

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number: 93000901**

**Date Listed: 9/13/93**

Hanover Village Historic District  
**Property Name**

Morris  
**County**

NJ  
**State**

N/A  
**Multiple Name**

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

Patrick Andrew  
**Signature of the Keeper**

9/13/93  
**Date of Action**

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**U.T.M.:**

The value for UTM coordinate B is revised to read:  
18 553980 4516620

**Significance:**

Religion is deleted as an area of significance as the documentation does not adequately justify the significance of the district in this area.

This information was confirmed with Bob Craig of the New Jersey SHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

AUG 04 1993

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 Hanover Village Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Parts of Hanover Road and Mount Pleasant Avenue  NA not for publication

city or town East Hanover Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Morris code 027 zip code 07936

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]  
Signature of Certifying official/Title

7/20/93  
Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Andrews

9/13/93

Hanover Village HD  
Name of Property

NJ Morris County  
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	
56	13	buildings
3	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
60	13	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**

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE:agricultural outbuilding  
RELIGION:religious structure  
FUNERARY:cemetery  
TRANSPORTATION:road-related

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC:single dwelling  
RELIGION:religious structure  
FUNERARY:cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century  
Late Victorian  
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation fieldstone (sandstone)  
walls wood  
roof asphalt  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Hanover Village HD  
Name of Property

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### 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** N/A  
(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.

#### 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 # NJ-517, -561, -676, -681
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Settlement

Religion

Architecture

Social history

#### Period of Significance

1755-1935

#### Significant Dates

1755

1835

1925

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Green, Jacob

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Hopping, Elijah

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

East Hanover Historic Preservation Commission

Hanover Village HD  
Name of Property

NJ Morris County  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 88 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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 Robert Guter (Acroterion, Inc.) & East Hanover Historic Preservation Commission

organization EHHPC: 411 Ridgedale Rd., E. Hanover, NJ 07936 date June 1992

street & number Acroterion: 161 W. 73rd St. telephone (212) 799-0156

city or town New York state NY zip code 10023

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

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

#### Property Owner

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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Hanover Village HD

The Hanover Village Historic District in East Hanover Township on Morris County's border with Essex County is a roughly L-shaped village defined by the intersection of Hanover and Mt. Pleasant Avenues, the latter parallel to State Highway Route No. 10. The eastern boundary of the district is the Passaic River, which explains the flat, alluvial land that characterizes the topography of the village. Eighteenth- and 19th-century village growth resulted in a combined linear and agglomerative development pattern, with some agricultural lots connected to the house lots they served and others lying outside the present-day district boundaries. The village buildings are relatively small and most of the houses were built in close proximity to one another. Despite the intense pressure exerted by the post-World War II commercialization of Route 10, the district exhibits some startling remnants of its early history. In addition to a handful of early houses (discussed below), the Hanover Cemetery and the large tree-bordered fields surviving to its north impart a strong sense of how the village must have looked in the 19th century. So do the innumerable trees of venerable age still found throughout the district, especially along the banks of the Passaic River.

Almost all of the district's 46 principal buildings are frame, single-family houses, none exceeding 2+ stories in height. Because of this uniformity, the towered church, which is the architectural focal point of the village, is especially arresting (District Map #48). Situated at a commanding location on Mt. Pleasant Avenue where it meets Hanover Avenue in a T intersection, the white-painted neo-classical building soars above its surroundings. The adjacent Cobblestone School (#49), because of its construction material, also contrasts with the district's other buildings. Only three other buildings were constructed for non-residential purposes: a blacksmith shop (#43), a general store and post office (#19), and the academy (#7).

The district's collection of early domestic architecture (four houses were recorded by HABS) includes a trio of similar 1+ -story 18th-century houses that exhibit excellent integrity and important associative history (#s 4, 5, and 40). Three Federal-era houses of the familiar side-hall and paired chimney type survive. One (#3) retains its original form; the second (#42) was doubled in size in the middle of the 19th century when it acquired bracketed eaves and was transformed into a double house; the third (#18) acquired some Romantic Revival trim and a subsidiary wing in the 1850s or '60s.

(continued on next sheet)

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Hanover Village, Morris County, NJ

The mid-19th-century Romantic Revival that made traditional building types outmoded is represented in the district by a number of houses located along Mt. Pleasant Avenue. It was here that a modest amount of residential development began to spread eastwards from the Presbyterian Church towards the Passaic River beginning in the 1850s. Most new construction took place between 1868 and 1887 (specific dates established by map comparisons). The houses from this period (examples include #s 11, 22, 25, 26) exhibit vernacular combinations of Carpenter's Gothic detailing applied to L or T plans. Around the time of World War I another flurry of construction brought with it some infill along Mt. Pleasant Avenue, with a number of Bungalows (#s 35, 38, 39) and catalogue-type houses (#s 23, 36) contemporaneous with construction of the Craftsman-influenced Cobblestone School.

In addition to the principal contributing buildings, the district includes a significant number of contributing accessory buildings, among them barns (# 3, 6, 10), a large icehouse (#27), equipment storage sheds (#3) and a variety of small buildings whose original functions are not always easy to determine (#3, 6), but which definitely include wagon sheds, tool sheds and chicken coops. Typical of the district's 19th- and early 20th-century practice of small-scale agriculture, these simple frame structures continue a long line of traditional building techniques. The latest significant category of accessory buildings is comprised of small garages built during during the 1920s (#s 15, 24, 26 and others).

The district's single engineering structure is a reinforced concrete bridge (#30) that spans the Passaic River at the terminus of Mt. Pleasant Avenue. Built ca. 1930, it replaces several earlier spans at the same important location, one of them alleged to be the first bridge to cross the Passaic.

The following inventory lists all buildings, structures and sites in the district, identified by numbers which correspond to the accompanying district map. All entries are categorized as "contributing" (C) or "non-contributing" (NC). Unless noted otherwise, all buildings are clapboard over frame construction and have gabled roofs with asphalt shingles. Condition and integrity are assumed to be good or excellent unless noted otherwise. The presence of accessory buildings is noted by an (\*) prefacing a brief description following the main entry for an individual site.

- 1 Hanover Cemetery and Cemetery House (C)  
East side Hanover Road B101/L29

The Hanover Cemetery is a 13.15-acre burying ground rising in a gentle swell from the east side of Hanover Road. Though not conceived elaborately, its landscaping includes significant examples of mid-to-late 19th-century plantings, including stands of cedars and pines, and a triangular configuration of venerable deciduous trees marking a road turn-around in the southeast quadrant. Along Hanover Road the

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cemetery is demarcated by a random-laid fieldstone wall with a flat flagstone cap and a line of mature deciduous trees. At the northerly entrance is an iron sign bearing the legend "Hanover Cemetery." The cemetery monuments are mostly granite or marble and represent a typical stylistic range of 19th- and 20th-century tombstones. East of the southerly entry is a small, 1-story board and batten caretaker's cottage with naive Gothic Revival detailing.

- 2 Field (C)  
East side Hanover Road north of Cemetery B101/L28

This field of 9.49 acres is a rare surviving remnant of the period in village history when agricultural uses were interspersed among residential lots. It provides an important setting for the houses listed as #3, 4 and 5, below, and with the adjacent cemetery constitutes important green space that recalls the district's earliest period of significance.

(\*) (NC) Occupying the NW corner of the field is a 1960s ranch house with telescoping wings and some Colonial Revival detailing, set back from the road behind mature deciduous trees.

- 3 Aaron Ball House 1798-1800 HABS(NJ-561) (C)  
38 Hanover Road B101/L27 (reached by driveway through L28)

1 1/2-story 3-bay main block with gambrel roof with flush eaves and paired end chimneys has step-down east wing attached to a modern sandstone wing, in turn attached to a barn-like 3-car garage. Apart from the sandstone, all the wings are clad in wood shingles. The main block has a simple entry with narrow transom and sidelights. This is the district's single hilltop site, commanding a view of acreage undeveloped since the beginning of the village's 18th-century history.

(\*) (C) A complement of outbuildings west of the house includes a corncrib, a long frame 1-story combination of barn/equipment sheds and another barn.

- 4 Calvin Green House ca. 1786 HABS(NJ-517) (C)  
41 Hanover Road B99/L50

1 1/2-story vernacular house with center entry in 5-bay facade. Flush eaves, 2 interior end brick chimneys, rubblestone foundation. Windows are 9/6 sash and door beneath tiny shed roof is flanked by 3/4 sidelights. Small unobtrusive additions are attached at side and rear. Partially screened from road with deciduous hedge.

- 5 The Rev. Jacob Green House ca. 1757 (C)  
27 Hanover Road B99/L51

1 1/2-story vernacular house, cedar shingled, with center entry in 5-bay facade.



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Flush eaves, 2 interior end brick chimneys. Tiny, slit-like eyebrow windows. Multipaned sash and paneled shutters are part of sensitive 20th-century rehabilitation/restoration. Attached at south gable-end is step-down kitchen wing with shed roof across facade. Picket fence on low fieldstone retaining wall separates property from road.

(\*) (C) Set well back on the lot to the south of the house is a 1 1/2-story stable/garage with irregular fenestration and gable-end to road, of undetermined age, possibly very early 19th century with later modifications.

6 John Woodruff House ca. 1790 and ca. 1826 HABS(NJ-681) (C)  
28 Hanover Road B101/L26

1 1/2-story with 1-story ell, L-shape plan with 3-bay side-hall addition at front. Flush eaves, multipaned sash, mixed rubblestone and sandstone foundations. 18th-century rear wing is vernacular, street-facing wing has simple but forceful Greek Revival entry with 4-panel door, narrow sidelights and transom and pilasters and entablature on a facade that does not present its gable end to the road.

