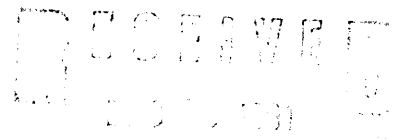


1935

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Martin Van Duyne House
other names/site number Abraham Van Duyne House (HABS)

2. Location

street & number 292 Main Road N/A not for publication
city, town Montville vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Morris code 027 zip code 07045

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: _____
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. [Signature] 11/17/92

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. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/ Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

walls Sandstone

roof Wood shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Van Duyne House is a stone dwelling, built in stages through the 18th century. It retains many features characteristic of the Dutch building tradition in Montville - most notably the stone walls, but also an asymmetrical window and door placement, exterior cellar entry from the facade, steep gable roof, and exposed beams in the interior. It was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1938 as a good example of Dutch colonial architecture, although it escaped publication in Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Stone Houses (1936). When HABS surveyed the house, it was still in possession of descendants of Martin Van Duyne, the late 18th century owner of the house. The HABS drawings and the recollections of the current owner suggest that in 1938 the Van Duyne House retained an 18th century appearance to a remarkable degree.

The western portion of the house was constructed first, as an embanked dwelling. The basement is accessible from the west gable end, and incorporates a large cooking fireplace with original crane. A beehive oven projected from the rear of the fireplace, and was covered by a wooden shed which also served as a working porch outside the kitchen. The frame shed or porch has been rebuilt; the bake-oven which survived to be recorded by HABS was removed in the 1950s. The basement is divided by a wooden partition into two rooms.

The exterior stone wall on the house's northern side clearly shows a "seam" or break in the stonework. It is likely therefore that the two basement rooms comprised the entire house for some brief period, before the upper floor was completed, sometime in the third quarter of the 18th century.

The uncoursed sandstone of the walls is finished with large and roughly squared quoins and corners and openings. Smaller stones are placed as infill between the larger ones. A later stone-walled addition is of uncoursed gray granite, without the small-stone infill, making the division of the house quite distinct in both color and texture.

See continuation sheet

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Martin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

The gable roof is now covered with wooden shakes. Two dormers pierce the roof on front and rear elevations. Both the dormers and the upper gable ends of the house are covered with clapboard. A flared eave on the south side extends some eight feet beyond the wall of the house, creating a sheltered front porch, but this feature was added in the 1950s, and is not original. The HABS drawings, as well as turn-of-the-century photographs in the possession of the owner, indicate that the original roof was a straight gable, and the main door reached by a stone "stoep" or steps.

The original, or western portion of the house has an off-center facade entry flanked by two 12/8 sash windows. The paneled "Dutch" door retains its original exterior hardware (drawn by HABS), although the lock box has been removed from the interior. Originally, there were no windows on the western gable end, and only one window on the north side of the house; its single original paneled wooden shutter has been discovered, restored, and replaced. A second window was added to the north side of the western section of the house about 1960.

Inside this original portion of the house, the first floor was divided into two rooms. The wooden partition is now gone, but the notches in one of the exposed wooden beams indicates its position. An enclosed, curved stairway immediately to the left of the front door provided access to the basement kitchen and to the unfinished loft above. The dressed and polished locust beams of the first floor articulate the traditional Dutch framing system of support beams parallel to the gable wall. Although the basement fireplace was on the west wall of the house, there is no evidence that a fireplace stood above it on the first floor. Rather, this unheated room, identified by HABS as a bedroom, relied on residual heat from the kitchen below and the insulation afforded by thick stone walls originally broken by only one south-facing window.

Renovations to the house about 1960 removed the original staircase and opened the two rooms into one. A new, straight run enclosed staircase was added along the eastern wall of the room, along with a closet, whose traditional paneled doors blend with the architecture of the house. The second floor, which had remained an open loft until the renovations, was

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Martin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

finished with plaster walls to form two bedrooms and a bath. New oak floors were installed over the old ones, upstairs and down, which necessitated cutting down the old "Dutch" front door.

