

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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 any 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 Bottle Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number James Park, 1-105 Ridgedale Avenue

not for publication

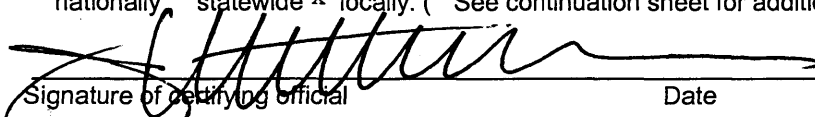
city or town Borough of Madison

vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07940

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ~~xxx~~ 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 of certifying official Date 12/2/04

John S. Watson, Jr., Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

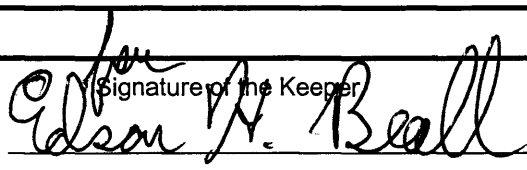
entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

 _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6/16/05

Bottle Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ
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

Contributing

Noncontributing

48	18	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
50	18	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Postmedieval English

Second Empire

Stick

Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

Stone, Brick

walls

Wood

roof

Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

c. 1730 - 1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of Repository: _____
- Madison Historical Society

Bottle Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 21.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

118 549109 4512396
Zone Easting Northing
218 548967 4512640

3 18 549724 4513036
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 549831 4512950

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 Meredith Arms Bzdak, Architectural Historian; Katherine Frey, Ann Keen, Heli Ojamaa, and Catherine Vieth

organization Ford Farewell Mills & Gatsch, Architects, LLC date June 2003

street & number 103 Carnegie Center, Suite 301 telephone 609/452-1777

city or town Princeton state NJ zip code 08540

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 the 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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey
Description**

Section 7 Page 1

Summary

The Bottle Hill Historic District comprises the earliest concentrated settlement within what is now called the Borough of Madison. The district extends eastward from James Park (the site of which was once the apex of the village of "Bottle Hill") at the intersection of Ridgedale and Park Avenues and continues along the first several blocks of Ridgedale Avenue. Ridgedale Avenue (formerly known as "the highway to Hanover Neck," Columbia Avenue, or Columbia Street) is a two-lane, tree-lined road that extends to the border of Madison and Florham Park, passing through Florham Park and East Hanover to terminate at Route 280 in Fairfield. Settlement began circa 1730, and development within the district continued until circa 1930, when it reached maximum density. The district is entirely residential in character, and comprises forty-eight contributing buildings and two contributing historic sites, with eighteen non-contributing buildings, most of them outbuildings constructed outside the period of significance.

The Bottle Hill Historic District is a virtual textbook of American domestic architecture, encompassing a range of periods and styles including Colonial (East Jersey Cottage), Romantic Revival (Italianate, Second Empire, Stick Style), and Eclectic Revival (Tudor Revival). While there have been some changes to individual buildings (such as the addition of synthetic siding), the district remains largely intact, retaining its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

General Description

James Park, at the western edge of the district, is an open lot bisected by a path that extends from Park Avenue to a pedestrian bridge over the New Jersey Transit right of way (Photo 1). The path visually continues the line of Ridgedale Avenue to its east. Ridgedale Avenue once extended across Park Avenue and through to Madison Avenue until it was closed in 1914 in conjunction with the elevation of the railroad line through the Borough.¹ This site is pivotal within the Bottle Hill Historic District as the location of the community's original tavern, from which it took its name. A bronze plaque within the park marks what is believed to be the site of the tavern.

From its origins as a Native American trail, Ridgedale Avenue took on increasing significance during the 18th century, particularly during the Revolutionary era. It is shown on maps of this period such as Major Robert Erskine's *Loantaka Valley Campsite* map from 1777 (on file at the Madison Historical Society) and an early 20th century reconstruction of the *Location of Revolutionary Roads* (Madison Historical Society). At that time the road was sparsely populated, although the frame dwellings of the Sayre and Miller families (31 and 105 Ridgedale Avenue, respectively) were both present. Today, these residences retain considerable architectural integrity. Both buildings are small in scale, with gabled roofs and stone foundations. The Miller home (Photos 22 and 23), at the easternmost edge of the

¹ F.J. Esposito, *The Madison Heritage Trail*, Madison Bicentennial Heritage Committee, 1985, 188.

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**Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey
Description**

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district, is sited at an angle to the street and surrounded by an expansive lot, while the Sayre House (Photo 6), closer to the western edge of the district, is sited almost directly in today's right-of-way for Ridgedale Avenue.

In the late 18th century, the Sayre and Miller houses were joined by several small, vernacular dwellings. Concentrated at what is now the center of the district, these "East Jersey Cottages" were typically one-and-a-half stories tall and side gabled, some with small kneewall windows at the upper story and wide clapboard siding. Of the kneewall windows that are present today, some are possibly original and others could be 19th-century retrofit, inserted in the second or third quarter of the 19th century. Examples of the East Jersey Cottage type survive at house numbers 42 (Photo 10), 43 (Photo 11), 51, 57, 59, and 62 (Photo 12) Ridgedale Avenue. Some have been carefully restored, while others have been modified over time. All retain integrity of form and scale.

Continued growth within the community, fueled by the introduction of the railroad in the 1830s, meant the construction of numerous residences and a particularly fertile period of development along Ridgedale Avenue. The mid-19th century dwellings constructed during this period were typically designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate or Gothic Revival mode; examples of these styles remain at 34 Ridgedale (Gothic Revival, Photo 7), and 35 Ridgedale (Greek Revival with Italianate influence, Photo 8). The district was not solely residential during this period, however. The Ridgedale Inn, a popular hotel expanded circa 1850 (no longer extant), stood at the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues and drew visitors from New York City and surrounding regions. A Catholic Church, constructed at 69 Ridgedale Avenue in 1839 (replaced by a dwelling in the early 20th century), also contributed to the vitality of the streetscape.

Empty lots along Ridgedale continued to be filled in the second half of the 19th century, and several of the dwellings constructed during this period are high-style buildings that demonstrate the community's ability to respond to architectural fashion. Key among these late 19th century dwellings are the buildings at 64 and 71 Ridgedale Avenue (Photos 13 and 15), the first an example of the Second Empire style, the latter a highly ornamented and well preserved example of the rarely seen Stick Style.

With the exception of a small number of Colonial Revival or Queen Anne style dwellings (examples exist at 25, 63, 96, and 102 Ridgedale; see Photos 5 and 20), there was limited development within the district during the last two decades of the 19th century and the opening decade of the 20th century. The district did witness a small boom period in the 1910s and 20s, however, and any remaining lots along Ridgedale Avenue were largely filled by the end of the 1920s. These later dwellings were primarily constructed in the Bungalow style, although examples of Tudor and Colonial Revival also survive. The building at 21 Ridgedale (Photo 4) has been identified as one of the homes sold by Sears, Roebuck & Company during the 1910s.

There has been little physical change to the district since the early 1930s. Perhaps the most significant alteration has been the replacement of the Ridgedale Inn following a fire in the 1930s with the General

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Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey
Description

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Wayne Village apartments in the mid-20th century (Photo 3). Nevertheless, the apartments (not included in the district) retain both the tradition of multi-family "housing" at this site and the relative openness of the land that was present when the hotel was in existence. Also, the closure of Ridgedale Avenue between Park and Madison Avenues in 1913 meant the elimination of several historic residences. Yet the site remains important to the district not only as a physical link to the Bottle Hill Tavern, but also to the railroad line that brought considerable development to the district during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and fostered Madison's growth as an important northern New Jersey commuter suburb.

Ridgedale Avenue is a fifty-foot-wide, two-lane road, paved with asphalt. The street is located on a low ridge that drops off sharply to either side, particularly in the western half of the district. Striping consists of a double yellow line, and Belgian block curbing marks the edge of the roadway throughout the district and beyond (Photo 17). There is a grassy strip, approximately three feet in width, between the curbing and the sidewalks, which are principally concrete squares. Some bluestone sidewalks remain, with the greatest concentration at the western end of the district. The road is shaded by medium-to-heavy tree growth, which provides some separation between the dwellings and the passing traffic. Most dwellings are sited near the roadway, with narrow front yards with setbacks of approximately twenty to thirty feet. Fencing is not common to the district, although the Luke Miller House at 105 Ridgedale features a wooden fence, as does 42 Ridgedale, and some lots are set off by low shrubs. A number of the residences that line Ridgedale retain outbuildings, most of them garages that were built in the early 20th century. The 19th century barns that stand at the corner of Ridgedale and Cook Avenues (Photo 2), surviving remnants of an earlier estate, are two of the older and more distinctive outbuildings in the district.

A complete list of properties within the district, identifying each building, structure, or site as Contributing or Non-Contributing, and providing a brief description, follows. Contributing buildings were erected within the defined period of significance for the district (circa 1730-1930) and retain some degree of architectural integrity. Several dwellings that appear to date to the 1930s (and thus may have been built outside the period of significance) are identified as Contributing as they generally reflect a continuation of earlier building styles prominent in the 1910s and 1920s. Non-Contributing buildings were either constructed outside the district's period of significance or have witnessed a dramatic loss of architectural integrity.

James Park (Photo 1)

Block 1402, Lot 9

1 Contributing Site

James Park is an open lot bisected by a path that extends from Park Avenue to a pedestrian bridge over the New Jersey Transit right-of-way. The path visually continues the line of Ridgedale Avenue to its east. The park may possess archaeological significance, and also provides a visual and historic link with the development of Bottle Hill. The ridge along which Ridgedale Avenue was created is clearly present within the park.

