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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Washington Valley

other names/site number Washington Valley Historic District

2. Location Roughly bounded by Schoolhouse Rd, Gaston Rd, Sussex Avenue,

Kahdena Rd, Mendham Avenue, Tingley Rd,

street & number Washington Valley Road not for publication

city or town Morris and Mendham Townships vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Morris code 025 zip code 07960/07945

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 9/18/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

Guymon Rapsley 11/12/92

Washington Valley Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
117	68	buildings
7		sites
17		structures
1		objects
142	68	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic / single dwelling
- Agriculture / field, outbuilding
- Education / school
- Transportation / rail-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic / single dwelling
- Agriculture / outbuilding
- landscape / natural features, unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Early Republic / Federal
- Late Victorian / Queen Anne, Shingle Style
- Late 19th & 20th century Revivals/
- Colonial Revival, Beaux Arts
- Other / local vernacular architecture

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, concrete
- walls weatherboard, wooden shingles, stucco
- roof asphalt, wood shake
- other

Narrative Description

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

See accompanying continuation sheets

Washington Valley Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Agriculture
- Community Development
- Transportation
- Education

Period of Significance

- 1776-1853
- 1881-1932

Significant Dates

- 1881
- 1891

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Kountze, Luther

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Morristown & Morris Township Public Library
1 Miller Road, Morristown, N.J.

Washington Valley Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1883.43 acres Mendham. NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

Zone	Easting	Northing
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2

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

3

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

4

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet W. Foster, Associate Director, Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants
for: organization The New Jersey Conservation Foundation date March 1992
Consultant's address:
street & number 71 Maple Avenue telephone 201 984 9660
city or town Morristown state NJ zip code 07960

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

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

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 7.A

Washington Valley Historic District,
Morris & Mendham Townships, Morris
County, New Jersey

UTM REFERENCES

A - 18/ 541140/ 4518060
B - 18/ 542060/ 4516360
C - 18/ 540580/ 4515480
D - 18/ 540720/ 4513940
E - 18/ 540160/ 4513600
F - 18/ 539340/ 4514580
G - 18/ 539360/ 4515300
H - 18/ 537780/ 4515060
I - 18/ 537240/4516040
J - 18/ 538300/ 4516060
K - 18/ 538280/ 4516420
L - 18/ 537240/ 4516200
M - 18/ 537200/ 4516720
N - 18/ 538540/ 4516880
O - 18/ 538640/ 4517860
P - 18/ 539140/ 4518100
Q - 18/ 539160/ 4517680
R - 18/ 540060/ 4517260
S - 18/ 540040/ 4517660

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
Townships, Morris County, New Jersey**

Washington Valley is the name given to the Whippany River valley and its surrounding hills west of Morristown, in Morris and Mendham Townships. It has remained a rural area because of its low density of development and the unspoiled natural features which abound in its roughly three square miles. It is also very much an environment fashioned by human use, for the preservation of the valley's landscape and its scattered 18th-century farms was made possible by wealthy estate builders of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The landscape of small houses, barns, cultivated fields and orchards that these newcomers found was a resource which they maintained and improved. They were motivated, in part, by their view of Washington Valley as a romantic artifact of colonial days, with hallowed Revolutionary War associations.

Interest in the 18th century, often expressed architecturally in the Colonial Revival style, was particularly strong in Morristown because of Washington's Jockey Hollow encampments. Genuine colonial-era houses survived as the centerpieces of small farmsteads in Washington Valley, both because of family pride and a lack of the financial means needed to replace them with larger and more fashionable dwellings. Although the wealthiest estate builders raised mansions in richly eclectic styles, they were careful to preserve the old farm houses on their property, which they converted to tenant houses. Other newcomers of somewhat more modest means became "gentleman farmers" and improved old houses to reflect upper middle class ideas of comfort and "charm." Their rambling country seats often preserved an original farmhouse as one wing of a larger Colonial Revival dwelling.

The survival of this carefully manipulated environment is owed, finally, to the ambitions of the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA). In the 1960s, the authority began buying up land along the Whippany River in anticipation of creating a reservoir. While similarly rural tracts in other portions of Morris Township, Mendham Township, and surrounding

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municipalities were being purchased for suburban subdivision development, the heart of Washington Valley was preserved. Public outcry against destroying the valley and its historic homes led to the publication of the book Washington Valley: An Informal History by local residents. The reservoir project was revived and shelved again and again for over twenty-five years. Finally, the MCMUA has begun proceedings to turn over its acreage to the Morris County Park Commission. The center of the valley has at last been guaranteed protection in its natural state.

Washington Valley was first defined and named in official records in 1852 by agreement of the Morris and Mendham Township school superintendents to establish the Washington Valley School District. The origin of the name is not recorded. The early 18th-century road from Morristown to Mendham was improved and named the Washington Turnpike in 1806 (today's Mendham Road or New Jersey Route 24), but the former turnpike lies along the southern edge of both the river valley and the area known historically as Washington Valley. Old stories suggest that George Washington rode through the valley and may even have stopped to dine with the Loree family in their home (site 22) in Mendham Township, but the tale is so vague that it does not seem to have prompted the naming of the valley.

From whatever impetus, Washington Valley was so named by the second half of the 19th century, and generally was agreed to extend north of the Mendham Road, west of Kahdena Road, southwest of Sussex Turnpike, south of the high ridges known as Ludlow Mountain, Snake Hill, Roundtop, and Cooper's Hill, and east of Tingley Road, although the unincorporated area was never strictly defined. Washington Valley Road, whose route was laid out about 1757, is the main artery through the valley and the historic district. Together with the Mendham Road, which may have been an Indian trail long before it was used by early settlers, Washington Valley Road and Whitehead Road are early roadways along which most of the district's historic buildings stand. Several other early roads have disappeared; new ones have been added within the past forty years as development encroached upon former fields. The valley's abundant streams, including the Whippany River, the Mine

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Brook, and Bear Brook are too small to have ever afforded a means of transportation, nor were the swampy meadows along the streams suitable mill sites. Water-powered mills were concentrated upstream, outside the valley, in Brookside, or downstream in Morristown.

Economically and socially, Washington Valley was a "suburb" of Morristown even in the 18th century, when many of its inhabitants traveled into town for church services and to sell their farm products. The only non-residential historic building in the district is the Washington Valley Schoolhouse. Stores, churches, and major industrial sites never existed in the valley. The relationship between Morristown and Washington Valley has held fast for two centuries, and the valley today is still a rural enclave, dependent on the goods and services available only a short distance away in Morristown or at greater distances in the New York metropolitan area.

The Washington Valley Historic District as defined here contains 92 individual properties, with 142 contributing resources, and 68 non-contributing resources. It includes three properties previously listed on the National Register: the John Smith House, the Washington Valley Schoolhouse, and Fosterfields, all in Morris Township. The district includes the open space formerly acquired by the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority and now being deeded to the Morris County Park Commission. This open space is at the very heart of Washington Valley, and provides the setting historically associated with the structures of the district. General landscape views of Washington Valley are found in photographs 1, 2, and 3.

Individual building descriptions follow, beginning with properties in Mendham Township, followed by those in Morris Township.

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
Townships, Morris County, New Jersey

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP

1. 1 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 42

Photo 4

Contributing buildings: 2

Vernacular cottage; 1890s and 1960s Fair-good integrity

The house was built after 1887 for the miller of Day's Mill which stood farther west along the banks of the Whippany and is now gone. It was used as a summer house for much of the 20th century; it was renovated as a year-round residence in the 1960s.

A one-and-a-half story frame dwelling, now covered with stucco, it sits on a fieldstone foundation and is capped by a gable roof marked with shingle-sided dormers. The multi-paned sash are irregularly disposed, flanked by non-functional shutters. Rear additions match in style and scale and are unobtrusive.

Outbuildings: A clapboarded, frame garage (ca. 1930) with two pairs of side-hinged doors is located east of the house.

2. BRIDGES OVER WHIPPANY RIVER AT TINGLEY ROAD

Contributing structures: 2

Random-laid fieldstone abutments remain under the modern steel bridge decking. The stone construction is typical of area bridges built before 1910. A simple pipe railing now tops the bridges' sides. The road has bridged the Whippany at this location since at least 1853, according to local maps.

3. MILL TAIL RACE AT WHIPPANY RIVER OFF TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141, Lot 42

Contributing structure

Stone-walled raceway, only above-ground relic of the large and locally prominent Day's Mill. A grist mill was constructed west of the road in 1860 by George Connet. The 1853 map of Morris County locates a sawmill at this site; earlier mills may have existed as well. The frame grist mill, later known as Lades Mill or Days' Mill, was demolished in 1937 after a fire.

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4. 3 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 43

Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

Hipped-roof ranch house with attached two-car garage. Brick and clapboard siding; jalousie windows on facade.

This is a large meadow-like lot with a pond situated in front of the house. The landscape is important to the district although the house is non-contributing.

5. 5 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 44

TINGLEY-CONNET HOUSE

Photo 5

Contributing buildings: 1 ; non-contributing buildings: 1

East Jersey Cottage; probably 18th century Good integrity

The house is first associated with Nathaniel Tingley, an early settler who served in the Revolution. In the 19th century, maps of Morris County identify it as the house of G. M. Connet, operator of the nearby gristmill (site 3).

The original house was a classic three-bay, side-entry type, of story-and-a-half height with clapboard siding. It was expanded in the 1980s to a center hall form, with shed-roof addition at rear giving it a full saltbox profile. Stone foundation and fireback; small 6/6 sash, steep gable roof with wooden shingles, and simple paneled doors are all hallmarks of regional architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Outbuildings: The main barn burned down in the 1930s. A two-car garage was created from an old outbuilding and incorporates pieces of other early structures. It has a high stone foundation, topped by hollow tile walls, old 6/6 sash windows, weathered clapboard siding in the gable; gable roof, and two overhead garage doors.

6. 7 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 45

Contributing buildings: 3

Queen Anne style house ca. 1890

Photo 6

Fair integrity

A roughly "L" plan two-and-a-half-story house, with enclosed first floor wrap-around porch and applied modern "colonial"

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**Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
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details obscuring the Queen Anne origins and design. Clapboard siding, gable roof, end brick chimney with molded profile. Enclosed porch has Craftsman-inspired fenestration.

Outbuildings: One small frame single-car garage with vertical siding, hipped roof, and overhead door, ca. 1920. One small frame shed with clapboard siding and gable roof on a stone foundation.

7. 15 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 53

Non-contributing building, ca. 1955

Expanded Cape-Cod style house set high on a wooded hill. The frame house has clapboard siding, a gable roof, dormers, and large picture windows on the facade. It is not visible from Tingley Road.

8. 17 TINGLEY ROAD

TINGLEY-COCHRAN HOUSE

Block 141 Lot 54

Photo 51

Contributing buildings: 2 ; non-contributing buildings: 1

Colonial core with Victorian-era addition Good integrity

The western portion of the house was built as a frame East Jersey cottage by a member of the Tingley family (site 5) in the late 18th or early 19th century. Later in the 19th century, when it was owned by Alex Cochran, a two-and-a-half story gable-front addition was made to the east, greatly expanding the size of the house and transforming it to a "block and wing" type dwelling. The house features 6/6 sash and a round-arched window in the front-facing gable. Accenting the gable roofs are deeply molded eaves and gable-end returns. The original clapboard exterior was covered with stucco in the early 20th century. The random fieldstone foundation is still visible. The facade door has a transom and sidelights and is reached by a concrete stoop. A screened porch has been added on the east side; a one-story stucco-covered addition (1978) extends to the rear.

Outbuildings: Behind the house a former embanked barn with a stone foundation has been modified with overhead doors in the lower level for use as a garage. A single-story concrete block garage does not contribute to the district.

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
Townships, Morris County, New Jersey

9. 35 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 140 Lot 3

Photo 7

Contributing buildings: 4

Vernacular farmhouse, built 1911

Good integrity

This two-and-a-half story, four-bay frame farmhouse with gable roof, end chimney, 2/2 sash, and clapboard siding was built in the 20th century but it follows a conservative local vernacular building tradition. Its only mark of "style" is a modest Colonial-Revival-inspired portico over the front door. Rear one-and-a-half story additions telescope perpendicularly to the main house and include a three-car garage.

Outbuildings: A small barn or stable building stands south of the house. It is vertically-sided, topped by a gable roof. Side-hinged vehicle doors and multi-pane sash windows with operable plank shutters enclose the building. It is flanked by an open-sided shed-roofed extension. Another small, enclosed frame shed is extended on both sides of its gable roof with open shed-roofed wings. A shed-roofed frame chicken house is also in the outbuilding complex. All outbuildings are in excellent repair.

Landscape: A group of gnarled apple trees betrays the location of an old orchard.

10. 1 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 140 Lot 1

Non-contributing building, ca. 1940

Frame house of eclectic "cottage" style, now covered with synthetic siding, replacement 1/1 sash. Saltbox profile under gable roof and a projecting pediment at the front entry. Heavily wooded corner lot.

11. 3 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 140 Lot 2

Non-contributing building, ca. 1930

This one story bungalow with a gable-end entry resembles a small summer cottage. It has been covered with synthetic siding and lacks any architectural integrity.

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
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12. 41 TINGLEY ROAD

Block 127 Lot 160

Photos 8, 9

Contributing buildings: 7; contributing site : 1

Early 20th century farm

Good integrity

This story-and-a-half frame house on a stone foundation has at its core an East Jersey Cottage, extensively remodelled in a modern vernacular with Craftsman-style detailing. The house is finished with narrow clapboard, covered by a broad gable roof punctuated by end brick chimneys and shed dormers. The windows are all 1/1 wooden sash. Irregular one-story additions extend to the side and rear.

Outbuildings: A single-story concrete and stucco dairy barn dominates the hilltop barnyard, with wide plank doors in the gable ends, rows of fixed nine-light windows, and a silo at the eastern gable end; two frame corncribs; a vehicle shed with concrete block rear wall, frame sides, and sliding vehicle doors; single-story concrete and stucco tenant house with gable end facade, and gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves; a small stucco-covered and gable-roofed outbuilding whose historic use is presently unknown. The surrounding fields and pasture are fenced with a combination of rail fence and electrified barbed wire. An orchard with cherry and apple trees and a small pond complete the farm.

13. 2 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 127 Lot 159

Non-contributing building, ca. 1975

A contemporary ranch house with single-light casement windows, and vertical siding, embanked to allow basement garage.

14. 4 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 127 Lot 158

Contributing buildings: 2

Colonial house remodeled in Craftsman style, ca. 1910

Two-story frame house with stucco walls on a fieldstone foundation. The broad gable roof with a shed dormer across facade gives the impression of a Craftsman bungalow.

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Front porch on sturdy columns extends across the irregularly spaced four-bay facade; its flat roof forms a balcony above. The windows are early 20th century 6/1 sash, some single, some paired, and some tripled.

Outbuildings: A single-story hipped-roof stuccoed garage with sliding wooden doors typical of the early 20th century stands west of the house. A clapboard-sided, gable-roofed addition to the garage contains guest quarters/studio space.

15. 6 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 157
Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

An "L" plan brick and shingle-sided ranch house with center entry, picture windows, and skylights in the gable roof. A detached two-car garage is shingle sided.

16. 8 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 156
Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

An "L" plan brick and synthetic-sided ranch house with front dormer, decorative round window near front entry, and attached garage.

17. 10 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 155
Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

Expanded ranch-style house with second floor under a steep gable roof punctuated by skylights. The house features stone and wood siding, picture windows, and attached garage.

18. 12 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 154
Contributing buildings: 3

Photo 52

Classical-Revival influenced house, ca. 1900 Good integrity

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
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A two-and-a-half story stucco-covered house with the first floor center entry flanked by semi-circular bays incorporating 6/1 banded sash windows. The pedimented portico on the entry is echoed in the large centered cross gable, containing a Palladianesque window. The gable roof has molded eaves and prominent gable-end returns. A first floor sun porch extends to the west side of the house.

The house is sited close to the road; the narrow front yard is bounded by an iron fence on a fieldstone base.

Outbuildings: A stucco-covered two-car frame garage of one story with gable roof. A two-and-a-half story frame tenant house with German siding, gable-front facade on a three-bay side-hall plan has a front door with Queen Anne-style windows bordering the large glass pane.

19. 14 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 153
Non-contributing building, c. 1980

A contemporary two-story house with gambrel roof, inverted second floor "dormers", five bay facade with center entry. Long one-story wing to east side includes garage.

20. 18 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 150

Contributing buildings: 3 Non-contributing buildings: 1
Italianate-influenced farmhouse built between 1853 & 1868

Photo 10

Good integrity

A two-and-a-half story frame farmhouse with a five-bay, center-entry plan. The gable roofed house is most notable for the centered cross-gable containing a round-arched attic window. Other windows are 2/2 sash. A simple porch extends across the facade. Rear two-story additions form a "T" plan. The yard is scattered with mature maple trees.

Outbuildings: A single-story vertical-sided, shed-roofed chicken coop is still in use. The 6/1 sash and wooden shakes on the roof add to its charm. The small on-grade barn located directly behind the house is an outstanding example of a late Victorian-era outbuilding. It is built on a stone foundation,

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its vertical siding accented in the gables with board and batten siding finished with a sawtooth pattern edge, large sliding vehicle bay doors with ornamental cross bracing, and a similar decorative treatment of the stall doors. The gable roof retains its standing-seam metal roofing.

A modern single-story frame two-car garage on the property is non-contributing.

21. 20 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 149

Non-contributing building, ca. 1950

Synthetic-sided ranch house with prominent bay window on facade. A split rail fence runs along the road frontage of the property.

22. 22 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD LOREE HOUSE
Block 127 Lot 148 (partial lot in district) Photo 11

Contributing buildings: 2

Embanked colonial house, built before 1770 Good integrity

Samuel Loree, an early settler in the eastern part of Mendham Township, purchased land in the mid-1700s. He and his sons, including Revolutionary soldier Job Loree, built this embanked stone and frame house, with a two-story facade to the south. It now faces the road across an overgrown boxwood garden. The stone lower level is covered with stucco; it contains four bays, including the Dutch door entry under a stone-slab portico. The upper level is clapboard, with five bays regularly disposed. It is extended to the north side, giving the house a saltbox profile. The western gable end of the upper level is also stuccoed stone at the rear of the fireplaces. Massive end brick chimneys punctuate the broad gable roof; three gabled dormers extend across each side of the roof. The windows are 6/6 sash, flanked by operable louvered shutters. A two-story frame wing to the east side incorporates a two-car garage.

Outbuildings: A frame English-style barn, built in the 1920s, stands well north of the house, and is not directly visible or accessible from the house and its enclosed garden.

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23. 24 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD LOREE BLACKSMITH SITE
Block 127 Lot 147 Photo 53
Contributing buildings: 1 Non-contributing buildings: 1
Vernacular farmhouse, ca. 1860; Fair to good integrity

Built as a tenant house on the Loree homestead (site 22) between 1853 & 1868. Morris County maps of 1853 and 1868 locate the Loree family's blacksmith shop in front of this house; by 1887, the blacksmith shop was no longer operating.

A two-story frame house covered with German siding. The core of the house, now surrounded by later additions, has three bays with a center Dutch-door entry under a large-scale projecting pedimented porch. There are 6/6 sash, paired and single on the first floor, and multi-pane eyebrow windows on the second floor. The center and end chimneys punctuating the gable roof have been rebuilt. A simple porch extends the full length of the rear (north) of the house.

Outbuildings: Non-contributing single-story two-car frame and fiberglass garage.

24. 26 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 146
Contributing buildings: 2
Vernacular tenant house, ca. 1920 Fair-poor integrity

A story-and-a-half frame tenant house of two bays with a gable roof extending forward to form an integral front porch roof forms the core of this house. The tenant house was constructed in the 1920s as part of the adjacent Loree property, of which it was once a part. The house has a traditional stone foundation; modern stonework forms the front wall of a large addition. The old house is covered with new wood shingle siding. Windows are modern replacements.

Outbuildings: Wooden privy survives from the period of the tenant house's construction.

25. 28 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 145
Non-contributing building, 1980

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The present neo-colonial style house incorporates a small tenant farmers' house of the 1920s, similar to 26 Washington Valley Road (site 24). However, the original dwelling has been entirely subsumed into modern additions and renovations (1980). It is now a two-and-a half story, gable-roofed house with a single-story wing, synthetic siding, new sash and doors.

26. 32 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 127 Lot 142
Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

A well-maintained shingle-sided ranch house, with large plate glass windows to take advantage of the views from this hilltop location. The house has a screened porch on the south gable end and a center entry in the eastern facade. The house is set well back and uphill from the right-of way.

27. 23 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD "DRUM-A-CAIRNE"
Block 141 Lot 20 Photo 12
Contributing buildings: 2
Free Classic Revival estate house, ca. 1910 Good integrity

Set on a large lot, with the house well back from the road on a long tree-lined drive entered through stone gateposts announcing the estate name "Drum-A-Cairne", this rambling stucco-covered house maintains a symmetrical facade arrangement and plan while highlighted by rustic stone porches and chimneys. The main house is a three bay, center-entry stuccoed building under a broad gable roof with two shed dormers and rustic-work stone end chimneys. The large windows are 6/6 sash. Symmetrical additions telescope off either end of the main block, and extend from the rear as well. French doors lead to a formal flagged terrace overlooking a modern swimming pool.

The house was built for Dr. James Campbell on the site of the 19th-century farmhouse of the Garabrant family, and still earlier, of the Axtell family. Silas Axtell (1769-1823) was a joiner and woodworker.

Outbuildings: A frame, shingle-sided two-story outbuilding

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pre-dates the present house; there is some local speculation that it may be Silas Axtell's joiner shop. The gable roof is covered with wood shakes. There is a modest shed or pent roof above a set of sliding doors. The windows are 6/6 sash in simple frames. A wooden fence surrounds a small yard to the west side. The building is in excellent condition.

28. 1 PRUDENCE LANE

Block 141 Lot 21

Non-contributing building, ca. 1965

Expanded Cape-Cod style house with brick and shingle siding and vertical siding on the attached garage wing. The house is sited atop a low hill on a large, open corner lot.

A pre-fab metal gambrel-roofed barn stands on the property.

29. 2 PRUDENCE LANE

Block 141 Lot 32

Non-contributing building, ca. 1985

Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired ranch house with low, spreading hipped and shingled roof. The horizontally battened siding and banded windows reinforce the Wrightian aesthetic.

30. 35 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 141 Lot 33

Contributing buildings: 1

Craftsman inspired cottage ca. 1910; good integrity

A one-story shingle-sided cottage set beside a stream on a wooded lot. The tiny-paned casement windows, front door with small windows above tall vertical panels, and massive cobblestone fireplace and chimney assert this cottage's debt to the combined influence of the Craftsman movement and the early 20th century's eclectic revival interpretation of English cottages. The originally tiny house has several large additions to the rear, executed in similar materials and style.

A 19th-century cottage on this site, home of the Pierson family, was remodelled and enlarged by James Campbell, owner of Drum-A-Cairne (site 27) for his son.

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31. BRIDGE AT WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Contributing structure Photo 13
Fair integrity

Stone abutments covered with "gunnite". Metal railings over a modern concrete deck. The bridge is known to have been constructed before 1910.

32. 38 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD CONDICT-GUERIN HOUSE
Block 126 Lot 18 Photo 14
Contributing buildings: 1; non-contributing buildings: 1
Vernacular house, ca. 1772 and 1980 Good integrity

A five-bay, center-entry frame house with clapboard siding, stone foundation and steps to front door, and stone and brick beehive oven on the southeast gable end. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Windows are 6/9 sash in simple frames. The house was originally a three-bay, side-hall house with a shed-roofed lean-to on the southeast side. It was built by Zenas Condict about 1772, and occupied by his son Ebenezer, a shoemaker, until 1805. The house was owned by the Guerin family and their descendants from 1805 to 1960. The old house was enlarged and extensively restored in the early 1980s.

Outbuildings: A pre-cut wooden barn with a gambrel roof is located northwest of the house. It is used as a garage.

33. 6 MARTINS LANE REUBON WOOD HOUSE
Block 127 Lot 95
Contributing buildings: 1 Contributing structures: 1
Vernacular house with multiple additions, ca. 1797;
non-contributing buildings: 1 Fair - good integrity
Two-story frame house with clapboard siding; originally a three-bay side-hall house now greatly enlarged with lateral additions (most 20th century) to the west of the original block. The house features six-over-six sash (both originals and copies) with molded frames and paneled shutters and a new bay window on the south-facing facade. The gable end faced the old road which ran past this house. The original section of the house is defined by a fieldstone foundation; the gable roof is punctuated by a center brick chimney. The house was built by Reubon [sic] Wood, a patriot of the American

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Revolution, who married Zenas Condict's widow (site 32), and built the house on a five-acre section of the Condict homestead farm.

Outbuildings: An old, embanked fieldstone foundation (for a barn mentioned in an early deed) has been modified with the addition of a modern gambrel roof to form a garage/storage shed open on the south end.

Landscape: The rutted, dirt driveway which leads to this house from the modern cul-de-sac Martin's Lane is actually a colonial era road abandoned in 1930. The roadway is clearly visible as it extends north, up the hill, and is thickly shaded with mature trees.

34. 28 SCHOOLHOUSE ROAD

Block 127 Lot 94

Contributing structures: 6

Vernacular house with Federal detailing; 19th c. farmstead
Good integrity

"TWIN MAPLES"

Photos 15, 16, 54

The main house on the property was constructed in 1816, by John Alward, a nephew of the early settler Samuel Alward (site 51). It is a high, story-and-a-half frame building, six bays wide on the south-facing facade, covered with wide clapboards. Large eight-over-twelve windows on the first floor are flanked by paneled shutters. The gable roof is broken by four gabled dormers across the facade and stuccoed end chimneys. Quarter-round windows flank the chimney in the attic gable ends. A shed roofed addition extends from the west gable end of the house. The broad porch across the facade has been enclosed with banded windows.

The farm was owned by the Johnson family in the latter half of the 19th century. In 1923, it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Martin who added acreage and transformed the struggling hillside farm to a picturesque gentleman's farm.

Outbuildings: A two-story English-style barn on the property is finished with vertical siding, a gable roof punctuated by a louvered cupola, sliding vehicle-bay doors, and six-over-six sash windows. A single-story frame stable wing of the barn is now used as a garage; its sliding doors are preserved, and the original stalls accommodate cars.

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A tall and narrow-proportioned frame building with gable roof near the house was identified by the owner as a wood house. The old ice house has been modified as the pool house, but it retains its historic exterior appearance, with thick frame walls above a larger excavated area, and a hipped roof topped by a vented cupola. The "butter house" or spring house is an early 20th century cobblestone building with a low, square shape covered by a hipped roof with extended eaves. The center door is paneled with tongue-and-groove laid diagonally, and accented by a raised "X" on both top and bottom halves.

Southeast of the main house and farmstead, along an old roadway, stands a late-19th-century tenant house. It is frame, covered with wide aluminum siding, with a front-facing, pedimented gable and a three-bay, side-hall plan. Other than the front door with its single large window pane above a paneled base, and the front porch on simple Doric columns, there is no ornament.

Landscape: The property is no longer actively farmed. Open fields near the house are enclosed with wooden fences, and fringed with young trees. Dense woods to the north and south sides of the property completely screen it from the neighboring properties and rights-of-way, and obscure the hilltop view south into Washington Valley the site might enjoy.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP

35. 189 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 320 Lot 6
Contributing buildings: 3
Queen Anne style, 1880

"THE PICKETS"
Photo 17
Excellent integrity

This house was built for Augustus Whitehead and his bride in 1880, on land belonging to the Whitehead family for several generations. The present house is a rare and well-preserved example of Victorian-era architecture in the Valley. The two-and-a-half story house is on a three-bay, side-hall plan, with a front-facing gable and side-projecting ell. The patterned shingle roof is punctuated by two chimneys and wooden finials at the gable ends. The clapboarded house is ornamented with gable stick-work over board-and-batten gables, a wrap-around

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porch with decorative balusters and brackets, and two-over-two sash windows flanked by shutters.

Outbuildings/Landscape: A bank barn stands west of the house. It is frame, covered with vertical siding, on a stone foundation. Large sliding doors on the up-hill side of the barn still function. The gable roof is topped by a cupola. A lean-to shed has been added to the western gable end.

A single-car garage covered with German siding is sited between the house and barn. It has a gable roof and a modern overhead door.

36. 185 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 320 Lot 5

JOHN MORRIS HOUSE
Photo 55

Contributing buildings: 1

East Jersey Cottage, ca. 1798, with additions Good integrity

Many alterations have submerged much of the original detail of this house, but the fundamental aspects of the late-18th-century core can be seen. Its siting close to the road is a clue to its age, as is its long, low profile. It was built by John Morris, a distiller and farmer of the early 19th century. After his death, the neighboring Whitehead family (site 41) bought the house and used it as a tenant house for their expansive farm.

The house has been converted to a one-and-a-half-story "L" plan, shingle-sided dwelling with the main entrance shifted from Washington Valley Road to the western, driveway side. Additions flank both sides of the original East Jersey Cottage, one perpendicular to the core and leading off into the rear garden. Shed roof dormers have been added to the gable roof. There are no outbuildings.

Landscape: An apple orchard, a remnant of Washington Valley's agricultural legacy, is located southeast of the house. A white picket fence frames the small front yard.

37. 184 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 317 Lot 12

ROBERT ROFF HOUSE
Photo 56

Contributing buildings: 2

Vernacular house with Victorian detail Fair-good integrity

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Like the John Morris House (site 36), the origins of this dwelling have been masked by later additions. The western portion of the structure is a 1-1/2 story, frame 18th century farmhouse with an end chimney, dwarfed by the later 2-1/2 story hipped-roof, clapboard dwelling. The front features a Victorian porch adorned with jigsaw brackets and gable stickwork. Fenestration is 2/2 sash, which is paired in the rear. A later alteration is the neo-Federal door with sidelights. An old iron gate serves as the only remaining evidence of 19th-century landscape improvements.

The original house was constructed before 1772 by Samuel Mills. In 1775, Mills sold the house and farm to Robert Roff, a tailor and farmer. In the latter 19th century, the Roff family sold the property to Lewis Thompson, who greatly enlarged it to take in summer boarders.

Outbuildings: Nestled among the trees behind the house stands a large gable roofed, vertical-sided barn which exhibits good integrity but poor condition. A small horse paddock surrounds the barn.

38. 180 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 317 Lot 11
Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

An "L" plan ranch house with wooden shingle siding and schist stone facing on front gable and chimney.

39. 181 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 320 Lot 4
Non-contributing building, ca. 1975

Hipped-roof ranch house with wood shake siding and casement windows. It is set well back and down a slope, and so is barely visible from the road.

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40. WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD	GOULD-SANFORD HOUSE
Block 317 Lot 10	Photo 18
Contributing buildings: 2	
Colonial Revival house, ca. 1912;	Good integrity

A two-story, three-bay, center-entry house, this handsome residence exemplifies the Colonial Revival style. The house has a gable roof, paired and shingle 6/6 sash, louvered shutters, and modillion cornices over the first floor picture windows. A Doric portico at the front entry and a single story sunporch to the side are also in the Colonial Revival style.

A house was first built here in 1858 by William Gould, son of the local farmer Zenas Gould (site 76). William, who had worked as a jeweler in Brooklyn for a time, lived in this house in Washington Valley until his death in 1901. A few years later, the property was sold to Charles and Sarah Sanford, who completely rebuilt the house to its present appearance as the centerpiece of a gentleman's farm.

Outbuildings: A small frame tenant house is sited to the rear of the main building. It is a one story L-plan frame dwelling with clapboard siding, and harmonizes stylistically with the main house.

Landscape: The house, which sits close to Washington Valley Road, is surrounded on three sides by open fields and an orchard. The property is demarcated by split-rail fencing. Sited on a hill, the house commands views on all sides.