(\*) (C) Behind the house is a large embanked frame barn with weathered shingle siding probably dating from the first half of the 19th century with subsequent alterations. Behind the barn is a frame privy.

7 Old Academy ca. 1760 (C) Poor integrity  
20 Hanover Road B101/L25

2 stories, 4 bays with entry in gable end. Roof ridge parallel to road, gable-end returns, replacement multipane sash and picture windows. Footprint and heavy timber frame extant. Moved here from original site opposite church during district's period of significance.

(\*) (C) Well house at rear.

8 Presbyterian Church Manse+ 1953 (NC)  
16 Hanover Road B101/L24

Cape Cod-derived frame house.

(\*) (C) Behind the house is a small frame barn with gable-end to road, shingle and clapboard siding, modern garage door added.

9 Old Presbyterian Manse (now Parish House)+ 1842 with 1959 additions (C)  
14 Hanover Road B101/L24 Integrity compromised by siding

2 1/2-story 5-bay center-hall house with prominent cross gable and rubblestone

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foundation. Various multipaned sash with fake shutters, replacement entry portico, aluminum siding. 20th-century addition is long wing attached at rear. Along Hanover Road frontage is continuation of line of mature deciduous trees. The parking lot at the Hanover Road/Mt. Pleasant Avenue corner of the property is significant as the original site of the village's Academy (see #7, above), and thus an important civic-religious common area.

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+NOTE: Although it contains two principal buildings, Tax Lot 24 has never been subdivided. Building #8 occupies the southern portion of the lot, #9 the northern portion.

10 "Saltbox House" ca. 1780s (C) Integrity poor  
125 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L22 (house) & 23 (barns)

2-story vernacular cottage (much modified), synthetic-sided on rubblestone foundation. Irregular facade fenestration. Replacement 6/6 sash with fake shutters. Saltbox profile probably result of alterations of unknown date. Mid-20th-century 2-story addition at rear.

(\* (C) 3-part telescoping accessory building with rubblestone foundation: at front, 2-story board-and-batten barn with wood-shingle roof and boarded-over 6/6 sash; next a 1 1/2-story stable section, and finally a long, low 1-story fieldstone building of unknown function, overgrown with saplings. East of this building is a clapboard-on-rubblestone wash house (?) with small chimney and 6/6 sash. Both buildings are 19th century.

11 Benjamin Cook House ca. 1860s (NC)  
133 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L21

2 1/2-story vernacular Italianate L-plan house with extended eaves. Shingle and clapboard on rubblestone foundation. Original windows were multipaned sash, with bay window on east and box-bay on north. The recent installation of new windows and artificial siding has removed character-defining features, resulting in "NC" listing. Set well back from road on a low rise, nearly impossible to see behind large trees and shrubs.

(\* (C) At rear of house stands 2 1/2-story carriage house-barn with cross gable and replacement multipane sash. A shallow 1-story concrete wing extends from the front.

12 James Ely or "Postmistress" House ca. mid-18th-century (NC)  
137 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L20 Compromised integrity

Vernacular East Jersey Cottage type, 3-bay side-hall plan, slate roof and roughly

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squared fieldstone foundation; 2-story east wing with 2/2 sash and pointed-arch attic opening. Ca. 1960s alterations have debased architectural integrity, resulting in "NC" listing. Fieldstone wall marks front and side of property.  
(\* ) (NC) Frame 2-car garage at rear.

13 Ranch House ca. 1950s (NC)  
141 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L19

Asbestos shingle siding, concrete foundation.

14 Vacant Lot (NC)  
B101/L18

15 "Vacation" Bungalow ca. 1920 (C)  
147 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L17

This might be termed a "Bungalow" for its size, simplicity and 1-story height, but it exhibits none of the stylistic features usually associated with bungalows. It is typical of the cheap vacation cottages erected throughout Morris County just before and after World War I. T plan, wood-shingle siding, entry centered in tiny enclosed portico. Concrete foundation, windows 1/1, 6/1 and newer sash.

(\* ) (C) Contemporaneous shingled 1-car garage at rear with side-hinged double leaf doors.

16 Arts & Crafts-derived House ca. 1920 (C)  
149 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L16

2 1/2-story shingled Arts & Crafts-influenced house with shallow pedimented gable dominating a 2-bay facade with porch on cobblestone piers. 1/1 sash with fake shutters. Blacktop turn-around and parking area take up front yard.

17 H. Ware House ca. 1870-1886 (C) Poor integrity  
151 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/15

2 1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne cottage on rubblestone foundation. Irregular plan and fenestration, including small Queen Anne-style "perimeter" windows and 6/6 sash with fake shutters. Facade is three bays with extended fourth to accommodate entry. Aluminum siding obscures presumed detailing.

18 J. R. Mead House 1824 (C)  
157 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L14

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2 1/2-story vernacular Federal house with Romantic Revival alterations. 3-bay side-hall plan with paired Federal-type interior brick chimneys, aluminum siding and 2/2 sash with fake shutters. Flat-roofed facade porch with jigsaw brackets and chamfered posts, now enclosed with jalousie windows. 1-story flat-roofed east wing with bay window on facade. Terraced rear yard and gravel parking area.

19 Post Office and General Store extant 1853 (C) Fair condition  
159 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L13

2-story vernacular Greek Revival-influenced commercial building on cemented rubblestone foundation with gable-end to street. Facade of main block framed with corner pilasters. 1-story east wing has false second-floor facade. Alterations (ca. 1880s?) resulted in traditional display-window storefront with recessed entry uniting both wings between flanking curvilinear brackets.

20 Period Revival Cottage ca. 1920s (C)  
161 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L12

The street-side elevation of this small Period Revival house is characterized by steep gables with a centered brick chimney and an asymmetrical facade with a subsidiary steep gable emphasizing the entry. Sash are 1/1, single and paired. The house is clad with aluminum siding and the porch is enclosed.

(\* (C) At the back of the house is a 19th-century 2-story shingled barn/wagon house with 6/6 sash.

21 Dutch Colonial Revival House ca. 1920s (NC)  
165 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L11

Grossly insensitive alterations make this 3-bay 2-story house non-contributing.

22 W. H. Hopping House ca. 1870-1886 (C)  
181 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L8

2 1/2-story L-plan planbook house with nominal Queen Anne influence. 3-bay facade with 1/1 sash, side entry and wraparound porch carried on turned posts with flat brackets. Clapboard siding except for attic story covered with vertical synthetic siding, probably obscuring original contrasting cladding material/surface ornament.

(\* (C) Ca. 1920 frame 1-car garage with hinged double-leaf doors.

23 American Foursquare ca. 1920 (C)  
183 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L7

Similar to many houses available through catalogues, this 2 1/2-story clapboard and

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shingle house is a classic foursquare of the simplest kind. A shallow-gabled front porch covers the entire ground-floor facade.

(\* (C) A contemporaneous 1-car garage has a replacement overhead door.

24 P. Osborn House extant 1853, probable 18th-century first stage (C)  
187 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L6

1 1/2-story 3-bay dwelling with center entry beneath portico and wide clapboard siding over rubblestone foundation; smaller rear wing with deep eaves overhang and sweep roof. Variety of multipane sash (including 9/9 on east elevation) with operable shutters. Center chimney suggests 2-stage construction. Shed-roofed sunporch on west gable end.

(\* (C) Ca. 1920s frame 2-car garage at rear with hinged double-leaf doors.

25 D. J. Cook House ca. 1870-1886 (C)  
191 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L5

L-plan Carpenter's Gothic house with shiplap siding over brick foundation. Roof displays extended eaves and decorative rafter ends. Pointed attic window in facade gable beneath lacy jigsaw ornament. Double-leaf front door with 2-light transom sheltered by porch carried on chamfered posts with trefoil brackets; 2-story bay window on east elevation.

26 L. E. Kitchell House ca. 1870-1886 (C)  
195 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L4

L-plan Carpenter's Gothic house with asbestos-shingle siding over brick foundation. 2/2 sash with shallow pedimented window frames; double-leaf door beneath large transom. The porch is carried on chamfered posts with jigsaw cutout foliate brackets.

(\* (C) At rear is 1-car frame garage with hinged double-leaf doors, ca. 1920.

27 Beach Carriage House/Stable (Ice house?) ca. 1870-1886 (C)  
199 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L3 Integrity questionable

This 2-story building clad in shiplap siding (possibly built in 2 sections), has been converted to residential use. It was originally an accessory building for the Beach House (see #28). A small cross gable sits above one of the two facade entries. Multipane sash, exterior end chimney. Local informants suggest that part of this building was a large ice house used commercially for cooling dairy products, a contention made plausible by its proximity to the Passaic River.

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- 28 Beach House ca. 187-1886 (C) Compromised integrity  
201 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L2

L-plan Carpenter's Gothic dwelling clad in synthetic siding. Large paired 2/2 windows under shed roof dominate facade above porch with chamfered posts with trefoil brackets. One narrow interior brick chimney. Hedge demarcates lot at street-side.

- 29 Beach Barn ca. 1870-1886 (C) Compromised integrity  
205 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L1

2-story barn converted to dwelling, with recent barn-style garage connected by breezeway on east end. Cladding is recent board and batten on second floor above clapboard on first. Windows are 6/6 sash and four-pane casements, some with louvered blinds. Original wellhouse stands at NW corner. The building is situated only a few yards from the Passaic River in the present-day flood plain.