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Ridgedale Avenue between Park and Cook Avenues (Photo 2)

Block 1501, Lot 1

2 Contributing Buildings

The H. Burnet house stood on this property from the 18th century to the 1960s, when it was demolished. The two 19th-century barns between Park and Cook Avenues (at the corner of Ridgedale and Cook) are outbuildings formerly associated with the H.R. Burnet estate. The outbuildings are partially enclosed by an early 20th century cobblestone wall with a concrete coping that is partially collapsed in sections. The large, vernacular, two-and-a-half-story barn is of frame construction with wood shiplapped clapboard. It is capped with a gambrel, asphalt shingle roof and a louvered ridge ventilator. The cobblestone foundation is banked into the side of the sloping grade. At the north elevation of the second story is a hoistway with a double batten door centered between two 1/1 sash; there is a small batten door below. There are four 4-light windows in the east side of the foundation and one batten door. There is a batten door and two 1/1 sash at the west elevation, and a tripartite, folding door with tongue and groove wood panels and 6-light glazing above. The west elevation features a 6/6 window. The small, gambrel roofed barn is located at street level. It is banked into a slope and has a rubblestone foundation and wood shiplapped clapboard. There is one tongue and groove, sliding garage door facing Ridgedale Avenue, and another wood tongue and groove door at the west elevation. The south side of the barn is open below.

2 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1101, Lot 1

1 Contributing Site, 1 Non-Contributing Building

Due to archeological potential, this lot is considered a contributing element to the Bottle Hill Historic District. It is the original site of the Madison Academy, opened in 1809 as a Presbyterian-affiliated school. According to historian John Cunningham, the school "in time, became a highly respected independent institution."² The original two-story brick building was destroyed in an 1886 fire. Only the cornerstone and bell were preserved. The current building at 2 Ridgedale Avenue is a mid-20th-century, Split-Level style dwelling. Two stories in height and two bays in width, it is capped by a side-gabled, asphalt roof. The building is clad with synthetic siding. The raised one-story wing on the western end is defined by a bowed window. The foundation is parged. Windows are 2/2 (horizontal muntins) sash.

8 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1101, Lot 36

2 Contributing Buildings

The L-plan cottage at 8 Ridgedale Avenue appears to have been built in the early 19th century, and features a wraparound porch; the eastern portion of the porch is enclosed. The house is two stories tall and two bays wide. The walls have been covered with vinyl siding and the roof with asphalt shingles.

² John T. Cunningham, Images of America: Madison, Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 1998, 16.

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Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey
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The ground slopes down significantly between the front and rear of the house. This feature of the landscape is common to the north side of Ridgedale Avenue; most of the houses are built into the slope and feature an exposed basement at the rear. At the east end of the property, an early-20th century, single-car garage is located at the sidewalk. Portions of the sidewalk in front of the house are slate. An early 20th century, vertical-sided, one-bay shed in poor condition is also located on the property.

21 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 4)

Block 1601, Lot 30

1 Contributing Building

The Bungalow style dwelling at 21 Ridgedale Avenue was built circa 1912-1921 and is rectangular in plan. It is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. The building is capped by a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof with central shed dormer and wide eaves supported on knee brackets. Wall fabric is vinyl siding; the foundation has been parged. Windows are 1/1 sash with louvered shutters. Windows at the side elevation are paired. A shed-roofed bay at the west elevation has triple vinyl sash windows. The central entrance has a gabled portico and brick stoop. There is a one-story ell at the east elevation with paired sash and a modern deck at the rear. Local surveys indicate that this building matches House #225, sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in 1912-1917.

23 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 5)

Block 1601, Lot 31

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This Queen Anne (Free Classic Subtype) style dwelling was constructed circa 1912-1921. It is rectangular in plan, two-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a Palladian window in the gable end and two hipped dormers at the west elevation. One of the character-defining features of the building is its exposed, shaped rafter ends. The building rests on a parged foundation; the exterior finish material is aluminum siding. The central bay of the building projects slightly, and there is a pent-roof overhang above the first and second stories. Some original 1/1 wood sash remain, although some have been replaced with vinyl sash. The entrance to the building has been modified, and has a wood stoop. A small wraparound porch at the northwest corner appears to have been enclosed in the early-to-mid-20th century. A full-height oriel is located at the west elevation. A freestanding, two-car, front-gabled frame garage (circa 1940s) stands at the rear of the property. The building first appears on the Sanborn map of 1921, where it is shown with a Poultry House to the rear.

25 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 5)

Block 1601, Lot 32

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This Colonial Revival, two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, rectangular plan house has a wraparound porch with a five-sided corner projection. The building appears on the Sanborn map of 1896. The porch has Tuscan wood columns set on a clapboard-sided plinth. The wood clapboard siding is accented with wood pilasters at the second floor. The windows are 1/1 replacement sash. The gable roof is covered

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with asphalt shingles. There are three front-facing gabled dormers with shingles in the gable ends and clapboard at the sides, and with dentilled cornices. The main cornice is composed of small modillions. At the west elevation there is a stone chimney back with a date stone carved with the numbers "1891;" this seems to be a likely date for the construction of the building. The west chimney retains its original decorative brickwork. The gable ends have two semi-circular windows. The gable ends are shingled and have circular windows at the attic level. There is an early shed addition off the back and a fire escape. The house has been converted into apartments. There is a non-contributing, two-bay, concrete block garage with an asphalt roof and overhead doors, constructed circa 1940, located at the rear of the property.

31 Ridgedale Avenue, Sayre House (Photo 6)

Block 1601, Lot 33

State Register/National Register-listed

The Sayre House, individually listed on the New Jersey and National Registers, was built circa 1745.³ It is set close to the road, on a slight rise, with a low stone wall border at the street façade and tall wood picket fencing at the side elevation. This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, rectangular plan, East Jersey Cottage-style house has a tall painted stone foundation and wood shingle siding. The side-gabled roof features interior end chimneys and is covered with wood shingles. There are two gabled wall dormers (an early 20th century modification) at the front elevation. The central, gabled entry portico rests on square wood posts, and shelters a wood stoop. (Historic renderings of the Sayre House show a flat-roofed entrance porch.) The batten entry door appears to be original. Windows are the original 12/8 wood sash with paneled shutters; there are 6/6 wood sash windows at the east and west elevations. A one-story, shed-roofed porch (said to have been added circa 1890⁴) is located at the west elevation.

34 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 7)

Block 1101, Lot 34

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

The circa 1860 Gothic Revival dwelling at 34 Ridgedale Avenue is two stories tall and three bays wide, on a side hall plan. It is clad with aluminum siding. A central cross gable provides the strongest visible clue to the building's stylistic affiliation. The gabled roof has asphalt shingles and an internal brick chimney. As the land slopes to the rear of the property, the house is banked into the slope and the basement is exposed at the rear elevation. A full-width porch on plain wood posts extends across the

³ According to local tradition, this house was a stop on the renowned Underground Railroad. The presence of an underground space has raised questions as to its original purpose and its use through the years, and historians have tried to ascertain whether this home and its homeowners participated in the then-illegal endeavor of harboring runaway slaves. Some historians believe it to be simply a cold cellar, while others acknowledge that since the occupants during the relevant era were known to have been abolitionists, the owners may well have offered their services to the cause. An 1875 obituary for Dr. John Grimes, a known stationmaster on the Underground Railroad in what is now Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, claimed that a member of the Sayre family was the one who passed on the slaves to Dr. Grimes ("Obituary for Dr. John Grives," Jerseyman newspaper, 1875.) As yet, evidence has not emerged either to confirm or deny these claims.

⁴ H.M. Sayre, Descendants of Deacon Ephraim Sayre, Columbus, Ohio, 1942, 5-6.

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front of the dwelling. Windows are 1/1 sash; there is a bay window at the side (east) elevation, supported on two metal posts. An early 20th-century garage (presently in poor condition but retaining integrity) stands to the west side of the dwelling. The sidewalk at this location is bluestone.

35 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 8)

Block 1601, Lot 34

1 Contributing Building

This Greek Revival/Italianate, wood shingled, two-and-a-half-story house was constructed circa 1840 and has Italianate-style brackets and porch details. The house has a three-bay, side hall plan with a gabled, asphalt roof and a single bay addition (circa 1906-1912). The addition has a long, sloped catslide roof that faces the street. The main entry has a six-paneled door and a Greek Revival door surround with transom and sidelights. There are two full height French doors along the front porch, with four lights per door. There is a brick double chimney at the east end. The windows are 6/6 sash, some of which are replacements; the wood shingles also appear to be replacements. There is a full addition along the back with a shed roof and a deck and a garage addition at the east elevation. There is a bluestone sidewalk in front of the house.

39-41 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 9)

Block 1601, Lot 35

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

39-41 Ridgedale Avenue is an early 19th century dwelling, vernacular in style, which witnessed modifications circa 1896-1901. The building is two stories tall, and capped by a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The foundation has been parged, although stone is visible in some locations. The entire building is clad with aluminum siding. The building appears to have been built in two phases, and currently functions as a duplex, with a three-bay wing at the east end and a two-bay wing at the west. The central brick chimney appears to have been an end chimney associated with the earlier three-bay configuration. Windows are 1/1 sash, paired at the hipped wall dormers. There are hipped porticos (added circa 1896-1901) at each of the two entrances, both with concrete stoops. A mid-20th century frame, two-car garage is located at the rear of the property and is clad with aluminum siding. Although this building has been modified from its original appearance, the majority of the changes took place at the turn of the 20th century. The building retains some degree of integrity and its scale, use, and detailing is in keeping with the character of the district. The western portion of the building is identified on the Sanborn map of 1896 as "Dress Makg." The sidewalk at this location is bluestone.

