

**THE WASHINGTON - ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1781 - 1783**

An Historical and Architectural Survey

VOLUME III

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Further information may be obtained by contacting formally organized collector organizations. Listings of qualified archaeologist may be obtained by contacting formally organized archaeological associations.

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→ Appendix D is cross-listed in: **8. CHRONOLOGY OF THE MARCHES**

Map No.	Route Nos(s).	Location	Dates (1781)
1.	Route No. 1	Gen. Hazen and New Jersey Regiments from Sneed's Landing in route to Paramus	19-25 August
	Route No. 4	Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route to Paramus	
2.	Route No. 2	Maj. Baumann's detachment from Sloatsburg past Ringwood in route to Pompton	24-27 August
	Route No. 3	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb from Suffern in route to Pompton	
	Route No. 4	Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route To Paramus	
	Route No. 5	First French Brigade in route to Pompton Second French Brigade follows next day	
3.	Route No. 2	Maj. Baumann's detachment in route to Pompton to join Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb	24-27 August
	Route No. 3	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann from Pompton in route to Two Bridges	
	Route No. 4	Gen. Lincoln in route to Paramus	
	Route No. 5	French Army through Pompton in route to Whippany	
4.	Route No. 3	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann in route to Two Bridges	26-28 August
	Route No. 5	French Army from Suffern in route to Whippany	
5.	Route No. 1	Gen. Hazen through Paramus in route to Belleville	19-26 August
	Route No. 4	Gen. Lincoln in route to Belleville	

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------|
| 6. | Route No. 3
Route No. 5 | Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with
Maj. Baumann in route to Chatham
French Army in route to Whippany | 27-30 August |
| 7. | Route No. 1
Route No. 4 | Gen. Hazen to Belleville in route
to Springfield
Gen. Lincoln to Bellville in route
to Springfield | 20-26 August |
| 8. | Route No. 1
Route No. 4 | Gen. Hazen from Belleville in route
to Springfield
Gen. Lincoln from Belleville in route
to Springfield | 21-27 August |
| 9. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Whippany in
route to Bullion's Tavern/
Liberty Corner | 27-28 August |
| 10. | Route No. 3
Route No. 3A
Route No. 5
Route No. 6
Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb
in route to Chatham
Rhode Island Regiment in route to
Springfield
French Army from Whippany in
route to Bullion's Tavern/
Liberty Corner
Col. Lamb in route to Middlebrook
Gen. Washington in route to Springfield | 28-29 August |
| 11. | Route No. 5
Route No. 6
Route No. 7
Route No. 8 | French Army from Bullion's Tavern/
Liberty Corners in route to Millstone
Col. Lamb in route to Bound Brook
Gen. Lincoln from Springfield in route
to Trenton
Gen. Washington from Springfield in
route to Trenton | 29 August |
| 12. | Route No. 1
Route No. 3A
Route No. 4
Route No. 6
Route No. 7
Route No. 8 | Gen. Hazen at Springfield
Rhode Island Regiment from
Chatham in route to Springfield
Gen. Lincoln at Springfield
Col. Lamb from Chatham in route
to Trenton
Gen. Lincoln from Springfield
through Westfield in route to Trenton
Gen. Washington from Springfield
through Westfield in route to Trenton | 29 August |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|---------------|
| 13. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Millstone in route to Princeton | 29-31 August |
| | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham through Millstone in route to Princeton | |
| | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton | |
| | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton | |
| 14. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Whippany in route to Bullion's Tavern/
Liberty Corner | 28-30 August |
| | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham in route to Rocky Hill | |
| 15. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton | 30 August |
| | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton | |
| | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton | |
| | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton | |
| 16. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton | 30 August |
| | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton | |
| | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton | |
| | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton | |
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| | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Lawrenceville to Trenton | |
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| | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Lawrenceville to Trenton | |

VOLUME III

APPENDIX E: RESOURCE-SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Note: For the purposes of Appendix E, the term "Documentation" usually only refers to printed materials included in the appendix for resources for which a documented connection with the marches of American and French forces through New Jersey exists.

It does not all or any primary or secondary source evidence that qualifies other resources such as "Witness Sites" for inclusion in this survey. For those sources, the reader is requested to consult the footnotes in the narrative as well as the titles in the bibliography.

Tab 1

Resource 1: Old Paramus Reformed Church
660 E. Glen Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Documentation: Carol W. Greene, *From Church to Church* (typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: Part of the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District
(added 1975 - District - #75001121)

Resource 2: Zabriskie-Steuben House
Intersection of Main Street and Hackensack Avenue
River Edge, NJ 07661

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: National Register of Historic Places (NHR), added 1970 -
#70000381); part of the Steuben Estate Complex (added 1980 -
District - #80004403)

Resource 3: Campsite of Hazen's Regiment in Belleville.
The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 4: Campsite of the New Jersey Line two miles south of Belleville.
The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 5: Campsite of Hazen's Regiment on Hobart Gap along Hobart Road.
The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 6: Campsite of the New Jersey Line.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 7: Presbyterian Church

Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1990 - #90000668

Resource 8: Statue of Reverend Caldwell in front of Presbyterian Church

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 9: Historic Marker in front of Presbyterian Church

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 10: Cannon Ball House (also known as Hutchings Homestead)

126 Morris Avenue

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000915

Resource 11: Swaim House

South Springfield Avenue

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: unknown

Resource 12: Sayre Homestead (also known as Old Sayre Homestead)
Sayre Homestead Lane
Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79001529

Tab 2

Resource 13: Ringwood Manor
Sloatsburg Road (NJ-SR 72)
Ringwood, NJ 07456

Documentation: Richard Greene, *Ringwood Company - Founded 1740*
(typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: NHR added 1966 - District - #66000471, NHL 1966

Resource 14: Tomb of Robert Erskine
In front of Ringwood Manor

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 3

Resource 15: Segment of the "Secret Road" in front of the Manor House
and past Erskine's tomb.

Documentation: Richard K. Cacioppo, *Scenic Crossroads: The History of Wayne*
(Wayne, 1995), pp. 64-65.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 16: Long Pond Iron Works State Park and Museum
1304 Sloatsburg Road
Ringwood, NJ 07456-1799

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

See also Long Pond Ironworks NHR District added 1974 - #74001189, north-east
of West Milford on NJ 511 in West Milford

Tab 4

Resource 17: Battleship Maine Memorial
Intersection of Hamburg Turnpike and Ringwood Avenue
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: Evelin A. Struble, *In the Ramapos* (n.p., 1966), pp. 13-16)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 18: Marker on Newark-Pompton Turnpike in Pompton Plains

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 5

Resource 19: Ponds Church Marker

Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church

Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: *The Church of the Ponds. A History with Reminiscences*

1710-1935 (Oakland, 1935), pp. 8-11.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 20: Pompton Meeting House (First Reformed Church)

529 Newark-Pompton Turnpike

Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 6

Resource 21: Campsite along Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of

Reformed Church in Pompton Plains

Documentation: French Campsite Map from Rice and Brown, *American*

Campaigns vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the

Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Resource 22: Hopper Grist Mill Marker on NJ 202

156 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 7

Resource 23: Hopper Grist Mill Site on NJ 202

156 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR, added 1983 - #83001524

Tab 8

Resource 24: Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite
280 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Ramsay Historical Association, *Map of Ramsay and Mahwah*
(Ramsay, 1964)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 9

Resource 25: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House
398 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001079

Resource 26: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House Marker
In front of Laroe-Van Horn House

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 27: Hopper Family Cemetery
On Hopper/Van Horn property

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 28: Continental Army Campsite of 25/26 August on Route 202
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 29: Henry O. Havemeyer/Continental Army Campsites Monument
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 10

Resource 30: Andrew Hopper House Site (Henry O. Havemeyer House)
510 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: State Register of Historic Places Inventory No. 0233-31
Register Status: State Register

Resource 31: Henry O. Havemeyer House Plaque
510 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 32: Abandoned Road Section near Sun Valley Farm
near 800 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 33: Ramapo Valley Road Marker
near 888 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 34: Continental Soldiers Memorial Highway Marker
in townships along Ramapo Valley Road

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 11

Resource 35: John Bertholf's Mill Site
Ramapo Valley Road just north of Darlington Avenue
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Bergen County Stone House Survey Form
Register Status: NHR added 1983, #83001463