The eastern wing of the house, also of stone, was added about 1790, doubling the size of the dwelling. The house was extended to the long, low form characteristic of Dutch vernacular buildings. The "new" wing had a separate exterior doorway, as well as an internal doorway between the main rooms of each section. The eastern end wall of the original house had contained a fireplace, as evidenced by the chimney which started at second floor height and was still in place to be recorded by HABS. The fireplace and the entire stone wall on the eastern side of the old house above the basement level were removed in creating the addition, for the interior partition is frame construction.

A new fireplace was built in the eastern wall of the 1790s addition, with a stone jambs and face, surrounded by a molded frame and mantle in the Federal or classical revival style. It retains its original wrought iron crane and hook, indicating that by the turn of the 19th century, the basement kitchen was supplanted by one on the main floor. Certainly the basement fireplace was still used for baking and perhaps seasonal food preservation and preparation, but the literal "step up" indicates a departure from traditional Dutch cultural practice in America to one more in accordance with local English norms.

The eastern wing of the house incorporated some non-Dutch features, reflecting both the influence of the English building tradition and new Federal style, as well as some very traditional Dutch characteristics. The ceiling is higher, and walls and ceiling are completely plastered, as favored in English-inspired Federal-period design. A paneled cupboard was built in beside the fireplace, and the six-panel doors have taller, narrower proportions than the short, wide doors in the older part of the house.

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Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

East of the main room, the present kitchen is in a room integral with the main room, but reached down three steps. It must have served as a storage room, for it has no fireplace, and originally had no windows. Reached by an on-grade door from the exterior, the very low ceilinged (5'9") room contains a staircase to another room above it, which is reputed to have been the slaves' room. The late 18th century Van Duynes who occupied this house did not have slaves, according to tax returns for the period, but they may well have had a servant or apprentice. At any rate, the small upper room is accessible only via the kitchen stair; there are no second floor doorways to connect it to the rest of the house. The insertion of two floors within the height otherwise occupied by one floor in the rest of the house is an ancient Dutch practice.¹ The attic level of this portion of the house is just two steps above the second floor of the main portion of the house.

The basement constructed below the eastern wing has the traditional stone entry steps entered from the front exterior of the house. The wooden gate-like doors which closed at the bottom of the steps permitted light and air to enter the basement, while excluding the farm's dogs, cat, chickens, and geese. These doors are shown in the HABS drawing, and are still on the property, although no longer hanging in their proper position. Such a useful detail must have been common in the past; the survivor at the Van Duyne House is a rare example.

¹ Henk J. Zantkuyl, "The Netherlands Town House: How and Why It Works", New World Dutch Studies, 1986 Symposium Proceedings. This article convincingly demonstrates that the Dutch developed a mezzanine level and corresponding low room beneath in the Middle Ages as a way of adding floorspace and conserving heat. It is apparently a distinctively Dutch characteristic, although the extent of its use in America is undocumented. There is at least one other Dutch house in Montville which retains this "split level" characteristic, the Henry Cook House, recorded by HABS as the Elmer Bott House.

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Continuation Sheet

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Martin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

In the 1960s, the roofline of the house was extended off the east end to create an open, covered walkway and connect the house to a modern two-car garage. There are no extant outbuildings related to the property. Old photographs indicated that a two-story frame structure, part of the tannery, stood across Main Road from the house, on land now taken for highway construction. The former barn stood southeast of the house. It burned in the mid-20th century, and its foundations are heavily overgrown or destroyed by construction access roads for Interstate Route 287.

When the interstate was originally planned in the 1958, its route was to have gone directly through the Van Duyne House. The owners at the time fought to save the house, and with the help of State Senator Thomas Hillery, were successful in slightly changing the alignment. Route 287 was completed only as far as Montville and Route 202 in the 1970s, and thus the Van Duyne House was spared from nearby highway construction.