42 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 10)

Block 1101, Lot 32

1 Contributing Building

The late 18th- or early 19th-century East Jersey Cottage at 42 Ridgedale Avenue is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide with a two-story extension at the rear. The building is clad in wide aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a side hall plan with a narrow hipped-roof porch added to the front of the house. The half-wall enclosing the lower portion of the

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porch is clad in wide wood clapboard, possibly the original cladding of the walls. The majority of the windows appear to be original 6/6 double-hung sash on the first floor. In addition, there are three three-light kneewall windows below the cornice on the façade. There are shutter pintles visible at most window openings, but the shutters have been replaced. The entrance door has also been replaced. A two-story addition (circa 2003) at the east end of the house is stylistically compatible, clad with wood shingles and incorporating a garage at the ground story. The house is set back from a wood picket fence along the sidewalk.

43 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 11)

Block 1601, Lot 36

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This late 18th-century East Jersey Cottage is one-and-a-half stories tall and five bays wide. The house has a rectangular center hall plan with an early addition, which forms an L-shaped, rambling plan in the rear. The wood frame house has wide wood clapboards, which appear to be original. The gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. The first floor has wood, double hung 9/6 sash with exterior metal frame storm windows. There are kneewall windows at the half story with three-light awning windows. There is a wide fascia board at the cornice with decorative painting at the center. The front entry has a rustic batten door with iron pins and 9-light glazing which is not original. The porch has a hipped roof with square posts. There are brick chimneys at each end. The side elevation has 6/6 sash. At the attic level, there are quarter-round openings with louvers. There is a one-and-a-half story, circa late 19th century or early 20th century wood frame garage with wood clapboards and a cupola, with a batten door at the upper level. The house has a bluestone sidewalk.

45 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 11)

Block 1601, Lot 37

1 Contributing Building

This circa 1880s Queen Anne (Free Classic Subtype) dwelling is two-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. Finished with stucco, the building is capped by a front-gabled, asphalt roof. A Palladian window with louvered central panel is located in the gable end. The full-width front porch has turned wood posts (which appear to be original) and a wood deck, railing, and stoop. Original 2/2 wood sash remain, as does some wood trim.

47 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 11)

Block 1601, Lot 38

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This is a one-and-a-half story, side-gambrelled, stuccoed Dutch Colonial Bungalow, erected circa 1921-1931. Full width shed dormers are located at the front and rear elevations. A one-story ell (original) is located at the east elevation, and features grouped wood casement windows. The remainder of the windows are 6/1 sash, paired and grouped; some appear to be original wood. The entrance is in the right bay, with a hipped overdoor, brick and concrete stoop, and iron railings. The paneled wood entry door

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with eight lights appears to be original. A hip-roofed, one-car garage, contemporary with the house but altered with a new door, is located at the rear of the lot.

51 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1601, Lot 39

1 Contributing Building

51 Ridgedale Avenue is a late 18th-century, vernacular East Jersey cottage, one-and-a-half stories tall with a basement. A one-story, gabled wing was added at the west end of the building circa mid-20th century. The house has a gabled, asphalt-shingled roof, and is three bays wide. The stone foundation is parged, and the exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles. The front façade has 9/6 windows. The porch (which, based on Sanborn maps, appears to have been added circa 1912-1921) has a shed roof with chamfered square posts and wood side rails. The post brackets have a circular punched detail. There is a brick chimney at the west end of the original building. The windows at the attic level are 4/4 sash, while the windows at the side elevations are 6/6 and 1/1 sash. The site slopes toward the rear of the house and the house is set into the bank. There is full height access into the basement at the rear of the house. There is a cobblestone retaining wall along the side of the house below street level.

57 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 1

1 Contributing Building

This vernacular East Jersey Cottage (circa late 18th century) is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. The wood frame house has vinyl siding and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles, and rests on a stone foundation. The original windows have been replaced. While the house lacks integrity it retains its basic form. There is a small shed addition (circa 1921-1931) at the west side of the house. The brick chimney at the west end of the house is in poor condition and appears to be shifting out. There is a modern hood over the front door. The house has a bluestone sidewalk in front, which is in poor condition. Sanborn maps dated 1896 through 1931/48 show a one-story porch at the front of this building.

59 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 87.01

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This late 18th-century East Jersey Cottage is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. It rests on a stone foundation, has a gabled roof and a shed-roofed addition. A brick chimney is located at the western end of the building. The house is banked into a steep hillside and there is at-grade entry at the side of the house in a rear addition (circa 1906-1912). The house has wide wood clapboards and a decoratively carved fascia that is incised with fanlight motifs. The front elevation has wood 1/1 sash that are not original. The front entry has a batten door with iron straps and a five-light transom window. There is a bluestone stoop. The side elevation has 6/6 replacement sash. There is also a glass greenhouse attached to the rear of the building. There is a frame garage (likely early 20th century) sided with wood clapboard.

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61 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 87

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This circa early 19th-century, one-and-a-half-story vernacular cottage has a front-gabled roof. There is a two-story rear wing that also has a front-gabled roof. A side porch is capped by a shed roof and features chamfered posts. The exterior is clapboard, which appears to have been replaced at the front elevation (original wide clapboards are visible at the side elevation). The windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash. The two-story addition has 6/6 sash. There is a brick chimney at the center of the house. The house rests on a stone foundation. There is a bluestone stoop at the front entry and a six-paneled replacement door. There is a wood clapboard garage/storage shed at the rear of the property with three 6/6 wood sash and a modern door hood. The house is a contributing component of the district, but has limited architectural integrity.

62 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 12)

Block 1104, Lot 14

1 Contributing Building

This East Jersey Cottage was constructed in the late 18th century. It is one-and-a-half stories in height and three bays in width, and capped by a side-gabled, asphalt shingled roof. The house, which rests on a stone foundation, has been clad with aluminum siding. There is an internal brick chimney at the east elevation. A small porch with hipped roof fronts the building. At the rear, a one-story, one-bay addition on a concrete block foundation has been appended to the original building. Windows are a combination of 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash.

63 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 86

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This late 19th-century Dutch Colonial Revival house is one-and-a-half stories and three bays wide. The foundation is parged with stucco and the building is clad with aluminum siding. The house has a gambrel, asphalt-shingled roof. There is a two-story, one-bay rear addition with a side-gabled roof. Due to the sloping grade, there is an entry at the side on grade into the basement. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 aluminum frame windows. The house has a wraparound porch (added circa 1912-1921) with square posts. The porch roof has a very low slope. The shed dormer has two paired windows. The front door has been replaced with a modern mid-20th-century door. There is a brick chimney at the west end and a brick chimney at the south end of the addition. There is a two-bay, circa 1920s garage at the rear of the property that is covered with stucco. The garage has 1/1 sash and a door with four-light glazing. There are two overhead garage doors. The house is shown on the Sanborn map of 1896.

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64 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 13)

Block 1104, Lot 15

1 Contributing Building

64 Ridgedale Avenue is the only example of the Second Empire style in the district. The circa 1870s house stands two-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide, with an L-shaped plan formed by a single-bay projection of the easternmost bay on the façade. The corner of the "L" is filled with a one-story porch. The walls are covered in aluminum siding, but the cornice of the building and porch retain their decorative brackets. A 1x1 bay, one-story addition with the same brackets extends from the rear of the house. The mansard roof is clad in patterned, polychrome slate shingles. Gabled dormers with fanlight windows project from the roof. The windows in the house are typically the original 2/2 wood sash; tall, narrow 1/1 sash are located in pairs on the first floor. The paired entrance doors appear to be original and feature carved rope molding. The garden in front of the house is enclosed with a low picket fence that runs along the sidewalk in front of the house. Open land extends east from the house to Myrtle Avenue; the driveway connects the back of the lot to Myrtle Avenue.

69 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 14)

Block 1001, Lot 85

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This building is two-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide, an early 20th-century, Foursquare-Colonial Revival dwelling. Local history states that this house occupies the site, indeed the footprint of the 1839 St. Vincent Martyr Roman Catholic Church. The present St. Vincent's was erected in 1905-06 on Green Village Road. Sanborn maps show the change to 69 Ridgedale occurred circa 1912-1921. The building is set on a large lot that slopes to the rear and is bordered with a low hedge. Rectangular in plan, the exterior finish material is stucco. The hipped, asphalt-shingled roof has a hipped dormer at the front elevation and a heavy cornice with large dentils. There are two chimneys. A full-width, enclosed porch with square wood posts at the corners and wood columns at the center fronts the building. The porch roof is gabled at the central entry bay, and the wood railing is solid. Windows are paired and grouped, 6/1 and 4/1 sash. There is new construction at the rear of the building, in keeping with the Craftsman style of the building. A new (circa 2003) stone garage, with Gothic features, is located at the rear of the property.

The 1839 St. Vincent's building at 69 Ridgedale is said to be the site of the first Catholic school in New Jersey.⁵ The basement served as the school beginning in 1848 until facilities were built on Park Avenue. The school was established by Fr. Bernard John McQuaid, who would go on to become Bishop of Rochester, NY.

⁵ Fr. McQuaid, as quoted in Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Dauenhauer's *Brief Sketch of St. Vincent's Parish*, The Eagle Press, Madison, New Jersey, 1939. Actually, foundations for St. John's Catholic School were laid in Trenton in 1799. St. Vincent Martyr, however, is the oldest Catholic school that has operated continuously since its inception.

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70 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0506, Lot 23

1 Non-Contributing Building

70 Ridgedale Avenue is a circa 1910s, one-and-a-half-story, four-bay-wide house with a side gambreled roof and vague Colonial Revival-style detailing. The façade is clad with stucco and imitation stone, while the secondary elevations and two shed dormers are covered with aluminum siding. The windows are 2/2 wood sash, with the exception of a tripartite window at the west end of the façade. A one-and-a-half-story, 1x1 bay is appended to the east end of the rear elevation. The house retains little architectural integrity.