Resource 36: Campbell's Tavern Site
Slightly less one mile south of Bertholf Mill

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 37: Garrison/Dater/Price House ruins
owned by Garret Garrison during the AWI (see No. 38)

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 38: Garret Garrison House (now called "Waternook")
980 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001508

Resource 39: Abraham Garrison/C.E. Chapman House and Farm
(now called "Kraus Farm")
1010 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 39a: John Bertholf House (now called "Amberfields")
1122 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: See Resource 35

Resource 40: Demarest/Hopper House
21 Breakneck Road
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001490

Resource 41: Demarest House
213 Ramapo Valley Road
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001491

Resource 42: Jacob Demarest House
3 Dogwood Drive (252 Ramapo Valley Road)
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001493

Resource 43: Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill
13-15 Ramapo Valley Road
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001080

Resource 44: Marker 1 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 45: Marker 2 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 46: Van Winkle/Fox Hall
669 Ramapo Valley Road
Oakland, NJ 07436
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001578

Tab 12

Resource 47: Schuyler-Colfax House
2343 Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike
Wayne, NJ 07470
Documentation: Pompton Lakes Centennial (Pompton, 1995)
Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001133

Resource 48: Campsite of Lamb "5 Miles beyond Pompton on the road to the two
Bridges at the "Forks of Posaic" possibly near Mountain View.
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 49: Campsite of Right Column along
Main Street (NJ-SR 124)
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 50: Marker on Main Street in Chatham
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 51: Jacob Morell House
63 East Main Street (opposite Presbyterian Church)
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 52: Site of the ovens in Chatham
"East of River Road on the Union County side of the Passaic."
Documentation: John T. Cunningham, *Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack*
(Chatham, 1967), p. 37.
Register Status: n/a

Resource 53: Bonnell Homestead
Watchung Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 54: Day/Dey Mansion
199 Totowa Road.
Wayne, NJ 07470
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000392

Resource 55: Section of original eighteenth-century road
near Ramapo Reformed Church (Island Rd. at W. Ramapo Ave.)
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Note: The Dutch Reformed Church at Romopock (also known as Island Church; Ramapo Reformed Church) itself is NHR added 1985 - #85002000

Resource 56: Lutheran Church Site
on Island Road near intersection with North McKee Drive
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene
Register Status: n/a

Resource 57: Old Stone House
538 Island Road (= old King's Highway of 1703)
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene
Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000846

Resource 58: Robert Erskine's Bellgrove Store Site
West Ramapo Avenue
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Green
Register Status: n/a

Resource 59: Maysinger-Ramsey-Wright House
142 Island Road (north corner Beehive Court)
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene
Register Status: Bergen County Historic Sites Survey # 0233-17

Resource 60: Moffatt Road Cemetery
on Moffatt Road between Island Road and Route 17
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene
Register Status: Bergen County Historic Sites Survey # 0233-80

Resource 61: "Petersfield"
475 Franklin Turnpike
Allendale, NJ 07401
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene
Register Status: n/a

Tab 13

Resource 62: The Hermitage

335 N. Franklin Turnpike

Hohokus, NJ 07423

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000379, NHL 1970

Resource 63: Campsite of Center Column of the Continental Army under

General Benjamin Lincoln on 25/26 August 1781

"within 3 Miles of Paramus."

Paramus, NJ 07652

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 64: Campsite of Lincoln's forces on 26/27 August 1781

"two Miles below Acquakenach Bridge [i.e. Passaic]."

Passaic, NJ 07057. The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 14

Resource 65: Dod's Tavern

Chapel Hill Road (633 South)

Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000895

Resource 66: Widow Jacobusse House Site

Intersection of Alt 655, Main Street and Alt 504, Jacksonville Road

Lincoln, Park, NJ 07035

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 15

Resource 67: Henry Doremus House

490 Main Road (Rt. 202).

Montville, NJ 07045

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1972 - #72000805

Resource 68: Henry Doremus House Marker
in front of Doremus House
Montville, NJ 07045

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 16

Resource 69: Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site
Beverwyck Plantation
Intersection South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Documentation: NHR nomination
Register Status: NHR added 2004 - #04000430

Tab 17

Resource 70: Campsite of First French Brigade on 27/28 and 28/29 August 1781
67 Whippany Road/Lucent Technology Park (511 South)
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA
French Army Reception Committee, *French Army Day in the
Township of Hanover, October 12, 1981: Rochambeau at
Whippany, 1781-1981* (Hanover Township, 1981)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 71: Marker in front of First Presbyterian Church
494 Route 10 West
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 72: Peter Kemble House Site (built about 1765)
Northwest corner of Kemble Avenue/Rte 202 and Tempe Wick Rd
Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR added 1986 - #86003115

Resource 73: Washington Headquarters (Ford Mansion)

Morristown National Historical Park

30 Washington Place

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: Morristown National Historical Park added 1966 - #66000053

Resource 74: F. Gerald New House

1270 Kemble Avenue

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 75: Jockey Hollow, site of 1778/79 Continental Army winter quarters

Administered by

Morristown National Historical Park

30 Washington Place

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 76: Van Dorn Mill

Intersection of NJ-SR 202 and North Maple Ave, toward

Somerville/I-287

Bernards, NJ 07920

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 77: Widow White Tavern Site Marker

South Finlay Avenue

Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 78: Lord Stirling Home Site

Lord Stirling Park and Environmental Education Center

96 Lord Stirling Road

Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1978 - #78001795

Resource 79: Bullions Tavern Site on Lyon's Road in Liberty Corner,
(there is an Exxon Station there in 2005)
Bernards, NJ 07920

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 80: Marker at the French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781
Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 18

Resource 81: French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781, at the "English Farm"
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA
Register Status: n/a

Resource 81a: DAR Marker at French Campsite of 29/39 August 1781
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: Erected by the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American
Revolution, on 17 September 2006, to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the
encampment of 1781
Register Status: n/a

Tab 19

Resource 82: Van Veghten Home
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: NHR nomination
Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79003253

Resource 83: Van Veghten Home Marker
In front of Van Veghten Home
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 84: John Van Doren House (Millstone)
NJ-CR 533 South between Manville and Hillsborough, NJ
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 20

Resource 85: French Campsite of 30/31 August 1781
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA
Borough of Millstone in the Revolutionary War 1777-1782 (Map)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 86: Somerset Court House Marker
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: NHR Somerset Courthouse Green added 1989 - #89001216

Resource 87: Marker at crossing of Millstone River at Griggstown

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 21

Resource 88: Black Horse Tavern
1101 Canal Road
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to
Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern
from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a

and

Resource 89: Red Horse Tavern
1135 Canal Road
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to
Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern
from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 90: Nassau Hall
Nassau Street
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1960 - #66000465, NHL 1960

Tab 22

Resource 91: French Campsite of 31 August/1 September 1781
along Stockton Street across from Morven
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 23

Resource 92: Morven (Richard Stockton House)
55 Stockton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000503, NHL 1971

Resource 93: Markers in Monument Drive
Off of Stockton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 94: Thomas Clarke House
500 Mercer Road
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: in NHR Princeton Battlefield Site, added 1966 - #66000466
Princeton Battlefield State Park is an NHL, 1961

Resource 95: Trenton Victory Monument
Intersection of North Warren and North Broad Streets
Trenton, NJ 08600

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - Object - #77000881

Tab 24

Resource 96: William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum

15 Market Street
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000388, NHL 1970

Tab 25

Resource 97: Old Barracks Museum (also known as Trenton Barracks)

Barrack Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

Documentation: Old Barracks Assoc. *Old Barracks at Trenton* (Trenton, 1951)

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000506, NHL 1972

Tab 26

Resource 98: French Campsite of 1/2 September 1781

along Broad Street to the east of the Assunpink
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 27

Resource 99: Continental Army Campsite from 29/30 August along Middle Brook

south of Main Street and East of the Middlebrook
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: Somerset County Historical Society, *Middlebrook Encampment 1778-1779* (map)

Register Status: NHR Middlebrook Encampment Site added 1975 - #75001160

Resource 100: Campsite of the Continental Army from 30/31 August

along South Street/Stockton Road to Trenton
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 101: Continental Army Campsite from 31 August to 1 September 1781
Ferry Site for crossing the Delaware River
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 28

