

1929

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 Van Duyne - Jacobus House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 29 Changebridge Road not for publication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	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</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>2</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] 11/15/91
Signature of certifying official Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Patricia Andrews 1-17-92

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 shake

other Wood porch

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Van-Duyne - Jacobus House is a story-and-a half stone structure five bays wide, carrying the gable roof with kicked eaves characteristic of traditional Dutch architecture in America. Sited on a low knoll surrounded by open farmland, the house is an impressive artifact of the 18th century both architecturally and by virtue of its setting. It is set well back from the road, and faces southeast toward the road, rather than directly south as do many other colonial dwellings.

The house is now a center-entry, symmetrical dwelling, but that configuration was only achieved by manipulation of earlier, asymmetrical elements. The original house was an embanked building with a basement kitchen accessible from an on-grade door on the south gable end and a three-bay facade on the first floor level. The center entry probably led into one of two rooms in the house; however, that interior partition is now gone. The room arrangement and overall form of this early part of the house were nearly identical to the original portion of the Martin Van Duyne House, a short distance away, and home to the cousin of the Martin Van Duyne who built this house.

The stonework of the original part of the house is rough, with large, crudely shaped or naturally squared stones used as corner quoins. The large fieldstones used in the walls are divided by the rows of small stones inserted to make more-or-less even courses in the masonry. There are no single-slab stone lintels to mark window openings, but a sandstone sill, though cracked, marks the former location of the center door of the house. The stone wall was filled above the sill to turn the opening into a window, which is somewhat wider than the other (presumably original) window opening to its south.

The six-over-six sash windows both have simple moldings around a wooden frame with clearly pegged construction. The current front door is topped by a dressed sandstone lintel. The paneled "Dutch" or split door is recessed into a deep reveal, indicating the thickness of the stone wall. The front entry is reached by a high stoop of fieldstones with variable

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colored flagstones on the top landing, mortared with Portland cement. This stoop is visible in the 1930s photograph of the house published in Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses, but it is certainly not original to the house. The stoop covers the remains of the exterior cellar entry, placed along the front of the original house below a window.

The basement under this portion of the house is also reached through a door of bead-edged boards in the southeastern corner of the gable end. A twelve-light fixed window in a plain frame placed on the eastern (facade) elevation of the building is the only source of natural light to the basement. Nevertheless, it was used for cooking, as the massive stone fireplace attests. The wrought iron crane for holding cooking pots survives in the fireplace. The fireplace walls and chimney were probably once finished with plaster; this has been removed. Plaster remains between the hand-smoothed beams in the basement.

On the first floor, the single room in the old stone portion of the house is bright with light from windows in the front, side and rear. Smoothed and bead-edged ceiling beams are exposed, and have been painted. The fireplace, located over the basement fireplace, is plastered and features a simple Greek Revival style wooden mantel. The stairway is located in the wall opposite the fireplace, and is partly enclosed by a wall of vertically placed boards. It may have been entirely enclosed originally, like the staircase in the Simon Van Duyne House.

The present stairway is located along the northern wall of the original house, a wall which was removed when an addition was made to the house about 1830. The stonework of the facade flows across the facade without a visible seam, although its character changes markedly from the roughly coursed texture of large and small stones in the old section to a more uniformly sized stone in an uncoursed pattern in the newer section. The different heights of the exposed roof plate of the building under the facade eaves give the more visible demarcation between portions of the house.

The 19th century portion of the house extends beyond the depth of the old house, and wraps around a shallow room to the

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rear of the old house. The roof at the back of the house sweeps down farther than the front on this section, ending with a graceful kicked eave just seven feet from ground level. Shed roofed dormers have been placed across the back of the house, but none have been added on the front, thus preserving the original appearance of the facade. The gable ends are shingled, and have been since at least the 1930s. The roof is presently covered with wooden shingles, although the Bailey photograph shows a slate roof on the house. Three brick chimneys project from the roof; one at each gable end, and a third in the middle at the seam between the two sections. This middle chimney no longer serves a fireplace; it may be a relic from the original house made obsolete by the addition of the 19th century.

Like its predecessor in the older section, the mantel in the later portion of the house is Greek Revival, although at the very simplest expression of the style. The floors in both sections of the house have been replaced with a six-inch-wide oak floor with prominent pegs. The ceiling of the newer section is higher than that of the older section, and it is plastered. The windows of this section are also six-over-six sash, but on the exterior their molded enframingent is visibly different from that used on the older section of the house. The attic gable windows are inward-swinging casements with four lights.

