

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

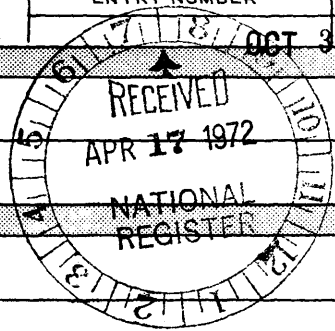
STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Morris	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 31 1972

HB
 E 554320
 Zm18
 N 4529870

1. NAME

COMMON:
Joremus House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Same



2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
490 Main Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Towaco, Montville Township

STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34 COUNTY: Morris CODE: 27

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	Vacant	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
E. A. Jacobus

STREET AND NUMBER:
72 Arch Street

CITY OR TOWN: Paterson STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Morris County Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court Street

CITY OR TOWN: Morristown STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1938 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

STATE: New Jersey	COUNTY: Morris	ENTRY NUMBER 001 31 1972	FOR NPS USE ONLY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. Description

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

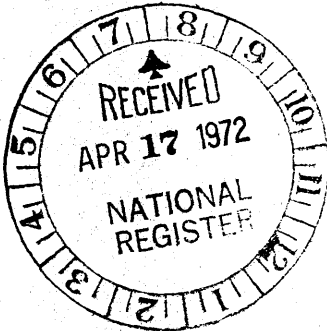
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a 1½ story house with two main rooms on the ground floor, and two rooms in the half-story above. The two ground floor rooms have separate entrance. The interior walls are plastered. The house has inside brick chimneys and a pitch roof. The upper gable ends are frame clapboarded.

Of the several old Dutch houses in the area, this is one of the oldest, and, probably, the least altered from the original. The known alterations are: 1) a frame addition of later date in the rear used as a kitchen, and 2) original window sashes were replaced by 2 pane sashes c.1850 or later.

The stone wall on the east end of the house has deteriorated in the last few years, and is in urgent need at least of pointing up, and possibly of repair.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(s) (If Applicable and Known) Prior to 1778			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This modest Dutch farmhouse has a special charm that derives from its simple design and from its convincing appearance of having survived the times without significant change - both inside and out. Typical of 18th century Dutch homes in the area, the house is built close to the road (now, U.S. Route 202) and faces south.

During the Revolutionary War one of the main military routes from Morristown to West Point ran through Whippany, Troy, crossed Rockaway River at "Rockaway Bridge" into Pequannock Township (now, in part, Montville Township) and continued on what is now U.S. Route 202 through Towaco, Lincoln Park (then Beavertown) to Pompton and the Ramapos. Along that road about a half mile west of the village of Towaco, was a small community often referred to as Doremus Town, where some years before Cornelius Doremus had settled and built his house on the south side of the road, and where his son, Henry, had later built his home on the north side of the road, nearly opposite that of his father's. Rockaway Bridge, Doremus Town (about two miles northeast of the bridge) and the two Doremus houses are indicated on military road maps of the period, not only for the continental army, but also for the British and French forces as well. Of the two Doremus houses, only that indicated as Henry's has survived.

Although Erskine's map of 1770 shows the house on the north side of the road belonging to Henry Doremus, it appears that Henry's brother, Capt. Thomas Doremus and his family were living there in June 1780. That and other facts about the house are discussed at some length by Rosalie Fellows Bailey, who capsules her conclusions about the house as follows:

This house was built in the third quarter of the 18th century by Henry Doremus, who sold it after the Revolution to his brother Thomas. They were Washington's hosts here. It is typical of the unpretentious houses of this county. There is no hallway since outside doors open directly into each of the two main rooms.

Regarding Washington's stay at this house we have the following: In June 1780, Washington and his troops were encamped for a few days at Rockaway Bridge awaiting the outcome of the engagement of General Greene's troops with those of the British at Springfield, New Jersey. From June 22 to 23, 1780, Washington received 10 letters addressed to him at Rockaway Bridge, and dispatched at least three from that place. The troops may have been withdrawn a short distance to Whippany on the 24th, but by the 25th were on their way north to the Rampos, with Washington and at least part of his staff spending the night at Doremus Town. John C. Fitzpatrick reports: Richard Kidder Meade's expense account, filed under June 15, 1780, in Washington Papers, notes an item of \$40 paid to Mrs. Doremus "at Pequannac" on June 25, which Washington seems to have reached (Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Erskine, Robert, "Road from Pompton towards Morristown", Map No. 46, 1st sheet, 1776, Map Division, New York Historical Society, New York
 Millidge, Thomas, A map containing part of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, drawn from surveys compiled by Thomas Millidge, Major 1st Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, 1760. Library of Congress
 Berthier, Louis-Alexandre, Route of the French Army across New Jersey, August, 1781, Map No. 15 and Itinerary of Seventh March, Berthier Papers, Manuscript Division, Princeton University Library
 Bailey, Rosalie Fellows, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, William Morrow & Co. (con't)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		40°	55'	06"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		74°	21'	18"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Alex D. Fowler, member