Resource 102: Campsite of the Center Column on 29/30 August 1781
Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleugh Park
between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue)
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Documentation: Rebecca Yamin, "Local Trade in Pre-Revolutionary New Jersey"
Northeast Historical Archaeology 21-22 (1992-1993), p. 124.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 103: Buccleugh Mansion (Colonial estate built in 1739, local DAR HQ)
200 College Ave., Buccleugh Park
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000883

Resource 104: Campsite of Second New York Regiment from 30/31 August 1781
At "half moon [tavern]"

The location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 105: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment from 31 August to
1 September 1781

six miles south of Basking Ridge about half-way between
Liberty Corners and Martinsville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 106: Campsite of Second New York Regiment on 1/2 September 1781
Seven miles south of Somerset Court House/Millstone in the
vicinity of Rocky Hill.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 107: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment of 2/3 September
between Lawrenceville and Trenton.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 108: Embarkation site for Continental Army forces in Trenton

Trenton Landing

between Landing and Lalor Streets, (vicinity of Route 29 Tunnel)

Trenton, NJ 08648

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 109: Red Bank Battlefield National Park (also known as Fort Mercer)

100 Hessian Avenue

National Park, N. J. 08063

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHL added 1972 - #72000796

Resource 110: Continental Army Campsite of 30 November/1 December 1781

"past the town one mile"

Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 111: Continental Army Campsite of 1/2 December 1781

One mile further on the road toward Princeton

Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 112: Continental Army Campsite of 2/3 December 1781

"at Somerset Court House"

Millstone, NJ 08835

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 113: Continental Army Campsite of 3/4 December 1781
"nigh wheir Gen. Lee was made Prisoner," i.e., White's Tavern
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 114: Continental Army Campsite of 4/5 December 1781
"Near Troy"
Parsippany, NJ 07054
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 115: Continental Army Campsite of 5/6 December 1781
near "Pumpton"
Pompton, NJ 07444

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 116: Continental Army Campsite of 6/7 December 1781
"Rammapool"
The exact location of the campsite is unknown, possibly near/at the
Andrew Hopper House on 510 Ramapo Valley Road in Mahwah.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 29

Resource 117: Barracks in Burlington
East Broad Street at Assiskunk Creek
Burlington, NJ 08016

Documentation: Detail of *1976 National Bicentennial - 1977 Burlington
Tricentennial Map* (Burlington, 1977)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 118: Site of Winter Quarters for Sappers and Miners
Green Bank, estate of Gov. William Franklin, on Delaware River
Burlington, NJ 08016

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 119: Campsite of the New York Line on 5/6 December 1781
"one mile from town."
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation:
Register Status: n/a

Resource 120: Campsite of the New York Line of 6/7 December 1781
"near Genl Herds" i.e., General Nathaniel Heard.
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 121: Campsite of the New York Line of 7/8 December 1781
"Near Bown Brook"
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 122: Campsite of the New York Line of 8/9 December 1781
"to the half moon Tavern and Encamped."
The exact location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 123: Campsite of the New York Line on 9/10 and 10/11 December 1781
Near Rockaway River
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 124: Campsite of the New York Line on 11 to 14 December 1781
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 125: Winter Quarters of the New York Line
"moved on to their Hutting Ground at Pequanneck."
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
The exact location of these huts is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 126: Winter Quarters of the New Jersey Brigade, 1781 to 1782.
About 1,200 feet southwest of Tempe Wick/Jockey Hollow Roads
Morristown, 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 127: Tempe Wick House
Tempe Wick Road, about 325 feet west of intersection with
Jockey Hollow Road
Morristown, 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 30

Resource 128: Campsite of the French Army of 4/8 September 1782
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New
Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.
French campsite maps from Rice and Brown, *American
Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite maps from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Resource 129: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army
of 7/8 September 1782
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 130: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army
of 8/9 September 1782
Somerset Courthouse [i.e., Millstone], NJ 08835

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 131: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army
of 9/10 September 1782
Bullion's Tavern/English Farm
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 132: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army
of 10/12 September 1782
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 133: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army
of 12/13 September 1782
Pompton, NJ 07444

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 134: Campsite of the Legion of 2/3 September 1782
Bordentown Road
Trenton, NJ 08611

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 135: Campsite of the Legion from 3 to 7 September 1782
"on a height overlooking the Brunswick Road."
Kingston, NJ 08528

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 136: Campsite of the Legion on 7/8 September 1782
"behind a bridge across the Raritan River."
New Brunswick, NJ 08899
The exact location of this campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 137: Campsite of the Legion on 8/9 September 1782
Scotch Plains, NJ 07076
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 138: Campsite of the Legion of 9 to 11 September 1782
"at the entrance to the passes that lead to Chatham facing the plain
and the road to New York."
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Tab 31

Resource 139: Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782
"Fock River, junction of three rivers."
Glen Gray Road
Mahwah, NJ 07436

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New
Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.
Maps provided by Richard Greene

Register Status: n/a

Note: An alternative possible campsite for that night is at the Forks of the
Passaic/Two Bridges area, possibly near Mountain View.

Resource 140: Campsite of the Legion on 12/13 September 1782
near Paramus.
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a
Register Status: n/a

Resource 141: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion from 26 to 1 November (?) 1782
Whippany, NJ 07981

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 142: Sussex County Courthouse
Newton, NJ 07860

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79001523

Resource 143: Pittstown Inn
350 Pittstown Road
Pittstown, NJ 08867

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 144: The Stockton Inn
1 Main Street
Stockton, NJ 08559

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 145: Reading's Ferry/Howell's Ferry
Stockton, NJ 08559

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

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Source: Acomb, Evelyn, ed. *The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig von Closen, 1780-1783* (Chapel Hill, 1958), pp. 112-115.

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Source: Rice, Howard C. Jr., and Anne S.K. Brown, eds., *The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783* 2 vols., (Princeton and Providence, 1972), pp. 42-45.

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Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

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At the conclusion of every project there remains the pleasurable task of thanking the many people who not only made it possible but who also accompanied it to the end. This survey began some two years ago in May 2004 with a lecture on the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in the White Dog Café in Philadelphia. In the audience was Mr. Carl E. Nittinger, then interim director of the New Jersey Historic Trust. He immediately took an interest in the project and worked diligently and successfully to procure funding for it. I am deeply grateful to him for his assistance and encouragement. I am equally grateful to Ms Barbara Irvine, his successor as Executive Director of the New Jersey Historic Trust, for her continuous support.

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Robert A. Selig, PhD
Holland, Michigan
October 2006

TIMELINE

- 1763 10 February. First Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War. France cedes Canada and territories east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.
- 1764 5 April. British Parliament passes the Sugar Act.
- 1765 22 March. British Parliament passes the Stamp Act.
24 March. British Parliament passes the Quartering Act.
- 1767 29 June. British Parliament passes the Townshend Act imposing duties on tea, paper, and other items imported into the colonies.
- 1770 5 March. British troops in fire on rioters. The event becomes known as the Boston Massacre.
12 April. Repeal of most of the Townshend Act duties.
- 1773 16 December. Boston Tea Party.
- 1774 31 March. British Parliament shuts down Boston Harbor under what the British call the Coercive Acts and colonists call the Intolerable Acts.
20 May. British Parliament passes the Quebec Act, sharpening the divide between Canada and the lower 13 colonies.
5 September. First session of the First Continental Congress. It adjourns in October.
- 1775 9 February. British Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in rebellion.
19 April. Battles of Lexington and Concord, the “shot heard ’round the world.”
10 May. First session of the Second Continental Congress begins.
14 June. Congress establishes the Continental Army and appoints George Washington its commander-in-chief the following day.
- 1776 April. Silas Deane sent to Paris to obtain military supplies and skilled military engineers for the Continental Army.
2 May. First shipment of arms and ammunition in support of the American rebels leaves France for the New World.
June. Hortalez & Company receives one million livres from French Government, and another million from Spain, via the French Minister.
4 July. Congress ratifies the Declaration of Independence.
- 1777 February. Duportail, first of about 100 French volunteers, joins Continental Army. By September 1777, Hortalez Cie. (Beaumarchais) already shipped 5 million livres worth of supplies to America.
31 July. Congress appoints the *marquis* de Lafayette a major-general.

