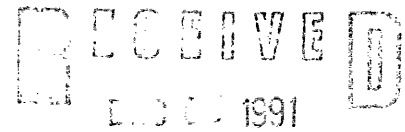


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form



NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. 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. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Dutch Stone Houses in Montville, New Jersey (Morris County)

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Dutch Vernacular Architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries
Dutch Architecture as a Record of Dutch Settlement and Culture in
Montville, N.J.

C. Geographical Data

Municipal Boundaries of the Township of Montville, Morris County, New Jersey

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

The multiple property group includes all significant 18th and early 19th century stone houses in Montville which retain a high degree of architectural integrity. They are a notable colonial American building type, indicating the geographical dispersion and cultural identity of the Dutch. The stone houses share a single historic context and a single property type. The discussion of historic context relates Dutch settlement and culture to the surviving stone houses of Montville.

I. Dutch Settlement and Culture in 18th Century Montville

Dutch settlements in northern New Jersey were initiated in the latter half of the 17th century.¹ Although the territory was an English colony governed by the laws of the Proprietors, the widespread settlement of the Dutch had a noticeable impact on architecture, religion, and politics in the region. The close-knit community of the Dutch was reinforced throughout the 18th century by intermarriage, attendance at an explicitly Dutch church where the old language was spoken,² and by a pattern of land inheritance which kept sons close to the family, often until well into middle age themselves. The result was a cultural identity well-established by members of the group, and known by outsiders.³

At the close of the 18th century, the Polish count Julian Niemcewicz traveled through America, using Elizabeth, New Jersey as his base. His journal provides a contemporary look at the physical fabric, the manners, and the interests of Americans of

¹ Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families. New York, The Holland Society, 1936, p. 19.

² John L. Kanouse, "Peguannock Township", History of Morris County, New Jersey. W. W. Munsell & Co., New York, 1882, p. 232. See also Peter Wacker, Land and People A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1975, p. 165.

³ Several travelers and observers of colonial New Jersey identified the Dutch as a distinct group. Samuel Smith was one who noted the Dutch presence in Somerset and Bergen Counties in 1765. Cited in Wacker, op.cit., p. 165.

As late as the 1830's, James Stuart, Esq. commented upon the Dutch community in New Jersey, with its continued use of the old language and maintenance of a distinctive church. Cited in Miriam V. Studley, Historic New Jersey Through Visitors' Eyes. Vol 18, The New Jersey History Series, Van Nostrand & Co., Princeton, N.J. 1964, p. 90.

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the turn-of-the-19th century. On one excursion, traveling north from Newark along the Passaic River valley toward Paterson, he noted:

"The whole countryside is inhabited by old Dutch colonists...They are said to be ignorant, avaricious, and inhospitable. They love to work and to hoard. They have kept until now their mother tongue; however, nearly all speak and understand English."⁴

The point here is not so much that Niemcewicz heard and repeated these ethnic slurs, but that even after a century and a half of occupancy in America, first under British, and later American rule, the Dutch retained an ethnic identity strong enough to subject them to crude characterization.

Many of the Dutch settlers of old Bergen County (which included the modern Hudson and Passaic Counties) had arrived from the original Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam on Manhattan.⁵ By the time the children and grandchildren of these settlers had grown, Bergen County was well-settled, and young families pushed the frontier farther west into Morris County seeking prime farmland and raw materials.⁶ Locating in the northeastern township of Pequannock, across the Pompton River from Bergen County, Dutch-descended settlers established new communities based on the traditions of the old.

By the third quarter of the 18th century, there was a prosperous Dutch settlement at Pompton Plains (now Pequannock Township) on the Pequannock River, and another farther west, centered on the Rockaway River. The settlement on "the plains at Pompton" had rich alluvial soils and was considered to have

⁴ Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Under Their Vine and Fig Tree: Travels Through America in 1797-1799 and 1805. Translated by Metchie J. Budka. Grassman Publishing Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1965, p. 25.

⁵ Bailey, p. 19.

⁶ Wacker, p. 169.

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some of the best farmland in the county in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Uyle-kill (or Montville) settlement, however, was also an extremely fertile farming area, at least in the southern portion of the Township. In the north, rocky hillsides discouraged human occupation, although limestone deposits there were actively mined through the 19th century.⁷

Upper Montville, the portion of the present township around the village of Montville, was first settled in the 1720s, although land transactions covering the area had been made since 1695.⁸ Based upon the information garnered for each of the surviving Dutch stone houses of Montville, no stone houses were built during this period of earliest settlement; rather, they appeared with the second generation of the community.