71 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 15)

Block 1001, Lot 84

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This circa 1870 Stick Style, two-and-a-half-story house is three bays wide with a two-tiered side porch. The house has a front-facing gable and cross gables that are covered with slate shingles. The house has board and batten siding and segmented shingles at the base of the gable below the eaves. There are decorative exposed rafter ends at the eaves and a decorative truss at the front gable. The side porch features incised post brackets with turned posts at the ground level and chamfered and carved posts at the second level. The porch is three bays deep and features a wood railing with incised rail and X-bracing. The front windows are 2/1 wood double-hung sash with metal frame storm windows. The side window sash are 2/2. There are louvered shutters. The front façade has two windows at the first floor, three windows at the second floor and one window at the attic level. There are two brick chimneys that are corbelled at the top and have been painted. There are two side-facing dormer windows that have 2/1 sash. There is a projecting bay at the west side. The house has a brick foundation. There is a shed addition off the rear of the house and a deck. There is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame barn/garage at the rear of the property that has a gabled roof and wide wood clapboard siding. The garage is three bays and has overhead doors. There is a X-framed door at the upper level of the garage. There are 4/6 double-hung window sash at the ground floor and 4/1 sash at the gable. The house has considerable architectural integrity, and served as the Rectory for St. Vincent's Catholic Church from the 1870s until the 1910s.

72 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0506, Lot 24

2 Contributing Buildings

72 Ridgedale Avenue is a circa 1920s Colonial Revival/Craftsman-style dwelling, two stories tall and three bays wide. The building, which rests on an ornamental concrete block foundation, has clapboard siding, with wood shingles at the gable end and dormer. The roof is side-gabled, covered with asphalt shingles, and features a shed-roofed dormer.

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73 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 83

1 Contributing Building

This two-story dwelling was constructed circa 1870s in an Italianate style. Two bays in width, the building is finished with stucco and has an asphalt-shingled, cross gabled roof with wide, bracketed eaves and a stuccoed interior end chimney. The full-width porch has a flat roof and bracketed eaves, and is supported on four, broad wood columns. All windows and doors have been replaced (circa 1990s), in large part with historically inappropriate new windows. Skylights have also been installed. A small shed is the only outbuilding on the property, which slopes at the rear.

74 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 16)

Block 0506, Lot 25

1 Contributing Building

74 Ridgedale Avenue is a circa 1920s Colonial Revival Bungalow. One-and-a-half stories tall and two bays wide, the building is stuccoed at the first story and features wood shingles above. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles, exposed rafter ends, and a large shed dormer. Windows are set in pairs or grouped, and are 1/1 vinyl sash. The gabled front entrance is Colonial in style, with round wood columns and a brick stoop. A one-story wing is appended to the dwelling at the east elevation.

78 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0506, Lot 26

1 Non-Contributing Building

This early-to-mid-20th-century Colonial Revival Cape is one-and-a-half stories tall and five bays wide with a central entrance. The house is built of brick with an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof that features two gabled dormers. The windows are 1/1 sash with imitation mullions to resemble 6/1 sash. An older true 6/1 sash is located at the west elevation of the 1-bay garage attached to the west elevation of the house. An exterior chimney is located on the east elevation. This building appears to have replaced an older building sometime between 1921 and 1948.

80 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0506, Lot 27

1 Non-Contributing Building

80 Ridgedale Avenue is an early-to-mid-20th-century Colonial Revival Cape and exhibits similarities to its neighbor at 78 Ridgedale Avenue. It is two stories tall and five bays wide with a central entrance. The brick walls at the first floor have been covered in stucco, while the second floor is clad in synthetic siding. The shallow side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 sash with imitation muntins to resemble 6/6 sash. An exterior chimney is located on the west elevation, and a one-bay garage is attached to the east elevation.

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81 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 82

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This Colonial building was erected circa late 18th to early 19th century and built in two phases. It rests on a stone foundation and has clapboard siding. Two stories in height and five bays in width, the three left bays of the building are slightly lower than the two right bays. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has interior end chimneys and a skylight. There are two gabled wall dormers (which appear to be a 20th century modification) at the right half of the building. The entrance, which is centrally located on the façade, is set within a projecting, enclosed (although originally open), one-story, front-gabled bay. Windows are 6/6 wood sash with modern, louvered shutters. The house has been enlarged to the rear, probably in the late 19th or early 20th century, which is indicated by a change in foundation from stone to brick. There is a modern (possibly early 20th century, but heavily modified) garage at the rear of the property. Sidewalks at this location are bluestone.

84 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 14

1 Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half story, two-bay Bungalow (erected circa 1910s) is clad with aluminum siding and capped by a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. An enclosed porch extends across the façade, and wood deck is located at the rear elevation. There is a small bay on the east elevation, with an attached garage, added shortly after the building was constructed. New windows line the enclosed porch, although some older 3/3 and 2/2 windows remain elsewhere. The building appears on the Sanborn map of 1921.

85 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 18)

Block 1001, Lot 81

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

This circa 1921-1931, Tudor-style house is two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide. The house is clad in a combination of stucco at the ground level and wood shingles at the gable. The roof is a steep front-facing gable with asphalt shingles. There is an entry bay with a sweeping slope at the east end that terminates at a stuccoed wing wall with an archway. There is a central brick chimney at the front façade with iron strapwork. The chimney is corbelled at the east side. The windows are typically 6/1 wood double-hung sash with storm windows. There are two four-light window sash at the attic level. The shed dormers are covered with wood shingles. The front door is a batten door with iron straps. There is an oriel bay at the east side of the house and a side entry. There is a deck off the back of the house. There is a two-car garage (contemporary with the dwelling) constructed of painted, ornamental concrete block. Sidewalks at this location are bluestone.

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86 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 15

2 Non-Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Garage)

86 Ridgedale Avenue is a Dutch Colonial Revival house from circa 1920s/1930s, and stands one-and-a-half stories tall and two bays wide. The side-gambrel roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a two-bay shed roof dormer on the façade and a two-bay shed roof wall dormer at the rear elevation. A triple window is located in the westernmost bay of the façade, while a porch enclosed with casement windows and vinyl siding comprises the easternmost bay. The first floor of the house is brick, with vinyl siding at the gambrel ends, dormer, and lower walls of the enclosed porch. With the exception of the casement windows at the porch, the windows appear to be replacement 1/1 sash. A small two-story, side-gabled garage sits at the rear of the lot, facing the driveway leading to Oxford Lane.

87 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 80

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This Colonial Revival dwelling, erected circa 1921-1931, is two stories tall and two bays wide. Clad with wood shingle siding, it rests on a concrete block foundation. The wood shingle does not appear to be original, but rather a mid-century or later improvement. The roof is side-gabled, with asphalt shingles. A brick end chimney is located at the west elevation. There is a one-story, enclosed porch at the west, with a later shed roof addition at the second story. The entrance bay, which has a gabled roof, is enclosed, and has casement windows. The remainder of the windows are paired and grouped 6/1 wood sash with paneled shutters. A gambrel-roofed, mid-20th century, two-car garage is located at the rear of the property. Sidewalks at this location are bluestone.

88 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 19)

Block 0505, Lot 16

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

88 Ridgedale Avenue is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, vernacular cottage, constructed circa late 19th or early 20th century. The house is stuccoed, with wood shingles at the front porch. The gambrel roof has asphalt shingles, a gabled wall dormer, and a center chimney. Windows are 2/2 wood sash. A small, gabled, frame garage is located at the rear of the house.

89 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 79

1 Non-Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, circa 1950 brick house has a front-facing gable with a cross gable which is covered with an asphalt roof. The house is three bays wide and has an integral porch with square brick columns. The front entry door is a modern mid-20th-century door with three diagonally oriented vertical windows and a metal storm door. The house has a picture window at the first floor with flanking 6/1 sash and a 6/1 sash at the right. There are paired 6/1 window sash at the attic level. The house has a

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brick chimney at the east end and a foundation parged with stucco. There is a clapboard-sided shed addition at the back of the house.

90 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 17

1 Contributing Building

This East Jersey Cottage probably dates from the 18th century, but has been significantly altered over the years. The building stands one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide, with an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The foundation of the main block of the house has been parged, and the walls have been covered with aluminum siding. An addition resting on a brick foundation extends the depth of the house by one bay to the rear. A one-half-bay side-gabled ell is attached to the west elevation and sits on brick piers. The windows on the first floor are 6/1 wood sash; windows in the kneewall have been expanded from their original three-light configuration. This building is contributing to the district, but has less integrity than the majority of the East Jersey Cottages within the district.

92 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 18

1 Non-Contributing Building

92 Ridgedale Avenue is a circa 1930s, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling. It is one-and-a-half stories tall and two bays wide, and clad with aluminum siding. The gambrel roof has asphalt shingles and a large shed-roofed dormer. Windows are 6/1 wood sash, grouped at the first floor. The front entrance is capped by a gabled overdoor.

93 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 1001, Lot 78

1 Non-Contributing Building

This Cape Cod/Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed circa 1960s. It is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide, with a steeply pitched, side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. The roof is punctuated by two gabled roof dormers and an exterior end chimney. The body of the building is brick. There is a central, inset entrance with sidelights, a brick stoop, and iron posts and railings. Windows are 8/8 sash at the first story, and 6/6 sash at the dormers. There is a two-story addition at the rear.

