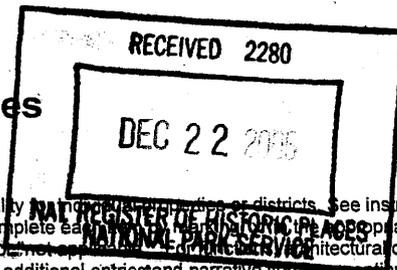
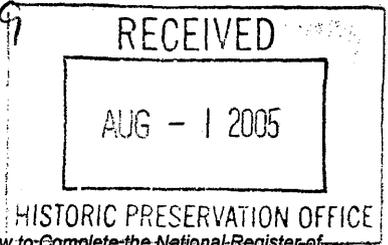


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1569



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each of the appropriate boxes or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for not applicable. Do not check any architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in 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 Miller-Rinehart Farmstead

other names/site number Four Winds Farm

2. Location

street & number 72 Hacklebarney Road

not for publication

city or town Washington Township

vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Morris

code 027

zip code 07853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination

request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/18/05
Date

John S. Watson Jr., Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources / DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying 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]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson W. Beall

Date of Action

2/1/06

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
Name of Property

Morris Co., 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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	2	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
11	2	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
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural out-buildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural out-buildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/fieldstone
walls WOOD/weatherboard
STONE/fieldstone
roof ASPHALT, STONE/slate
other METAL/tin

Narrative Description

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

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
Name of Property

Morris Co., NJ
County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1794 - 1910

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
Name of Property

Morris Co., NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 12.59 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 521666 4511702]
Zone Easting Northing
2 521702 4511240

3 18 521519 4511036
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 521458 4511016

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 Ann Parsekian and Dennis Bertland
organization Dennis Bertland Associates date June 2005
street & number P. O. Box 24 telephone 908-213-0916
city or town Bloomsbury state NJ zip code 08804

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.*)

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

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Miller-Rinehart Farmstead occupies a 12-acre tract of property on the southern flank of Fox Hill, a Highlands ridge separating the South Branch and Upper Raritan watersheds, in Washington Township, southwestern Morris County. Set back 1400 feet from Hacklebarney Road, slightly over a mile southeast of the minor crossroads settlement of Unionville – or Parker – and south of German Valley, the farmstead is composed of a dwelling and a large assemblage of twelve mainly 19th-century frame and stone out-buildings.¹ Situated on gently rolling land, sloping gradually downward from north to south, the farmstead is accessed by a long, narrow farm lane edged with hedgerows that passes old farm fields now being used as pasture, and a large pond that drains into the Lamington – or Black – River, a tributary of the North Branch of the Raritan River. The lane runs along the length of the western property boundary to a stone wall, which spans the entire length of the northern boundary. A branch of the lane leading to the house and barn complex is lined with towering maples that were planted in 1900.² Domestic outbuildings grouped around the dwelling include a springhouse/summer kitchen, well-curb, smoke house, and wood shed. Slightly northeast of the domestic buildings is a large Pennsylvania embanked forebay barn around which are grouped other agricultural outbuildings, including a corncrib, wagon house, garage, equipment house, and stone foundations of chicken coops. A privy and a mid-20th century tenant house are located to the east of the main house. A late-20th century animal shed is located several hundred feet north of the main barn complex. Despite loss of the original farmhouse, as well as minor physical deterioration and some modern alterations, the farmstead still reflects its circa 1794 - circa 1910 period of significance. While some early fabric has been lost, the complex retains its essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

House (mid-20th century)

(feature #4 on the site map)

The existing house was built on the old fieldstone foundation of a much earlier dwelling that burned in the 1950s. The two-story, three-bay frame house exhibits a variety of window configurations and several styles of clapboard siding, along with an asphalt-covered gable roof. Single story appendages are located at both ends. Surviving charred timbers in the cellar provide evidence of the disastrous fire. The dwelling is remarkable only in that it preserves the foundation, cellar features and location of the original house, keeping the relationship of the historic farm buildings intact. The house is a non-contributing resource. (Photo #10)

¹ J. Lightfoot and S. Geil, *Map of Morris County*, New Jersey, 1853; E. Robinson, *Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey*, 1887.

² Interview with Margaret Scudese, August 2004.

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

Domestic Outbuildings

The domestic outbuildings – out kitchen/spring house, well curb, smokehouse, and woodshed – stand to the west and northwest of the house, closely grouped and conveniently located.

Out Kitchen/Springhouse (possibly early 19th century³)

(feature #1 on the site map)

The one-and-one-half story coursed-rubblestone out kitchen/springhouse, possibly the oldest standing building on the farmstead, is comprised of two rooms with separate exterior entrances and loft above. The three-bay building has a gable roof covered with asphalt, an interior chimney located at the west gable end, and a door to the loft in the east gable end. The exterior walls are covered with stucco. The kitchen occupies the slightly smaller dirt-floored west room, with timber-framed entries on both north and south sidewalls and one small window flanking the south entry. Hewn timbers placed parallel to the gable end support a planked loft area, which is low and unventilated and was probably used for storage. A massive stone fireplace is located along the west gable end wall. The large fireplace has a brick bake oven that originally projected from the rear of the fireplace wall as a beehive oven, which is recognizable now only by the pile of collapsed brick on the gable end. The kitchen interior shows no sign of ever having finished walls or ceiling. Along with the dirt floor and lack of a foundation, this is an indication that it was built as an out-building and never intended for full-time residential use. The east room is the springhouse, and a clear demarcation between the rooms is visible on the exterior, indicating two different construction dates with the kitchen probably built first. Access to the springhouse is via an entry on the north sidewall, flanked by a timber-framed 2/2 window. Inside, the walls are covered with stucco and the ceiling is finished with tongue-and-groove boards, suggesting an alteration from the late 19th century. One of the ceiling boards is signed in chalk "Elias Sutton," who was probably a neighbor, based on an 1887 map.⁴ The springhouse incorporates a deep channel on one side where milk, butter, and other perishables were stored, kept cool in the constant spring-fed trickle of water that was channeled through the building. The channel and the floor are now concrete, electric lights have been installed, and water still runs through the channel, suggesting the springhouse was actively used well into the 20th century. Although used for produce storage into the 1980's, the building is now threatened by storm runoff from a 1980's development located to the west of the property. The out kitchen/springhouse is a key/contributing resource. (Photos 3-7; 11)

³ The date could be as early as 1794, based upon the date the property was purchased by Jacob Miller from the West Jersey Proprietors.

⁴ E. Robinson.

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

Well Curb (19th century⁵)**(feature #2 on the site map)**

Conveniently located several feet north of the out kitchen/springhouse is a low stone well curb with a modern wood cover. A spring, which may feed the well, rises in the immediate area, then flows south through the springhouse and into a large pond in the south pasture, eventually draining into the Lamington - or Black River - a tributary of the Raritan River. The well curb is a contributing resource.

Smokehouse (late 19th - early 20th century)**(feature #3 on the site map)**

Northeast of the springhouse/out kitchen is a frame smokehouse with an exterior of board-and-batten siding and a gable roof covered with metal. The interior is smoke-blackened as is the batten door at gable-end entry. The floor is concrete and the fire pit has been filled in. The smokehouse is a contributing resource. (Photos 8 & 11)

Woodshed (late 19th - early 20th century)**(feature #4 on the site map)**

To the east of the smokehouse is a frame woodshed. Its roof is metal and its walls are covered with vertical boards. The sawn framing suggests a late 19th century or early 20th century construction date. A concrete floor has been added over the stone foundation. The woodshed is a contributing resource. (Photos 9 & 11)

Tenant House (mid 20th century)**(feature #12 on the site map)**

Located southeast of the house, on the other side of the driveway, is a small modern tenant house, which appears to be a modular structure, composed of two joined shed-roofed sections. The single story frame dwelling, with vertical siding and asphalt-covered roof, was added to the property in the early 1970s. The tenant house is a non-contributing resource. (Photo 1)

Privy (late 19th - early 20th century)**(feature #13 on the site map)**

An early privy resting on concrete blocks is located to the southwest of the tenant house. This is probably the same privy that was previously located near the northeast corner of the house where lilacs, a traditional air freshener, still mark the spot.⁶ The exterior is covered with vertical boards, and its gable roof is covered with asphalt over old wood shingles. There is an access hatch located at ground level on the rear wall. The privy is a contributing resource.

⁵ The date could be as early as 1794, based on the date the property was purchased by Jacob Miller from the West Jersey Proprietors.

⁶ Previous location of the privy is based on an interview with Margaret Scudese, August 2004.

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

Agricultural Outbuildings

Separated from the house and the domestic outbuildings is a group of agricultural outbuildings arranged in a cluster that loosely encloses a sort of courtyard. (Photo 12)

Pennsylvania Barn (mid-19th century)

(feature #10 on the site map)

The farm operations were centered on the frame, two-story, five-bay Pennsylvania embanked barn distinguished by an extended supported forebay and a distinctive asymmetrical roofline.⁷ (Photo 13). Of mortise-and-tenon, hewn-timber construction, the barn is set on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation that extends under both ends of the deep forebay, though the lower story is only partially excavated, presumably due to bedrock or other obstruction. The barn was constructed in several stages, beginning with the four western bays and the fore-bay, later extended by the addition of a fifth bay on the east end, and later still with the addition of an ell projecting from the southeast corner. Located to the east of the house, forming part of what was originally a linear farm plan, the barn conforms to the traditional orientation with its stable facing south.