The locality was first called Uyle-kill, Dutch for "Owl Stream". Along the banks of the stream, Michael Cook erected a grist mill, perhaps as early as 1720.⁹ The mill was an important focal point for the growing community, as was a Dutch Reformed Church, organized in Pompton in 1736. A generation later, in 1756, another Dutch Reformed Church was established in Lower Montville, near a branch of the Rockaway River. In fact, the only houses of worship in either the area to become known as Montville or neighboring Peaquannock were Dutch Reformed Churches. This remained true until 1843, when the Methodists established a small congregation in Lower Montville.¹⁰

⁷ John L. Kanouse, "Montville Township", History of Morris County, New Jersey. W. W. Munsell & Co., New York, 1882, p. 249.

⁸ Bailey, p. 497.

⁹ Kanouse, "Montville Township", p. 250.

¹⁰ Kanouse, "Montville History", p. 252.

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The settlements in what is now Montville Township were scattered and non-nuclear.¹¹ In the 18th and 19th centuries, the church was some distance from the tavern and store, the elements which defined a town center in more closely settled communities.¹² Roads were especially important in linking families and facilitating commerce. In October 1745, the records of Pequannock Township note that a road was laid out "from the corner at Cornelius Doremus's to the corner at Nicholas Hyler's, and then along the line between Hyler and Peter Fredericks to a white oak tree, and thence across the brook, and thence as the path goeth to Michail Cook's Mill."¹³

¹¹ In the 17th century, the Dutch in Bergen County had tried to encourage tightly nuclear settlement for protection from Indians. By the mid-18th century settlement of Montville, Indians were no longer an issue, and farmers established their homes in response to land availability and a preference for siting the house on a low hill or knoll.

¹² The maps created by Robert Erskine for the Continental Army in 1778 show the area which would become the village of Montville as a clustering of buildings which included a saw mill, and two taverns along the main road (now Route 202). The blacksmith shop a short distance away near the modern River Road; the important mill was some distance away, as was the church, and not shown on the maps. Residences were dispersed along valleys and roadways. A similar picture of settlement is found in the Map of Morris County, New Jersey, J.B. Shields, Publisher, Morristown, 1853.

By contrast, other 18th century Morris County settlements such as Mendham, Morristown, and Hanover had a close and formalized village center with church, tavern, blacksmith, and residences in close proximity.

¹³ Kanouse, "Montville History", p. 250.

The location of Cornelius Doremus's house is known to have been south of the National Register Henry Doremus House, and it was demolished by the mid-19th century. There were several Nicholas Hylers in the area: the house of one has been destroyed, the other, a stone house, has been greatly altered. However, a line from Doremus's to the altered Nicholas Hyler's house would be present

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The mill changed ownership over the years, but remained an important part of local industry for over a century, the building finally burning in 1935.¹⁴

This document also shows that there were English settlers in the area of Montville, and it seems that they lived in harmony with their Dutch neighbors. A few even lived in "Dutch" stone houses, although by their marriage into Dutch families they allied themselves more closely with its culture and traditions.¹⁵ The Dutch were estimated at from 40% to 74% of the total white inhabitants of Bergen County in 1790; while they only accounted for 5% to 10% of Morris County's population at the same time.¹⁶ The majority (70%) of Morris County's inhabitants in 1790 were English or Scotch-Irish.

The Dutch settlers of New Jersey have been described as "predominantly farmers, with little inclination toward other economic activities,..."¹⁷ The Montville Dutch community did

Route 202, a road mapped by Erskine during the Revolution. If this is correct, it would mean that the stone walls of the surviving Nicholas Hyler house are the remains of one of the oldest Dutch stone houses in Montville.

¹⁴ Alex D. Fowler, Splinters from the Past. Morris County Historical Society, Morristown, New Jersey, 1984, p. 48-49.

¹⁵ See the individual report for the Davenport-Demarest House.

¹⁶ Wacker, p. 162.

¹⁷ Richard P. McCormick, New Jersey from Colony to State 1609-1789. Vol. 1, The New Jersey Historical Series, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1964, p. 81.