- 30 Cook's Bridge ca. 1930 (C)  
Crossing the Passaic River at the eastern terminus of Mt. Pleasant Avenue

Reinforced concrete bridge of neoclassical derivation with openwork balustrades between block plinths. This same site has been the location of every bridge serving the village since the 18th century, when it was mentioned as a strategic point in the diary of Calvin Green. Before white settlement it served as a fording place for the Lenape people. From 1807-1877 it served as a toll bridge. In deteriorated condition, the bridge is closed to traffic.

- 31 Planbook House ca. 1890-1900 (C)  
212 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L15

A tall and narrow (2 1/2 stories, 3 bays) "worker's housing" type planbook dwelling, this house is unique in the district. Clad in asbestos-shingle siding over a rubblestone and cement foundation, the house has a front-facing gable with a projection above the attic window. Across the facade is a hip-roofed enclosed porch.

- 32 Period Revival House ca. 1920 (C)  
208 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L12

A modest version of the Dutch Colonial Revival, this house has shingled and clapboard siding over rockfaced concrete block foundation. 3-bay facade with center entry and enclosed sunporch on west elevation.

(\*) (NC) 2-car garage at rear.

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- 33 Raised Ranch House ca. 1970 (NC)  
206 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L12.01

Cladding is tan-color brick and vertical wood siding.

- 34 Period Revival House ca. 1920 (C)  
200 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L11

Another small example of the Dutch Colonial Revival, this house has aluminum siding and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. Entry beneath hipped roof with simple square posts. Facade bay window has five 6/1 sash.

(\*) (C) Contemporaneous 1-car garage at rear altered with overhead door.

- 35 Bungalow ca. 1920 (C)  
198-B Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L10

Shingled gable-front Bungalow on rockfaced concrete block foundation. Enclosed porch with battered posts. Craftsman-like front door with triple lights above panels.

(\*) (NC) Behind the Bungalow is a long, low 1-story stuccoed building (ca. 1950-1960) numbered 198-A Mt. Pleasant Avenue, that occupies the entire rear portion of the lot. It is used for light industry ("Gra-Mar Industries").

- 36 Catalogue-type House ca. 1920 (C)  
190 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L8

A plain and functional 2 1/2-story house with no stylistic references, typical of some of the cheapest models available through catalogue sources. The facade is composed of a 2-bay shingled second floor above a claboard ground floor with a full-length hip-roofed porch on battered posts and a shiplap half wall. The foundation is concrete.

(\*) (C) At the rear and to the east is a contemporaneous 1-car garage with a shed-roofed 1-car extension, both with double-leafed doors.

- 37 Split Level House ca. 1960 (NC)  
188 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L7.01

- 38 "Vacation" Bungalow ca. 1920 (C)  
186 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L6

Like #147 Mt. Pleasant Avenue this house qualifies as a Bungalow because of its size and 1-story height, although it lacks typical "Bungaloid" style references. It has

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more in common with the simplest type of vacation cottage popular during the first third of the 20th century, some also erected for year-round use. In this instance the plan is a "shotgun" arrangement. Shingle siding over concrete foundation, enclosed porch across 3-bay facade. The street side of the lot is bounded by a picket fence of recent date.

(\*) (C) 1-car contemporaneous garage with original hinged vehicle doors.

39 Bungalow ca. 1920 (C)  
184 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B101/L5

More readily identifiable in its classic "Bungalowness" than its neighbor to the east, this small house has clapboard siding above a fieldstone foundation. Its hipped roof is accentuated by deeply projecting modillioned eaves. Alterations include some later dormers and a front porch enclosed with jalousie windows.

(\*) (NC) Modern 2-car garage.

40 Ellis Cook House ("Halfway House") ca. 1760 HABS(NJ-676) (C)  
174 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L2 NRHP:1975 Poor condition

This 1 1/2-story 5-bay house was similar in its original appearance to the Calvin and Jacob Green houses (#s 4 & 5), all representative of a distinctive village type in the 18th century. Despite alterations in the 1880s and Colonial Revival modifications (themselves significant) in 1925, the house still exhibits its 18th-century configuration, fenestration pattern and basic plan. The clapboard siding rises over a rubblestone foundation with brick quoining around the windows. The facade sash are 12/12 with paneled shutters. The portico and three of the dormers date from the 1925 alterations. In the 1930s and '40s the property was noted for its garden [Photo #60], some of which remains. The Halfway House was purchased in January 1991 for restoration and local museum use.

(\*) (C) East of the house is a 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed barn/garage, ca. 1920, in poor condition. Its hinged vehicle doors survive.

41 Raised Ranch House ca. 1970 (NC)  
168 Mt. Pleasant Avenue

42 S. R. Cook House ca. 1820 and 1860(?) (C)  
164-166 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L4

This house began as one of three Federal-style double-pile paired-chimney houses in the district (the others are #s 3 & 18). Sometime in the mid-19th-century it was doubled in size with a 2-bay addition on the east end to become a duplex dwelling rather than the more customary center-hall pattern of growth. At that time



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bracketed eaves and shallow pedimented window frames were added. More recently the ground floor facade has been altered with stock Colonial Revival elements. The two entry stoops, however, are well designed, with appropriately scaled wooden railings.

43 Blacksmith Shop mid-19th-century (C) Compromised integrity  
162 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B102/L3

2 1/2-story L-plan building clad in asbestos shingle. Fenestration includes 6/6 sash and second floor double-leaf doors for hoisting goods into storage loft. Ground-floor fenestration altered with picture window and stock Colonial Revival door enframingent.

44 Planbook House ca. 1890 (C) Compromised integrity  
140 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B100/L8

A planbook house of 2 1/2 stories with a poygonal projecting bay at street side, this dwelling is now clad in synthetic siding over a rubblestone foundation. The 1/1 sash windows are replacements and the porch in the elbow of the L has been altered. A recent 2-car garage is attached on the west end.

(\*) (C) Two small 19th- or early 20th-century sheds survive at the rear.

45 D. T. Cook House ca. 1860-1870 (C)  
136 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B100/L10

Cross-gabled 2 1/2-story Carpenter's Gothic house built on an L plan with centered entry in 3-bay facade sheltered by porch carried on chamfered posts with jigsaw brackets. Pointed window frames in attic and paired facade sash set in arched frame accentuating center bay. Large, paneled double-leaf doors.

(\*) (NC) Cement block 2-car garage.

46 Period Revival House ca. 1920 (C)  
132 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B100/L11

A Dutch Colonial Revival house with minimal historical detailing. Steep mock gambrel roof with huge wall dormers. Shingle and clapboard siding over rockfaced concrete block foundation. Enclosed porch carried on Doric columns.

(\*) (C) Rockfaced concrete block 2-car garage.

47 Bungalow ca. 1920 (C)  
128 Mt. Pleasant Avenue B100/L12

A single end brick chimney and a shed dormer with a band of four windows are typical

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Bungalow features. The front porch is now enclosed and the house has been synthetic sided.

- 48 First Presbyterian Church (1835) and Graveyard (C)  
North side Mt. Pleasant Ave. at terminus of Hanover Rd. NRHP:1977

A neoclassical Wren-Gibbs-formula church with Gothick windows and a double-pedimented entry porch with paired columns sheltering two sets of double-leaf doors. Cladding is clapboard except for the flush-boarded main pediment. The two-stage tower terminates in an openwork balustrade punctuated by neoclassical finials. The church is surrounded on three sides by the graveyard which had been in use since 1755 when the first church was erected on this site. It is landscaped with cedars and willows and filled with 18th- and 19th-century sandstone, granite and marble monuments to some of the village's most noted citizens, including the Rev. Jacob Green, the astronomer David Young, U.S. Senator Aaron Kitchell, and many local sons who served in the Revolution, among them one major, nine captains and two colonels. The graveyard contains at least one marker executed by the noted stone cutter Ebenezer Price (d.1788). Most of Price's stones are marked only "E.P." Here, however, his stone for Katherine Eckley depicts a hand pointing to the legend "Ebenezer Price, sculptor." In the northwest quadrant of the cemetery is the mass grave of an unknown number of British soldiers who died here from smallpox after the Battle of Springfield. The inviolability of their resting place was confirmed by a provision of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

- 49 Cobblestone School 1915 (C)  
Mt. Pleasant Avenue adjacent to Presbyterian Church

1 1/2-story Craftsman-influenced schoolhouse built on a cruciform plan with main entry in porch marked by two stepped back gables (original supports and rails replaced with wrought iron). Main roof is hip with deeply projecting eaves sheltering cobblestone walls. Banks of 6 windows are found on the east and west elevations, with textured concrete lintels and sills. Attached at the rear is a 1-story, flat-roofed stuccoed wing, ca. 1950s.

