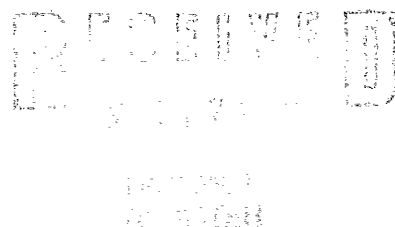


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form



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

Stone Houses and Outbuildings of Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey

### B. Associated Historic Contexts

I. Early stone architecture of Washington Township, Morris County, NJ, c.1770-1870

II. Early stone architecture as an expression of German settlement and culture in Washington Township, c.1770-1870.

### C. Geographical Data

Municipal boundaries of the Township of Washington, 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] 3/9/92  
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.

[Signature] 5/1/92  
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register Date

## E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

### I. Early stone architecture of Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey, c. 1770-1870

Washington Township's stone buildings can best be understood in the larger context of northwestern New Jersey's 18th and 19th century architectural traditions. In general the construction methods and building types employed locally in that period (based on the evidence of surviving examples) are representative of contemporary regional architecture which reflects a variety of ethnic folk traditions transformed by the process of acculturation as well as formal stylistic influences tempered by a pronounced rural conservatism. More specifically, the Township's stone buildings exhibit features which give them a distinctive character and may reflect the dominant German element in the area's early population which remained a noticeably strong presence until well into the 19th century.

Stone suitable for building is found throughout much of northwestern New Jersey and is plentiful in Washington Township where the hills are granitic gneiss and the South Branch valley is underlain with limestone. Local builders appear to have favored gneiss; in fact, even in the Township's limestone areas, stone buildings (judging by those whose stonework is visible) are constructed almost exclusively of gneiss. Although small quarries were worked, much building stone, especially at an early date, was no doubt surface gathered, a by-product of agricultural clearing and seasonal plowing as are the miles of stone rows crisscrossing the Township's uplands. Gathering "frolics" evidently were the means by which stone was collected for community building projects (and perhaps on occasion for private construction as well); an account of such a frolic describes the early morning spectacle of "heavy wagons thundering down the mountain on both sides" to Long Valley in competition for the honor of delivering the first load of stone for the construction of the Old Union Lutheran Church.<sup>1</sup>

Gneiss is easily "split with a stone axe along the rift and broken along the grain" to produce roughly shaped blocks with a reasonably level face, and while unfinished field stone was widely used locally for rubble wall construction stone often was so shaped to build coursed rubble walls.<sup>2</sup> Washington Township's stone building survey (conducted in Spring 1991) identified examples of both rubble and coursed rubble construction including respectively #s 018, 023, 024, 039, 077:39, 078, 150, and 180 and #s 002, 032, 140, 158:18 and 158:76 (the foregoing examples and all subsequent citations are included in the survey summary appended to this section). The ashlar facades of roughly squared or more carefully dressed stone characteristic of many Dutch-built houses in northeastern Morris and Bergen Counties are not found in Washington Township.<sup>3</sup> The sandstone used for building in the Dutch settlement areas is, of course, more easily worked than the gneiss of western Morris County. In Washington Township, more careful finishing of stone was reserved for corner blocks or quoins, sills, and lintels.

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The earliest documented stone building in Washington Township, Old Union Lutheran Church (#158:60), built in 1774 and now a roofless shell, has coursed rubble walls with roughly squared corner quoins and segmentally arched window lintels consisting of a single course of small, carefully cut, but undressed stone blocks.<sup>4</sup> While a few other early buildings have segmental stone lintels (the shed appendage of house #092 and barn #068 are examples), and one presumably 18th-century house (#032) has segmental brick lintels, more common locally are flat lintels consisting of a wedge-shaped key stone flanked by thinner, rectangular blocks. Examples date to the first decades of the 19th century and include #s 002, 028, 140, 156:12, 158:76, 160, and 179. More typically, especially in rubble construction, window and door heads lack any distinctive lintel treatment as is the case at #s 018, 023, 094, and 149.

Throughout the region before the introduction of cement in the late 19th century, the principal mortar materials were clay, lime, and sand. Both rubble and coursed rubble stone walls were bedded with clay often stiffened with straw and/or animal hair and occasionally with fragments of burnt lime.<sup>5</sup> Exterior joints in coursed rubble work typically were pointed with a lime/sand mortar, and the few examples of early pointing to have survived in Washington Township (#s 002, 140, 152, are representative) have the V-shaped profile, commonly known as the ridge point, ubiquitous to the region's early stone construction. Rubble stone walls, more often than not throughout the region and in Washington Township, were stuccoed (#s 010, house & spring house, 014, 063, 072, and 172 are representative), and sometimes stucco was subsequently applied to walls which were originally pointed, evidently as a waterproofing measure (#s 152 and 179, for example). Heavy rough cast with a coarse sand/pebble mix is a common 19th-century stucco found in the region and was employed for a number of Township buildings in the mid-19th century; examples include #s 013, 056, 073 (house and barn), 077:89, 084, and 088. Stucco painted or scored to resemble regular ashlar is a distinctive treatment associated with the mid 19th-century revival styles. Although it is rare in northwestern New Jersey, there are six examples of its use in Washington Township, five houses, #s 156, 157, 149, 158:12, and 158:18, and a milk house, #046. Aside from #149 and possibly #046, ashlar stucco was applied to earlier pointed buildings and may be interpreted as an attempt to give them a fashionable updating.

Of the approximately 140 stone structures identified in the Washington Township stone building survey, 81, well over half the

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total, are dwellings. While a number of extant examples are earlier or slightly later, the vast majority date to the first half of the 19th century. Regardless of their floor plan or number of stories, they share certain features in common. All of them have interior gable-end chimneys and almost without exception gable roofs, features which are ubiquitous throughout the region. Surprisingly there are no examples of central chimneys which in northwestern New Jersey are generally associated with early German construction and in northeastern New Jersey with dwellings built by New Englanders.<sup>6</sup> The 1774 Old Union Church at Long Valley (#158:60), as depicted in old photographs, had a hipped gable or jerkinhead roof, and hip roofs are found on a smoke house (#158:4) and one house (#010); in the latter case at least the hip roof evidently relates to formal Georgian design influences. Two houses, #s 158:12 and 15:139, have gambrel roofs of the type (short, shallow upper slopes; broad, gently pitched lower slopes) associated with eastern and central New Jersey that is somewhat more common in northwestern New Jersey, as do two barns, #s 068 and 158:3.<sup>7</sup>

Embanked or raised cellars, typically housing a kitchen and store rooms, are another feature common to many of the area's stone dwellings, and not just on sites with considerable slope. Among the examples are #s 010, 018, 028, 056, 072, and 073. In a number of other stone houses the ground story is embanked leaving the upper story at grade on one elevation; examples include #s 005, 008, 088, and 150. While a few stone houses are irregularly fenestrated (#s 152 and 156 are examples), most exhibit a regular and often symmetrical fenestration pattern, at least on the front elevation, (examples include #s 010, 018, 158:12) which is perhaps the most widespread manifestation of the influence of classical architecture on the region's buildings. Although a few stone houses in Washington Township have additions perpendicular to the main block (#s 15:359 and 149 are examples), most enlargement was linear; examples include #s 018, 068, and 140 where the proportions of the original unit were continued and #s 010, 013, 015:374, and 158:12, which consist of a main block with a small side wing.

Stone 1 and 1/2-story houses are more numerous and widely distributed than stone 2-story houses in Washington Township and evidently were more commonly built there and in the adjoining portions of Hunterdon County at a later date than elsewhere in the region.<sup>8</sup> There are forty four 1 and 1/2-story stone houses in Washington Township; five other 1 1/2-story houses (#s 028 and 088 are examples) were subsequently raised to 2-story height. Of the

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Township's 1 and 1/2-story houses twenty nine have one or two-room, single-pile plans. The two-room folk "hall and parlor" plan with the principal living room or kitchen entered from the front door and smaller parlor or chamber to one side is most common; #056 is an example with a 3-bay front and #018 one with a 4-bay facade. One single-pile, 1 and 1/2-story house in the Township, #158:36 which dates c. 1832, has a center-hall plan and symmetrical 5-bay facade, again evidence of formal Georgian design influences. Another single-pile, 1 and 1/2-story house, #004, was enlarged to a double-pile form. The Township's single-pile 1 and 1/2-story houses appear to date from the late 18th to the mid 19th century with most examples dating about 1825-55. See figures 1 through 7 for the distribution of the various stone building types in Washington Township.

During Washington Township's 1991 stone building survey, twenty 1 and 1/2-story double-pile houses dating from the late 18th century to about the 1830s were identified. Most of those whose interiors were examined have distinctive four-room plans consisting of a larger and smaller front room (kitchen and parlor) and two small rear rooms or chambers; examples include #s 072, 156, 166, and 167. Such plans have been associated with German built houses in Pennsylvania and with Dutch houses of Bergen County, New Jersey and can be considered as evidence of acculturation.<sup>9</sup> Two houses, #s 068 and 157, have side-hall plans; side halls plan are found in Bergen County stone houses and elsewhere in northern New Jersey. Two others, #s 028 (subsequently raised to two story height) and 152, have center hall plans of a type commonly found in eastern New Jersey in which a transverse partition divides the center hall into unequal portions (an enclosed staircase is located in the rear half) and creating large front and small rear flanking rooms. See figures 10 and 11 for examples of these plans.

Two-story dwellings comprise less than half of Washington Township's early stone housing stock and with a few earlier and later exceptions most appear to date to the first half of the 19th century. Having a much more limited distribution than that the Township's stone 1 and 1/2-story houses, they are concentrated in the South Branch valley. Fourteen of them are single-pile structures with evidently one or two-room plans, a form known by cultural geographers as the I-type and associated in New Jersey with the Delaware Valley culture region. Two-room-plan 2-story houses have the "hall and parlor" plan seen in 1 and 1/2-story single pile dwellings; examples include #s 054, 099, and 149. In six examples

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(#s 005, 008 and 150 are representative) the first story is embanked. Two 2-story single-pile houses in the Township, #s 077:120 and 181, have Georgian center hall plans.