41. 173 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD	ISAAC WHITEHEAD HOUSE
Block 320 Lot 3	Photo 19
Contributing buildings: 1; non-contributing buildings: 1	
Vernacular farmhouse, 1848	Good integrity

The core of this house is a three-bay, side-hall, 2 1/2-story farmhouse that dates from the middle of the 19th century. Typical of the regional vernacular, it has a side gable roof with molded eaves, an end brick chimney, and clapboard siding. Additions include an side porch with fluted Doric columns. Other architectural embellishments, including the sidelights and transom, are Colonial Revival in character. Fenestration is 6/6 sash. A two-bay garage, joined to the

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house by a single-story hyphen, harmonizes with the house.

Outbuildings: To the south of the house sits a vertical-sided gambrel-roof barn. Although constructed with the architectural characteristics of agricultural outbuildings in the area, its post-1950 date makes it non-contributing

Landscape: The land slopes away to the rear of the house, offering views across a horse paddock into Washington Valley. The property is entirely bounded with white-painted rail fencing.

42. 167 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 320 Lot 2
Non-contributing building, 1989

Stone-face, clapboard, and shingled two-and-a-half story colonial-inspired house featuring a center projecting gable on the facade. The house commands a sweeping view to the south into Washington Valley.

43. 95 WHITEHEAD ROAD LOREE-SMITH-KING HOUSE
Block 320 Lot 1
Contributing buildings: 1 Non-contributing buildings: 2
Vernacular house, ca. 1847 and later Good integrity

This house was probably built by Samuel Loree, who, like other members of this old Washington Valley family, carried on the trade of blacksmith. His shop, not identified on the 19th-century maps of Morris County, is reported to have been located on this property. A building locally identified as the blacksmith shop was demolished in 1937.

The house itself is a frame, story-and-a-half East Jersey Cottage-type dwelling with multiple additions to form a "T" plan. South-facing facade has wide plank siding and German siding, recessed entry, nine-over-six sash windows, and simple moldings. The gable roof is broken by shed-roofed dormers and interior gable-end chimneys. Additions have narrow-width clapboard siding and modern multi-pane sash windows. The house lacks identifiable stylistic attributes, but reflects its additive, vernacular past.

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Outbuildings: Two separate three-car garages of concrete block with gable roofs and overhead doors are non-contributing.

Landscape: The property includes two parallel lines of trees, which lead southwest from Washington Valley Road, uphill, to an open field. The trees are mature; they were planted to line the drive to a house that was never built.

44. 86 WHITEHEAD ROAD

Block 312 Lot 3

Contributing buildings: 2 Non-contributing buildings: 1
Colonial Revival, ca. 1910 Good integrity

The simplest interpretation of the colonial style, melded with a Bungalow-inspired form. This two-story frame house features a gambrel roof with a gentle sweep to the front eaves over a deep, recessed porch supported on slender, "Doric" columns. The one-over-one sash are both paired and single. The walls are German or shiplap wooden siding; the front-facing wall dormer is shingled. The house has a poured-in-place concrete foundation, with the impressions of the boards used for the forms still visible.

Outbuildings: A simple frame shed with shiplap siding and metal shed roof stands to the rear of the property. It appears to be contemporary with the house. A gable-roofed two-car concrete block garage with overhead doors is a later addition and is not contributing.

45. 82 WHITEHEAD ROAD

Block 312 Lot 5

Contributing buildings: 2
Craftsman-Colonial Revival, 1926

BLACK HOUSE

Photo 20

Good integrity

Built by a popular local laborer, the house is still occupied by his daughters, Bea and Ethel Black. The Black sisters have long been champions for the preservation of Washington Valley.

A two-and-a-half-story frame house with clapboard siding, gable roof, and concrete foundation. The six-over-one sash windows are paired and tripled, flanked by louvered shutters.

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The front portico rests on Doric columns; the front door is Craftsman-inspired with small windows above tall vertical panels.

Outbuildings: A two-story shingled barn is located to the rear of the house. There are two side-hinged, paired vehicle doors in the gable end. A loft door and multi-pane sash are centered above the doors on the second floor and in the gable.

46. WHITEHEAD ROAD BRIDGE - NORTH
Contributing structure
Good integrity

One of two late-19th-century bridges on Whitehead Road, this one crosses a small branch stream just upstream of its junction with the Whippany River. The bridge is notable for the wrought iron railing in a lattice-like pattern, with stylized flowers (daisies?) at the crossing of the parts. The bridge is flanked by modern steel guard rails.

47. WHISPERING MEADOW ROAD
Block 320 Lot 17
Non-contributing buildings: 1

A new subdivision on a cul-de-sac road on land that was formerly part of the Whitehead Farm. One enormous neo-colonial meadow mansion is presently (1991) under construction; six other 3-acre lots are approved for single-family residential construction. The road rises to the top of a hill which is nearly the geographic center of Washington Valley, and from which spectacular views of the surrounding countryside can be had in every direction.

48. 55 WHITEHEAD ROAD	SYLVESTER WHITEHEAD FARM
Block 320 Lot 13	Photos 21, 22
Contributing buildings: 5	Contributing structures: 1
Colonial Revival, ca. 1900	Good integrity.

This impressive gentleman's farm has as its centerpiece a Colonial Revival house with a Federal-era house at its core. Unlike most of the early farms in Washington Valley which were sold out of their original families before being "gentrified,"

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the Whitehead farm remained in the family from the early 19th century to the second quarter of the 20th century. The original house is two-and-a-half stories, on a three-bay side-hall plan. The windows are six-over-six sash, flanked by paneled shutters, and the front entry is a simple paneled door with transom. At the turn of the century, extensive one-and two-story additions were made to telescope off each side of the old farmhouse, and the entire building was stuccoed to unify it. A belt course and water table project from the wall, and the stuccoed sills add to the impression of a solid masonry building. The gable roof is punctuated by gabled dormers. An impressive seven-bay rear elevation overlooks a walled garden.

Outbuildings: North of the house is an early-20th-century "U"-shaped barn complex in excellent condition. The gambrel roofs are punctuated by metal cupolas and shed dormers. The barn has clapboard walls and nine-light fixed windows. Doors are side-hinged with square paneled designs.

A greenhouse on a concrete foundation with a gambrel shape echoing that of the barn is located west of the barnyard.

Another, unidentified outbuilding with a long, low profile, gable roof, and shiplap siding has a door in the gable end and six-over six windows in plain frames.

A Colonial Revival cottage, now the pool house, is one-and-a-half stories under a gable roof pierced by diminutive gabled dormers. A flat roof porch extending over the facade of the clapboarded building is embellished with a Chippendale-pattern balustrade above the cornice.

The road frontage of the main house is defined by a stone retaining wall, broken in the center by gateposts and an arched metal trellis over steps up to the lawn.

Landscape: The Whitehead house sits atop a low knoll rising from the north bank of the Whippany River. From the east-facing facade of the house, there is a fine view of the valley. The manicured grounds around the house heighten the contrast with the wild landscape across Whitehead Road.

49. WHITEHEAD ROAD

Block 312 Lot 7

Contributing Building: 1

Colonial revival cottage, ca. 1920

Good integrity

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A tenant house for the Whitehead farm (site 48), this house is sited across Whitehead Road from the barn complex. It is a one-and-a-half story "L" plan cottage with shingle siding, six-over-six windows both single and paired, a gable roof with kicked eaves and a louvered arch in the gable end. The eaves extend to form a front porch in the corner of the "L", supported on turned columns. The cottage yard is defined by a picket fence.

50. WHITEHEAD ROAD BRIDGE - SOUTH
Contributing structure
Good integrity

Photo 23

One of two late-19th-century bridges on Whitehead Road, this one crosses the main tributary of the Whippany River. The bridge is notable for the wrought iron, square-section railing finished with pyramidal points. It is flanked by modern steel guard rails.

51. 37 WHITEHEAD ROAD (DEMOLISHED - 09/14/92)
Block 320 Lot 12
Contributing buildings: 2
Colonial Revival-Classical Revival, ca. 1915
Good integrity; fair/poor condition

This two-and-a-half story frame, clapboarded house is dominated by a double-height portico on square piers. The paired front doors have vertical panels, a transom and sidelights, recalling the region's Greek Revival architecture. The three-bay facade has one-over-one sash flanked by louvered shutters on the upper floors, and bay windows on the first floor. Over the entry is a balcony supported on large wooden consoles. The foundation is concrete, scored and tinted to resemble brownstone ashlar. The gable roof has sweeping eaves which extend to form the front portico.

Outbuildings: A small, stucco-covered single-car garage in poor condition is located adjacent to Whitehead Road, well east of the house. There is no vehicle access to it now.

Landscape: The house faces south from atop a low knoll, and has a view of the Whippany River valley, at a point where several large willows stand.

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52. 61 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE SAMUEL ALWARD HOUSE
Block 271 Lot 33 Photo 37
(Also in Mendham Township, Block 125, Lot 25)
Contributing buildings: 1 Non-contributing structures: 2
East Jersey Cottage, ca. 1784, with additions
Good integrity

The core of the present house was built by Samuel Alward, one of the early settlers of Washington Valley, as a tiny three-bay, side-entry story-and-a-half cottage with six-over-six windows. Additions in the 19th and 20th centuries have maintained the clapboard siding, story-and-a-half height, and simplicity of detailing which characterized the original building. A shed-roofed porch extends across the facade unifying the different sections. The gable roof is punctuated by end brick chimneys. A fieldstone foundation indicates the oldest sections of the house.

Outbuildings: A bank barn stands across Schoolhouse Lane from the house (site 53). A concrete block, gable-roofed stable standing well north of the house is non-contributing. The two-car garage and attached greenhouse are also modern, non-contributing additions to the property, although the garage incorporates the fieldstone foundation of an earlier farm outbuilding.

53. SCHOOLHOUSE LANE Photo 38
Block 317 Lot 7 BURNED TO THE GROUND JANUARY 1992 AS
Contributing building:1 THIS NOMINATION WAS BEING COMPLETED
Vernacular barn Good integrity

This is the barn for the Alward House (site 52). It is sited across the road from its accompanying farmhouse, and it now has a separate block and lot designation. It is two-and-a-half stories tall, with plank siding and a fieldstone foundation. Large sliding vehicle bay doors on the upper side of the barn provide access from the road. The barn is vacant and overgrown with vegetation, although in good repair. Although it is difficult to assess the exact age of this structure, it is evident that it dates at least to the 19th century.

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54. 50 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE	E. C. ROFF HOUSE
Block 317 Lot 6	Photo 24
Contributing building: 1	Non-contributing building: 1
Vernacular, ca. 1860, additions ca. 1960	Fair integrity

A two-and-a-half-story frame house on a rectangular footprint with one-and-a-half story wing to the south side. The irregularly spaced five-bay facade windows are all six-over-six sash flanked by paneled shutters; entry is now through the wing. A wood shingled gable roof is punctuated by an end brick chimney.

The house does not appear on the 1853 map of Morris County, but it is identified on both the 1868 and 1887 maps as the property of E. C. Roff.

Outbuildings: A non-contributing two-car frame garage is sited north of the house.

Landscape: The house is sited close to the road, its narrow front yard bounded by an appropriate split rail fence.

55. 44 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE
Block 317 Lot 5
Contributing buildings: 2
Bungalow, ca. 1920s

This low, gable-fronted frame bungalow with hipped roof and porch on the facade is nearly identical to the popular "Sunnyside" bungalow marketed by Sears Roebuck & Co, in the 1920s. The house has shingle siding and a wooden belt course, a high concrete foundation, a center chimney, and simple column supports with a square-section railing on the front porch. A large modern deck has been added to the rear.

Outbuildings: A detached single-car garage with overhead door appears to be contemporary with the house, matching it in style and materials.

56. 40 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE
Block 317 Lot 4
Contributing buildings: 2
East Jersey Cottage, mid-19th century, additions ca. 1970
Good integrity

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The East Jersey Cottage at the core of this rambling, clapboarded vernacular house is still apparent as the center, front section with six-over-six sash windows and a steep gable roof. A shed dormer has been added to the second floor of this section of the house. A shed roofed porch extends across the facade and around the south gable end. The main entry is now in a two-story addition to the north of the original house. The oldest sections have fieldstone foundations while later additions have concrete foundations.

The house appears to have been built between 1853 and 1868, based on the maps of Morris County for those dates, making this a very late example of the region's traditional vernacular architecture.

Outbuildings: A two-story barn finished with ship-lap siding stands northwest of the house. Overhead doors have been inserted to create a three-car garage on the bottom floor. The barn has a gable roof, and paired and single six-over-one windows on the gable end.

Landscape: The house faces northeast, toward the road, rather than south, the traditional orientation of rural dwellings in the region. The house is on a hill, with the land sloping away to the south and west, offering views of Washington Valley's undeveloped woods and fields.

57. 31 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE

HOSKINS HOUSE

Block 271 Lot 44

Contributing buildings: 2

Non-contributing buildings: 1

Colonial Revival, 1932

Good integrity

The home of local historian Barbara Hoskins from 1947 to her death in 1987. It was her interest in Washington Valley's landscape, people, and past that moved her to write the first history of the area, Washington Valley: An Informal History (1960), and to use it in the fight against the proposed reservoir which would have destroyed the valley's physical and cultural resources in the 1960s.

The shingled house is two-and-a-half stories, with an overhanging second floor in the manner of First Period Massachusetts Bay dwellings. The house has a three-bay, center-entry facade; multi-paned sash, and an end brick chimney at the gable roof. A one-and-a-half-story wing features a large gabled dormer on the front.

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Outbuildings: A board-and batten storage shed is traditional in form and materials. A two-car frame garage with overhead doors is non-contributing.

58. 26 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE
Block 317 Lot 3
Non-contributing, ca. 1985

A seven bay, two-story neo-Colonial house with center entry, false divided lights, and synthetic siding. The detached two-car garage wing is one-and-a-half stories tall. The house is screened from the road by trees.

59. 24 SCHOOLHOUSE LANE
Block 317 Lot 2
Non-contributing, ca. 1970

A shingle-sided ranch house with a shingled, gabled roof. The garage is connected to the house by an open breezeway. The front of the property is fenced, and the house is sited on a hillside below the level of the road, making it difficult to see from the right-of-way.

60. SCHOOLHOUSE LANE ENOCH ROFF HOUSE
Block 271 Lot 46 Photo 25
Contributing buildings: 4 Non-contributing building: 1
Vernacular, ca. 1830; extensively remodelled ca. 1900
Good integrity

The original Roff house of the early 19th century is apparent from the exterior only on close inspection. The exposed stone fireplace back, and the break in the clapboards at the story-and-a-half height suggest that this was a traditional East Jersey Cottage. Today, the appearance of the house results from alterations at the turn of the century. It is two-and-a-half stories, with gable-end facade, and a shed-roofed facade porch on turned supports. The shiplap siding, shingle-sided bay window, and patterned metal shingle roof are also evidence of the turn-of-the-century. Additions in the simplest vernacular style extend the house to the rear.

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Enoch Roff, like many area farmers, also ran a distillery in the 19th century. Roff's distillery was particularly well-known in Washington Valley. Local tradition states it was housed in a building no longer standing, south of the house.

Outbuildings: A bank barn with board-and-batten siding and standard vertical siding rests on a stone foundation northeast of the house. On the upper level is a sliding vehicle door and irregularly placed six-over-six sash.

A two-car garage with two overhead doors has been inserted in a former stable. The frame building is covered with asphalt shingles.

There is a frame chicken coop of some age on the property.

A concrete-block stable which now connects the barn and old stable/garage building is non-contributing.

61. SCHOOLHOUSE LANE AND WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
WASHINGTON VALLEY SCHOOLHOUSE

Block 317 Lot 1

Contributing building

Vernacular; excellent integrity

The 1865 brick one-room schoolhouse was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It continues in use as a community meeting place and social hall.

62. SCHOOLHOUSE LANE AT WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 271 Lot 47

Contributing buildings : 1 Non-contributing buildings : 1

Colonial-Revival Cottage, ca. 1910; good integrity

The traditional story-and-a-half frame cottage commonly built in the 18th through the early 19th centuries in the region is recalled in this early 20th century house. It is covered with wood shingle siding. The visible foundation is rusticated concrete block. The gable roof has molded eaves and a shed roof dormer centered on the facade. The house features a center brick chimney and six-over-six sash windows, paired and single. Multiple rear additions telescope from the main house.

Outbuildings: A detached 2-car frame garage on a concrete foundation is non-contributing.

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63. WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

JACOB ARNOLD HOUSE

Block 271 Lot 48

Photos 27, 28

Contributing buildings: 6

Vernacular Federal Style, ca. 1789; additions ca. 1924;

Extensive renovations 1990

Good integrity

Jacob Arnold, proprietor of Arnold's Tavern in Morristown which served as a center of pro-Revolutionary activity in the 1770s, was born in Washington Valley in 1746. He built this house for his growing family about 1789; by two wives he had 17 children. The house remained in the hands of Jacob's youngest children until 1923, although the farm diminished from its original 380 acres to just over five and a half. Hurlburt Cuttings bought the property from the Arnold family and remodelled it into a gentleman's farm beginning in 1924.

The original portion of the Arnold House is a three-bay, side-hall plan frame two-and-a-half-story building on a fieldstone foundation. The walls are clapboard; the only "ornament" is the multi-pane sash flanked by paneled shutters. Original six-over-six windows survive in the attic gable; all others appear to have been replaced. Frame additions to the rear of the original structure telescope from two-and-a-half stories to a two-story, five-bay garage with historic side-hinged, arched doors. The recent renovations reoriented the main entry from the south-facing front of Arnold's house to the long west side, although the original door still exists.

West of the house is an English barn covered with shingle siding rebuilt in the 1920s on an earlier stone foundation. It has a gable roof punctuated by a cupola. The multi-pane sash tilt to open; there is a hoistway in the north gable end. Inside, a beautifully paneled tack room reflects high-quality workmanship.

Behind the barn stands a single-story shingled outbuilding which forms an "L" with the barn. Nearby, is a frame chicken house and a shingled pig pen, both in good repair, although vacant, and both contemporary with the barn.

On the other side of the main house stands a greenhouse on a concrete foundation, with metal frame forming an ogee arched top.

All of the outbuildings contribute to the historic nature of this gentlemen's farm of the 1920s.

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64. 5 GASTON ROAD
Block 271 Lot 49
Non-contributing buildings: 2; ca. 1950

Neo-colonial house of two-and-a-half-stories with a brick first floor and staggered shingles above. The detached garage is carefully constructed to imitate the area's barns, but the small scale, overall horizontal rather than vertical massing, and concrete block first floor reveal its true, mid-20th century age.

65. 124 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD JOHN SMITH HOUSE
Block 274 Lot 14 Photos 29, 30
Contributing buildings: 3; Contributing structures: 2
Individually listed on the National Register 1975
Excellent integrity and condition

A Federal period house, and the only brick residence in Washington Valley, with traditional side-hall plan and two-and-a-half story form. Well-preserved, the house has 6/9 and 6/6 sash windows, an asphalt-covered gable roof, and end chimneys, one of which has the date "1812" marked in glazed brick. A story-and-a half frame wing is an 18th-century house probably moved to this location from farther east, along the Whippany River.

Outbuildings/Landscape: The house is complemented by a small gable-end frame outbuilding flanked by shed-roofed open additions to either side. A rubblestone springhouse with gable roof and paneled door stands behind the house. A stone wall of large, dry-laid rocks bounds the property along Washington Valley Road. Incorporated into the wall is the only limekiln known to have stood in Washington Valley; it is a rare survivor for any part of Morris County and New Jersey. The large main barn for the farm was demolished before 1950. The house is sited on top of a knoll, at the corner of Washington Valley Road and Gaston Road. It is surrounded by mature shade trees; in front of the house is a formal boxwood garden.

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66. 131 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 312 Lot 51

Photo 31

Contributing Buildings: 1

French Eclectic Revival, ca. 1930

Good integrity

An austere, but decidedly French, classically-inspired two-and-a half-story manor house. The symmetrical facade has large multi-light windows flanking either side of the front door. The stuccoed walls are tinted beige, and the corners are enlivened with projecting quoins. The high hipped roof is covered with slate and pierced by end brick chimneys. A recessed porch with iron railing accents the center facade bay on the second floor.

Landscape: The house is set well back from the road behind open fields rather than lawn. The south side of the house looks over the streams and open meadows of Washington Valley.

67. 117 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 312 Lot 49

Non-contributing building, ca. 1955

This ranch house covered with wooden shingles is set well back from and below the level of Washington Valley Road.

68. BRIDGE OVER THE WHIPPANY RIVER ON WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Contributing structure

Photo 32

The rubblestone abutments of this probably-19th-century bridge are still visible. The deck has been replaced with corrugated steel under asphalt, and the upper support is a steel pony truss.

The bridge is adjacent to the county-owned linear park known as Patriot's Path, which follows the right-of-way of the Rockaway Valley Railroad.

69. WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 313 Lot 1

Photo 33

Contributing structures: 1; Non-contributing buildings: 2

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This "lot" of over 600 acres is open space owned by the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority, which purchased it in order to build a reservoir. The parcel is bisected by the remaining bed of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, constructed in 1891, and two non-contributing buildings are also present. The land will be deeded to the Morris County Park Commission in 1992. The parcel includes the Whippany River and its adjacent meadows, which forms the visual, environmental, and geographic core of Washington Valley. Although this is the largest lot of publicly owned land, there are others. These undeveloped public lands will also be transferred to the Morris County Park Commission. All the publicly owned lots are connected.

In Mendham Township: Block 141, Lot 38, 39, 40, and 41.

In Morris Township: Block 274, Lots 5A,6A&B,12,62,62A, 79A.

Block 312, Lot 42, 46, 47.

Block 320, Lots 9,13A,13B, and 13C.

Structure: Since the Rockaway Valley Railroad track was laid without ballast, the remains are not readily apparent. The route of the railway, though, is followed by Patriot's Path, a public footpath extending through several Morris County municipalities.

Buildings: Also present is a 20th century concrete and stucco-covered stable with a gable roof and three barn doors. It is presently vacant and deteriorating. An electric fence encloses the field in which the stable sits.

In addition, there is a split-level brick and wood-sided house, ca. 1955, with attached garage. The gable roof is accented by a massive chimney on the gable end; a multi-pane bay window highlights the facade.

70. 60 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

JACOB SMITH HOUSE

Block 274 Lot 9

Photo 34

Contributing buildings: 2 Contributing structures: 1

Vernacular cottage, late 18th century; good integrity

non-contributing buildings: 2

The house is associated with Jacob Smith, an early 19th century weaver, and the brother of John Smith (site 65). One of Jacob's looms and examples of his work are now in the collection of the Morris Museum.

A long, low frame house with multiple additions but strong historic character nonetheless. The clapboard siding, gable

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roof, and irregularly spaced multi-paned windows of the original dwelling have been repeated in later additions to the sides and rear.

Outbuildings: A small vertically sided barn with saltbox profile stands at the rear. It is now used as a two-car garage. The property also includes a frame chicken house, now modified for use as an artist's studio with the insertion of large windows, and another shed-roofed, vertically-sided outbuilding of indeterminate use and age. The dry-laid retaining wall at the front of the property is similar to that on the John Smith property farther west on Washington Valley Road.

71. 67 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 312 Lot 44
Non-contributing building, ca. 1955

Split level house with wooden siding, a prominent picture window on the facade, and attached garage.

72. WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 312 Lot 43
Non-contributing, ca. 1950

The two-and-a-half story house features a two-bay main block flanked by wings. The shingle siding, six-over-six-windows, and off-center chimney are elements of vernacular colonial architecture, but they are not assembled in a convincing manner.

73. PRIVATE ROAD OFF WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 274 Lot 9A
Non-contributing, ca. 1988

This non-contributing house is not visible from Washington Valley Road, occupying a wooded hillside site with a good view into the undeveloped Whippany River Valley. It is a two-and-a-half story contemporary house with wood siding, shake roof, and casement windows.

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74. 88 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD
Block 274 Lot 9B
Non-contributing, ca. 1985

This non-contributing house is not visible from Washington Valley Road, occupying a wooded hillside site with a good view into the undeveloped Whippany River Valley. It is a contemporary house with a steeply peaked roof and a center chimney. The walls are stuccoed, with exaggerated quoins. Entry is through a glass block tower. Smaller pavilions flank the main house.

75. RANNEY HILL ROAD
Block 274 Lot 77
Non-contributing, ca. 1978

A contemporary house on a classical plan, with a large center unit flanked by two smaller wings. The house is finished in stucco and vertical wood siding. It has a flat roof and vertical window openings.

76. RANNEY HILL ROAD
Block 274 Lot 78
Non-contributing: 2, ca. 1978

Two-story contemporary flat-roofed stacked boxes with an upper level projecting out over an embanked basement level supported on rough stone piers. The upper walls are covered with vertical siding, and pierced by banded windows.

Ranney Hill Road is a cul-de-sac street on the land of the former Ranney-Moody farm, the last active farm in Washington Valley. The notably picturesque farm was used as a demonstration farm by the Morris County Agricultural Extension Service and Rutgers University in the 1950s and '60s. The farm was destroyed by a hurricane in 1973. The barn's concrete foundation and floor is still visible off the west side of Ranney Hill Road, on public land.

Only two lots on Ranney Hill Road are developed; there are two other unimproved lots. The two extant houses (described

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above) are contemporary in design, good expressions of the architectural ideas current in the 1970s, rarely seen in Morris County's suburban domestic architecture. They command a spectacular hillside view down into the Whippany River valley and the heart of Washington Valley.

77. WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD	"THE SEEING EYE"
Block 274 Lots 6 and 76	Photo 34
Contributing buildings: 1; non-contributing buildings: 5	
non-contributing structure: 1	
Contributing building is a vernacular 18th century farmhouse with 19th-century addition	Good integrity

This property is the headquarters of The Seeing Eye, a leading institution in the training of guide-dogs for visually impaired people. The beautiful hilltop setting is the site of the former Kemeys Estate, known as "Tranquility" (built 1903, demolished 1962) from Washington Valley's Estate Era.

The buildings date from the 1960s to the present, and are rendered in a stripped-down version of the Colonial Revival, executed in red brick with white wood trim, rows of multi-light windows. The campus includes a U-shaped administration building, a dormitory complex, kennels, a smaller office building, a columned pergola with an outstanding view to the northwest into the Valley, and a utility building.

Also on the property is the former Zenas Smith Gould farmhouse, now tenanted by employees of the Seeing Eye. The core of the house is a three-bay, side-hall dwelling with eyebrow windows and six-over-six sash, built by Gould in 1822. A later addition with front-facing gable changed the house to an "L" plan. This addition may be dated to the latter 19th century by its two-over-two sash windows, bay window, and porch added across the facade with turned columns and jigsaw brackets. The house is covered with synthetic siding over a rubblestone foundation, partially cement parged.

An old water pump stands in the rear yard. A modern frame three-car garage with fiberglass overhead doors to the rear of the house is non-contributing.

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78. 59 WASHINGTON VALLEY ROAD

Block 312 Lot 40

Photo 36

Contributing buildings: 2

Vernacular Victorian, 19th century

Good integrity

A gable-fronted "L" plan house with a three-bay, side-hall plan. The front porch features turned columns and jigsaw brackets. The frame house is now covered with synthetic siding, over a rubblestone foundation. The gable roof is pierced in the center by a brick chimney. The windows are two-over-two sash; a simplified Gothic arch window lights the attic of the front-facing gable.

Outbuildings: A vertical-sided bank barn stands north of the house. It has three vehicle bays with paired, side-hinged doors on the upper side, and an exposed stone foundation on the sides and rear.

The house is on a wooded, sloping lot, with views to the west across Washington Valley. It was built across the road by Christopher Moody, a prominent late-19th-century farmer. It was moved about 1903 as part of the construction of "Tranquility" (site 77) to serve as a tenant house for the estate. Today, it is owned by The Seeing Eye Foundation and houses employees of the guide-dog training program.

79. KAHDNA AND KNOX HILL ROADS

"FOSTERFIELDS" AND THE RAWLES ESTATE

Block 274 Lot 5

Although at one time these estates were situated on different lots, both have been deeded to the Morris County Park Commission, and the separate lots have been joined. For the purposes of this nomination, it is more accurate to approach them as separate historical entities. The total number of contributing and non-contributing resources is listed individually for each historic property.

"FOSTERFIELDS"

Contributing buildings: 9; contributing structures: 7;
contributing sites: 1; non-contributing buildings: 5; non-
contributing structures: 3; non-contributing sites: 1
1853 Gothic Revival with late-19th-century vernacular

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farmstead Excellent integrity
Individually listed on the National Register in 1990

THE RAWLES ESTATE

Photo 39

Contributing buildings: 2

Tudor-Eclectic Revival style manor house, 1916-17;

Designed by Harrie T. Lindeberg

Good integrity

This two-and-a-half-story house features a purposefully "quaint" old English exterior and a very classical, Colonial Revival interior. The exterior stucco walls are accented by brick quoins at the windows; the slightly lower service wing to the side of the main house has a half-timbered second floor. The steep gable roof is accented by eyelid dormer windows and a pair of end chimneys with decorative chimney pots. The principal entry, centered on the main part of the house, is a projecting half-round, half timbered "tower" with conical roof. Windows are multi-paned casements, with French windows leading directly to the garden on the rear or west side. An area originally designed as a brick-walled garden off the kitchen entry has had a flat roof added to create a garage.

The architect, Harrie T. Lindeberg, designed several important New Jersey country houses of the early 20th century. Many of his creations were in the Tudor Revival style, including Hollow Hill (Morris Township, demolished); the Humphrey-Fairburn House (Morris Township); and the Vietor-Christianson House (Rumson). The Rawles Estate is the most modest of these Lindeberg works, but it retains its original setting and acreage. It is used as office space by the New Jersey Community Foundation, a non-profit agency, but its residential appearance is maintained.

Outbuildings: To the rear of the house stands an eight-sided glass-walled summer house with a conical shingled roof. The principal outbuilding is a stable, subdivided from the main house (site 84).

80. 1 KNOX HILL ROAD

CUTLER ESTATE

Block 274 Lot 4

Photo 40

Contributing buildings: 1; non-contributing buildings: 1

Contributing structures: 1

Shingle Style/Queen Anne; 1888

Excellent integrity

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A rambling Shingle-Style/Queen Anne house with an irregular plan and massing, this shingled and clapboarded dwelling is notable for its extensive porches with turned balusters and columns, its stained glass windows, and a distinctive oriental-looking "ogee" forming a gable on the facade. The two-and-a-half story house has a hipped roof and molded chimney pots; the main chimney has a large terra-cotta lion's head inset at the second floor level. The windows are as varied as the detailing, with 2/2, 1/1 and diamond-paned upper sash over single light lower sash in both single, paired, and bay window configurations. The upper-level dormer windows are topped with a fanlight. The house was designed by Morristown architect Frank Colburn, who was responsible for many of the estate properties in the area.

Outbuildings: A nondescript modern one-story, two-car garage stands behind the house. The former stable has been subdivided from the house (site 81). Granite gateposts mark the original location of the driveway entrance from Kahdena Road and contribute to the significance of the property and the district, although the driveway has been relocated to enter from Knox Hill Road.

81. 9 KNOX HILL ROAD
Block 274 Lot 3
Non-contributing, 1984

This house was built in 1984 to recreate the exterior appearance of the original stable for the Cutler House (site 80), which was destroyed by fire in 1983. The stable lot was subdivided from the main property in the 1950s. Although the shingled and steeply peaked hipped roof, the grouped 1/1 sash, and the siting of the house recall a 19th-century stable, the building is not a replication of the original and cannot be considered contributing.