In the early 20th century, a large screened porch was added to the rear of the house. It has a concrete floor, and stripped cedar poles support the low pitch gable roof. The screened room has the feel of the Craftsman movement, particularly in the placement of rustic, freestanding lattice around the perimeter to encourage climbing plants to screen the space. A small cottage/utility building located to the west of the main house also appears to date from the early 20th century, and is stylistically similar to the porch.

In the 1960s, a frame addition was made off the northern gable end of the stone house. Slightly smaller in height and stepped back from the main facade, the one-room addition is compatible in scale and materials to the old house.

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To the southwest of the house, the natural contours of the knoll on which the house sits were taken advantage of in the siting of a large bank barn. The upper part of the barn is gone, replaced by a shed roof over low walls of ship-lap siding. This shelters the embanked portion of the barn which is used as a garage and for storage. The thick stone walls are random fieldstone. The floor has been finished with concrete in some places; wide wooden boards remain in other places. In the far western bay of the barn, three wooden horse stalls remain. The barn is generally in poor condition, but it is the only sizeable outbuilding remaining with any of the Dutch stone houses in Montville included in this nomination.

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

1761 - 1840

Significant Dates

ca. 1770

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 VanDuyne-Jacobus House is significant under National Register Criterion C, architectural merit. The VanDuyne-Jacobus House is not only a good example of the 18th century house built by the Dutch in this area, but a testament to the power of that architectural tradition. The addition to the house dates to about 1835, but in materials, form, and details, it is clearly well within the domain of the 18th century.

Martin Van Duyne Sr. was an early settler of the area known today as Montville Township, and distantly related to James Van Duyne whose descendants built two of the other surviving Dutch stone houses in Montville. Martin Sr. had his own farm of nearly 200 acres near Towaco, purchased in 1730. But to provide for his three sons, he continued to purchase land in the 1730s and '40s. In 1737, he purchased a 65.5 acre tract running from the Uylekill east to Change Bridge Road from Daniel Worms, a land speculator active locally in the 1730s. This parcel was eventually farmed by Van Duyne's son, Martin Jr., who paid his father just over 47 pounds for that tract and another 56 acres in 1761.

Martin Van Duyne Jr. and his brothers James and Abraham had each secured a farm well before their father's death in 1786. Typical of the pattern of many Dutch settlers, Martin Van Duyne Sr. acquired a large amount of land while in the prime of life, then divided it among his sons as they reached their majority. The young men paid the taxes, and provided a comfortable "retirement" for the patriarch. In this instance, the land was actually sold to the sons, although at a favorable rate; in many other instances sons took possession but did not actually own the property until it passed to them by their father's will.

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With farmland, and thus a livelihood, already in order, Martin Van Duyne, Jr., like many of the second generation inhabitants of the area, set about building a house. It is he who had the stone house constructed, sometime after 1761 and before 1778, when the tax records indicate that the assessed value of his property was nearly ten times what he paid for it. In spite of currency fluctuations, this almost certainly means a house of some importance occupied the property by 1778.

Martin, Jr. died intestate in 1811, although the prior year he had released to his six sons various lots subdivided from all his accumulated property, except the 65.5 acre tract. This suggests that his homestead was on this tract, and that he meant to continue living there in his old age.

His son Richard Van Duyne took over the old homestead, and lived there until his death in 1847. It was he who undoubtedly undertook the enlargement of the house, remodelling the fireplaces to the newly fashionable Greek Revival style, and changing the location of the front entry.

Richard Van Duyne was succeeded by his son Isaac, who acquired the property by his father's will. Isaac earned brief fame only in death, committing suicide by hanging himself in the barn in the spring of 1858. The event was carefully reported in the Morristown newspaper as the result of Isaac's depression over the refusal of a daughter to dismiss a suitor. Isaac did prepare a will two days before his death, making careful provision for his wife and all five of his minor children, including the headstrong daughter. However, the executors were unable to pay off the debts of his estate, and a sheriff's sale of the property was ordered.

Thus, in 1863, Timothy Jacobus came to purchase the Van Duyne homestead for \$2800. Timothy was middle-aged when he bought the property, but only after acquiring a farm and home for himself did he marry. He chose the sister of a neighbor, Rachel Vreeland, and fathered three children who inherited the property after his death in 1890 at the age of 70. The Jacobus children retained the farm until 1927. Since that time, the house has been owned by three other families.

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In 1987, the property was purchased for subdivision for twelve single family homes. The Montville Historic Review Commission worked hard to secure easements preventing any new construction between the old house and Changebridge Road. The house itself, a small lot, and the view corridor will be preserved in perpetuity, while development proceeds behind and to the side of the property. The old barn foundation will be eradicated in the course of new construction. Plans have been filed but at this date, no ground has been broken for the project.