Two-story double-pile houses are slightly less common in Washington Township. Nine have Georgian side-hall plans (#s 013, 067, and 15:359) or center-hall plans (#s 002, 010, 011, 014, 077:89, and 158:8). Of the six other 2-story, double-pile houses, two at least (#s 076 and 158:12) have a four-room plan with entry into one of the front rooms and a portion of the room directly behind partitioned for a small stairhall. The distribution of the two-story double-pile types clearly correlates with the Township's best agricultural soils which are found in the South Branch valley.

Two stone houses in Washington Township do not fit these classifications. One (#15:347) is a 3-story, single-pile structure with embanked first story which may date to the 18th century; the other is a c. 1870-85 2-story, L-shaped dwelling (#178) which evidently is a vernacular interpretation of the L-shaped Italianate villa created by enlarging and remodeling an earlier stone house.

As was the case throughout the region, stone was also used in Washington Township to construct both domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Domestic stone outbuildings include 16 spring houses (#s 010, 015:398, and 094 are examples); eight smoke houses (#s 039, 094 and 158:4 are examples), five out kitchens (#s 023, 047, 068, 133, and 172), and two out kitchen/spring houses (#s 076 and 077:89). Agricultural outbuildings include eight barns (#s 010 and 094 are English barns and #s 008, 073, 158:3, 168, and 180 are bank barns), one barn ell (#039), a detached stable (#158:3), three wagon houses (#s 010, 011, and 094); and a limekiln (#007).

In addition there are two stone churches in the Township, the 1774 Union church (#158:60) and its successor, Zion Lutheran Church (#158:27), built in 1832 and remodeled in 1861. There is one stone commercial structure, a store (#158:26), one school (#158:59), and two stone-arched bridges (#s 158:0 and 158:66). All of these structures are located in the German Valley Historic District which is listed on the National Register.

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Township, Morris County, New JerseyII. Early stone architecture as an expression of German settlement  
and culture in Washington Township, c. 1770-1870.

European settlement of northwestern New Jersey began in the first half of the 18th century with in-migration for the most part from east Jersey and the lower the Delaware valley. Primarily agriculturalists, the pioneer settlers and their followers for decades thereafter were of ethnically diverse origins with the English, Dutch, Scotch Irish, and Germans constituting the principal elements.<sup>10</sup> While the geographic distribution of various ethnic groups around the region was generally quite mixed, especially by the late 18th century, families of similar ethnic background concentrated in certain areas giving a particular character to a neighborhood for several generations. One such cluster occurred in northern Hunterdon, southwestern Morris, and northwestern Somerset Counties where enough Germans had settled along both branches of the Raritan River and in the surrounding hills to enable the establishment of twelve Lutheran and German Reformed congregations by 1780 (see Figure 8).<sup>11</sup> The placenames of New Germantown (Oldwick) and German Valley (Long Valley) also attest to the strong 18th-century German presence in the area. Germans were the dominant ethnic group in what is now Washington Township where they built a church at German Valley in 1747, at whose successor the German language was used for sermons and gravestone inscriptions at least until the late 18th century.<sup>12</sup> As late as the middle decades of the 19th century, as indicated by residents' names on maps and atlases of the period, individuals of German background, apparently in most cases descendants of the 18th-century pioneer families, still comprised the major element of the local population.<sup>13</sup>

While Washington Township was crossed by the Washington Turnpike in 1810 and the High Bridge Railroad in 1876, the municipality was largely bypassed by the industrial development which occurred throughout the region in the second half of the 19th century, transforming many of its villages into thriving towns.<sup>14</sup> With the exception of the small resort community which flourished at the Schooley's Mountain mineral springs in the middle decades of the century, Washington Township remained an isolated agricultural community characterized by stability and continuity. The settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small nucleated service communities that had been established in the 18th century continued throughout the period. Construction methods and building types introduced at an early date similarly remained part of the local

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building vocabulary.

Perhaps what is most notable about stone construction in Washington Township is the number of 18th and 19th century stone buildings found there relative to surrounding municipalities. Approximately 140 stone structures in Washington Township were indentified during the present survey, and recent historic sites surveys of adjoining municipalities have located about 30 in Mansfield Township, Warren County, 17 in Chester Township, 12 in Mount Olive Township, both Morris County, 97 in Lebanon Township, and 67 in Tewksbury Township, both Hunterdon County. When one considers that few more than one dozen stone structures were found in the Hunterdon County municipalities to the south and west of Lebanon and Tewksbury, (15 in Bethlehem Township, 17 in Clinton Township, and 15 in Readington Township) a pattern begins to emerge.<sup>15</sup> Stone structures are markedly more numerous in the portions of northern Hunterdon/southwestern Morris Counties where not only good building stone is available, but where people of German background formed the dominant element of the population (see Figures 8 & 9).

It is not clear, however, how common stone construction was locally at an early date. As was the case throughout the region, log buildings no doubt predominated on pioneer farmsteads in Washington Township and for some years thereafter; neither was frame construction unknown. A 19th-century account of the early German settlement at nearby Cokesbury in Hunterdon County noted that "the first houses were log cabins with covers of split boards... [and] frequently...only earthen floors" and that "A more improved form of building was with hewn logs, split shingle roof and plank floor."<sup>16</sup> A 1780 newspaper advertisement for the sale of a 200-acre farm at Fox Hill (the area east of Long Valley) mentions among other improvements "a good log house and barn," and a number of log houses survived in Washington Township until the late 19th century.<sup>17</sup> Another 1780 newspaper advertisement for the sale of property in the area includes "a good frame house" among other improvements, and a few dozen frame dwellings of 18th/early 19th-century date were indentified in Washington Township during the 1986-87 Morris County Historic Sites Survey<sup>18</sup>.

There is evidence to suggest that German settlers in the region built in stone at an early date, often when replacing their pioneer buildings, and that Washington Township residents had a marked preference for stone construction in the 19th century, if not before. According to family tradition Johannes Moelich, a



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German immigrant who arrived in Philadelphia in 1735, acquired a 362-acre tract fronting on the North Branch of the Raritan in 1751 (Bedminster Township, Somerset County) and shortly thereafter replaced his pioneer log dwelling with a substantial stone house.<sup>19</sup> Philip Weise, an early German settler at Long Valley, is credited with the construction of a large stone house there in 1774 or 1776 (#158:18) on property which he purchased in 1749; it is presumably the "good stone house" on a 300-acre farm which Theophile Cazenove, who traveled through Long Valley in 1794, noted was offered for sale by its owner "Mr. Wyse" for L1,400.<sup>20</sup> That local residents preferred stone construction is suggested by a statement in a late 19th-century local history:

During the first three decades of the present century the old school-houses [mostly log buildings] were replaced by stone structures, which were thought more durable and handsome.<sup>21</sup>

Three of the four local churches built in the late 18th/early 19th-century period also were of stone construction; the earliest of the four, the 1774 Old Union Church, replaced a log meeting house erected by German pioneers in 1747.<sup>22</sup> Census data suggests that there was a relatively greater demand for the services of masons than for carpenters in Washington Township in comparison to the demand for the services of those trades in neighboring Chester Township in the mid 19th century. In the 1850 census, the first census to record occupations, the ratio of masons to carpenters in Washington Township was 1:2 and in Chester Township 1:3.6.<sup>23</sup>

While a seemingly strong correlation between Germans and stone construction is found in at least another part of the region, the late 18th century Moravian community of Hope in northern Warren County, other early settlers of the region seem to have had some predilection for building in stone. The distinctive stone houses built by early Dutch residents of the Minisink district along the upper Delaware River and by English Quakers in the Pequest Valley in Warren County and around Quakertown in central Hunterdon County come readily to mind. While stone construction methods appear to be largely the same throughout the region and similarities of form, plan, and detail are also present, when one compares Washington Township's stone buildings to others in the region a number of differences can be observed. Besides their ashlar facades, the stone, 1 1/2-story Dutch houses of the Minisink, northeastern Morris County, and Bergen County are distinguished by their frame

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gables, a building practice unknown in Washington Township except for an early English barn (#010). The three-room "Quaker" plan (a large main room with two smaller rooms to one side, all served by gable-end chimneys) found in the Pequest valley, around Quakertown, and elsewhere in the region is not present in Washington Township, and there are no examples of the two-room houses with paired front entries found in northeastern Morris County. Unlike the 18th-century stone dwellings built by the Moravians at Hope, none of the Township's stone houses have an "Ernhaus" plan (a center chimney plan with two, three, or four surrounding rooms), an arrangement closely associated with early German construction in the mid-Atlantic region.<sup>24</sup> See Figures 10 and 11 for examples of these plans.

An "Ernhaus" plan, however, may well have been common to most early German houses in Washington Township; a 19th century writer describing the homesteads of German settlers in adjoining northeastern Hunterdon County noted that

With the early settlers great uniformity was observed. Single story houses, big cellar, chimney in the middle, wide fireplace in the kitchen and store room at the other end.<sup>25</sup>

Such center chimney houses were probably log structures for the most part and largely replaced by their builders or subsequent generations who adopted instead the gable-end chimney placement ubiquitous in the region. In that context, Washington Township's stone houses with their gable-end chimnies, can be seen as evidence of the process of acculturation<sup>26</sup>

As an expression of German settlement and culture in Washington Township, stone buildings both exhibit a distinctive character and document the process of acculturation. The local population retained a strong Germanic element until well into the 19th century, but over the course of several generations during that period conformed to the dominant Anglo-American culture as evidenced by the chimney placement, floor plans, fenestration patterns, and stylistic embellishment of their houses. Yet local builders' predilection for stone construction, 1 1/2-story house types, and perhaps embanked cellars and ground stories as well distinguishes local architecture from that of other parts of the region.

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Footnotes:

1. W.W. Munsell, History of Morris County, New Jersey. New York: W. W. Munsell, 1882, p. 386.

2. Harley J McKee F.A.I.A, Introduction to Early American Masonry. Washington, DC.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1977, p. 20.

3. "Dutch Stone Houses in Montville, New Jersey," National Register Nomination Form, 1990; "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," National Register Nomination Form, 1979.

4. Theodore F. Chambers, The Early Germans of New Jersey. Dover, NJ: The Dover Printing Company, 1895, pp. 83.

5. McKee, p. 61.

6. Dennis N. Bertland, Early Architecture of Warren County. Harmony, NJ: Harmony Press, 1976, p. 5; Morris County Historic Sites Survey.