94 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 19

1 Contributing Building

94 Ridgedale is a circa early 1930s Dutch Colonial Revival house with a side-gambrel roof. The house is one-and-a-half stories tall and two bays wide. On the façade, a tripartite window accents the western bay, while an enclosed porch comprises the eastern bay. The entrance to the house is located on the west wall of the enclosed porch. The walls of the house are clad in aluminum siding, and the foundation has been parged. The roof, which features two gabled dormers on the façade and a large shed-roof dormer on the rear elevation, is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are 8/8 wood sash;

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half-fanlight windows flank the chimney on the west elevation. Two successive additions on pilasters extend from the rear elevation. The first runs the full width of the house; the second is found at the east end only. An unpainted end gable shed clad in clapboard is located at the rear of the lot, and probably dates from the late 20th century.

96 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 20)

Block 0505, Lot 20

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Barn)

This late 19th-century, Folk Victorian dwelling is L-shaped in plan, and clad with stained wood shingle siding. It is two stories tall and three bays wide. The roof is gabled, with asphalt shingles and an ornamental vergeboard. The foundation has been parged. Windows are 2/2 wood sash; the window at the gable end is slightly arched. The wraparound porch has a wood deck and bracketed wood porch supports. A barn, which appears to be contemporary with the dwelling, is located at the end of the driveway on the east side of the building.

100-102 Ridgedale Avenue

Block 0505, Lot 21

1 Contributing Building (Dwelling), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

This late 19th-century vernacular Queen Anne house is two-and-a-half stories tall and four bays wide, with a front-gabled roof. A one-story cross-gabled ell was added to the east elevation, and an additional bay extends along the rear elevation. The house is clad primarily in wood clapboard with scalloped wood shingles at the easternmost bay of the façade. A deep porch with a decorative balustrade and brackets wraps around the front and west elevations of the house. The rafter ends at the porch are also decoratively carved, in addition to supporting the box gutter. The windows are typically 9/9 sash on the first floor, 6/6 on the second floor, and 2/2 on the third floor. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and three skylights have been added to the western roof slope. A large modern exterior chimney is located at the west elevation of the west ell. A smaller exterior chimney is found on the west elevation of the main block of the house and an interior chimney is located on the eastern roof slope. The yard is well landscaped, with the driveway located on the east side of the lot. It leads to a what appears to be a modern (or heavily modified) two-bay, front-gabled garage/barn with decorative doors, brackets, and incised woodwork.

104 Ridgedale Avenue (Photo 21)

Block 0505, Lot 22

1 Contributing Building

104 Ridgedale is a mid-19th-century dwelling, two-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. The building has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof with a modillioned cornice. A front porch wraps across the front elevation, and features a shed roof supported on wood posts with knee-brace brackets. There is a two-story bay window at the west elevation, and a two-story, two-bay addition with a flat roof at the east elevation. Windows are replacement 1/1 sash. A two-car, side-gabled garage has been appended to the side of the house at the west, circa mid-20th c.

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105 Ridgedale Avenue (Photos 22 and 23)

Block 1001, Lot 76

2 Contributing Buildings (Dwelling and Forge), 1 Non-Contributing Building (Garage)

The Luke Miller House dates to circa 1730. This Colonial house is one-and-a-half stories high and six bays wide by two bays deep. It rests on a stone foundation. The building sits at an angle to the street and is banked into the side of a slope. The exterior is clad with wood shingles, as is the gabled roof. There are three gabled dormers at the east elevation and two gabled dormers at the west elevation. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. There are brick chimneys at each end. The front entry has a batten door. There are gabled additions at each end of the dwelling's main block. At the west end of the property is a brick outbuilding (forge), set into a bank. The building is one-and-a-half stories tall and three bays wide. It rests on a rubblestone foundation, visible at the east side. The front-gabled roof features overhanging eaves and is covered with wood shingles. The windows are 6/6 wood sash. The front entry has a diagonal batten door with a 12-light glazed opening. There is a batten door at the attic level hoistway and a wood trellis to either side of the front entry. The property also features a 20th century board-and-batten garage with a wood trellis. The garage has a gabled roof covered with wood shingles and a cupola. The front of the property is defined by a wood picket fence and a boxwood hedge. The building was documented through the HABS program.

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Summary

The Bottle Hill Historic District is significant in the area of Community Development as the earliest and best preserved concentrated residential settlement within what became the Borough of Madison. The district encompasses the site of the tavern said to have inspired the town's first name, Bottle Hill (now the site of James Park), and extends to the northeast along Ridgedale Avenue, originally known as "the highway to Hanover Neck" and later as either Columbia Avenue or Columbia Street. The period of significance for the district is defined as circa 1730-1930, encompassing the oldest remaining residential structures (the Sayre and Miller Houses), as well as the continued, largely residential development that occurred over the next two centuries. The growth of the district over time reflects the local impact of the railroad and the early automobile, and the district itself exhibits the evolution of the single-family house over two centuries, encompassing small Colonial dwellings, Victorian suburban villas, the practical suburban house, and mail-order suburban housing. No other area within the borough reflects the earliest as well as the successive waves of development in quite the same way that the Bottle Hill Historic District does, with dwellings from a variety of eras in a range of styles standing side by side.

While the majority of the structures that lined Ridgedale during this two hundred year period were dwellings, there have been some notable exceptions, and these exceptions helped to spur further development within the neighborhood. For instance, the village's first school was established on Ridgedale Avenue in 1809 (the Madison Academy), and when the village decided to change its name from Bottle Hill in 1834, it took its new name from this school. The continued development of Ridgedale Avenue reflected the importance of the establishment of the Morris and Essex Line in 1837, which linked the community to the city of Newark. The Roman Catholic Church erected a house of worship in the center of residential Ridgedale in 1839. Madison became a destination for travelers wishing to escape the city for the country, as is evidenced by the construction of the Ridgedale Inn, also located on Ridgedale Avenue, circa 1850. While the essential character of the Bottle Hill Historic District is today defined by the variety of its 18th- and 19th-century dwellings, there are notable examples of early 20th-century design as well. The Bottle Hill Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Origin of "Bottle Hill" and Initial Settlement

Morris County was formed from Hunterdon County in March 1738. Originally, it included the area now known as Sussex and Warren counties, and it was named for colonial governor Lewis Morris. Settlement of the area now known as Madison (formerly Bottle Hill) began in earnest circa 1730. Settlers, primarily from Long Island, New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey, were attracted to the area for its proximity to both fertile land with an ample water supply, and to the

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burgeoning ore industry in Northern New Jersey.¹ Ridgedale Avenue, the center of the Bottle Hill Historic District, is believed to have been part of a connecting trail to the north branch of the Minisink Trail.

The origins of the name Bottle Hill are debated, but some sources indicate that it might have been a reference to an early sign in the shape of a bottle at a tavern on the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. Other sources suggest the name may have come from the bottleneck shape of an early land parcel.² The first use of the name Bottle Hill has not been determined specifically, although it does appear on Major Robert Erskine's *Loantaka Valley Campsite* map from 1777.³ Historians John Barber and Henry Howe discussed the local lore surrounding the Bottle Hill name:

In relation to the origin of the name Bottle hill (sic), tradition is somewhat vague. The first, and perhaps the most probably, is, that in early days two or more Indians broke a bottle as they came to quench their thirst at the spring, then bubbling from the side of the hill...a second tradition is that at a certain time now unknown, two men engaged in fighting broke a bottle. A third tradition is, that a suspended bottle was the sign of the first tavern in the place...⁴

Barber and Howe note the irony of the fact that the place name seemed to have had its origins in "the bottle," literally, a bottle of alcohol, and that it was "the bottle," or rather the insistence on the lack thereof, that brought about a change of place name with the advent of the temperance movement in the 19th century.⁵

Bottle Hill's earliest settlers came from Long Island, New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey.⁶ Andrew Miller arrived from Long Island in the early 1700s, purchased a tract of land along Ridgedale Avenue, and either he or his son, Josiah, constructed a house there circa 1730, assumed to be the present structure at number 105. The property became known as "Miller's

¹ William Parkhurst Tuttle, *Bottle Hill and Madison: Glimpses and Reminiscences from Its Earliest Settlement to the Civil War*, Madison, NJ: Madison Eagle Press, 1916, p. 3.

² Ibid., p. 27. Frank Esposito, writing in *The Madison Heritage Trail*, offers yet another explanation for the origin of the name "Bottle Hill," suggesting that it referred instead to the shape of the plot of land that encompassed the area during the early 18th century. He further notes that if a tavern did operate at the site now known as James Park, that it was relocated in 1753 (F. Esposito, *The Madison Heritage Trail*, Madison Bicentennial Heritage Committee, 1985, pp. 14, 27).

³ On file at the Madison Historical Society, Madison, NJ.

⁴ John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of NJ*, Newark, NJ: B. Olds for J.H. Bradley, 1844, pp. 375-76.

⁵ Ibid., p. 376.

⁶ H.M. Sayre, *Descendants of Deacon Ephraim Sayre*, Columbus, Ohio: 1942, pp. 5-6.

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Station.”⁷ Andrew’s grandson, Luke, was born at Miller’s Station on September 8, 1759, and became a significant force within the development of Bottle Hill and its various institutions. Luke Miller served as trustee and assessor of the First Presbyterian Church and was a founding trustee of Madison Academy, working to prepare plans for that institution, which would be erected at the corner of Park and Ridgedale Avenues in the first decade of the 19th century.⁸

Together with the Miller property, the Sayre Homestead (erected circa 1745) was one of the first homes to be constructed within the village of Bottle Hill along Ridgedale Avenue. Daniel Sayre built the home and his son, Deacon Ephraim Sayre, a participant in the American Revolution, took part in the battles of Connecticut Farms, Springfield, and Monmouth. The Sayre house is reputed to have been a haven for Continental soldiers, and famously hosted General “Mad” Anthony Wayne, who made the dwelling his own headquarters during one of the two winters (probably 1777) that Washington was stationed in nearby Morristown.⁹

In the late 18th century, the Sayre and Miller houses were joined by several small dwellings identified stylistically as “East Jersey Cottages.” These vernacular dwellings were typically one-and-a-half stories tall and side gabled, with small kneewall windows at the upper story and wide clapboard siding. William Parkhurst Tuttle, author of several histories of the community, described the village of Bottle Hill in 1801 as comprising approximately twenty dwellings, most of which were located on either King’s Road or Ridgedale Avenue, thus indicating the street’s early importance.¹⁰

District Development in the 19th Century

The chartering of the Morris Turnpike (which ran along present day Main Street) in 1801 brought new importance to the area along this route, and the location of the toll house at 196 Main Street assisted in fostering the growth of the community to the south of Ridgedale Avenue at the center of what was then still known as Bottle Hill. Ultimately, by the late nineteenth century, this area to the south would grow in commercial importance, preserving the core of Bottle Hill for residential development with only scattered commercial and civic interests.