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Hanover Village HD

The village of Hanover is one of Morris County's earliest and most important 18th-century settlements. It played a central role in the creation of the first church established in the county. Its strategic location on the Passaic River between Morris and Essex counties made it an important tactical point during the American Revolution. For a village of its small size, it produced several remarkable men during the first half of the 18th century, the most notable of whom were Rev. Jacob Green ("Father of the New Jersey Constitution"), his son Ashbel, (eighth president of the College of New Jersey), and the renowned astronomer, David Young. The village was the scene of historic preservation sentiment and action typical of the movement's development early in the 20th century. Its 18th- and early 19th-century domestic architecture includes four houses recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, and one of two surviving churches credited to the local master builder, Elijah Hopping. For these reasons the district meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

Early Settlement and the Presbyterian Church

Prior to 1738, all of the present Morris County was a huge township called Hanover, in Hunterdon County. With the division that created Morris County came a redefinition of Hanover Township (first called Whippanong) in 1740. Its boundaries were set as the Pequannock River and Montville on the north, the Passaic River and Montville on the east, Morristown and Chatham on the south, and Rockaway on the west, and included approximately 29,747 acres. The centrality of Hanover as a place name and early identifier is confirmed by the fact that other places were named in reference to it: the locale that later became Morristown, the county seat, was known as "West Hanover;" Whippany was "East Hanover," and "South Hanover" became today's Madison.

Permanent white settlers first made their way to Hanover from Newark and Elizabethtown and from Easthampton, L.I. sometime around 1710.(1) One of the

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attractions of the place was iron ore, cause for construction of the Whippany forge, which sent iron by horseback to Newark. Church records assert that no house of worship existed until 1718, when a small shingled meeting house, "without spire or cupola," and probably thatched, was built on the site of the present Whippany cemetery on State Highway 10, on three and one half acres of land donated by John Richards of Whippanong, a schoolmaster, whose deed of gift recites that the land "was only for public use, improvement and benefit for a meetinghouse, schoolhouse, burying yard, and training field and such like uses." (2) Richards died the same year and was the first to be buried in his own burying ground. Because the Presbytery of New York had not yet been established, the congregations's first pastor was installed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was Nathaniel Hubbell, a graduate of the College of New Haven.

Mr. Hubbell stayed with his flock until 1730, despite "some uneasiness between him and the people." (3) During his pastorate the parish included all of the land that now constitutes Hanover, Whippany, Chatham, Madison, Parsippany and Morristown. Soon after the appointment of the Rev. Hubbell's successor, John Nutman, there arose a dispute that eventually would lead to the coalescence of Hanover village at its present location, the growth of Morristown, and the arrival in Hanover of the Rev. Jacob, Green, one of the most influential patriots in Morris County during the Revolution.

The dispute that set in motion all of these changes concerned the location of a new church designed to replace the dilapidated meeting house. For reasons of practicality and influence, factions from Madison and Morristown both were determined to wrest the location from Hanover. Matters grew so acrimonious that it was decided to settle the question by lot. "With much solemnity, the appeal was thus made to God to determine in this way the question in dispute." (4) Instead of settling the dispute, however, the drawing of lots inflamed the controversy:

The decision by lot was favorable to the original site. "The Morristown faction as it was referred to, violated its agreement, cut aloof and afterward formed the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown." This so weakened the congregation that it wasn't able to pay Mr. Nutman's salary. He called upon the Synod to adjust the trouble and the Synod "referred the matter to the Presbytery of East New Jersey to travail with." The trouble was considered at "six separate sessions," but the Morristown secessionists could not be got back in the fold . . . In 1738 [the same year that saw the creation of the County of Morris] the contending factions acceded to the decision of a committee of ministers from Philadelphia, New Brunswick, Neshanning and other places that it was "best for all parties that two churches should exist." (5)

As as a result of this long-deferred solution, the Hanover congregation was at last free to seek a minister. Their call was answered by Jacob Green, but the congregation's resources were so weakened by defection that it was unable to replace

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the by now even more seriously dilapidated meeting house until 1755, when a new church was erected on the site of the existing church of 1835.

No detailed description exists of the appearance of Hanover village when the Presbyterian Church was dedicated. Its small size can be inferred, however, from its appearance as late as 1834, when Thomas Gordon's Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey describes it as having "a Presbyterian church and half a dozen dwellings, situate on the plain near the bank of the Passaic." The configuration of the village resulted partly from the natural boundary of the Passaic River on the east. Because Hanover Road runs north-south roughly parallel to the river and meets Mt. Pleasant Avenue, which terminates at the river, the village grew up beneath the elbow of the "L" formed by the two roads. This configuration, a variation of the more common through-crossroads pattern, can be seen clearly on Lightfoot & Geil's map of Morris County published in 1853 (Map One), with outlying farm acreage occupying the alluvial lands to the north and west.

### Hanover Village During the Revolution

Saturday October first 1774. It seems we have troublesome times a Coming for there is a great Disturbance a Broad in the earth and they say it is tea that caused it. So then if they Quarel about such a trifling thing as that what must we expect But war and I think or at least fear it will be. (6)

Jemima Condit was twenty years old when she voiced the fear of war in her diary. Although she lived a short distance across the Passaic River in Essex County, she often traveled to Hanover to hear Parson Green preach in the village's new church. Jemima Condit and her fellow auditors did not hear words of reconciliation from the pulpit. In a pamphlet written in the Presbyterian parsonage (District Map #5) and published in 1776 in New York and Philadelphia under the pen name "Eumenes," Jacob Green made clear his belief that that there was no solution to the crisis short of overturning the colonial system. His vision of the future was equally clear:

If we are independent, this land of liberty will be glorious on many accounts. Population will abundantly increase, agriculture will be promoted, trade will flourish, religion, unrestrained by human laws, will have free course to run and prevail and America will be asylum for noble spirits and sons of Liberty from all parts of the world. Hither they may retire from every land of oppression . . . here they may enjoy all the blessings which this terraqueous globe can offer fallen men. (7)

As the war was brought closer to hand with the Continental Army's encampments at Morristown, Jacob Green's pulpit resounded with words of encouragement and defiance:

We are now engaged in a cruel war; several years have passed since we have

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been led, time after time, to view the scene of towns burning, numbers slaughtered in battle, neighbors and friends starving and dying in prisons with other hardships to many to recount. Is it not proper to consider what all this is for? . . . Why do we continue to struggle with so many difficulties? It is for Liberty, that we may be a free people; that we may enjoy the natural rights of mankind; that we may not be reduced to a state of mean and abject slavery . . . If we properly view the importance of Liberty, we shall not think we risk too much for it. (8)

His outspoken views as pamphleteer and preacher put the Rev. Green at risk early on. After the Battle of Springfield in 1780 the whole village of Hanover was at risk. When there was no longer any doubt that Morris County was Washington's bastion, it was the Passaic River that helped keep the British confined to the east. The villages along the river suddenly constituted the front line. Hanover in particular, easily accessible via Cook's Bridge (#30), was a gateway to the Morris County stronghold. Two of Jacob Green's sons, Ashbel and Calvin, served as sentries at the bridge. After the war Ashbel wrote this account of how vulnerable the village was:

. . . we were in twelve miles of the enemy's line of march . . . it was in rumor that a party of the enemy's cavalry was to be detached, to sieze a number of the leading whigs in Morris county, and my father, of course, among the rest. His friends urged him to leave his house and to retire to an obscure part of his parish for safety. He resisted their solicitations for a time; but on a certain evening, in which the rumor was rife that on the ensuing night the British light-horse were to make the threatened excursion, he left his house with my mother . . . My father's instructions to me were, to treat the enemy, if they came, with the greatest civility. If they inquired for him I was to tell them, that he had left his house, and was gone I knew not whither; and that this statement might not violate truth, he ordered me to avoid seeing the direction in which he should go . . . (9)

Among Hanover's other prominent patriots was Col. Elis Cook, who gave his name to the strategic bridge nearby. Cook became part of the Committee of Correspondence and was one of five Morris County delegates to the Provincial Congress in 1776. His most audacious achievement was spirited away important records from the Surveyors General's office in Perth Amboy and removing them to New Brunswick, out of reach of the British. Mrs. Cook was a leader of the statewide women's group organized to "promote a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave Men of the Continental Army, who, stimulated by example and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country." (10) The Cook House (also known as the Halfway House) still stands in the district (#40) and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the greatest threats to soldiers and citizenry was smallpox. During the Morristown winter encampment of 1777 when troops were quartered throughout the

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surrounding villages, Washington met with Jacob Green and a committee of the congregation to discuss the threat posed by an outbreak of the disease. Washington ordered inoculation (not always successful) of the troops, and Green somehow convinced his parishioners to submit to the suspect inoculation as well. (11)

At one time or another soldiers were billeted in nearly every house in the parish. Despite his distaste for their rough language, Jacob Green made room for ten officers and two orderlies in his parsonage. (12) The church, too, was pressed into service. After the Battle of Springfield it was used as a hospital for American troops. One soldier, who had developed smallpox, was removed from the crowded church to another building opposite, where wounded British were housed. Most succumbed to the disease and were buried behind the church. Their common grave became an unintended memorial to the ravages of the war and led to one of the stranger moments in the district's recent history. In 1946 when Forbes Garden Center was established on Route 10, adjacent to the district, the owner asked permission to bulldoze unwanted fill into a gully on church property. The vestry told an astounded Alexander Forbes that the church would appreciate having the gully filled but would first have to check with the British Embassy in Washington to make certain the action was not viewed as a desecration. (13) The site of the mass burial remains in the district today as one of undisturbed archaeological potential.

#### Hanover Village in the 19th Century

After the Revolution and throughout the 19th century the village was a backwater in terms of economic development, a fact proven by a comparison between the 1868 Morris County Atlas (Map Two) and the atlas published in 1887 (Map Three). Both depict a village hardly larger than the one laid out on the 1853 map, although a small concentration of new growth is apparent along the eastern portion of Mt. Pleasant Avenue.

