

**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: 91001932 Date Listed: 1/17/92

Simon Van Duyne House Morris NJ
Property Name: County: State:

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.

for Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

4/6/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The SHPO has redefined the Period of Significance to more accurately reflect the property's importance. The Period of Significance is now 1750-1800. The nomination form is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1932

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 15). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Simon Van Duyne House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 58 Maple Avenue not for publication
city, town Pinebrook, Montville Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Morris code 027 zip code 07058

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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): _____

Patrick Andrus

1-17-92

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/ Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstonewalls Sandstoneroof Asphaltother Wooden kitchen addition

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Recorded by HABS in 1938 as the Simon Van Duyne House, this 18th century Dutch stone house is an outstanding example of regional vernacular architecture. Built on a one-room plan with a lateral addition, it is yet another example of original construction and a later addition in the same Dutch building tradition.

The facade of the house features sandstone roughly formed into blocks, and more carefully dressed sandstone quoins, lintels, and sills. The larger pieces of stone have courses of smaller stones between them, characteristic of the area's 18th century stonework. There is no evident seam between the two sections of the house, although the evidence on the rear and interior of the building undeniably speak of staged construction, suggesting that the facade was rebuilt at one time.

As it now appears, the house has five unevenly spaced bays across the facade, with two doors entered from stone stoops, and three multi-pane sash windows. Bolection molding finishes the wide eight-over-eight sash in the western portion of the building, while the taller, narrower nine-over-six window of the eastern part of the facade is simply, almost crudely enframed, with no molding and visible pegs. The old front doors have been replaced with Victorian-era four-panel wooden doors. The gable roof extends over the south-facing front of the house with a kicked eave. Three gabled dormers containing paired sash windows were added across the facade of the building in the early 20th century; two single dormers face the rear. The gable ends of the house are clapboard. Two brick chimneys with added half-round caps extend from the stone part of the house.

The present owner, a member of the sixth generation of the family to occupy the house, claims that the western section of the house is the original dwelling. The interior of this portion was divided into two rooms by a wooden partition, now gone. The main room was entered directly from outside, and

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Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJ

it contained a large fireplace. The bedroom was really one end of the stone house, closed off from the main space. Hand-adzed and smoothed beams, running parallel to the gable ends of the house, are evenly spaced across the length of the space. Plaster stains indicate that at one time they were covered by a lath and plaster ceiling, which has since been removed again. The room's focal point is the fireplace, with a stone hearth and jambs, and a delicate wooden mantel with a gouge-carved half-circle reminiscent of an elaborate Federal fanlight in the center, and small hearts carved into the pilasters on either side of the mantle. Both motifs are unusual locally, and the pairing of this very formal fan-like design with simple folk-art hearts make for a whimsical design.

The eastern section of the house, however, may plausibly be the original house, and the larger, western section the addition. The eastern part contains two rooms on the main floor, in addition to a basement kitchen and finished attic space. HABS made no mention in its field report on the age or probable construction sequence of the house, but the thick wall between the two sections was undoubtedly an exterior wall for one part of the house or another. The demarcation between the two portions of the house is clear on the rear of the building, for the eastern wing has large, roughly square sandstones used as corner quoins, while the other portion is built with more irregularly sized and shaped stones right up to the wall's seam.

From the facade, there is no distinction in window or door height from one part of the house to the other, although internally a step down is required from the western part of the house to the eastern part. The staircase is located in the main room, on the wall opposite the fireplace, the traditional placement within Dutch houses. The stair railing is an early 20th century replacement. Originally, a wall of vertically laid bead-edged boards formed a closed staircase. The board walls survive on the basement and attic levels of the house.

The exposed pine ceiling beams in the room run parallel to the gable wall. The original wide plank floor also remains in this room, and similar boards for the second floor are

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visible above between the beams. To the rear of the main room is a small, narrow room, presently storage, but which may have been considered a bedroom in the 18th century. The wooden partition wall between the two rooms is a rare survivor - in all of the other Dutch stone houses in Montville which began as two-room plan houses, the wooden interior divider has been removed.