Based on its architecture, the barn can be dated to about the middle of the 19th century. An 1806 English coin, in very worn condition, was found by the current owners in the foundation of the barn, suggesting the barn is not earlier than 1806 and – considering the condition of the coin – probably a number of decades later than that. The swingbeam is inscribed in old lettering with the name “Morris Apgar,” but is undated.⁸

The recessed lower level stable has a front wall of frame construction, covered with vertical siding, with two entries leading into separated stabling areas. Access to the threshing level is via three entries with sliding doors, located along the bank or north side of the barn. The central entry is taller, enabling access by loaded wagons. (Photo 14) There are a variety of window configurations in the barn, most of which are double-hung sashes. Based upon an early painting of the farmstead, window openings were enlarged and several pairs of windows added on the west gable end and the south side of the barn in the second half of the 20th century.⁹ The exterior of the upper level is covered with vertical boards, probably replaced in the 20th century, except on the east side of the ell, which is covered with board-and-batten. An asphalt roof has been installed over old wood shingles, exposed to view inside. The front slope (forebay

⁷ According to Robert F. Ensminger's classification of Pennsylvania barns, the Miller-Rinehart barn follows the general description of an extended supported-forebay Pennsylvania Barn which is known for its asymmetrical roofline while an added distinctive feature of this type is the supported forebay, with the support most commonly provided by extended basement end walls and posts such as found in the Miller-Rinehart barn. Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, pp 125-126.

⁸ There is no known connection between the farmstead and Morris Apgar; however in the 1880 Washington Township census records, a Morris Apgar, born 1841, is listed as a miner.

⁹ Oil painting of the farmstead by A.D. Trimmer, a local artist, probably painted before 1946. In the Beaver Family collection.

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side) of the barn roof is longer than the rear roof slope (bank side) because the roof continues over the forebay, which projects over the first level by about ten feet

The interior of the barn retains much of its early character. The lower level consists of stable space under the three eastern-most bays – apparently the topography does not provide usable space under the two western bays. There are two stables which are completely separated by a stone wall that was part of the original foundation. The original interior side of the wall, facing the western stable, is covered with stucco. The western stable has a dirt floor and is undivided, while the eastern stable, also with a dirt floor, is now divided into several stalls serviced from an alley that runs along the east side, from the entry to the rear wall.

Visible from within the west stable, the floor of three central bays of the upper level is supported by half-hewn log joists resting on a summer beam, which has numerous unused mortises and appears to have been salvaged from an earlier building. The floor of the easternmost bay, visible from within the eastern stable, is supported separately on log joists. Also visible from the lower level, the forebay is supported – not cantilevered – by large joists that are mortised into the sill beam at the front stable wall and rest on a post-supported forebay crossbeam which runs between the L-shaped stone pier corners – or Peilerecks - of the extended stone foundation.¹⁰ The Peilerecks have a curved inner face and form small alcoves under each end of the forebay. The floor of the ell addition is simply supported on a stripped log, which carries the sawn floor joists.

The interior organization of the upper level is comprised of a central wagonway or threshing floor flanked on each side by two bays featuring several modern stalls and secondary work areas with haylofts above. (Photo 15) The heavy plank floor features a hatch, located in the floor of the forebay at the south end of the center bay, which provides access via stairs to the lower level just outside the stable areas.

The bents defining the bays incorporate a tie beam mortised into the end posts slightly below the roof plate, a framing method that suggests a mid-19th century construction date.¹¹ The bent located on the west side of the central threshing bay features a massive swing beam, supported by heavy hewn diagonal braces and a vertical iron tie rod, which would allow unobstructed turning room for wagons. There are no unused mortises in the swing beam, suggesting the bent was constructed to accommodate the swing beam, and is not a later adaptation. The iron tie rod in the swingbeam supports a mid-19th century construction date. A similar tie rod configuration is found in the bank barn located at the Vass Farmstead in northwest New Jersey, which dates to about 1856.¹² On each of the other interior bents, a heavy crossbeam is located mid-way between the floor and the tie beam. There are posts between the end posts that help support the cross beam, and a single post is centered on each cross beam to support the tie beam. Small diagonal braces are located between each tie beam and both end posts. Somewhat surprisingly, there are no collar beams, queen posts or purlins to help support the common rafters. The haylofts consist of loosely-

¹⁰ Ensminger, p. 121-122.

¹¹ Ensminger, p. 122-126.

¹² Dennis Bertland Associates, *Vass Farmstead Historic Structures Report*, p. 12.

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laid planks on log joists that rest on top of the cross beams. An old haylift is still in place in the peak. Some of the barn timbers have unused mortises, indicating there were framing changes made over time or perhaps some of the timbers were salvaged from an earlier building. The forebay, though framed separately and supported independently, appears to have been constructed at the same time.

Several large sawn timbers have been incorporated into the eastern-most bay, which was added later. The slightly elevated floor of the bay accommodates a support beam laid over the sill beam of the original construction. The summer beam does not extend under the floor of the fifth bay, which is supported instead on joists that run east to west in contrast to joists running north to south under the original portion of the barn.

An ell constructed of light sawn framing was appended to the southeast corner of the barn, probably in the early 20th century. It provides additional storage on the second story and stable space underneath.¹³ (Photos 14 & 16) The stone foundation on the east side of the ell extends at the same height from the barn but is clearly a separate build. The south end of the ell has a low stone foundation constructed separately from the east foundation wall. (Photos 14 & 16)

The barn is a contributing resource. (Photos 1, 12 – 17)

Chicken Coop Site

(feature #11 on the site map)

Near the southwest corner of the barn are two stone foundations remaining from chicken coops, which are visible as shed-roofed buildings in an early farmstead painting. The chicken coop site is a contributing resource. (Photo 1)

Corncrib (mid to late-19th century)

(feature #6 on the site map)

To the north of the barn is a frame drive-through double corncrib with canted exterior sidewalls and interior crib walls covered with open slats. Crib entries are located on the east gable end. The central wagonway is flanked on both sides by slatted corncribs with plank floors. The corncrib is sawn heavy timber construction, with some hand-split crib slats, and is set on a stone foundation with a tin-covered gable roof. The corncrib is a rare local example of its type, and is contributing resource.¹⁴ (Photos 12 & 18)

¹³ The ell is shown in an oil painting of the farmstead by A.D. Trimmer, a local artist, probably painted before 1946. In the Beaver Family collection.

¹⁴ Janet W. Foster, *Historic and Architectural Significance for the Miller-Rinehart-Scudese Farm, Hacklebarney Road, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey*, p. 4.

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

Equipment Shed/Garage (early 20th century)**(feature #7 on the site map)**

Northeast of the corncrib is a single-story, single-bay, gable-fronted equipment shed/garage of frame construction set on a poured concrete foundation, with a metal-covered roof over wood shingles. It appears to be a shed that was adapted later for use as a garage, as suggested by heavy sawn timber framing, an old 2/1 sash window, narrow vertical siding, and the old wood roof shingles visible from the interior. The front wall was extended about two feet, probably when the building was adapted for automobile use. The garage is a contributing resource. (Photo 12)

Wagon House A (mid-19th century)**(feature #8 on the site map)**

Southeast of the garage is a frame, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wagon house on a stone foundation, with a single-bay, one-story shed addition on a block foundation appended at a later date to the south side. The wagon house has large early sliding doors on either gable end, allowing a wagon to drive through and eliminate the need to back up or turn around before use. A large pair of early swing doors is located on the front gable end. The building is mortise-and-tenon construction with hand-hewn timbers, with machine cut nails used to construct the exterior and interior doors, suggesting it was built around the middle of the 19th century. Based upon their appearance, some of the hand-hewn timbers may have been salvaged from an earlier building. The diagonal braces are lighter, sawn timbers. The floor is concrete. On the second floor of the wagon house are three grain bins of tongue and groove construction located along the north wall. The exterior of the original section is covered with vertical boards, and the gable roof is slate. The wagon house is a contributing resource. (Photos 12, 18 & 19)

Wagon House B (mid-to-late 19th century)**(feature #9 on the site map)**

Standing southeast of wagon house A, wagon house B is a two-story, single-bay building of mortise-and-tenon, heavy sawn-timber construction, and the framing visible on the second story is similar to the corn crib (Site #6). The exterior is covered with narrow clapboard and the gable roof is tin over old wood shingles. Originally almost windowless, according to an early painting, the building was probably used for farm equipment storage before being remodeled to add a pair of windows on the front gable end, two windows on the rear gable end, and six large windows on the south side wall. Board-and-batten ceiling and walls in the first floor, which were probably installed at the same time the windows were added, suggest the building was remodeled in the early 20th century probably to accommodate a work shop. The wagon house is a contributing resource. (Photos 12 & 20)

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Other Landscape Features

An early rubbish dump (midden), dating to the 19th century or possibly earlier, is located at the northwest corner of the property, at the end of the farm lane, which is also called the “wood lot road.”¹⁵ Early stone fences survive along the north and east property lines.