82. 21 KNOX HILL ROAD	McCONNELL ESTATE or "NUTWOOD"
Block 274 Lot 2	Photo 41
Contributing buildings: 2	
Eclectic Revival/Queen Anne, 1888-1893	Good integrity

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This house, designed by New York architect E. G. W. Dietrich, is laid out on a shallow "V" plan, sited along the crest of a hill. The clapboarded, two-and-a-half story house is covered with a hipped roof with pedimented dormers, and punctuated by cross-gables at irregular intervals, giving the house a Queen Anne massing. Colonial Revival details, reflecting the Queen Anne's "Free Classical" aspect include a Palladianesque window in the front-facing gable, a fanlight window and an oval window as accents on other parts of the house, and a panel on the second floor exterior wall incorporating the shouldered frame typical of Georgian overmantel design. Front and side porches have tapered column supports and square-section railings.

The view from the back of the house over the crest of the hill is completely obscured by trees, and the broad lawn which once swept up to the facade from Knox Hill Road is now filled with young trees and shrubs.

Outbuildings: A story-and-a-half frame stable stands northwest of the house. It is covered with ship-lap siding and has a center door with diagonal tongue-and groove paneling under a multi-pane window. Other windows are multi-paned sash. The facade has been altered by the insertion of two overhead fiberglass vehicle doors.

83. 31 KNOX HILL ROAD
Block 274 Lot 1
Noncontributing, ca. 1950

This modest one-and-a-half story Cape Cod house is more carefully detailed than most, with shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows, and rubblestone facing on the visible parts of the foundation. A single-car garage is attached.

84. KNOX HILL ROAD RAWLES ESTATE STABLE
Block 274 Lot 63 Photo 42
Contributing buildings: 1
Eclectic Revival, ca. 1910 with later additions
Good-fair integrity

The core of this rambling story-and-a-half house is the original stable for the Rawles Estate (site 79), which was

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willed, along with its lot, to the estate's long-time employees. The stable, with an apartment above, was built in an English-influenced Eclectic Revival style like the main house, and has been added to over the years in compatible materials and style. The walls are stucco over reinforced concrete. A steep gable roof is punctuated by a central chimney; dormers are additions. The section now used as a garage shows most clearly its stable origins in the vertical tongue-and-groove sided interior walls and the band of small windows below the eaves.

85. 20 KNOX HILL ROAD
Block 274 Lot 61
Non-contributing, ca. 1975

A two-story frame house with a flat roof, vertical siding, and a low white brick wall across the front. This very contemporary-styled house is stylistically at odds with its estate neighbors, but it is carefully sited in a small depression, and so screened by trees that it is nearly invisible from any vantage point but its own driveway.

86. KNOX HILL ROAD SPENCER ESTATE
Block 274 Lot 59 Photo 43
Contributing buildings: 1; non-contributing buildings: 2
Eclectic Revival with Tudor Influence, 1927-1932
Excellent integrity

An Eclectic Revival mansion, with a two-and-a-half story main block and smaller service wing to the side, covered by steep, slate gable roofs. The house is built on a steel frame; the exterior is finished with stucco with half timber detailing. The projecting front entry is contained within a massive stone-faced gable-roofed portico. The windows are steel multi-pane casements, irregularly placed. The house incorporates a three-car garage at one end and a glassed-in sunporch at the other.

Inside, the Tudor detailing includes a massive oak staircase, rustic tiles and wide, oak plank floors, and medieval-looking wrought iron hardware and light fixtures.

The walled garden beside the house and the landscaping of

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the estate, including the allee of fir trees marking the length of the long, winding driveway, provide a historically appropriate setting.

Outbuildings: A 1950s metal frame greenhouse on a concrete foundation stands directly in front (south) of the service wing of the house. It is non-contributing.

A single-car garage of uncertain date stands well south of the house. Its simple frame, gable-roofed form suggests that it may have been built as early as the 1930s, but its siting and unpretentious architecture are certainly not part of the original estate plan. It is considered non-contributing.

87. 173-185 MENDHAM ROAD	ROCHELLE HOUSE
Block 312 Lot 41	
Contributing buildings: 1	
Colonial Revival house, 1927	Good integrity

Two-and-a-half story brick Colonial Revival styled house, built 1927, built by the well-known local builder Paul Rochelle. The slate-covered gable roof has end chimneys; the center front entry is surrounded by sidelights and topped by a pedimented portico. Windows are grouped 6/1 and 1/1 sash.

88. 25 MENDHAM ROAD	"GATEWOOD"
Block 325 Lot 24	Photo 26
Contributing buildings: 2	
Colonial-era vernacular and Colonial revival	Good integrity

Built sometime before 1790 by Henry Gardner, the house was the centerpiece of a 75-acre farm owned by the Pierson family in the 19th century. The Pierson farm was well-known for its apple orchards and distillery. About 1920, the house was renovated and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style, and named "Gatewood".

The frame, three-bay side-hall-plan house has the simplicity and elegance of proportion characteristic of the best vernacular architecture combined with the best Colonial revival work. The two-and-a-half story house is covered with a gable roof; paired end brick chimneys flank the roof ridge. The windows are 9/9 and 12/12 sash with louvered blinds on the first floor and paneled shutters on the second floor. The front door is highlighted by a pedimented portico which is

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almost certainly part of the Colonial Revival alterations. Later multiple additions extend top the rear.

Outbuildings: A two-story frame three-car garage with shiplap siding appears to date from the early twentieth century. Its traditional stable-like styling is compromised only by overhead garage doors in the lower level.

89. 198 MENDHAM ROAD

Block 325 Lot 23

Non-contributing building, ca. 1960

A single-story ranch house set well back from the road with a pond at the front is part of a pleasant landscape that adds to the rural character of the district.

90. MENDHAM ROAD

"DELBARTON"

Block 325 Lots 16, 16A

Photos 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

Contributing buildings: 10; contributing structures: 2;
contributing sites: 1; contributing objects: 1; non-contributing
French Romanesque mansion with vernacular farmstead buildings: 8
Fair to excellent integrity

Delbarton, a private secondary school for boys run by the Order of St. Benedict, encompasses about 400 acres and all principal buildings of Luther Kountze's great estate, which he began developing in 1881. The thirteen contributing buildings include the mansion, barns and tenant cottages from the late 19th century estate. There are also more modern structures on the property, built for the school which was established here in 1939. The extensive grounds are hilly and wooded, but from the main house on the northern side of the property the land falls away in a gentle slope, affording views into and across Washington Valley. A formal Italian sculpture garden, an integral part of many Gilded Age estates, is the last relic of its type in Morris County. The school has been an excellent caretaker of the property, and although there are 10 school buildings considered non-contributing, it is by recent age rather than for any suggestion of bad or inappropriate design. The chapel, is, in fact, a stunning contemporary design by Victor Christ-Janer. A building-by-building listing of the property follows, keyed to the attached map.

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- A. Gardener's Cottage Johnson House
Contributing; fair/good integrity
Kountze purchased the Johnson house to use as a gardener's cottage. It is a traditional East Jersey Cottage of 18th or early 19th century date on a stone foundation, modified over time. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles. Both the main house and its stepped-down wing are sheltered by gable roofs; the larger part of the house has had a shed dormer added. Windows are 6/6 sash, both single and paired. The front and rear entries are now sheltered by simple porches and shed roofs.
- B. House Contributing; good integrity
The jerkinhead gables of this two-and-a-half story brick house on a stone foundation suggest a date in the last quarter of the 19th century. The second floor windows are set under low relieving arches; all sash are 6/6. A porch across the facade rests on square-section supports with a turned balustrade. The house is simple but well detailed with a molded brick belt course. A rear wing at right angles is shingled, on a concrete foundation.
- C. Dairy Contributing; good integrity Photo 46
This one-story outbuilding is made of rubblestone. Its flared eaves and jerkin-head gable roof impart a notably picturesque feeling. The low gable-end entry is reached through a hipped-roof porch on stick-like brackets above stone bases. Small multi-paned windows extend along each side.
- D. Garage Noncontributing
Concrete block three-car garage with a gable roof and shingled gable walls.
- E. Garage Noncontributing
Long, low, seven-bay brick garage embanked into a hillside, with a projecting "L" addition containing two more bays. There are overhead doors for each bay and 6/6 sash windows in the gable ends. The whole is covered by a shed roof. The brick walls are the foundations of an estate-era outbuilding, re-used for a modern garage and maintenance storage facility.

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F. Bridge Contributing structure, good integrity
Rubblestone bridge over a small stream, with bluestone caps on
the side walls and curved ends. No date; appears to correspond
to the estate era of the property.

G. Barn Contributing; good integrity Photo 47
A brick barn built on a hillside, but not arranged like a
traditional bank barn. The slate-covered gambrel roof is
punctuated by two louvered cupolas with pyramidal tops. Two
arched openings for vehicle bays on the upper side of the barn
are accented by four courses of rowlock brick. A single soldier
course of bricks highlights the windows, which are now boarded
up. The hoistway in the gable end remains although the opening
has been cemented shut. To the rear, a high stone foundation
testifies to the change in level on the site, but contains no
openings in the manner of a traditional bank barn. A modern
brick addition extends from the west side of the barn containing
two large vehicle bays.

H. Mills Farmhouse Contributing; fair integrity Photo 48
A two-and-a-half story frame house on a rubblestone foundation
with a gable roof, now covered with asbestos siding. The core
of the house is a three-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling, enlarged
over time with two similarly sized and detailed additions. The
house is modestly detailed with a front door with a multi-light
transom and sidelights leading from a porch extending across the
facade on simple posts. The windows are all 2/2 sash. The
center section has a central chimney. This was the Nehemiah
Mills house, built about 1800, and Kountze's first purchase in
assembling the Delbarton estate. The house was moved about 100
yards southeast of its original location to make way for the
mansion.

I. Springhouse Contributing; good integrity
A rubblestone building embanked into the hillside and now in
ruinous condition. The gable roof is collapsing into the walls.
The remains of two louvered cupolas are still evident. The
molded box eaves, the louvered vents in the gable end at the
roof peak, and the four-panel door in the gable end impart a
sense of style to this utilitarian structure. The springhouse is
quite large, and its high-quality detailing suggests that it was
built for the use of the Kountze estate.

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J. Recycling center Contributing; fair integrity
A long, single-story building divided into ten vehicle bays incorporating the rubblestone foundation and heavy timber framed roof of an earlier structure--probably the bank barn for the Mills Farm. The upper part of the barn is gone; the former joists for the main floor now support a shed roof. Of the three buildings on the Delbarton campus which make use of historic barn foundations for modern garage use, this one retains the most original fabric. In addition, connected to it is a frame, gable-roofed, one-and-a-half-story building. Although now covered with asbestos and asphalt siding, the paneled door on the gable end entry and the 6/6 sash windows indicate that it was built prior to Delbarton's ownership of the property.

K. Wirth House Non-contributing
A bungalow with a projecting gable over the gable end of the house. The undercut porch has square-section posts and railings. The house is sided in shingles. Most notable is a large round window in the front gable, giving the small cottage the look of having anticipated Postmodern design by some sixty years. Other windows are paired 6/6 sash. It rests on a concrete foundation. The house connected to a metal and fiberglass "mobile home" now also firmly anchored in concrete.

L. Abbey and Church Non-contributing building
A modern (1960s) complex composed of flat-roofed brick "building blocks". The outside-facing walls are only occasionally pierced by slender Gothic-arched windows, but the arrangement of the cubes forms several glass-walled interior courtyards which allow light into the buildings.

The church is a powerful Brutalist statement in brick and raw concrete. The amphitheater-like interior is spare, but beautifully executed details and furnishings convey a powerful expression of faith.

M. Dormitory Non-contributing
A neo-colonial style three-story brick building with hipped roof and end chimneys. Projecting pediments at either side of the large rectangularly-massed ten-bay building and pedimented entries provide the only ornament on a otherwise utilitarian building. The windows are 1/1 replacement sash.

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Washington Turnpike, which began operations in 1806. Although vernacular in nature, the original 3-bay side hall farmhouse exhibits Federal influences, particularly the paired chimneys and gouge-carved fireplaces in the main rooms. Later additions in the Colonial Revival style flank the original homestead. Massing is irregular, and the roof is cross-gabled. A semi-circular portico frames the multi-paneled front doorway. While most windows, especially in the core of the house, are 6/6 sash (with louvered shutters), other fenestration includes a Palladian window in the cross-gable, a bull's eye window that lights the back rooms of the second floor, and multiple bay windows to the side and rear. Two porches, one enclosed, flank the house.

Outbuildings: Sited to the west of the main house is a 2-story banked carriage house with a low hip roof that has undergone renovation into a residence. The first floor is constructed of rough fieldstone, while the top half is shingled. Fenestration is 2/2 sash on the top floor and 6/6 on bottom. Paired side-hinged doors, both with multi-paned lights over paneled bottoms, provide entry into the two large vehicle bays.

A poolhouse to the rear of the main house does not contribute to the historic district.

Landscape: The house sits well back from Route 24 and commands a view across the Whippany River. Plant materials are mostly evergreens, and a pond is located between the main house and carriage house.

92. 303 MENDHAM ROAD (HOUSE DEMOLISHED - 09/15/92)
Block 320 Lot 8 Photo 50
Contributing buildings: 3; non-contributing buildings: 2
Contributing structures: 1
Vernacular farmstead; fair to good integrity

This large property (approx. 85 acres) is used by the Morris County Sheriff's Office for its Sheriff's Labor Assistance Program (SLAP).

Stylistically nondescript, the homestead is a large (2 1/2 story) frame L-plan farmhouse with a hip roof and stone and concrete foundation. Fenestration is paired and tripled 6/6 sash. The house is sided with asbestos shingles; both the

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front and rear porches are enclosed.

Outbuildings: To the west of the main house stands a barn complex composed of a bank barn, a smaller utility barn, and a chicken house. Both barns date from the 19th century, and the chicken house is thought to date from the beginning of the 20th century. They were originally part of the Sayre farm (site 91). All are contributing to the historic district.

The bank barn has a roughly-shaped granite stone foundation and side gable roof. Fenestration is 6/6 sash. Stone lintels provide support over the windows flanking the main (lower) doorway, which has replacement side-hinged doors. The upper (2nd story) entrance is covered by a large sliding door. The cupola has been replaced by a metal ventilator. The original barn interior has been maintained.

The other barn, to the west, is stylistically similar in general appearance and composition to the bank barn. The barn is accessed by sliding doors on the gable end. The projecting hood and tackle are intact.

A wooden chicken house with a concrete floor sits adjacent to both barns.

Two resources are non-contributing to the historic district: Well to the north of the homestead and barn complex are two prefabricated metal buildings that function as the SLAP offices. Both are vertical sided 1-story gable roof structures, and exhibit long, narrow massing.

Landscape: The complex is situated well back from Route 24 and adjacent to the Whippany River. It is approached by a tree-lined drive that runs through open meadows.

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The Washington Valley Historic District includes the following privately owned, undeveloped lots. They presently contribute to the district by preserving open vistas or fields and woodlots.

Mendham Township: Block 141, Lots 34, 35, 37.

Morris Township: Block 274, Lot 77, 79.01.

Block 317, Lot 6.01.

Block 320, Lot 7, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23.

The Washington Valley Historic District contains a total of 1,883.43 acres. Of that total, 275.47 are within Mendham Township, and 1,607.95 are within Morris Township. Publicly owned land totals 1,014.47 acres, or 53% of the total. The presence of this open space now, and its guaranteed preservation in the future, ensures that the historic buildings of Washington Valley will be surrounded by a rural landscape reminiscent of their original setting, thus enhancing their significance as artifacts of Morris County's colonial and estate-building eras.

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The Washington Valley Historic District is significant under Criterion A of the National Register, for its association with at least two distinct events in the broad pattern of American and local history, namely the development of agriculturally-based communities in the colonial era, and the estate-building fervor of the newly-rich at the end of the 19th century. The Washington Valley Historic District is also significant under Criterion B as the home of Luther Kountze, a wealthy capitalist, whose 4000-acre estate, "Delbarton," was the largest (and is now among the best preserved of the survivors) of the over one hundred estates in and around Morristown at the turn of the century. Kountze was an avid collector of early Americana and Revolutionary War artifacts, including all of Jockey Hollow, site of the Continental Army encampment in 1779-80. His purchase and preservation of Jockey Hollow was a necessary precursor to the development of the Morristown National Historic Park in 1933.

The Washington Valley Historic District covers nearly 2000 acres centered on the upper reaches of the Whippany River in Morris and Mendham Townships in Morris County. This exurban enclave retains a pastoral setting in sharp contrast to the suburban development in communities surrounding the valley. Washington Valley is popularly known for picturesque farmsteads of the late 18th and early 19th century, but their appearance and even their survival is the legacy of wealthy estate builders who moved there at the end of the 19th century.

WASHINGTON VALLEY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA

Washington Valley was settled by the time of the Revolution, almost exclusively by American-born Presbyterians of English descent. Moving west from the older, coastal communities of Elizabethtown and Newark, as well as east from the upper reaches of the Raritan River, these settlers arrived in Washington Valley to establish small farms by the 1750s. The houses the settlers built were generally one-and-a-half story frame structures, in the regional vernacular tradition now known as

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the "East Jersey Cottage". The men were active "freeholders" in local politics, and accustomed to the participatory governing style of the Presbyterian Church. Thus, by the time of the American Revolution, the sons and grandsons of the first settlers were well disposed to throw over the King's government and enact their own.

Aptly titled "The Crossroads of the Revolution", New Jersey was the scene of much military action, movement, and encampment throughout the six years of war. Morristown, commanding the hills west of New York and centered in the state's farming and iron producing region, was the site of two winter encampments, 1777-1778 and 1779-1780. It was the second encampment of 10,000 troops that gave birth to Morristown's Revolutionary War fame.

Washington Valley, lying between Morristown and Jockey Hollow, the site of the winter encampments, was also affected by the Revolutionary War. Several of the valley's citizens enlisted or were commissioned in either the Continental Army or the New Jersey Militia. Twenty-seven men from the Valley served in either the regular army or the state militia. The roll call includes the names of the majority of the families known to have lived in Washington Valley during the latter 18th century.¹

During the encampment of 1779-1780, two of Washington's most important staff members, Chief of Artillery Henry Knox and Quartermaster General Nathaniel Greene, were quartered in the Valley. Greene stayed at the homestead of Jacob Arnold, in a house Arnold replaced after the war (#63), and Knox stayed at the Ogden Farm, a property which formed the core of the 19th century Fosterfields farm (# 79). Farmers who did not enlist were important providers of wood, food, and fodder for the nearby troops.

Jacob Arnold, descendent of one of the first three families to settle western Morris Township, is Washington Valley's most

¹ Barbara Hoskins, et. al. Washington Valley: An Informal History (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1960), 39-40.

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notable patriot. Proprietor of Arnold's Tavern on the green in Morristown, Arnold was commissioned a captain in the Militia at the commencement of the war, and eventually attained the rank of colonel for his command of a cavalry unit which guarded George Washington during his stays in Morristown. Arnold's Tavern functioned as a military headquarters, serving as the location for Continental Army staff meetings, social gatherings for higher ranking officers, and the residence of Washington during the 1777-1778 encampment.²

The Revolution was not a united uprising against the mother country; fully one third to one half of the colonial population preferred to be governed by the Crown or were ardently opposed to independence and self-determination. In Morris and Mendham Townships the large majority of residents were supporters of the revolutionary movement, but a few Tories were found among them. Not surprisingly, Morris County patriots were intolerant of Royalist views, and many Tories were remanded to the Morristown jail; at least two were hanged.³

This general ill-feeling took a local turn in the case of Ezekiel Beach, a Washington Valley Tory. In 1775, the Mendham Township Committee of Observation charged him with "unfriendly conversation and conduct towards the Continental Association." The Committee agreed to "break off all dealings and connection with him", and urged everyone else in the township to do likewise.⁴ After two years of being shunned by his neighbors, Beach fled the valley, leaving his wife and children behind. He was captured on British-held Staten Island by American troops,

² The Marquis de Chastellux, in his Travels in North America, describes a visit to the Arnold Tavern in Morristown in 1780, noting that "Mr. Arnold...is an honest man...[who runs] a comfortable inn." Full account quoted in Hoskins, Washington Valley, 62-63.

³ Cam Cavanaugh, In Lights and Shadows, (Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1988), 25.

⁴ Hoskins, Washington Valley, 170-171.

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tried and jailed for treason in Burlington, and then returned to Morris County, only to be charged by the Council of Safety. Their minutes reported that Beach was:

" cited before the Board to take the Oaths to Gov't, & refusing to the same & requesting to go into the Enemy Lines; Agreed that he have leave to go according to his request, that he depart this State for that purpose in three days from the date thereof, by the way of Elizabethtown to Staten Island, & that the commanding officer at Elizabethtown, be directed to send him over to the Island."⁵

Beach's house and property were confiscated and posted for sale at Jacob Arnold's farmstead. His house was razed; on its site now stands an estate house of the early 20th century (# 27).

The Revolutionary War proved an economic disaster for Washington Valley. Soldiers from the nearby encampment often resorted to theft merely to survive. Several residents were victims of their crimes. Job Loree, a respected Mendham resident of Washington Valley and member of the militia, found missing cattle some distance from his house (#22) and suspiciously near the Pennsylvania Line. Robert and Zilba Arnold, son and grandson of Jacob, both petitioned the state government for reparations for damage caused by the Continental troops in the winter of 1779-1780. A list entitled "Damage by the Americans in New Jersey, 1776-1782" inventories thirteen additional claims by Valley residents for damage suffered at the hands of the troops.⁶

After the war, the combination of a high taxation rate, the devalued Continental currency, several bad harvests, and a dwindling labor pool drove many into poverty or bankruptcy. Some, Jacob Arnold among them, lost their homes in foreclosure

⁵ Marge Dahle, at. al. Neighbors to the Winter Camp, (Morristown, N.J.: The Brookside Women's Club, 1977), 44-45.

⁶ Hoskins, Washington Valley, 44.

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sales. In Arnold's case, friends and relatives bought the farmstead and leased it back to the bankrupt patriot; he was able to buy back his own family farm only in 1809.

Although Washington Valley was never the site of hostilities between British and American troops, its residents were deeply involved in the revolutionary struggle. Many suffered substantial social or economic displacement, and the prosperity that had characterized Washington Valley before the War was temporarily halted. But Washington Valley's fertile farmland, its easy access to markets, and the general American economic expansion at the beginning of the 19th century, soon allowed its residents to rebuild their lives and their community.

WASHINGTON VALLEY'S 19TH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL LEGACY

In comparison to the upheaval of the revolutionary era, 19th-century Washington Valley was a static environment. For example, between 1799 and 1868 the number of homes in the Valley remained unchanged.⁷ Residents during that period were entirely concerned with farming. A review of the United States Seventh Census of 1850 reveals that the vast majority of Valley residents were either farmers or laborers on surrounding farmsteads.⁸ In addition, those who did not farm were tradesmen associated with farming, such as smiths and millers.

Valley farmers cultivated a narrow but lucrative range of crops and livestock. The agricultural census of 1850 and 1860 for Mendham and Morris Townships indicate that the area's farmers were very consistent in the types of farming they pursued. Almost all farms had cows, and the milk was churned

⁷ Hoskins, using deed references and a 1868 Beers map of Morris County, calculated that the number of homes remained static at 28, although some old houses were demolished and new one built in their place during this time. Washington Valley, 72 .

⁸ Federal Population Census of 1850, Mendham and Morris Township enumerations. Stored on microfilm at the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, NJ.

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into butter which when sold provided a source of cash. Most farms had pigs, which were locally slaughtered and then sent to market. Some sheep were raised for wool, but they were not numerous. Major crops consisted almost exclusively of "Irish potatoes", buckwheat, Indian corn, and hay.

But the most lucrative cash crop in Washington Valley in the 19th century was apples, distilled into cider and whiskey. In the 1820 industrial census, Morris Township listed nineteen distilleries, making it by far the most common industry in the township at the time. Although the Morris County returns of 1820 are dominated by manufacturers of bar iron and iron castings, the manufacture of "spirits" was also a major activity. The Whitehead and Roff manufactory in Washington Valley is identified in the 1820 census as a "Cider Mill & Distillery", producing 800 barrels of cider a year, and \$1400 worth of whiskey. This was profitable enterprise, and among the township's top five distilleries in gross income.¹⁰

Later 19th-century industrial censuses did not record each small distillery on farms. The agricultural censuses before 1870 omit the category of orchards, making the source of the distilleries raw material impossible to track. But distilleries must have been common in Washington Valley in spite of this lack of evidence, and in one case, the Enoch Roff property (#60) is still known to locals as the site of a large distillery. Deed references to distilleries or stills are common in the 19th century, and the straggling remains of apple orchards are visible throughout the valley.

Peaches were introduced into Morris County later in the 19th century, and by the 1870s, the cultivation of peaches had begun to overtake apples. Mendham had many more acres in peaches than did Morris Township according to the 1880 agricultural census. Farmers from both places continued to raise potatoes, oats, and

⁹ Census of the United States. Products of Agriculture. Mendham Township, Morris Township, New Jersey, 1850, 1860.

¹⁰ United States Census. Products of Industry. Morris Township, New Jersey, 1820.

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corn, along with dairy cows and chickens.¹¹ Peaches were grown in Washington Valley, as the farm records for Charles Foster, owner of a gentleman's farm (#79) indicate. His farm, which was in some ways a model for the community, produced hay, wheat, corn, peaches, and vegetables for table use.¹²

Peaches were an important cash crop by the late 19th century, and for many years the farmsteads of Morris, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties were national leaders in peach production. The San Jose Peach Scale ravaged the New Jersey peach crop at the turn of the century, almost eradicating it in 1905. In that year Morris County lost all of its crop, with losses in Warren and Somerset Counties amounting to 50% and 75% respectively.¹³

Washington Valley farmers employed a wide variety of practices and methods in the pursuit of larger crop yields. Soil exhaustion was a particular problem. Fortunately, an outcropping of lime rock was located only a few miles to the west in Ralston, and could be transported to Washington Valley via the Mendham Road. On the farmstead of John Smith, who was noted as an early "scientific farmer", a lime kiln was constructed in the early part of the 19th century (#65). In the kiln, the raw limestone was fired, and then the pure lime separated out to spread on the fields. As a result, yields of wheat and other grains increased significantly. In addition, the lime residue was used as a mortar base for the Valley's single early brick residence, John Smith's house, constructed in 1812. This house is individually listed on the National Register. Although the kiln has

¹¹ United States Census. Products of Agriculture. Mendham and Morris Townships, 1880.

¹² Vertical file records, Fosterfields Living Historical Farm, Morris County Park Commission.

¹³ Minutes of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, Report of the Morris County Delegates, 1906. From the files at Fosterfield Living Historical Farm, Morris County Park Commission.

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collapsed, its remains are incorporated into a wall that runs along Washington Valley Road.

Washington Valley farms were supported by a few neighboring businesses. On Tingley Road in the Mendham Township section of Washington Valley, a grist mill harnessed the power of the Whippany River. The Shield's Map of Morris County, dated 1853, indicates that a saw mill pre-dated the erection of the grist mill by George Connet in 1860. This mill was later purchased by Ephriam and Charles Day; it is no longer standing, although a remnant of the stone tailrace can be seen on the eastern side of Tingley Road (#3). When the Rockaway Valley Railroad was constructed in 1891, a siding was constructed right up to the mill for the transportation of grain and flour.¹⁴ This mill was one of the largest in the area in the 19th century, receiving a carload of grain almost every week.¹⁵ The residence of the miller was the old Tingley House (#5), a late-18th-century East Jersey Cottage located north of the mill site.

At least three blacksmith shops operated at different times along Washington Valley Road. In the early part of the 19th century Lewis Loree operated a smithy near the family homestead on Washington Valley Road (#23). Apparently his business was successful, for he was able to "provide his wife and daughters the luxury of having three frocks, capes, and caps made by a neighbor. He also had a 'washing machine' as early as 1820."¹⁶

The needs of Washington Valley residents were later served by Samuel A. Loree, whose shop was located near the intersection of Washington Valley Road and Whitehead Road (#43). This smith was operational in the middle years of the 19th century. The

¹⁴ Martha G. Hopler, et al. The Mendhams (Mendham, N.J.: The Mayor's Tercentenary Committee, 1978), 111.

¹⁵ Thomas T. Taber, The Rock-A-Bye Baby (Muncy, PA: The Author, 1972), 33.

¹⁶ Hoskins, Washington Valley, 159.

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last smithy in Washington Valley was operated by one Samuel Smith near the end of the century, but he gave up before the turn of the century. He advertised his shop for rent in the October 11, 1895 edition of The Jerseyman.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Washington Valley's 19th-century farm families were nearly all associated with the Presbyterian Church in Morristown. The farmers frequently traveled to Morristown for religious services as well as for business. But it was not easy to send young children to Morristown to attend school. The answer was construction of a school in Washington Valley itself.

Thirty-six families of Washington Valley originally subscribed to the schoolhouse in 1813; costs were to be assigned proportionately, based on the number of children each family sent to the school. Constructed of brick, this schoolhouse stood until 1869 when it was replaced with a larger brick building, still standing (#61). A state sanitary survey of 1885 determined that the schoolhouse was adequate for instruction. Built to a capacity of 52 students, Washington Valley schoolhouse often housed only half that number.¹⁷ The school was closed in 1913, when busing children to the Morristown schools became a feasible proposition.

As Washington Valley's only public building, the schoolhouse has served as the focus of activities for the community. In the 1870s, the school was home to a debating society, and later it served as practice room for the Lafayette Brass Band. A Sunday School was held in the schoolhouse from 1875 to 1937. The Home Economics Club used the schoolhouse from the 1940s to the 1970s. The Washington Valley School was individually placed on the National Register in 1973. The schoolhouse is still used as a meeting place; it was here that the community met in early 1991 to determine to have the valley and its historic homes nominated to the National Register as a historic district.

¹⁷ Hoskins, Washington Valley, 79-87.

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TRANSPORTATION

Washington Valley during the 19th century was served by a transportation network that allowed residents to sell their excess produce and buy the basic commodities necessary to farming. The establishment of the Washington Turnpike in 1806 promised a well-maintained road, and in the latter part of the century the Valley was traversed by the Rockaway Valley Railroad, which provided a rail link to New York and western New Jersey. Washington Valley was accessible to the Turnpike at three locations: Tingley Road, Whitehead Road, and Washington Valley Road. Laid out prior to the Revolution, these three roads served as major arteries for the Valley for the next two centuries.

Deed references of the mid-18th century indicate that Mendham Road was in existence well before the commencement of the Revolution.¹⁸ For many years it functioned as the main artery between Morristown and southwestern Morris County. Its importance, however, did not guarantee satisfactory maintenance, and records indicate that the road was often in a state of disrepair, particularly after the Revolution.¹⁹ Thus, when a private agency, the Washington Turnpike Company, was incorporated in 1806 to collect tolls for the use of the road, a certain degree of upkeep was assured.

The Washington Turnpike, which ran from Morristown to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River, served all of north-western New Jersey. A substantial amount of coach and overnight traffic utilized the road after the introduction of a stage from New York to Easton in 1828. In order to accommodate this increase in volume, an inn (#91) was constructed on the south side of the Turnpike in Washington Valley where travelers could rest for the evening. Stables and carriage houses were built across the road (#92). The inn ceased operation by 1840 with the demise of the

¹⁸ The Alexander Papers, of which sections relevant to Morris County are on microfilm at the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township.

¹⁹ Hopler, The Mendhams, 38.

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turnpike company, and eventually the building became the home of the Sayres, one of Washington Valley's wealthier mid-19th century farming families.²⁰

The prominence of the turnpike companies was eventually eclipsed by the establishment of railroads in the middle of the 19th century. In 1838 service began on the Morris and Essex Line between Morristown and Newark, and soon after the railroads reached further west into the hinterland of New Jersey. A frenzy of railroad construction gripped the entire country. Washington Valley was linked to the national rail system rather late and indirectly, with construction of the Rockaway Valley Railroad in the last decade of the 19th century.