The completion of Route 287 from Montville to the New York State border is now a priority in regional highway plans, and work re-commenced in 1988. As construction proceeds, a six-lane elevated section of the road is being built directly in front of the Van Duyne House. Although the house was not demolished for the highway, the overpass will block all morning light to the south-facing, primary facade of the house, and the noise and vibration of construction are wrecking havoc with the 18th century plaster walls. The noise and vibration the house will be subject to once traffic is passing over the highway cannot be anything but deleterious.

In order to afford some privacy, the owners have encouraged a dense thicket of shrubs around the house, making it difficult to photograph. The stone gable end, surrounded by trees and shrubs, is briefly visible from the roadway. The house maintains a high standard of integrity, and modern alterations have not removed many rare and character-defining features.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1750 - ca. 1790

Significant Dates
ca. 1790
ca. 1750

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

The Martin Van Duyne House is significant under National Register Criterion C, architectural merit. The stone house is of a type distinctive to the 18th century Dutch settlers of Montville and northern New Jersey. The Martin Van Duyne House is notable not only for its original section, which is dated to about 1750, but for the addition of 1790 which incorporates both traditional Dutch building techniques and a number of Anglo-Federal features. The house is maintained in a good state of integrity, and meets the criteria for inclusion in the Dutch Stone Houses of Montville Township Multiple Property Nomination.

The first positive identification of the house is in 1811, when Martin Van Duyne received title to the property on which his house stood, via his father James Van Duyne's will. James Van Duyne was a very prosperous farmer in late 18th century and early 19th century Montville, owning hundreds of acres taxed as "improved", and a slave. James Van Duyne lived in a stone house, demolished about 1898, in the Towaco section of Montville, where he raised five sons to manhood. According to custom, as each came of age, their father helped the young men make a start in the world by giving them land. The recipient was then responsible for the taxes, and free to build upon the land, but actual property ownership was withheld until the death of the father released the title by will.

Martin first appears on the Pequannock tax records for 1787, as the owner of 56 acres of unimproved land. The following year, he was assessed for 56 acres of improved land, suggesting that a remarkable change had been made to the property - a change which may have included construction of a house.

See continuation sheet

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Continuation SheetMartin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 1

Martin Van Duyne was a tanner, and his account books for the period 1782 through 1798 survive.² In them, he notes his work in tanning hides, making shoes, and providing other services of the tanyard. A frame building across the street from the house appears in old family photographs, and is identified as the tannery. Martin's tannery was an important part of the local economy, yet he also farmed and did other odd jobs to make his living.

Martin J. VanDuyne married about 1791, and by 1800, was father to five children. Two married and established their own households; three did not, including Catharine, who died at age 20, after giving birth to a son. Martin's illegitimate grandson Hiram Van Duyne (1818-1893) was raised by his grandparents and unmarried aunt and uncle in the homestead, which he eventually inherited. Hiram brought three brides to the old farmhouse, and by the last had three children.

Photographs from the turn of the century show the house and a family scattered across the fenced-in yard. The man is probably James M. Van Duyne, Hiram's only son (1860?-1917), and the children his brood of five. The women are James' wife, Flora, and his sister, Sarah Virginia (1866-1955).

Sarah Virginia never married, and after the death of her brother, she rented out part of the old house while continuing to live in part of it. She sold the house on an acre of land in 1954, reserving a life tenancy for herself.

It was Sarah Virginia Van Duyne, known locally as "Miss Jennie" who met and talked with the survey team from the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1938. At that time, she stated that the house had been in the family for two hundred years. The HABS researchers believed that Hiram Van Duyne inherited the property from his uncle James, who stated

² Interestingly, Martin Van Duyne's account book and copy book are written in English. The first entries of the book whose cover reads MARTIN VAN DUINE HIS SYFERING 1781 date to his 18th year. The question is raised whether Martin was only just learning to write at that age, or learning English, as he repetitively penned mottoes and excerpts from the Bible.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Martin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

in his will that he received title in two deeds from Abraham Van Duyne, one in 1795, and the other in 1771. That property inherited by James was not the house lot, although the lots did pass on to Hiram as part of his inheritance of some 350 acres of land scattered throughout Montville. Local historian Alex Fowler plotted the property descriptions of the various land transactions to establish that this house was part of a parcel of 52 acres definitively described in the deeds and wills of Martin Van Duyne. Also, the discovery of Martin Van Duyne's account book in the house points strongly to his occupancy here.