7. Bertland, pp. 3-4; Mansfield Township Historic Sites Survey, 1981; Hunterdon County Historic Sites Survey, 1979; Morris County Historic Sites Survey, 1986-87.

8. Bertland, p. 7; Hunterdon County Historic Sites Survey 1979; Morris County Historic Sites Survey, 1986-87.

9. Dell Upton, America's Architectural Roots Ethnic Groups That Built America. Washington, D.C.; The Preservation Press, 1986, p. 71; "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979.

10. Peter Wacker, Land and People. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, p. 121-220; Hubert G. Schmidt, Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1945, p. 29-52.

11. Wacker, p. 213.

12. Munsell, p. 386; John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey. Newark, NJ: Benjamin Olds, 1844, pp. 402-403.

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13. Munsell, p. 384; J. Lightfoot and Sam Geil, Map of Morris County, New Jersey, 1853; Frederick W. Beers, Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey, New York: Beers, Ellis and Soule, 1868.

14. Munsell, p. 379; James P. Snell, History of Hunterdon & Somerset Counties, New Jersey. Philadelphia PA: Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 112.

15. Mansfield Township Historic Sites Survey; Hunterdon County Historic Sites Survey 1979; Morris County Historic Sites Survey 1986-87; Washington Township Stone Building Survey, 1991.

16. D. H. Morrow (ed.), Traditions of Hunterdon County. Flemington, NJ: D.H. Morrow, 1957, (originally published as a series of articles entitled "Traditions of Our Ancestors" in the Hunterdon Republican in 1869-70), p. 176.

17. William A. Whitehead et al. (eds.) Archives of the State of New Jersey: Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey. Second Series, IV. Various Places: State of New Jersey, p. 326; Munsell, p. 374.

18. Whitehead, p. 574; Morris County Historic Sites Survey, 1986-87.

19. Hubert D. Schmidt (ed.), Lesser Crossroads. Rutgers, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1948, pp. 25, 42, & 54-55.

20. Chambers, p. 148; Rayner Wickersham Kelsey (ed. & trans.), Cazenove Journal. Haverford, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania History Press, 1922, p. 13.

21. Munsell, p. 381.

22. Ibid. pp. 384-87.

23. United States Census, Schedule of Population, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey, 1850.

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24. Upton, pp. 68-73.

25. D. H. Morrow, Traditions of Hunterdon County. Flemington,  
NJ: D. H. Morrow, 1957, p. 177.

26. Upton, pp. 68-69. .

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## Washington Township Stone Buildings Inventory

Spring, 1991

#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
002	99 W. Mill B34/L46	crsd rubble lrge key lntle ridge pointng E end clapbrd	2-stry, 5-bay dble-pile CH	c. 1800-50 CR remodlg incds porches & entry	P/Y
003	140 W Mill B33/L62	modrn Portland cement	1 1/2-stry, 2/3 bay, dble- pile plan	c 1800-40? modrn exten E of ch. CR remdle, in- tegrity compromsd	N/N
004	160 W Mill B33/L103	crsd rubble	1 1/2-stry 3-bay, dble- pile (Ch & W fenestration suggests originally single pile & later enlarged)	c 1800-40 mdrn CR remodeling	P/P
005	160 W Mill B33/L103	stucco	2-stry, 3-bay snlge-pile + rear appendage	mid 19th, poss 1868-87; ext. ch. mrn W wng & porch comprmse intgrty	N/N
007	109 W Mill	stucco/rubble	1 1/2-stry, snlge-pile (prob 2-rm ) pln); fr E & rear extensions & mdrn S wing	c 1800-40; inte- grty comprmsd by new wndws, wing, etc.	P/P
<u>Outbuildings:</u> coursed rubble <u>limekiln</u> , vaulted recess outlined with cut stone voussoirs (19th)					
008	162 W Mill B33/L65	stucco	2-stry, 3/4-by snlge-pile; orgnly embnkd on rear	mid-19th, poss later; 1950s rear wng; 1 stry W wng; some replcd wnds comprmse intgrty	N/N

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy	
		<u>Outbuildings:</u> 3-bay <u>bank barn</u> (mid-19th); stuccoed except for pointd stable wall, frame forebay wall & area over main entry; mdrn 1/1 wnds inserted comp integrty; slate roof badly sagging				
010	177 W Mill B34/L42	stucco	2-stry, 5-bay, dbble-pile, CH-pln MB; hip roof	c 1830-50?	P/Y	
		<u>outbuildings:</u> 2 stone/frame <u>barns</u> , stuccoed <u>springhouse</u> , 2 other stone <u>outbuildings</u>				
011	186 W Mill B33/L66.1	stucco	2-stry, 5-bay dbble-pile, CH-pln MB; 3-bay, 1 1/2- stry wing	c 1830-50? GR entry; 12/12 sash prob modern	P/Y	
		<u>outbuildings:</u> stuccoed, 1 1/2-story <u>wagon house</u> with gable-end entry (prb mid 19th)				
013	234 W Mill B33/L69	crsd rubble stucco, clpbrd	2-stry, 3-bay dbble-pile, prob SH pln MB, sngle- pile E wing	1810-1840; GR entry; mdrn CR rmdlng & wing smwht comp integrity	P/P	
014	244 W Mill B33/L70.01	stucco	2-stry, 5-bay dbble-pile, prob CH plan	c 1840 CR rmdlng, prchs smwht comp integrity	P/Y	
015	347 W Mill B53/L30	stucco; crsd w/ erly pntng expsd on E wll	3-stry, 3-bay, dbble-ple MB; 2 1/2-stry, sngle- ple wng; slightly embkd	erly 19th; pos 18th; retains much early fabrc	MVD	
015	359 W Mill B55/28.01	stucco; N wall repntd	2-stry, 3-bay dbble-ple, SH pln, gmbrl-roof MB; rear ell	c 1830 HABS-519 notable Federal detailing	MVD	
015	398 W Mill B54/20	stucco	<u>spring house</u> side-wall entry	early/mid 19th	MVD	

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
015	422 W Mill B55/22.01	stucco	<u>spring house</u> long, low, 2-room pln, gble-end & side-wall entries	early/mid 19th	MVD
018	off W Mill B34/L30-1?	crsd rubble repntd w/ snd/ lime mortar (pss stuc remvd)	1 1/2-stry, 4-bay 2-rm pln MB w/ early fr extensn	c 1830-50; notable barns	P/Y
020	271 W Vlly Brook Rd B57/L6	stucco	1 stry, 3-bay poss 2-rm pln, sngl-ple w/ latr fr 2nd stry	Prch & eaves sggst Crftman remdng c 1915-30	N/N
023	54 Trtlebk B55/L7	crsd rubble, repointed	1 1/2-stry, 3-by <u>out kitchen</u> ; timber-linteled fireplace	extensly remdld loft flr part removed, frch drs; c. 1800-50	N/N
024	42 Trtlbk B55/6.1	rubble, part stucco, part repointed	1-stry <u>spring house</u>	19th; spring rerouted. stuccoed insd	P/P
028	177 Bcn Hl B58/L20.5	crsd rubble w/ key-st lintls on N; mod cemnt on S & E (some early pointng SW	2-stry, 5-bay dbble-ple, prob modifd CH pln corner)	1832 datestone above-grade cellr "buried" on S frnt	P/Y
030	318 Bcn Hl B59/L40.4	stucco, clpbrd	1 1/2-stry, sngle-pile orig 2-rm plan unit	heavily rewrkd new fr wing (prob 2/3 bay	N/N
032	392 Fairmt B60/L2	crsd rubble, some erly pntng br segmt lintels water table	1 1/2-stry, 4-by dbble-pile, prob 4-rm pln	18th, poss 1780 heavily rmdld since 1985; kicked eaves	N/N

Outbuildings: roofless ruins of spring house, crsd rubble



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Township, Morris County, New Jersey

#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy	
039	Pickle Rd B63/L28.2	rubble repntd w/ Portland	1 1/2-stry, 3-by embnkd, prob 2-rm pln	c 1800=40? heavily rewrkd CR "portico" new wnds mod wng; pr integrity	N/N	
		<u>out buildings:</u> <u>smoke house</u> rubble repointed (19th); fr <u>bank barn</u> w/ part <u>st ell</u> , rmdld, convrtd to living space, new wndws; intgry comprmsd (19th)				
042	204 Pickle	rubble, part rebuilt/rpntd	<u>spring/milk house</u> ; fr gbls part embanked	mid 19th gable entry corner crublng	N/N	
046	180 Blk R	rub, part rpt stcco w/ ashlr scoring on gble end	<u>milk house</u> embanked, long 1 stry	"1903" in- cised in plaster on gable peak, but prob earlier; rmdld, joind to house	N/N	
047	16 Hckbrny B61/L4	rubble, rpntd timber lntls	<u>out kitchen</u> 2-bay, 1 room	mid 19th fp rebuilt	N/N	
051	210 Parker B42/L3	stucco	1 1/2-story, 3-bay	erly/md 19th	P/Y	
054	35 W Valy Brook B39/L7	stucco	2-stry, 3/4-by single-pile MB; 1-by 1-stry wng raised up in fr	mid-19th. bxd Italianate eaves rmdld new windows, etc. integrity comp	N/N	
056	170 Fairmt B35/L5	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 3-by embnkd, sngle- pile, prob 2-rm	c 1830-60? late Vic. prch & appen	P/Y	
063	224 E Mill B18/L9	stucco	1 1/2-stry, prb 2-rm plan irreg, 2/4 bay sngle-pile	c 1800-40? erly arch. dr & w trm; early fr wing, modrn appendage	P/P	