Thomas Taber's privately published monograph on the Rockaway Valley Railroad, which ran between Morristown and Whitehouse, NJ, illustrates how the railroad served the agrarian interests of Washington Valley and rural Morris County.²¹ Affectionately called "The Rock-A-Bye Baby" for the bumpy ride its engines and stock gave customers, the Rockaway Valley, later reorganized as the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Railroad, crossed Washington Valley paralleling the path of the Whippany River. The railway, completed in 1891, was never destined to be a financial success. After twenty-two years of irregular service, the rails were torn up in 1917 to provide scrap metal for the war effort.

Service to Washington Valley was provided at four stops-Lade's Mill, Whitehead Road, Washington Valley Road, and Sussex Avenue, twice a day. Each station was little more than a wooden platform for passengers and freight; the Lade's Mill station was literally at the old mill building just west of the district's boundaries on Tingley Road. The other stations were within the bounds of the historic district, but no trace of them remains,

²⁰ Barbara Hoskins, Morris Township: A Glimpse in the Past (Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1976), 24.

²¹ Taber, The Rock-A-Bye Baby.

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save on old maps. Stations in Washington Valley were not considered important enough to merit a scheduled stop, and thus the train had to be signaled or waved down. Although scheduled service was offered to other stops on the line, it was rarely adhered to. During peach season priority was given to rushing the fruit to New York and Boston markets, and travelers could find themselves waiting hours for a train.

In order to meet operating costs the railroad was always in a poor state of maintenance. Lightweight rail was used, ties were spaced too far apart, and there was no ballast on the track. Accidents and derailments were frequent. Upkeep of the track in Washington Valley proved to be particularly difficult, for the road followed the path of the river and the rails were usually washed out with each spring flood. Conditions became so bad that in 1910 the Public Utilities Commission ordered the railroad to implement more than \$20,000 of immediate repairs or cease operations. Already fiscally unstable due to the loss of the peach business, the railroad was unable to meet this obligation and on October 18, 1913 the last run was made.²² Four years later the rails were torn up for scrap. Ironically, this operation was the source of the only profit ever made in the railroad's brief, but interesting, history. The elevated bed of the railroad still runs beside the Whippany River (# 69).

WASHINGTON VALLEY AND THE GILDED AGE

The period of rebuilding that commenced after the Civil War led to the accumulation of fortunes and the creation of a class of society that became known for a conspicuous consumption the likes of which America had never seen. The era from 1873 to the turn of the century, popularly called "The Gilded Age," saw a significant expansion in the amount of wealth and in the number

²² Taber, 42-44.

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of new millionaires.²³ The newly rich spent exorbitant sums for the provision of lavish entertainments and the construction of city mansions and country estates. Drawn together for social purposes, communities of the wealthy were sprinkled across the northeast. By the 1880s, the Morristown area functioned as one of these enclaves of the very rich. Although not as conspicuous as towns like Newport or Bar Harbour, Morristown and environs were more than rich enough. In 1902 The New York Herald observed that "Morristown, N.J. is the Millionaire City of the Nation. It contains the richest and least known colony of wealthy people in the world."²⁴

Unlike the summer places of Bar Harbour, Newport, and Saratoga, Morristown was not the scene of exaggerated seasonal excess, where houses became stages for social competition. Instead, more emphasis was placed on a "familial" attitude. The chief reason for this difference was the ability to commute to the financial and social centers of New York. The establishment of the Morris and Essex Railroad in 1838 opened Morristown and other parts of the New Jersey hinterland for commuting. After the Civil War, many wealthy businessmen discovered that they were able to maintain their offices in New York and partake of

²³ The exact dates of the term "Gilded Age", first used by Mark Twain and Charles Warner as the title of a joint work published in 1873, have not been universally agreed upon. For the purposes of this nomination, the period 1873 to 1902, the era of the influx of millionaires into Morristown and vicinity, will be referred to as the Gilded Age.

²⁴ The Morristown Social Directory, inaugurated in 1896, contained 537 people, including 54 millionaires. Only two years later, the numbers of millionaires in Morristown had swelled to 133. By 1913, the local paper, The Daily Record, published a map and guide to "Many Fine Country Estates Worth Seeing". Ninety private homes were included in Morristown and Morris Township, including six in Washington Valley.

Cavanaugh, In Lights and Shadows, 167.

John W. Rae, Morristown's Forgotten Past "The Gilded Age", (Morristown, N.J.: Privately printed, 1980), 1-23.

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Morris County's pastoral setting.

According to one contemporary source:

Morristown, the county seat of Morris County, is, like the Zion of old, "beautiful for situation." It nestles among the hills, of which no less than five ranges furnish the most charming building-sites. The drives about the city are unsurpassed in variety and loveliness. Add to its natural beauty purity of air and water, and freedom from debt, and we have the causes which have dotted these hills with elegant villas, and which are attracting more and more the wealth and culture of neighboring cities.²⁵

That Morristown and its surrounding countryside was still pastoral after the Civil War is an important fact. As John R. Stilgoe explains in Borderland, by the mid-19th century city-dwelling Americans had wearied of urban places and longed for a reattachment to "the land" and its associated agrarian virtues.²⁶ With the railroad as a conduit for this urban exodus, Morristown and its neighbors saw an era of estate building commence.

Commuting for the head of the patriarchal household also meant that the entire family could live in the country year round. While privileged children enjoyed a childhood in bucolic surroundings, their parents pursued the hunt, horse racing, coaching parties, and all the activities clustered around a genteel "farm."

In the 1870s, when Charles Foster, a commodities dealer and financier, rented a villa in Washington Valley for a few summers, Morristown was known in elite circles as a pleasant country town in which to rent a summer place and escape the heat

²⁵ Rev. Rufus S. Green, "Morristown", in The History of Morris County, New Jersey. (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882), 109.

²⁶ John R. Stilgoe, Borderland (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1988).

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of New York. By the time of the 1929 stock market crash, however, rich renters had been displaced by rich owners, and the aggregate estimated wealth of Morristown's millionaires well exceeded two billion dollars.²⁷ Mansions lined Madison Avenue and Normandy Parkway on the eastern side of Morristown. Washington Valley, conveniently located on the outskirts of Morristown and known for its natural beauty, became the home of several millionaires, most notably Luther Kountze, an international financier and founder of the Colorado National Bank; Walter S. Kemeys, magnate in the iron industry; and a group of early chief executives of the communications industry who styled themselves the Kahdena Company. All of these properties, plus at least three others, lay within the present district, while several more enjoyed vistas into it.

The "estate era" in Washington Valley began when General Joseph Warren Revere (1812-1880), grandson of the Boston patriot and silversmith, purchased the eighty-five acre Ogden farm in 1851. Revere's house, named "The Willows", was a Gothic Revival style villa constructed in 1854 (#79). The fanciful house was based on a pattern-book design published by Gervase Wheeler in 1851. Revere probably anticipated retiring to "The Willows" after a long and peripatetic career in both the United States Navy and Army. His retirement was cut short by the Civil War, and he returned to active duty in 1861 as a colonel of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers. Revere came home to Morristown after the war, but not to his country house, which was rented to a succession of tenants during the 1870s. Revere spent the last years of his life in a house in Morristown, close to the medical care he needed, and writing his memoirs.

One of the renters of The Willows in the post-Civil War period was Charles Foster (1842-1927), a partner in the commodities brokerage firm of Ward & Foster. Looking for a suitable home for himself (recently widowed) and his young daughter, he found it in the lovely countryside west of Morristown. Charles Foster bought the property in 1881, with the idea of taking up

²⁷ John W. Rae and John W. Rae Jr., Morristown's Forgotten Past: "The Gilded Age" (Morristown: The Authors, 1980), 32.

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farming as a serious hobby, although he continued commuting to his New York office for over twenty years. He renamed the farm "Fosterfields" and began a program of improvements which included adding acreage, restoring the buildings and transforming the farm into a model of modern dairying.²⁸

Foster, who had moved from Connecticut, purchased The Willows for \$27,000 in cash.²⁹ His ability to expend such resources indicates the new class of owners that was coming to settle in Washington Valley in the last quarter of the 19th century. The long-time residents of Washington Valley owned, according to census information for the mid-19th century, real property averaging about \$5500 in value. The richest farmers, like the Sayres and Whiteheads, were estimated to be worth about \$10,000.³⁰ But just as Charles Foster was wealthy on a scale and from sources unimaginable to the local farmers, he was soon to be dwarfed by the multi-millionaires who followed. In the same year Charles Foster acquired Fosterfields, another New York financier began buying property in Washington Valley. This was Luther Kountze, whose arrival truly marked the arrival of the Gilded Age in Morris County.

Luther Kountze (1841-1918) was a second-generation German-American born in Ohio. He and his four brothers established banks and credit offices throughout the west, with Luther and his brother Charles setting up operations in Colorado. Tiring of the drudgery of small-time frontier financing, Luther travelled to London to gain an education in international banking. It was a wise choice. By 1880 he was worth approximately 30 million dollars, and he began planning to spend a part of that on an estate home for himself and his young

²⁸ See the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Fosterfields, Morris Township, New Jersey, by Nancy Strathearn, 1990.

²⁹ The Jerseyman, (Morristown, N.J.), March 4, 1881.

³⁰ United States Census, Mendham and Morris Townships, Morris County, New Jersey, 1850, 1860.

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family in Washington Valley.³¹ The estate was named Delbarton (#90), an amalgam of his children's names: DeLancey, Barclay, for his sons, and Livingston from his daughter's middle name.

The heart of Delbarton was composed of the farmsteads of Nehemiah Mills (51 acres), John Cook (88 acres), and Charles Leek (36 acres), although the estate grew to encompass 4000 acres in what is now Morris, Mendham, and Harding Townships.³² It was the largest estate in Morris County in the Gilded Age. The Mills farmstead is still standing, and was used by Kountze's estate manager as a residence. Building of Kountze's mansion and accessory buildings commenced in 1881, and was finally completed in 1888. The contractors were a local firm, Schenk and Young; the architect is unknown.³³ The mansion was built of a white granite, discovered on the property. The main house was a forty room French-Romanesque mansion, which boasted tapestries, wooden paneling, suits of armor, paintings and furniture from European, and particularly French, sources. The cost of site improvements and buildings was conservatively estimated at \$200,000. On July 27, 1883 The Jerseyman reported that

³¹ Kountze Brothers, composed of Luther and his brothers Charles, Augustus, and Frederic, established an office at 14 Wall Street, New York in 1880. They financed many of the conglomerates that came to characterize the Gilded Age, and acquired those which they particularly liked. The brothers built up an interlocked series of corporations and holding companies, including the Union Pacific Railroad, the South Texas Land Company, and numerous western mining companies.

Ermaline Weiss, "The Kountze Family of Delbarton", Morris County, Autumn (1983).

³² The 4000 acre property was assembled over a period of approximately 30 years. These three farmstead were the first purchases and the site of the main residence.

³³ There is persistent local lore that identifies the architect of Delbarton as Stanford White, but there is no confirmation of this attribution in any of listing of McKim, Mead, and White's work.

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construction of the main house was nearly complete and the family ready to take up residence.³⁴

In addition to the mansion, Kountze's estate included a formal Italian garden, filled with Roman and Italian Renaissance statuary. Like the ancestral country seat he aspired to create, this was not only a pleasure palace, but rural retreat and working farm. The Delbarton dairy vied with the gentleman farms of Hamilton Twombly, George Frelinghuysen, and Charles Foster for breeding the best milk cows and producing the most butter. Crops of many kinds were grown; in its heyday around 1900, there were eight barns on the estate, in addition to a sawmill, nursery, poultry complex, woodworking shop, and homes for a dozen workmen and their families. Running water was provided for the estate via a pump house, which still stands atop the hill behind the house.

Because of Kountze's prominence, many of the nation's wealthiest and most prominent citizens came to enjoy Delbarton's rural charms. Hunting, in particular, attracted crowds of both participants and spectators. On many occasions, children of such families as the Vanderbilts summered with the Kountze family. An entertainment complex, consisting of a guest house, tennis courts, swimming pool and carriage house, was built across Mendham Road from the main residence. It no longer stands.

If Kountze was famous internationally as a financier, locally he was known for his passion for the history of the American Revolution. Since much of the estate covered the site of the Revolutionary War encampment of 1779-1780, Kountze was able to collect an impressive array of military paraphernalia. Stimulated by the items he gathered on his own property, such as cannonballs, muskets, and buckles, Kountze went on to collect other Colonial artifacts, like the ceremonial sword of Peter Stuyvesant. He eventually donated the bulk of his collection

³⁴ The Jerseyman, July 27, 1883, Morristown. Collection of the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township.

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to the Washington Association of Morristown, of which he was a member for thirty-four years.

More importantly, Kountze's fascination with the War of Independence led directly to the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park, the nation's first.³⁵ By absorbing the Revolutionary encampment into his estate, Kountze kept it free from later development. He was particularly fond of the modest frame dwelling that was the Revolutionary War-era home of Henry Wicke. Charmed by the story of how Henry's daughter Tempe hid her horse in the house to keep it from the encamped soldiers, Kountze had long expressed the wish that the house be preserved and cared for by a historical association. In 1932 the portion of Delbarton known as Jockey Hollow, including the Wicke House, was transferred from Kountze's heirs to the National Park Service.

From his front door, Luther Kountze could survey much of Washington Valley, although topography and tree cover probably made it impossible to see his fellow millionaires and their estates. The valley floor was considered unsuitable for estate building because of its wetlands and the presence of the Rockaway Valley Railroad, so these wealthy men built their homes to take advantage of views across the rolling hills which rise above the Whippany River. Their estates were concentrated close to Morristown on the valley's eastern side; the western half was undesirable because of the distance from Morristown.³⁶ By the First World War, a semicircle of estates ringed the bowl of Washington Valley, from Theron Harvey Butterworth's "Ventosa"

³⁵ Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., Preservation Comes of Age (Charlottesville, VA: The University of Virginia Press, 1981) 516-524.

³⁶ The only estate of any size in the Mendham portion of Washington Valley was that of Dr. James Campbell, known as "Drum-A-Cairne" (# 27). The fact that the March 4, 1910 Jerseyman (Morristown, NJ) reported that no one takes Dr. Campbell "seriously" gives some indication of the physical and social distance from Morristown.

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at the northeast corner of Sussex Avenue and Raynor Road to Samuel Gillespie's "Tower Hill" high on the hill above Picatinny Road, to Delbarton on the opposite side of the valley.

Ten great estates stood within the boundaries of the Washington Valley Historic District; seven survive. Between Fosterfields and Delbarton along the Mendham Road stood the estate of Walter and Emma Kemeys, "Tranquility." Much like Delbarton, the Kemeys property was assembled piecemeal from various farms. New York architect Stockton B. Colt designed a twenty-six room Neo-Colonial house with Georgian detailing in 1903.³⁷ Tranquility survived until 1963, when it was purchased for \$250,000 by the Seeing Eye, a training school for guide dogs and their owners. The Seeing Eye demolished the house to make way for its headquarters and training complex (#77), designed by Francis Comstock of Princeton. Today the Seeing Eye is recognized as one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world.³⁸

North of Fosterfields and the Kemeys estate was "Telephone Hill," a group of large private homes. Although less grand than neighboring estates, they were impressive nonetheless. Centered on Knox Hill Road, "Telephone Hill" was created by three founding members of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and New Jersey Bell: Charles Cutler, Edward Hall, and Augustus Hibbard. Cutler was President of New Jersey Bell, Hall developed long distance service and became Vice President of AT & T, while Hibbard served as general superintendent of operations. In 1887 the three men purchased a seventy-seven acre farm from Frederick Betts and incorporated themselves as owners under the name "Kahdena," which resulted from a chance combination of letters spilled from a box of anagrams.³⁹

³⁷ The Jerseyman, January 9, January 23, and May 5, 1903.

³⁸ Peter B. Putnam, Love in the Lead, (New York: E.P. Dutton, 1979), 208.

³⁹ Rae, Morristown's Forgotten Past, 123.

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Charles Cutler's residence (#80), now sited on a lot of nearly three acres, is a frame, 3 1/2-story eclectic Queen Anne house enclosing about 10,000 square feet. Built in 1888, it was designed by Frank Colburn of Morristown, who was also responsible for the Hall and Hibbard residences, which were similar in design.⁴⁰ Both the Hall and Hibbard Houses were razed for construction of yet another estate, beginning in 1927 (see below). The friendship of the three owners must have been unusually close to have shared the same architect, property, and profession.

Growth on Knox Hill Road was not limited to the three founders. Major Charles McConnell built a house called "Nutwood" (# 82) between 1888 and 1893.⁴¹ His eclectic house was constructed further down Knox Hill Road and adjacent to the Cutler property. John Rae, in Morristown's Forgotten Past: "The Gilded Age", lists the architect of Nutwood as E.G.W. Dietrich of New York City. Like his neighbors, McConnell also had interests in the burgeoning telephone industry, and thus was an apt and welcome addition to the clubby atmosphere of Telephone Hill. His large and impressive residence still maintains its architectural integrity.

In 1916 Henry Rawles, Vice President of the Celluloid Company of Newark, purchased a twelve-acre lot known as the "Kahdena Farm Property" (#79). This parcel, picturesquely located on the crest of a hill and sloping down to the valley floor, was the westernmost lot on Knox Hill Road. Although monied owners commonly hired New York architects, Rawles must have disdained even the local builders, for he contracted for the building of his estate wholly out of New York City. The designer, Harrie T. Lindeberg, former partner of Lewis Albro, was one of the era's most accomplished country house architects. Already renowned locally for the Moore Estate, "Hollow Hill

⁴⁰ The Jerseyman, January 13, 1888, and April 16, 1897, and Rae, Morristown's Forgotten Past, 123.

⁴¹ The Jerseyman, June 9, 1893

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Farm," near Convent Station, he would garner praise again for his Fairburn Estate on Hilltop Circle, south of Morristown.

According to the February 18, 1916 issue of the Jerseyman, the original plans for Rawles called for a "Colonial" house. This may have been a reference to the interior, for Lindeberg's exterior design was indebted to English cottage precedents. A fitting tree-lined approach was planted, and a stable-carriage house, with servants' quarters above, was raised to the north of the main house. This was later subdivided from the estate and enlarged to create a comfortable single-family residence (# 84). In 1976 the main house, like Fosterfields, was deeded to the Morris County Park Commission. It is now the home of the New Jersey Community Foundation, a public non-profit agency.

The last estate house built on the original Kahdena property was that of Frank W. Spencer, president of a New York stevedore company. The forty-acre property, purchased in 1927, incorporated pieces of the old Hall and Hibbard lands. A Tudor-influenced English manor house of 6,400 square feet (# 86), Spencer's residence was completed in 1932 for approximately \$100,000. Its architect is unknown. Today the property has grown to fifty-one acres. Both house and grounds are well preserved.⁴²

The only estate house constructed in the Mendham Township portion of Washington Valley was "Drum-A-Cairne" (# 27). Built for Dr. James Campbell, the house is architecturally unremarkable, although spacious and comfortable. The estate's name carved in stone on massive gateposts and the long tree-lined driveway suggest that the good doctor was not totally immune to pretension.

Of the ten important properties dating from the estate era in Washington Valley, seven survive within the limits of the historic district, and all stand in an excellent state of

⁴² Hoskins, Morris Township: A Glimpse into the Past, 22.

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preservation. Thus, while it is hard to imagine Madison Avenue, between Morristown and Madison, as the former "Millionaires Mile," in Washington Valley the era of grand estates, conspicuous expenditure, and lavish entertainment can be recalled easily.

THE MATURATION OF WASHINGTON VALLEY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

The arrival of the elite in the eastern half of Washington Valley did not displace the indigenous residents, but merely eclipsed them. In particular, neither the built environment nor the society of western Washington Valley were much affected by estate development. The entire Valley retained its agricultural underpinnings into the 20th century. This can be determined by inspection of its surviving architecture and by comparison of historic census records.

Both the 1850 United States Census and the 1905 New Jersey Census recorded occupations of heads-of-household. In Mendham Township, on the western edge of the Valley, occupations between these two periods remained rural and agrarian in nature, while in Morris Township one can see the gradual introduction of the estate owner into the countryside.

For example, the predominant occupational categories in both townships in 1850 were "farmer" and "laborer". Very few professional listings, such as "doctor" or "lawyer", were recorded. Although the vast majority of Washington Valley residents at this time made their livelihood through agriculture (as did most Americans), they were more successful than their neighbors in other communities. The recorded values of properties in 1850 in the valley are significantly higher than the county average of \$2,000-\$3,000 per farmstead. Many properties in Washington Valley were valued between \$5,000-\$6,000; the most valuable was the property of William Sayre, worth \$10,000 (#91).

The 1905 New Jersey Census, however, recorded that the eastern portion of Washington Valley had developed since 1850 into an area of country estates and "gentleman farms". The listing of "Charles Cutler, Vice President, American Telegraph

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
Townships, Morris County, New Jersey

and Telephone Company" exemplified the Valley's new resident. Although the presence of the elite gave Morris Township a new social identity, the traditional agricultural society still existed. The 1905 census lists Charles and Caroline Foster, owners of the gentleman's farm, Fosterfields (#79), next to their neighbor Zenas Smith (# 65), a farmer whose family had lived in the valley since 1812.

Census data for 1905 for Mendham Township record a different story. Western Washington Valley remained an exclusively agricultural domain. Only James Campbell, an Irish-English doctor who owned the modest estate "Drum-A-Cairne," (#27) stood out in the Mendham Township section. He may have represented "society" to his farming neighbors, but he would have been thoroughly unremarkable among the Morris Township elite.

This dichotomy between the eastern and western sections of the Valley ended during the Great Depression as the result of three factors: 1) the waning of the Gilded Age and the removal of its practitioners from the area, 2) the gradual cessation of farming in Washington Valley as a means of economic support, and 3) the slow but steady extension of the exurban reserve westward across the district.

The displays of wealth that were the hallmarks of the Gilded Age could no longer be sustained under the conditions of the Great Depression because of the collapse of the investments that had built the great fortunes. As a result, the Morristown area, including eastern Washington Valley, gradually lost its representatives of wealth and prestige. In order to avoid the costs of upkeep and taxes, many of the estates were sold to public agencies. Of the remaining estates in the historic district, the three largest are now owned by public agencies or tax-exempt

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institutions.⁴³ While the other houses are still private residences, their owners live far more modestly than the original occupants did.

Although the last farm in Washington Valley ceased operations in 1973, farming in the valley as an economic enterprise had begun to die out well before that date.⁴⁴ This phenomenon was not limited just to Washington Valley; much of eastern Morris County was affected by the same trend. Rising land costs, and the difficulty of farming small plots on hilly terrain precluded any serious competition with the growing agricultural output of the American midwest.

But Washington Valley's small farms were removed from production chiefly through their purchase in the 20th century by upper middle class migrants from New York and more densely developed New Jersey suburbs like the Oranges and Montclair. Beginning in the 1920s, historic farmsteads were remodelled into idealized pastoral retreats (see, for instance, # 40, 48, 52, 63, and 88). Driven by the same vision that had brought the estate builders into Washington Valley a generation or more earlier, the new "gentleman farmers" wanted land, perhaps to provide an opportunity to garden or to dabble in raising dogs or horses. The simple, vernacular houses became charming colonial cottages under the influence of the popular Colonial Revival style.

Barbara Hoskin's book Washington Valley: An Informal History is filled with photographs telling this story. A 19th century or early 20th century view of the old houses show them unpainted, unlandscaped, and undecorated. Photographs taken for the publication of the book show the same houses about 1960. They

⁴³ Delbarton is owned by the Benedictines of St. Mary's Abbey, a tax-exempt religious order who run a boy's secondary school on the property. Fosterfields is a living historical farm, owned and operated by the Morris County Park Commission. The Rawles estate is also owned by the Park Commission, although its partial use as office space is not its best or ultimate use.

⁴⁴ Personal interview with Ethel and Bea Black, 8/2/91.

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris
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are freshly painted and clearly well-maintained. Porticos, picket fences, shutters, and dormers show the influence of the Colonial Revival. Some of the original houses are barely visible within additions or behind the shrubbery and landscaping which has been introduced to improve the old, bare yard.

The John Alward House (#34) was built in 1816. Its hilltop location puts it on the northern edge of Washington Valley, and judging by the property's number of public sales and changes of ownership, the farm offered a precarious living even in the best years of the 19th century. A turn-of-the-century owner, John Wesley Thompson, spoofed his wealthy neighbors with their fancy, named estates by calling the farm "Hell's Half Acre."⁴⁵ In 1923, the farm was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Luther Martin. The house was restored and improved and the barns and outbuildings cleaned up. Dairying was carried on for a time, although never as the sole means of support for the farm's occupants. Landscaping, rather than subsistence farming, determined the use of the land. Acreage was added to the original property to preserve views and provide woodland buffer to this bucolic retreat. As a final touch, gateposts were built, where the new name of the property was proclaimed - "Twin Maples".

A consequence of this loss of farmland was a change in both the natural and the built environment. Much of the pasture land went to weeds and many of the open vistas grew thick with scrub. Barns and outbuildings fell into decay and were demolished.

The loss of the Gilded Age properties and the transformation of earlier farmsteads into exurban retreats was followed after World War II by the discovery of Washington Valley as a building site by the comfortable middle class. Isolated large lot development began to occur, and one builder's subdivision, on Doe Hill Road and Indian Head Road, was begun in the 1950s. The provision of sewers to other parts of Morris Township slowed development in Washington Valley for a time.

⁴⁵ Hoskins, Washington Valley, 268.

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What saved Washington Valley as a well-preserved rural district, began, ironically enough, as a plan for its destruction. In 1966, the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA) began buying up land along the Whippany River in the district in anticipation of reservoir construction. Plans were delayed repeatedly in the face of opposition from residents. Homes which the MCMUA had purchased were leased back to their owners while the fate of the valley was debated. Thus, while the rest of Morris County entered a frenzied period of subdivision and development for suburban housing, much of the district's land and buildings were frozen in time. Plans for the reservoir were finally set aside, and the watershed lands assembled by the MCMUA will be turned over to the Morris County Park Commission.

Today, Washington Valley remains the only rural area bordering Morristown. As a result, its visible agricultural and Gilded Age heritage is an important and locally-rare survivor of a landscape that once characterized much of the Morristown area.

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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris Townships,
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Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris Townships,
Morris County, New Jersey

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated historic district includes the following blocks and lots in their entirety:

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP

Block 125 Lot 25

Block 126 Lot 18

Block 127 Lots 95, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 153,
154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160

Block 140 Lots 1, 2, 3

Block 141 Lots 20, 21, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
42, 43, 44, 45, 53, 54

MORRIS TOWNSHIP

Block 271 Lots 33, 44, 47, 48, 49

Block 274 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 8, 9, 9A, 9B, 12, 14,
59, 61, 62, 62A, 63, 76, 77, 78, 79, 79A, 79.01

Block 312 Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51

Block 313 Lot 1

Block 317 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6.01, 7, 10, 11, 12

Block 320 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 13A, 13B, 13C,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

Block 325 Lots 16, 21, 23, 24

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The nominated historic district includes the following blocks and lots partially:

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP:

Block 127 Lot 152

Description: An access portion of this interior lot is included. The included portion is 78 feet wide and extends at a right angle from Washington Valley Road for a distance of 375.77 feet. It is bordered on the west by Block 127, Lot 153 and on the east by Block 127, Lot 150.

Block 127, Lot 148

Description: Included is that portion which lies south of the extension of the common boundary line of Block 127, Lots 137, 138, 140, 145 & 146 to the eastern lot line of Block 127, Lot 149.

Block 127, Lot 94

Description: Included is that portion which lies east of a line drawn southwesterly from the southwest corner of Block 127, Lot 93 to the most northern intersection of Block 127, Lot 97 and Block 127, Lot 100.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP

Block 271, Lot 46

Description: Included is that portion which lies south of the extension of the common boundary line of Block 271, Lots 46, 127, & 128 to the eastern lot line of Block 271, Lot 45.

The nominated historic district includes the following roads and other rights-of-way:

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP

Washington Valley Road

Description: Washington Valley Road is included in its entirety.

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**Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris Townships,
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Schoolhouse Lane

Description: Schoolhouse Lane is included from the Morris Township border west to a distance of 698.18 feet.

Prudence Lane

Description: Prudence Lane is included from the junction with Washington Valley Road south to a distance of 438.38 feet.

State Route 24

Description: State Route 24 is included from the border with Morris Township west to a distance of 2552.8 feet (i.e. the western line of intersection with Tingley Road).

Tingley Road

Description: Tingley Road is included from the junction with State Route 24 north to a distance of 1653.1 feet. Also included is a portion 2299.75 feet south of the southern line of intersection with Dogwood Drive to a point 1262.75 feet south of the southern line of intersection with Dogwood Drive. Also included is a portion 807.76 feet south of the southern line of intersection with Washington Valley Road to a line extended west of the east-west boundary of Block 127, Lot 152 and Block 127, Lot 160.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP

Washington Valley Road

Description: Washington Valley Road is included in its entirety.

Ranney Hill Road

Description: Ranney Hill Road is included in its entirety.

Whispering Meadow Road

Description: Whispering Meadow Road is included in its entirety.

Schoolhouse Lane

Description: Schoolhouse Lane is included in its entirety.

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**Washington Valley Historic District, Morris and Mendham Townships,
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Knox Hill Road

Description: Knox Hill Road is included in its entirety.

Whitehead Road

Description: Whitehead Road is included from its junction with Washington Valley Road to a point 810 feet from its junction with State Route 24.

Gaston Road

Description: Gaston Road is included from its junction with Washington Valley Road to a point 284.55 feet to the north.

State Route 24

Description: State Route 24 is included from the western line of intersection with Kahdena Road to a line extended northerly from the common boundary of Block 325, Lot 22 and Block 325, Lot 16. Also included is that portion from a point 258.84 feet west of the western line of intersection with Whitehead Road to the Mendham Township border.

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**Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris Townships,
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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Washington Valley Historic District have been determined, in part, by following the traditional definition of the valley, as shown on 19th-century maps and in school district documents. In addition, the historic district has been stretched beyond these older descriptions to include the Delbarton estate, south of Route 24, which is so important to the late 19th and early 20th century history of the valley, and which geographically completes the enclosure of the valley.

The earliest known attempt to define Washington Valley's boundaries is in a document of 1852, when the subscribers to the old brick school incorporated as the Washington Valley school district, in compliance with state law to establish public schools. The school district extended from Mendham Road (now Route 24) on the south, to Kahdena Road on the east, north by north-west to Sussex Turnpike, forming the westernmost boundary, then in a line southwest from the intersection of Raynor Road with Sussex Turnpike back to the Mendham Road.¹

The historic district's boundaries follow Kahdena Road from its intersection with Route 24, just as the old school district's boundaries did, although the line becomes somewhat irregular at the intersection of Kahdena Road and Sussex Turnpike, to exclude modern suburban development there. Likewise, Sussex Turnpike now forms only a very short boundary to the district because of the intrusive development along it. The district includes the actual river valley and its open meadowland from Sussex Turnpike southwest to Tingley Road, land purchased in the 1960s for a reservoir which never materialized. This untouched rural landscape, which accounts for 53% of the district's acreage, is vitally important in retaining the historic setting for the valley and its associated farmsteads and estates.

¹ Barbara Hoskins, Washington Valley: An Informal History, (Ann Arbor, MI: Edwards Brothers Inc., 1960), p. 83-84.

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The northern boundary of the district is irregular, extending north along School House Lane to include all the historic farmsteads which stand there, and exclude the modern housing which, though hidden on large wooded lots, is present. The historic houses on School House Lane all fall within the area historically known as Washington Valley; the land rises sharply along the road so that the farthest houses in the district are near the crest of the hill which encloses the valley on the north.

The entire length of Washington Valley Road is included, to its western terminus with Tingley Road in Mendham Township. This boundary is approximately a quarter mile west of the 1852 school district boundary, but the presence of four more contributing farmsteads and the historic road itself, carrying the name of the district, makes it clear that this has always been part of the valley.