INTEGRITY

Although missing its original farmhouse, the historic farm plan of the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead survives with a nearly intact assemblage of outbuildings, and the farmstead still clearly possesses the ability to reflect its historical and architectural significance. The historic outbuildings have experienced relatively few modifications, and they retain their character-defining features. The property still evokes the setting of its historical period in such features as the relationship of the house to the road – dictated by the location of the spring – the linear alignment of the south-facing house and the barn, and the proximity of the agricultural outbuildings to the fields and old hedgerows. The farmstead retains essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Currently, however, existing development uphill from the property generates storm runoff, which has already begun to impact the area around the well curb and out kitchen/springhouse. Additionally, according to the NJ Historic Preservation Office, proposed developments that would surround all four sides of the property have the potential to impact the character and setting of the property.¹⁶

¹⁵ Interview with Margaret Scudese, August 2004.

¹⁶ Memorandum dated September 24, 2002 from Kurt Leasure, NJ Historic Preservation Office to Susan Michniewski, NJ DEP, LUR, Bureau of Inland Regulation.

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Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Morris County, NJ

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The farmstead is noteworthy for its extensive complement of well-preserved domestic and agricultural out buildings whose form, construction and detailing provide an excellent illustration of the area's early building traditions. Of particular note within the assemblage of outbuildings are the combination springhouse-summer kitchen and the Pennsylvania embanked forebay barn. Also significant are the surviving fields, pastures and old orchards, which provide historic context. The Miller-Rinehart Farmstead is a physical manifestation of local historic trends, and as a cultural landscape it tells the story of generations of Washington Township residents who farmed the land.¹⁷ Despite the absence of the original farmhouse, the plan of the farmstead is intact, illustrating development and change over time. In addition, the property retains its historic rural setting in the environs of the farmstead's buildings. The Miller-Rinehart Farmstead meets National Register Criterion C for local significance in the area of architecture for the period 1794 – circa 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The barn and other outbuildings are vernacular buildings clearly rooted in the region's traditional construction practices and forms but also reflect the influence of and technological innovations on conservative rural builders. Of particular distinction among the outbuildings is the stone outkitchen/springhouse, an excellent surviving example in the area. The kitchen retains its cooking fireplace and bake oven and the springhouse still has a spring flowing through its trough. The Pennsylvania barn is notable for its traditional mortise-and-tenon construction, its combination of Pennsylvania German and Dutch framing techniques, and its supported enclosed forebay. The well-preserved drive-through double corncrib, notable for the large amount of early fabric it retains, is a rare example in the area. Also representative of ancillary domestic and agricultural structures once common on area farms are the frame smokehouse, privy, woodshed, and two wagon houses.

The stone outkitchen/springhouse is significant as part of a collection of early stone outkitchens in Washington Township. Altogether, nine stone out kitchens have been documented in Washington Township, including two combination out kitchen/ springhouses and two combination out kitchen/milk houses. A one-room out kitchen is located nearby at 16 Hacklebarney Road. The concentration of out kitchens undoubtedly reflects local traditions and may have roots in traditional German building forms.¹⁸ Jacob Miller evidently saw practicality in a summer kitchen and probably chose stone for its cooling effect.

Built on the side of the hill, the Pennsylvania barn allows the farmer to drive vehicles into the upper floor where threshing activities would take place and where hay, straw, and grain would be stored,

¹⁷ Alice Manning, *Nineteenth Century Farmsteads on the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey, in Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and Protection of Cultural Resources*, p. 43.

¹⁸ Washington Township Historic Sites Inventory, A.Sharp Farmstead No. 1438-076.

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while the lower level provides stable space. It was an efficient design, and was the model for many two- and three-story barns in nineteenth-century agricultural publications.¹⁹ For practical reasons, John Miller – or John Rinehart – would have chosen to build a Pennsylvania barn, a modernized form that drew from several Old World traditions.²⁰ The efficiency of the forebay bank barn design, incorporating stabling, stalling, crop storage, and processing into a single structure, undoubtedly appealed to him.²¹

The 19th-century corncrib is also a modern building for its time. In a report on the farmstead, *Historic and Architectural Significance for the Miller-Rinehart-Scudese Farm, Hacklebarney Road, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey*, Janet Foster wrote, “The drive-through form of the slant-sided double corncrib was considered ‘up to date’ technology when it was introduced through farm magazines such as *The American Agriculturalist* in the post Civil War years. It is the most readily datable of all the outbuildings, based on its form and function.”²² The corncrib was probably constructed by John Rinehart, who purchased the farmstead from Jacob Miller in 1856. Elsewhere in Washington Township, the Sharp Farm has another good example of a double drive-through corncrib, a rare local example of a type, though its exterior crib slats have been removed, making the Miller-Rinehart corncrib, with its excellent integrity, a remarkable survivor.

The placement of the buildings in the farmstead landscape is also significant. According to Alice Manning in her examination of 19th century farmsteads in central New Jersey, “Each farmstead reflects specific cultural trends. The choices made about farm layout, style of barn, direction of orientation and so forth are derived from many sources. ...[T]hese were initially ethnic but were soon replaced by local vernacular traditions and ultimately by standards spread by the popular press.”²³ Also writing on changing architectural traditions, Henry Glassie discusses dispersal over compression in the family farm plan. “In the areas of Central Europe from which the Pennsylvania Germans came, buildings analogous to the longhouses of Britain, buildings that were dwellings and barns at once, were the norm.” But in America they developed their own version of the general American practice, by continuing their tradition of building in a line, but in a more modern way - “rather than attaching them, they separated them....” Glassie continues: “Their alignment recalls the unified buildings of Europe. Their separation makes them fit America, where the domestic separated from the agricultural, making way for industrialization.”²⁴

Although the original Miller-Rinehart farmhouse doesn’t survive, its foundation, and cellar have been preserved and are significant for important clues about the underlying cultural traditions reflected in the farmstead. The form and siting of the house suggest it was constructed around 1800 and appears to be an example of the linear farm plan that Glassie describes, with the house and barn aligned along the slope,

¹⁹ Manning, p. 61.

²⁰ Ensminger, p. 50.

²¹ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*, p. 181.

²² Foster, p. 4.

²³ Manning, p. 49.

²⁴ Henry Glassie, *Vernacular Architecture*, p. 116.

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facing downhill toward the sun. A family painting of the farmstead provides important information about what was presumably the farmhouse built by Jacob Rinehart (which burned in the 1950s). The painting depicts a two-story, five-bay side-gable building with interior red brick chimneys at either gable end. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans part of the south-facing front. Jacob was a German American whose well-educated father had been living in the German Valley vicinity for 40 years, which suggests that Jacob had already abandoned many German traditions, and not surprisingly constructed a more homogeneous American house, as others of German descent did in the area.²⁵ Although the area has a tradition in stone construction that persisted well into the middle of the 19th century, around 1800 among some affluent German Americans, "distance from their past was further established by using brick or clapboarded frame walls, leaving log and stone for work buildings and for the one-and two-room houses of their less successful neighbors."²⁶ Jacob Rinehart was certainly not unique in the area in his mixing of cultural traditions. Among others, the Sharpenstine Farmstead slightly north in Washington Township includes an interesting mix of a Federal style house, a stone summer kitchen, and a stone English barn.²⁷

Despite the loss of the original farmhouse, the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead is significant for its large number of early domestic and agricultural outbuildings - most importantly the stone out kitchen/springhouse, the Pennsylvania barn, and the drive-through double Corncrib - and is illustrative of a traditional farm configuration that was gradually transformed over a century or so to reflect modern agricultural trends of the 19th century. The farmstead passed out of the Rinehart family to Ulysses Grant Beavers, around the turn of the 20th century, after which there was little further modernization of farm buildings. In her 1983 study of nineteenth century farmsteads on the inner coastal plain of New Jersey, Alice Manning found it difficult to evaluate patterns of farm plans because many 18th and 19th century farm resources such as wells, outhouses, icehouses, smokehouses etc. have disappeared from the visible record. She concludes that a farm that has been only superficially modified, and thus more accurately reflective of the practices of an earlier time, is most worthy of preservation.²⁸ In 1994 a project to identify historic farmsteads in Morris County was carried out. It supports the significance of the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead: "Fewer than a dozen surviving farmsteads were identified throughout the county as retaining significant numbers of early outbuildings in a configuration that represented early agricultural practices."²⁹

Due to its isolated location, the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead was overlooked in two prior Washington Township inventories: the Washington Township Cultural Resources Survey, which was conducted during 1985-86 as part of the Morris County Inventory of Historic Sites, as well as the inventory by Acrotion that was undertaken in 1994 to identify historic farmsteads in Morris County. In addition, in 1991 a multiple property nomination was prepared for the Stone Houses and Outbuildings of Washington

²⁵ Bertland p. 3.

²⁶ Dell Upton, Ed., *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*, p. 72.

²⁷ Bertland Associates, Sharpenstine Farmstead National Register Nomination.

²⁸ Manning, pp. 67-68.

²⁹ Foster, p. 7.