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
039	Pickle Rd	rubble repntd	1 1/2-stry, 3-by	c 1800=40?	N/N
065	211 E Mill B36/L55	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 2-rm plan unit incorp into late Vic fr house	rmddld 1868-1900	N/N
<u>Outbuildings:</u> <u>out kitchen/smoke house?</u> long, narrow, roofless ruins, crsed rubble; gble-end entry w/ batten dr hung on straps; poss fp jambs at other end					
067	195 E Mill B36/L53	crsed rub, w/ quoins, rpntd w/ PC stucco prob removed	2 1/2-stry dbble-pile, SH plan, embkd grd stry above grade on rear	1st 1/2 19 c. heavily reworked new windows & poss fron entry poor integrity	N/N
068	98 E Mill B28/L16.01	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 3-by dbble-pile, prob SH plan unit w/ raised basement	18th/early 19th? early fr E exten modern W add	P/Y
<u>Outbuildings:</u> crsed rubble 3-bay <u>English barn</u> with gambrel roof & stone/fr gable-end extension (early 19th?)					
072	195 Fairvw B28/L63	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 4-by dbble-pile, org 4-rm plan, bnk cllar w/ frplce	c 1800-30? arch. dr & wnd trm, 9/6 sash Vic N dr, 2/2	P/Y
<u>Outbuildings:</u> <u>spring house</u> small, low, rubble, shed-roof (poss early 20th reworking); frame barns					
073	81 Naugh- right Rd B25/L69	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 4-by sngle-pile, prob 2-rm plan, bank cellar	c. 1825-50 bxd eaves, gbl entry prch; erly st & fr E wng; mdrn W wng, prch psts smwht comp integrity	P/Y

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Township, Morris County, New Jersey

#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
073	<u>Outbuildings:</u>	small stuccoed embnkd	<u>barn/stable</u> (mid 19th)	severl batten drs hungon straps; 6/6 sash	
074	64 Naugh- right Rd B15B/L1	crsd rubble rpntnd w/ PC stucco remvd?	1 1/2-stry, embnkd sngle-ple, 2/3-bay MB (org 2-rm pln); lowr, 2-unit E wng; low fr E appen.	c 1800-40; E wng poss 18th extensv mid 20th remdlng (entry blckd, bay wndw)	N/N
075	Naught- right Rd B28/L401	stucco	2-stry, 3-by, dbple-ple MB; sngle-ple W wng w/appengs	c 1830, rmdld c 1855-75; Fedrl entry; Gothic/Ital embell; mdrn wrk (deck) comp intgrty	PD/P
	<u>Outbuildings:</u>	stucco	<u>spring house</u> (19th)		
076	Naught- right Rd B15/L20.1	stucco	2-stry, 4-by dbple-pile, 4-rm plan; E wing; mdrn st & fr garage wng	c 1800-30 Fedrl details; mdrn altrtns (1/1 sash grge wng,) smwht comp intgrty	PD/Y
	<u>Outbuildings:</u>	stucco/crsd rubble	<u>out kitchen/milk house</u> 2-rm-plan (partition remvd), gble-end fp w/ br lintle, 2 entries; blt on river bnk.		
077	89 Bartly B29/L18.02	stucco, watertable	2-stry, 5-bay dbple-pile, prob CH plan	poss 1800-30 or earlier, remdld mid-19th; GR entry	PD/Y
	<u>Outbuildings:</u>	stuccod rubble	<u>out kitchen/milk house</u> (19th) 2-rm-plan, gble-end & side-wall entries; arch. dr & window trim; built on river bank		
077	93 Bartly B29/L21	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 4-by sngle-pile, prob 2-rm plan w/ bank cellar; mdrn garage wing & rear appendages	c 1800-40 arch, dr & wdnw trim; appen comp integrity	PD/N

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
077	120 Bartly B28/L66	stucco	2-stry, 5-bay, single-pile, CH pln MB; large rear ell	c 1835-55, ell erlier GR detailing; interior modified	PD/P
077	131 Bartly B18/30	stucco	1 1/2-stry, single- ple, 2/3-bay MB; prob 2-rm plan; mdrn rear wing	"1752" plaque prob c 1810-40; mid-20th rmdling: drs & wndws prob	PD/N
077	133 Bartly B18/L31	rpntd rubble, some stucco on W gable	1 1/2-stry, 4-by single-ple, 2-rm pln MB; large mdrn rear and side appen	c 1800-30 Fed cornice	PD/N
077	138 Bartly B15/L19.04	stucco	1 1/2-stry, single- ple, 2/3 or 4-bay, prob 2-rm plan	c 1810-40; mdrn porch & appn comp intgrty	PD/N
078	197 Bartly B15/L18?	rubble, repntd w/ PC	<u>spring house</u> low, embnkd	19th; rwrkd erly 20th hip roof	N/N
081	N 4 Brdgs B16/L14.03	modrn PC	1 1/2-stry, 3-by dble-pile	early 19th? heavily rwrkd Crftsmn influences	N/N
084	44 Laketwn B14/L4	crsd rubble rpntd, traces of whitewash	1 1/2-stry, 3-by prob single-ple 2-rm pln, bnk cllr	c. 1825-50 mod CR rmdling mod fr wing	P/P
085	14 Laketwn B14/L9	prt crsd rub rpntd, stucco removed?	1 1/2-stry, 4-by dble-pile, 3-rm plan	18th/erly 19th heavily rewrkd mod additions comp integrity	N/N

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
088	358 Fairvw B13/L19.02	stucco	2-stry, 2/3-by single-pile MB w/ 1-rm pln; 1 1/2 stry wng w/ integral shed	18th/early 19th ovolo moldngs poss 1 1/2 originally; see ghosts on E gbl; wng ch/shed notable	P/Y
092	344 Naght- right Rd B1202/L8	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 4-by dbble-ple MB w/ recssd porch & shed w/ recssd frt & fr gble	18th/early 19th ovolo mold dr & wnd trm (behnd prch) seg wnd lntls shed; mdrn altrs smwht comp integrity	P/Y
094	244 Flocktown Rd B1201/L3				P/Y
	<u>outbuildings:</u>		crsrsd-rubble <u>spring house</u> early pointng; roof collapsed, but had gable-end overhang; gable-end entry; walls crumbling; (19th)		
			crsed-rubble <u>smoke house</u> early pointng; gble-end entry w/ batten dr hungon straps (19th)		
			1 1/2-stry <u>wagon house</u> w/ gable-end entries and added lean-to appendage; crsed-rubble w/ rough sqd quoins; original ridge pointng suvives on wall concealed by shed; some early pointing elsewhere; S wall repntd w/ PC & S gable wndw blckd-up; W wall of shed rebuilt in block, faced w/ stone to match; hewn joists & rafters; drs replaced; (19th)		
			<u>ruins, possibly of barn</u> three crsd rubble walls about 1 1/2-stry high & windowless conscribe a rectangular space; small returns typical of bank barns at ends of otherwise open S wall which prob was frame; 3 beam pockets on long N wall.		

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
096	429 Nght- rght Rd B11.04/L2	crsd rubble, mix erly & mdrn pointng	<u>springhouse</u> gable-end entry	19th; new roof & patchng comp integrity	N/N
099	540 Nght- rght Rd B10/L12	stucco rmvd, repntd w/ PC	2-stry, 3-bay sngle-pile, prb 2-rm plan; fr gble-end appendage	"June 16, 1872" inscribed on date plaque in W gble; bxed eaves; integrity compromised	N/N
<u>Outbuildings:</u> small rubble <u>shed</u> w/ modern gambrel roof					
116	155 Schly Mt Rd B31/L101	stucco rmvd, repnted w/ .PC	1 1/2-stry, 3-by sngle-pile, prob 2-rm plan,	c 1800-40 hevly rewrkd mod add, eaves drmr, wndws	N/N
116	157 Schly Mt Rd B31/L101	stucco rmvd, repntd w/ PC	1 1/2-stry, 3-by sngle-pile, prob 2-rm plan,	c 1800-40 hevly rewrkd mod add, eaves wndws, OA drmr	N/N
124	112 Plsnt Grove Rd B30a/L2	crsed rubble repntd	<u>smoke house</u> 1 1/2 with gble end entries	19th eaves rebuilt, new loft dr	P/P
133	352 Plsnt Grove Rd B47/L21	stucco rmvd rbble repntd	<u>spring house/ out kitchen</u> 1 1/2 with pro- jectng gble forming porch	c. 1820-50 gble end entries overhang part supprtd by exten of S wall; jambless fp in NW crnr integrity smwht comp	P/P
140	67 Califon B50/L23	stucco MB crsed rubble w/ ridge pntng & key-stone lintls on wng	1 1/2-stry 3/4-by, dble- pile MB, 3-by prob 1-rm W wing; w/ narrower gble-end extension	c 1800-30, poss earlier, arch. trim	P/Y

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
142	19 Califon B50/L24	crsd rubble part rpntd	1 1/2-stry, 3-by single-pile unit raised in fr to 2 stories prob c. 1900	c 1800-50? br flashing crse for erlier prch; wing present prch & wndws are replacements	N/N
147	78 Middle Valley Rd B51/L10	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 3-by single-pile, prob 2-rm pln	c 1800-50; much rwrkd (mod wng, drms, prch) comprse integrity	N/N
149	52 Zellers B33/L83.2	stucco & crsd rubble	2-stry, 4-by single-pile MB	c 1800-40, poss erlier, mod or rwrkd rear ell smwht comp integrity	P/Y
150	99 Zellers B51/L3.1	rubble, stucco prob removed & rpntd	1 1/2-stry, 4-by single-pile, prob 2-rm plan; fr rear ell; interior ch org or modification?	c 1800-50, much rwrkd, prch, drms	N/N
152	153 Zellrs B51/L1	crsd rubble, ridge pntng on E & N walls; later, but erly stucco	1 1/2-stry, dble pile MB w/ irreg 3/4-by facade; W wng prob 1-rm pln	c 1800-30, poss earlier; flash- ing course of removd prch	P/Y
153	180 Sprng- town Rd B32/L5	stucco (prob, 20th rewrkng w/ PC)	1 1/2-stry, dble pile, 4 or 5-by MB; erly fr exten	c 1800-30; much rewrkd, CR drms, prch, etc. smwht comp integrity	P/P
<u>Outbuildings:</u> renovated crsd rubble <u>spring house</u> fr gables & shed appendage (19th, extensively rewrkd mid-20th)					
156	Wehrli Rd B32/L1	stucco w/ ashlar scornng- on E end; rest rpnted rubble	1 1/2-stry 3-by dble-pile, 4-rm plan	c 1800, HABS-633 stucco rmvl & new wing smwht comp integrity	P/Y