The main room of the eastern section is also dominated by a fireplace with wide bluestone hearth, similar to that found in the western part of the house. The simple molded fireplace surround has an unusual shallow "U" beneath the projecting mantel - the remnants of an earlier paneled overmantel which has been removed above the line of the later mantel shelf. The present owner reports that her mother recalled that a built-in cupboard which had stood in the southeast corner of the room was removed to make way for the present window. In fact, the southeast window is larger than others in the house. The other windows on the east gable end are small and narrow; at the attic level are original "pocket" windows which open by sliding the fixed light sash into a pocket in the wall, much like a Victorian-era pocket door.

The eastern portion of the house is deeper than the western section, a difference achieved largely by a longer rear roofline which extends closer to the ground than does the facade roofline. To add headroom to the second floor, a large shed-roofed addition was incorporated into the structure at the turn of the century. The upper room was finished with plaster at that time as well. The basement under the eastern part of the house is embanked, and entered by a door on the eastern gable end. The basement room has the same exposed beams as found in the room above, but made of oak here, rather than pine. The floor was finished with wooden boards at the time of the HABS drawings; it has since been replaced with bricks. The immense cooking fireplace with carefully dressed stone back and jambs, retains its original crane and some cooking ware, all lovingly drawn by HABS. The bake oven opening is still visible, although it has been bricked up. The kitchen door is a simple construction of vertically placed bead-edged boards; the room is lighted by

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a single six-over-six sash window on the facade. Its original bright blue paint is still visible where later layers of paint have worn away.

The basement to the western section of the house does not contain a fireplace, but only the stone foundation for the hearth and fireplace above. It is reached through a doorway from the other basement section, or via an exterior entrance of stone steps, set under the center window on the facade of the house. This traditionally located basement entry was filled in at the time of the HABS recording of the house, but it has since been excavated and restored.

A flat-roofed frame kitchen wing was added to the northwestern corner of the house about 1900, and a porch off the south side of this wing subsequently added. The doors currently on the kitchen wing were salvaged from the old weaving shed on the property. These alterations are in traditional materials and lower in height than the main house, and thus do not detract in any way from the 18th century character of the house.

The HABS drawings show a two-story frame building, about 12 by 14 feet, standing immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the house. It is identified as the "Old Slave House." The family did have slaves, but according to the present owner, this building was used as a weaving house. Joseph Mars, a slave to the family in the early 19th century, married an accomplished black weaver, Elizabeth Morris.¹ Although both Joseph and his wife were technically freed by New Jersey's Legislative Act which gradually outlawed slavery

¹ Joseph Mars predeceased his wife; when she died, she left her personal possessions with Mrs. Collerd, with whom she had worked for so many years. Daguerrotypes of Joseph and Elizabeth were among the possessions which have remained in the family ever since. Joseph and Elizabeth lived in a house at the opposite end of Maple Avenue, very near the Passaic River and present day Route 46. The two-story frame house is now covered with asbestos shingles, but the influence of the Dutch building tradition is evident in the carefully dressed stone foundation, and the prominent exterior cellar entryway.

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Simon Van Duyne House
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beginning in 1804, they continued to work for the VanDuyne family. Elizabeth Morris worked in the weaving house, aided by the large, paired two-over-two sash windows on the north elevation of the building. The building had no chimney, so it would have made a poor kitchen, as HABS suggested. The wooden structure deteriorated in the 20th century, and was finally removed in the 1950s.

No other outbuildings to the property survive, although the present owner has family photographs which indicate that the barn was across present Maple Avenue on the site of a modern house, and several small outbuildings stood between the barn and the house. Maple Avenue was the farm lane leading from the road (now Hook Mountain Road) east to the Passaic River. Development in the 20th century has surrounded the old house, but the large trees and ample kitchen garden provide a sympathetic setting for the historic house.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

18th century

Significant Dates

1789

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Simon Van Duyne House is significant under National Register Criterion C, architectural merit. The stone house is of a type distinctive to the 18th century Dutch settlers of Montville and northern New Jersey. This is one of the oldest houses to survive in Montville, and its well-preserved architecture retains many 18th century features. The house meets the criteria for inclusion in the Dutch Stone Houses of Montville Multiple Property Nomination.

The tract of land on which this house is located was first purchased by William Penn in 1715 as part of his 2500 acre holding along the Roackaway and Passaic Rivers. Unlike others who purchased land in the area in 1715, Penn did not subdivide and resell to settlers, but was content to keep it, unvisited and unprofitable. Such prime farmland was noticed by the Dutch and English settlers making their way inland along the Passaic and Rockaway River Valleys, and it is likely that squatters took up the land at an early date.