ORGANIZATION: Montville Township Historical Society DATE: September 17, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
 445 Vreeland Avenue, RD 1

CITY OR TOWN: Boonton STATE: New Jersey 07005 CODE: 31

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Richard J. Sullivan
 Title: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
 Date: MAR 17 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 10/31/72

ATTEST: William S. Pennington
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 10-30-72

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) (1)

STATE	
New Jersey	
COUNTY	
Morris	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 31 1972

(Number all entries)

Doremus House
New Jersey Code: 34
Morris County Code: 027

Section 8 (Continued)

the night of June 24 or very early in the morning of June 25th.

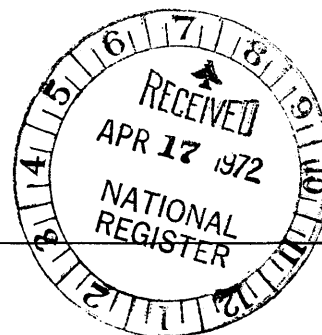
Further, there are the reminiscences of Cornelius T. Doremus (1765-1859) son of Thomas, as recorded by the Rev. Garret C. Schenck: Cornelius T. was a boy of about 14 years when in the spring or summer of 1780 General Washington boarded at his father's house at Doremus Town, near Montville, in the old stone dwelling on the north side of the road leading to Boonton. General Washington occupied the lower room at the east end of the house. Mr. Schenck also recorded the birth of Simon H. Van Ness, son of Henry Van Ness and Susan Doremus, on June 25, 1780, who, when but a few hours old, was held in the arms of General George Washington.

Section 9 (Continued)

New York, 1936, pp. 535-6 and caption of Plate 163
Fitzpatrick, John C., Calendar of Correspondence of George Washington with the Officers, Washington, 1915, Vol. II, pp. 1371-1376; The two letters date-lined Pequannoc may have been written at Doremus house
Writings of George Washington, Ed. by J.C. Fitzpatrick, Washington, 1931-1944, Vol. 19, p. 74, footnote
Schenck, Rev. Garret C., "Early Settlements and Settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc and Pompton Plains", Proc. New Jersey Historical Society, Vol. IV, Nos. 1-4, 1919, p. 86; see also genealogy of Van Ness family in the unpublished section of Schenck's manuscript, collections of New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey

Congressional Representation

Clifford P. Case - United States Senator
Harrison A. Williams - United States Senator
Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen - Congressman (5th District)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1200805 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 Henry Doremus House
other names/site number Captain Thomas Doremus House

2. Location

street & number 490 Main Road not for publication
city, town Towaco, Montville Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Morris code 027 zip code 07082

3. Classification

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

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 11/25/91
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) additional information on a previously listed property

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrus Date of Action 1/17/92

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/ work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/ Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone
walls Sandstone
roof Wood shake
other Wood kitchen addition

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The remarkably preserved Henry Doremus is a stone dwelling representative of Montville's Dutch vernacular architecture. It is one-and-a half stories tall, built of fieldstone and roughly dressed stone. Wooden shingles cover the gable roof. A rear shed-roofed frame addition stands off the northwest side of the main building. The symmetrical four bay facade is marked by two windows flanking two doors. Large brownstones, one atop the other, form the front steps to each entry; there is no front porch or stoop.

The Doremus house was first constructed as a single room dwelling. This is apparent both by the barely visible seam in the facade masonry and through interior architectural clues. The roughly squared stones which were used to straighten the stone courses and turn the corner of a building like the Doremus house are apparent in the middle of the facade, although the masonry work on the eastern section of the building is less refined than the work on the western side. There, the corner blocks are much more pronounced, and show evidence of careful tooling. What is now the eastern section of the house is probably the original unit, enlarged with the construction of an identically sized "mirror image".