Based upon the rise in assessed value of Martin's property in 1789, the clearly late 18th century nature of the detailing of the eastern end of the house, and Martin's marriage in about 1791, it seems likely that the eastern end of the house was completed for him about 1790. However, it is undeniable that the eastern wing is attached to a stone house of much older construction. Martin's father passed on to him land purchased in 1771 from Adam Demout[h]. There is no indication whether a house stood on the land at that time; stylistic attributes make it likely. The builder of the original house remains unknown. It is not likely to date from the 1730s, as Miss Van Duyne suggested, but it may well be the product of the 1750s. It is clear that Martin Van Duyne brought the house to its present form, however, and so it may be identified with him.

The fact that the house remained in the Van Duyne family for so long no doubt contributed to its remarkable state of preservation into the 20th century. Until purchased and remodeled in the 1950s and '60s, the Van Duyne House, like the Henry Doremus House in Montville, had not seen the introduction of plumbing or central heating or electricity. As recorded by HABS in 1938, the Martin Van Duyne House was an almost archetypal example of the Dutch stone house in Morris County.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Fowler, Alex D. Splinters From the Past. Morristown, N.J.: Morris County Historical Society, 1984, pp. 72-75.

Interview with current owner, Mrs. Richard Chipman.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # NJ-489 as Abraham Van Duyne House
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Morristown & Morris Township Library

1 Miller Road, Morristown, N.J.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 1.0 acre Pompton Plains, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 552980 4529460
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The entire roughly rectangular property along Route 202 at the northwestern corner of its crossing by Interstate Route 287 in Montville known as Block 57, Lot 8.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present property is the remainder of the original farm on which the house was built. The subdivision was made in 1954 by Sarah Virginia Van Duyne, last descendant of Martin Van Duyne to live in the house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page _____

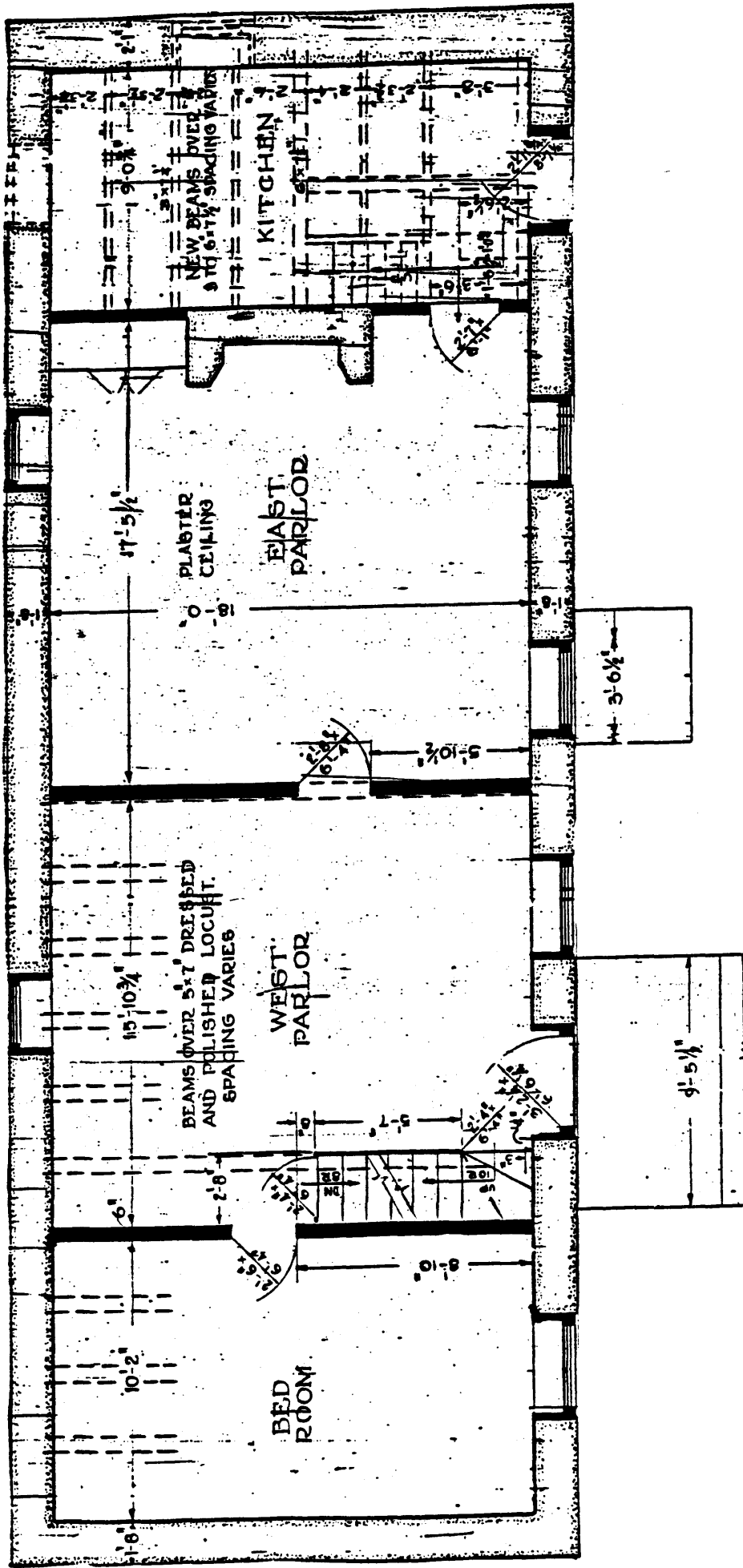
Martin Van Duyne House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