Robert Sandford is known to have lived in the area by 1761, when he is mentioned in a survey for a County road laid out in that year. The Penn family had been advised as early as 1746 that squatters were occupying their Hook Mountain Tract, as it was called, for the major geographical feature of the area. However, it was not until 1775 that Richard Penn, William's grandson, authorized the inevitable and had the homesteads on Hook Mountain surveyed for sale to the occupants. Sandford settled his accounts with Penn and purchased a large farm; his son Robert Sandford Jr. also purchased 156 acres north of his father's land.

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Robert Sandford Sr. died in 1786 one of the wealthiest men in Pequannock Township. He was taxed the prior year on 360 acres of improved land, and had a net worth of 2000 pounds - far above the average of 200 pounds which can be gleaned from the Pequannock tax records of the late 18th century. James Van Duyne purchased 205 acres from Sandford's estate in 1787, which he turned over to his son Simon in 1789. Simon paid the taxes on the land, although he did not receive title to it until it was released to him by his father's will in 1811.

Robert Sandford, Sr. may have had the part of the stone house built around 1750. This date corresponds to family tradition about the age of the house, although the name of the builder has been lost. Stylistically, the embanked portion is similar to the other stone houses known to have been built around the middle of the 18th century, especially the Martin Van Duyne House and the Johannes Parlamen House. However, there is convincing evidence, enumerated in the late Alex Fowler's research into local history, which places Sandford's house about a quarter mile south of this house, in a stone dwelling which no longer stands.² There is another possibility - that the old stone house was built by Robert Sandford Jr. on the 156 acre tract he eventually purchased from William Penn, although James Van Duyne's purchase was clearly from the senior Sandford.

Simon Van Duyne's occupancy of the farm in 1789 corresponds with a likely date for the construction of the stone addition. But it is clearly an addition. While the origins of part of the house are unknown, lost with the 18th century squatter who built it, the house in its present form is the legacy of Simon Van Duyne and his descendants.

² Alex Fowler, Splinters From the Past. Morris County Historical Society, Morristown, N.J., 1984, p. 66.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bailey, Rosalie Fellows. Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families. New York: The Holland Society, 1936.

Fowler, Alex D. Splinters From the Past. Morristown, N.J.: Morris County Historical Society, 1984, pp. 64-66.

Historic American Buildings Survey, N.J. 147 "Simon Van Duyne House", 1938.

Interview with current owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Demarest.

See continuation sheet

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-147
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Morristown & Morris Township Library
1 Miller Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.41 acre Caldwell, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 555680 4523800
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The entire, roughly triangular-shaped property at the intersection of Hook Mountain Road and Maple Avenue in Montville known as Block 165, Lot 5.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present property is the remainder of the original farm on which the house was built. It provides an appropriate setting with mature landscaping enhancing the historic qualities of the house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet W. Foster/ Associate Director
organization Acrotetion date September 14, 1990
street & number 71 Maple Avenue telephone 201 984 9660
city or town Morristown state N.J. zip code 07960

United States Department of the Interior
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PHOTOGRAPHS