The best source for an account of everyday life in Hanover is the diary which Calvin Green kept between 1776 and 1841. (14) In it he recounts the virtually changeless life of an agricultural village during the span of more than half a century. As a young boy he was sent out by his father, Parson Green, to apprentice to a tanner and shoemaker, but soon abandoned those trades to follow farming at home. Like most of his neighbor's farms, Calvin's farm was small: "My brother Pierson and I and my father's boy John Woodruff worked the farm together . . . We went on and raised fine crops but buckwheat was the greatest. We had 100 bushels." (1787) That same year he married Hannah Beach and in 1788 notes "Three cows is more than many have to begin with." Like the neighboring village of Columbia (later Florham Park), Hanover profited from the raising of broom corn. Calvin makes innumerable references to this crop over the course of many years: "We had \$160 of brooms and other crops besides." (1818)

The growth of the area's population is attested to by Calvin's record of "new meetinghouses" dedicated beyond the village: Parsippany in 1829, Rockaway in 1832,

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Chatham in 1833, Whippany the following year. But the Hanover church continued to prosper as the focus of village life. Apart from narrative about farming and family, the greatest number of Calvin's observations record the life of the church, not always favorably. He recounts one of the first important events in the village's new church in these words:

A Mr. William Clark who preached at Whippany came here and preached the greatest new measure man that I have heard yet. He paced the pulpit backwards and forwards and thumped it till he split the pulpit board. He shook the bible so hard that if he kept on a little longer we should have wanted a new one. He held the bible up as high as he could with his face to the wall and called for the angel Gabriel to come down. He worked so hard and raised his voice so high he went home and bled at the lungs and then he went away and I and many others were glad of it. (1836)

Most of the few significant physical changes to the village during Calvin's lifetime are recorded with care in his diary:

1791 I went on to build my house.

1798 We built an academy. I paid 8 pounds toward it. We put a new roof on the parsonage and barn.

1828 The new bridge on the turnpike near Hanover Meetinghouse was built.

1835 We had a parish meeting and concluded to take down the old meetinghouse and build a new one 40 by 60 feet. We built the new one this summer. (#48)

Although Calvin Green's burial in the churchyard in the company of his parents in 1847 marked the end of an era, Hanover continued for the remainder of the 19th century as a place not much different than it had been in his father's day. The tiny commercial center around the intersection of Mt. Pleasant Avenue and River Road was no more than a blacksmith shop (#43), a wagon shop, one small general store that also housed the post office (#19), and the tavern in Ellis Cook's house (#40) that catered to drovers on their way to the Newark markets. Significantly, the village did not have its own mill, although a large ice house (#27) was built later in the century when dairy farming brought about the need to cool substantial quantities of milk and cream.

Unquestionably the Presbyterian Church and its surrounding burying ground, located on a commanding position at the terminus of Hanover Road, remained the village focal point. A commodious and modern manse was erected in 1842 across from the church and now serves as the parish house (#9). One important evidence of civic pride was the replacement of the old academy opposite the church, referred to in Calvin Green's diary entry of 1798. In 1853 the Trustees of the Hanover School District authorized construction of a new, frame schoolhouse on the same lot. It was completed the following year for \$521.61, most of the cost accounted for by public subscription. (15) It still stands in the district (although altered), at a new location (#7).



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In the second half of the 19th century a number of houses were built along the easternmost portion of Mt. Pleasant Avenue (including #s 11, 22, 25 and 26). Constructed in Carpenter's Gothic style and similar vernacular modes typical of the Romantic Revival, they stand today in contrast to the even simpler 18th-century dwellings which characterized the village in earlier decades. Contemporaneous with this small ripple of Picturesque architecture was the creation of a new, romantically landscaped cemetery (#1) on a knoll on the east side of Hanover Road, where a board and batten lodge guards the entrance. By abandoning their ancient graveyard and creating a parklike setting where they might enjoy the contemplation of Nature, the villagers were making a strong statement about the change from 18th-century sensibilities to a vastly different 19th-century world view.

### The Twentieth Century: Threats and Historic Preservation

At the end of the 19th century the isolation of the village was still typical of many such places; by the beginning of the 20th century it had begun to seem noteworthy. In 1909 the Presbyterian Church welcomed a new pastor for the first time in forty years. This is how a later historian characterized the village atmosphere of that era:

. . .the "Old Church" and indeed the area surrounding it was standing again before a door opening into a new era of its history. As so often pointed out, this area was unique in its situation. Proud of its history of early settlement and leadership it nestled in its rich river valley screened from the increasing bustling metropolitan development spreading westward across the flat lands from the Hudson and the Jersey coast.

The high range of the Orange Mountains had prevented trolley lines and steam lines, the mechanized traffic means of this time, from touching this section. Automobiles were just beginning to be seen and highways as we know them today were still far in the future. Travel was limited to horse and wagon, there was no means within miles of the village of commuting to any urban center.  
(16)

The village was perceived as so historic and quaint, in fact, that in 1912 D. W. Griffith used it to film "The Stream of Life." Villagers worked as extras, horse-drawn wagons from the local farms were used, and the Presbyterian Church was a featured "set." (17) As it turned out, however, "highways as we know them" were not so far in the future after all. Barely two decades after the arrival of the new pastor, a major road project threatened to obliterate the village. In the late 1920s the State of New Jersey made public its plans to build the state's first modern east-west artery, Route 10. Its right-of-way through Hanover was to follow Mt. Pleasant Avenue, directly through the center of the village and running within a few feet of the fence at the front of the Presbyterian Church. In an era before the constant threat of highway encroachment, this change must have been a difficult one for residents to imagine. Some might even have welcomed it as the necessary price of progress that would rescue Hanover from isolation. Others fought back. Two in

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particular, Walter Fenner, Sr., a long-time resident, and Everett Rowley, who, with his wife had just bought one of the most historic houses in the village, made many trips to Trenton to cajole, threaten and bargain. Finally they were successful in having the engineers move the right-of-way 500' to the north, making Mt. Pleasant Avenue a bypass running just south of the new highway. This successful citizen action must be viewed as an early example of historic preservation, because Rowley and Fenner were fully aware of the historic significance of their village and the devastation the road would bring.

Hanover had been recognized, in fact, as the archetype of a "quaint Colonial village" for some time. A 1916 account of the village included this description:

Westward from Newark, New Jersey, something like fifteen miles on the main traveled road from Morristown, the auto tourist passes through the trim and placid village of Hanover. To the right of the turnpike at the farther end of the village, he cannot fail to notice with admiration the strong simplicity and symbolic whiteness of Hanover Church, standing on a slight eminence behind a file of splendidly stalwart elms. A more satisfying picture of what an old-time country church is typically expected to be could not be found east or west, and its surroundings make for it a setting artistically appropriate.  
(18)

The fact that the romanticization of the American past represented by this quotation was current as early as 1916 presages the distillation of the same outlook not long afterwards by the Colonial Williamsburg phenomenon that became so influential throughout the country. This interest in the identification and preservation of the past and the Colonial Revivalization of genuine 18th-century architecture is represented in the district not only by the efforts of Fenner and Rowley but by the the Historic American Buildings Survey, protection of the 18th-century cemetery, and the restoration of two houses, those of Ellis Cook and Jacob Green.

The decade of the 1930s was one of ferment in historic preservation. Locally, it was the decade that saw the creation of the Morristown National Historic Park, the first urban National Park, by the Department of the Interior to memorialize Washington's encampments at Jockey Hollow. In 1933 the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was created. HABS saw fit to record six houses in Hanover, the largest number in Morris County outside Morristown; four of them are in the Hanover Village district. It should come as no surprise, therefore, that it was during the same decade that the historic significance of the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church was recognized and defended against deterioration. According to a local newspaper article:

A restoration fund has been started by the East Hanover Civic Association to care for the old cemetery connected with the Hanover Presbyterian Church . . . it was there before the Revolution and in it are buried numerous officers and soldiers who fought in that contest. Being within seven miles of the

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Morristown National Historic Park, the members of the Association feel that it should be perpetuated, and rightly so. Too many of the buildings of the Revolutionary period have been allowed to decay in this vicinity and too many sites connected with the historic struggle are still unmarked. (19)

After Marian and Everett Rowley purchased the Ellis Cook House in 1925, they restored some of its 18th-century architectural fabric and added some deft Colonial Revival interpolations typical of the era's reponse to historic houses. With the perspective of more than half a century, the significance of the resulting "composite" house can be recognized for both its original and its revival architecture, and for what it tells us about the preservation attitudes of its era. Mrs. Rowley also added a garden which became renowned for its unusual plant materials. The house is individually listed in the National Register.