The Tingley Road and Route 24 intersection on the southwest end of the district is approximately the southwest corner of the school district. Three historic houses and one site north of that intersection, along Tingley Road, are included in the district. The historic owners of these houses were all associated with the Connet-Day-Lades Mill, only the tail race of which survives. This was the only known grist mill in or near Washington Valley in the 19th century.

The Mendham Road, also called Washington Turnpike, now Route 24, is a heavily traveled and historic roadway. It is included within the boundaries of the district as an important part of the transportation system of Washington Valley, and in fact, of southern Morris County. A farmhouse once used as an inn along the south side of the Washington Turnpike is included in the district.

Neat boundaries would place the Indian Head residential subdivision on the south side of Route 24 and the Delbarton estate on the north. Unfortunately, the opposite is true. The Indian Head development, begun in the 1950s, occupies a steep, small hill which rises out of the valley floor. The property lines define not only intrusive development, but a geographically distinct part of the district.

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**Washington Valley Historic District, Mendham and Morris Townships,
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South of Route 24 lies the Delbarton estate, now a private school. Although it is now reduced to just under a tenth of the acreage of the original 4,000-acre estate, the school maintains all the estate's principal buildings. The estate's builder, Luther Kountze, was one of the first millionaires to make Washington Valley his home, and he took a great interest in the area's colonial history. After him came many more estate builders, who both changed and preserved the landscape of Washington Valley, as detailed in the significance section of this report. The Delbarton estate sits on the wooded hillside which encloses the southern portion of the Whippany River valley. The estate house commands a view into and across Washington Valley, and from the front porch, the entire district can be surveyed.

The boundaries as drawn make the Washington Valley Historic District easily recognizable as a distinctive cultural resource.

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PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

Name: Washington Valley
Location: Mendham and Morris Townships, NJ
Photographer: ACROTERION, Mark Hatley
Date of Photographs: June-November, 1991
Location of Negatives: ACROTERION, Historic Preservation Consultants
71 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N.J. 07960

<u>Number</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Description and Property No.</u>
1	N	Morris	Northern Washington Valley from Whispering Meadow Road
2	NW	Morris	Washington Valley from Watch Hill (view into the district)
3	W	Morris	Western Washington Valley from the headquarters of the Seeing Eye
4	SE	Mendham	1 Tingley Road (Building description number 1)
5	E	Mendham	5 Tingley Road (5) Tingley-Connet House
6	NE	Mendham	7 Tingley Road (6)
7	E	Mendham	35 Tingley Road (9)
8	SW	Mendham	41 Tingley Road - Farmhouse (12)
9	W	Mendham	41 Tingley Road - Barn Complex (12)
10	NW	Mendham	18 Washington Valley Road - Barn Complex (20)
11	N	Mendham	22 Washington Valley Road The Loree House (22)

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12	SE	Mendham	23 Washington Valley Road Drum-A-Cairne (27)
13	SE	Mendham	Bridge with stone abutments on Washington Valley Road (31)
14	N	Mendham	38 Washington Valley Road Condict-Guerin House (32)
15	E	Mendham	28 Schoolhouse Lane - Barn Complex Twin Maples (34)
16	SE	Mendham	28 Schoolhouse Lane - Tenant House Twin Maples (34)
17	W	Morris	189 Washington Valley Road The Pickets (35)
18	NE	Morris	Washington Valley Road (40) Gould-Sanford House
19	SE	Morris	173 Washington Valley Road (41) Issac Whitehead House
20	SE	Morris	82 Whitehead Road (45)
21	NW	Morris	55 Whitehead Road - Main House Sylvester Whitehead House (48)
22	NW	Morris	55 Whitehead Road - Barn Complex Sylvester Whitehead House (48)
23	NW	Morris	Bridge on Whitehead Road - South (50)
24	S	Morris	50 Schoolhouse Lane (54)
25	NE	Morris	Schoolhouse Lane Enoch Roff House (60)
26	S	Morris	25 Mendham Road "Gatewood" (88)

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27	N	Morris	Washington Valley Road - Farm House Jacob Arnold House (63)
28	SE	Morris	Washington Valley Road - Barn Complex Jacob Arnold House (63)
29	N	Morris	124 Washington Valley Road - House John Smith House (65)
30	N	Morris	124 Washington Valley Road - Remains of the old lime kiln (65)
31	S	Morris	131 Washington Valley Road (66)
32	S	Morris	Pony truss bridge over the Whippany River at Washington Valley Road (68)
33	S	Morris	Railbed of the Rockaway Valley Railroad (69)
34	NW	Morris	60 Washington Valley Road Jacob Smith House (70)
35	E	Morris	Washington Valley Road - Farmstead (77) Zenas Smith Gould House
36	SW	Morris	59 Washington Valley Road (78)
37	NE	Morris	61 Schoolhouse Lane Samuel Alward House (52)
38	SW	Morris	Schoolhouse Lane Alward Barn (53)
39	SE	Morris	Knox Hill Road - The Rawles Estate Estate House (79)
40	S	Morris	1 Knox Hill Road The Cutler Estate (80)

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41	NE	Morris	Knox Hill Road The McConnell Estate (82)
42	NW	Morris	Knox Hill Road - Original stable of The Rawles Estate (84)
43	NE	Morris	Knox Hill Road The Spencer Estate (86)
44	S	Morris	Mendham Road - Delbarton Main House (90)
45	E	Morris	Mendham Road - Delbarton View of Formal Italian Garden (90)
46	E	Morris	Mendham Road - Delbarton Dairy Building (90)
47	NE	Morris	Mendham Road - Delbarton Barn (90)
48	E	Morris	Mendham Road - Delbarton Mills Farmhouse (90)
49	SE	Morris	284 Mendham Road Sayre House (91)
50	NW	Morris	303 Mendham Road Barn (92)
51	NE	Mendham	17 Tingley Road Tingley-Cochran House (8)
52	N	Mendham	12 Washington Valley Road (18)
53	SE	Mendham	24 Washington Valley Road (23) Loree Blacksmith Site
54	NE	Mendham	28 Schoolhouse Lane John Alward Farmhouse\ "Twin Maples"
55	S	Morris	185 Washington Valley Road (36) John Morris House

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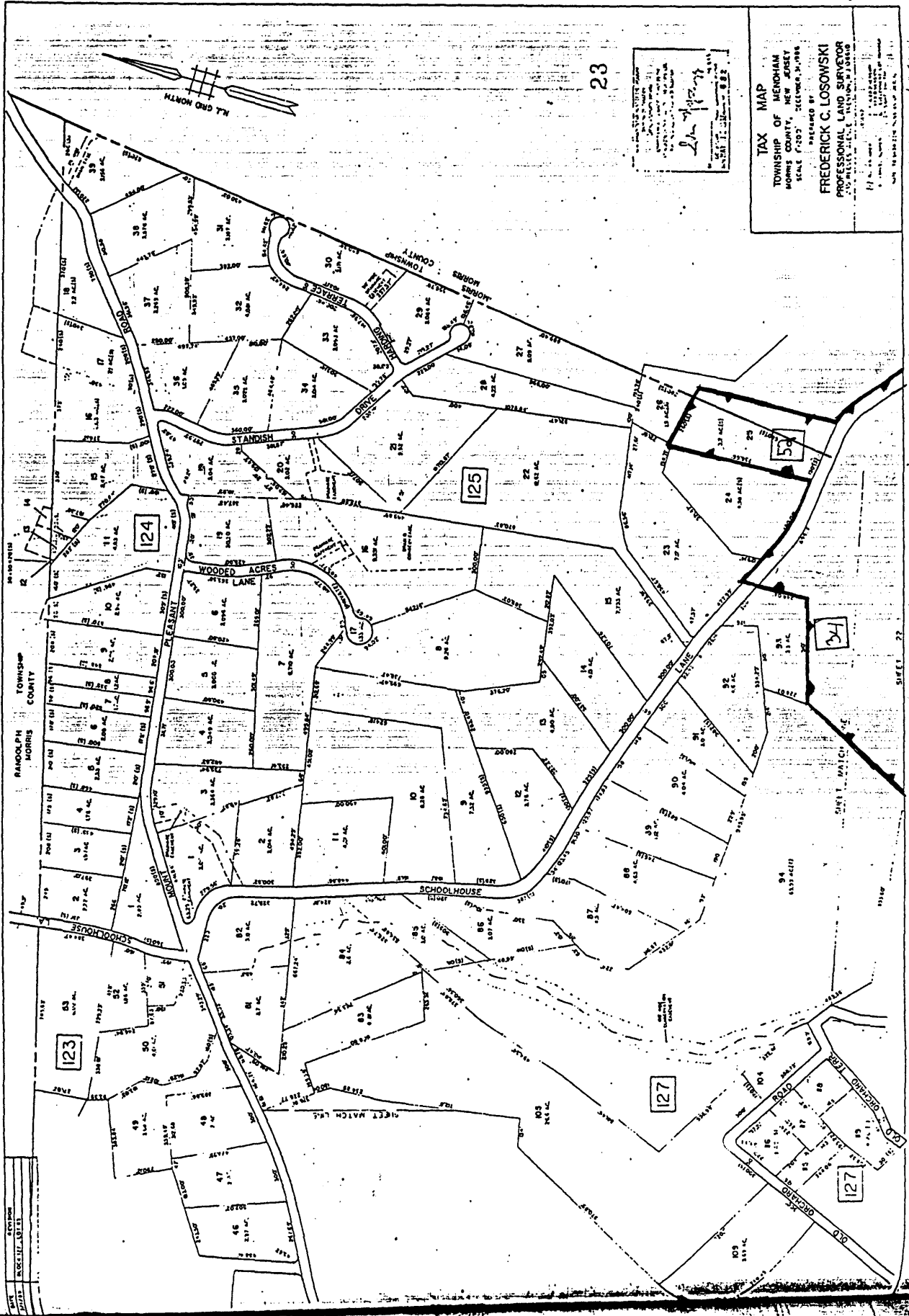
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56	N	Morris	184 Washington Valley Road (37) Robert Roff House
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Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

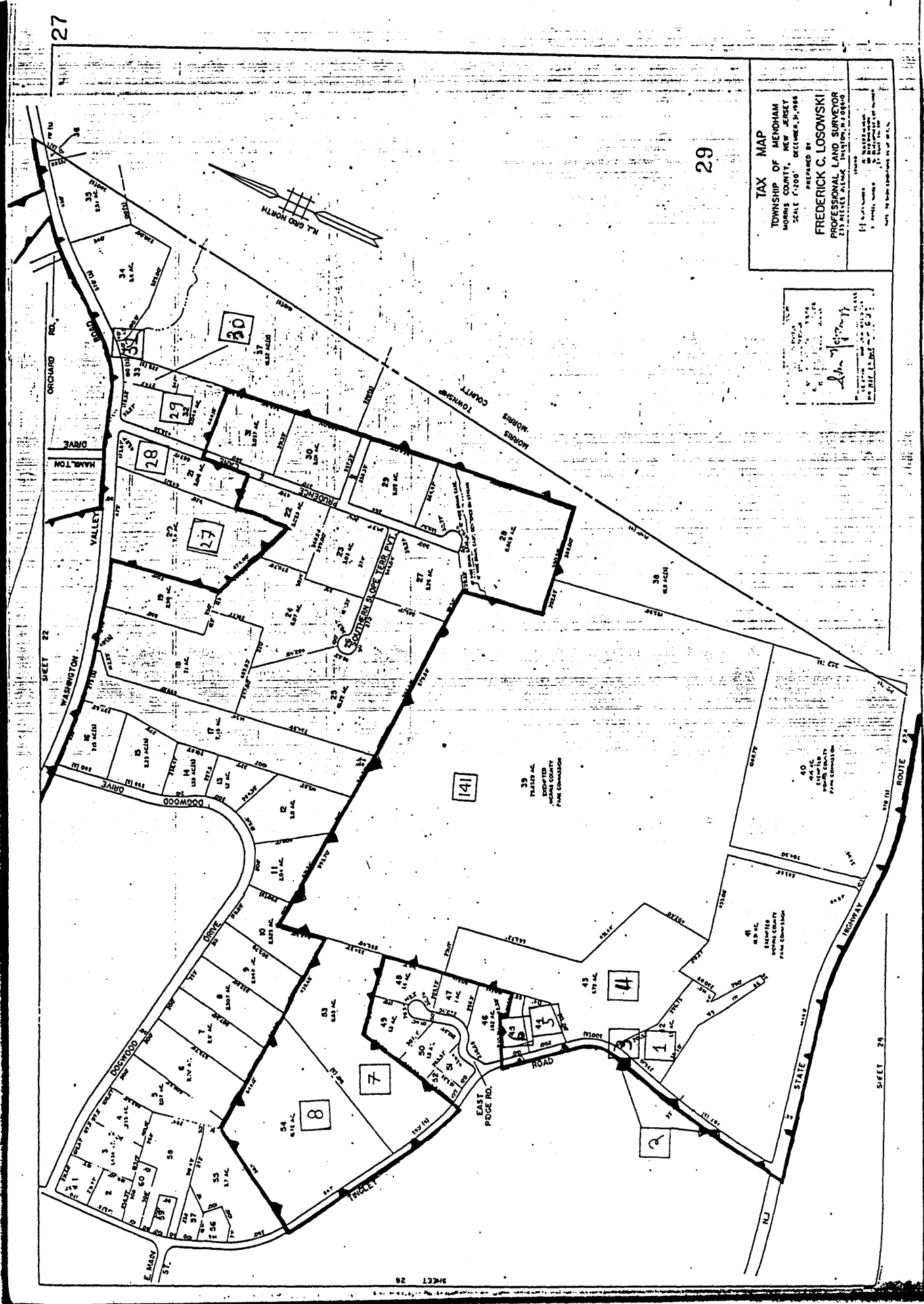
Map 1 of 30



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 Map 4 of 30

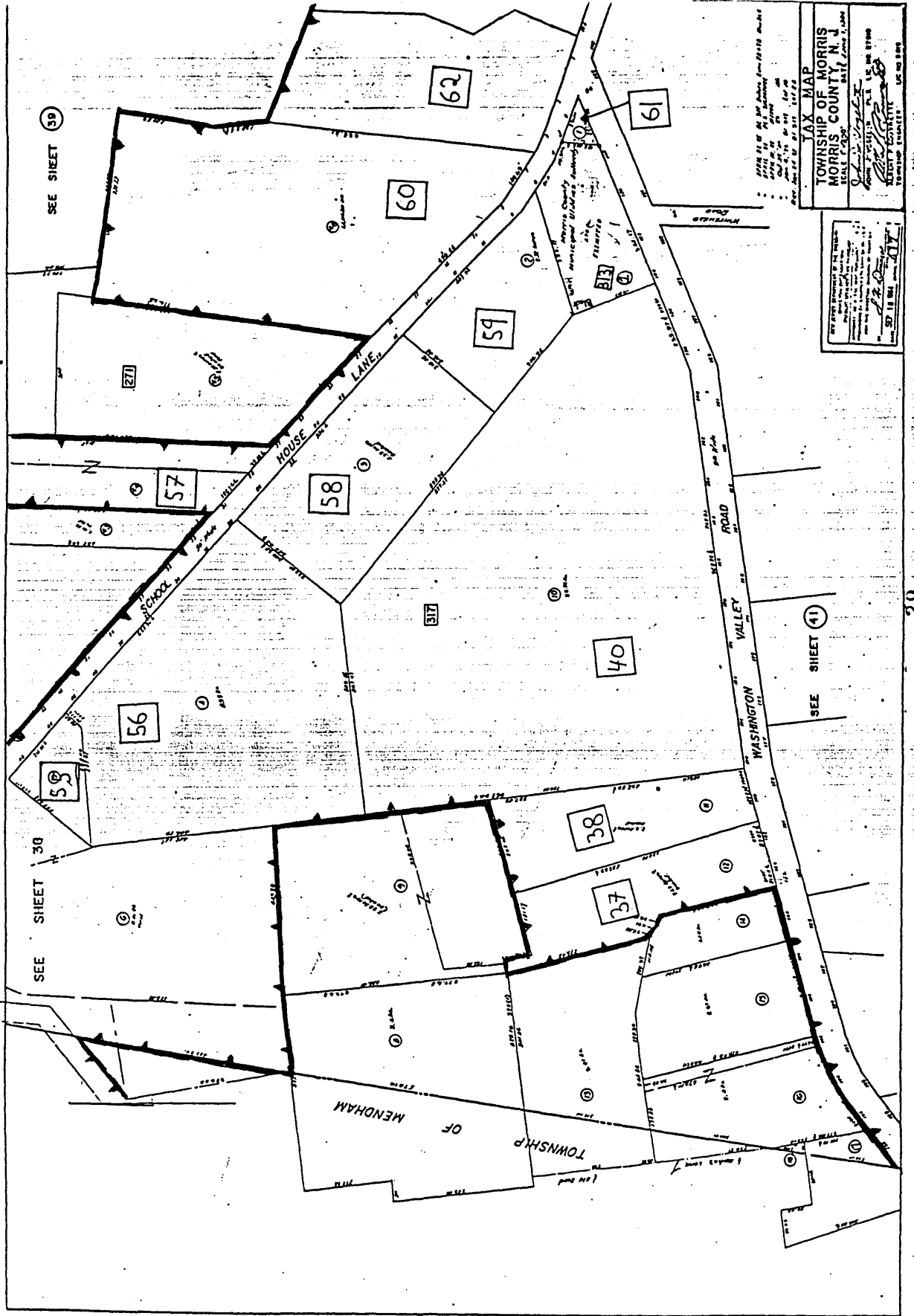


TAX MAP
 TOWNSHIP OF MENDHAM
 MORRIS COUNTY NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1"=200' DECEMBER, 1984
 PREPARED BY
FREDERICK C. LOSOWSKI
 PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
 271 W. STATE ST. SUITE 201
 MORRIS COUNTY, N.J. 07960

Frederick C. Losowski
 F.C.S.
 12/15/84

1. A.C. = Acreage
 2. Lot Number
 3. Block Number
 4. Section Number
 5. Township Name
 6. County Name
 7. State Name

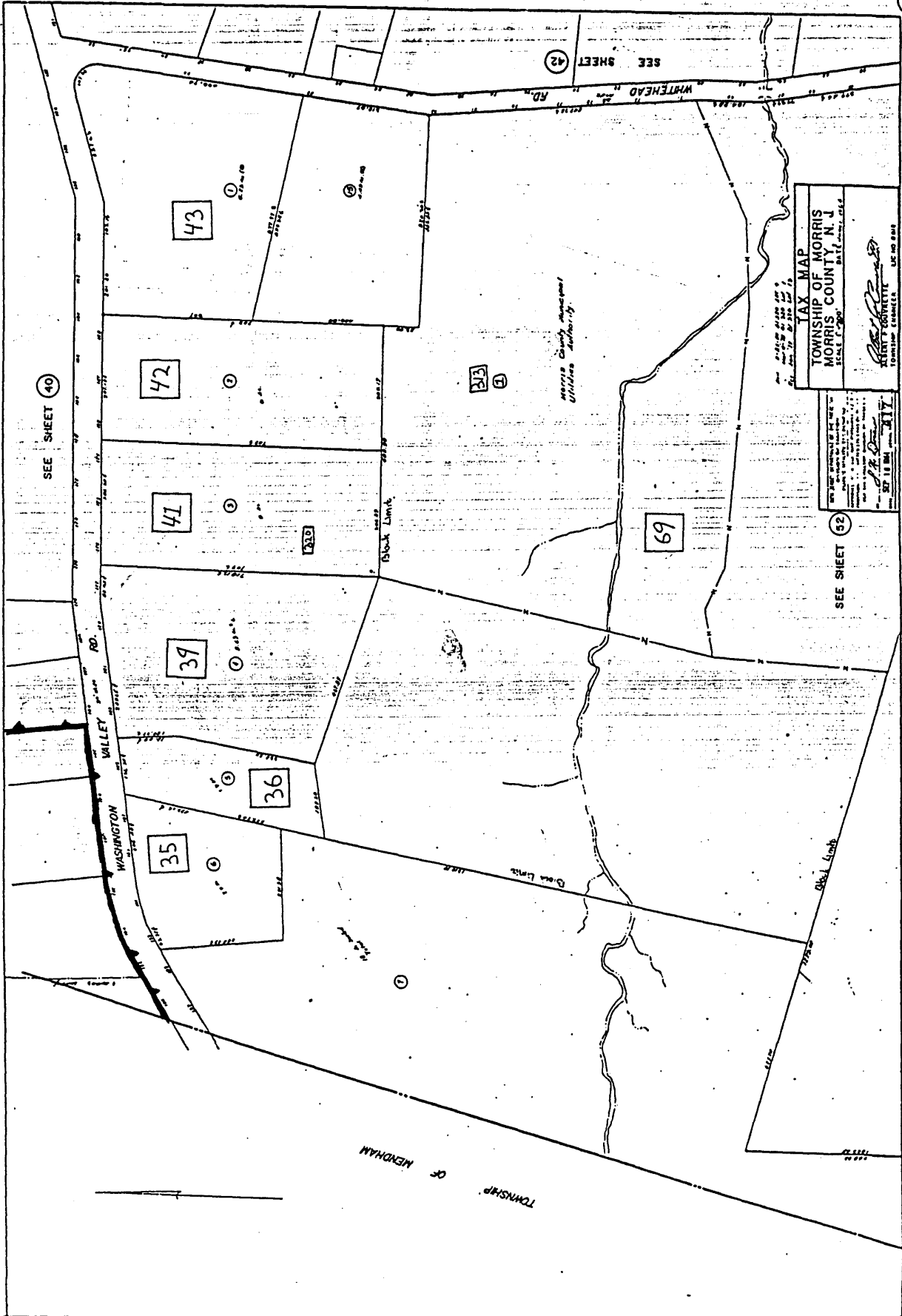
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
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 Map 5 of 30



Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 6 of 30

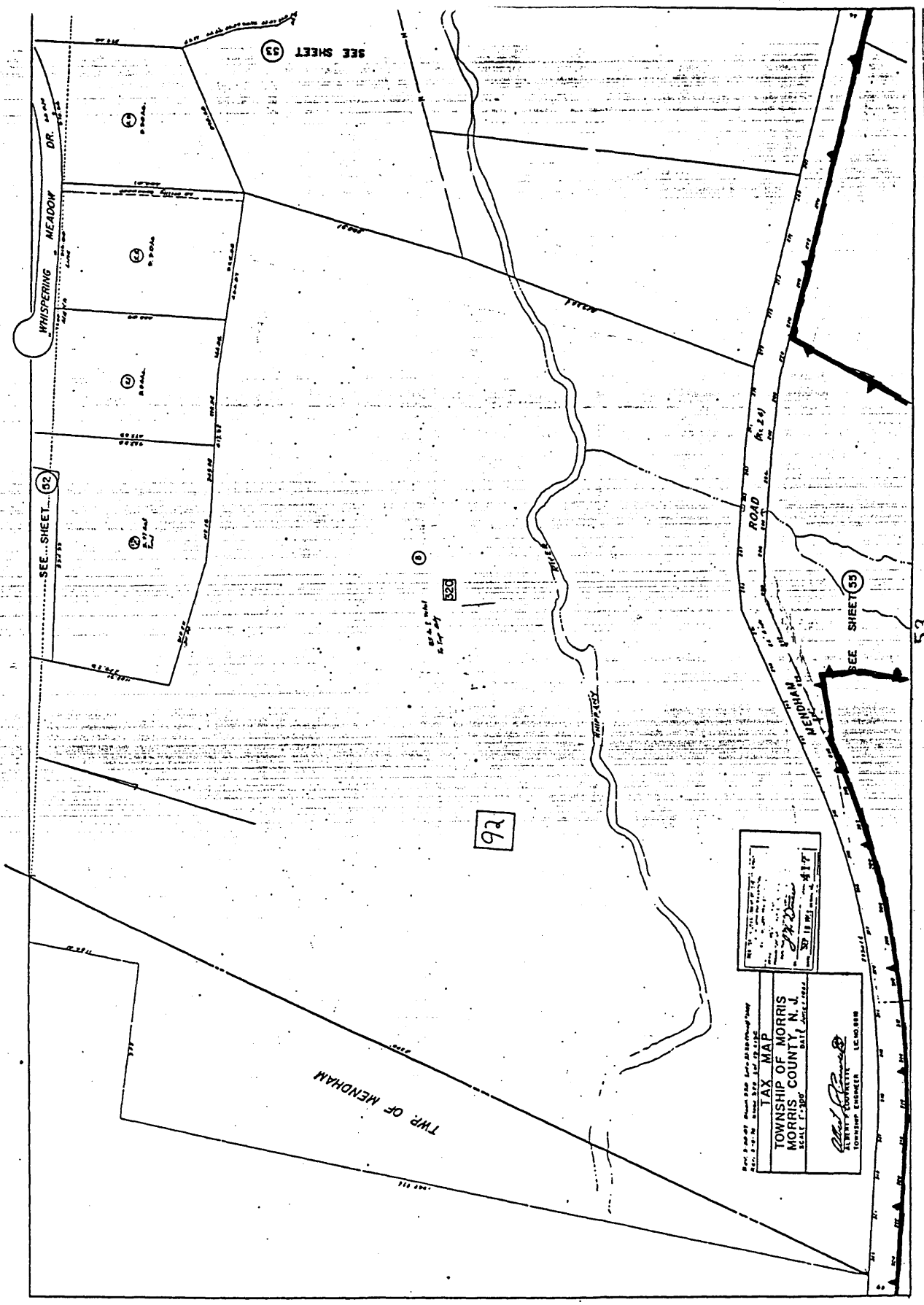
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Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey'

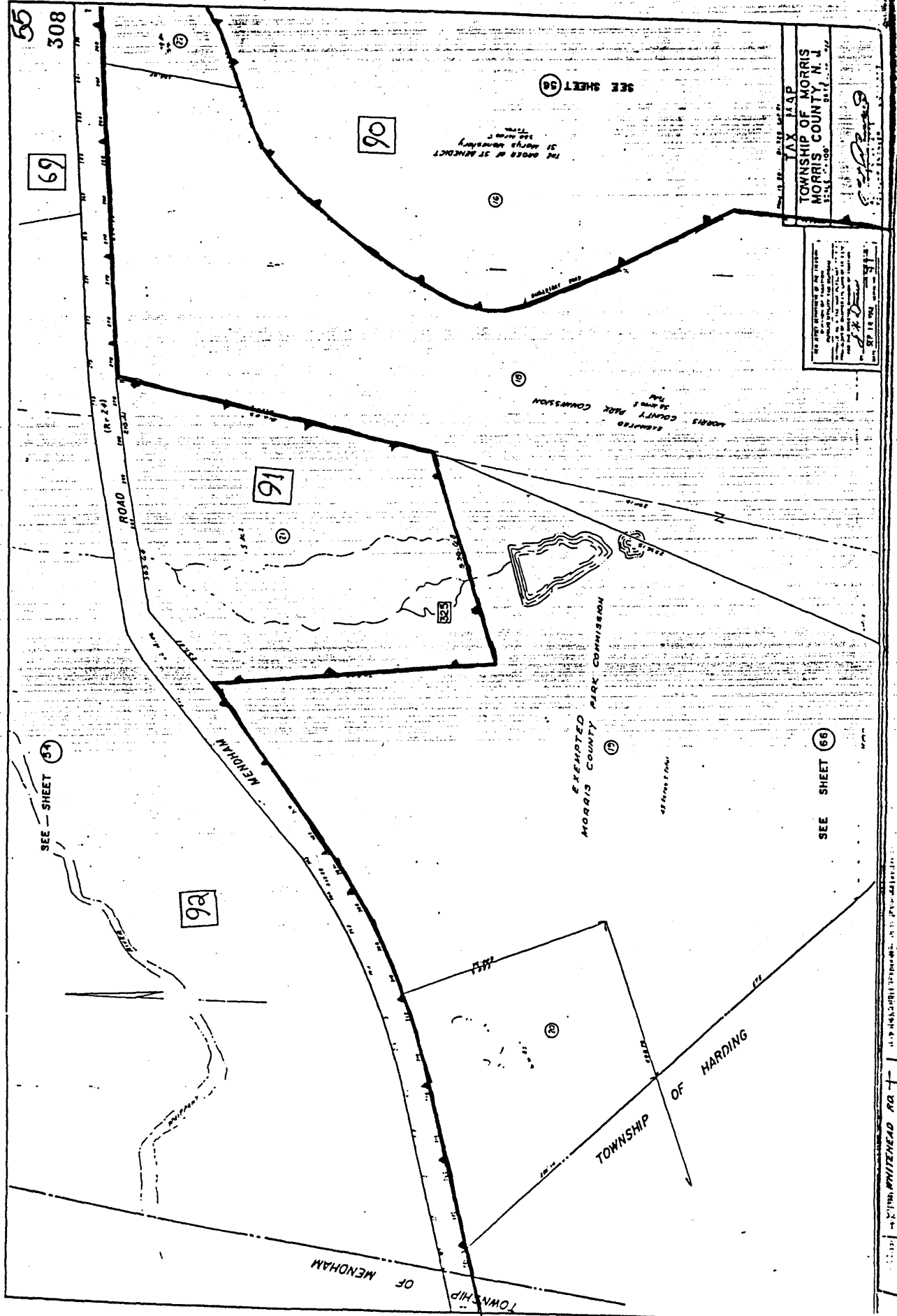
Map 7 of 30



MAP 7 OF 30
 MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.
 MORRIS COUNTY TAX MAP
 SCALE 1"=500'
 DATE: APRIL 1992
 BY: [Signature]
 COUNTY ENGINEER

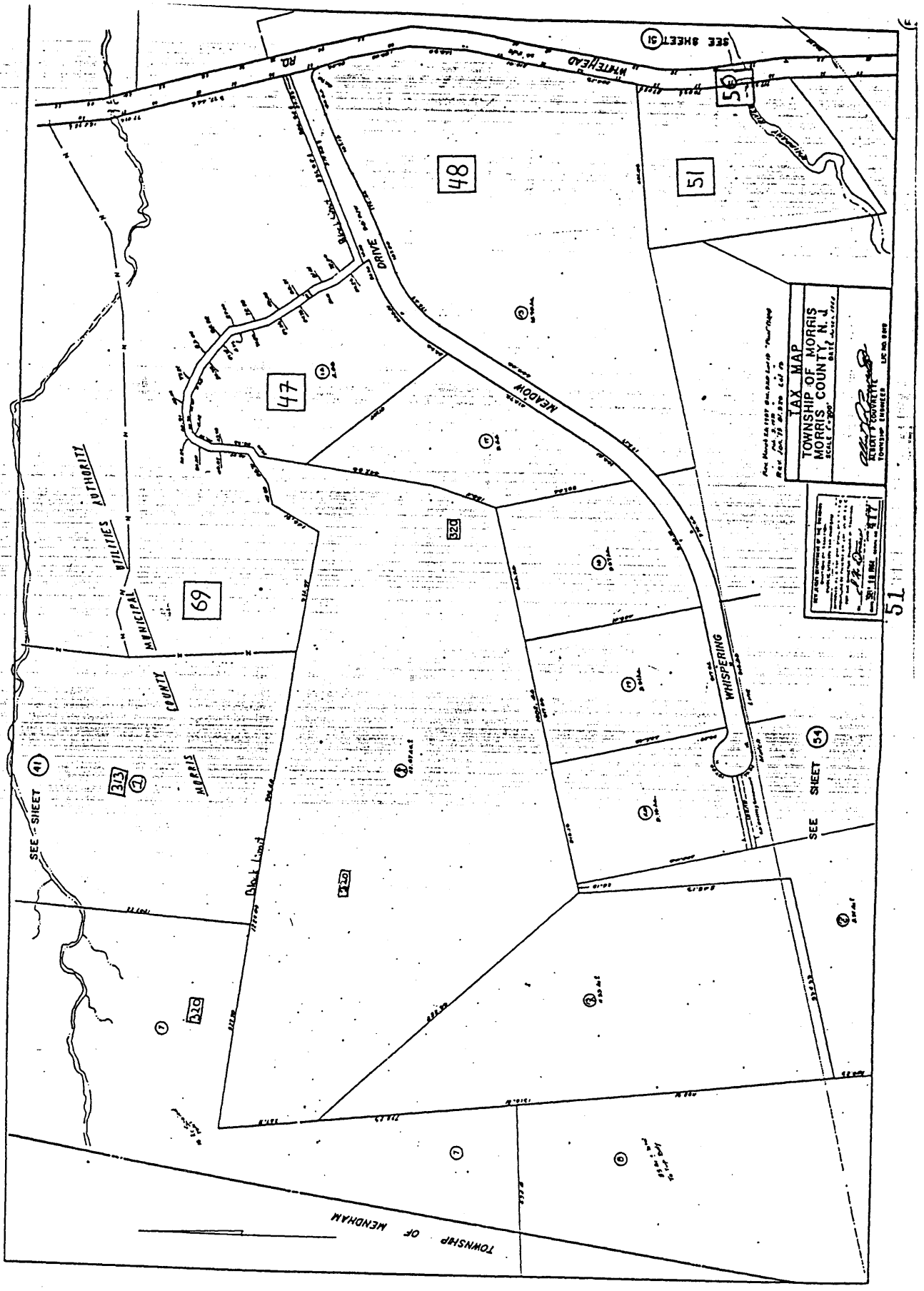
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