Although Rosalie Fellows Bailey, in her definitive work Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses, expounds the gambrel roof as the most characteristic feature of Dutch architecture, The Doremus House, like most of the examples in Montville, has a gable roof. It extends just past the stone walls to divert

1 Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Norther New Jersey and Southern New York. The Holland Society, New York, 1936, p. 25.

Miss Bailey's study of nearly 200 houses enabled her to make some generalizations about floorplans. She reports that early houses, both in absolute date or in a newly settled territory, were one room in their entirety. The two-room house, into which the Doremus House evolved, was also a recognizable type built as a whole by early settlers.

See continuation sheet

12/5/91

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1760-1782

Significant Dates

1780

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 Henry Doremus 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 house has retained an excellent degree of architectural integrity, and it meets the criteria for inclusion in the Dutch Stone Houses of Montville Multiple Property Nomination. The 1971 nomination of the Doremus House to the National Register was based upon the significance of the house's associations with events during the Revolutionary War. While still important, the Doremus house gains its primary significance as a relic of a distinctive type of architecture.

The Doremus house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 by the remarkable research effort of the late Alex Fowler of the Montville Historical Society. The significance section of his nomination is quoted almost completely here, for it most clearly states the historical importance of the house.

...During the Revolutionary War one of the main military routes from Morristown to West Point ran through Whippany, Troy, crossed Rockaway River at "Rockaway Bridge" into Pequannock Township (now, in part, Montville Township), and continued on what is now US Route 202 through Towaco, Lincoln Park (then Beavertown) to Pompton and the Ramapos. Along that road, about half a mile west of the village of Towaco, was a small community often referred to as Doremus Town, where some years before Cornelius Doremus had settled and built his house on

See continuation sheet

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. 59-60.

- "Henry Doremus House". National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

Historic American Buildings Survey, N.J. 488, "Doremus House", 1938.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # NJ - 488
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 12.41 acres Pompton Plains, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 554400 45301020
 Zone Easting Northing

C 18 554320 45291620
 Zone Easting Northing

B 18 554500 4529780
 Zone Easting Northing

D 18 554220 4529920
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

That property in Montville Township known as Block 39, Lot 66, which extends along the north side of Route 202 for a total distance of 250'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Doremus House is sited in one corner of a property containing 12.41 acres. This land is the remaining property associated with the house in the period of significance, and contains archaeological remnants of the farm's outbuildings and agricultural landscape.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet W. Foster / Associate Director

organization Acroterion date September 14, 1990

street & number 71 Maple Avenue telephone 201 984 9660

city or town Morristown state N.J. zip code 07960

12/5/91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJ

rainwater away from them, but not far enough to create an overhang of any sort, another feature Bailey identified with Dutch houses. The gable ends of the house are now finished with novelty siding, undoubtedly a later replacement for original clapboards.

The two windows in each gable end which provide light to the second floor are 19th century 2/2 sash. They are disproportionately large for the gable end, and may have been added or enlarged from the dimension of the original windows. The first floor windows have been replaced with 2/2 sash as well, although apparently within the openings occupied by earlier sash. Only one early 6/6 sash window remains, on the western gable end on the first floor. The simple moldings finishing the window and door frames on the facade differ on the western and eastern portions of the building, again corroborating different construction dates for the two sections.

The exterior doors on the house are stock designs of the late 19th or early 20th century. Each has a large pane of glass set above two panels. The hardware, including ceramic door knobs and rimlocks, corresponds to the age of the doors themselves. This same type of door is also used as an interior door between the western, stone section of the house, and the rear lean-to kitchen. Cheaply constructed, the frame kitchen is now in poor condition. The even width 4" pine floorboards are rotting, as are the sawn joists of standard dimensioned lumber underneath. The kitchen wing was constructed over a crawl space. The kitchen was built with a slender exterior brick chimney on the east side which accommodated a stove pipe.

The western portion of the house includes a brick chimney projecting from the roof ridge just inside the line of the exterior wall. There is at present no chimney on the eastern end of the building, the original having been capped off just under the roof in the course of badly-needed repairs to stabilize the structure when Montville Township acquired the building in 1978.