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Township. Of the approximately 140 stone structures that were identified in the township, 81 were dwellings; 14 were agricultural outbuildings, and 31 were domestic outbuildings. There were five out kitchens and two out kitchen/spring houses. The Miller-Rinehart out kitchen/spring house is clearly significant as one of this important collection of surviving stone domestic outbuildings.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

European settlement of northwestern New Jersey began in the first half of the 18th century with immigration mainly from east Jersey and the lower Delaware Valley. Primarily agriculturalists, the pioneer settlers and their followers were of ethnically diverse origins with English, Dutch, Scotch Irish and Germans constituting the principal elements.³⁰ While the geographic distribution of various ethnic groups around the region was generally quite mixed, especially by the late 18th century, families of similar ethnic background concentrated in certain areas giving a particular character to a neighborhood for several generations.

One such cluster occurred in northern Hunterdon, southwestern Morris, and northwestern Somerset Counties where enough Germans settled along both branches of the Raritan River and in the surrounding hills to enable the establishment by 1780 of twelve Lutheran and German Reformed congregations.³¹ The old place names of New Germantown (Oldwick) and German Valley (Long Valley) also attest to the strong 18th-century German presence in the area. Germans were the dominant ethnic group in what is now Washington Township, where they built a church at German Valley in 1747.³² German Valley was probably the largest German settlement in Morris County and was close to the eastern edge of significant German settlement of those immigrants arriving through Philadelphia.³³ As late as the middle decades of the 19th century, as indicated by residents' surnames on maps and atlases of the period, individuals of German background, probably in most cases descendants of the 18th-century pioneer families, still comprised the major element of the local population.³⁴

While first the Washington Turnpike in 1810 and then the High Bridge Railroad in 1876 passed through Washington Township, the municipality was largely bypassed by the industrial development that occurred throughout the region in the second half of the 19th century.³⁵ With the exception of a small resort community that flourished at the Schooley's Mountain mineral springs in the middle decades of the century, Washington Township remained an agricultural community characterized by stability and conti-

³⁰ Peter Wacker, *Land and People, A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns*, p. 121-220; Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, p. 29-52.

³¹ Wacker, p. 213.

³² W.W. Munsell, *History of Morris County, New Jersey*, p. 386; John W. Barber & Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, p. 402-403

³³ Wacker, pp. 162, 212.

³⁴ Munsell, p. 384; Lightfoot; F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Morris County New Jersey*.

³⁵ Munsell, p. 379; James P. Snell (ed) *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, p. 112.

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nunity, though there was some emigration to the west and to towns. The population of the township in 1810 was 1,793. It grew slowly and by 1880 reached 2,681, a gain of fewer than 1,000 people. In that year the population in Washington Township villages was German Valley, 130; Middle Valley, 60; Naught-rightville, 81. Unionville – the service center nearest to the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead – had a population of 57.³⁶ By 1920, the township population had dropped to 1,779, less even than the population in 1810 as a result of smaller families and emigration.³⁷ The settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small, nucleated service communities that had been established in the 18th century continued throughout the period. Construction methods and building types introduced at an early date similarly remained part of the local building vocabulary, with additional building types introduced as a result of increased mechanization and the growing interest in scientific agricultural practices.

In 1794, Jacob Miller (b. 1771) purchased a portion of the Wetherill tract, an 1100-acre piece of land partitioned from the original West Jersey proprietary holdings in the mid-18th century, that included what is now known as the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead. Jacob was the youngest of three sons of John Henry Muller, a schoolteacher who immigrated to America as a redemptioner – an indentured servant – from Rhineland-Palatinate in 1750 when he was 22 years old. Muller first landed in Philadelphia and eventually settled in Hunterdon County in about 1753, becoming sufficiently well established to serve as Town Clerk of Tewksbury for thirty-one years. As a result of his important local government position, almost certainly John Muller would have become quickly acculturated, as would too his American born children. As the youngest son, presumably Jacob would not be in line to inherit his father's property and therefore would have been motivated to purchase his own, perhaps in connection with his marriage to Maria Elisabeth Sharp.³⁸ Jacob Miller may have had the out kitchen/springhouse built, which, as one of a group of early out kitchens in Washington Township, is part of local building traditions. Presumably Jacob Miller would have had a barn constructed around the time he purchased the property. Some of the timbers of the surviving Pennsylvania barn, which seems to date to a later period, appear to have been salvaged from an earlier building, perhaps a previous barn. It's possible that Jacob Miller also constructed the house depicted in the Beaver family painting. By about 1850, Jacob's son, John, had taken over operation of the farmstead.³⁹ It's conceivable that the Pennsylvania barn, which physical evidence - such as the bent construction - suggests dates to the mid-19th century, was constructed after John Miller took over operation of the farmstead from his father, and before selling the farmstead to John Rinehart in 1856, though it is also possible that Rinehart had a new barn built after acquiring his new farmstead.

Adam Rinehart (1739-1816) was the progenitor of another of the German families who settled Washington Township in the 18th century. He came to America in 1752 and in 1784, with his son Martin (1768-1843), purchased 100 acres on Schooley's Mountain – also part of the Wetherill tract – along what

³⁶ Munsell, p. 48. Population figures for Washington Township: 1810 – 1,793; 1820 – 1,876; 1830 – 2,183; 1840 – 2,451; 1850 – 2,502; 1860 – 25,04; 1870 – 2,484; 1880 – 2,681.

³⁷ A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Northwestern New Jersey: A History of Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex Counties*, p. 365.

³⁸ Theodore Chambers, *The Early Germans in New Jersey*, p. 448-449.

³⁹ Foster, p. 1.

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is today Hacklebarney Road, just south of the site of what is known now as the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead. They probably purchased it from Adam Leront or Lorentz who is identified on a 1750 map as owning 250 acres composing two farms, incorporating the site of the Miller-Rinehart Farmstead.⁴⁰ Martin Rinehart had seven children; his son William (1801-1878) married Mary Crater about 1825, and they also had seven children. William inherited the Rinehart homestead property on the south side of Hacklebarney Road from his father and acquired additional property so that by 1850 he owned over 225 acres. William served on the Washington Township committee during the 1850s and on the Commission of Appeals.⁴¹ By 1860 he had real estate assets of \$15,900 and personal assets of \$12,021, well above the average farmer in Washington Township, who owned property worth about \$7,000.⁴²

In about 1856, William's son John (1828-1897) purchased the Miller farm, which was adjacent to his father's land. Dating to the mid-to-late-19th century, and probably built by John Rinehart, are the drive-through corncrib, and the wagon house. He may also have built the second wagon house and the now-demolished chicken coops.⁴³ These buildings provided for the increasingly mechanical functions of the farm and reflect the growing specialization of work and activity spaces that occurred during the 19th century. These structures are arranged spatially in relation to the bank barn to form a functional courtyard, a design popularized in published farm manuals.⁴⁴ John Rinehart also purchased a nearby woodlot around the same time, enlarging his holdings to about 100 acres.⁴⁵ In her report on the Historic and Architectural Significance for the Miller-Rinehart-Scudese Farm, Janet Foster describes the Rinehart farm operation in the mid-19th century:

We can get a wonderful 'snapshot' of the Rinehart farm in the 1860s by looking at the 1868 Beer's Atlas of Morris County and using the 1860 Census. In 1860, John Rinehart was 32 years old, and living with his wife Almira and 3-year-old son William, on the property now owned by the Scudese family. Assisted by a 19-year-old farmhand who lived on the farm, John ran a non-specialized farm which met his family's needs and provided a modest cash exchange. The Agricultural Census shines a spotlight on the varied products of a family farm of the time.

John Rinehart's farm harvested hay, to feed the two milk cows and 3 "other" cattle. He also grew buckwheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and wheat, and "Irish potatoes." Two acres were in orchard, with 20 bearing apple trees producing 10 bushels of fruit. John also kept bees, and produced 76 pounds of honey from his hive. He raised 4 swine, probably just for family use, and 40 chickens that lay 300 eggs that he sold. Some 200 pounds of butter was produced on the farm from the cows, and probably sold at market for cash.

⁴⁰ Chambers, p. 470. The map accompanying the book shows tracts of land as sold by the Burlington Proprietors of West Jersey. No deeds have been identified to trace a direct chain of title from Leront or Lorentz to the Rineharts.

⁴¹ Munsell, p. 283.

⁴² 1860 U.S. Census

⁴³ The wagon house has hand-hewn timbers and appears to be slightly earlier than the other two which are constructed of sawn timbers.

⁴⁴ Lanier and Herman, p. 208.

⁴⁵ Morris County Book of Deeds, I-5, p. 484.