Among the community’s civic interests was The Madison Academy, their first schoolhouse, named for the fourth President of the United States. The Academy originally stood at the corner of Green Village Road and Kings Road, but was relocated to the corner of Park and Ridgedale Avenues and erected on a lot donated by local resident James Burnet in 1809.¹¹ The name of the

⁷ It is identified as Miller’s Station on the 1857 map of Madison, Morris County (on file, Madison Historical Society).

⁸ B. Brown, “Preserving Madison’s History, Recognition for Early Civic Leader,” *Madison Eagle*, n.d.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ W.P. Tuttle, p. 136.

¹¹ Information on the Madison Academy can be found in W.P. Tuttle, pp. 165-168.

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community was changed from Bottle Hill to Madison in 1834, taking its name from the local school.¹² The Madison Academy played a central role in the life of Bottle Hill (and, later, Madison), serving as a district schoolhouse for 72 years (until 1881), and also for public meetings, including the Presbyterian Tuesday Evening Prayer meeting. When the school functions were removed in 1881, the building was used by the AME Church until it burned on December 1, 1886.

With the construction of the Morris and Essex Railroad in 1837, Madison developed stronger links to the metropolitan regions of New Jersey, as well as to New York City. Not only were commercial goods transported to expanding markets, but the village also began to attract cosmopolitan homeowners who earned their living elsewhere and visitors attracted by the beauty of the region. The railroad station was initially located at approximately the site of today's James Library Building (Museum of Early Trades and Crafts), just to the south of Ridgedale Avenue and the Bottle Hill Historic District. The depot was relocated to the northwest corner of Waverly Place and Kings Road in 1855, helping to shift the community's "center" further south.

W.P. Tuttle describes Madison in 1854 as follows:

Madison contained approximately 120 dwellings. In addition to the dwellings, the community supported six stores, an umbrella manufacturer, a bakery, a candy manufacturer, a tin stove establishment, one cabinet warehouse, two harness manufacturers, three blacksmith shops, three wheelwright shops, two cider mills, one distillery, two tailoring establishments, one millinery, three or four shoe shops, two or three carpenter shops, a post office, a Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic Church, an Academy, a hotel, a railroad depot, and a village hall.¹³

The *1857 Map of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey*, surveyed by Thomas Hughes (on file at the Madison Historical Society) as well as atlases from 1868 and 1887, reinforce Tuttle's description. For instance, the Beers Atlas of 1868 shows numerous residences as well as commercial structures along Main Street with the intersections at Waverly Place and Green Village Road serving as focal points for commercial development.

The atlases show Ridgedale Avenue (then called Columbia Street) lined with a number of dwellings between Park Avenue and "Miller's Station" at the easternmost edge of the district. Prominent landowners included the Cook, Sayre, Magee, Dehart, and Miller families. The southern side of Ridgedale featured more closely spaced dwellings, the Catholic Church

¹² "A Short History of Bottle Hill and of the Madison Historical Society," 1955 (pamphlet, on file, Rutgers University Special Collections and Archives, New Brunswick, NJ).

¹³ W.P. Tuttle, p. 226.

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occupying a large lot near the center of the district, and the Madison Academy standing at the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. Stylistically, the dwellings constructed along Ridgedale Avenue during this period were typically designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate or Gothic Revival mode. Historian Frank Esposito, in describing the path of a hypothetical visitor through Madison in 1868, depicts the Bottle Hill area: "...the first intersection at the top of a slight rise would be Columbia Street...Proudly occupying the northwest corner was the well-known Madison Academy. The stretch of homes on the ridge toward Columbia was a stronghold of old Madison families."¹⁴

In addition to a growing residential population, Madison had begun to attract visitors from New Jersey cities such as Newark, as well as from New York by the mid-19th century, as transportation made the village readily accessible and its rural atmosphere made it physically attractive. The Ridgedale Inn, a popular 19th- and early 20th-century hotel, stood at the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. While portions of the hotel were said to have dated to the late 18th century, the main structure was erected circa 1850. Historic photographs show the hotel's considerable landscaping, which incorporated such amenities as tennis courts and croquet grounds.¹⁵ A circa 1910 pamphlet from the Inn described it as follows:

The Ridgedale Inn is situated on a ridge at an elevation of about 500 feet and Madison is noted for its dry and healthful climate...The grounds are large and beautiful with four acres of lawn and a number of shade trees, tennis court, croquet ground and garage on the premises. Beautiful walks and drives with a golf course about a mile distant give additional diversion. The accessibility of the Ridgedale Inn makes it most available for patrons from any point. Madison is twenty-six miles from New York City and the Ridgedale Inn is about five minutes walk from station making it convenient for all whose business calls them to the city daily.¹⁶

Madison's growing reputation as "The Rose City" during the last quarter of the 19th century fueled its development, as did the founding of Drew University (1866). Beginning around the time of the Civil War and continuing for almost 100 years, Madison was home to 45 different rose-growers. In his photographic history, *Madison*, author John T. Cunningham noted that at one time, a survey showed that there was a half-million square feet of glass in the town being used in rose-growing greenhouses. By the late 1800s, more than 30 greenhouses shipped their roses to New York City via the railroad. Madison's nickname, "The Rose City," was certainly warranted.

¹⁴ Esposito, p. 81.

¹⁵ "Ridgedale Inn Has an Interesting History," *The Madison Eagle*, 4 June 1915.

¹⁶ "The Ridgedale Inn," pamphlet, c. 1910 (on file, Madison Historical Society).

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The centenary of American Methodism occurred in 1866 and in an effort to structure theological education in Methodism, Wall Street financier and Methodist convert Daniel Drew purchased land in Madison for the purpose of erecting a seminary. The Drew Theological Seminary received its charter from the state of New Jersey in 1868 and continues today as Drew University. While the increase of jobs and students to the area may have been limited at first, Daniel Drew's selection of Madison as the site for his new school certainly heightened public interest in the burgeoning town.

The development of Madison's downtown, which had continued to expand along Main Street, was slowed, but not halted, by a fire that broke out on October 21, 1877 in a grocery store on Waverly Place and spread to other, nearby structures, most of them commercial in nature. After a short period of recovery, growth returned and the downtown - which was focused intensely on Main Street - continued to develop.¹⁷

Architecturally, the late 19th century brought examples of the Second Empire and Stick Styles to the Bottle Hill Historic District, as well as dwellings in the popular Queen Anne style. The construction of these relatively large and high style residences reflected a local growth in population and a prosperity fueled by local industry. As Esposito notes, the generosity of local, wealthy benefactors such as James Augustus Webb, Daniel Willis James, and Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge also enhanced the community's appeal.¹⁸ In fact, by 1889, Madison boasted a population of 3,250 and decided to secede from Chatham Township to become a borough. This political redefinition enabled the town to have its own mayor and city council, and allowed its officials to develop a more localized water supply system, which was a primary reason for the secession.

Twentieth-Century History

In 1905, the parish of St. Vincent's erected a new church building outside of the Bottle Hill area to replace their existing 1839 structure at 69 Ridgedale. The 69 Ridgedale building was subsequently converted to a private residence circa 1912-1921 by the contractor for the new building, John V. Corbett, who purchased it for his family home. Despite its grand scale, the building today bears little resemblance to the earlier religious facility; rather, its current appearance clearly identifies it as an early-20th-century Colonial Revival dwelling. Similarly, the Ridgedale Inn, despite modernization during the early 20th century, did not survive on Ridgedale Avenue long into the 20th century; a victim of the Depression, it closed in April 1935 and the building burned several years later. The loss of St. Vincent's and then, finally, the Ridgedale Inn by the 1930s marked a distinct break with the past along Ridgedale Avenue and within the Bottle

¹⁷ For more information on this area of Madison, see National Register of Historic Places Nomination, "Madison Civic Commercial District," prepared by Robert P. Guter, January, 1987 (on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ).

¹⁸ Ibid.

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Hill Historic District, signifying the end of commercial and civic interests in this area and its future as an exclusively residential neighborhood.

Between 1912 and 1921, the Sanborn Map Company's coverage of Madison expanded considerably, indicating a time of development and growth for the community. More dwellings were erected in the Bottle Hill Historic District during this period, and they reflect the national popularity of the Bungalow style, in addition to examples of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles. Their construction, along with a small number of structures erected in the 1920s and early 1930s, brought the neighborhood to nearly full development, where it has remained largely intact.