- 12 October. British forces under General John Burgoyne are surrounded at Saratoga. They surrender within a week.
- 1778
- 6 February. French-American treaties of Amity and Friendship and Alliance signed.
 - 4 May. French treaty recognizing American independence ratified by US Congress.
 - 5 April. An *Acte Royal* sets 17 June 1778 as the starting date of hostilities with Britain.
 - 17 June. First naval engagement of the war between French and British.
 - 12 May. Charleston, South Carolina, falls to the British.
 - 23 June. Spain declares war on Great Britain.
 - 27 June. Naval battle off Ile d'Ouessant [Ushant] -- indecisive engagement between France and Great Britain (English Channel)
 - 28 June. Following the Battle of Monmouth, Lafayette returns to France and requests more assistance from the king.
 - 11 July -31 August. French Admiral D'Estaing's unsuccessful naval operations at New York and at Newport.
 - 7 September. French capture Dominica (West Indies).
 - 14 September. British capture St. Pierre-et-Miquelon Islands
 - 1 October. British capture Pondichery (India).
 - 9 October. Franco-American forces are defeated at Savannah, Georgia.
 - 13 December. British capture St. Lucia (West Indies).
 - 13 December. French capture St. Louis (Senegal).
- 1779
- 1 May. Unsuccessful French raid on Jersey Island. (English Channel)
 - 18 June. French capture St. Vincent (West Indies).
 - 4 July. French capture Grenada (West Indies).
 - 23 September -20 October. D'Estaing and Americans conduct unsuccessful siege to Savannah (Georgia).
 - 23 September. French troops at naval battle of Flambourgh Head (La Manche/English Channel) -- (*Bonhomme Richard vs HMS Serapis*)
- 1780
- Winter. Lafayette returns from France to Morristown, New Jersey, with the promise of more support from the king.
 - 21 February -12 May. French troops at failed defense of Charleston, SC.
 - 17 April, 15 & 19 May. British and French forces engage in naval battles off Martinique (West Indies).
 - 10 July. Commanded by Admiral de Ternay, a fleet carrying some 450 officers and 5,300 men under the *comte* de Rochambeau sails into Narragansett Bay in Newport.
 - 21 September. Generals Washington and Rochambeau meet at the Hartford Conference.
 - 25 September. Benedict Arnold's attempt to hand West Point over to the British fails.

- 1781 5 January. Unsuccessful French raid on Jersey Island. (La Manche/
English Channel). British capture Dutch possessions in West Indies,
South America, Ceylon and India.
- 16 March. British and French naval battle off the Chesapeake Bay
(1st 'Battle off the Virginia Capes').
- 16 May. British and French naval battle of Porto Praya (Cape Verde)
- 10-12 May, French raid on St. Lucia (West Indies).
- 22-24 May. Washington and Rochambeau meet at Wethersfield,
Connecticut, to discuss their strategy for the upcoming campaign.
- 26 May. Spanish and French capture Pensacola (Florida).
- 4 June. French forces capture Tobago (West Indies).
- 10 June. The French infantry leaves its winter quarters in Newport.
- 19 June. The Regiment Bourbonnais is the first French unit to cross into
Connecticut from winter quarters in Rhode Island on its way to
Philipsburg, New York.
- 21 June. Lauzun's Legion leaves Lebanon, Connecticut, for Philipsburg,
New York, on a route covering the left flank of the French infantry.
- 6 July. French forces join the Continental Army near Philipsburg, NY.
- 18 August. The Franco-American armies depart Philipsburg for Virginia.
- 19 August. Brigadier General Moses Hazen's Canadian Regiment and the
combined New Jersey regiments cross the Hudson at Sneedens
Landing and march to Paramus.
- 21 August. The two regiments reach Springfield
- 24 August. Major Sebastian Baumann's detachment encamps at Pompton.
- 25 August. Coming from Suffern, New York American forces under
Generals Washington and Lincoln enter New Jersey.
- 26 August. The First Brigade of French forces enters New Jersey.
- 27 - 28 August. The Continental Army is encamped on the heights
between Springfield and Chatham.
- 31 August. Elements of the Continental Army reach Trenton.
- 1 September. The first elements of the Continental Army embark in
Trenton for Philadelphia.
- 2 September. The Continental Army parades before Congress.
- 3 September. The First French Brigade parades before Congress.
- 4 September. The Second French Brigade parades before Congress
- 4 September. The last elements of the Continental Army have crossed
the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.
- 5 September. At Chester Washington receives news of the arrival of
Admiral de Grasse in the Chesapeake Bay.
- 5 September. British and French naval battle off the Chesapeake Bay
(2nd 'Battle off the Virginia Capes').
- 9 September. The first elements of the Continental Army and parts of the
French army embark at Elkton and sail two days later. The remainder
begins its march to Baltimore.
- 12 September. The flotilla reaches Annapolis.
- 19-21 September. French army embarks in Annapolis.

- 26 September. The allied forces are re-united in Williamsburg.
 - 28 September - 19 October. American and French siege of Yorktown, VA
 - 19 October. Cornwallis surrenders.
 - 1 November. The first detachments of the Continental Army begin their march north to winter quarters. French forces will spend the winter of 1781-82 in and around Williamsburg.
 - 4 November. Admiral de Grasse sails from Yorktown for Martinique.
 - 26 November. French capture St. Eustatius (West Indies).
 - November- December. Continental Army troops march into and through Pennsylvania for their winter quarters 1781-1782 in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.
 - December. Lafayette sails back to France.
- 1782
- 6 January - 5 February. French and Spanish forces capture Fort St. Philip in Minorca.
 - 25- 26 January French capture St. Kitts (West Indies).
 - 18 February. British and French naval battle off Madras (India).
 - 20 February. French capture island of Nevis (West Indies).
 - 22 February. French capture Monserrat (West Indies).
 - 12 April. British navy under Admiral Rodney destroys French naval squadron under Admiral de Grasse in Battle of the Saints, West Indies
 - 1 July. Rochambeau's infantry begins its march north to Boston.
 - 6 July. British and French naval battle off Negapatan (India).
 - July through March 1783. Unsuccessful Spanish and French blockade of Gibraltar.
 - 14-24 July. Washington and Rochambeau meet in Philadelphia to discuss plans for the campaign of 1782.
 - 17-20 July. French forces are encamped in Alexandria, Virginia.
 - 24 July-23 August. French forces are encamped in Baltimore.
 - 28 July. Rochambeau rejoins his forces in Baltimore.
 - 8 - 31 August. French capture and destroy Fort Prince of Wales in Hudson Bay (Canada).
 - 25-30 August. French besiege and capture Trincomalee (Ceylon).
 - 23 August. Lauzun's Legion departs from Baltimore.
 - 29 August. Coming from Wilmington Lauzun's Legion is the first French unit to enter Pennsylvania and encamps in Chester
 - 30 August. Lauzun's Legion camps in Philadelphia. The Bourbonnais Regiment camps in Chester.
 - 31 August. With Rochambeau at its head, the Bourbonnais parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. Lauzun's Legion rests in Philadelphia.
 - 1 September. The Bourbonnais rests in Philadelphia. The Royal Deux-Ponts parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Soissonnais camps in Chester. Lauzun's Legion leaves Philadelphia for Red Lion.

- 2 September. The Saintonge camps in Chester. The Soissonnais parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Royal Deux Ponts rests in Philadelphia. Rochambeau and the Bourbonnais leave for Red Lion. Lauzun's Legion leaves Red Lion for Trenton.
- 3 September. The Saintonge parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Soissonnais rests in Philadelphia. The Royal Deux Ponts leaves for Red Lion. The Bourbonnais leaves Red Lion for Trenton. Lauzun's Legion rests in Trenton.
- 6 September. The last French forces cross the Delaware into New Jersey
- 4-13 September. French forces cross New Jersey on the way to Boston
- 25 October - 22 December. Lauzun's Legion crosses New Jersey on its way to winter quarters in Wilmington.
- 30 November. Preliminaries of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed in Paris
- 9-11 December. Coming from Newburgh, New York, Rochambeau crosses New Jersey on his way to Philadelphia
- 12 December. Rochambeau and his staff arrive in Philadelphia on their way to Baltimore. They stay until 2 January 1783
- 21-23 December: Lauzun's Legion passes through Philadelphia on its way to winter quarters in Wilmington, Delaware.
- 25 December. French infantry sails from Boston for the Caribbean

- 1783 20 January. Preliminaries of Peace are signed in Paris
- 10 February. Rochambeau arrives in Saint-Nazaire
- March - July. French participate in capture of Voloze; siege of Mangalore (India).
- 3 April. Hostilities end in the territory of the United States.
- 16 April. Peace is proclaimed in Philadelphia.
- 11 May. Lauzun's Legion sails out of Philadelphia for France.
- 20 June. British and French naval battle off Cuddalore (India).
- 3 September. Second Peace of Paris signed. Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States of America.
- 5 October. A final transport of 85 soldiers under Captain François Xavier Christophe baron de Hell of Lauzun's Legion sails from Baltimore on the *Pintade* and enters Brest on 10 November
- 2 November. Congress disbands the Continental Army.