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In 1860, John Rinehart's farm had real estate worth \$8595 – a significant jump in value from the \$3000 value it had in 1850 when John Miller owned the property. This increase in value is not just accounted for by monetary inflation – it may well be the clue that the property was improved by construction of new buildings and improvement of old ones. The buildings themselves offer several clues in design and materials to suggest construction in the 19th century, with some buildings such as the wagon shed and corncrib definitely from the period of John Rinehart's ownership.⁴⁶

By 1860, John Rinehart could be considered prosperous in relation to the average Washington Township farmer. He continued his father's interest in civic responsibility, and served on the Washington Township Committee in 1863 and 1864.⁴⁷

In 1898, shortly after the death of John Rinehart, the property passed from the Rinehart family. John's widow Rebecca and his three grown children sold the property to Manning Fisher.⁴⁸ By 1910, Fisher had leased the property to Ulysses Grant Beavers, also of German descent, who continued to operate a general farm, eventually purchasing the property in 1910 and living there until his death in 1943. Continuing cultural traditions in the area, Beavers kept a general farm operation much later into the 20th century than other farmers whom had become more specialized by the time of his death. Foster describes the farm operation dictated in detail by the terms of Beavers' lease from Fisher:

The lease specifies the farm work Mr. Beavers would perform, and to do it, he must have been as busy as his namesake. He would produce grain and deliver it to a local mill for grinding; produce apples, peaches and corn; fertilize the fields with lime and manure each year; keep six to eight cattle, (but he was forbidden to keep sheep and geese); burn the brush in "the swamp in front of said barn; and keep the property in good order without letting anything go to waste."⁴⁹

By around the time Beavers began to operate the farm, circa 1910, the complex of contributing domestic and agricultural buildings was essentially complete, supporting circa 1910 as an end date for the period of architectural significance.

⁴⁶ Foster, p. 2.

⁴⁷ Munsell, p. 383.

⁴⁸ Morris County Book of Deeds, O-16, p. 292.

⁴⁹ Foster, p. 3.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting along Hacklebarney Road, at the southeast corner of Block 42 /Lot 12, proceed northeast 1021.64' along the eastern border of that lot to a marker, then continue north 884.68' along the eastern border of the same lot to a corner of Block 42/Lot 11.2 and turn east proceeding 510.83' to another corner of that lot. At that point, turn south and proceed 1,100' along the western border of that lot to another corner of that lot, at which point turn west and proceed 455.23' to another corner of that lot. Then turn southwest and proceed 796.88' along the western border of Block 42/Lot 11.2, to the southwest corner of that lot at Hacklebarney Road. From there, turn southwest and proceed 26.64' along the north side of the road to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The site consists of the entirety of Block 42, Lot 11.01, which is composed of the 12.59 acres remaining of the original farmstead and contains the farmhouse and outbuildings, surrounding fields, and the long farm lane from Hacklebarney Road.

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**Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
Morris County, New Jersey**

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UTMs continued

Zone 18
5- 521463
4511707

PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

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

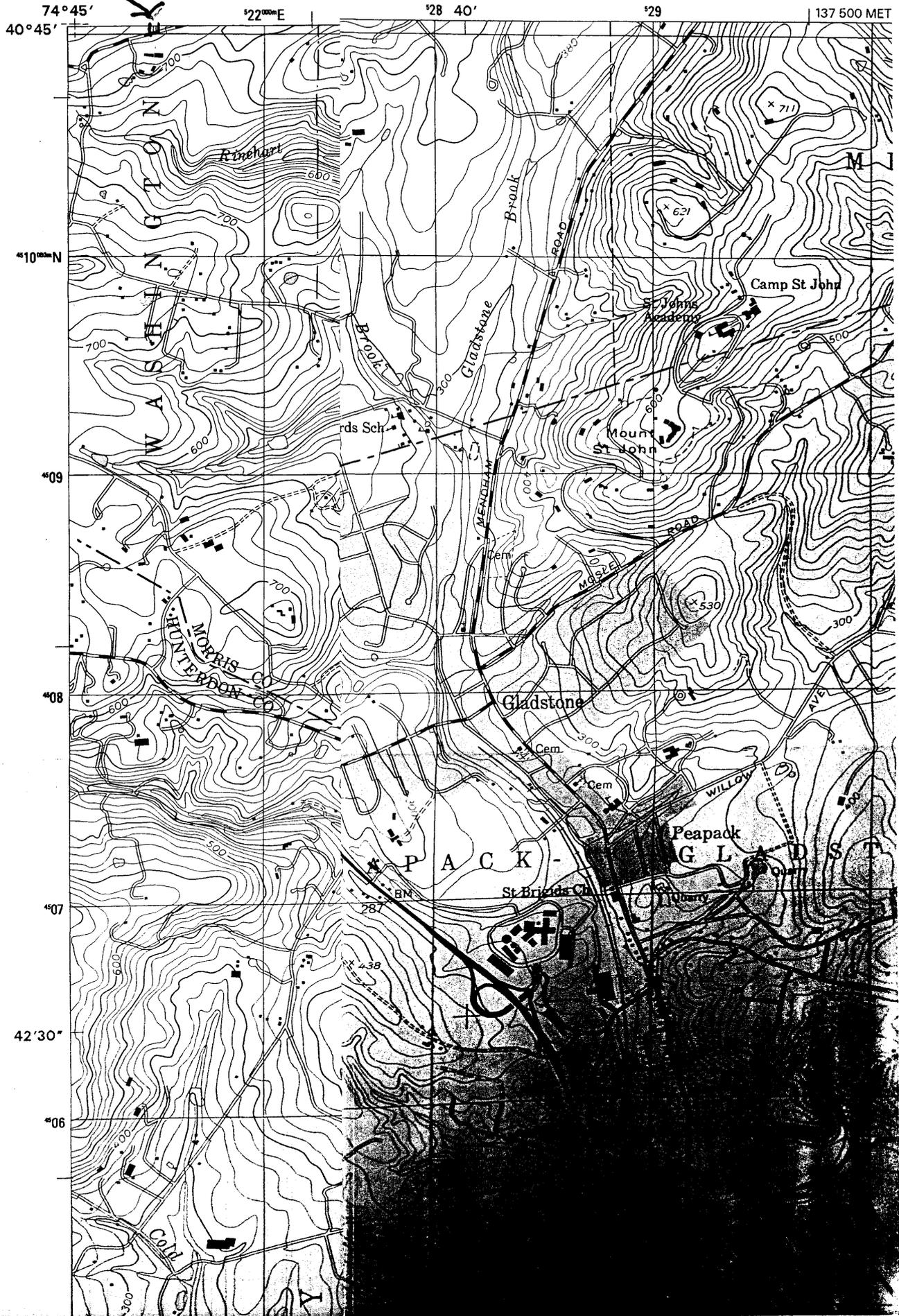
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Location: Washington Township, Morris County, NJ
Photographer: John Parsekian
Date: Summer 2004
Negative Repository: Dennis Bertland Associates, Bloomsbury, NJ