Map 8 of 30



Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

Map 9 of 30



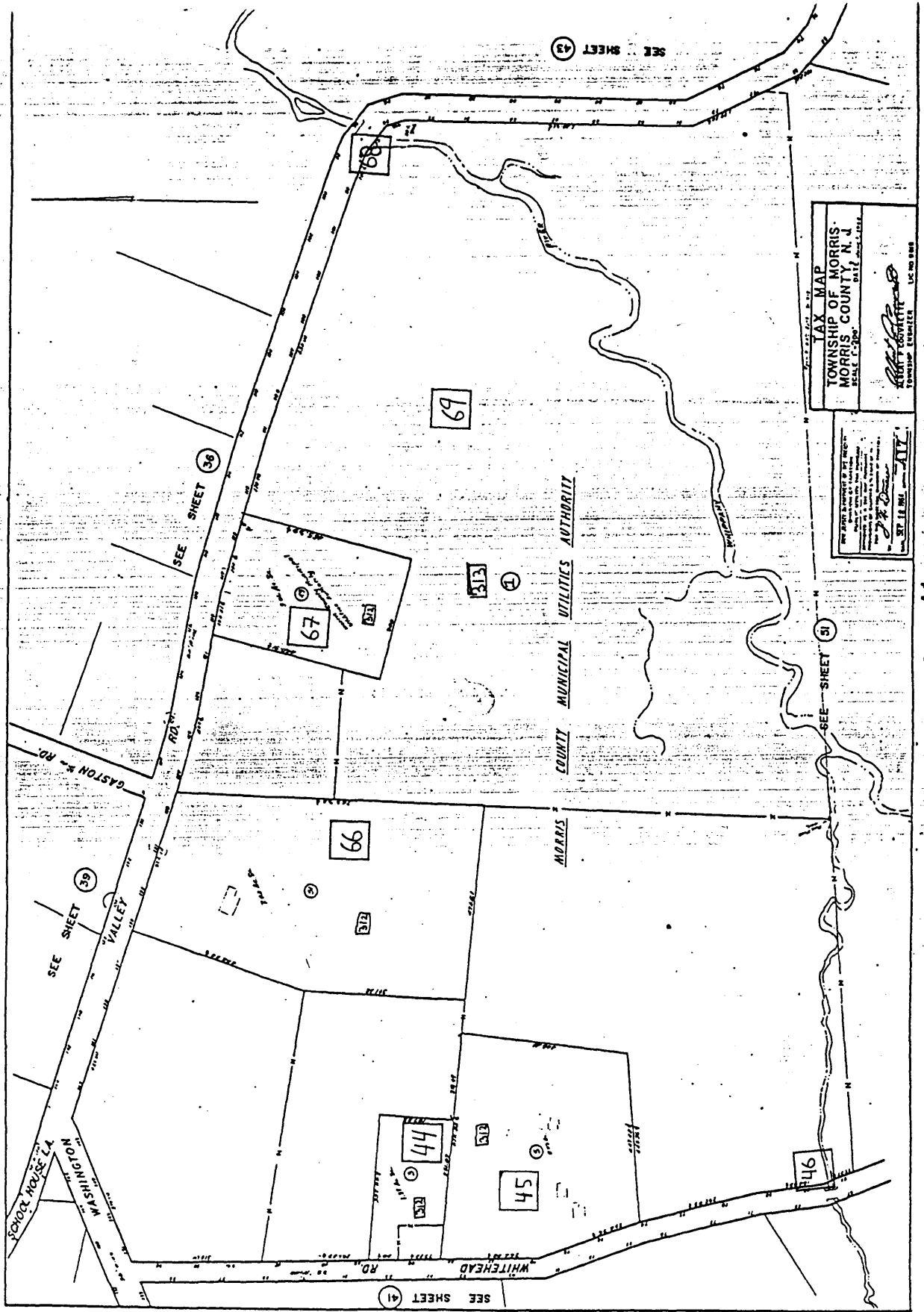
TAX MAP
 TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS
 MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
 1982-1983

APPOINTED ENGINEER
 L.C. NO. 879

SEE SHEET 51

Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

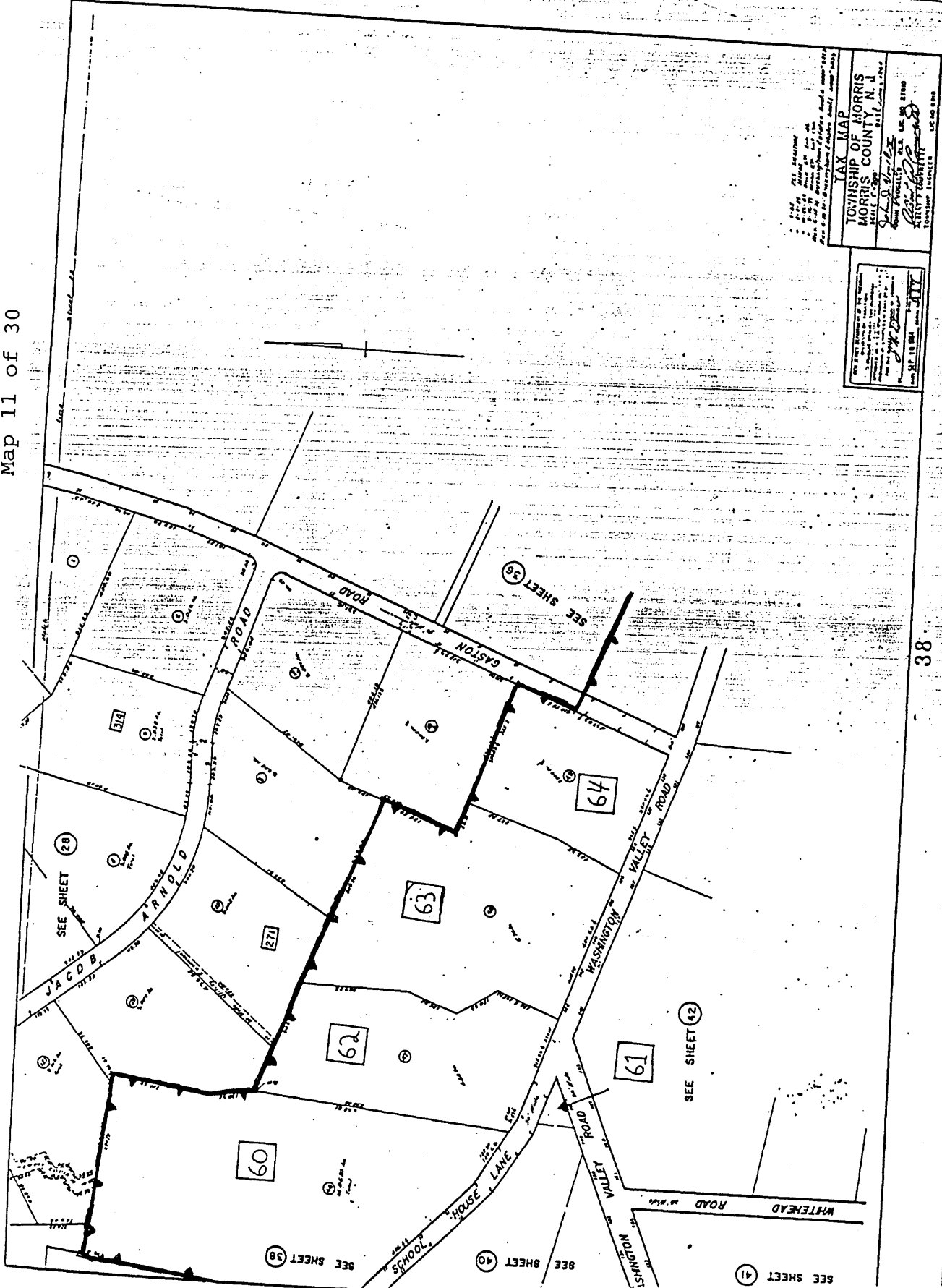
Map 10 of 30



<p>TAX MAP TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS MORRIS COUNTY, N.J. SCALE 1" = 100'</p>	<p>APR 11 1988 MORRIS COUNTY TAXING OFFICER</p>
<p>SEE SHEET 41</p>	<p>SEE SHEET 43</p>

Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

Map 11 of 30



TAX MAP
 TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS
 MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
 1911
 J. S. B. [Signature]
 TOWNSHIP ENGINEER
 1911

THE TOWN ENGINEER OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE TAX MAP AS THE SAME APPEARS ON THE RECORDS OF THE TOWNSHIP ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
 J. S. B. [Signature]
 TOWNSHIP ENGINEER

38

SEE SHEET 41

SEE SHEET 40

SEE SHEET 38

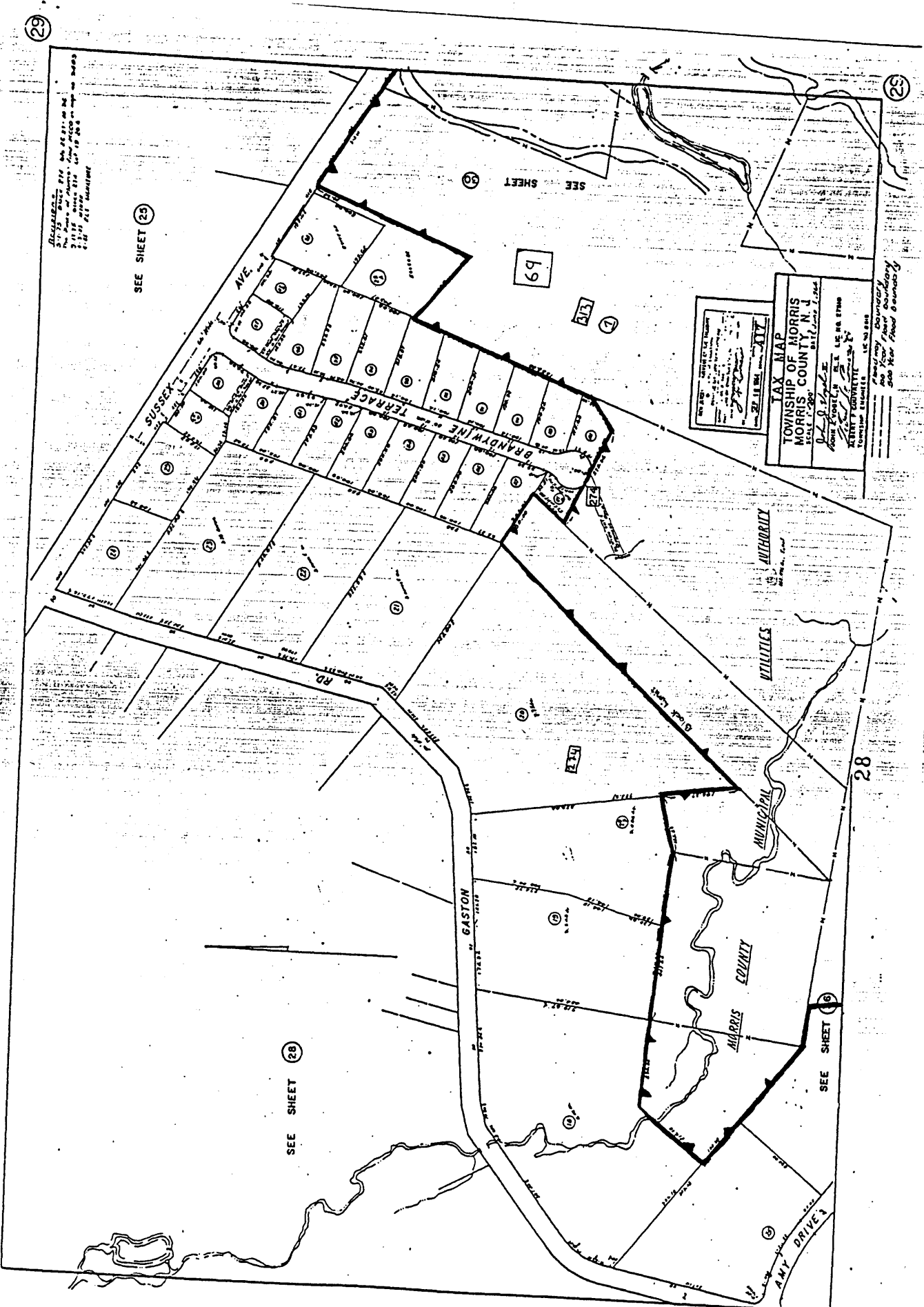
SEE SHEET 42

SEE SHEET 39

SEE SHEET 28

Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

Map 12 of 30



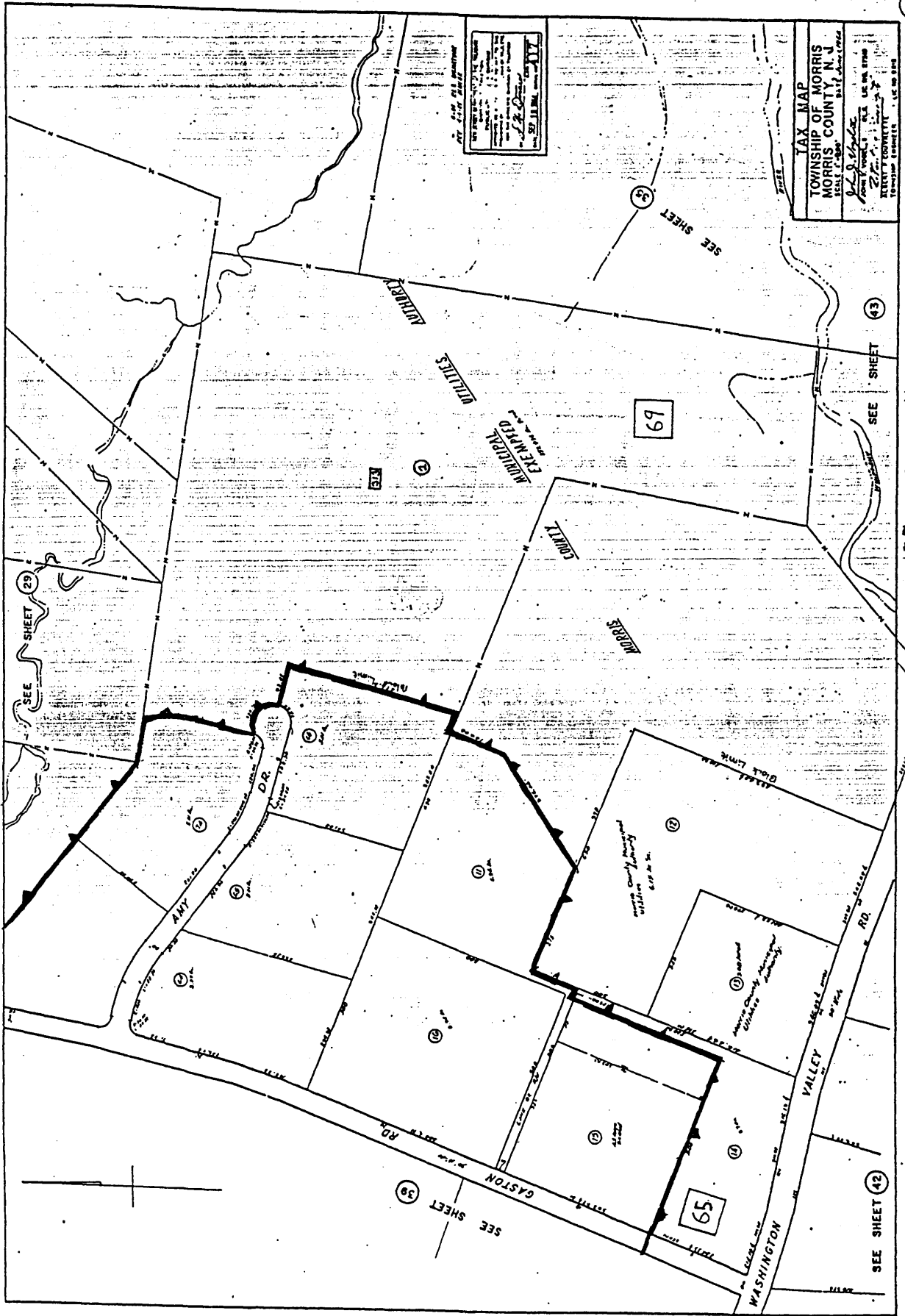
REVISIONS:
 2-12-88: SEE P16 FOR REVISIONS
 2-11-88: SEE P16 FOR REVISIONS
 2-11-88: SEE P16 FOR REVISIONS
 2-11-88: SEE P16 FOR REVISIONS

TAX MAP
 TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS
 MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 DATE: 12-1-87
 BY: J. J. [Signature]
 COUNTY ENGINEER
 MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.

SEE SHEET 25
 SEE SHEET 28
 SEE SHEET 31
 SEE SHEET 32

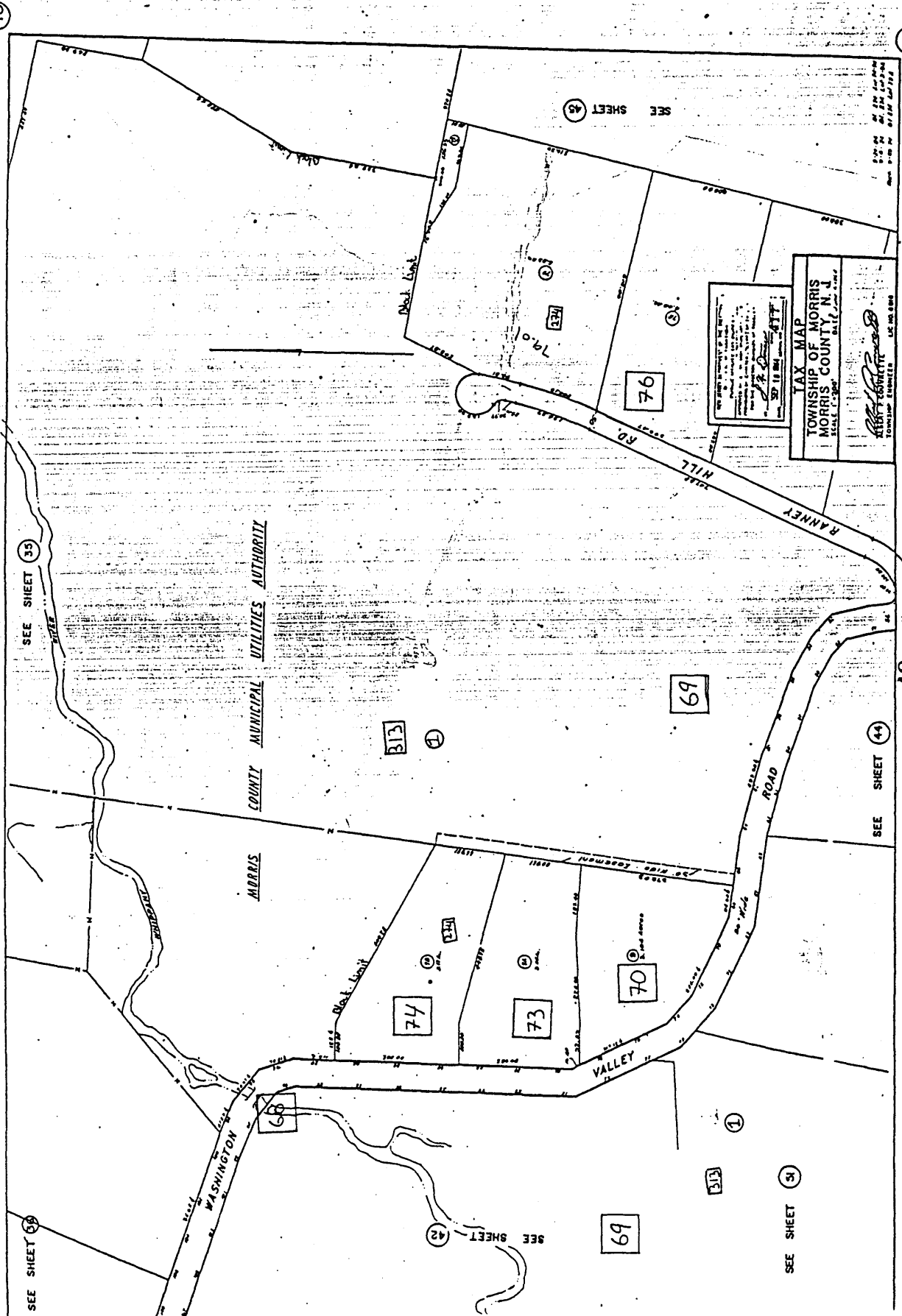
Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 13 of 30



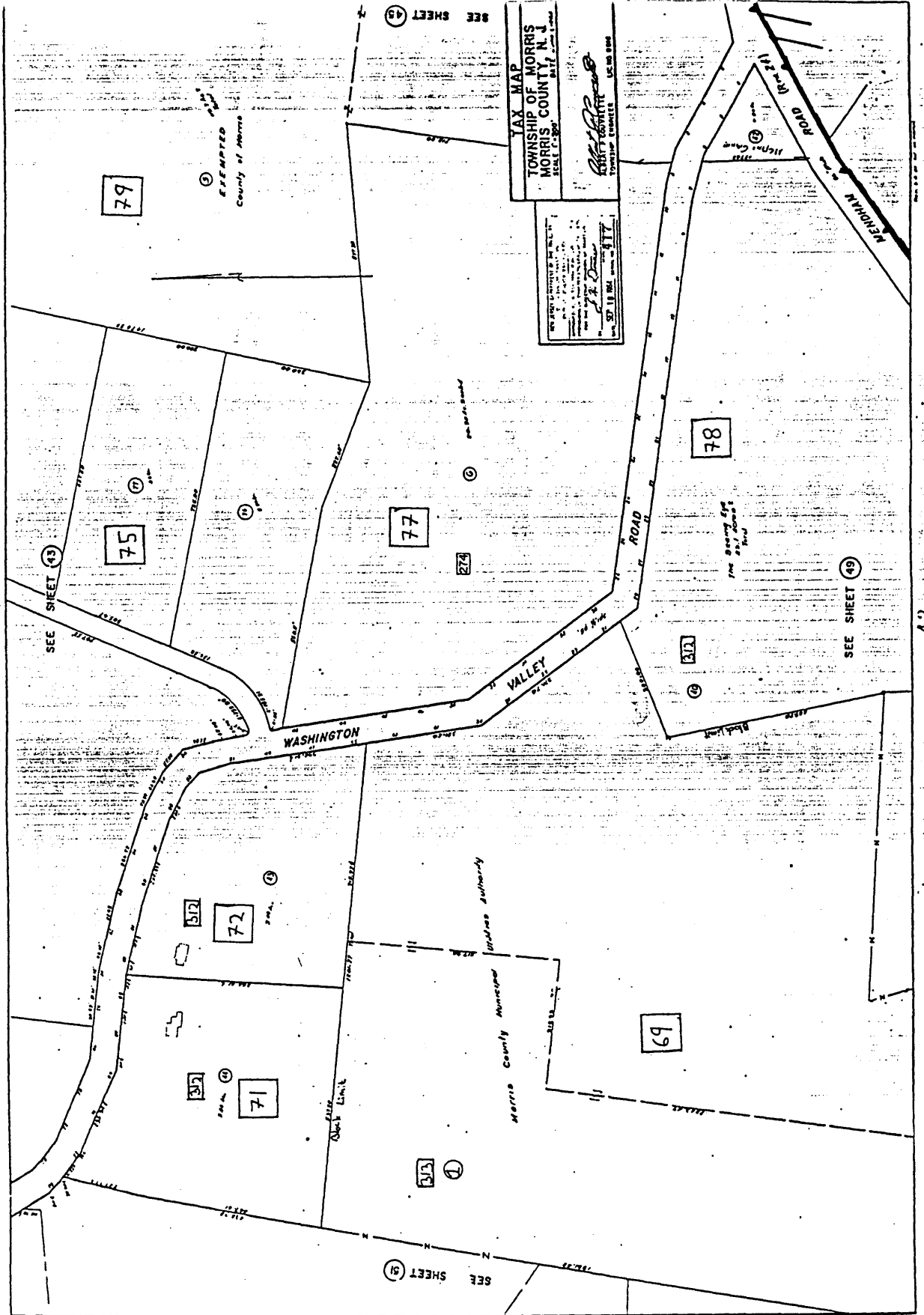
Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 14 of 30