- 1784 14 January. Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris.

- 1787 7 December. Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution.

- 1789 4 February. George Washington is elected first president of the United States of America.
- 30 April. George Washington is sworn in as first president of the United States of America.

APPENDIX E:
RESOURCE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Tab 1

Resource 1: Old Paramus Reformed Church
660 E. Glen Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Documentation: Carol W. Greene, *From Church to Church* (typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: Part of the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District
(added 1975 - District - #75001121)

Tab 2

Resource 13: Ringwood Manor
Sloatsburg Road (NJ-SR 72)
Ringwood, NJ 07456

Documentation: Richard Greene, *Ringwood Company - Founded 1740*
(typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: NHR added 1966 - District - #66000471, NHL 1966

Tab 3

Resource 15: Segment of the "Secret Road" in front of the Manor House
and past Erskine's tomb.

Documentation: Richard K. Cacioppo, *Scenic Crossroads: The History of Wayne*
(Wayne, 1995), pp. 64-65.

Register Status: n/a

Tab 4

Resource 17: Battleship Maine Memorial
Intersection of Hamburg Turnpike and Ringwood Avenue
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: Evelin A. Struble, *In the Ramapos* (n.p., 1966), pp. 13-16)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 5

Resource 19: Ponds Church Marker
Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: *The Church of the Ponds. A History with Reminiscences*
1710-1935 (Oakland, 1935), pp. 8-11.

Register Status: n/a

Tab 6

Resource 21: Campsite along Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of
Reformed Church in Pompton Plains

Documentation: French Campsite Map from Rice and Brown, *American
Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 7

Resource 23: Hopper Grist Mill Site on NJ 202

156 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR, added 1983 - #83001524

Tab 8

Resource 24: Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite

280 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Ramsay Historical Association, *Map of Ramsay and Mahwah*
(Ramsay, 1964)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 9

Resource 25: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House

398 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001079

Tab 10

Resource 30: Andrew Hopper House Site (Henry O. Havemeyer House)

510 Ramapo Valley Road

Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: State Register of Historic Places Inventory No. 0233-31

Register Status: State Register

Tab 11

Resource 35: John Bertholf's Mill Site

Ramapo Valley Road just north of Darlington Avenue
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Bergen County Stone House Survey Form

Register Status: NHR added 1983, #83001463

Tab 12

Resource 47: Schuyler-Colfax House

2343 Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike
Wayne, NJ 07470

Documentation: Pompton Lakes Centennial (Pompton, 1995)

Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001133

Tab 13

Resource 62: The Hermitage

335 N. Franklin Turnpike
Hohokus, NJ 07423

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000379, NHL 1970

Tab 14

Resource 65: Dod's Tavern

Chapel Hill Road (633 South)
Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000895

Tab 15

Resource 67: Henry Doremus House

490 Main Road (Rt. 202).
Montville, NJ 07045

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1972 - #72000805

Tab 16

Resource 69: Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site

Beverwyck Plantation
Intersection South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Documentation: NHR nomination
Register Status: NHR added 2004 - #04000430

Tab 17

Resource 70: Campsite of First French Brigade on 27/28 and 28/29 August 1781
67 Whippany Road/Lucent Technology Park (511 South)
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA
French Army Reception Committee, *French Army Day in the Township of Hanover, October 12, 1981: Rochambeau at Whippany, 1781-1981* (Hanover Township, 1981)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 18

Resource 81: French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781, at the "English Farm"
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 19

Resource 82: Van Veghten Home
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: NHR nomination
Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79003253

Tab 20

Resource 85: French Campsite of 30/31 August 1781
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA
Borough of Millstone in the Revolutionary War 1777-1782 (Map)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 21

Resource 88: Black Horse Tavern

1101 Canal Road

Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 89: Red Horse Tavern

1135 Canal Road

Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a

Tab 22

Resource 91: French Campsite of 31 August/1 September 1781

along Stockton Street across from Morven

Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 23

Resource 92: Morven (Richard Stockton House)

55 Stockton Street

Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000503, NHL 1971

Tab 24

Resource 96: William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum

15 Market Street

Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000388, NHL 1970

Tab 25

Resource 97: Old Barracks Museum (also known as Trenton Barracks)

Barrack Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

Documentation: Old Barracks Assoc. *Old Barracks at Trenton* (Trenton, 1951)

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000506, NHL 1972

Tab 26

Resource 98: French Campsite of 1/2 September 1781

along Broad Street to the east of the Assunpink
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 27

Resource 99: Continental Army Campsite from 29/30 August along Middle Brook

south of Main Street and East of the Middlebrook
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: Somerset County Historical Society, *Middlebrook Encampment 1778-1779* (map)

Register Status: NHR Middlebrook Encampment Site added 1975 - #75001160

Tab 28

Resource 102: Campsite of the Center Column on 29/30 August 1781

Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleogh Park
between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue)
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Documentation: Rebecca Yamin, "Local Trade in Pre-Revolutionary New Jersey"
Northeast Historical Archaeology 21-22 (1992-1993), p. 124.

Register Status: n/a

Tab 29

Resource 117: Barracks in Burlington

East Broad Street at Assiskunk Creek
Burlington, NJ 08016

Documentation: Detail of *1976 National Bicentennial - 1977 Burlington Tricentennial Map* (Burlington, 1977)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 30

Resource 128: Campsite of the French Army of 4/8 September 1782
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.
French campsite maps from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.
Campsite maps from the journal of unidentified officer of the Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 31

Resource 139: Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782
"Fock River, junction of three rivers."
Glen Gray Road
Mahwah, NJ 07436

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.
Maps provided by Richard Greene

Register Status: n/a

From Church to Church

General Howe's Map, 1777
Bergen and Essex Counties, East New Jersey
By Carol W. Greene, © 2005

*A Plan of the Operations of the King's Army under the Command of
General Sr. William Howe, K.B. in New York and East New Jersey
Against the American Forces Commanded by General Washington
From the 12th of October, to the 28th of November, 1776*

The above-cited Revolutionary War map of British General William Howe, drawn in 1777, eloquently depicts the importance of churches at the heart of each American settlement. The church symbol—a steepled building—is seen repeatedly on the map as the main, travelled roads of Bergen and Essex Counties in East New Jersey lead from church to church through Romopock, Parames, Schralenburg (Bergenfield), Hackinsack, Aquakanunk (Passaic), and Totowa. The map shows no buildings other than churches, and, of course, forts.

The brave officers and soldiers who marched on the Revolutionary War routes shown on this map have long since passed into memory; but, remarkably, most of the churches on the map still exist as congregations with centuries-old, continuous ministries and successions of buildings. Men who lived in the area, and fought and died in the War, are buried in these cemeteries. The earliest houses of worship—simple log shelters, or charming octagonal and square edifices—were replaced by larger, grander buildings. The five churches of Federal period architecture in Mahwah, Paramus, Bergenfield, Dumont, and Hackensack are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical vignettes of the churches follow, with the status of extant buildings surveyed to the present time. Current data includes addresses and phone numbers, so that readers will find it easy to locate and visit these wonderful American ecclesiastical landmarks.