Photograph Direction of view

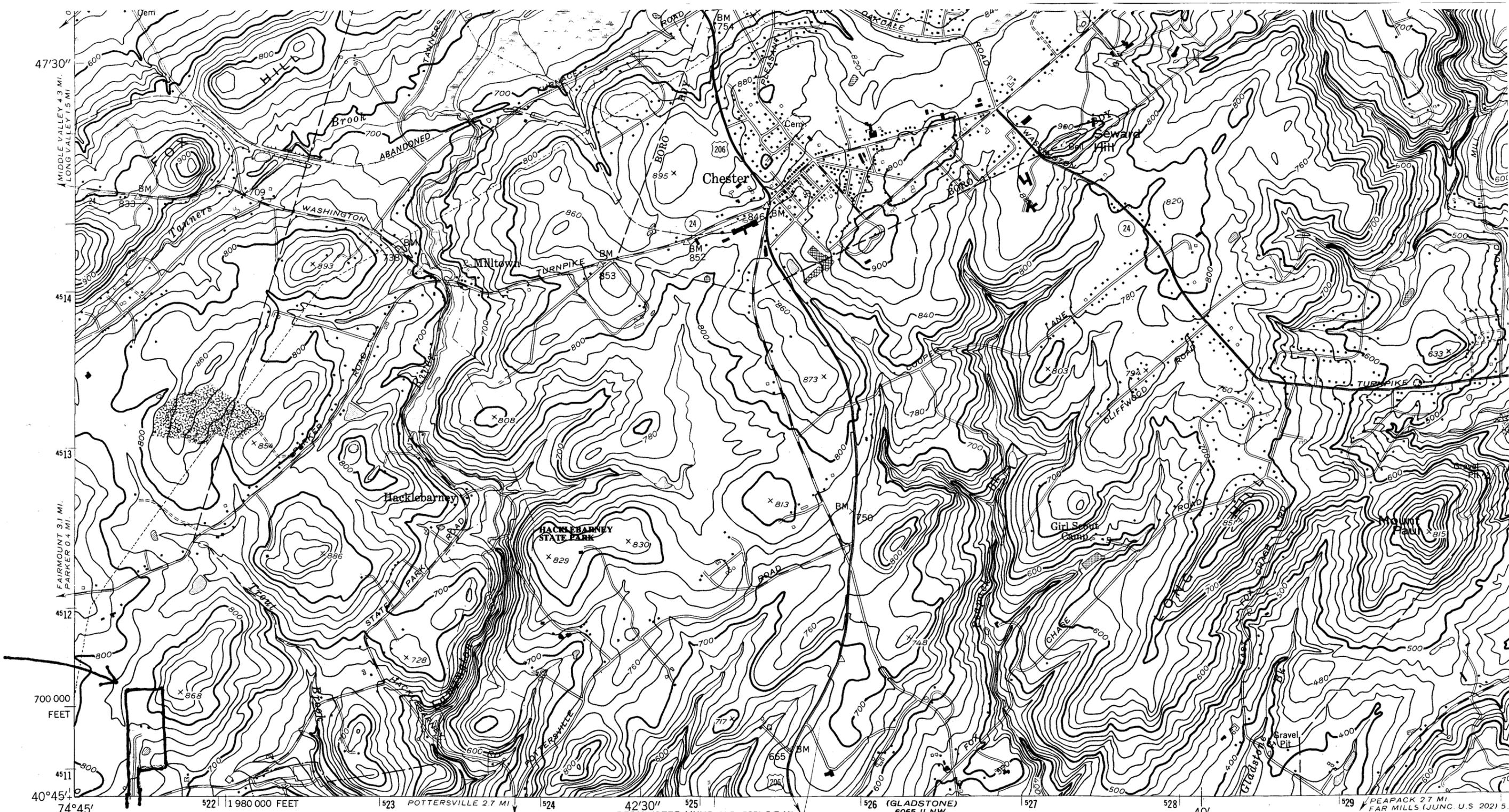
- Photo #1 View from farm lane, looking northeast. From left, tenant house (in trees), chicken coop foundations and barn. (Bldgs. #12, 11, 10)
- Photo #2 View of farm lane, looking west, showing 100-year old maple trees.
- Photo #3 View of out kitchen/springhouse, looking northwest (Bldg #1) Visible at the right is the smokehouse (Bldg #3)
- Photo #4 View of out kitchen/springhouse, looking southwest (Bldg #1)
- Photo #5 Interior of out kitchen, looking southwest (Bldg #1)
- Photo #6 Interior of out kitchen, showing stone fireplace and brick bake oven (Bldg #1)
- Photo #7 Interior of springhouse, showing whitewashed walls and ceiling (Bldg. #1)
- Photo #8 View of smokehouse, looking northwest (Bldg. #3) Visible in the background is a small modern shed.
- Photo #9 View of wood shed, with smoke house in background at left, looking northwest (Bldg. #4)
- Photo #10 View of farmhouse, showing old stone foundation, looking north (Bldg #5)
- Photo #11 From left: Springhouse, smokehouse, wood shed and farmhouse, looking northwest (Bldgs. 1, 3, 4, 5)
- Photo #12 View of barnyard, looking northeast. From left: Corn crib, garage, wagon house A, wagon house B, and barn. (Bldgs. #6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
- Photo #13 View of barn, looking southeast. (Bldg #10)
- Photo #14 View of barn, looking southwest (Bldg #10)
- Photo #15 Interior of barn, looking southwest (Bldg #10)
- Photo #16 View of barn, looking northwest (Bldg #10)
- Photo #17 View of barn, looking northwest (Bldg #10)
- Photo #18 View of corncrib, looking northwest (Bldg #6). Visible at the extreme left in the background is the farmhouse (Bldg #5).
- Photo #19 View looking northwest, from left, corncrib, (Bldg #6), garage (Bldg # 7), wagon house A(Bldg # 8) and wagon house B (Bldg #9)
- Photo #20 View of wagon house B, looking northeast (Bldg #9)

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*Miller-Kinohart Farmstead
Washington Township, Morris County, NJ*



Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
 Washington Township, Morris County, NJ

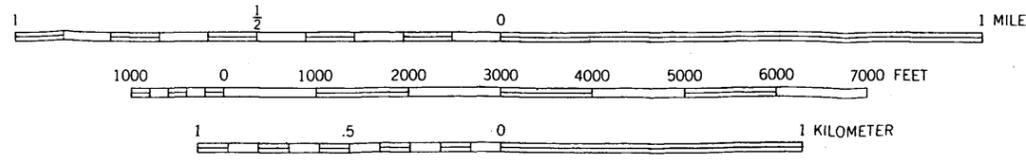
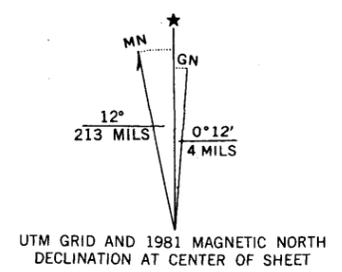


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 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1942. Field checked 1945. Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1954

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Jersey coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 33 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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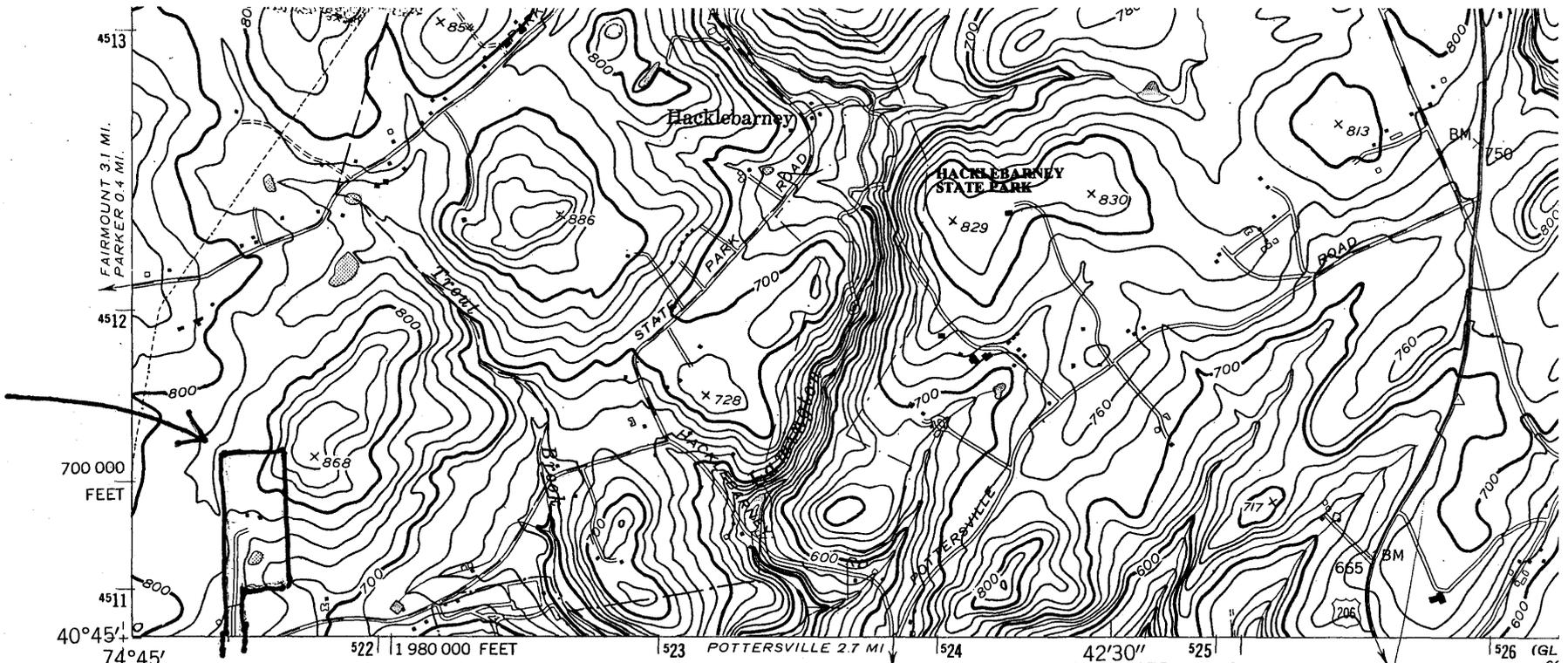


SCALE 1:24000
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981. Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
 Washington Township, Morris County, NJ

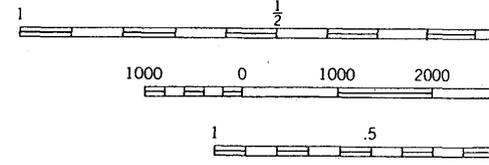


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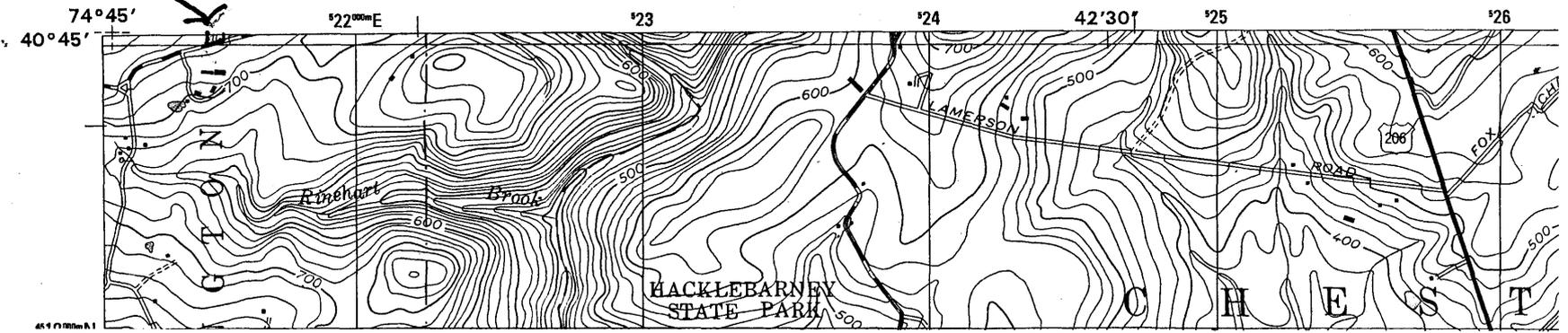
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1942. Field checked 1945. Culture revised by the
 Geological Survey 1954