The New Jersey historian and genealogist John Whitehead wrote in 1901: "They [the Dutch] and their descendants have been content to remain quietly in their comfortable homes, satisfied with the sure results of their agricultural labors ..." The Passaic Valley, New Jersey, New York Genealogical Society, Vol I, p. 209.

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not play a great part in the American Revolution. The prosperous farmers generally stayed away from "the Englishman's war", but were happy to sell the necessary foodstuffs to both the English-occupied city of New York and to the troops of Washington's army, twice encamped in northern New Jersey. Few from the Township of Pequannock of Dutch lineage served in the army.¹⁸

Perhaps the best measure of the prosperity and safety of the Dutch farmers of Montville through the years of the American Revolution is evidenced by their houses. Of fifteen surviving Dutch stone houses in Montville, all built between the 1730s and 1840, half were built or significantly enlarged in the 1770s and 1780s. These years, during and after the close of the Revolution, were difficult ones economically, both for the new nation and many of its citizens.¹⁹ Changes in currency and

¹⁸ Barbara Hoskins, Men from Morris County New Jersey who served in the American Revolution. The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, Morristown, N.J., 1979.

According to a study of several sources, Ms. Hoskins estimates that of some 27,000 men of military age (generously defined as 14 to 60) in New Jersey in 1775, about 16,000 served in either the State Troops or the militia. Morris County contributed about 1600 men to the cause. Fifty-six men with clearly Dutch surnames appear on the lists; of these, only twenty-one were from or returned to Pequannock Township. Pequannock Township was home to a far smaller number of soldiers during the war years than the almost-exclusively English townships of Mendham and Morris. A look at the Revolutionary Census of New Jersey, compiled by Ken Stryker-Rodda, confirms that in 1778, there were nearly equal numbers of settlers in Pequannock Township as in Mendham.

¹⁹ Francis Bazley Lee, New Jersey As A Colony and As A State, Vol. III. The Publishing Society of New Jersey, 1902, pp. 140-142.

As an indication of how devalued money had become in the 1780's, The New Jersey Journal of September 24, 1782 advertised the upcoming Almanac for 1783 by noting it featured

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a distrust of the basic solvency of the new nation caused tremendous inflation. Young men killed or disabled as a result of the fighting meant great hardship in an agricultural economy where man-power was closely tied to productivity. The former colonies had little native industry.²⁰ Commerce had been tightly controlled by England, so time was needed to establish international trading partners. Nationally, building slowed considerably during the war years and for several years after.²¹

Even in the best of times, however, it is difficult for young families to purchase property and build homes. Yet the stone houses in Montville were first occupied by young families, whose head of household had an average age of twenty-eight.²² The secret seems to lie in the fact that many occupied dwellings on land they did not own - it was held, instead, by their fathers. In studying six of the nominated Dutch stone houses in Montville, it is apparent that the original occupant of the house did not receive title to the

a scale of depreciation, helpful to those who cared to know how little purchasing power their Continental Currency had. Collection of the New Jersey Historical Society.

²⁰ John Cunningham points out in his book Made in New Jersey (Rutgers University Press, 1954), New Jersey had a number of important industries in the colonial era, including glass-making, iron mining and manufacture, and distilling and brewing. However, they were small, providing for local needs, and not developed to the extent that they provided extensive surplus for international trade.

²¹ James Marston Fitch, American Building: The Historical Forces That Shaped It, Second edition, Schocken Books, New York, 1973, p. 38.

²² This calculation is based upon the best known information available about the date of construction of the houses, and the birth dates of original inhabitants. For further details, see each individual structure form.

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property until the settling of a parent's estate. In one other case, a young man purchased the land from his father, presumably at a favorable rate.

Although property meant wealth in the 18th century, it also meant taxes, and as a condition of tenancy, the sons paid the taxes on their father's land. This gave financial security to the patriarch, kept his accumulated wealth in the family, and kept the family nearby. This pattern of inheritance was practiced by the Dutch throughout the New World, and differed from prevailing English practice.²³

Further reinforcing the unique identity of the Dutch settlers of the region were their surnames, and first names as well. Born second, third, and even fourth generation "Americans"²⁴, the inhabitants defined themselves as Dutch. Before the Revolution, children were named Johannes, Cornelius, and Jacobus, or Annetje, Lena, and Catharina. It was only after the American Revolution and in the dawn of the 19th century that first names were consistently Anglicized.