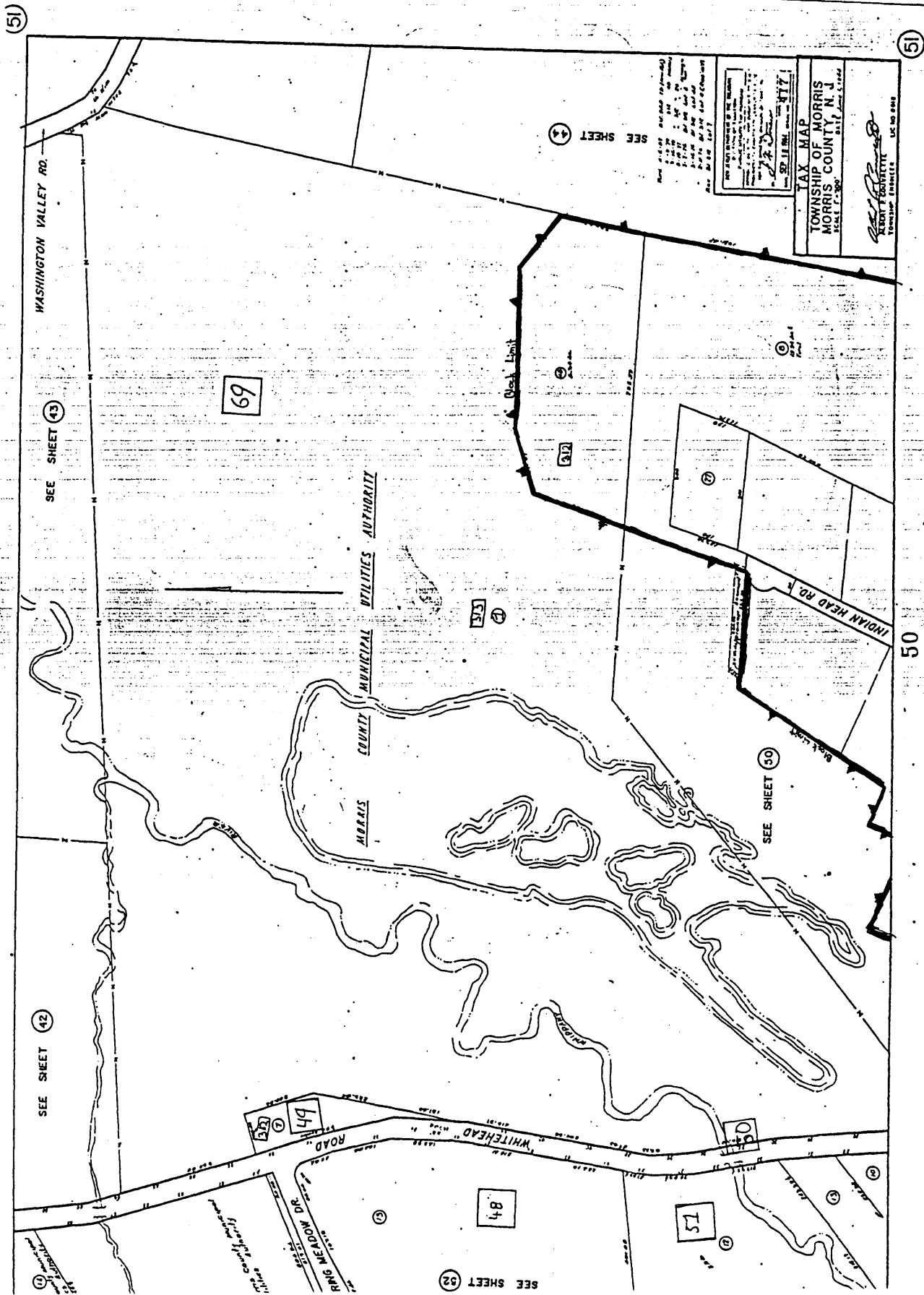


Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

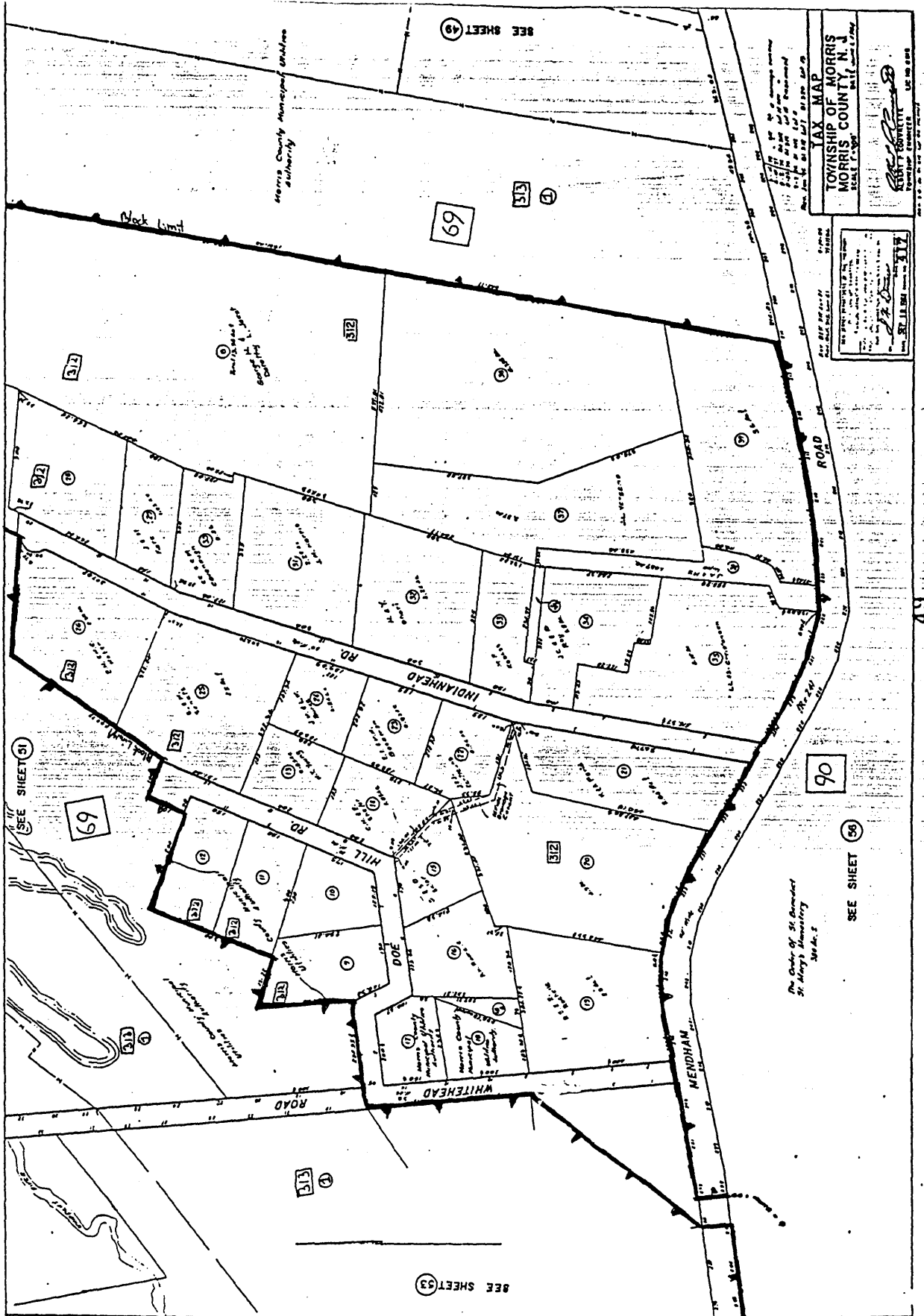
Map 15 of 30



Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey
 Map 16 of 30

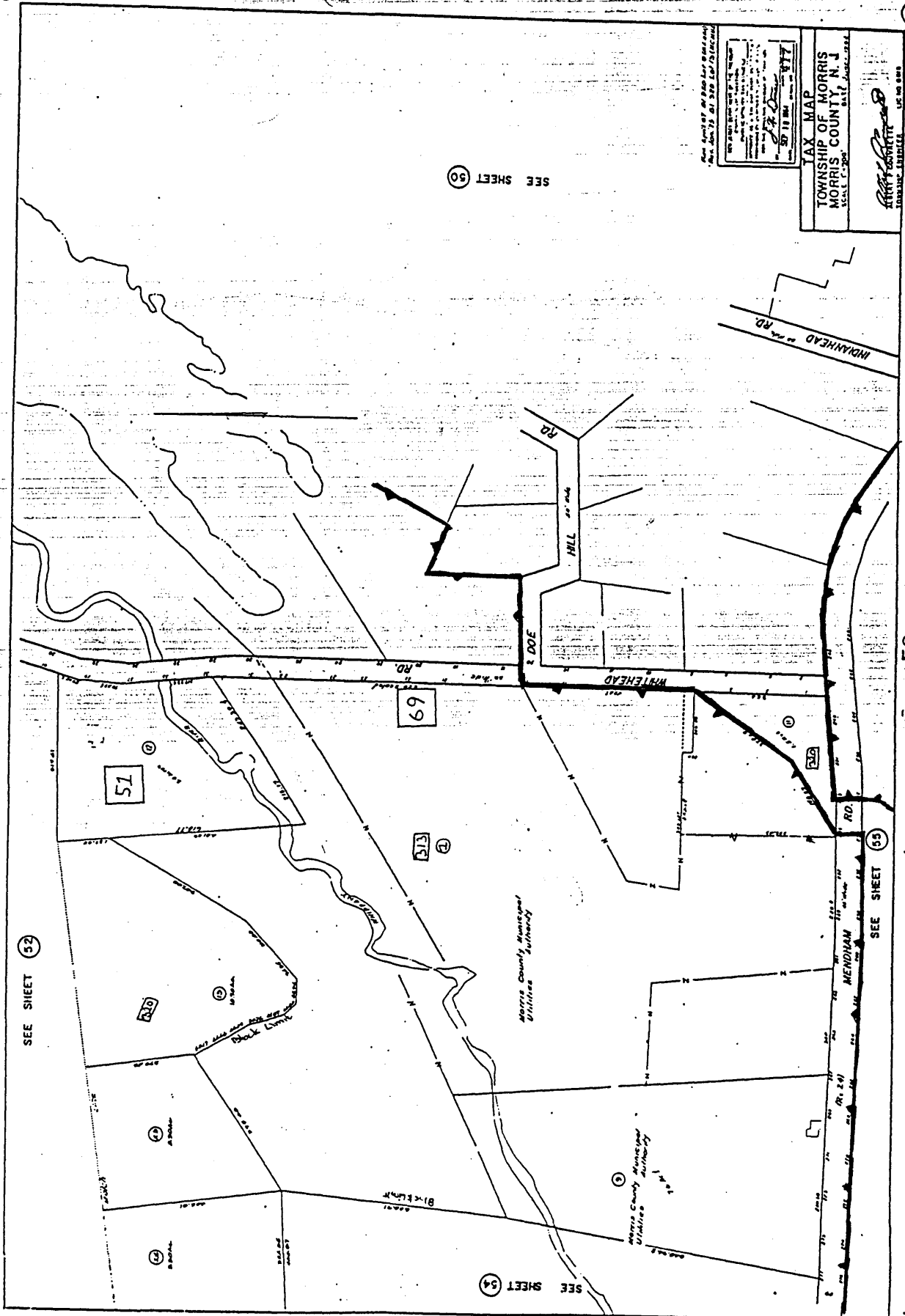


Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey
 Map 17 of 30



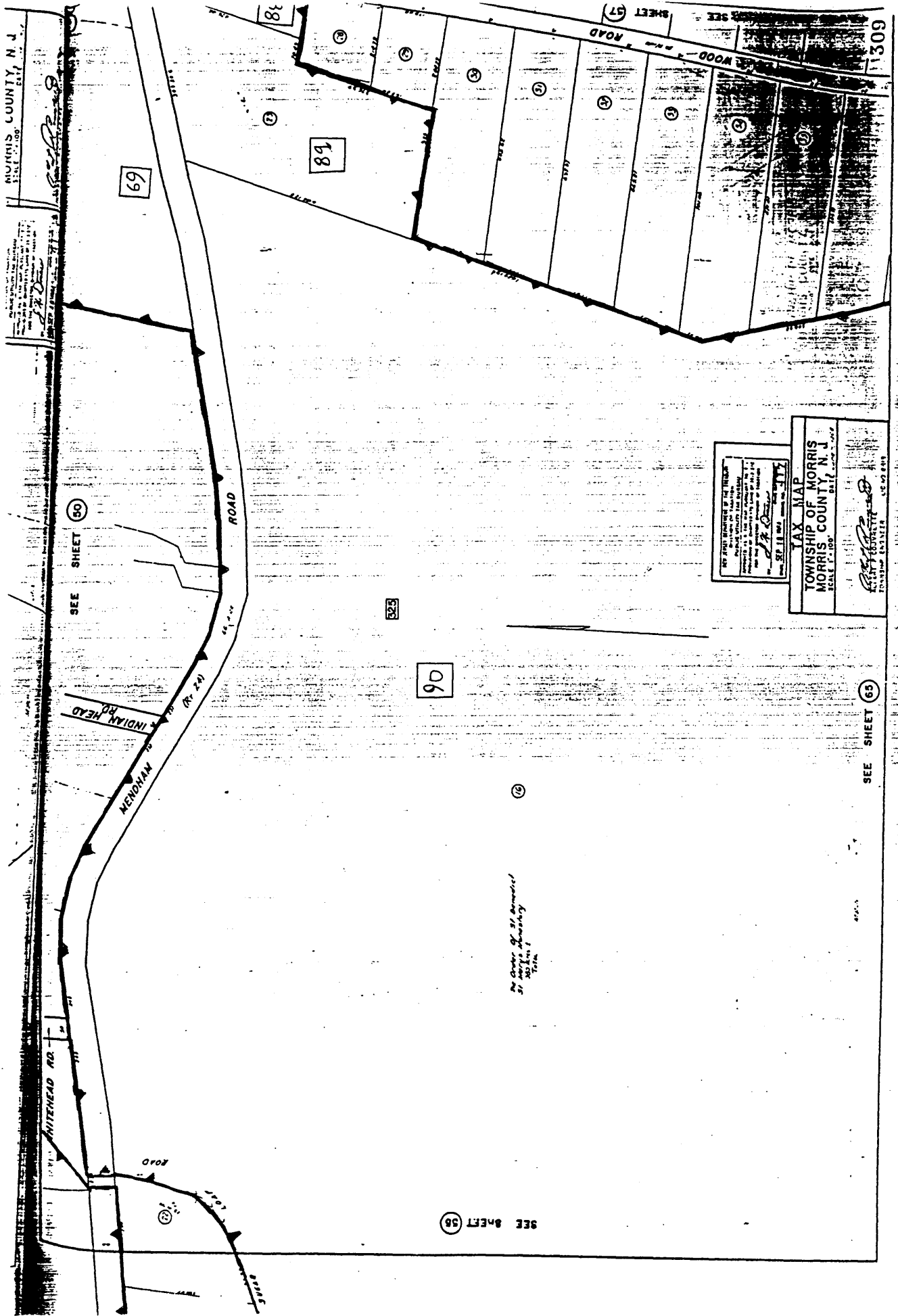
Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 18 of 30



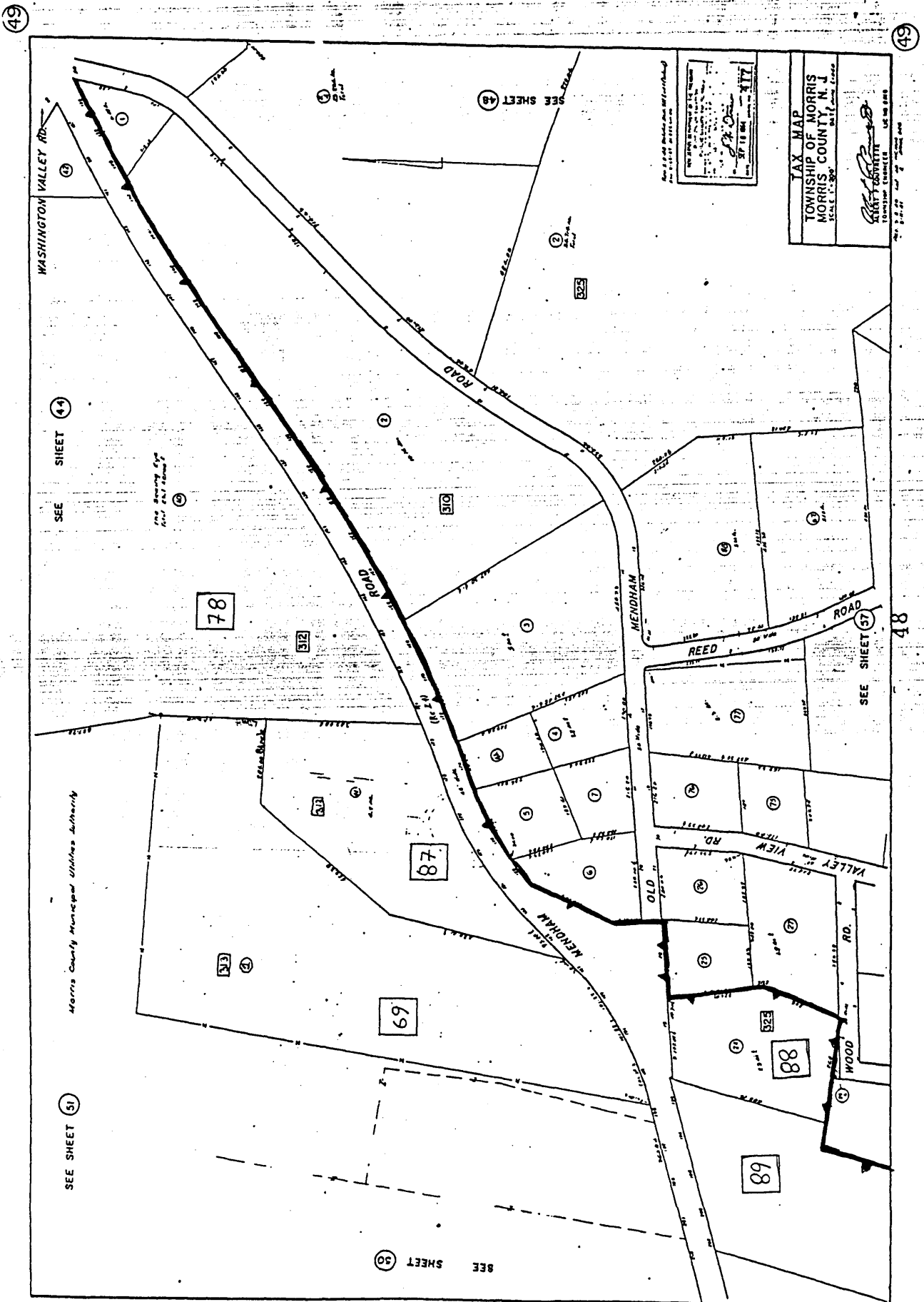
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

Map 19 of 30



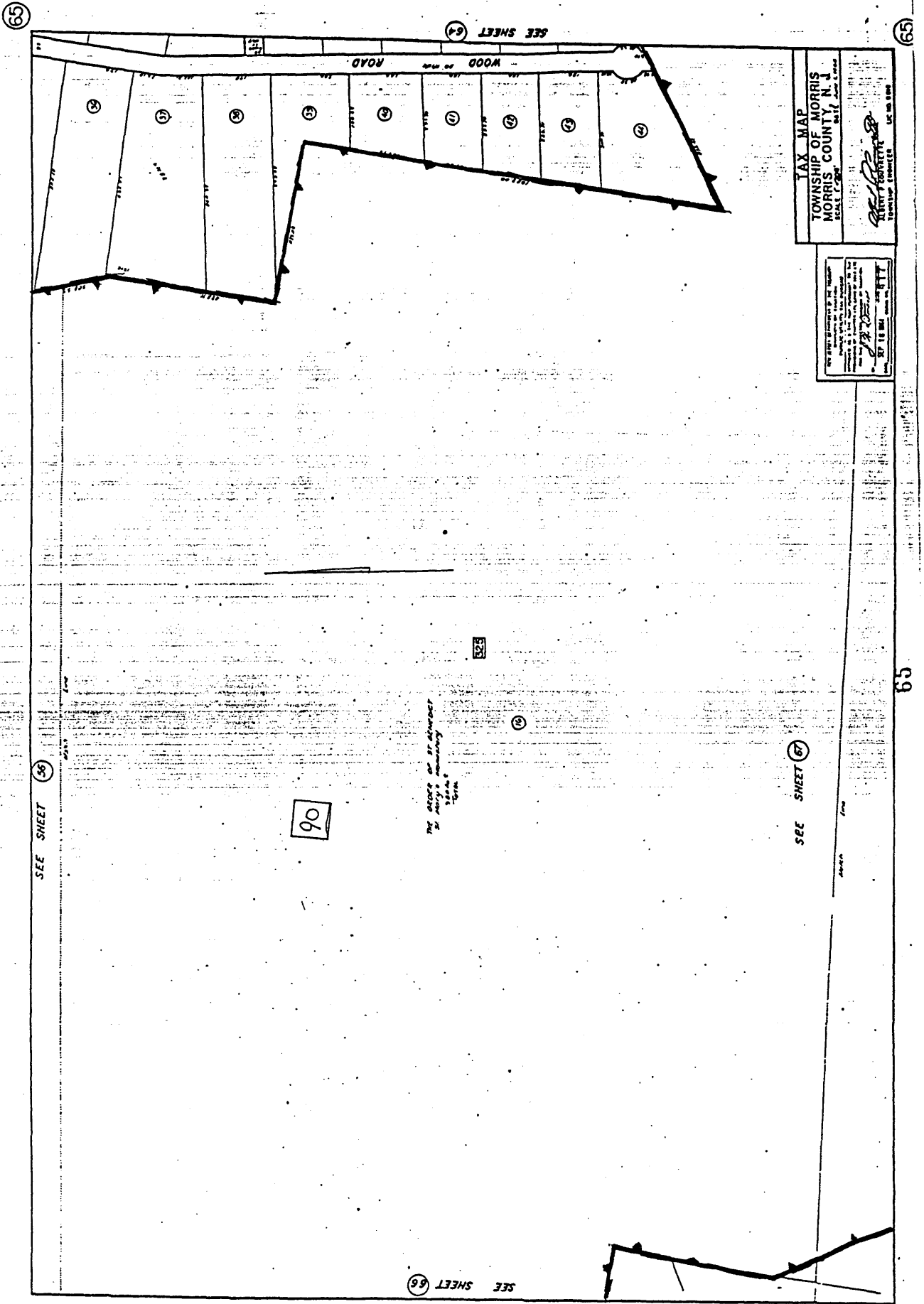
Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 20 of 30



Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

Map 21 of 30

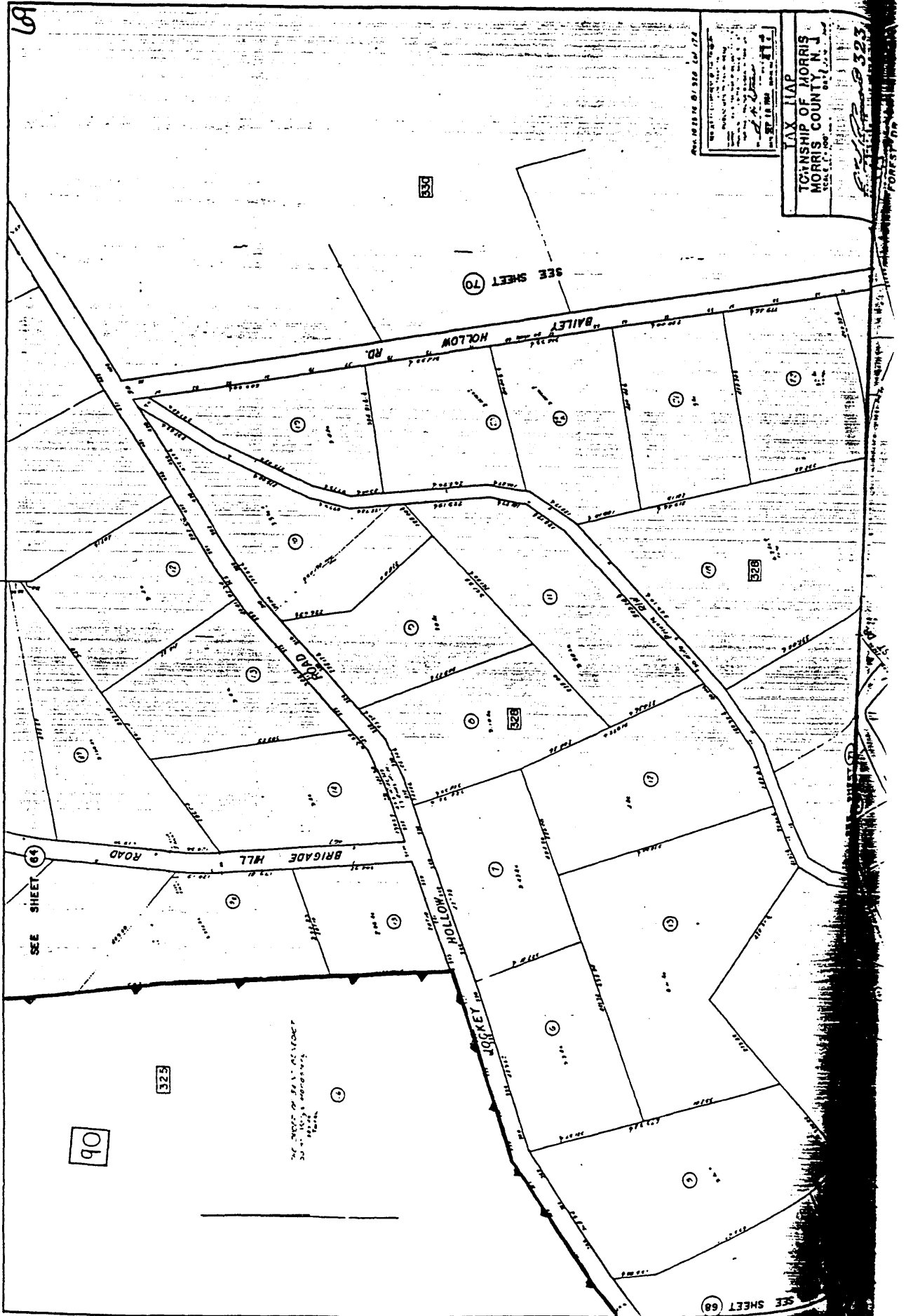


Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey
 Map 22 of 30

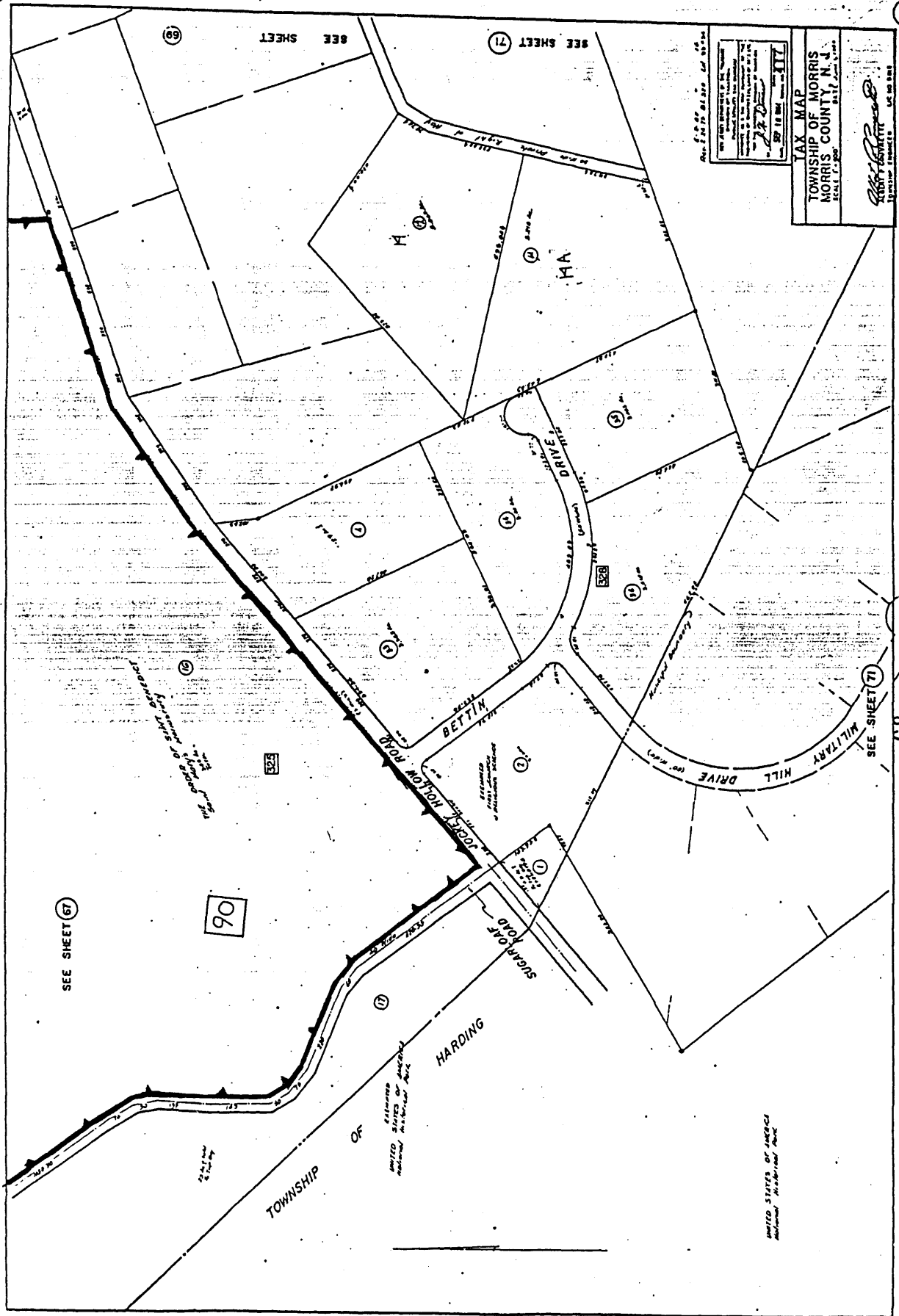


Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

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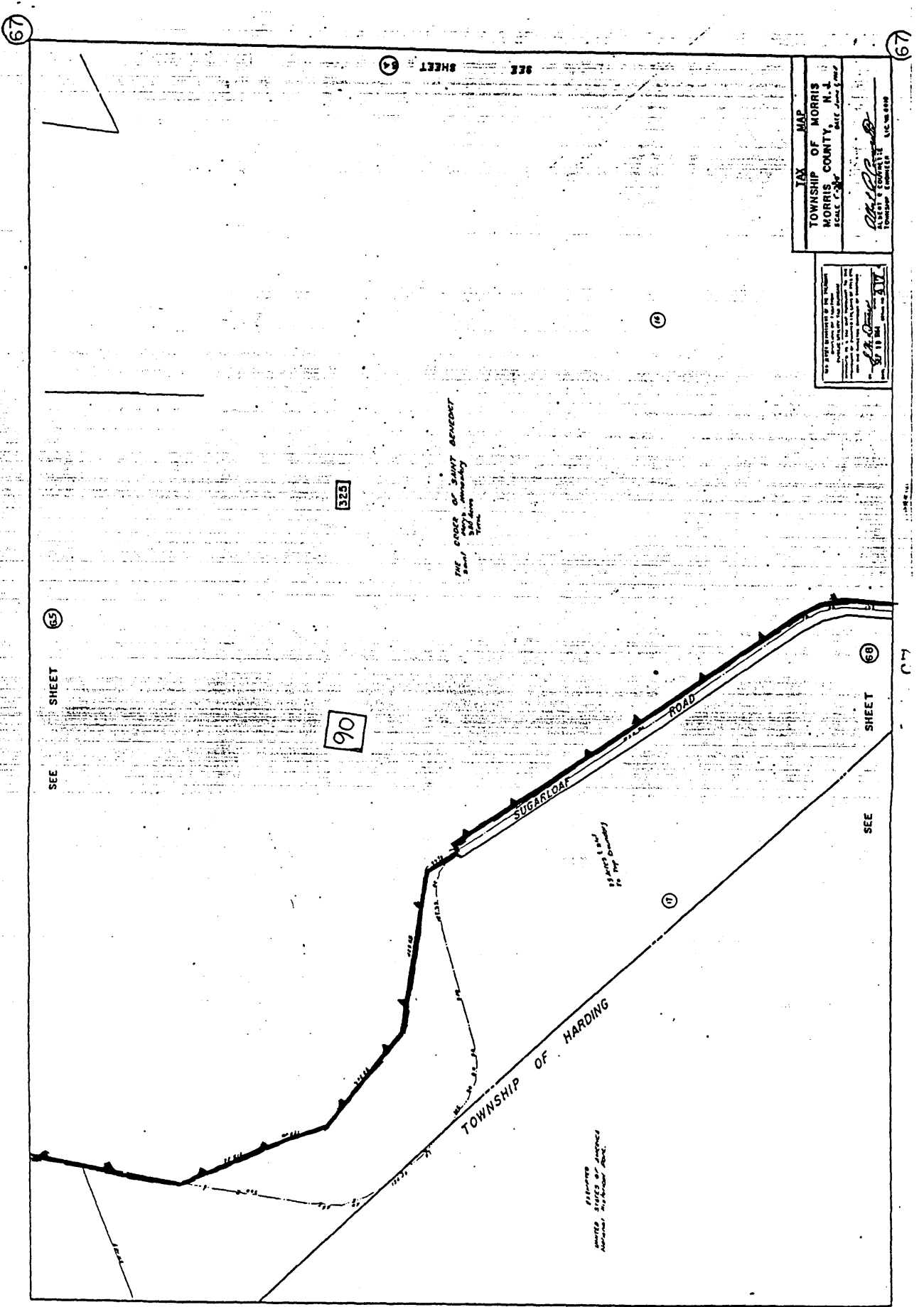


Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey
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Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey

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TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS
MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
SCALE 1" = 50'

SEE SHEET 65
SEE SHEET 68
SEE SHEET 328

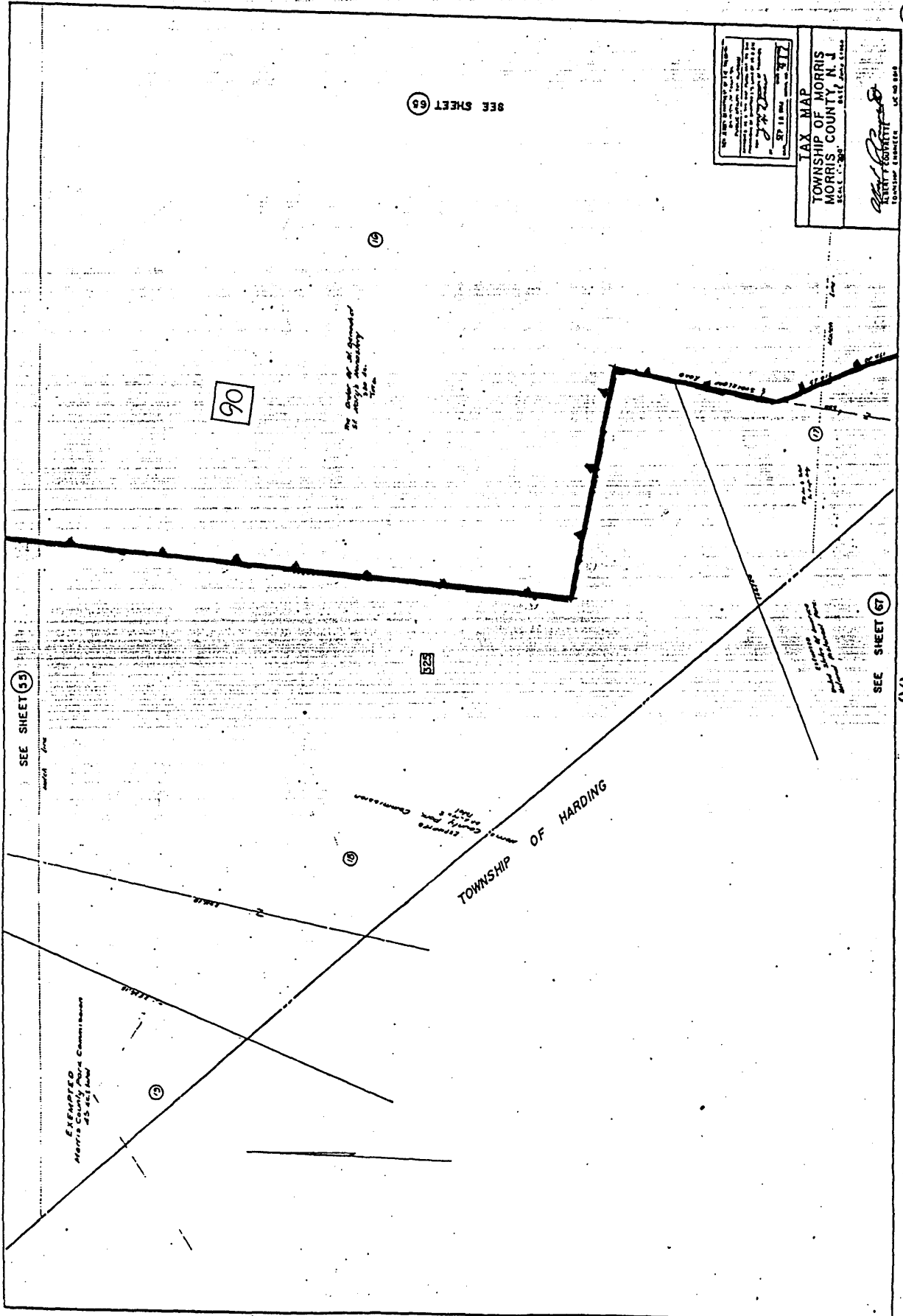
THOMAS J. BROWN
TOWNSHIP ENGINEER
LIC. NO. 6000