Inside the eastern portion of the house is a low ceilinged, plastered room, about 18 feet square with a ceiling height of only six feet and four inches. The plaster is applied directly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris Coun
NJ

over the stone walls of the building. The wide (8-12") plank floor is cut and nailed into the main support beam running across the room, thus giving the floor a center "seam".

The room focuses on a fireplace with a brick back and jambs, and a simple projecting mantle shelf. A hole above indicates the position of a former stove pipe. Beside the fireplace, a 19th century four panel door with ceramic knob and period hardware leads to a closet. A low (5") bead-edged baseboard circles the room.

This is a simple, unadorned space, clarified by the light from three large windows. The thick stone walls create window sills or seats over a foot deep.

The western section of the house may be entered directly from the exterior, like the east, or through an interconnecting door formed of beaded vertical planks with an original iron thumb latch. It is built over a cellar, accessible from an exterior hatch below the unit's front window, like nearly all Dutch houses.² The western room was constructed with bead-edged exposed beams, running parallel to the gable end, as is characteristic of Dutch construction.³ At a later date, lath and plaster were applied over the beams, although these have since been removed. Between the exposed beams, the wide planks of the upper floor are visible. As in the eastern room, the end wall fireplace is the most prominent element of the space. Here, however, a more formal and classically inspired mantle frames the entire fireplace opening. It has a paneled frieze below a modest shelf.

The staircase is located in the opposite corner of the room, adjacent to the front door. It is a winding cupboard stair, closed by a vertical plank door with thumb latch and strap

² Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses p. 28.

³ Dell Upton, "Dutch Architecture," America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups That Built America. The Preservation Press, Washington, D.C., 1986, pp. 48-53.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJ

hinges similar to the interconnecting door. This location of the stair allows access to the second floor in the center of the building, thus providing ample headroom, and allowing for division of the second floor into two nearly equally-sized rooms. Similar stairway placement characterized other Montville Dutch stone houses as well, including the Martin Van Duyne House (HABS NJ-489) and the Johannes Parlamen House (HABS NJ-49).

The second floor hall runs across the width of the house at the juncture of the two sections. The hallway over the original, eastern wing of the house is a foot lower than that of the western section, further attesting to the additive nature of the dwelling. The creation of plaster-walled rooms on the second floor is a 19th century addition, indicated by the simple plank doors hung with 19th century decorative hinges. The original wide floorboards have been covered within the rooms by even-width floorboards, although they are visible in the hall and in the storage areas. Finishing of the two rooms created storage areas between the slope of the roof and the interior wall; a low door opposite the top of the stairs gives access to the rear storage area. A built-in peg board in the hall provided space for hanging clothes.

Because of its lack of embellishment, and the fact that plumbing, central heating, and electricity have never been introduced into the house, it maintains a convincing 18th century appearance despite some 19th century alterations of windows and doors. Although much worn, the original walls, woodwork, and floors retain an excellent degree of architectural integrity.

No outbuildings survive on the property today. A photograph from the 1960s in the possession of the Montville Historical Society shows a vertical sided wagon shed to the rear of the house, and a frame shed of a story and a half height with gable roof behind (north) that. The privy was extant until 1985, when it was removed by the township. A very early 20th century photograph, also in the Montville Historical Society, shows a rail fence at the front of the property, separating the yard with its lush flowerbeds from the dirt road that is now Route 202. Most traces of the historic landscape are also gone.

, 2/5/91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
MORRIS County, NJ

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Although Erskine's map of 1778 shows the house on the north side of the road belonging to Henry Doremus, it appears that Henry's brother, Capt. Thomas Doremus and his family were living there in June 1780. That and some other facts about the house are discussed at some length by Rosalie Fellows Bailey...

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⁴ Erskine, Robert, "Road from Pompton towards Morristown", Map No. 46, 1st Sheet, 1778, Map Division, New York Historical Society, New York.

⁵ Fitzpatrick, John C., Calendar of Correspondence of George Washington with the Officers, Washington, 1915, Vol II, pp. 1371-1376: the two letters date-lined Pequannoc may have been written at the Doremus house.

12/5/91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJ

distance to Whippany on the 24th, but by the 25th were on their way north to the Ramapos, with Washington and at least part of his staff spending the night at Doremus Town.....

