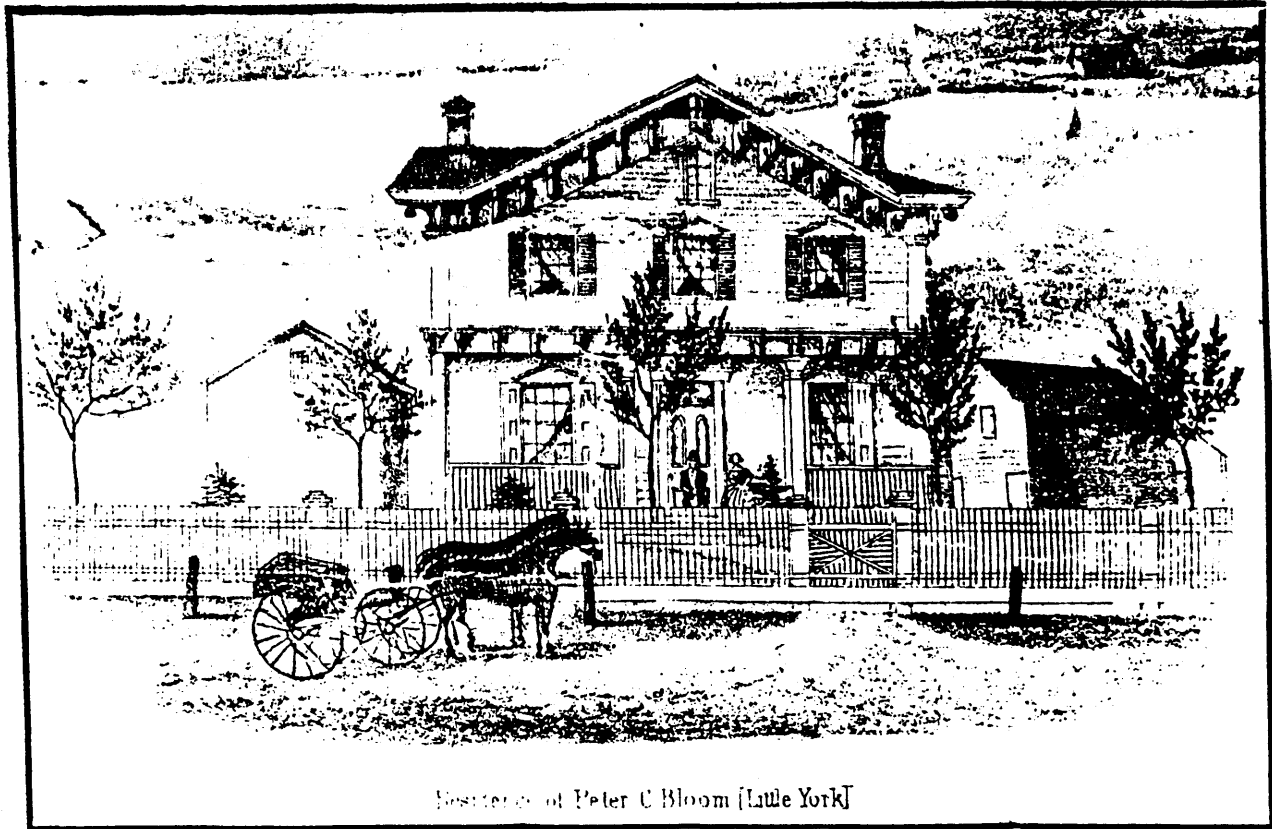
The boundaries of the Little York Historic District were delineated to include to the greatest extent possible, the architectural and historical resources of the village, with not only the fewest non-contributing buildings but also with sufficient amounts of visually and historically critical open space.

On the south and east sides of the district, the boundary follows a line of convenience along the rear lot line of the buildings fronting on Route 614 and Sweet Hollow Road. It jogs westward along the middle of 614 (the Pattenburg Road) to exclude the modern dwellings on the north side of that road, and on Goritz and Sweet Hollow Roads. There are two appendages on the north side of the district. The eastern one includes one of the village's adjoining farmsteads (#15); the other encompasses the long head race of the upper mills. On the west side of the district the boundary was delineated to include some visually critical open space adjoining two farmsteads that are part of the district (#s 1 and 14) and the site of the lower mill pond which is located on block 6, lot 55. Hedgrows along property lines formed an appropriate edge there. Finally, at the Ellis Road crossing, as well as at the south end of Route 614, the boundary was delineated to exclude modern houses that adjoin the village edge.