Romopock (Mahwah):

Earliest buildings – Log church, c. 1720; Frame church, prior to 1739
Present building – Ramapo Reformed Church, 1798

The northernmost church in Bergen County is the second, prior-to-1739 church built by the *Ramapough Evangelical Lutheran Church*, organized in 1713. The site is marked on Island Road (the Kings Highway of 1703), opposite the north end of present McKee Drive. The burying ground is the nearby “Old Lutheran Cemetery” on Moffatt Road. After the Revolutionary War, the Lutherans joined with the *Reformed Dutch Congregation of Ramapough*, organized in 1783, to repair and share the dilapidated Lutheran church—this, in spite of the Lutherans having fought as Loyalists during the War and the Dutch as Revolutionaries. The arrangement was so successful that, in 1798, the two congregations built the present *Ramapough Meeting House/Ramapo Reformed Church* together, re-using materials from the old Lutheran church. The last items purchased were “one lock and two keys.” In 1848, the congregations at Ramapough separated and the Lutherans built their own church in Airmont, N.Y. This small, tenacious congregation, approaching 300 years of continuous ministry, still exists today as the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 3 Church Rd., Suffern, N.Y. Its early history in Mahwah is contained in the records of the jointly built 1798 Ramapo Reformed Church, 100 Island Road, Mahwah, Bergen County (201-529-3075).

Paramus:

Earliest building – 1735

Present building – Paramus Reformed Church, 1800

The *Reformed Dutch Congregation at Paramus*, organized in 1725, built its first church in 1735. The cornerstone was laid on land fronting on the “King’s Road” (present Island Road/Franklin Turnpike) leading from Ramapough to Hackensack, the seat of Bergen County. The early church is believed to have been octagonal or square. It was used by the congregation until 1800 when the present church was built, using stones from the earlier structure. During the Revolutionary War, the church served as barracks, hospital, and prison. The original communion table, wine jug, and related items are on display at the Paramus Historical Society Museum on Glen Avenue, near the church. Every year in the fall, the Paramus Reformed Church re-enacts a colonial worship service. This church still exists today, as the Paramus Reformed Church, 660 East Glen Avenue, Ridgewood, Bergen County (201-444-5933).

Schralenburg (Bergenfield):

Earliest building – 1728

Present building -- “South Church” or South Presbyterian Church, 1799

The *Reformed Dutch Congregation at Schraalenburg* (Bergenfield) was organized in 1723. The first church, built in 1728, is believed to have been square and located about 150 feet east of the present church, which was built in 1799. A Coetus-Conferentie schism in the congregation led to the building of a second Schralenburg church in 1801, north of the 1799 church. Thus, the 1799 church was called the “South Church” and the 1801 church the “North Church.” John Henry Goetschius, minister of the South Church from 1748 to 1774, was the principal founder of Queens College (Rutgers). Many Revolutionary War soldiers are buried in the cemetery of the South Church. In 1866, the church building was remodeled. In 1913, the congregation became Presbyterian. Today, it is the South Presbyterian Church of Bergenfield, West Church Street and Franklin Avenue, Bergenfield, Bergen County (201-384-8932).

Dumont -- “North Church” or Old North Reformed Church, 1801

Not on General Howe’s Map, but inseparable from South Church history

The *Reformed Dutch Congregation at Schraalenburgh* (Bergenfield) was organized in 1723. A Coetus-Conferentie schism in the congregation in 1801 led to the building of the present “North Church” in Dumont, one mile distant from the “South Church” (Bergenfield) which had been built in 1799. The builder was instructed to make the steeple 20’ higher than that of the South Church. The sanctuary is considered to be one of the finest extant examples of its kind in early American church architecture. A Dumont historian said: “Few places in America can boast two such perfect examples of early American church architecture, happy monuments of an unhappy conflict, as perfectly fitted to the Hackensack Valley countryside as the beautiful New England churches to their village greens.” The North Church continues today as a Reformed congregation, and is known as the Old North Reformed Church, 120 Washington Avenue, Dumont, Bergen County (201-385-2243).

Hackinsack:

Earliest buildings – 1696 and 1728

Present building – “Church on the Green,” or First Reformed Church of Hackensack, 1790-1791

This pioneer Dutch church, organized in 1686, is the second oldest Reformed Church in New Jersey, and the mother of all Reformed churches in Bergen County. (The oldest is the church at Bergen, now Jersey City, organized in 1660). The first church at Hackensack, erected in 1696, was octagonal. It was replaced in 1728 with a larger church, also octagonal. In 1790-1791, the present church was built on the same site. About a half century later, in 1848, the church was renovated and lengthened, and Gothic windows were added. In 1869, the church was lengthened again. Old stones from earlier buildings bearing the initials of founding families and first settlers are embedded in the east wall. Many Revolutionary War soldiers are buried in the cemetery together with General Enoch Poor, whose funeral was attended by Generals Washington and Lafayette. Guillian Bertholf, the “Itinerating Apostle of New Jersey” who spread the Reformed faith throughout New York and New Jersey, served as one of Hackensack’s earliest ministers, from 1696 to 1724. The church is located across the square or “green” from the Bergen County Courthouse. There is a display of early documents and artifacts in the balcony. Now known as the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, the church is located at 42 Court Street, Hackensack, Bergen County (201-342-7050).

Aquakinunk (City of Passaic) in Essex (now Passaic) County:

Earliest buildings – Organization date 1693; no record of first building, second building 1829.

Present building – Mt. First Spanish Baptist Church, 1901

This early Reformed Dutch Church, serving settlers of the Aquackanonk Patent (Passaic, Clifton, Aquackanonk Township, and all of Paterson south of the Falls, Passaic County), was organized in 1693. No records survive of the first church building. In 1829, a new church was built about where the first church stood; this became known as the First Reformed Church of Passaic, or the “Old First.” The City of Passaic grew rapidly and prospered. An elaborate parson’s manse was built in 1899 and a beautiful Gothic style church was built in 1901. Both structures still exist today. The parsonage is now a private residence, and the church has become the Mt. First Spanish Baptist Church (Pentecostal), 189 Paulison Avenue, City of Passaic, Passaic County (973-471-2125).

Totowa (Paterson) in Bergen (now Passaic) County:

Earliest building – Organization date 1755; no record of construction, building burned 1827.

Present building – Second Reformed Church of Wyckoff, 1958

The Reformed Dutch Church of Totowa was organized in 1755. The first church building, a thirty-by-forty-foot rectangle, burned on March 26, 1827. After the fire, the congregation split into two factions, and both built successor churches:

“The First Reformed Dutch Church of Totowa” (1829) stood at the corner of Main and Ellison Streets, Paterson. Locally known as “The Old Town Clock Church,” this, too, burned on December 14, 1871, to be replaced with a new church built in 1874. After several mergers and name changes, the First Reformed Church’s ultimate successor, the Central First Reformed Church, was disbanded in 1972.

Hackinsack:

Wilcox, John C. *"The Old Church on the Green" the History and Traditions of the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N.J. Founded 1686.* Hackensack, N.J.: 1964

Aquakinunk:

Pape, William J., ed. *The News' History of Passaic: From the Earliest Settlement to the Present Day.* Passaic, NJ: The News Publishing Co., 1899.

Personal interview with Rev. Zabriskie of the Gardner-Sage Library, New Brunswick Theological Seminary Library, 2005.

Totowa:

Personal interview with Rev. Zabriskie of the Gardner-Sage Library, New Brunswick Theological Seminary Library, 2005.

"Church of the Ponds," Yawpaugh (Oakland):

McNomee, Harry Gale, ed. *The Church of the Ponds: A History with Reminiscences 1710-1935.* Pompton Lakes, NJ: The Bulletin, 1935.

Churches on General Howe's map - Bergen & Passaic Counties, N.J.