Simon Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

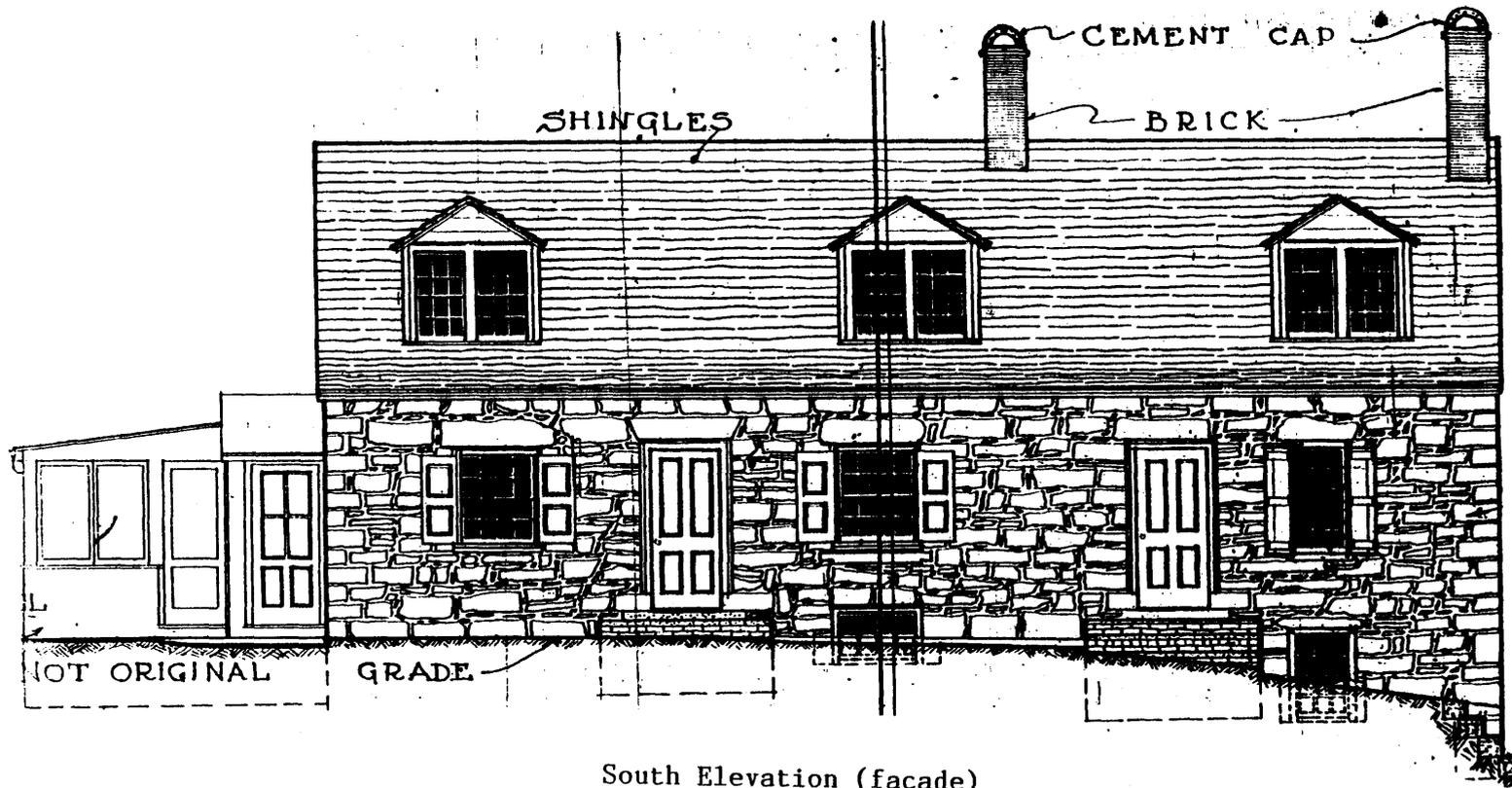
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Simon Van Duyne House
58 Maple Avenue
Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey

Photographs by Janet W. Foster
Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants
August 1990
Original negatives held by Acroterion, 71 Maple Avenue,
Morristown, N.J.

- 1 of 6: Camera facing north: facade. Reprint of a photograph taken about 1950; current shrubs and vegetation around house makes this shot impossible today.
- 2 of 6: Camera facing north: detail of facade.
- 3 of 6: Camera facing west: gable end with basement entry.
- 4 of 6: Historic photo in possession of current owners of house. House with farm buildings in foreground in early 20th century.
- 5 of 6: Camera facing northwest: facade and east gable end
- 6 of 6: Camera facing north: facade.

Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ

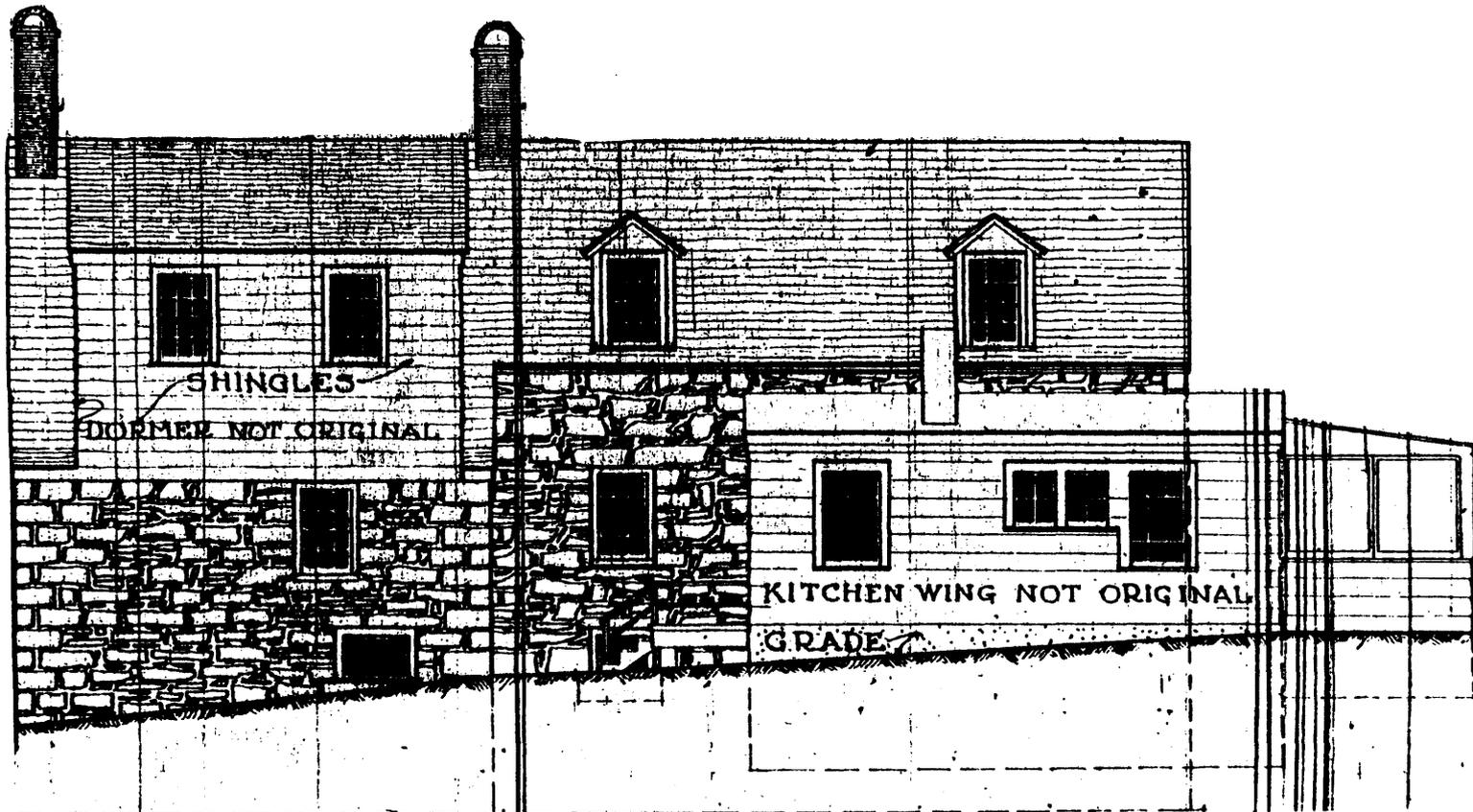


South Elevation (facade)