Martin Van Duyne House
292 Main Road
Montville, Morris County, New Jersey

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

- 1 of 6: Camera facing south: rear elevation of house with differing sections of the house clearly visible in the different colored stone.
- 2 of 6: Camera facing north: facade of house. Extended eaves forming front porch added 1950s.
- 3 of 6: Camera facing northwest: facade and east gable end.
- 4 of 6: Camera facing south: original window (top sash only) and shutter on rear wall of older section of house.
- 5 of 6: Camera facing southeast: detail of stonework on rear wall of older section of house.
- 6 of 6: Historic photo in possession of current owners. Shows facade and west gable end ca. 1906.

Martin Van Duynne House, Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, New Jersey

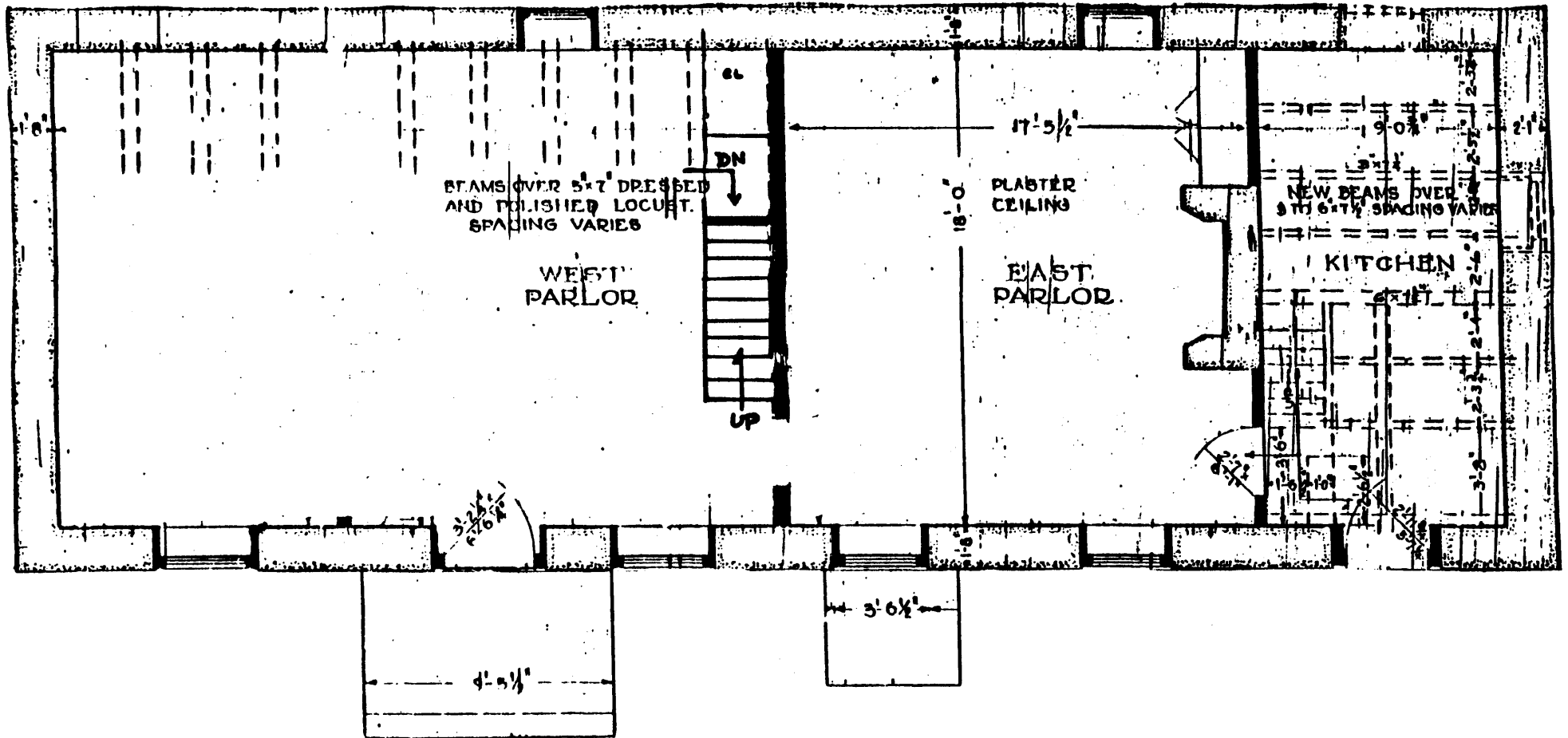


Legend
Stone
Frame

VanDuynne House
As drawn by HABS 1938

N

Martin Van Duyne House, Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ



VanDuyne House

^



N

Overlay: House in 1990

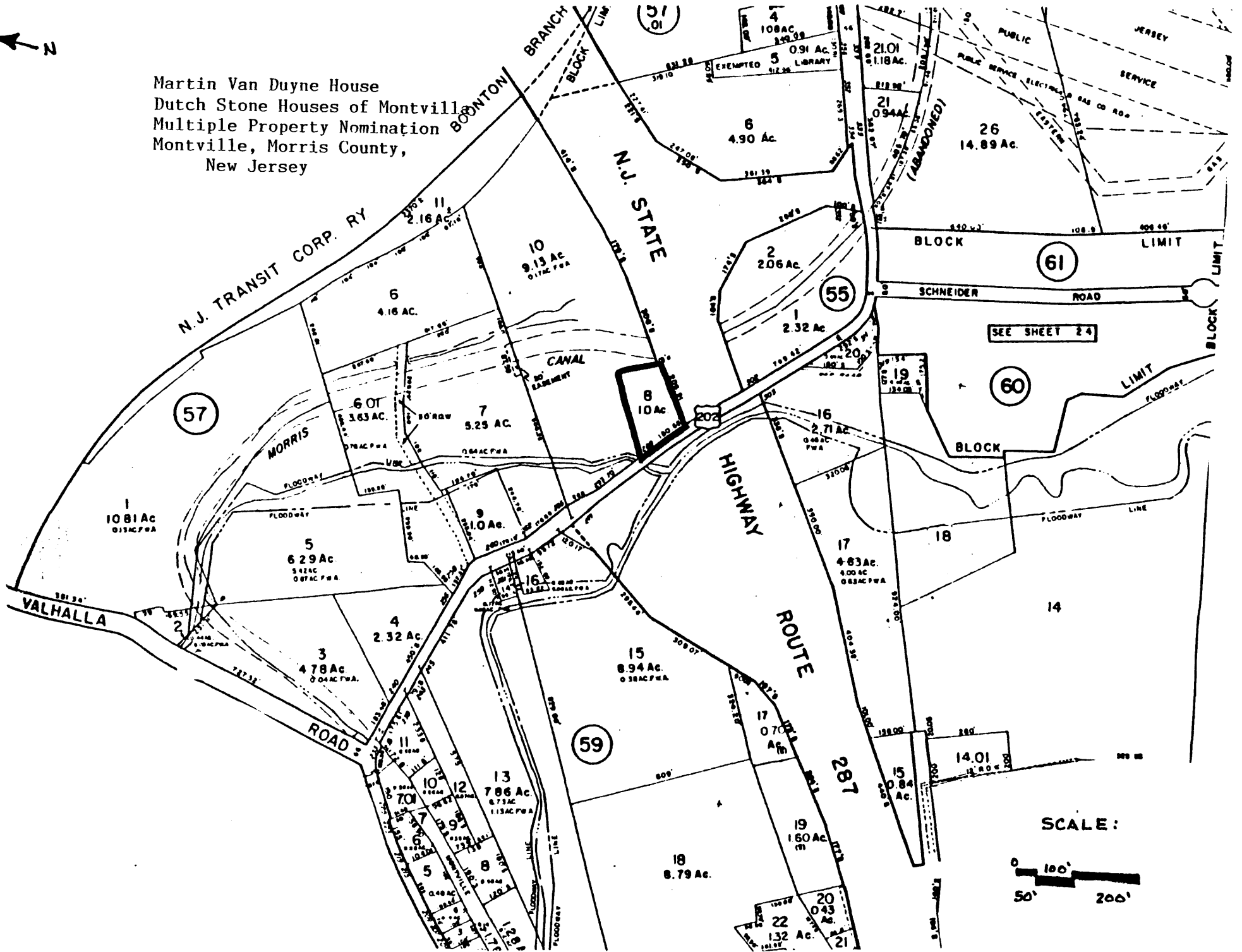
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Stone 

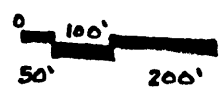