67

67

Washington Valley HD
Morris & Mendham Townships
Morris County, New Jersey
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TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF HARDING
MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.
SCALE: 1" = 200'
DATE: 10/1/88

[Signature]
TOWNSHIP ENGINEER

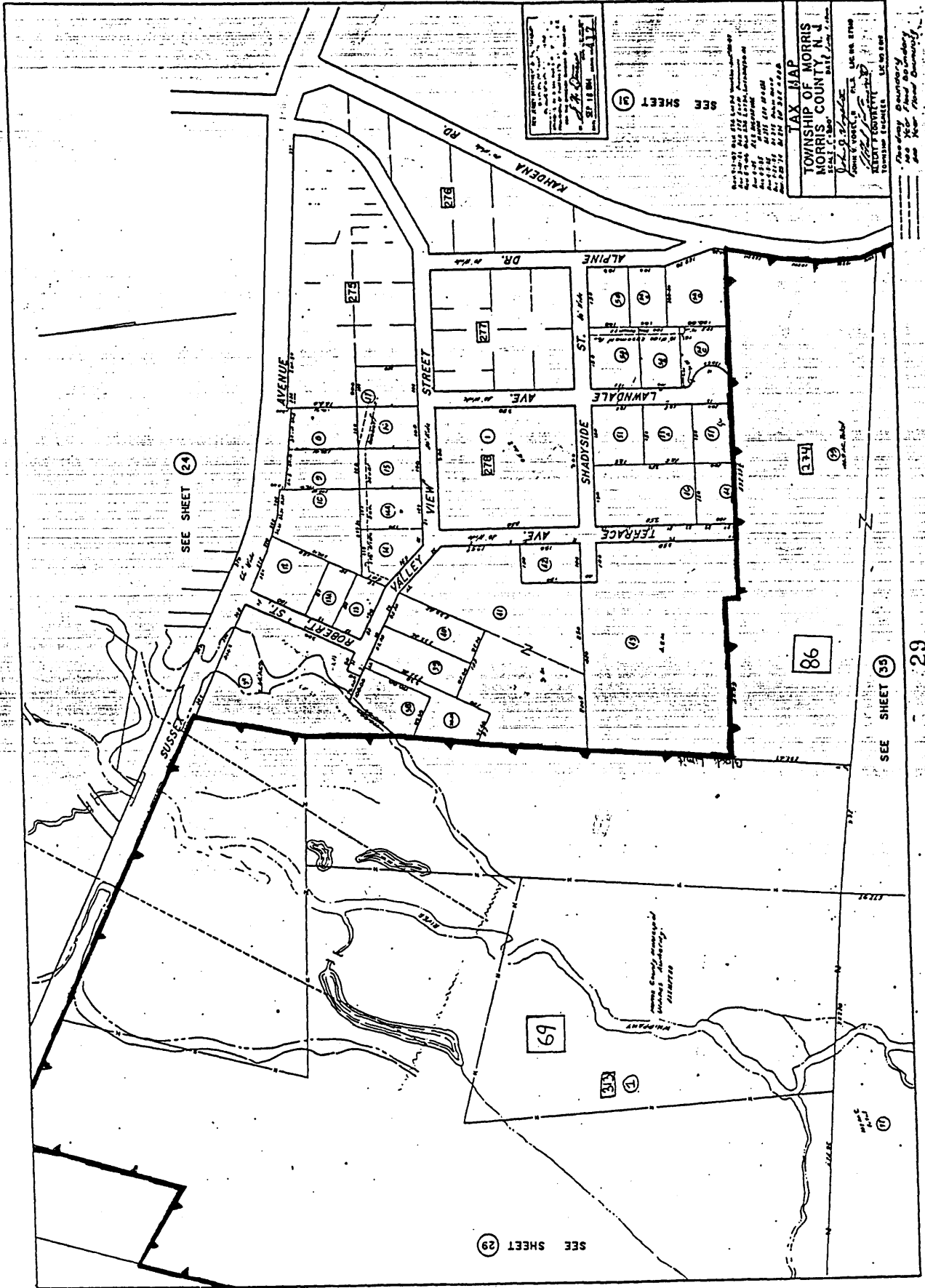
NO PART OF THIS MAP
SHALL BE REPRODUCED
OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY
FORM OR BY ANY MEANS
ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL
INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING,
RECORDING, OR BY ANY
INFORMATION STORAGE
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM
WITHOUT THE WRITTEN
PERMISSION OF THE
TOWNSHIP ENGINEER

66

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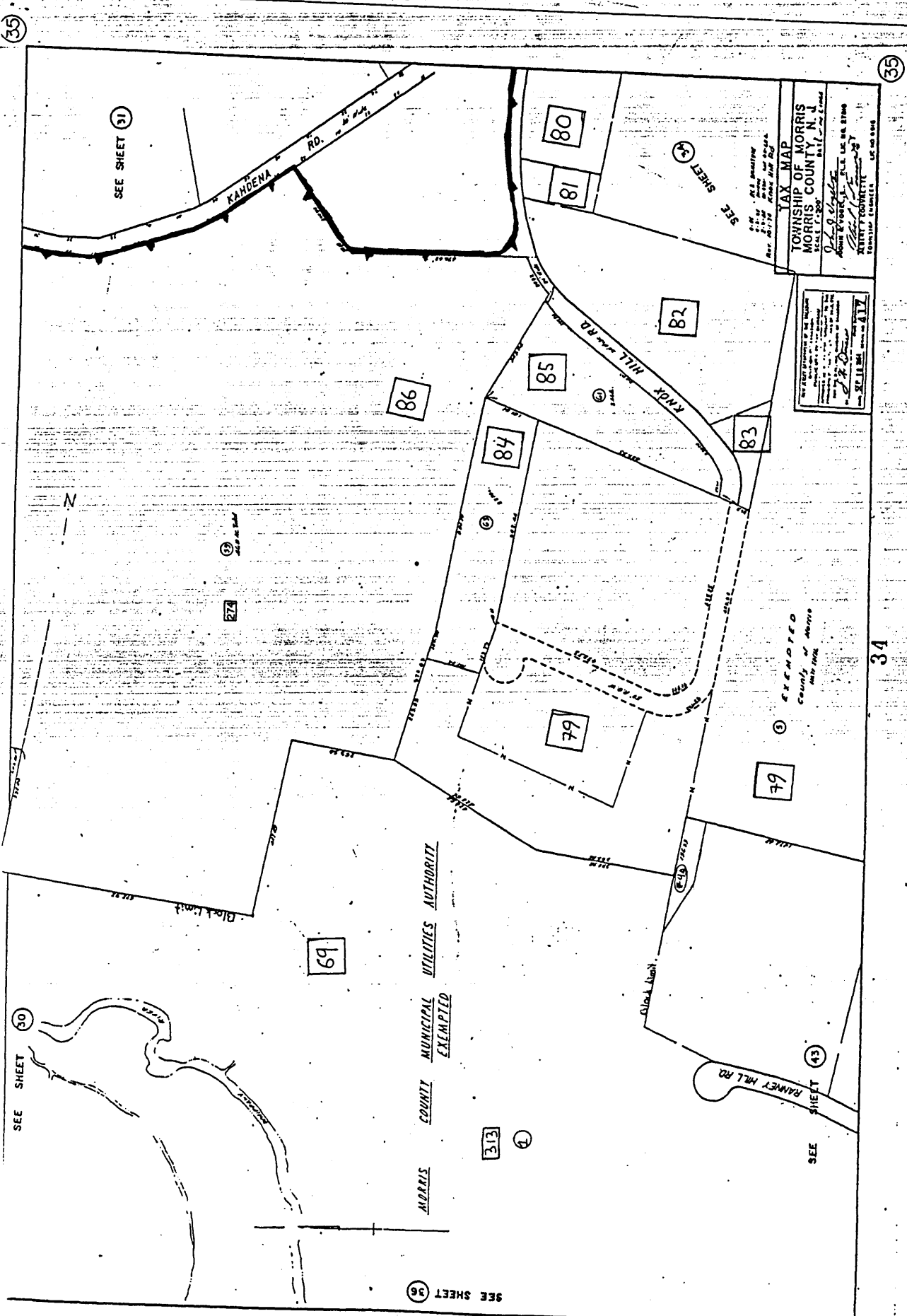
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

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Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

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TAX MAP
 TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS
 MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
 0 1/4" = 1' - 200'
 ADONE EVANS, S.E.
 TAX MAP COMMITTEE
 MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

SEE SHEET 30
 SEE SHEET 31
 SEE SHEET 32
 SEE SHEET 33
 SEE SHEET 36

SEE SHEET 36

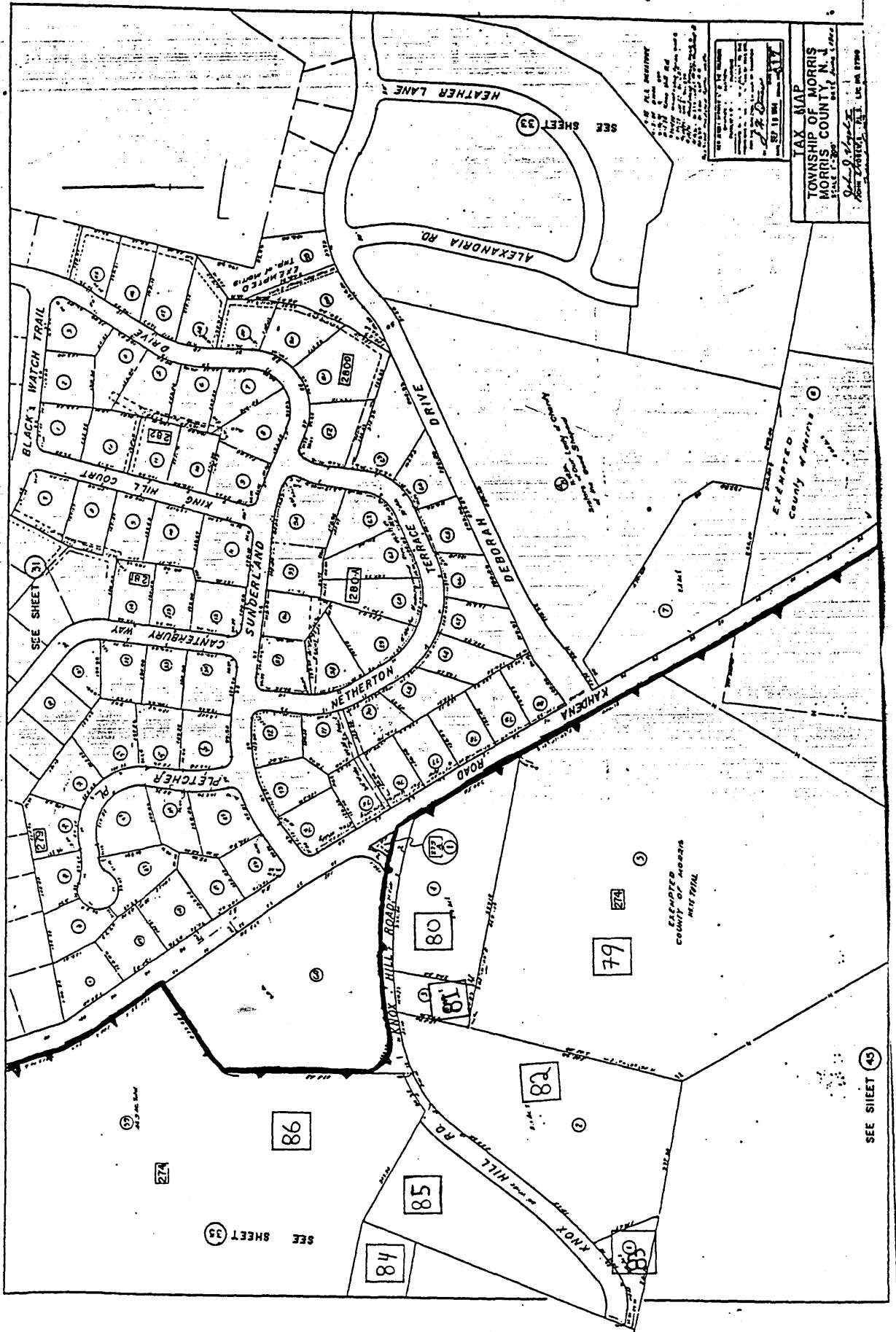
34

35

35

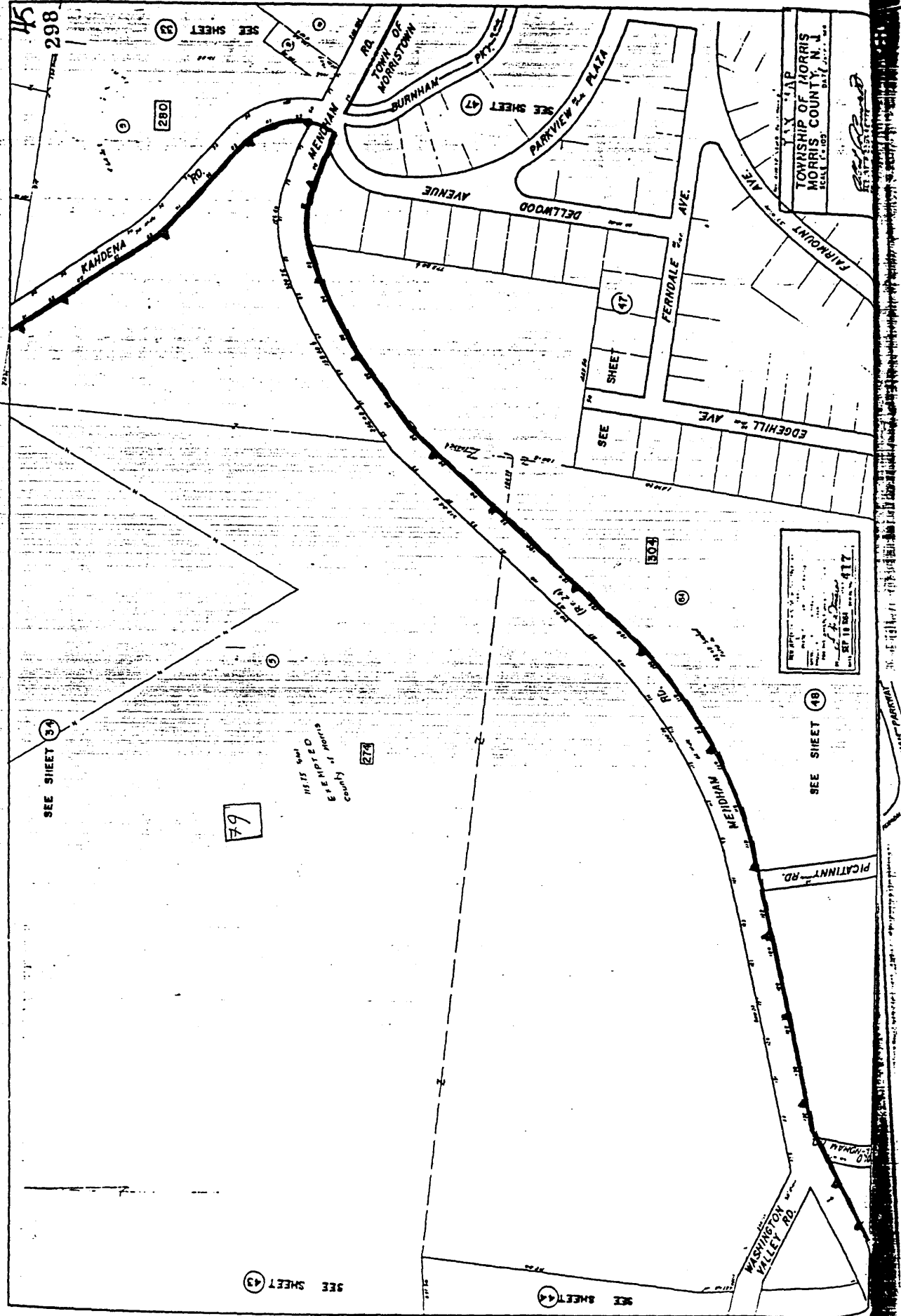
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey

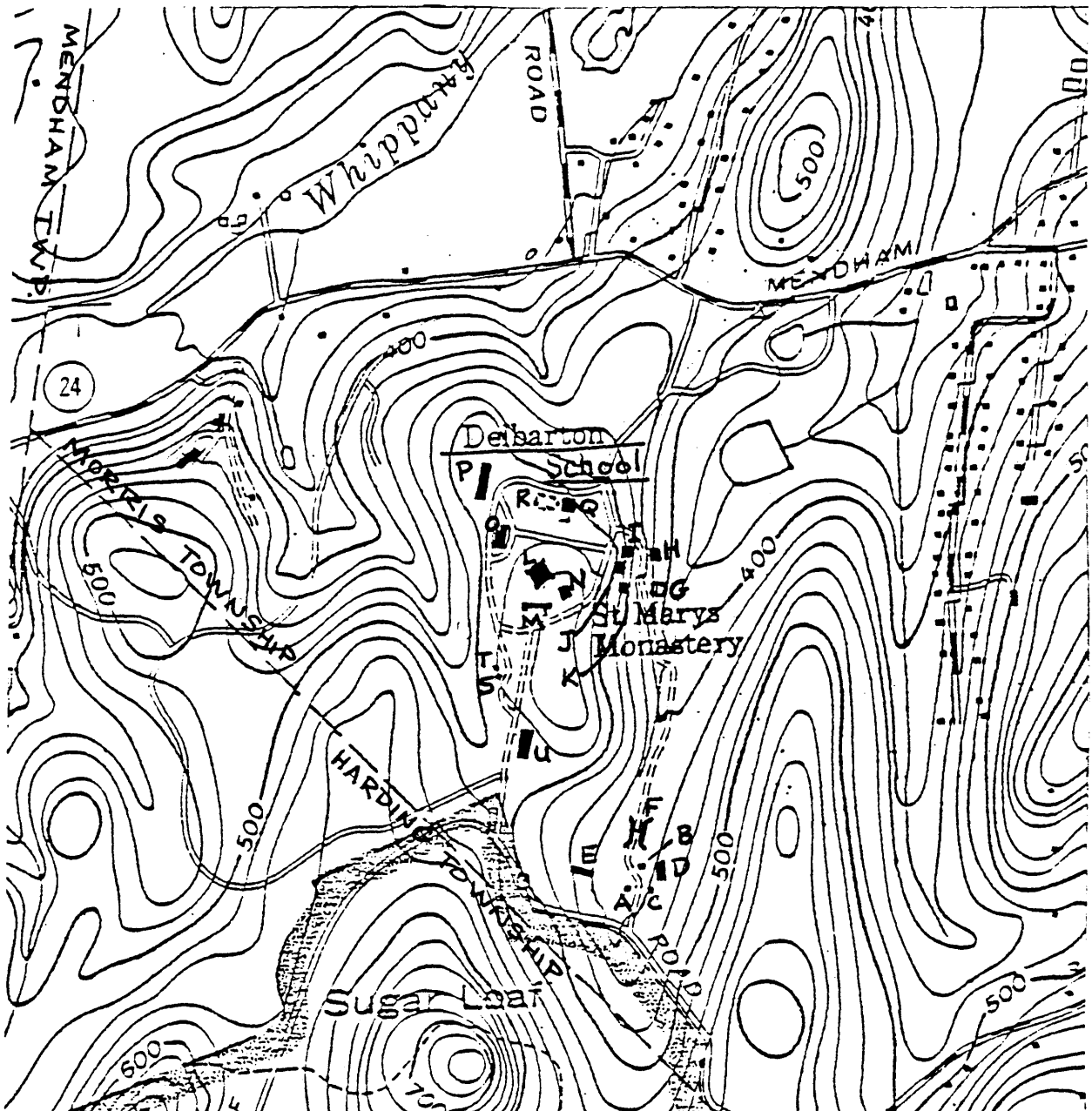
Map 29 of 30



SEE SHEET 40

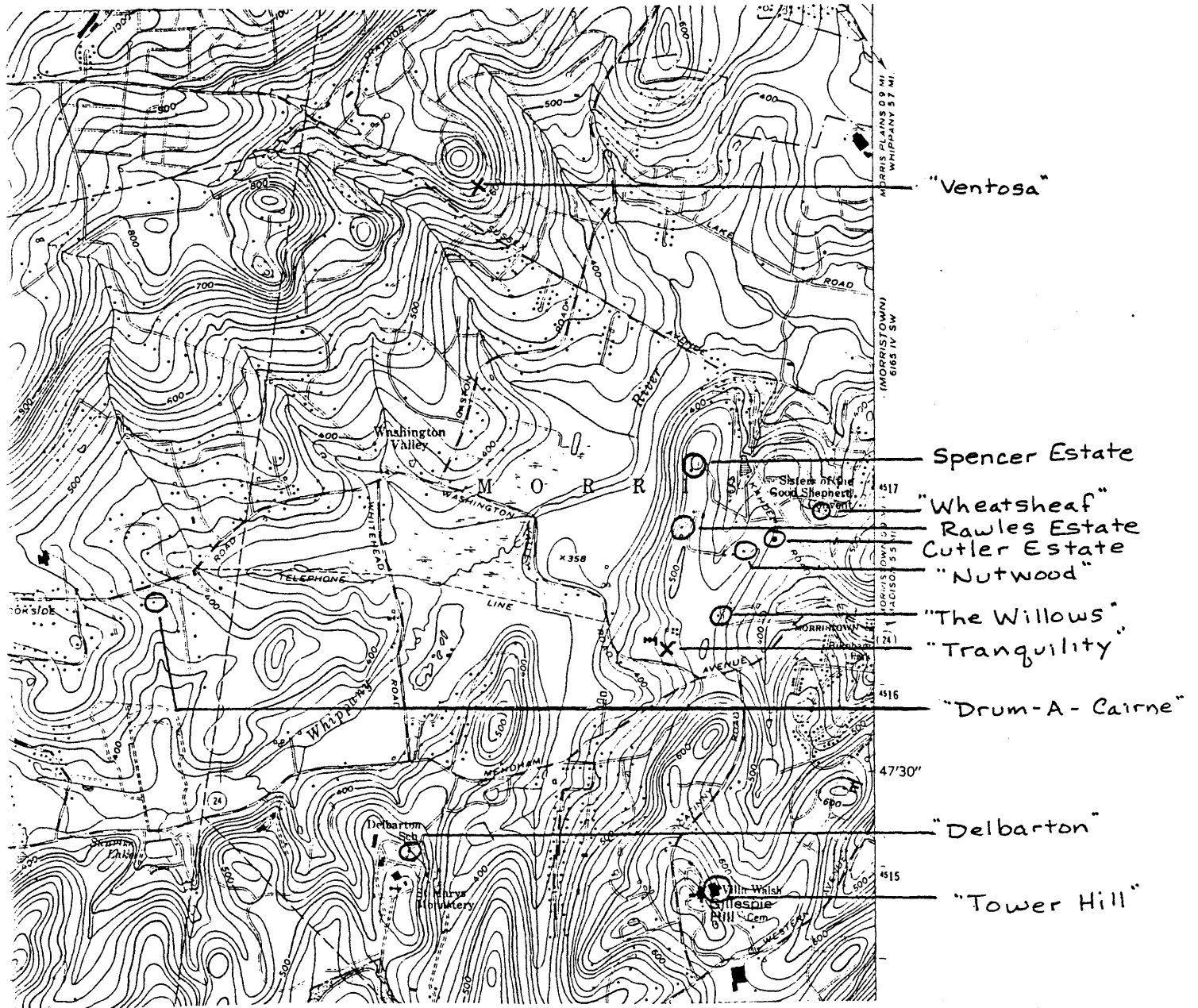
Washington Valley HD
 Morris & Mendham Townships
 Morris County, New Jersey
 Map 30 of 30





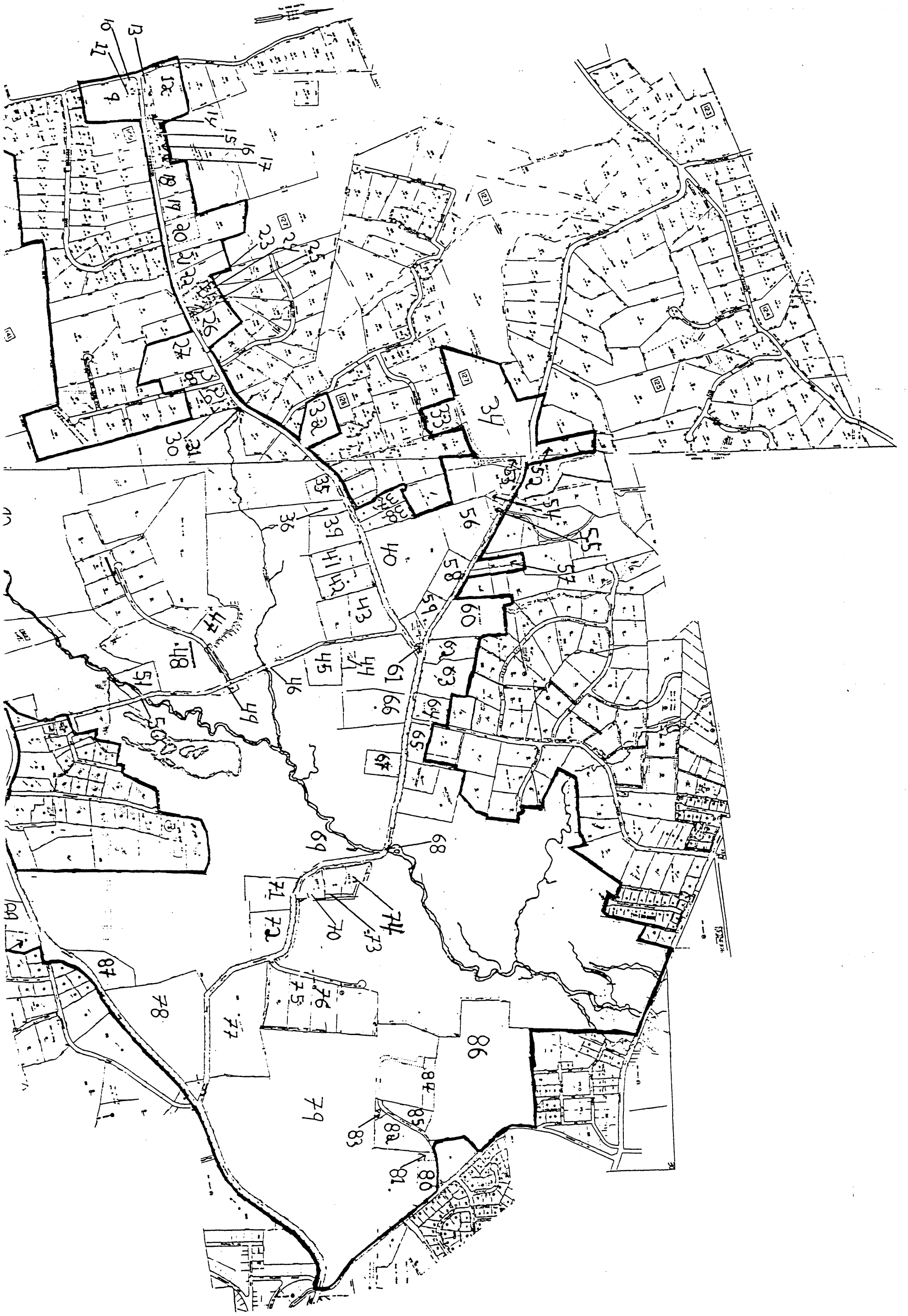
Enlargement of the Delbarton property, with individual buildings keyed to the descriptive text.

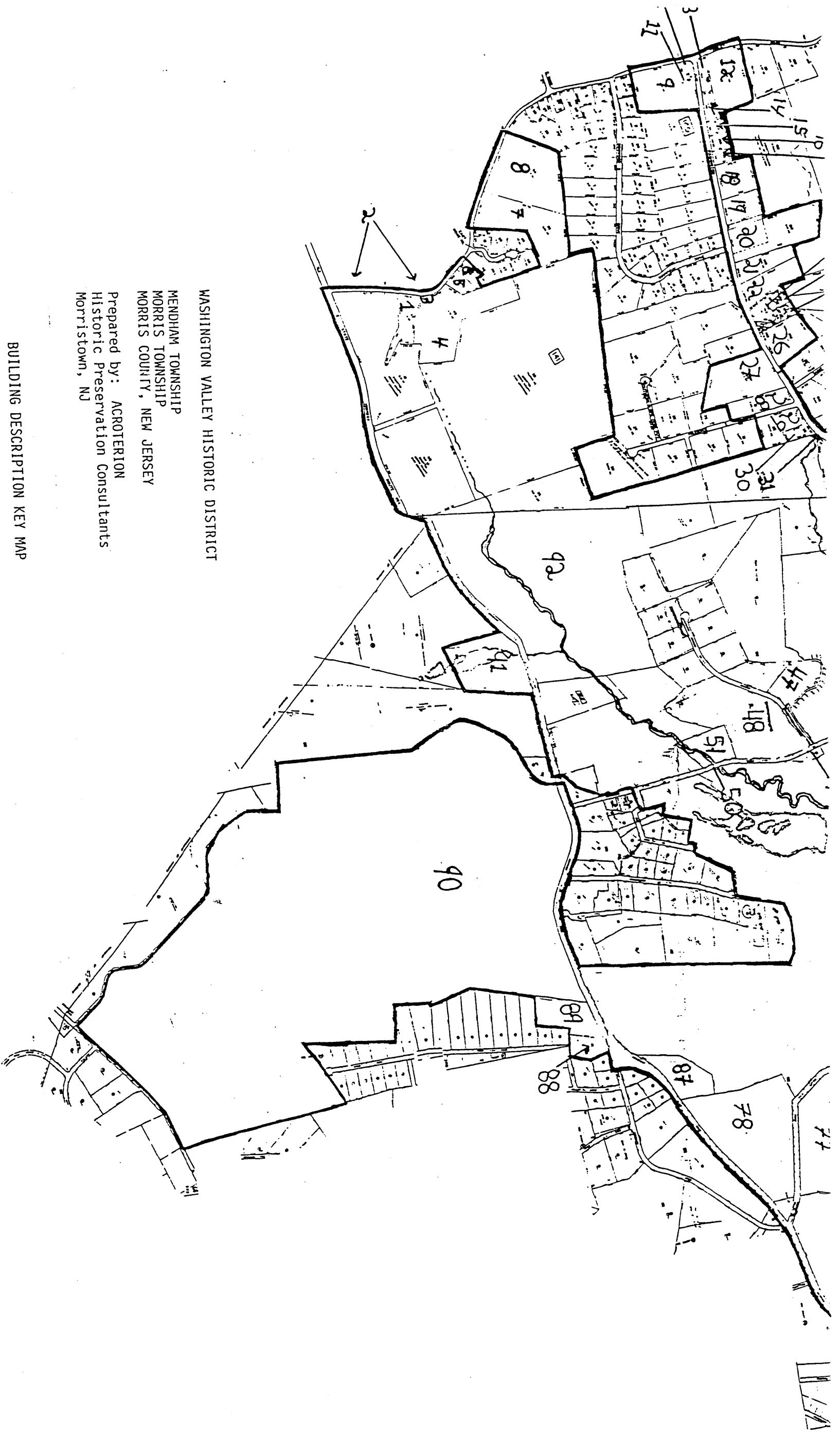
No scale provided.



Estates in and around Washington Valley by 1929.
Those marked with an "X" have been demolished since that date.

No scale provided.





WASHINGTON VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
 MENDHAM TOWNSHIP
 MORRIS TOWNSHIP
 MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 Prepared by: ACROTERRION
 Historic Preservation Consultants
 Morristown, NJ

BUILDING DESCRIPTION KEY MAP