Further, there are the reminiscences of Cornelius T. Doremus (1765-1859) son of Thomas, as recorded by the Rev. Garret C. Schenck: Cornelius T. was a boy of about fourteen when in the spring or summer of 1780 Gen. Washington boarded at his father's house in Doremus Town, near Montville in the old stone dwelling on the north side of the road leading to Boonton. Gen. Washington occupied the lower room at the east end of the house...⁶

Washington selected the Doremus house for his temporary quarters for its strategic location along the main road, and as a comfortable house fitting for the leader of the Continental Troops. The Doremus House probably included both the eastern and western sections at that date, providing at least a room for Washington's entourage on one side of the house, and another room for the Doremus family.

The Doremus', like many Dutch families in Pequannock Township, maintained a studied distance from the American Revolution. They offered overnight lodging to Washington, for a price.⁷ They were not against the war effort, nor

⁶ Schenck, Rev. Garret C., "Early Settlements and Settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc and Pompton Plains", Proc. N.J. Historical Society, Vol IV, Nos. 1-4, 1919, p. 86.

⁷ Richard Kidder Mead's expense account notes an item of \$40 paid to Mrs. Doremus "at Pequannac" on June 25, which Washington seems to have reached the night of June 24 or very early in the morning of June 25th.

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actively for it; they maintained their livelihood in the midst of war, and no doubt hoped for the best outcome for themselves and their families.

Henry Doremus, owner of the house where Washington stayed, was the third generation of his family born in New Jersey, a great-grandson of Cornelius Doremus, the original immigrant from the Netherlands. Henry was the eldest son of another Cornelius Doremus, and his wife, Antje Yong. Henry apparently grew up in his father's house (long gone) across the street from this dwelling. According to Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Henry was a tanner, working on his father's farm. The tax assessment records for 1779 through 1781 specifically note that Henry owned a tanyard. He married in 1760 at the age of twenty-one, and it is at about this date that the first part of his house must have been constructed. There is no deed from Cornelius to Henry - the land on which the house was built was probably given or leased to the son on the condition that he pay the taxes on it. This was a frequent measure taken by the Dutch to establish their sons on neighboring farms in the 18th century. The lot containing the house, and all the other property owned by Cornelius came into Henry Doremus's possession only through his father's will, executed in 1803.

As his family grew and his means increased, Henry probably doubled the size of his house by adding the second room, creating the fine dwelling that still stands. In 1778, Henry was listed in the Pequannock Tax lists as owning a smaller-than-average-sized farm of 62 "improved" acres, assessed at 60 pounds. Likewise, his brother and father also had farms of 50 and 60 acres, respectively, although each was valued less. Henry and Thomas Doremus each owned a slave in that year. In 1778, the tax lists record 35 slaves in Pequannock Township, almost all of them owned individually. Only the three wealthiest residents of the township had more than one slave - and they each had two.

During the latter years of the Revolution, Henry may have moved away to Wesel (now Paterson) where he is known to have

From Writings of George Washington, ed. by J. C. Fitzpatrick, Washington, 1931-1944, Vol. 19, p. 74, footnote.

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lived after 1782. This may account for the local reminiscence that Henry's younger brother Thomas was the occupant of the house when Washington visited. If so, it was cramped quarters, for Thomas had at least five young children at the time (one of whom, Cornelius, would grow up to own a stone house a short distance away).

Thomas remained living in the house until his death in 1810, having acquired full title to it only after the division of his father's estate in 1803. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Johannes, remained on the homestead until the 1850s, when they sold their interest to Horatio Huntington. The house was quickly resold, first to William DeGraw in 1852, and then in 1854 to Wilson Jacobus. Three generations of the Jacobus family lived in the house until it was bought from the last descendant, E. A. Jacobus, in 1978 by the Montville Township.

Montville Township Historical Society is currently undertaking a Historic Structures Report on the building. The organization hopes eventually to restore the building to its 18th century appearance and open it to the public. In materials and plan, the house is an archetype of the Dutch stone houses of Montville.