Little York HD
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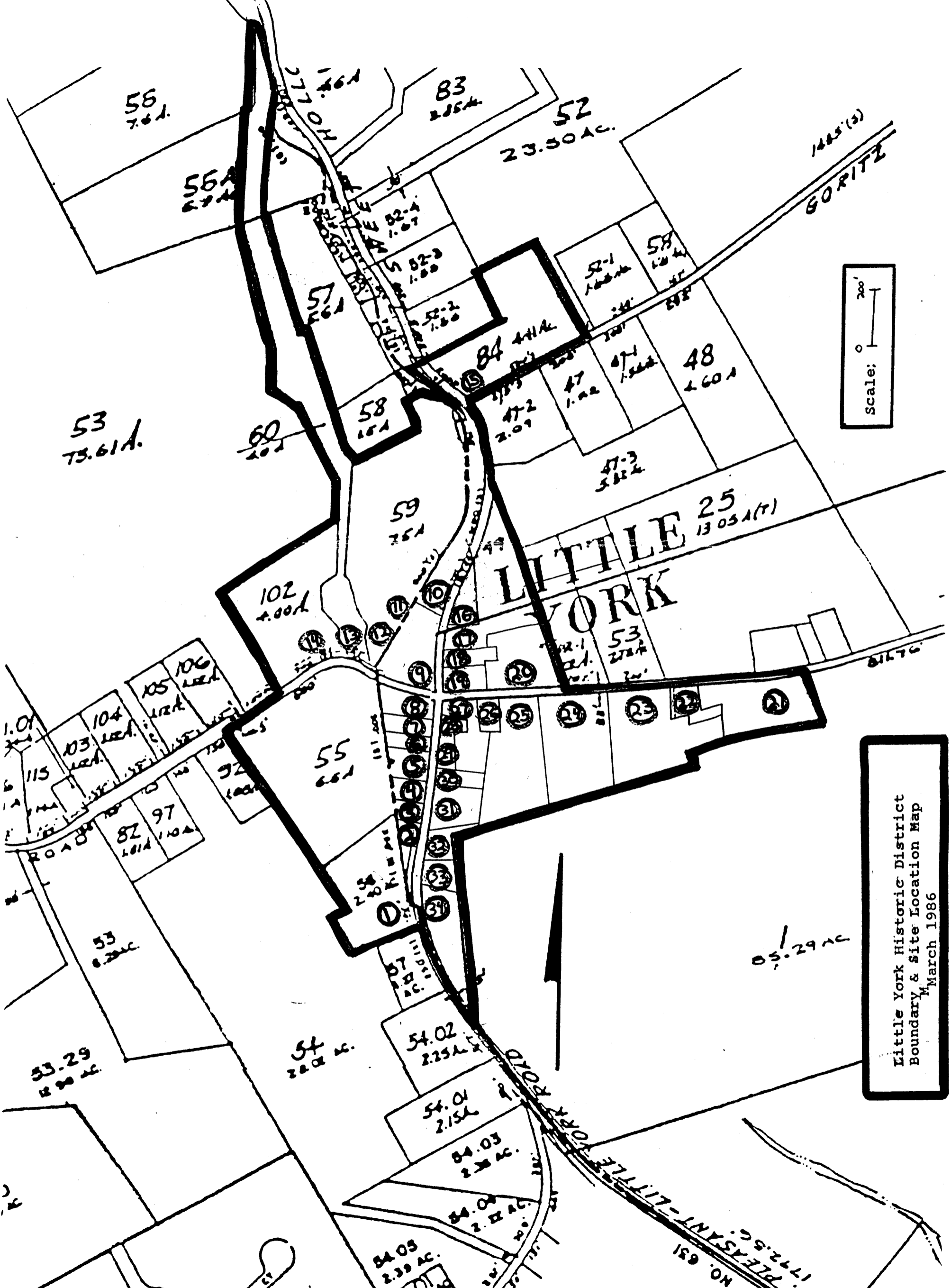


Residence & Mill of S. V. Eckel [Little York]



Residence of Peter C. Bloom [Little York]

Vignettes from the Hughes 1860 Farm Map of Alexandria Twp.
Upper, sites 13 & 14; lower, site 26



Scale: 0 200'

Little York Historic District
Boundary & Site Location Map
March 1986