It was about the same time that the community adopted the name Montville over Uylekill. The oddly pronounced Dutch word gave way to a recognizably English name, supposedly in honor of the Connecticut birthplace of several late 18th century settlers to the community. It is also noteworthy that the last true "Dutch" stone house was built in 1796. The last two stone houses built in the area (1812 & 1840) used the material

²³ A reading of the individual house histories from throughout New York state and New Jersey in Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses illustrates the pattern of tenancy by sons on parental property when a substantial dwelling was erected.

²⁴ For instance, Henry Doremus for whom one of Montville's surviving stone houses was built in about 1760, was the great-grandson of Cornelius Doremus, a 17th century immigrant from Zeeland in the Netherlands. Not one of the original owners of the Dutch stone houses in Montville was himself born in the Netherlands.

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but not the rest of the architectural vocabulary of the traditional Dutch house. In Montville, as in other regions of the United States, ethnic ties were weakening.²⁵ The old ethnicity of the Dutch was especially affected. Even the churches were beginning to give up the old language by this time.

This phenomenon was noted with some sadness by Count Niemcewicz, a Polish nobleman traveling through the United States in 1799. His comments upon visiting Albany might have applied to Montville as well:

"The Dutch language and customs are more and more snuffed out and disappearing. The common people and the older inhabitants still speak Dutch, but the young people are brought up completely in the English tongue. What is more, even in the church, called the Dutch Church, the service and sermons are in English and the service is held in the old tongue scarcely twice a year. It is in this way that peoples are transformed and are lost."²⁶

²⁵. Jack Larkin, The Reshaping of Everyday Life 1790-1840. Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, 1988. The whole thesis of Larkin's book is the development of American culture from a folk, almost medieval, life, to a more organized, controlled, and uniform one - in short, the development of a "modern" outlook.

²⁶ Niemcewicz, p. 180.

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II. Dutch Architecture in 18th and early 19th Century Montville

The Dutch settlers of New Jersey concentrated in the area of Bergen County, and it is there that the so-called "Dutch colonial" house reached its best-known form.¹ As defined by Rosalie Fellows Bailey, it was constructed of cut and dressed red sandstone, and featured a gambrel roof with sweeping eaves which extended well beyond the house walls. Bailey's important work in documenting and researching Dutch houses in New Jersey in the 1930s enabled her to draw some conclusions about regional differences between Dutch houses. She noted that examples in Morris County were "small, long and narrow and were covered by steep gable roofs, generally with no overhanging eaves."² Her treatment of only seven houses in all of Morris County and rather dismissive analysis of the Morris County houses indicates her preference for a particular Bergen County type. Subsequent research into vernacular architecture has established that the gambrel roof which Bailey declared had originated with the Dutch of Bergen County³ was in fact of English origin.⁴ Its heavy use in Bergen County may illustrate the close connection of the area to English New York; the lack of gambrel roofs in Morris County suggests that its builders were more, rather than less, conservative in their architectural vocabulary.⁵

¹ Bailey, p. 266.

² Ibid, p. 498.

³ Ibid., p. 266.

⁴ Dell Upton, editor, America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups That Built America, National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Preservation Press, Washington D.C., 1986, p. 51.

⁵ The only gambrel-roofed "Dutch" stone house in Montville is the so-called Cornelius Doremus House, or Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage, built in 1840 to house the community's minister.

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The traditional architectural vocabulary was used in tandem with all other Dutch cultural traits in Montville. The loss of spoken Dutch in the community beginning after the Revolution paralleled the close of construction of the traditional Dutch stone house (the last one in Montville was built in 1796). The stone houses were constructed predominantly by the children of the first settlers, and thus their first occupants did not have direct experience living in such a house, but surely they had seen them on market trips or when visiting relatives in other Dutch communities, particularly in Bergen County. The second generation was using architecture to make a statement about themselves and their community - advertising both personal prosperity and signaling that the area was no longer rough frontier, but characterized by the same refinements as the homes of their grandparents.