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Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

Henry Doremus House
490 Main Road
Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey

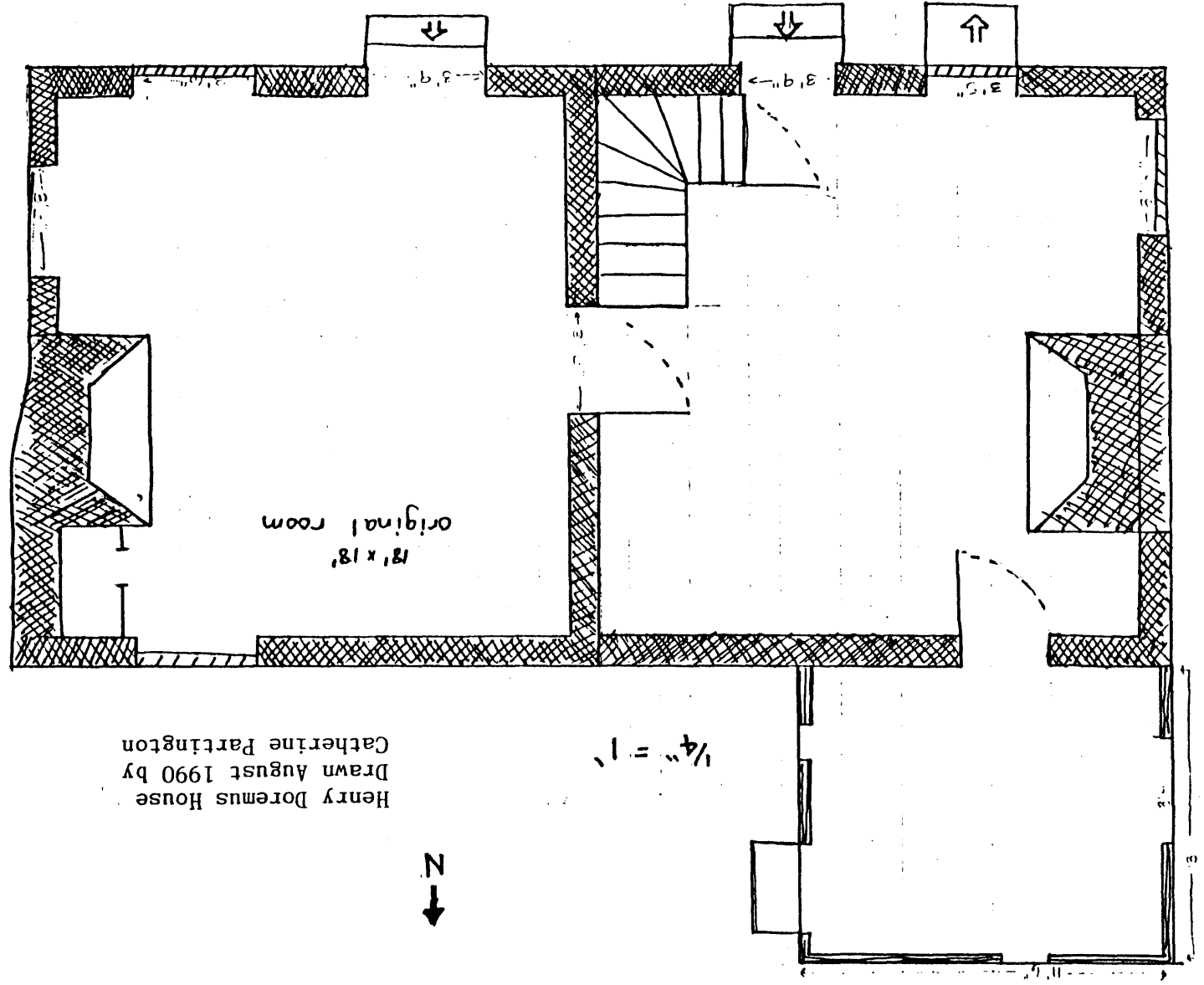
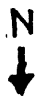
Photographs by Janet W. Foster
Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants
August 1990.
Original negatives held by Acroterion, 71 Maple Avenue,
Morristown, N.J.

- 1 of 7: Camera facing north: facade of house.
- 2 of 7: Camera facing northwest: facade and east gable end.
- 3 of 7: Camera facing southwest: rear elevation; 19th century
frame kitchen wing extends off back of stone house.
- 4 of 7: Interior. Camera facing east: East gable wall
(older section of house) containing fireplace.
- 5 of 7: Interior. Camera facing east: Staircase in western
(newer) section of house.
- 6 of 7: Interior. Camera facing west: Fireplace in western
(newer) section of house. Note exposed ceiling beams
and original window.
- 7 of 7: Camera facing northeast: West gable end containing
original window.

