UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INIVENITODY NOMINIATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN

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INVENTORI	NOMINATION	r UKIVI LUATE	ENIEREU		
SEE IN	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (
1 NAME					
HISTORIC The Sayre F	louse		•		
AND/OR COMMON					
LOCATION	,				
street & number 31 Ridgedal	Le Avenue		NOT FOR BURLICATION		
CITY TOWN Madison			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT	
Madison		VICINITY OF	5th		
STATE New Jersey		CODE 034	COUNTY Morris	CODE 027	
CLASSIFICA	ATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
_XBUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENC	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED XNO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:	
OWNER OF	PROPERTY				
NAME George G.	, Jr. and Christ	cie L. Zipfel			
STREET & NUMBER 31 Ridgedal					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
Madison		VICINITY OF	New Jers	ey 07940	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	το. Morris County Cou	rthouse, County Cl	erk		
STREET & NUMBER					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
Morristown			New Jersey		
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TÎTLE Historic Am	erican Buildings Surv	vey (HABS)			
DATE Dec. 1, 193			STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congress				
CITY, TOWN	Library of Congress		STATE		
Washington			DC		

X EXCELLENT

__GOOD

__FAIR

CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sayre House was built around 1745. It stands on the south side of a ridge close to Ridgedale Avenue in the front and looking down on the back of the stores and church steeples of Madison. The house has a stone foundation, brick-lined walls covered with wood shingles and a single gabled roof with inside brick chimneys on either side. Below is a description of the house as it is now with information about known alterations.

A photograph from 1894 shows clapboard siding indicating that the white-painted shingles must have been added since then. The clapboarding still underlies the shingles. The exterior walls and some of the interior walls are lined with soft, porous brick. Some walls showing layers of bricks interleaved with timbers are visible in the basement. The bricks provide thermal insulation. The roof was rebuilt completely and covered with cedar shakes in about 1965. The stone retaining wall in front of the house appears in the photo of 1894 but not in a sketch made in 1857. The wall collapsed in 1976 and was rebuilt using the original stones. The sketch shows the front porch with a flat roof instead of the peaked roof shown in the recent photos. The porch and door on the west side were added between 1857 and 1894. The back porch was rebuilt in 1965.

There are original sash windows with 12 over 8 small panes facing the road in each of the ground floor front rooms. Some of the original glass is still present. There are several other windows (two with 9 over 6 panes and four with 6 over 6) which are also believed to be original. The dormers were added in about 1930. Four remaining panes of original blue-green bullseye glass have been put in a door which goes from the living room to the back porch.

Heavy vertical beams forming the frame of the house as well as ceiling beams are exposed in the downstairs rooms. A large summer beam 9 x 12 inches runs the length of the house in the center hall. The alignments of ceiling beams in the various rooms give some clues to the house's construction. The kitchen beams are primitive and run from front to back, whereas the living room beams are nicely finished and beaded and run from side to side. This suggests that the kitchen was built some time before the rest of the house as a "survival house". Also, the inside walls of the kitchen and the room above it are lined with brick suggesting that at one time this part of the house stood alone.

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Description (continued)

The interior walls are covered with plaster over lath. Much of the plaster is made of red clay, lime and hair. A lot of old woodwork remains in the house. The kitchen and dining room woodwork has been scraped back to the original colors. The woodwork in the dining room was originally blue-green. The floors in the dining room and living room are the original wide boards. The living room floorboards were turned over in about 1965. Several handmade batten doors and assorted old hardware remain on the first floor.

The kitchen fireplace and crane are intact. At one time there was a brick oven beside the fireplace. When this was removed at some later date and a window put in its place, the brick chimney was weakened. In 1976 this chimney was rebuilt with a modern interior leaving the visible part of the fireplace untouched. Wallboard surrounding the fireplace was ripped out and the remains of an old brick wall were discovered underneath. The brick wall around the fireplace was restored using clues found in the old brickwork. A wooden beam found imbedded in the bricks had apparently been used for hanging pots above the fireplace. This beam (sometimes called a bressemer) was used in the restoration.

Early accounts say that the living room was originally two rooms each with a corner fireplace. The living room now has one large fireplace which was apparently built in place of the original two atsome unknown date.

The center staircase is known to be of later construction than the house because the wall behind it covers another much older wall and baseboard. It looks as if the original access to the upstairs was something like an enclosed spiral staircase.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION			
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE			
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE			
 1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X_MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN			
<u>X</u> 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER			
1800-1899	COMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION			
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)			
		INVENTION					
SPECIFIC DAT	ES built in about 17	45 BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT Unknown				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture

The Sayre House is a representative example of colonial architecture in New Jersey which was influenced by Long Island and New England origins. It is a typical mid-18th century, 1 1/2 story Morris County dwelling with its architectural precedents eminating from South Hampton, Long Island. Built in 1745 by Daniel Sayre, born in South Hampton in 1702, the structure has a vague salt-box form and a high knee-wall-characteristic of Long Island - but the chimneys are in the gable ends, typical of New Jersey buildings.

The story has always been told locally that the Sayre House was the headquaters of General Anthony Wayne during one of the winter encampments of the Revolutionary Army in Morristown area.