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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
157	46 West Sprngtn B31/L11	stucco w/ ashlar scorng	1 1/2-stry, 3-by SH pln MB; 3-by fr wing	c 1792, HABS-626 wing c. 1870	P/Y
(German Valley District)					
158 :0	Schly Mt Rd bridge	crsd rubble; mdrn rpntng; voussoirs	3 eliptical, barrel-vaults <u>bridge</u>	19th; widend w/ steel & con- crete deck on N side	GVD
158 :2	21 W Mill B34/L52	stucco	2-stry, dble- pile, 4/5-bay; 2 frnt entries & size suggst poss duplex	c1800-30; rmdld later 19th w/ crss gble & eaves; erly arch. dr & wndw trm	GVD
158 :3	9 W Mill B34/L53	stucco poss later, cellar pntd crsd rub	2-stry, 5-bay dbble-pile, prob CH plan	mid 19th; pro- jectn of stucco beyond cellar wall plane suggst may be fr	GVD
<u>Outbuildings:</u> large, gambrel-roof <u>bank barn</u> crsd rubble w/ large keyed lintels; pntng & windows removed (early/mid 19th); partly rpntd w/ Portland cement;  2-stry, <u>granary/stable</u> stuccoed rubble w/ venti- lation slits in walls (early/mid 19th); converted into commercial space.					
158 :4	5 W Mill B34/L54	stuccoed	2-stry, 2/3-by dbble-ple w/ asym gable roof "salt- box" profile; fr 3-by single-pile W exten	c 1800-30 or erlier; pegged windw frs w/ ovolo mldng	GVD
<u>Outbuildings:</u> crsd rubble <u>smoke house</u> , mdrn repntng w/ Portland cement; hip roof, battn dr on straps (19th)					
158 :6	14 W Mill B33/L49	stuccoed	1 1/2-stry, 4-by single-pile, 2-rm plan	c 1820-50; eyebrow wndws replaced	GVD



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#	Location	Construction	Form/type	Style/date Comments	NRE/ resrvy
158 :12	1 E Mill B35/L14	crsd rubble stucco w/ashlr scrng; frnt repntd W/ PC; lrge key Intl	2-stry, 3-bay gambrl roof, dbble-pile, 4-rm pln; 1 1/2-stry sngle-ple E wng	c 1800-30; notabe Fed. detailig	GVD
158 :18	25 E Mill 35/21?	crsd rubble, erly pntng in places; later stucco w/ ashlr scoring	2-stry 5-bay, dbble-pile, CH plan	"1774," rmdld 1874 (datestone w/ paintd inscpton; Victorian embell.	GVD
158 :23	8 E Mill B28/L30	stucco	1 1/2-stry, reg 4-by, dbble-ple 3 or 4-rm pln	c 1810-50	GVD
158 :26	2 E Mill B28/L33	rubble, stucco remyvd	2-stry <u>store</u> 3-bay gable-end facade; rec blk	c 1800-50	GVD
158 :27	Zion Luthrn Church B33/L44	stucco	1-stry, <u>church</u> w/ 3-bay gble facade & tower	1832, enlrgd rmdled 1862; Gothic influences	GVD
158 :36	29 Scholy Mt Rd B33/L35	stucco	1 1/2-stry, 5-by sngle-ple, prob CH plan; 2-stry rear ell	"1832" on plaque, entry w/ delicate Fed pilasters	GVD
158 :42	56 Scholy Mt. Rd B25/L52.01	stucco	2-stry, 2/3-bay sngle-pile, prb 2-rm pln, embnkd mrndn fr W wing	c 1830-50	GVD
158 :59	Histel Soc. B27/L17	crsd & uncrsd rubble, rpntd w/ Portland	2-stry, 3-bay sngle-pile; 2 frnt entries suggst 2-rm plan <u>school house</u>	1830; Grecian ovolo arch. wndw & dr trim	GVD

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**F. Associated Property Types**

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I. Name of Property Type Stone houses and domestic and agricultural outbuildings

II. Description

III. Significance

IV. Registration Requirements

See continuation sheet

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See continuation sheet for additional property types

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**G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods**

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Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See continuation sheet

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**H. Major Bibliographical References**

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See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency

- Local government  
 University  
 Other

Specify repository: Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission

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**I. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Dennis N. Bertland, Director  
organization Bertland Associates date September 1991  
street & number P.O. Box 11 telephone (908) 689-6356  
city or town Port Murray state New Jersey zip code 07865

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## F. Associated Property Types.

## II. Description:

The 18th and 19th-century stone architecture of Washington Township includes a variety of construction methods and building types. Local builders favored gneiss over limestone and employed both rubble and coursed rubble construction, sometimes incorporating distinctive flat or segmental lintels. Coursed rubble walls usually are pointed, and several buildings retain early V-profiled pointing. Rubble buildings are typically stuccoed, and stucco on occasion was subsequently applied to pointed walls. Heavy rough cast and ashlar-scored stucco are two distinctive 19th-century stucco treatments found in the Township. Ranging from the modest to the substantial in size and detailing, the Township's stone houses, typically farm houses, feature gable roofs, gable-end chimneys, regular or less frequently irregular fenestration patterns, and often banked cellars. Examples include 1 1/2 and 2-story, single and double-pile types with two-room, four-room, side-hall, and center-hall plans. Domestic and agricultural outbuildings include out kitchens, smoke houses, spring houses, barns, wagon houses, a stable and a limekiln.

## III. Significance:

The 18th and 19th-century houses, domestic outbuildings, and agricultural outbuildings of stone construction in Washington Township are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architectural merit. The Township's stone houses and outbuildings "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction." They are representative of the region's early vernacular architecture which reflects the ethnic traditions of its early settlers, formal stylistic influences, and a pronounced rural conservatism. As a tangible expression of German settlement and culture in Washington Township, they exhibit a distinctive character and, when contrasted with the known earlier German heritage of log construction and centralchimney floorplans in the area, document the process of acculturation.

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IV. Registration Requirements:

To be eligible for registration under Criterion C, a property must meet the following requirements:

1. The property must be located in Washington Township.
2. An eligible property must include a stone house, a stone barn, or two or more stone outbuildings. Stone buildings must have a high degree of architectural integrity, defined as retaining at least three of the following early features: two or more unaltered stone walls, roof shape, fenestration pattern, exterior detailing, floor plan, roof and floor framing, and interior fabric including floors, walls, ceilings, fireplaces, and decorative wooden trim.
3. Eligible buildings may include alterations to the original structure. Alterations made before 1870 may be considered as within the period of significance and included in the assessment of integrity. Later alterations must be non-intrusive in size, form, and materials and not detrimental to the building's historical character.
4. An eligible property must retain an immediate setting consistent with its historical character.

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**G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods**

The multiple property nomination for stone houses, domestic out buildings, and agricultural outbuildings in Washinton Township, Morris County, New Jersey is based on the Washington Township Stone Buildings Survey, conducted in Spring, 1991. This survey was a response to the 1986-87 Morris County Historic Sites Survey for Washington Township which identified the possibility of a multiple property listing for stone buildings in the Township. The stone building survey began with a reconnaissance phase which reassessed stone buildings included in the county survey and identified additional stone structures. The reconnaissance survey was followed by an intensive-level investigation of twenty five properties deemed potentially eligible as examples of the stone building property type. The properties submitted with this multiple property nomination were selected from those properties among the 25 intensively surveyed which were determined to meet National Register eligibility criteria.

The twenty five properties were subject to exterior and interior examination by a qualified architectural historian which made comparative analysis possible and provided a framework for assessing integrity. Research of each of the selected properties, conducted by local volunteers under the supervision of the architectural historian, included both primary and secondary source materials. These evaluations coupled with additional historical research and comparative architectural analysis enabled the identification of an appropriate building type and related historical contexts. For the two historical contexts identified the relevant statewide contexts indentified in the New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan are: Colonial Settlement 1630-1775; Early Industrial and Agricultural Development 1670-1840; and Immigration and Agriculture, Industrial, and Commerical Expansion 1850-1920.

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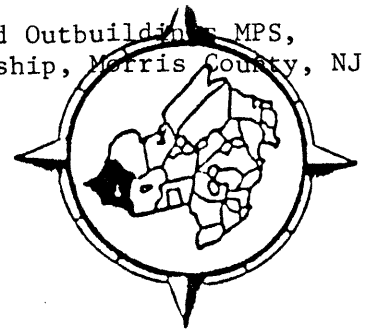
Public Records:

United States Census  
Population Schedule, Washington Township, Morris County,  
NJ., 1850.

Figure 1.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings MPS,  
Washington Township, Morris County, NJ

# WASHINGTON TWP.



Washington Twp. 1438

Morris County Cultural Resources Survey  
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