3/16" SCALE
METRIC

THE SIMON	MAPLE LANE	NAME OF STRUCTURE	VAN DUYNE HOUSE	SURVEY NO.
		PINE BROOK NEW JERSEY		

Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ

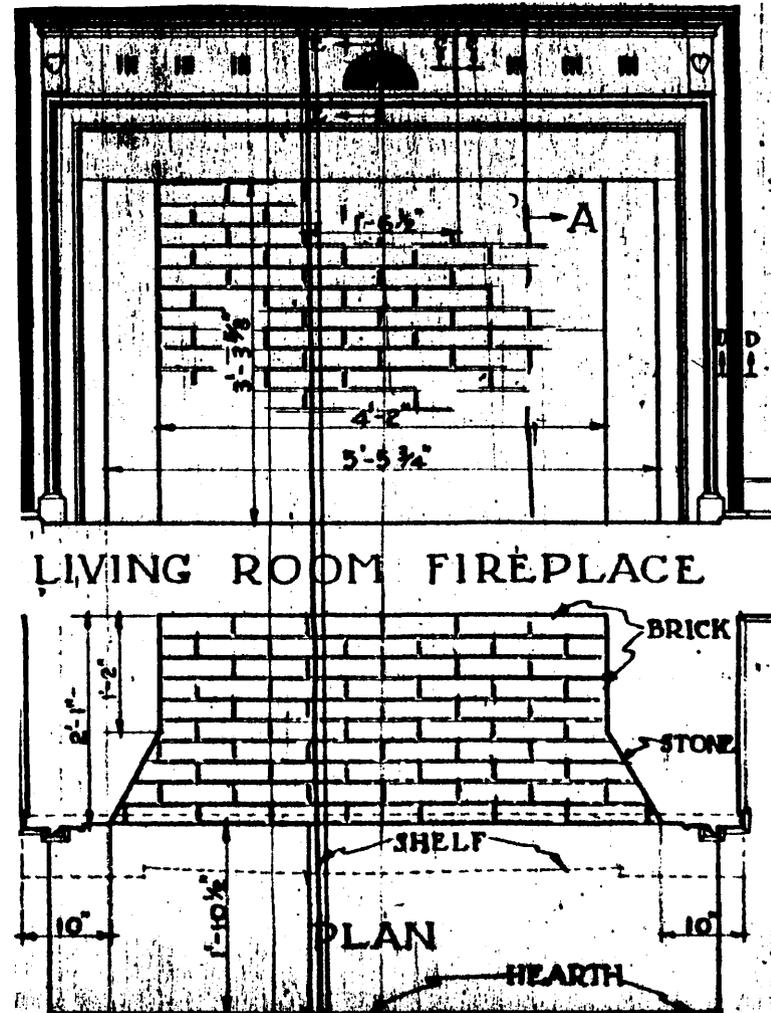
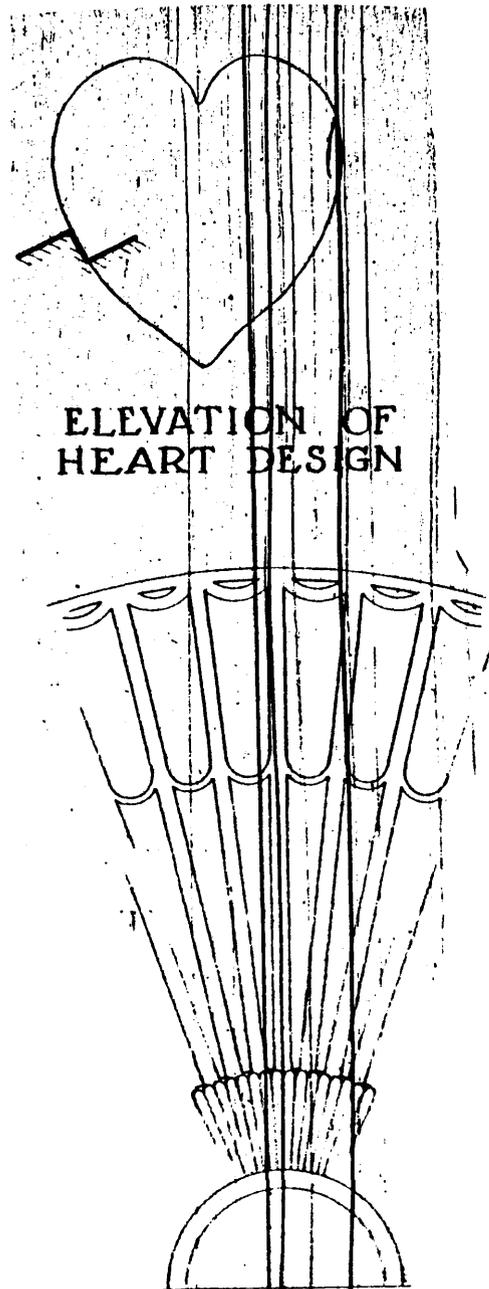