An even more "correct" restoration was carried out by Ashbel Green when he bought his great-great-grandfather Jacob's house. The parsonage had been subjected to disfiguring alterations at the end of the 19th century, which Ashbel Green reversed with the aid of old photographs and an analysis of construction techniques and finishes. A newspaper account of the restoration, titled "Shade of Colonial Preacher Makes Itself at Home," aptly sums up the romantic attitude that still colored the popular perception of the Colonial past. (20)

Village Notables

JACOB GREEN (1722-1790) is doubtless the foremost personage among Hanover's several notable men. The range of his achievements was summarized by a wag who once wrote a letter addressed:

To the Rev. Jacob Green, Preacher  
and the Rev. Jacob Green, Teacher  
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Doctor  
and the Rev. Jacob Green, Proctor  
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Miller  
and the Rev. Jacob Green, Distiller

Its humor notwithstanding, the address was no joke, since Jacob Green was, in truth, all of these things, with accomplishments to spare. He was born in Malden, Massachusetts and was educated at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1744. He was ordained in 1745. In the following year he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hanover, a position he held until his death. His other trades and professions were necessary because of the inability of the parish to pay him a living wage. The parish voted that "Mr. Green practice Physick if he can bair it and the presbytery approve it." (21) The presbytery did approve it, and "Dr." Green's tasks included innoculating the population against smallpox. Commenting on his diverse endeavors, he is said to have remarked, "If I somewhat increased my worldly estate, I also increased sorrow and incurred blame, in all things except the practice of physick." (22)

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In 1774 Jacob Green built a Latin School opposite the parsonage, and at home he continued to draft wills, settle estates and arbitrate disputes. He also built a small still for the manufacture of rye whiskey, and became part owner of a mill. In 1748 he became a trustee of the College of New Jersey, a position he retained for the next sixteen years. Between 1758-59 he served as vice president and was in charge of the institution. His sermons and influential pamphlet in support of the Revolution have been mentioned already. "When the Continental paper money was issued he published in the New Jersey Journal (November-December 1779) "Letters on Our Paper Currency," pointing out the inevitable effect of such an issue, and proposing a plan for the liquidation of this currency similar to that which was finally adopted. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1776, and chairman of the committee to draft the constitution of the state." (23) Some historians have attributed to him sole authorship of the constitution.

A visionary not only in terms of political liberties, Jacob Green was an early and outspoken critic of slavery and a vehement critic of his slave-holding neighbors. His imagination and moral fervor led him to pen a startling prophecy about what the continuation of slavery would engender:

Then will the shrieks and cries of murdered children and the lamentation of assassinated friends . . . force conviction upon us of the evils we might have foreseen, and learn us to regret, with deep remorse, the calamity we might have prevented. (24)

Jacob Green's parsonage (#5) is one of the most important houses in the district to survive from the 18th century, both for its architectural and associative significance.

ASHBEL GREEN (1762-1848) was the most accomplished of Jacob Green's ten children. Born in the parsonage at Hanover on July 6, his mother was Jacob's second wife, Elizabeth Pierson, grand-daughter of Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale College. Ashbel's early education was in his father's Latin School. At the age of sixteen he had become a teacher himself, a career interrupted by militia service in Morris County in the Revolutionary War. At the age of twenty he left Hanover to enter the College of New Jersey. In 1812 he was named its eighth president, and served until 1822. A forceful and controversial figure in the church (he was ordained in 1787), he is known for his voluminous writings, his strong anti-slavery position as early as 1818, and his "plan" for Princeton Theological Seminary, most of which remains in force. (25)

The life of ELLIS COOK (1732-1797) is not as well documented as that of his neighbor, Jacob Green. Nevertheless he has been called "one of the essential patriots in New Jersey during the Revolution." (26) A Colonel in the Morris County Militia, he became a member of the Committee of Correspondence and was one of the five representatives from that group to attend the Provincial Congress in 1776. His daring raid on the Surveyor General's Office in Perth Amboy has been mentioned

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already. Between 1776-1792 he represented Morris County in the New Jersey Assembly in five non-consecutive terms. In 1793 he was appointed a Morris County judge. His house (#40) survives as one of the most important pieces of historic architecture in the village.

DAVID YOUNG (1781-1852), during a long life spent in the neighborhood of Hanover Village, earned a reputation as an astronomer (his Lectures on the Science of Astronomy was published in Morristown in 1821), poet, teacher and author of almanacs.

Young's writings give evidence of a trained mind, but no record has been found of his attendance at a college. His contemporaries called him "a natural astronomer." Wherever acquired, his was a liberal education. His religious poem, "The Contrast," published at the age of twenty-three, evinces wide reading and mature thinking, and a brilliant and correct technique; his later effort, "The Perusal," is comic and Miltonian. (27)

Fashioning himself "David Young, Philom" he made his first appearance as an almanac-maker with the United States Almanac for 1809 published by Shepard Kollock in Elizabethtown, N.J. (28)

Tradition relates that he satisfied a group of French scientists in New York that no eclipse could have been the cause of the recorded phenomenon of darkness at the crucifixion of Jesus. His intellectual superiority, however, depends not on tradition but on his published works. (29)

David Young and his wife, Mary Atkins, never owned a home of their own but lodged in different houses throughout their lives. Both are buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church. David Young's tombstone reads:

### The American Astronomer

He lived like Newton, midst yon stars of light  
He dies, to see with unobstructed sight  
The works of God in nature and in grace,  
And view his God and Saviour face to face

### Village Architecture

Like most New Jersey villages which have sustained development pressures as intense as those meted out by Route 10, Hanover Village has seen its historic architecture buffeted and bruised by synthetic siding and less-than-sensitive alterations. Almost without exception, however, it has been the buildings of lesser significance, buildings whose continued existence nevertheless contributes greatly to the district's identity, which have suffered the greatest damage. Because of their collective identity these architecturally compromised buildings are unequivocally

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worth protecting and even restoring, but similar examples of their various types (such as Carpenter's Gothic and Bungalow) can be found elsewhere in the state in better states of architectural integrity. For that reason they are not singled out here for special mention, although representative examples are discussed in the Description section.

By contrast the district's earliest houses and its church have fared well and display a considerable degree of architectural significance. Four of these early houses were recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and one of the four is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as is the First Presbyterian Church.

Found throughout Morris County's dominant English culture regions in the 18th century was a traditional house type that has been called the East Jersey Cottage. A 1 1/2-story dwelling with gable roof, flush eaves and an interior side-chimney, the East Jersey Cottage in its most primitive form consisted of one large room with a narrow boxed stair leading to an unfinished garret space above. A somewhat later and more sophisticated version of the same basic type evolved to include a side hall giving on to double parlors. Clearly owing a debt to the 2/3 Georgian house, this later version maintained its "cottage" identity by never rising above the traditional garret story in height.

A variant of the East Jersey Cottage that has received less critical attention is represented in the district by three examples. Like the later, extended version of the East Jersey Cottage described above, this variant is a 1 1/2-story double-pile house. It is enlarged longitudinally, however, to accommodate a 5-bay center-hall plan (see Fig. 1, representative floor plan, the Calvin Green House, called by HABS "Willis Green"). Another way of looking at this variant is to call it a center-hall Georgian-plan house without a full second floor.

The three 18th-century examples in the district are the Calvin Green House (HABS-NJ-517), mentioned above (#4), the virtually identical house of the Rev. Jacob Green (also known as the Parsonage), not recorded by HABS probably because its integrity was less good in 1938 (#5), and (#40) the Ellis Cook or "Halfway House" (HABS-NJ-676). It should not be surprising that the two Green house are nearly twins (Jacob's has a step-down kitchen wing), since the Rev. Green probably had the later house built for his son, Calvin. At least in the case of the Calvin Green House it is clear that the north portion was the original dwelling and that the south block (including the center hall) was a subsequent addition. Although it looks somewhat dissimilar today because of its rank of later dormers and its entry portico the Cook House is built on the same plan and shares essential features with the Green houses: flush eaves, interior end chimneys, multipaned sash and a high kneewall on the facade. Its one distinguishing feature is a more steeply pitched, almost medieval-looking gable, which accommodates a tiny attic level above the half-story. In Morris County the survival of this house type without the addition of a full second floor is unusual.

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Yet another variant of the East Jersey Cottage is the P. Osborn House (#24). Here we find a 1 1/2-story house with an entry centered on a 3-bay facade. The center chimney is strong evidence that this still diminutive dwelling may have begun its life as the simplest hall-and-garret version of the basic cottage type, a theory complicated, however, by the existence of a rear wing that may predate the road-facing block. Nothing is known about the construction date of the house except for its appearance on the 1853 map of Morris County. Part of it is clearly 18th century. It merits detailed investigation.

A third house recorded by HABS (NJ-681) is the John Woodruff House (#6), which appears to combine another set of the many local architectural permutations we have been discussing. Its small 1 1/2-story, 1790 rear wing faces south and is likely a version of the same kind of dwelling that may be the earliest stage of the Osborn House (see above). The ca. 1826 block, facing Hanover Road, is what we have previously noted as an extended version of the East Jersey Cottage, a 1 1/2-story house with side-hall double-parlor plan. Although its roof ridge parallels the road, its entry is enframed with a simple and forceful Greek Revival pilaster-and-entablature frontispiece. Since the 1826 date is early for the Greek Revival in Morris County, this enrichment may have been added somewhat later.

Apart from the village's Dutch Colonial Revival houses of the early 20th century, the fourth house recorded by HABS (NJ-561), the Aaron Ball House (#3), is the only dwelling in the district with a gambrel roof. Its Federal paired-chimney arrangement is common to two other district houses ((#s 18 and 42). The first has retained its original form under an applique of mid-19th-century alterations, while the second was doubled in size ca. 1860 so that its paired chimneys are now center chimneys. Both of these houses, however, have two full stories beneath gable roofs, so that the Aaron Ball house is the district's single Federal-era house to use the extended East Jersey Cottage arrangement of a double-pile side-hall plan for a 1 1/2-story height.