The Sayre House played another role in the Revolution. The Rev. James Caldwell of Elizabethtown and Springfield, a fiery patriot and leader, was a close friend of Ephraim Sayre, the owner of the house. It is said that he often preached rebellion to the troops from this house.

Even without its Revolutionary history, the Sayre House should be preserved as a relic of early settlement. It was one of the earliest houses built in Madison (then Bottle Hill) and is one of the two oldest still standing. It is a well-preserved and relatively unaltered example of early Eighteenth Century architecture.

Most of the books and articles which mention Anthony Wayne's stay in the Sayre House do not give primary sources. However, there is an article published in 1871 in the <u>Historical Magazine</u> which does give an eye-witness account. Samuel Tuttle was a local historian who before 1855 had collected anecdotes from people who had been children in Madison at the time of the Revolution. He wrote these down in 1855 as the text for a Fourth of July speech. This text was published in 1871 (Reference 4 of the Bibliography) by his brother. The Madison Historical Society has the original manuscript.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
owners STREET & NUMBER 31 Ridgedale Avenue CITY OR TOWN Madison			May 3, 1979 TELEPHONE (201) 822-3 STATE	280
STATE HISTORIC P	DECEDIATION	OFFICED C	New Jersey) NI
₽	ATED SIGNIFICANCE OF			JN
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FHR-8-300A (11/78)

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Significance (continued)

Tuttle spoke with Ephraim Sayre's daughter Sarah Sayre Richards who was 8 in 1780. He relates the following:

"1780-81, General Wayne's headquarters at the time were in the house of Deacon Ephraim Sayre in this village. That house is still standing and is occupied by Deacon Sayre's daughters. The General's life guards were stationed in the kitchen in the rear of the main house while the room occupied by the General was the front room on the North end of the house. A small mulatto servant accompanied him to wait upon him and in order to encourage in him the martial spirit he was fully armed and equipped with a keen wooden sword which the boy of course took great pride in flourishing on all proper occasions.

Sarah Richards goes on to say that armed sentinels constantly patrolled back and forth in front of the house and that the winter storms were so intense that they often had to be relieved every hour. She also tells of seeing the army on its way from Chathem to Kimball's Hill on December 13, 1779. There were tents along the road and smoke from fires. A large number of officers ate breakfast at the Sayre house. There were 6 or 7 sittings. She says that Caldwell often stayed in the Sayre House and preached in the south front room during the Revolution.

Some authors since about 1900 have assumed that Wayne was in the house in 1777, and in fact, the Daughters of the American Revolution have a plaque on the house using this date. Tuttle's article is the earliest account that we are aware of and it places Wayne here in the winter of 1780-81. From what we can tell, the 1777 date is wrong and was only a guess by someone who wasn't aware of Tuttle's article.

Some aspects of the story which are told locally are not contained in Tuttle's article. Here is a passage from Reference 5, p. 103:

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Significance (continued)

"Billeted at Deacon Ephraim Sayre's on Bottle Hill, at what is now Madison, Anthony enjoyed a happy social life. gossipy and social parties; his quarters resembled a fashionable officers' club. He was invariably bubbling with good stories; his mulatto servant, whom he had given a wooden sword to wear, mixed the best rum punches in the camp. parties, where sound port and good Madeira flowed, boon companions laughed and sang, to the horror of his host. The Deacon would have much preferred another billeting, but when he gently asked if Wayne could not be transferred to a less straight-laced house, he was reminded that during the larger portion of the winter the Sayre House had not been requisitioned for the army, and that in any case he would not be burdened long."

The author, Harry Emerson Wildes gives as his source for this section manuscripts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. have not verified this part of the story.

Reference 6 gives the following passage from a Morristown journal (unidentified) of September 29, 1890:

"The house was the headquarters of General Anthony Wayne for a considerable part of the time that the army was in this neighborhood (the winter of 1780-81). The room occupied by the General was the front room in the north end, and in it many conferences took place between 'Mad Anthony' and the other illustrious commanders. . . . General Washington and his staff were frequently in the house."

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1. Tuttle, William Parkhurst. <u>Bottle Hill and Madison</u>, Madison: Madison Eagle Press, 1916.
- 2. Sayre, Mortimer F. <u>Brown and Sayre Ancestry, Three Centuries in Northern New Jersey</u>, Spahr and Glenn, Columbus, Ohio, 1971.
- 3. Sayre, Harrison M. <u>Descendants of Ephraim Sayre</u>, Columbus, Ohio, 1942. (In Madison, NJ library)
- 4. Tuttle, Samuel. <u>Historical Magazine</u>, Vol. IX, p. 330, 1871.
- 5. Wildes, Harry Emerson. Anthony Wayne, Trouble Shooter of the American Revolution. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1941.
- 6. Banta, Theodore M. The Sayre Family, 1901, p. 138.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Geographical DataITEM NUMBER 10

Verbal Boundary Description Continued

thence (1) N 65 deg 42 min 10 sec E 153.00 feet along the southeasterly side line of Ridgedale Avenue; thence (2) S 27 deg 41 min E 192.08 feet; thence (3) S 27 deg 34 min 30 sec E 107.95 feet; thence (4) S 65 deg 42 min 10 sec W 152.80 feet; thence (5) N 27 deg 41 min W 300.00 feet to the Southeasterly side line of Ridgedale Ave. and the point and place of beginning.