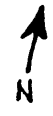
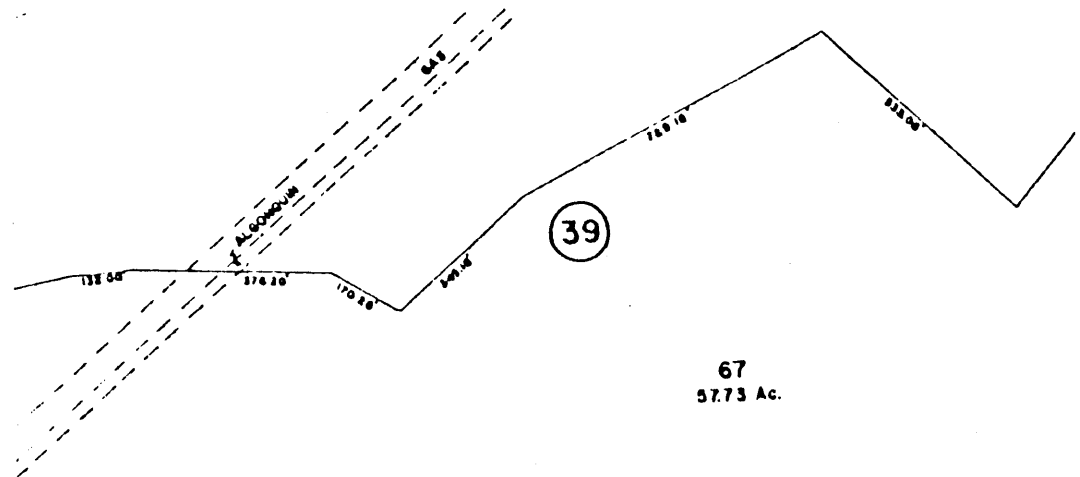
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Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ

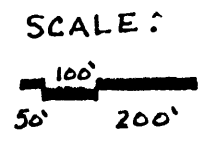
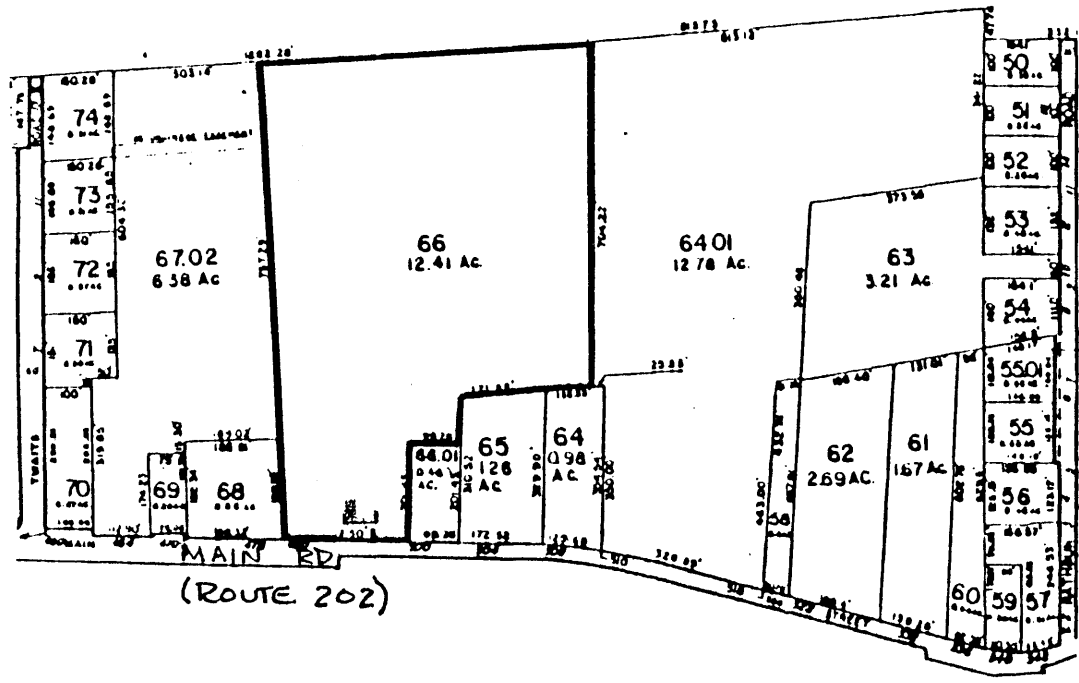
Henry Doremus House
Drawn August 1990 by
Catherine Partington



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Henry Doremus House
 Dutch Stone Houses
 of Montville
 Multiple Property
 Nomination
 Montville, Morris
 County, N.J.