The sheer quantity of surviving Dutch houses in Bergen County makes gross generalization difficult. However, the characteristic stone wall construction almost immediately identifies a house as "Dutch" in both Bergen and northeastern Morris County. In other details and plans, the Montville houses may be seen as an extension of the Bergen County types. The majority of the Morris County Dutch stone houses were built within a narrower time frame - approximately 1750 through 1796 - and thus show less of the influence of later stylistic trends in American architecture in their original construction than do Bergen County's stone houses.⁶

The typical Dutch stone house in Montville is a one story dwelling, with steeply pitched gable roof allowing for an attic or loft space. The walls are generally of random fieldstones, with corners and facades of roughly squared or at least evenly sized sandstones. A notable characteristic is the use of small stones between the larger ones in the wall, which "evens up" the uncoursed wall. Wooden sash windows and board-and-batten doors were standard. Moldings and other finish carpentry was simple. All the Montville examples were built with asymmetrical entry placement; most of them with even numbers of doors and windows

⁶ The National Register Nomination for Early Stone Houses of Bergen County discusses in the Description section the fact that "Details carry the prevailing styles of the day..." (Item 7, p. 4).

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(for example, two doors and two windows on the facade). Windows are generally smaller and sparsely placed on rear elevations, and generally not at all on the gable ends. Although a few houses have been modified over the years to create a symmetrical facade with a single, centered doorway, the English Georgian style which influenced so much vernacular architecture in America made little impact in Montville on the traditional Dutch builder.⁷

The Dutch did adopt the English fireplace with jambs early on in the Montville region. No jambless Dutch fireplaces are found in any of the houses, and it is not likely that they ever existed. The smaller English style fireplace was much more efficient for heating, and seems to have been generally adopted by Dutch builders in the New World by the 18th century.⁸

The Dutch house in America was truly a "folk" building, created from the experiences and experiments of generations of builders. It does not have an exact prototype in the architecture of The Netherlands, except in the use of the exposed post and beam framing. Dutch framing runs parallel to the gable end wall in direct contrast to the English framing system, marked by a heavy summer beam perpendicular to the gable end.⁹

In common with folk houses built by nearly all the European immigrants to America, the Montville Dutch houses had no formal entryways, and no internal passages. Family members passed through one room to reach the next; visitors stepped directly

⁷ Dell Upton asserts that "Like other 18th-century Americans, Dutch builders responded to international popular culture by introducing central passages and double-pile, or two-room deep, plans to their houses." America's Architectural Roots, p. 52.

⁸ Roderick H. Blackburn, "Dutch Domestic Architecture in the Hudson Valley" New Netherlands Studies, Number 2/3, June 1985, pp. 156, 162.

⁹ Abbott Lowell Cummings, The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1979, pp. 52-55.

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into rooms that were also used as bedrooms. The houses were not necessarily sited in relationship to a road, but to the compass; facing south, the principle rooms gained light and warmth.

They were, however, substantial houses, and as such, they required considerable expertise to build. The Dutch stone house was not something the average farmer would erect himself with the help of a few neighbors. It was instead the product of highly skilled workmen, who learned their trades through an apprenticeship.

The use of stone, involving heavy labor for quarrying, transportation, and placement, has been linked to the presence of slaves in Bergen County.¹⁰ There were slaves in Morris County in the 18th century, although far fewer than in Bergen County;¹¹ their presence and activities in Montville are not well documented. Unfortunately, the identities of the masons and carpenters of 18th century Montville are no longer known. It is likely that at least some of these similar houses in such close proximity shared builders.

In the Netherlands, agricultural buildings combined the house and barn into one large structure.¹² The barns of the New World are derived from these structures, but there is no evidence of the combined house-barn being constructed in the colonies. No important outbuildings survive with the Dutch stone houses of Montville, although historically there must have been barns, sheds, and other structures near each of the surviving houses.

¹⁰ "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County", National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979.

¹¹ Wacker, p. 415.

¹² Piet Van Wijk, "Form and Function in the Netherlands' Agricultural Architecture" New World Dutch Studies, Proceedings of the Symposium. The Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany, New York 1987, p. 161.

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Attention is focused on the Dutch stone house, partly because it is so readily identifiable from the exterior in a region where frame dwellings now predominate. It is unclear what the relative density of stone to frame houses was in Montville in the 18th century. Only six frame houses recorded by the Morris County Historic Inventory for Montville can be definitively dated to the 18th century; certainly both frame and stone examples of the colonial era have been lost.