North Elevation

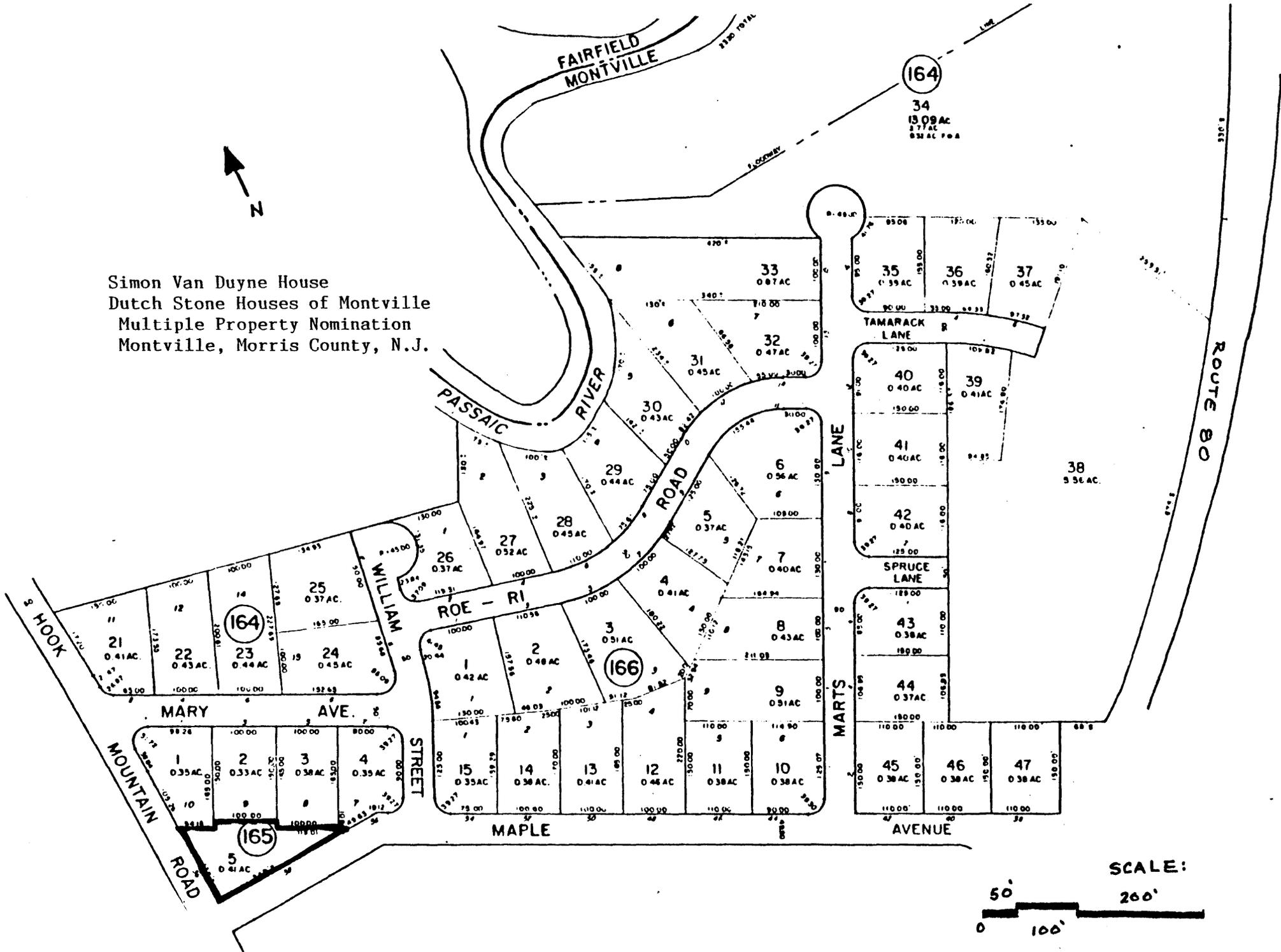
Simon Van Duyne House
Drawn by HABS 1938

Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ

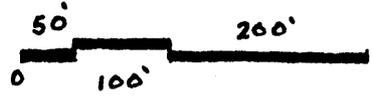
Simon Van Duyne House
Interior details as drawn by HABS



Simon Van Dyne House
 Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
 Multiple Property Nomination
 Montville, Morris County, N.J.



SCALE:



Simon Van Duyne House

Dutch Stone Houses of Montville Multiple Property Nomination
Montville, Morris County, New Jersey