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. 66-68.

Lightfoot & Geil. Map of Morris County. Morristown, 1853.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 16.48 acres Pompton Plains, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 553680 4529020
Zone Easting Northing

B 18 553740 4528740
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 553400 4528700

D 18 553440 4528960

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The entire, roughly rectangular property west of Changebridge Road in Montville Township known as Block 59.01, Lot 3.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The present property is the remainder of the original farm on which the house was built. The open fields, until recently under cultivation, provide a historically correct setting for the house.

See continuation sheet

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

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PHOTOGRAPHS

VanDuyne - Jacobus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

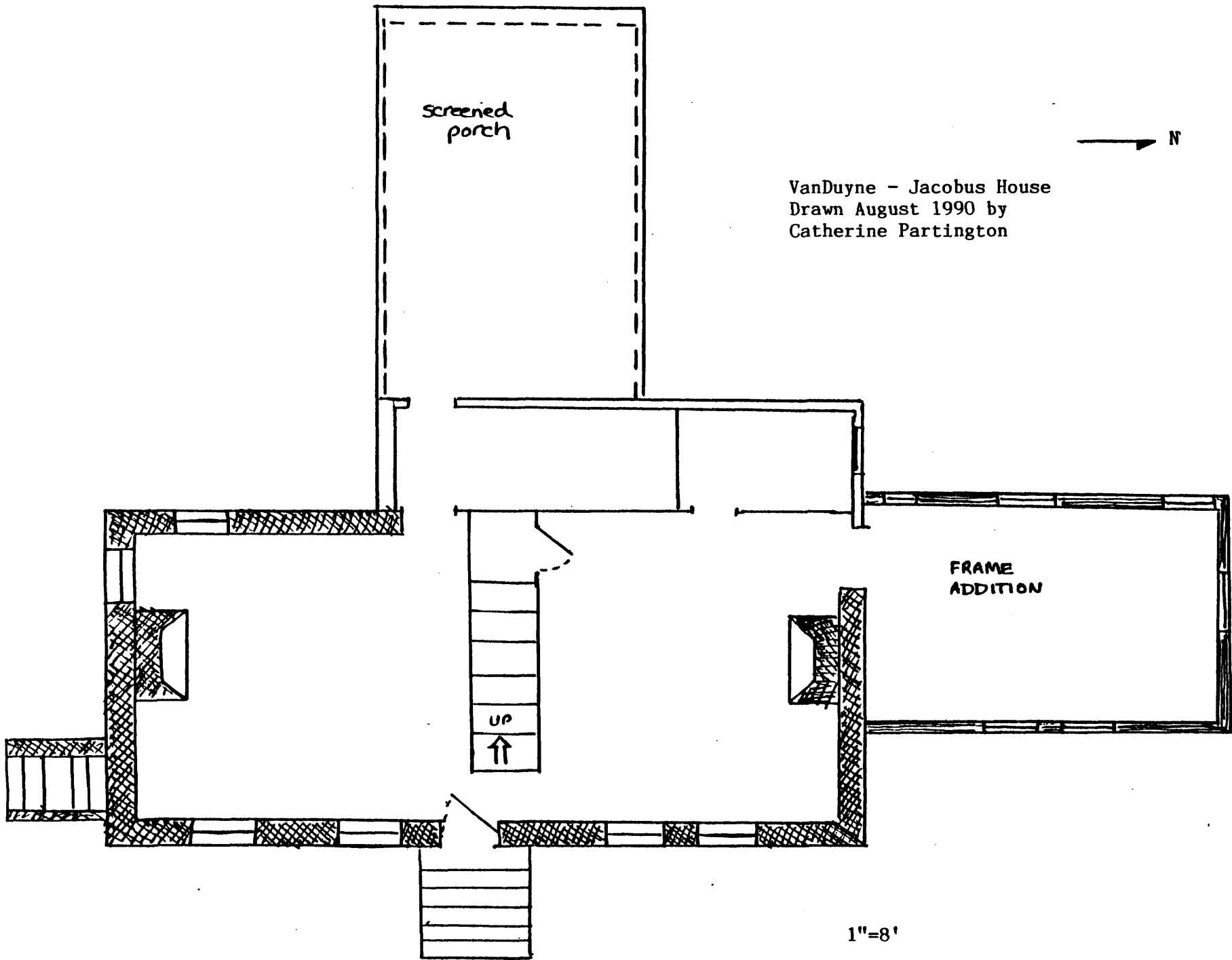
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VanDuyne-Jacobus House
29 Changebridge Road
Montville, Morris County, New Jersey