prepared by

ACROTHERION  
Historic Preservation Consultants

for  
Morris County Heritage Commission

June 1987

Map drafted by Morris County Planning Board

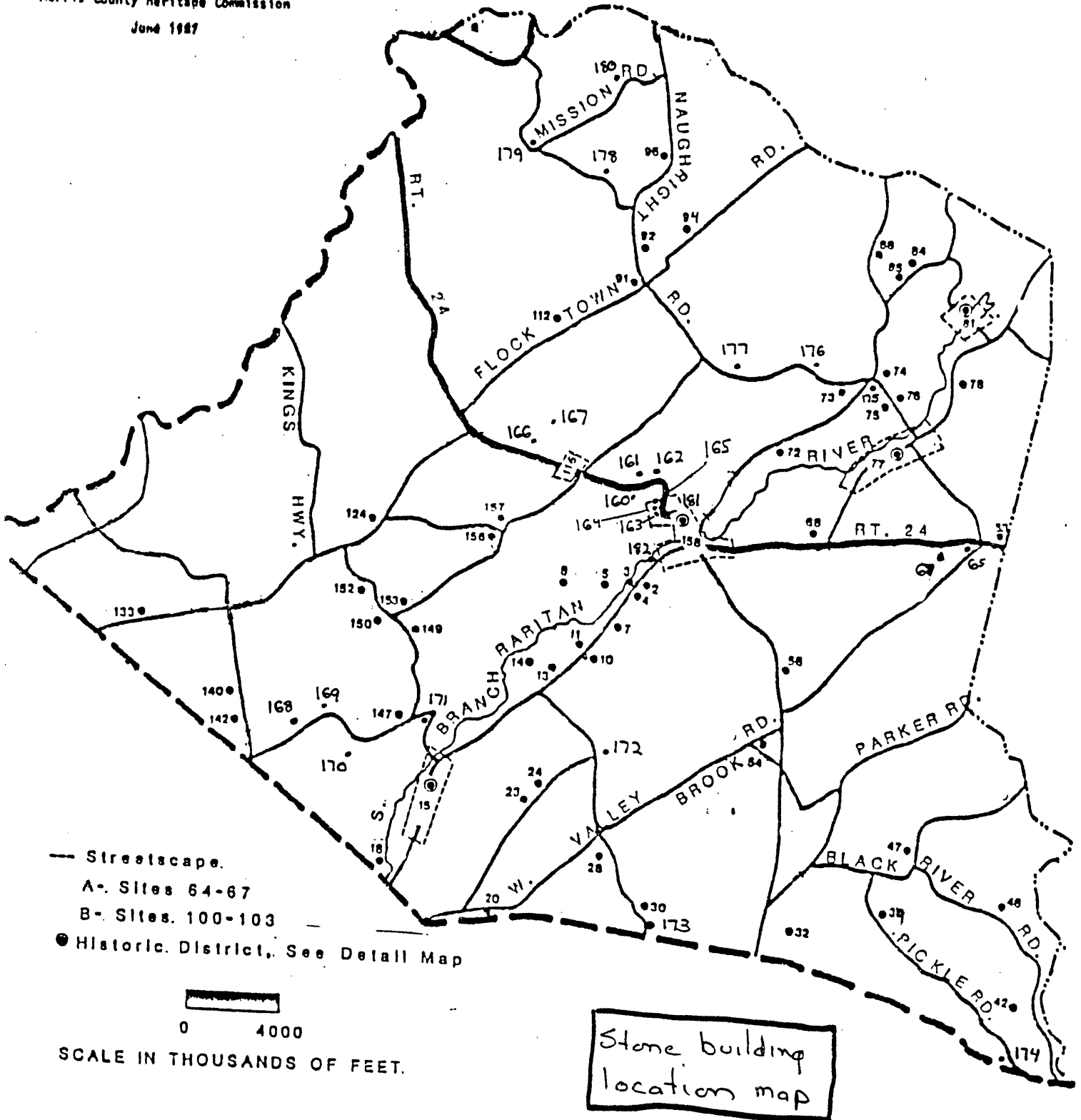
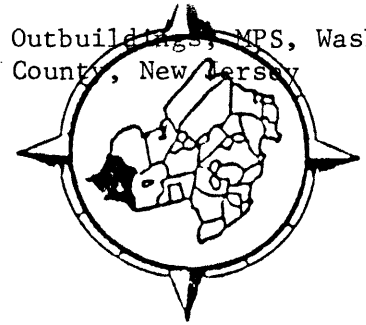




Figure 3.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings, MPS, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey

# WASHINGTON TWP.



Washington Twp. 1438

Morris County Cultural Resources Survey  
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

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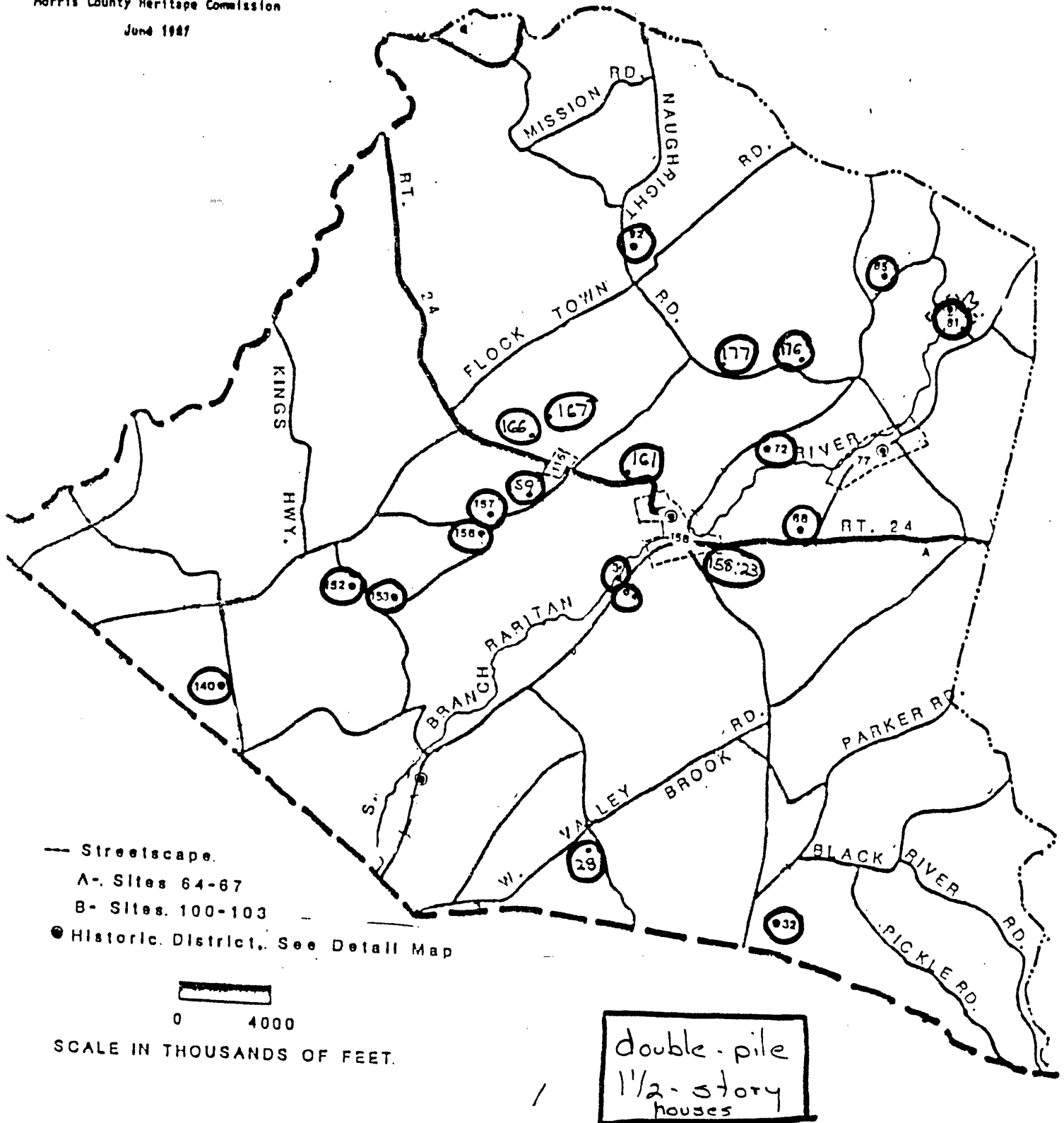
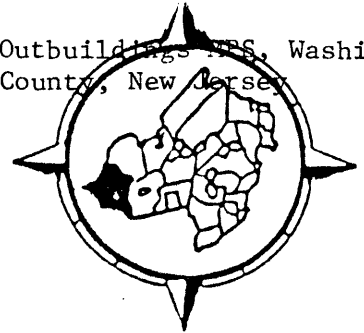




Figure 5.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey

# WASHINGTON TWP.



Washington Twp. 1428  
Morris County Cultural Resources Survey  
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

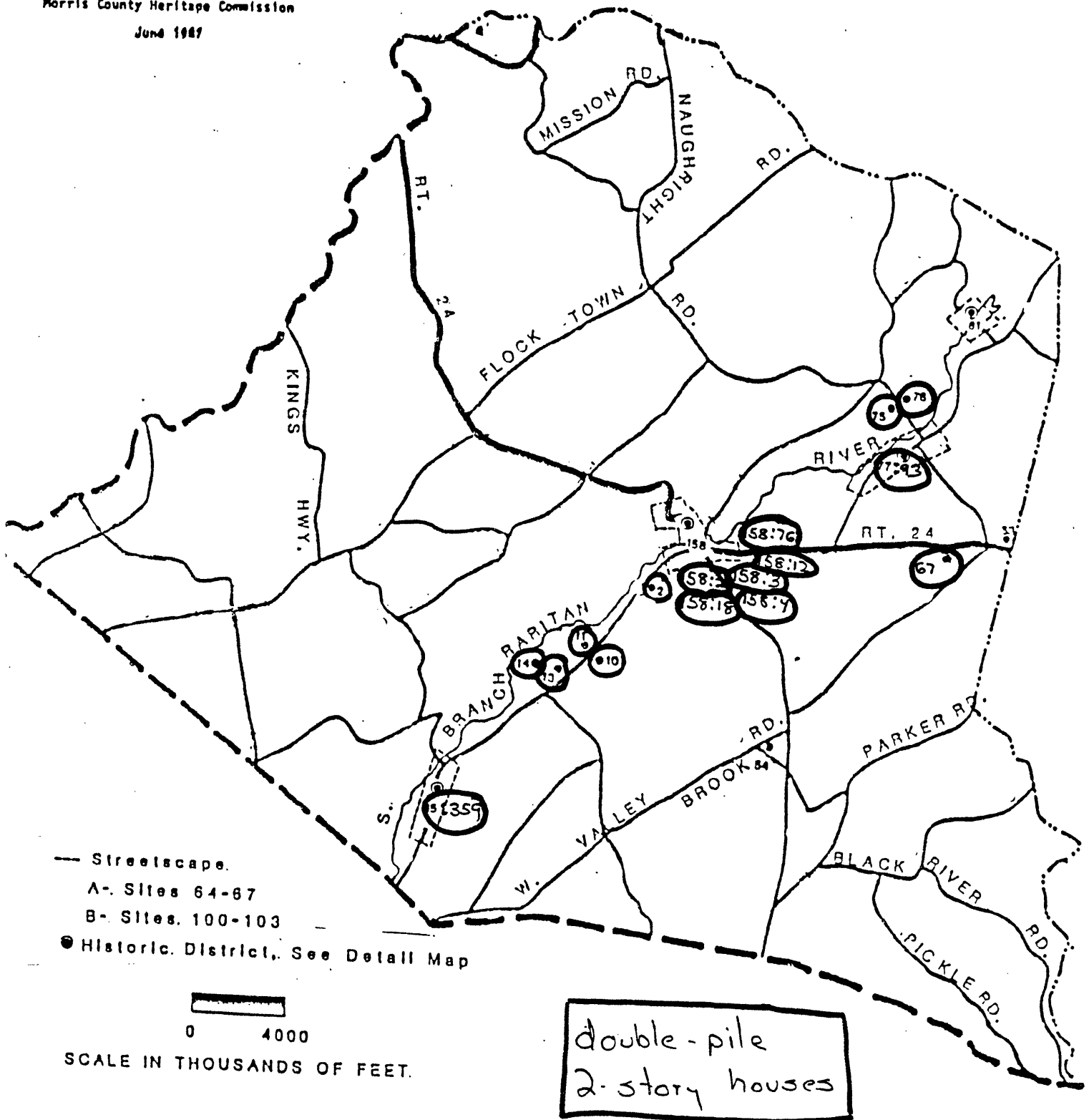
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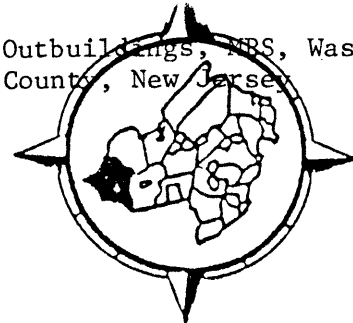
June 1987