Frame 



Martin Van Duyn House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Multiple Property Nomination
Montville, Morris County,
New Jersey

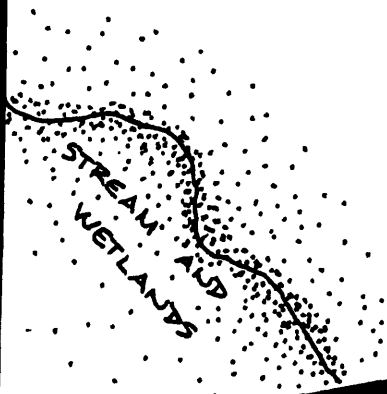
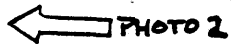
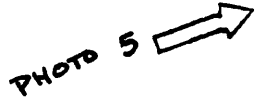
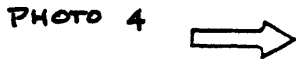
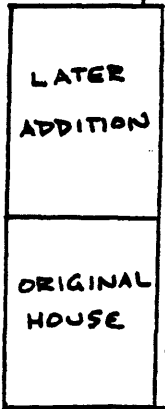
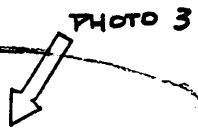
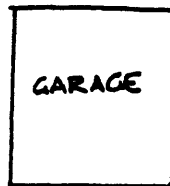


SCALE :



Martin Van Duyne House

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



MAIN ROAD

180.48'

208.91'
ROUTE '87 OVERPASS