The alignment of Ridgedale Avenue was altered in 1914, when the decision was made to close the road between Park and Madison Avenues in conjunction with the elevation of the railroad through that area. Mrs. Willis James, one of the town's most important benefactors, supported the expense of this endeavor, and the necessary modifications to James Park. The closing of Ridgedale at this point was a popular decision, as its intersection with Madison Avenue (just west of the district) was considered by local sources to be "the most dangerous road intersection between Morristown and Newark."¹⁹ Mrs. James purchased the Callmeyer, Schmidt, and Force properties on the site (no longer extant) and also assumed the expense of rerouting Madison Avenue and widening Park Avenue in 1914. The first park, established in 1898, accommodated an elaborate pedestrian bridge, closer to Madison Avenue than the current pedestrian bridge. After the railroad tracks were elevated, the park was expanded and both the old pedestrian bridge and the road bridge were disassembled. The new pedestrian bridge was then built approximately where the car bridge has been located (at the end of Ridgedale).

Madison had begun to macadamize its roads as early as the 1880s; articles in *The Madison Eagle* from the first decades of the 20th century reflect ongoing interest in this undertaking – moving from dusty dirt roads that required regular oiling to clean, macadamized streets bordered by sidewalks.²⁰ This interest, particularly in the 1920s, parallels the larger concern regarding "good roads" that occupied many communities in the state as well as the nation as a whole. Apparently the progress represented by road paving and the building of sidewalks and curbing was not entirely embraced by the community at large, as editorials entitled "Keeping Madison Rural" attest. Such an editorial, authored in 1922, was prompted by the laying of curbing and gutters along Fairview Avenue, a road that intersected with Ridgedale Avenue just to the east of the Bottle Hill Historic District. The writer noted "Madison is a country town in aspect. The majority of its citizens wish to keep it so. Many residents were attracted here because of the borough's rural beauty, its magnificent trees. Anything that would destroy this element, which

¹⁹ "Ridgedale Avenue to be Closed Between Park and Madison Avenues," *The Madison Eagle*, 16 October 1914, p. 1ff.

²⁰ See *The Madison Eagle*, 1880s – 1920s; i.e. "Borough to Build Sidewalks," 8 January 1909, 1.

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constitutes a main reason for establishing homes in Madison, should be eschewed.”²¹ It was the author’s opinion that curbs and gutters were only appropriate in the business section and along main arteries, and called the process “urban development.”

During the summer of 1932, *The Madison Eagle* featured several articles regarding improvements along Ridgedale, including new paving between Park Avenue and “a point close to” Burnet Road, considered to be the most heavily traveled section of the road. Original plans called for resurfacing the extent of Ridgedale within the borough limits, but a change in material (from a re-tread surface to the more costly “penetration method”) was necessitated by Ridgedale’s sandy foundation. As the article reported, “the old surface had been untouched for many years and was a source of complaint to residents along the route.”²²

In 1975, *The Madison Eagle* reported that Ridgedale Avenue was considered “neglected.” Local residents complained to the Borough Council that the flow of trucks needed to be controlled and the road resurfaced. Petitions were also brought to Council that requested the speed limit be reduced to 25 mph from 35 mph. Residents were successful in exacting change; an ordinance prohibiting large trucks (defined as over 4 tons) was passed by the Council in June of 1976, and the road was resurfaced and provided with new Belgian Block curbing that same year. Despite these changes more than 25 years ago, traffic and speed limits continue to plague Ridgedale Avenue, which serves as a major thoroughfare, despite its historic, residential character.

As the Borough of Madison developed, it became a prominent suburb of New Jersey’s larger cities, such as Newark and Morristown, as well as a suburb of New York City. Throughout this growth and development, the community’s original core – the Bottle Hill Historic District – remained largely intact, reflecting the expansion of the community from its beginnings in the mid-18th century into the 20th century and representing the earliest (as well as the most continual) wave of suburban settlement within the borough.

²¹ “Keeping Madison Rural,” *The Madison Eagle*, 16 June 1922, 4.

²² “Ridgedale Avenue Work Completed,” *The Madison Eagle*, 2 September 1932, 1. The length of Ridgedale between Park and Burnet incorporates the entire Bottle Hill Historic District, minus James Park.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Bottle Hill Historic District are detailed on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Bottle Hill Historic District include all historic features that contribute to the significance of the district as the earliest residential settlement within the borough. These features include James Park, the Sayre House and Luke Miller House, and a diverse collection of late 18th-, 19th-, and early 20th-century residential structures representing a range of historic architectural styles.

Boundaries were drawn to account for visual changes in the character of the district, particularly changes in the period of significance and relative integrity of the buildings. (Boundary lines follow legally recorded property lines and do not include partial parcels.)

The western boundary was drawn to take in James Park, historically considered to be the center of life in the village once known as Bottle Hill. The district follows Ridgedale Avenue, along which the residential settlement of this early settlement occurred beginning in the mid-18th century and continuing into the 20th century. Specifically excluded are large parcels on the north side of Ridgedale currently occupied by modern, multi-family housing.

The eastern boundary clearly represents a change in age, form, scale, and materials; structures beyond 104 Ridgedale on the northern side of the street do not contribute to the district's period of significance; neither do those beyond 105 Ridgedale on the southern side of the street. A distinct break is also made visually at this point by the bend in the road and the relative openness of Summerhill Park on the southern side of Ridgedale Avenue.

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Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs:

3. Name of Photographer: Meredith Arms Bzdak
4. Date of Photographs: July 2002
5. Location of Negatives: Borough of Madison, Historic Preservation Commission

Item 6. Description of View:

- Photo 1. Ridgedale Avenue at James Park, view looking southwest.
- Photo 2. Ridgedale Avenue between Park and Cook Avenues, view looking southwest.
- Photo 3. General Wayne Village, Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 4. 21 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest
- Photo 5. 25, 23 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 6. 31 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 7. 34 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest.
- Photo 8. 35 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast
- Photo 9. 39-41 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 10. 42 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest.
- Photo 11. 47, 45, 43 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 12. 62 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north-northwest.
- Photo 13. 64 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 14. 69 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south.
- Photo 15. 71 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south-southwest.
- Photo 16. 74 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 17. Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northeast.
- Photo 18. 85 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking east-southeast.
- Photo 19. 88 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 20. 96 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north-northwest.
- Photo 21. 104 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 22. 105 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south-southeast.
- Photo 23. 105 Ridgedale Avenue – Brick Outbuilding, view looking south-southeast.

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J. Lightfoot and Samuel Geil, *Map of Morris County, New Jersey*, Morristown, NJ: J.B. Shields, 1853.

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Additional Documentation



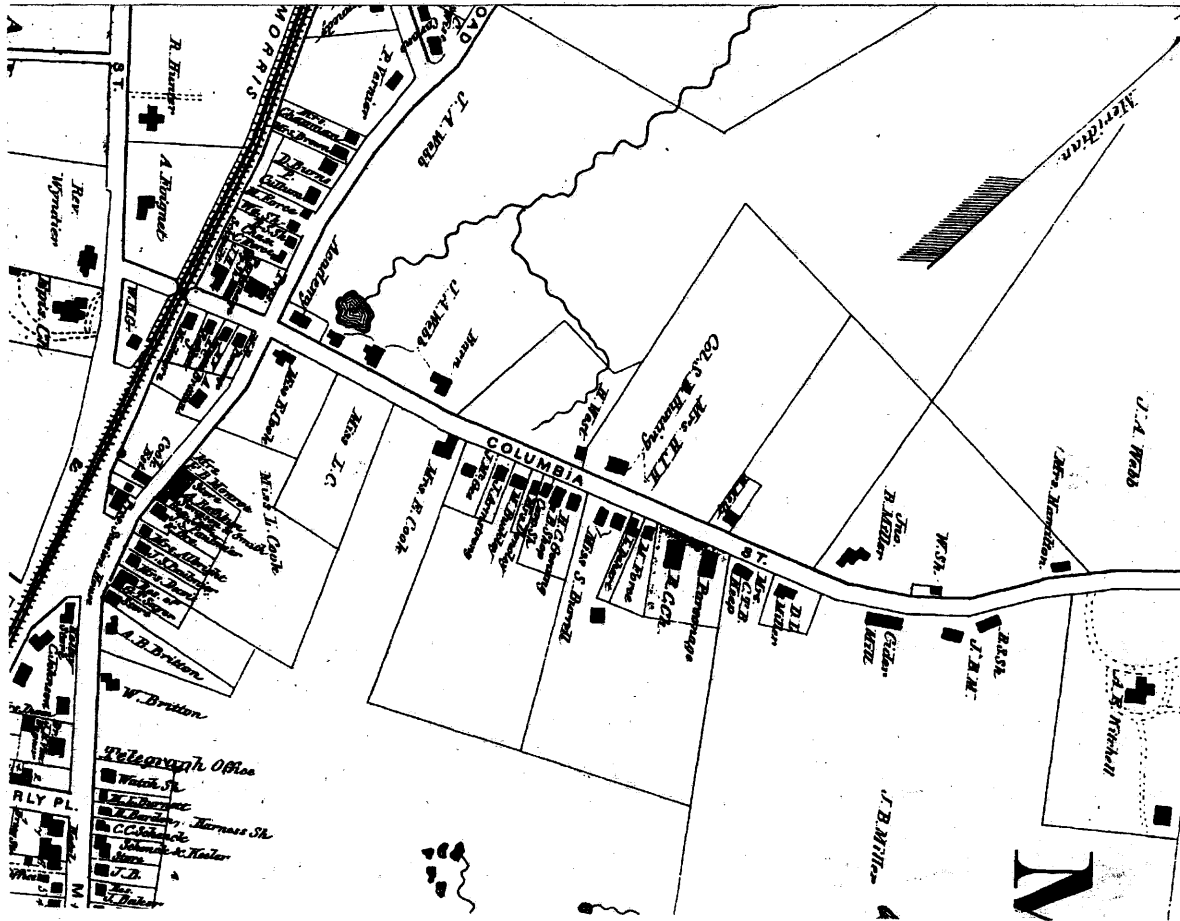
Map of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey, 1857. (On file, Madison Historical Society)