Map drafted by Morris County Planning Board



# Figure 6. WASHINGTON TWP.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings, WRS, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey



Washington Twp. 1438  
Morris County Cultural Resources Survey  
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

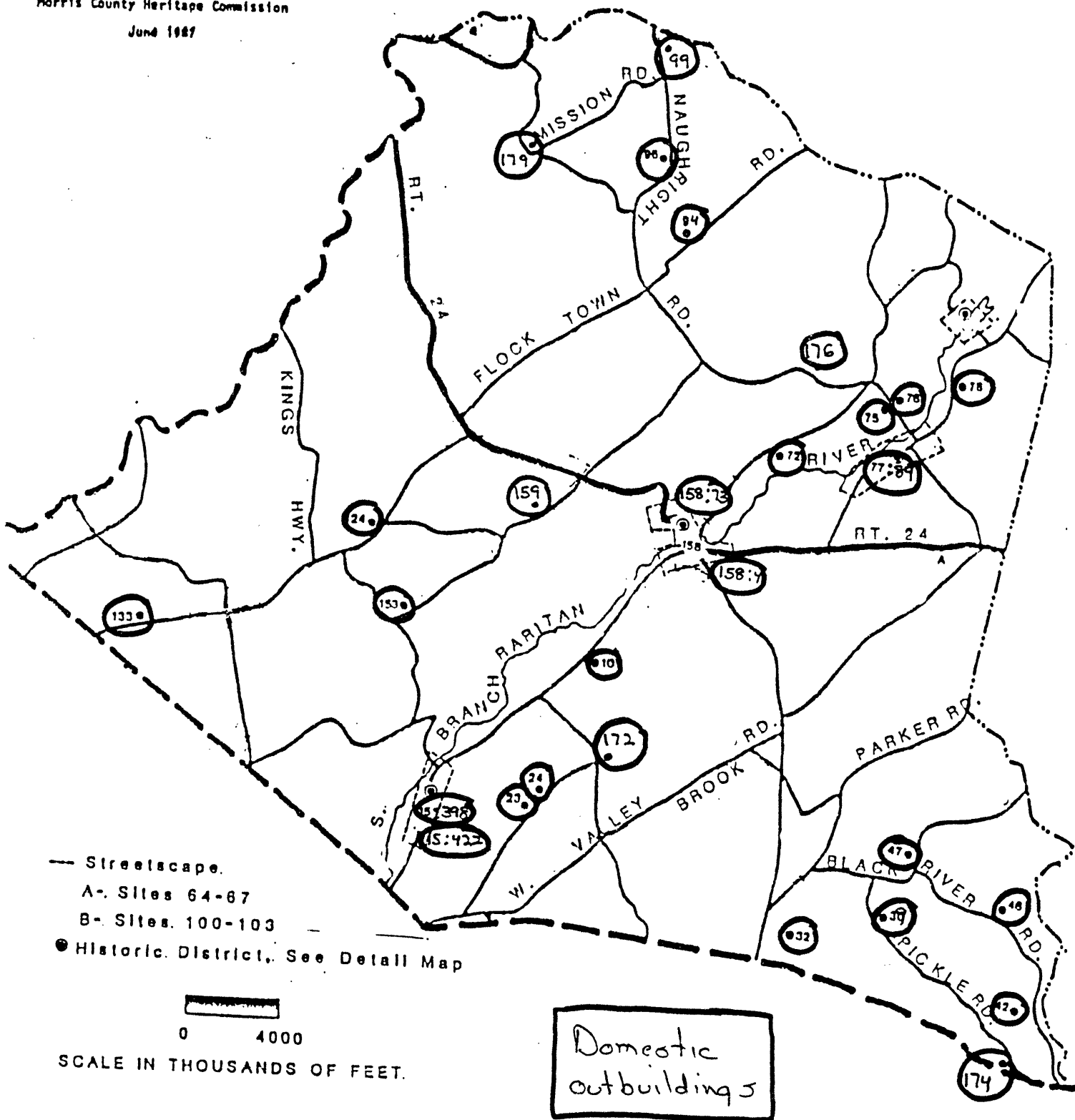
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for  
Morris County Heritage Commission

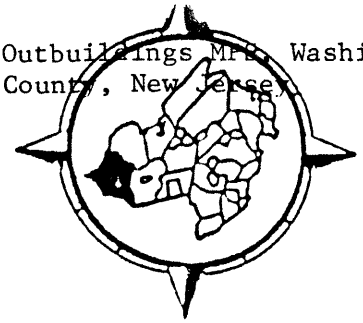
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# Figure 7. WASHINGTON TWP.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings Map, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey



Washington Twp. 1438

Morris County Cultural Resources Survey  
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

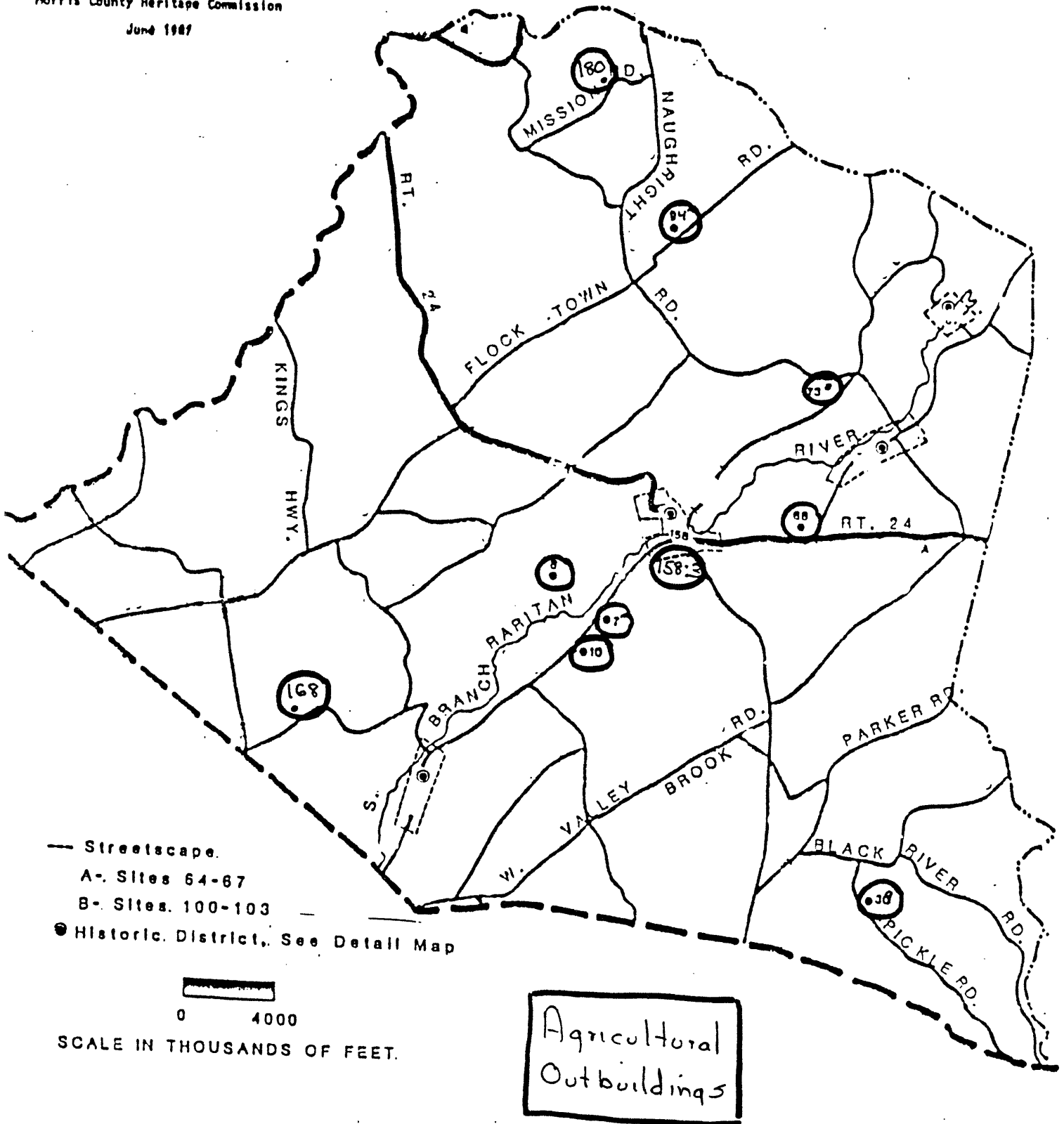
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Historic Preservation Consultants