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

- 1 of 8: Camera facing southeast: facade.
- 2 of 8: Camera facing north: south gable end of house with on-grade basement entry.
- 3 of 8: Camera facing east: rear of house showing extended kicked eave.
- 4 of 8: Camera facing northeast: rear and gable end wall of oldest part of house.
- 5 of 8: Camera facing west: window detail from facade; juncture of two sections of house apparent to the left of the photo.
- 6 of 8: Camera facing northwest: utility shed outbuilding sited to rear of house.
- 7 of 8: Camera facing west: remains of bank barn on property.
- 8 of 8: Camera facing southwest: facade.

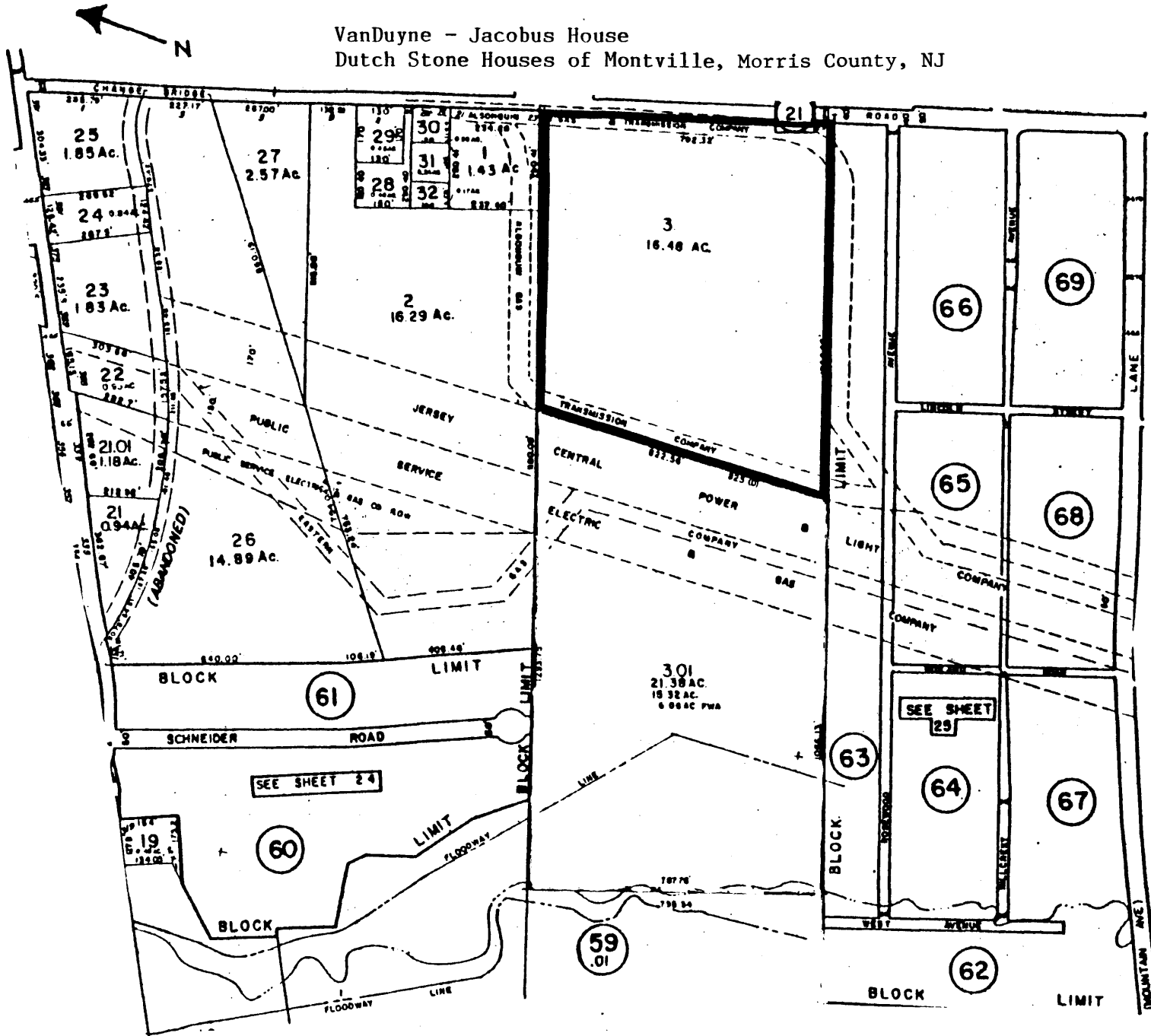
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ



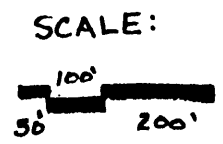
VanDuyne - Jacobus House
Drawn August 1990 by
Catherine Partington

1"=8'

VanDuyne - Jacobus House
 Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ



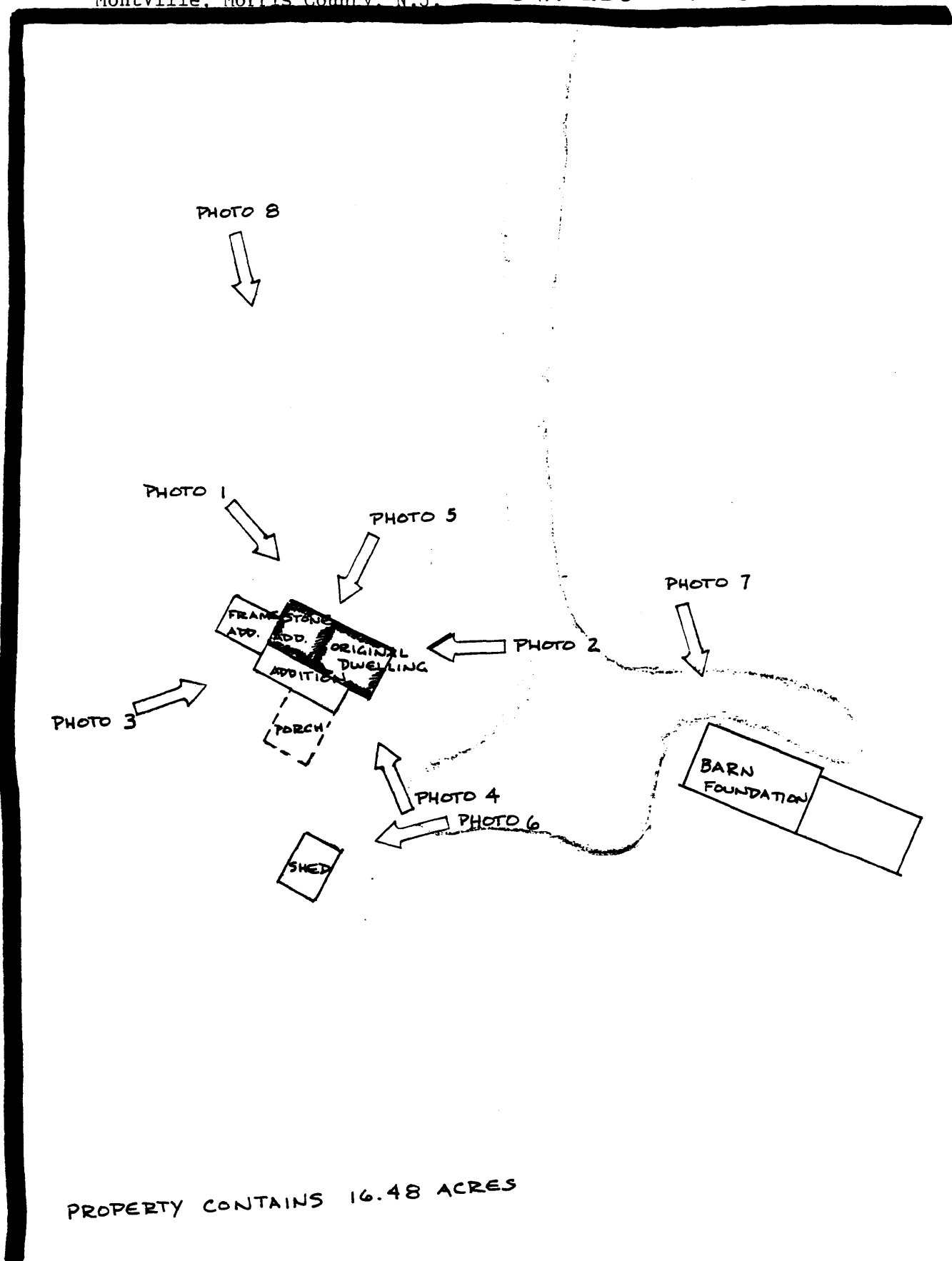
Montville, Morris County, New Jersey



VanDuyne-Jacobus House

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

CHANGE BRIDGE ROAD



PROPERTY CONTAINS 16.48 ACRES

1 INCH = 50 FEET