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Jersey
 coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid



UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

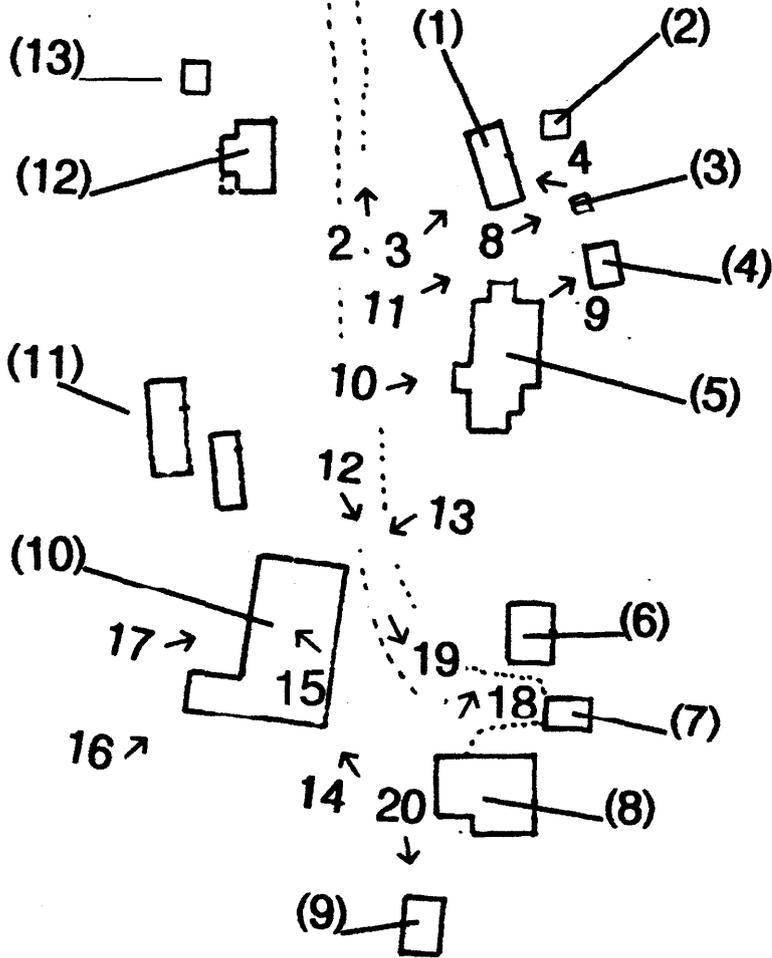
Miller-Rinehart Farmstead
 Washington Township



SITE MAP DETAIL SHOWING RESOURCES AND PHOTOGRAPH ANGLES



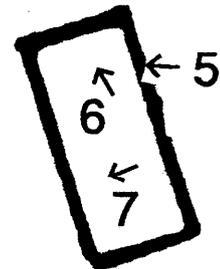
1



RESOURCE LIST

- (1) OUT KITCHEN/SPRINGHOUSE
- (2) WELL CURB
- (3) SMOKE HOUSE
- (4) WOOD SHED
- (5) FARMHOUSE
- (6) CORN CRIB
- (7) GARAGE
- (8) WAGON HOUSE A
- (9) WAGON HOUSE B
- (10) BARN
- (11) CHICKEN COOP SITE
- (12) TENANT HOUSE
- (13) PRIVY

INTERIOR VIEWS OF RESOURCE (1)



KEY

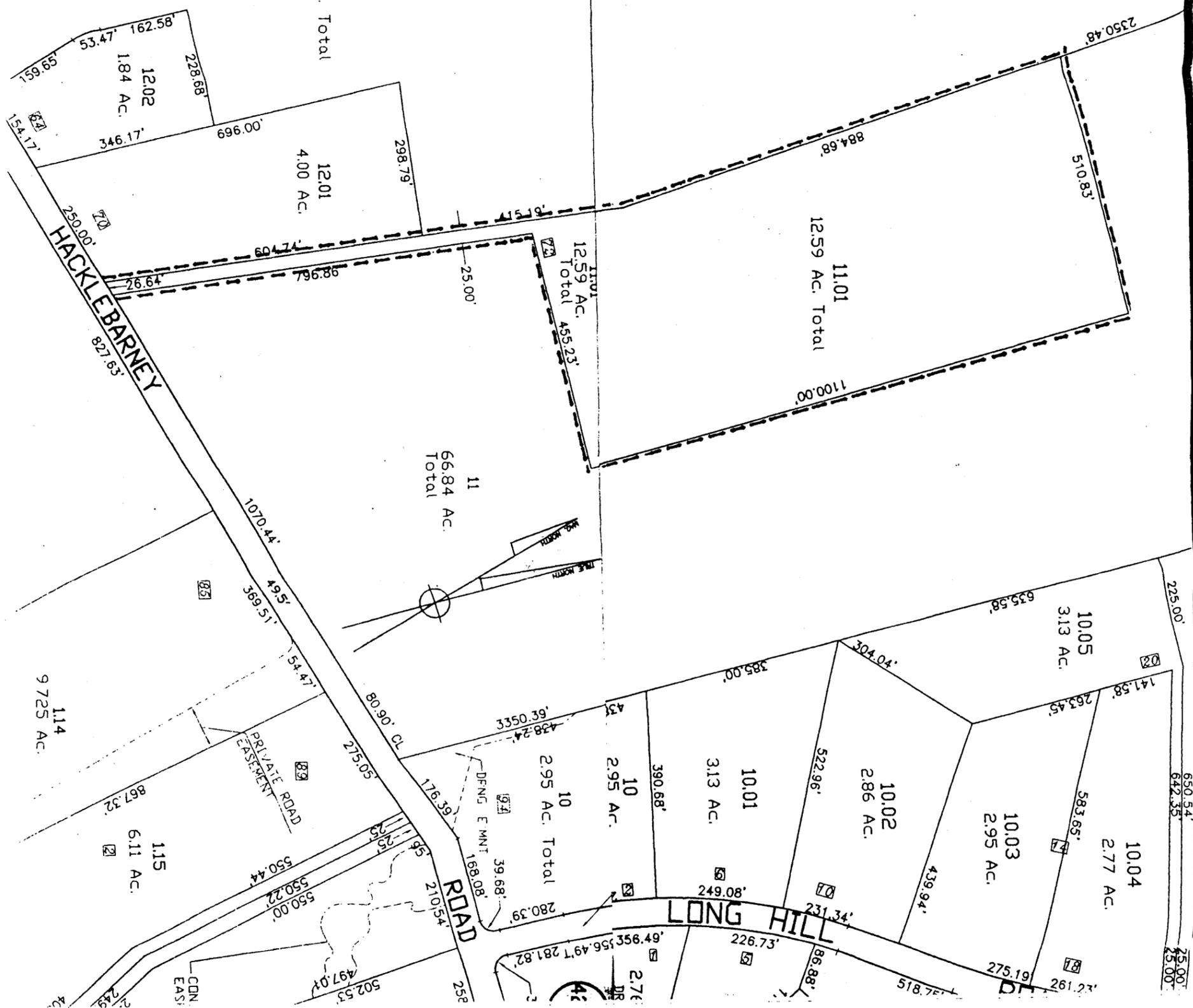
- RESOURCE NUMBER = (1)
- PHOTO ANGLE & NUMBER = 1
- SCALE: 1" = APPROX. 75'

1	125.79	125.79
2	125.79	125.79
3	125.79	125.79
4	125.79	125.79
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89	125.79	125.79
90	125.79	125.79
91	125.79	125.79
92	125.79	125.79
93	125.79	125.79
94	125.79	125.79
95	125.79	125.79
96	125.79	125.79
97	125.79	125.79
98	125.79	125.79
99	125.79	125.79
100	125.79	125.79

PUBLIC SERVICE
JERSEY

KEY
 PROPERTY BOUNDARY - - - -
 MILLER-RINEHART FARMSTEAD
 WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
 MORRIS COUNTY, NJ

42



142.25' R:5201.14' A:397.91'
77°02'50"W

S81°25'50"W

529.98'

S81°25'50"W
26.64'

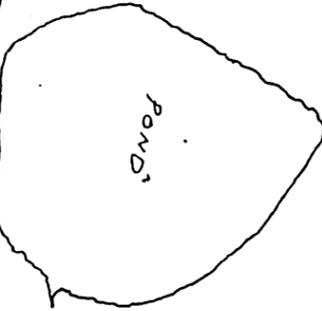
N11°37'40"E
N11°37'40"E

Sheet 5n

N84°48'45"W 455.23'