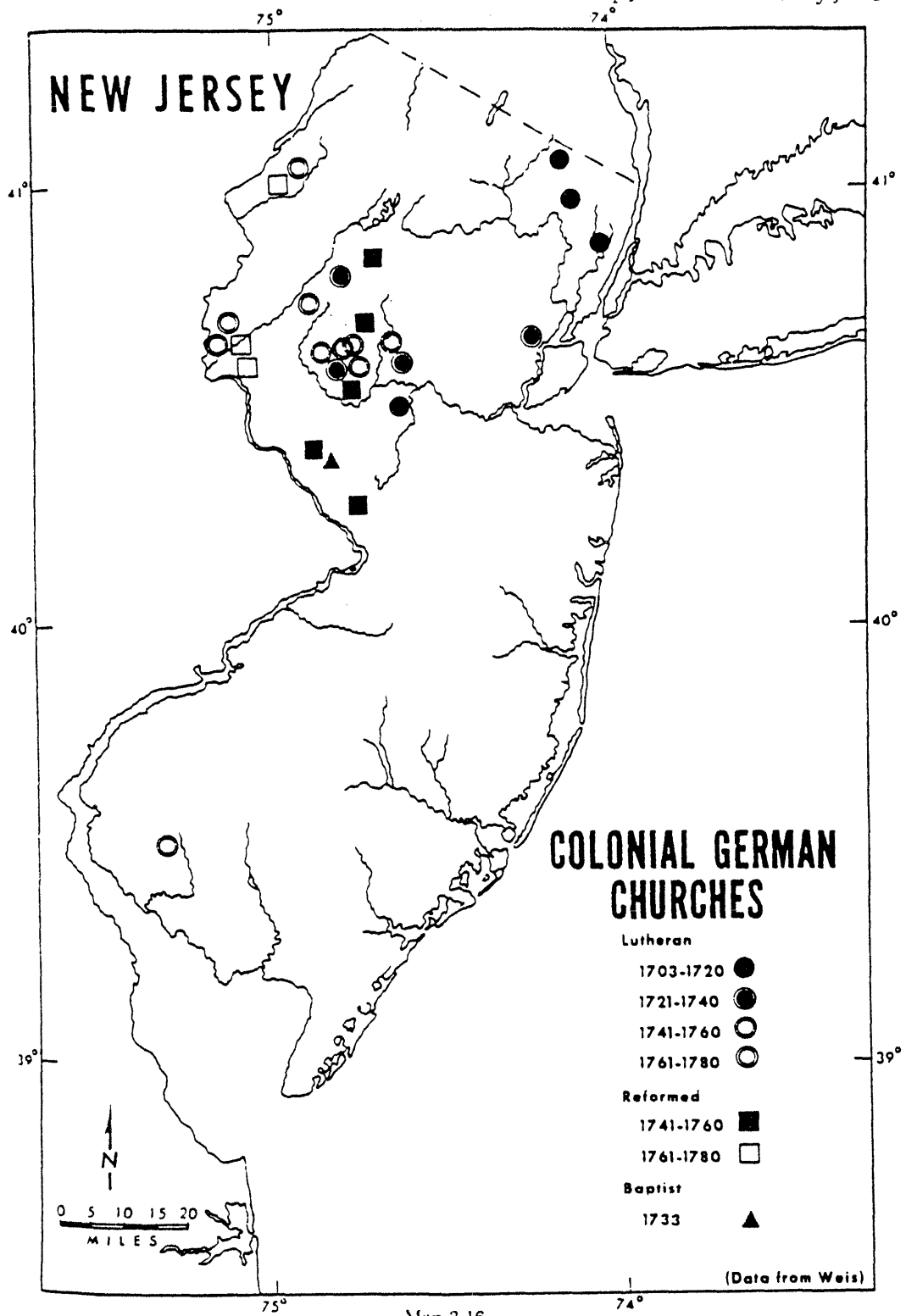
for  
Morris County Heritage Commission

June 1987

Map drafted by Morris County Planning Board

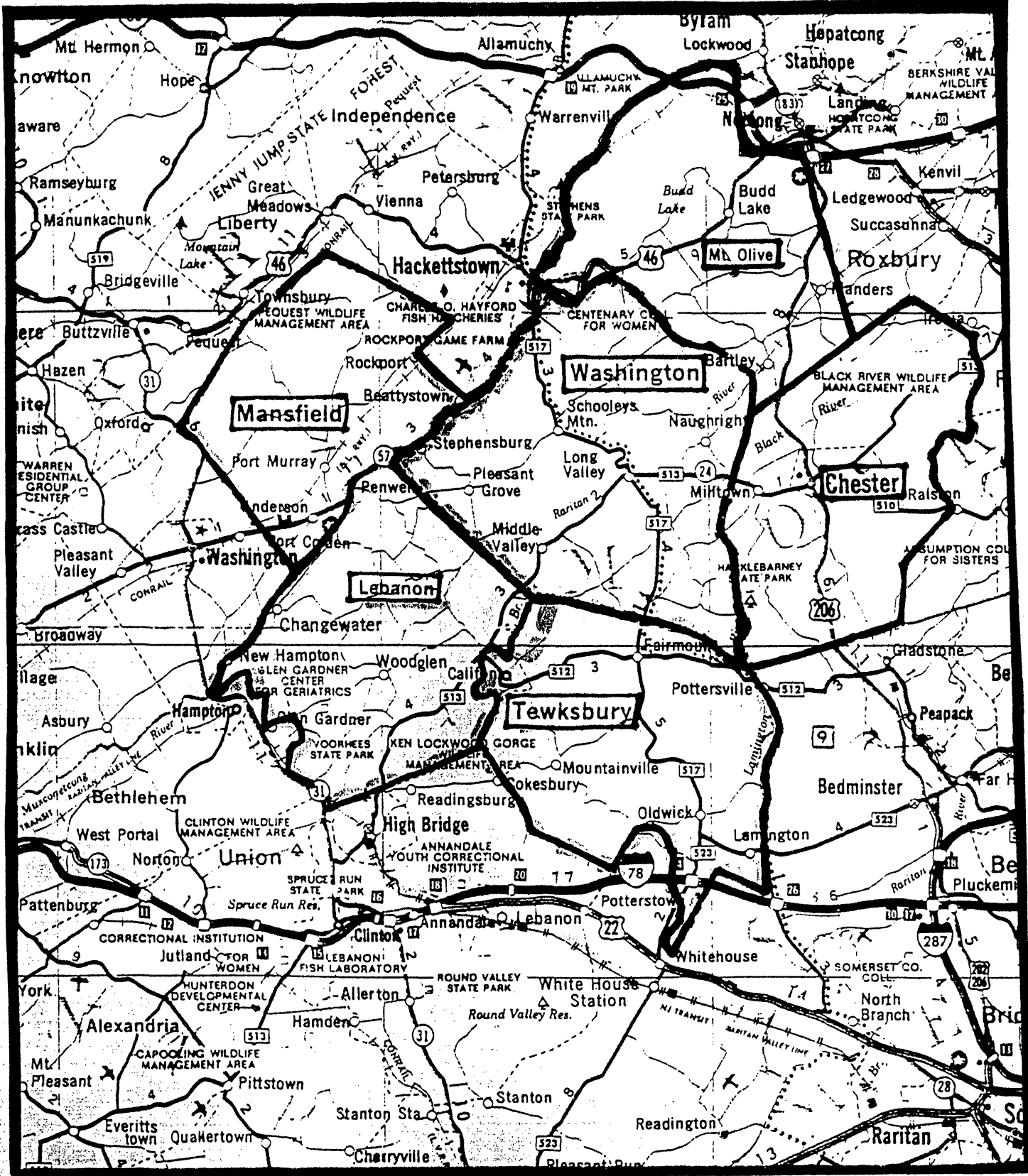






Source: Wacker's Land and People  
p. 213

Figure 8



Washington Township and surrounding municipalities

Source: Mobile road map of NJ

Figure 9.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings MPS, Washington Township, Morris County, NJ

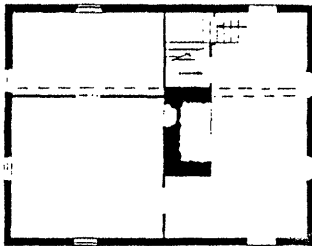
Figure 10.

Stone Houses and Outbuilding MPS, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey

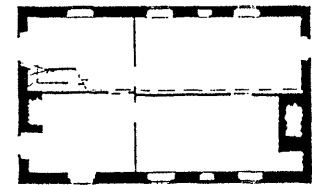


The 3-room Ernhaus plan and the 4-room plan with gable-end chimnies found in Washington Township.

Source: America's Architectural Roots, page 71.

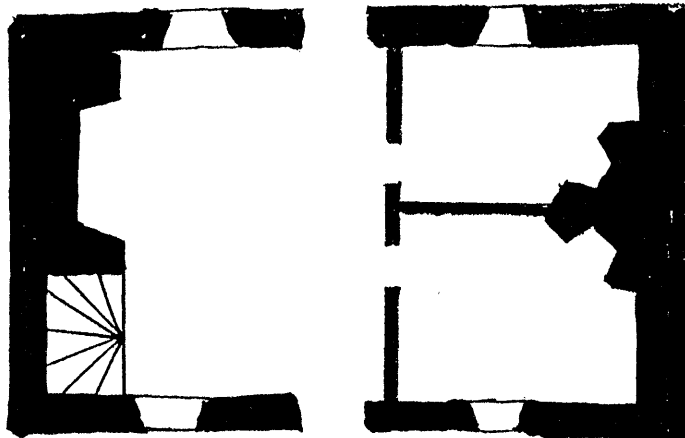


Snapp House (late 18th century), Shenandoah County, Va., a log three-room *Ernhaus* with direct entrance into the cooking room on the left.



Yancy House (late 18th century), Rockingham County, Va., a three-room *Ernhaus* with a central chimney serving as a cooking fireplace for the kitchen at right.

Spangler House, Lebanon County, Pa., an 18th-century stone house of incontestable German credentials and appearance but not an *Ernhaus* form.



The 3-room Quaker plan found in northwestern New Jersey, but not in Washington Township.

# Figure 11.

Stone Houses and Outbuildings MPS,  
Washington Township, Morris County, NJ

Some stone house floor plans, Washington Twp.