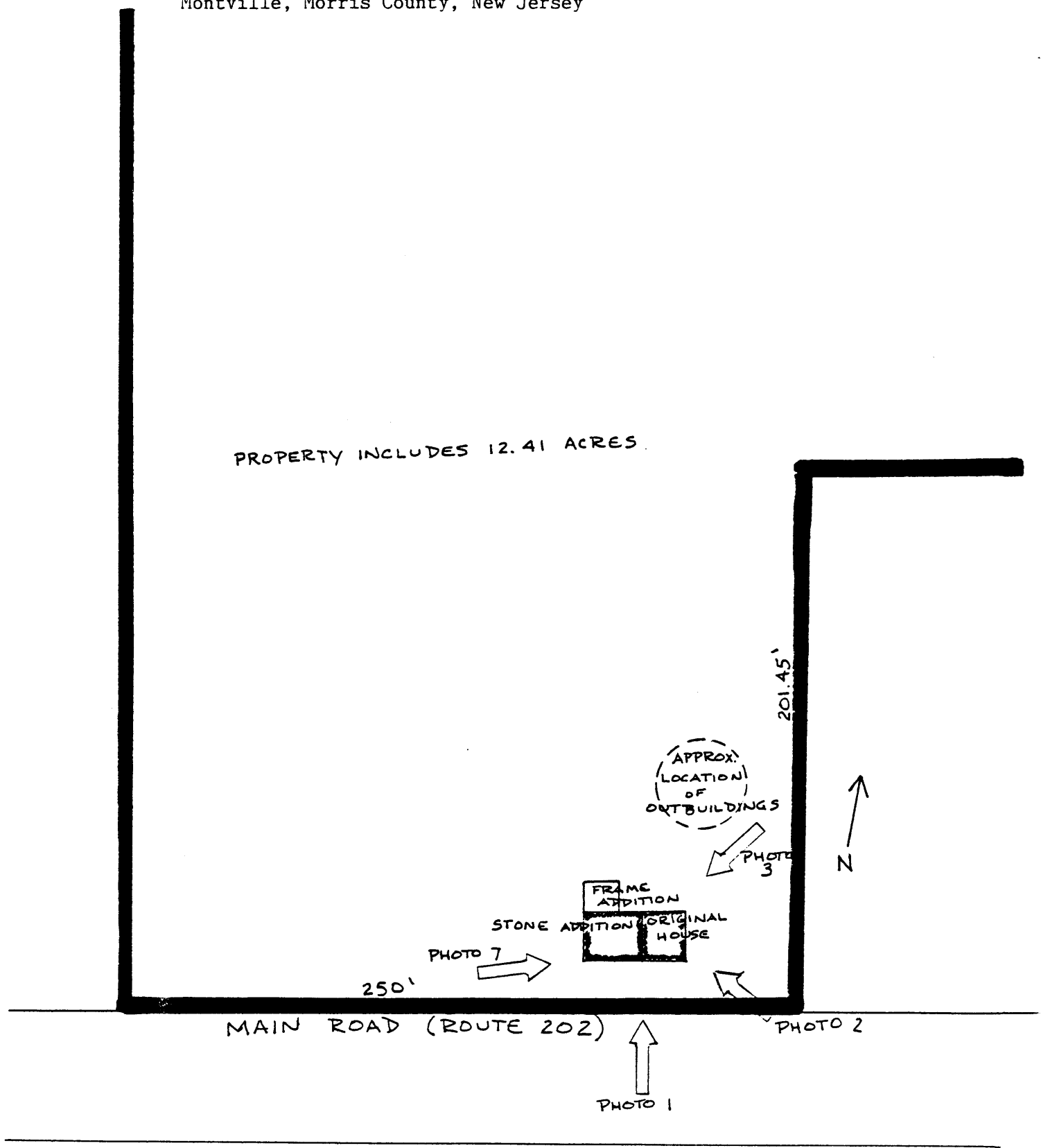


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Henry Doremus House

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

PROPERTY INCLUDES 12.41 ACRES.



1 INCH = 50 FEET