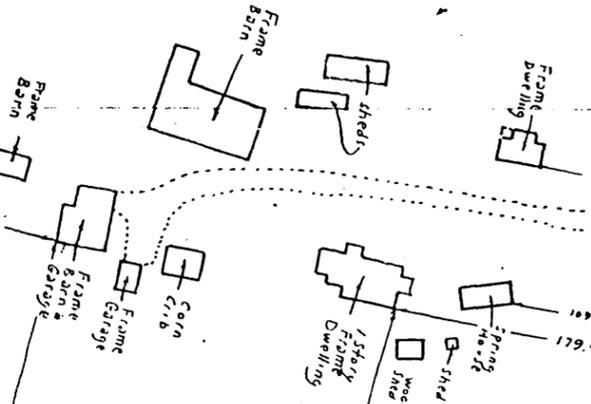
N5°17'15"E

Lot 11-1



AREA = 12.59 Acres, including 25' DRIVEWAY

Now or Formerly "G. A. Neske"
Lot 1



884.68'

N1°37'40"E

1100.0'

Shed to be removed

394.59'

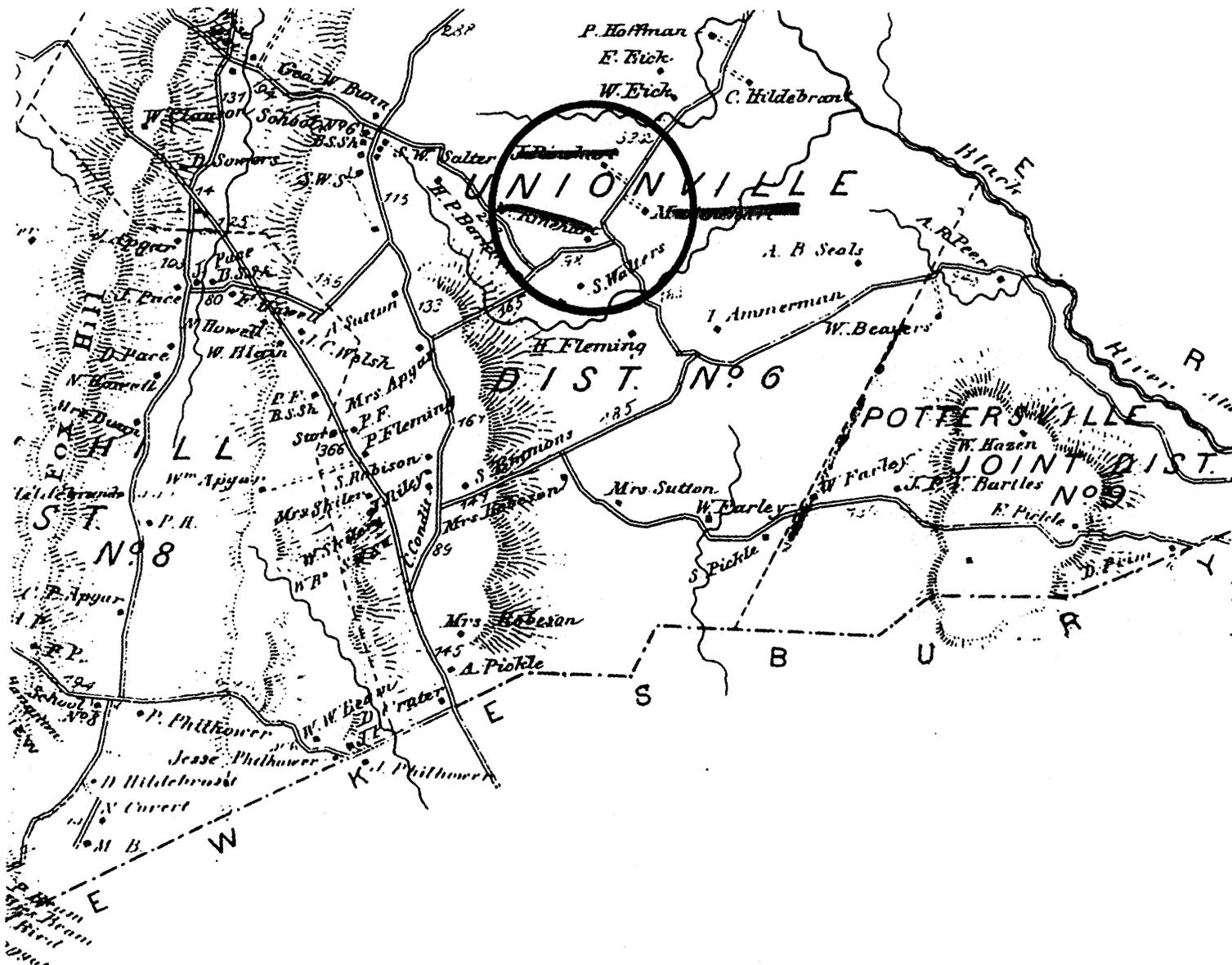
411.50'

N84°48'45"W

510.83'

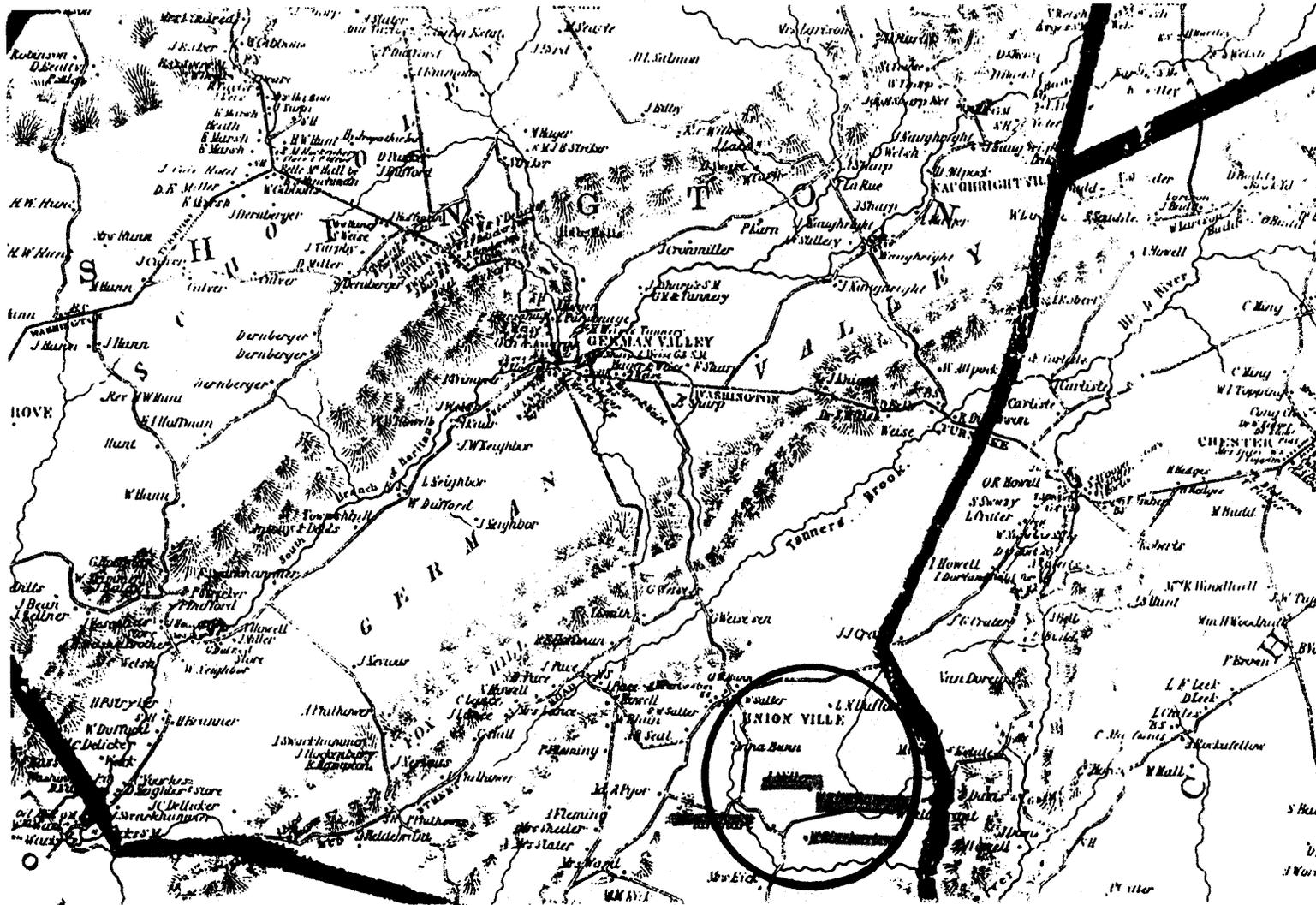


SITE MAP
ACTUAL SURVEYED DISTANCES SHOWN
PROPERTY BOUNDARY - - - -
MILLER-RINEHART FARMSTEAD
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
MORRIS COUNTY, NJ



From: Beers, F. W. *Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey*. Published by Beers, Ellis & Soule, New York, 1868.

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Washington Township, Morris County, NJ



From: Lightfoot, J. and Geil, S. *Map of Morris County, New Jersey*. J. B. Shields, Publisher, Morristown, N.J. 1853.

Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Washington Township, Morris County, NJ



Miller-Rinehart Farmstead, Washington Township, Morris County, NJ