The Dutch stone houses of Montville are primarily the product of the second half of the 18th century. Only two subject buildings were constructed after 1796; one an 1812 addition to an earlier stone dwelling, and the other a complete remodelling of an earlier house. The houses are almost all that remain of the era when Montville, or Pequannock as it was then, was a Dutch outpost in an English county, with its own language, its own church, and its own architecture. Fifteen Dutch stone houses survive within the boundaries of present-day Montville Township. Five have been altered over time as to have little or no architectural integrity beyond the stone walls themselves. Two may be eligible for the National Register, but were not included in this nomination because of the objections of current owners. The other eight, as a group, comprise an important and clearly identifiable historic resource in Morris County. A summary of all the Dutch stone houses in Montville follows; the eight nominated houses and their individual histories are presented in the attached individual nominations.

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<u>Name of House</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Plan Type</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Houses listed in bold face are included in this nomination			
Davenport-Demarest House	ca. 1730, 1790s, 1950s altered	2 room + 1 room	Bailey, p. 536-538, Plate 164. HABS NJ 309
140 Changebridge Road, Montville, N.J.			Block 124, Lot 10.04
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-73; determined eligible			
Nicholas Hyler House (Schroff's House of Silver)	ca. 1730, 1960s altered	unknown	Greatly altered and in commercial use; only two stone walls remain. Probably the house mentioned in a 1745 road survey.
311 Main Road, Montville, N.J.			Block 59.1, Lot 21
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-17; <u>not</u> eligible			
Simon Van Duyne House	ca. 1750, 1790	2 room + 1 room	HABS NJ 147 House remains in possession of early family; owner did not permit interior photographs.
58 Maple Avenue, Pine Brook(Montville Twp) N.J.			Block 165, Lot 5
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-65; determined eligible			
Martin Van Duyne House	ca. 1750, 1790	2 room + 1 room	HABS NJ 489 Excellent example of the stone house type; extension of I-287 has negative impact on setting.
292 Main Road, Montville, N.J.			Block 57, Lot 8
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-13; determined eligible			

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Johannes Parlaman House	ca. 1755, 1790	1 room + 1 room	HABS NJ 49 Bailey, p. 538-540, Plate 165 Owner supports nomination but no interior access given due to family illness. Block 52, Lot 18
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15 Vreeland Avenue, Montville, N.J.
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-82; determined eligible

Martin Fredericks House	before 1761	unknown	Complete modernization in 1942 destroyed all historic fabric but stonewalls, which are now interior to house. Block 57, Lot 1
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13 Valhalla Road, Montville, N.J.
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-23: not eligible

Henry Doremus House	ca. 1760, ca. 1775	1 room + 1 room	HABS NJ 488 Bailey, p. 535-536, Plate 163 * National Register 1971 Township owns; vacant; awaiting restoration.
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490 Main Road, Towaco (Montville Twp), N.J. Block 39, Lot 66
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-19

Van Duyne-Jacobus House	between 1761 and 1778	2 room (?) + 1 room	Bailey, p. 541-542, Plate 166 Retains farm-like setting. Block 59.01, Lot 3
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29 Changebridge Road, Montville, N.J.
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-91: determined eligible

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J. Dayton House	1774, 1796	unknown	House altered; suffers more from setting in an industrial park near Route 46 commercial development.
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71 Chapin Road, Pine Brook (Montville Twp), N.J. Block 184, Lot 3
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-68; determined possibly eligible

Effingham Low House	before 1775, ca. 1820	2 room + 3 bay side-hall plan	Old portion typical of area architecture, newer section unique blend of traditional material & Federal style.
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102 Hook Mountain Road, Montville, N.J. Block 163, Lot 5
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-62: determined eligible

Christopher Barmore House	1785 & 1888	unknown	Unusual blend of Dutch stone house and fine Queen Anne alterations. Present owner does not want house on Register.
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228 Main Road, Montville, N.J. Block 56, Lot 21
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-11: determined eligible
(recorded as part of Montville Village Historic District)

Brandt Jacobus House	1785 & 1930s	center hall, double pile	House of important local family; remodeled in Dutch Colonial and Craftsman style blend. Little of old house apparent.
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62 Waughaw Road, Towaco (Montville Twp), NJ Block 39.7, Lot 3
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-34: not eligible
Rejected for individual National Register listing 1971.

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Philip Hyler House 1785 2 room(?) Stone walls remain intact; all other features altered or replaced in 1980s.
319 Main Road, Montville, N.J. Block 59.1, Lot 19
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-15: determined eligible before alterations.