The First Presbyterian Church (#48) is an outstanding example of church architecture dating from an era that saw a restless melding of styles. It also reflects the transition away from folk architecture towards more high-style influences. The Wren-Gibbs formula on which its design is based is rather sophisticated for provincial Hanover Village in 1835 and represents a great leap beyond the austere meeting houses that typified Morris County churches in the 18th century. The combination of neoclassical form and ornament with Gothick windows is found in at least two other Morris County Presbyterian churches of the same period, those in Rockaway (1832) and Parsippany (1829), both brick. Master-builder Elijah Hopping's design for Hanover Village, however, is the most accomplished of this whole group. His projecting porch, clustered columns, repetition of pedimented gabled forms and beautifully scaled two-stage tower surmounted by an openwork balustrade make this an even more elegant design than his similar but simpler church for Whippany (1839). Several Hoppings owned houses in the village and adjacent Hanover Neck, but like most of the local master-builders of the time, nothing is known of Elijah Hopping's training.

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The dedication of the Presbyterian Church in 1835 marks the beginning of a period of quiescence in the village that would last for about thirty years. After the Civil War some building took place that was in every way typical of national trends, but nothing built from that point on would express the place-rooted individuality of the village's early dwellings or the burst of talent that marks Elijah Hopping's church, a fitting architectural container for the fervor of the Second Awakening.

### The Future of Hanover Village

The village has never been more at risk at any time in its history. The re-routing of Route 10 more than half a century ago saved the village then, but pressure from that same source remains active today, as some local interests battle to have Route 10 commercial zoning extended south to encompass the north side of Mt. Pleasant Avenue. Other property owners feel the need to subdivide the remaining large parcels adjacent to the cemetery on Hanover Road. Either of these actions would go far to destroying the delicate remaining balance of the village as a cultural resource. The Halfway House was recently saved for restoration and projected public use, but the village environment as a whole is degraded by heavy traffic, air pollution and unabated pressure for development. The East Hanover Historic Preservation Commission, the sponsor of this nomination, hopes that local recognition of the district's significance will help to ameliorate some of these threats so that a gradual program of environmental restoration might begin before further losses occur.

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### SIGNIFICANT PERSON (continued)

Green, Ashbel  
Young, David  
Cook, Ellis



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  22. Ashbel Green. "Sketch of the Life of Rev. Jacob Green, A. M.," in The Christian Advocate (1831-32).
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  24. Tamburro.
  25. Dictionary of American Biography, pp. 536-537.
  26. Tamburro.
  27. Dictionary of American Biography, p. 625.
  28. DAB cites 1814 as the year of Young's first almanac, but Tamburro has discovered the earlier publication.
  29. Dictionary of American Biography. p. 625

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Boundary Description

As seen on the attached district map, all of the properties in the district have frontage on one of two roads, Hanover Road (which runs north-south) and Mt. Pleasant Avenue (which runs east-west), with the exception of Lot 27, Block 101, which is reached through Lot 28, Block 101 from Hanover Road. The eastern boundary of the district runs along the Passaic River.

The district boundary begins at the SW corner of L29/B101 then runs east, north and east along the lines of Lots 29 and 27, Block 101 until it reaches the centerline of the Passaic River. It then runs north along the centerline of the river until that centerline intersects with a line of convenience which is an extension of the southerly boundaries of Lots 10.07 and 10.08, then west along the line of convenience and those same southerly lot line boundaries until it reaches the southwest corner of Lot 10.07, Block 101. It then runs north, east and north along the west lot lines of Lots 10.01 through 10.06, Block 101, until it reaches the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue.

The boundary line then runs east along the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue until it reaches the NW corner of Lot 8, Block 101, thence south to the SW corner of the same lot, thence east to the SE corner of Lot 6, Block 101. The boundary line then runs south 221.10' along the west property line of Lot 5, Block 101, thence east along a line of convenience drawn parallel to the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue until it reaches the centerline of the Passaic River. It then runs NE along said centerline until it intersects with a line of convenience which is an extension of the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue, thence east along said line to the SE corner of Cook's Bridge, thence north to a line of convenience which is an extension of the north sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue.

From the last point it runs west across the Passaic River along the said line of convenience and then along the north sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue until it reaches the SE corner of Lot 15, Block 102, then north along the east property line of the same lot to its NE corner. From this point the boundary line runs due west along the rear property lines of Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.01, 8, 10, 11, 12.01, 12 and 14, Block 102, until it reaches the NW corner of Lot 3; thence south along the west property line of Lot 3 and across Mt. Pleasant Avenue to the center of the north property line of Lot 14, Block 101.

From the last point the boundary line runs west along the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue to the NW corner of Lot 19, Block 101, thence north across Mt. Pleasant Avenue and continuing north along the east property line of Lot 8, Block 100 until it reaches the NE corner of that lot; thence west along the north property line of that same lot to its NW corner; thence south to the NE corner of Lot 10, Block 100. The boundary line then runs west along the north property lines of Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 100 until it reaches the NW corner of Lot 12. It then runs

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north along the east property line of Lot 16, Block 100 to the NE corner of that lot; thence west along the north property line of that same lot to its NW corner. The line then runs south along the west property line of Lot 16, Block 100 until it reaches the north sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue; thence west to the SE corner of Lot 18, Block 100 and north along the east property line of that same lot to its NE corner; thence west again along the north property line of Lot 18, south along its west property line and east along its south property line to its SE corner.

From this last point the line runs south across Mt. Pleasant Avenue to its south sideline at a point midway along the north property line of Lot 56, Block 99, thence east along the south sideline of Mt. Pleasant Avenue to the NW corner of Lot 24, Block 102, thence south along the east sideline of Hanover Road to a point which is formed by an extension of the north property line of Lot 51, Block 99, thence directly west across Hanover Road and continuing west, south, east, south and east around the property lines of Lots 50 and 51, Block 99 and east across Hanover Road along a line of convenience extended from the south property line of Lot 50 to the east sideline of Hanover Road, and, finally, south along the east sideline to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Hanover District were delineated to include all of the surviving historic buildings represented on successive 19th-century maps, as well as sites and features like Cook's Bridge and Hanover Cemetery essential to an understanding of the district's associative history. Two pieces of open space adjacent to the cemetery (Lots 27 and 28, Block 101) were farmed throughout the period of significance and are vital natural-feature artifacts of the district's long agricultural history.

The district's northern boundary, the rear lot lines of those lots backing up to Route 10, is justifiable because of the radically different nature of Route 10 strip commercial development. A logical western boundary is Hanover Road, because of the modern residential subdivision along its west side. Two exceptions are Lots 50 and 51, Block 99, which contain two of the district's most significant houses. The southern boundary consists of the southern lot line of the Hanover Cemetery and an adjacent parcel of historic agricultural land. On the east the line is the Passaic River, which forms a natural and historical boundary.

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- A - 18/ 553140/ 4517140
- B - 18/ 554620/ 4516980
- C - 18/ 554120/ 4516440
- D - 18/ 553780/ 4516480
- E - 18/ 553580/ 4516320
- F - 18/ 553220/ 4516400
- G - 18/ 553140/ 4516240
- H - 18/ 552880/ 4516360

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Photo-Identification

The following information is the same for all the photographs submitted with the nomination.

Name: Hanover Village

Location: East Hanover Township, Morris County, New Jersey

Photographer: Peter Tamburro

Date of Photographs: August 1990 (except for archival photos, which bear bracketed dates)

Negative Repository: East Hanover Historical Commission  
c/o East Hanover Municipal Building  
411 Ridgedale Avenue  
East Hanover, New Jersey 07936

<u>Photo-#</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Subject-(District-Map-#)</u>
1	N	Cobblestone School (49)
2	NE	First Presbyterian Church and Graveyard (48)
3	N	First Presbyterian Church (48)
4	W	First Presbyterian Church and Graveyard (48)
5	NW	Bungalow (47)
6	N	Period Revival House (46)
7	NE	Cook House (45)
8	NE	Planbook House (44)
9-13	N	NOT IN DISTRICT
14	NW	Blacksmith Shop (43)
15	NW	S. R. Cook House (42)
16	N	Raised Ranch House (41)
17	NW	Ellis Cook ("Halfway") House (40)
18	N	Bungalow (39)
19	N	"Vacation" Bungalow (38)
20	N	Split Level House (37)
21	NW	Catalogue-type House (36)
22	NW	Industrial building at rear with Bungalow at right (35)
23	NE	Bungalow (35)
24	NE	Period Revival House (34)
25	NE	Raised Ranch House (33)
26	N	Period Revival House (32)
27	NE	Planbook House (31)