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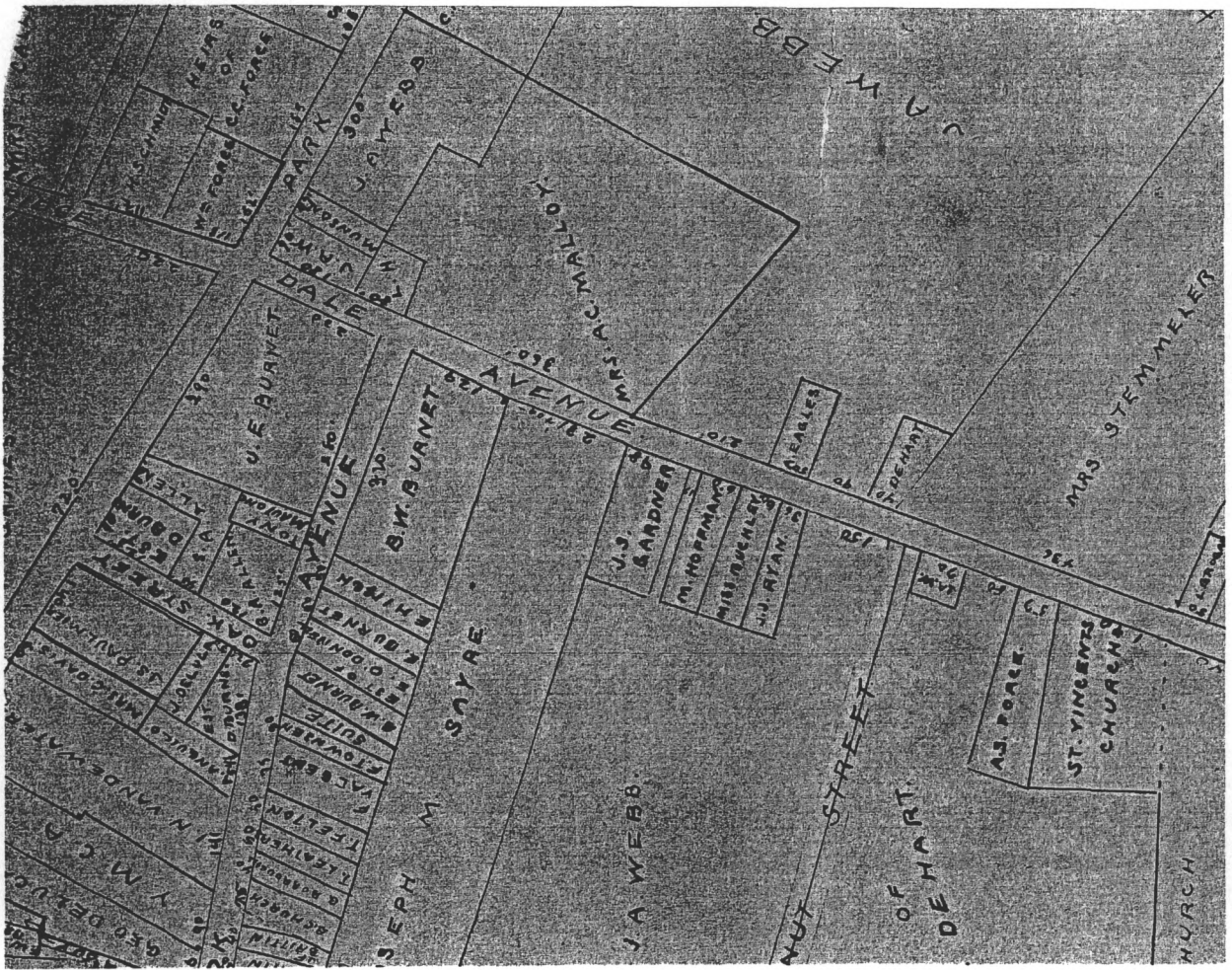
F.W. Beers, et al., *Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey*, New York: 1868, portion of plate 14.

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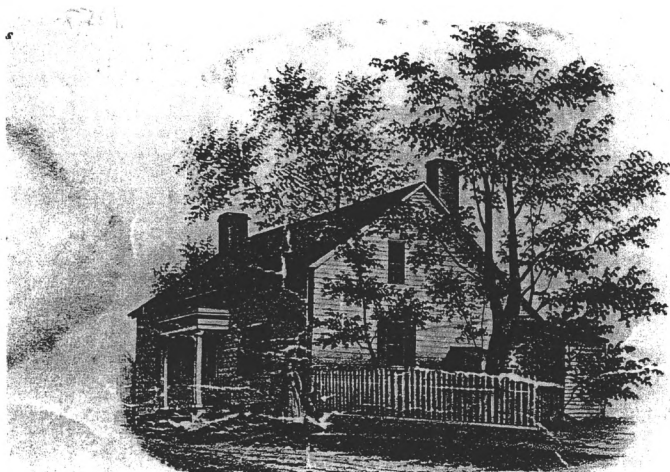
Map of Madison, Newark, NJ, circa 1910. (On file, Madison Historical Society)

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Residence of the late Deacon Ephraim Sayre.

Sayre House, 31 Ridgedale Avenue, illustration from the 1857 *Map of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey*.

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Sayre House, 31 Ridgedale Avenue, circa late 19th century. (Photograph courtesy of the Madison Historical Society)

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Luke Miller House, 105 Ridgedale Avenue, prior to restoration and expansion. (Photograph courtesy of the Madison Historical Society)

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Ridgedale Inn, circa early 20th century. (Postcard courtesy of the Madison Historical Society)

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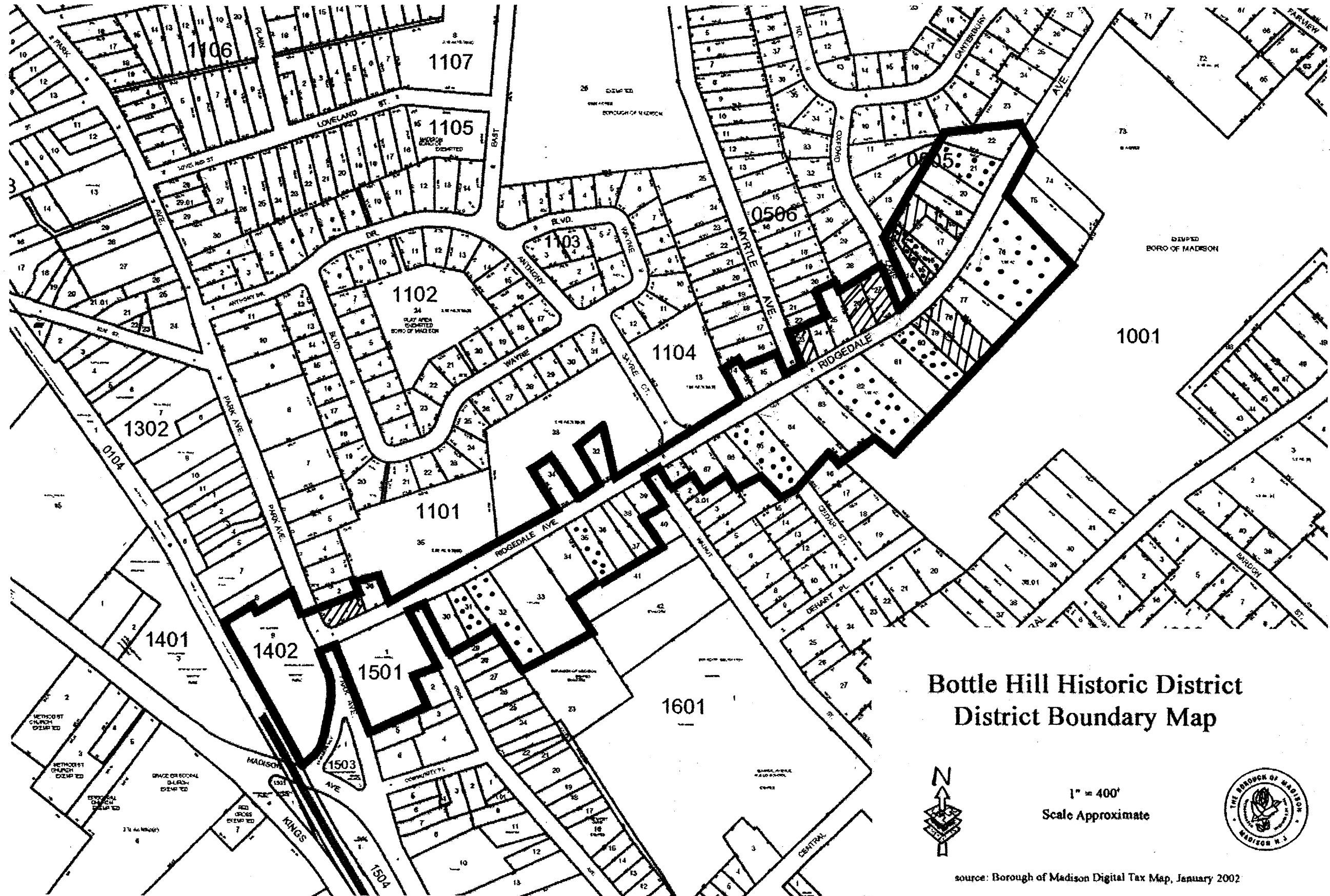
Ridgedale Avenue from Park Avenue, looking northeast. (Postcard courtesy of the Madison Historical Society)



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BOTTLE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
MORRIS COUNTY, NJ

key to photographs



**Bottle Hill Historic District
District Boundary Map**



1" = 400'
Scale Approximate



source: Borough of Madison Digital Tax Map, January 2002

- Non-contributing dwelling
- Non-contributing garage