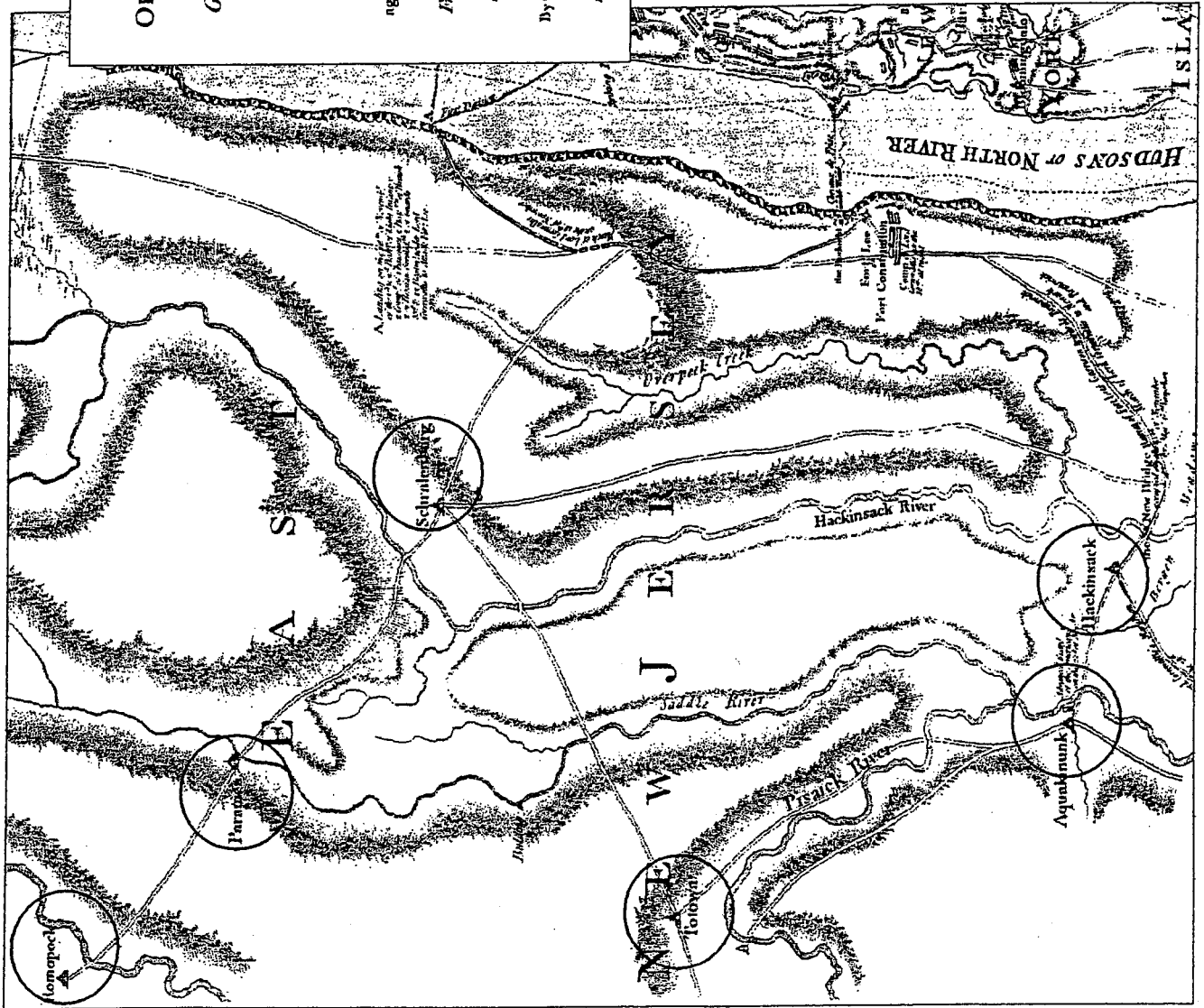
For Bob Selig from
Carol Greene

12-0805

Source materials on p. 4 -
Please Call if further info needed

201-825-1326

A PLAN OF THE
OPERATIONS of the KING'S ARMY
under the Command of
GENERAL S^r WILLIAM HOWE, K.C.B.
IN
NEW YORK
AND
EAST NEW JERSEY,
against the AMERICAN FORCES Commanded
By **GENERAL WASHINGTON,**
From the 12th of October to the 28th of November 1776.
Wherein is particularly distinguished
THE ENGAGEMENT on the WHITE PLAINS,
the 26th of October.
By **CLAUDE JOSEPH SAUTURE;** Engraved by **Wth FAUREN,** 1777.
Printed at the Office of Wth FAUREN, in the City of New York.
Published at the Office of Wth FAUREN, in the City of New York, 1777.



Tab 2

Ringwood Company – Founded 1740

America's Oldest Continuously Operated Company

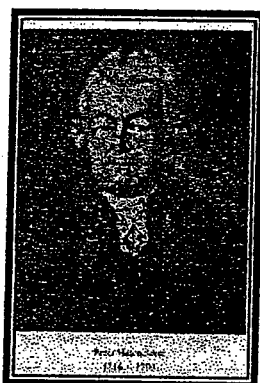
By Dick Greene, Managing Director, Ringwood Company, © 2002 R. C. Greene
Carol Wehran Greene, President, Ringwood Company

Ringwood Company has had a long, proud history that has been forever linked with local, regional and national events. That tradition continues today in what is believed to be “America’s Oldest Continuously Operated Company”.

In 1739, Cornelius Board built and operated a small mining and forge operation in what is now Ringwood, NJ. This was Board’s second start-up iron-making operation in the area. This one was sold to the Ogden family of Newark, NJ, and other partners. Board moved down the river and began, again. The Ogden’s enlarged the operation, but found it difficult to get labor and materials into the rugged area, and then to get their product of cast and bar iron out to market. They named their company after the forested area of southern England from which they came – “Ringwood Forest” – hence, the *Ringwood Company*.

It wasn’t until 1764 that major improvements and expansion of the mines and forge operations began to grow under the new ownership of a London-based investment consortium. These investors, calling the parent company “The American Company of Manufactories”, partnered with a brilliant German engineer and promoter, one Peter Hasenclever.

Hasenclever began a project of land purchases, lake expansions (for water power) and entry into other fields of endeavor such as the growing of flax, hemp and madden. Ringwood Company’s operations under Peter Hasenclever extended northerly from Charlotteburg, NJ, to Cortlandt, NY. Most of these acquisitions were



not known to the English investors for some time. With money flowing only one way – from London, England to Ringwood, NJ – the investors sent an overseer to Ringwood who immediately reported on the magnificent works

that had been established, and on the lavish investments, all of which met with little approval. Hasenclever was recalled to London to face charges on many counts. His book, written in his defense, is an invaluable first-hand chronicle of the early development of Ringwood Company and Long Pond Iron Works

While Ringwood Works and the “manor” Haseclever built were the focal points of the early company operations, Long Pond Iron Works, founded by Hasenclever in 1766 on a 55,000-acre tract, was the real production end of the business. The virgin forests provided wood for construction of dams, buildings and bridges, as well as a never-ending source of the key ingredient of hardwood to make charcoal to super-heat the furnaces. To keep this entity in year-round operation, Hasenclever dammed up a large lake known by the Indians as “Long Pond”, later Greenwood Lake, and enlarged it by one-third. This created a powerful water source for the giant water wheels which drove the bellows of the furnaces and the trip hammers of the forges. Another engineering feat was the reversal of the flow of the 2-mile long Tuxedo Lake to have it flow into the Ringwood River, rather than the Ramapo River, again, for increased water volume and velocity. Hasenclever was brilliant!



With Hasenclever in England defending himself and his development of Ringwood Company, his supervisor at Ringwood, Johann Faesch, a Swiss, was put in charge of the 500+ German iron workers imported by Hasenclever to work at Ringwood. Faesch recognized his position as “interim”, since he, too, was not English, and began developing his own operation at Mt. Hope while still running the Ringwood Works. (Surely, much of Ringwood’s materials, equipment and financial efforts went into his new operation as an unknown bonus from his English employers.)

As he had anticipated, Faesch was replaced in 1771 by a young Scottish inventor-engineer named Robert Erskine, a newly-elected member of the Royal Academy of Engineers. Erskine set about repairing the deteriorated and neglected works, restoring confidence, and producing high grade iron in the form of pig, cast, and bar iron products. The British investors were delighted at the quality of the sample products that arrived in England. Erskine had been the proper choice!

It was not an easy task to operate Ringwood Company from and through England. Erskine set up a store in New York City to purchase general items for the mines and to sell products cast at Ringwood – pots, tools, and other cast iron products, including nails, which were banned as a product that could only be imported from England. The “store” idea expanded with operations at “Bellgrove” (Mahwah, Bergen County), Charlotteburg, and Ringwood. These stores sold everything needed for trades and homes – and were probably some of the first “chain” stores.