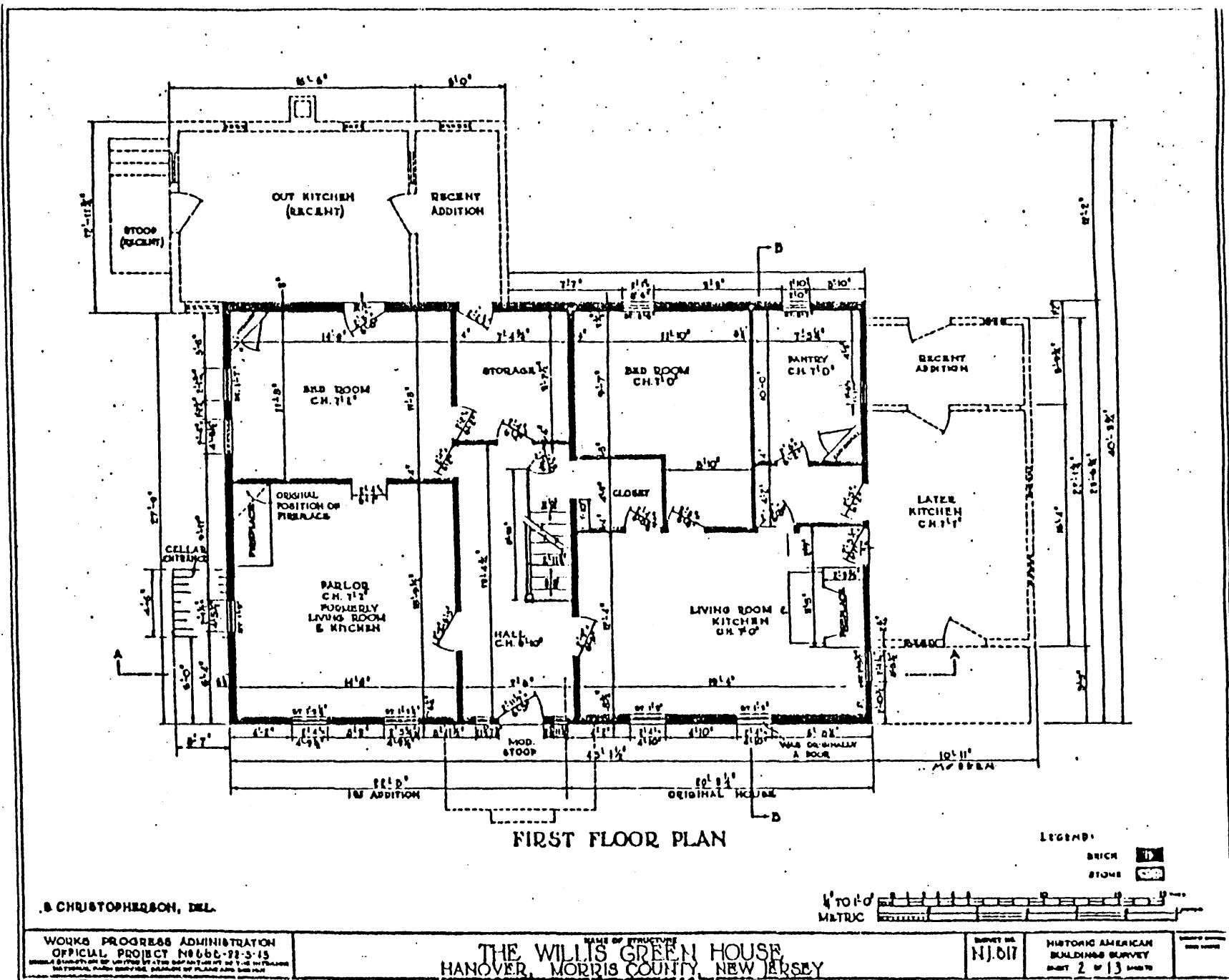
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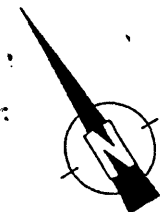
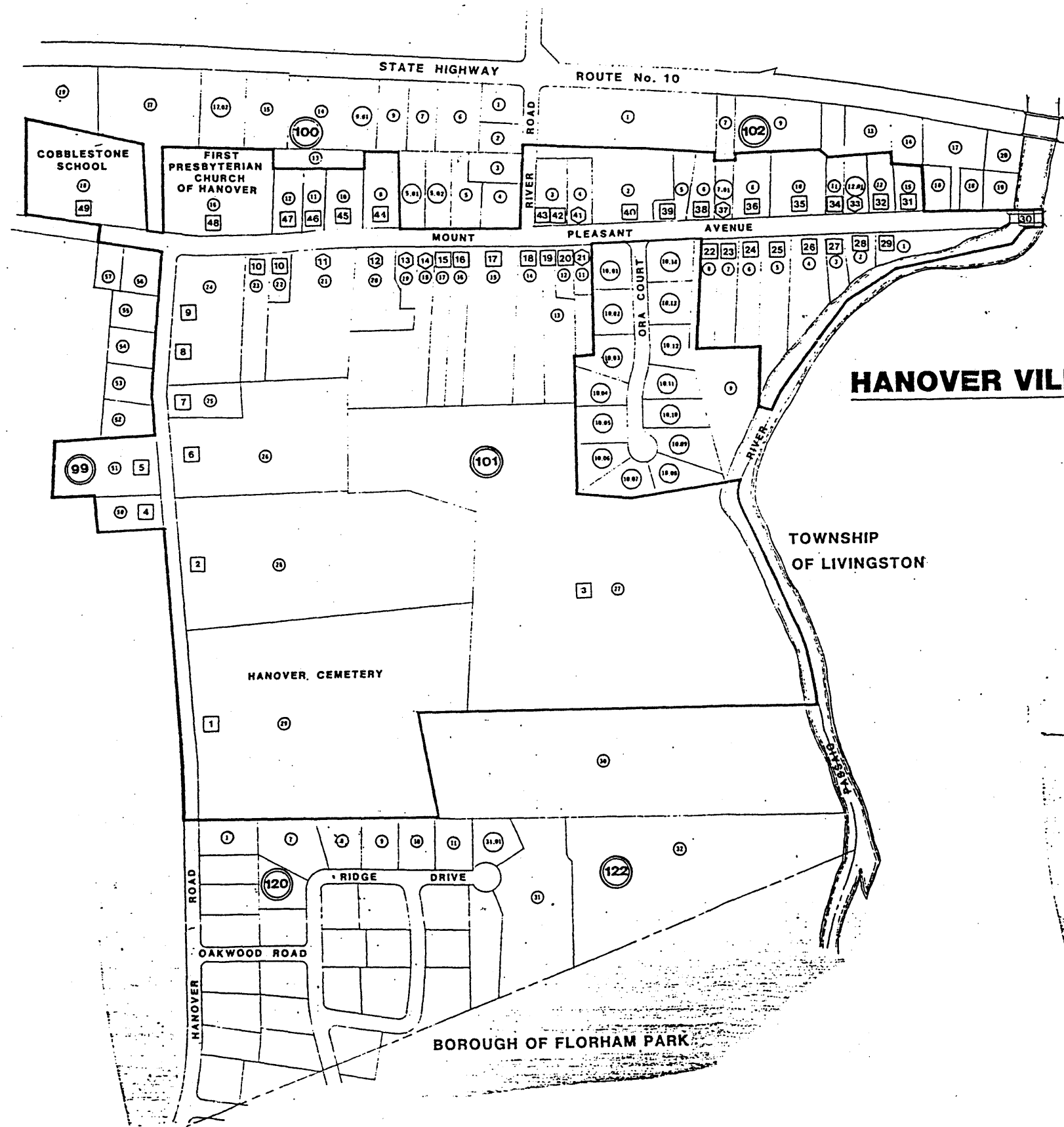
<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Subject-(District Map #)</u>
28	N	NOT IN DISTRICT
29	SE	"Saltbox House" (10)
30	SW	Benjamin Cook House (11)
31	S	Ely House (12)
32	SE	Ranch House (13)
33	SE	"Vacation Bungalow" (15)
34	S	Craftsman-derived House (16)
35	SE	Ware House (17)
36	S	Mead House (18)
37	SE	Post Office and General Store (19)
38	S	Period Revival House (20)
39	SW	Dutch Colonial Revival House (21)
40	S	Ora Court NOT IN DISTRICT
41	SE	Hopping House (22)
42	SE	American Foursquare (23)
43	SW	Osborn House (24)
44	SW	D. J. Cook House (25)
45	S	Kitchell House (26)
46	S	Beach Ice House (27)
47	SE	Beach House (28)
48	S	Beach Barn (29)
49	SE	Looking down Hanover Road from Presbyterian Church, Old Manse at left (9)
50	E	Old Manse (Parish House) (9)
51	E	New Manse (9)
52	E	Old Academy (7)
53	E	Woodruff House (6)
54	E	Hanover Cemetery (1)
55	NW	Calvin Green House (4)
56	W	The Rev. Jacob Green House (50)
57	S	Mt. Pleasant Ave. Bridge (Cook's Bridge) (30) [ca. 1935]
58	NW	Mt. Pleasant Ave. Bridge (Cook's Bridge) (30)
59	SW	Passaic River from Cook's Bridge (30)
60	NE	"Halfway House" garden with Route 10 beyond [ca. 1935]
61	E	View from hill south of #137 Mt. Pleasant Ave. (12) [ca. 1930]
62	E	Mt. Pleasant Ave. [ca. 1920]
63	E	Mt. Pleasant Ave. [ca. 1920]
64	E	Mt. Pleasant Ave., Blacksmith Shop center left, "Halfway House" (note chimneys) beyond
65	W	Mt. Pleasant Ave., Presbyterian Church out of sight behind trees in far distance, right



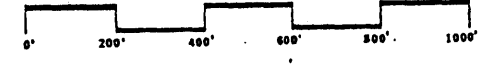
Hanover Village Historic District, East Hanover Township, Morris County, NJ.  
 Fig. 1 Floor plan of Calvin Green House (called "Willis Green" by HABS).

# TOWNSHIP OF EAST HANOVER

MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



## HANOVER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT



### LEGEND

- BLOCK NUMBER
- LOT NUMBER
- CONTRIBUTING SITE
- NON-CONTRIBUTING SITE

DISTRICT MAP PREPARED APRIL 1992  
BY  
**BECKER WOLCZYNSKI ARCHITECTS A.I.A.**  
2558 SOUTH RIDGEDALE AVE. EAST HANOVER, NEW JERSEY 07936  
TELEPHONE (201) 386-9050