Cornelius Doremus House 1789(?) unknown Completely rebuilt for:
Dutch Reformed Parsonage 1840 center hall,
double pile,
two story
Two 18th c. stone walls incorporated into Greek Revival style house.
107 Changebridge Road, Montville, N.J. Block 123, Lot 5
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-77: determined eligible

H.J. Cook House 1796 2 room, HABS NJ 452
(or Bott House) "split level" Alterations and additions; their impact on historic integrity unknown because owner denied interior access and does not want Nat'l Register listing.
824 Main Road, Towaco (Montville Twp), N.J. Block 110, Lot 11
Morris County Historic Sites Inventory 1421-48: determined eligible

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Dutch Stone Houses in Montville

II. Description

Vernacular 18th century domestic architecture built for early Dutch residents of present-day Montville Township is characterized by a long, low form of story-and-a-half stone walls, a steep gable roof with flared eaves, and a facade incorporating a balanced number of windows and doors rather than an arrangement based upon axial symmetry. The houses typically face south, and often are embanked into low hills to provide an on-grade basement entry. Two room plans were dominant, with some one-room dwellings modified within a generation to the two room plan. Although built as the center of prosperous farms, none remains on any significant amount of land, or is associated with any important outbuildings.

III. Significance

The Dutch stone houses of Montville are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architectural merit. The houses "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, [houses built by Dutch settlers], period [18th century], and method of construction [stone]". The 18th century houses are remarkably similar in size, form and plan, illustrating the strong influence of this regional vernacular tradition on the members of the community. The stone houses are a tangible expression of the distinct Dutch culture which thrived along with the dominant English culture in 18th century New Jersey. The cessation in building the traditional house form parallels the absorption of the Dutch into the emerging American mainstream in the early 19th century. The builders of these houses are unknown today, but the high quality of their craftsmanship is evident in the many standing examples.

IV. Registration Requirements

For inclusion in the nomination, the Dutch stone house must meet the following requirements:

1. The building must be identified in the Morris County Historic Sites Inventory for Montville Township (1986), and in the Montville Township Historic Preservation Review Commission's list of locally significant properties.

2. An eligible building must have a high degree of architectural integrity, defined as retaining at least three of the following original features: three or more visible stone walls, roof shape, floorplan, doors/hardware, interior detailing including mantels and woodwork, and/or visible "Dutch" framing inside.

3. An eligible building may include alterations to the original structure. Alterations made up to 1840 may be considered as within the period of significance and included in the assessment of integrity. Alterations after 1840 must be non-intrusive in size, form, and materials and not detrimental to the major historic elements of the building.

4. A eligible building must retain an immediate setting appropriate to the historic quality of the building.

☐ See continuation sheet

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The multiple property listing for Dutch stone houses in Montville Township, New Jersey is based upon the comprehensive Morris County Historic Sites Inventory completed in 1987. All local stone houses included in the survey were evaluated for multiple property listing; eight were included in this submission. At the time of the Morris County survey, the possibility was raised of a group nomination of the best surviving houses to the National Register. The Montville Historic Preservation Review Commission, in conjunction with the Office of New Jersey Heritage, approved this concept and sponsored the multiple property nomination.

The significant properties were each examined, inside and out, as part of this nomination by a qualified architectural historian. Knowledge of the houses made comparative analysis possible, and provided the framework for assessing integrity. Research on each of the nominated properties included primary sources, and several excellent secondary sources, including the HABS drawings which were made in the 1930s of six of the stone houses. The historic context, Dutch settlement in Montville in particular and New Jersey in general, is part of the Initial Colonial Settlement context identified in the New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan.

H. Major Bibliographical References

Primary Sources:

"A List of the Ratables in the Township of Pequannock in the County of Morris", 1778 through 1802. Microfilm, Morristown and Morris Township Public Library.

"Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Pequannock", Morristown and Morris Township Public Library.

Morris County Deeds on file at Morris County Courthouse.

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Specify repository: Morristown & Morris Township Public Library
1 Miller Road, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet W. Foster, Associate Director
organization ACROTHERION date September 15, 1990
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Maps

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"Early Stone Houses of Bergen County", National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979.

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Zantkuy1, Henk J. "The Netherlands Town House: How and Why It Works", New World Dutch Studies. Albany: The Albany Institute of History and Art, 1987.