When the relationship between the Crown and the Colonies began to deteriorate, the Scot in Erskine secretly surfaced as he moved to favor the interests of the movement for independence. Overtly, he was neutral or pro-company, which was British. A militia of local miners was founded by Erskine, and was probably funded by the Company, without London’s knowledge. The perception of the times was that the militia would protect the mine operations against all comers – no matter what side. The roads to Ringwood were narrowed to one wagon width to “string out” a British advance and to allow for the militia’s more Indian-like ambush from behind trees and rocks with the first shots at the red-coated officers – something the British saw as “ungentlemanly and decidedly unmilitary”. No one ever attempted an attack on Ringwood, but the militia did see action with some Continental Regulars later in the war.

Portions of the second “great chain across the Hudson” at West Point were cast and forged by Ringwood Company. Shot and iron castings from Ringwood ore made their way to Washington’s Army by way of the now famous, but then secret Cannonball Trail from Pompton to West Point over the mountain-tops.

Erskine secretly met with Gen’l Washington on several occasions and was given a secret commission by Congress as “Surveyor-General of the Continental Army”. As such, he produced over 100 extremely accurate maps of the major roads and landmarks of the region and reported on British Army movements. (Today, these maps are an historical treasure.)

Erskine died from pneumonia contracted on a mapping mission in September, 1780. Washington attended his funeral and burial at Ringwood, after leaving the trial of the British spy, Majpr Andre, at Tappan, on October 2nd.

Following Erskines’ death, his wife carried on as best she could with the mine and forge operations. Washington sent his Quartermaster, General Robert Hopper, to assist her, since he had a mining operation in Durham, Pennsylvania and was adept as such operations.

With the War for Independence won and America on its own, the normal post-war depression set in and Ringwood Company, now a confiscated war-prize given to Mrs. Erskine, fell into hard times. She married Gen’l Hopper, and moved to his home in Pennsylvania, at Durham Iron Works, leaving the Ringwood operation in the hands of a supervisor who did little more than break even.



The Company, lands and works were put up for sale in late 1804, went through a series of legal problems, and were finally sold in 1807 to Martin J. Ryerson of Pompton Lakes, owner of the Freedom Forge and Foundry.

The 50-year old Hasenclever house at Ringwood was torn down and Ryerson built a new, larger country mansion which is now the westerly portion of modern-day *Ringwood Manor* – a National Historic Landmark.



Ryerson, then his sons, retained ownership until 1853 when the whole Ringwood Company with 22,000 acres was sold to inventor and capitalist, Peter Cooper, and his son-in-law, Abram Hewitt, for a mere \$100,000. Cooper had perfected a process for making hide and hoof glue, from which he made a fortune. Cooper later built the "Tom Thumb" steam locomotive for the B&O RR. He founded Cooper Union in New York City as the first free college institution.



Cooper and Hewitt owned and operated Trenton Iron Works, one of the most successful iron and steel works of its type in the United States. Ringwood Company provided Trenton Iron with an owned source of iron ore of very high quality.

The Company's Long Pond Iron Works was expanded by Cooper-Hewitt with two new furnaces, water wheels, miner's homes, casting facilities and water ways. Ringwood and Long Pond were bustling areas of industry with support businesses such as farming, freight hauling, lumbering and charcoal making.

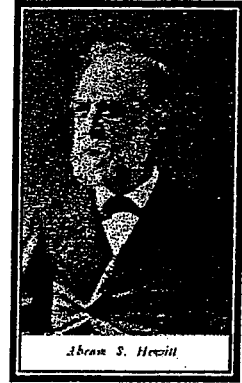
In the 1850's, Ringwood Company designed a railroad to the mines, which later became the Ringwood Branch RR of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake RR. This line served summer tourists traveling to the lake, summer ice service to the city from the two great ice-houses built on the lake shore, and iron ore, pig and bar iron, and castings hauled from the two operation sites.

The needs of the Union during the Civil War increased iron production of this high-grade ore for cannon and rifle barrels.

Shortly after the Civil War, the western Pennsylvania coal mines began to sell their product to Pittsburgh where vast tonnages of the rich iron ores around the Great Lakes could be shipped by barge and ship to be melded into iron and steel. Thus, the Ringwood and Long Pond Works had lost their advantage. By 1882, the last fires in the processing furnaces at Long Pond were extinguished after 120 years.

But, the actual mining of the very rich ore continued on Ringwood property, and Trenton Iron Works flourished with its well-known specialty product – steel wire. Roebling used Trenton Iron Works' wire to spin the cables for the Brooklyn Bridge.

Abram S. Hewitt changed his residence from Ringwood to NYC to run for mayor so he could be the one to dedicate the new Brooklyn Bridge. Being one of the most influential industrialists in America, he was easily elected to fulfill his wish. Ringwood Manor then became the summer home of the Hewitts and their children.



When J. P. Morgan began assemblage of iron and steel companies in the early 1900s by acquisition of Carnegie Steel Co., the Hewitts invested all of their iron and steel holdings in the new U. S. Steel Corp., but Ringwood Company was not included since it was the only ore-producer, and marginally profitable, while the rest were processors who purchased from mining entities. Ringwood Company was incorporated in 1906 by Abram Hewitt's daughters and son-in-law, Dr. James O. Green. Green built the mansion across the road from Ringwood Manor.

All mining extraction ceased at Ringwood and Long Pond in the early days of the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s when "inventory taxes" were imposed. The family company reluctantly layed off several hundred miners, but retained most of the farm, field and service staff at the manor and the stables.



Ringwood Manor National Historic Landmark – a gift of the Ringwood Company to NJ in 1937

By 1937, there was little family interest left to use and maintain the manor, and it was gifted to the State of New Jersey for public enjoyment. With the advent of the automobile and good roads, the site was accessible for camping, picnicking, hiking and camping. Additional gifts of land and buildings were made by individual family members for schools, park, etc. Dr. Green gave his home and extensive land to the Catholic Church. The family Company began development of its remaining land holdings: Cupsaw Lake, Erskine Lake, Owosting Community, and several private water companies.

In the early 1940s, gifts were made to Columbia University of large tracts of land and then the actual Company ownership. Columbia Univ. continued the Company development plan after WWII, but could not make a profit, and put the entire remainder of the Company, its lands, investments, and holdings on the market.

Entrepreneur Fred L. Wehran, Sr., the developer and operator of Teterboro Airport in NJ during the 1940s, purchased Ringwood Company with its 6000 acres of land in 1953. Wehran began developing, building, and improving the lakes, new industrial parks, homesites and recreational parkland.



When the NJ Green Acres Program came into being, thousands of Ringwood Company acres were preserved by sale to NJ through this program. Wehran was twice named "NJ Conservationist of the Year". He also developed Shepherd Pond and Thunder Mountain Park as recreational areas, which were acquired by the State of NJ later on.

Wehran retired in 1989 at the age of 80, and operation of Ringwood Company was vested in his daughter and son-in-law – continuing the tradition of Peter Cooper a century before. Wehran died at age 97 in 1996 – ownership of Ringwood Company then passed to the next generation.

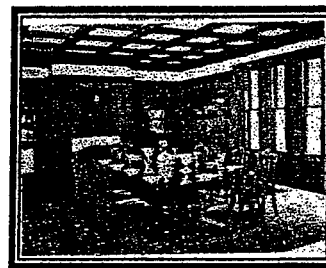
Today, Ringwood Company has re-invested in land for preservation purposes, continues to

thrive as a developer of open space and is an environmentally conscious conservator of our most precious resources – land, clean water and clean air.

The State of New Jersey is the owner of Ringwood Manor and Long Pond Ironworks National Historic Sites. Both are operated by "Friends of..." organizations to provide continuing restoration of the sites, educational interpretation of the sites, artifact preservation, historical research and the continued archeological exploration of the sites. A Grant from the New Jersey Historic Trust has benefited Long Pond Iron Works and provided the impetus for other donations and grants to keep restoring and developing the site.

This wonderful outgrowth of the 1740 Ringwood Company's efforts to extract iron ore now provides a myriad of activities for those who love the out-of-doors and American history at Long Pond Iron Works Historic Site, Ringwood Manor, Skylands Manor (the State's Botanical Gardens), Thunder Mountain State Park, Shepherd's Pond Park, and Norvin Green State Park (a donation of the son of a Ringwood Company owner). Ringwood provides the roadway access to Greenwood Lake with its summer life and boating activities.

Ringwood Company is the first corporate "Iron Master" member of the Friends of Long Pond Iron Works. Ringwood Manor's dining room is



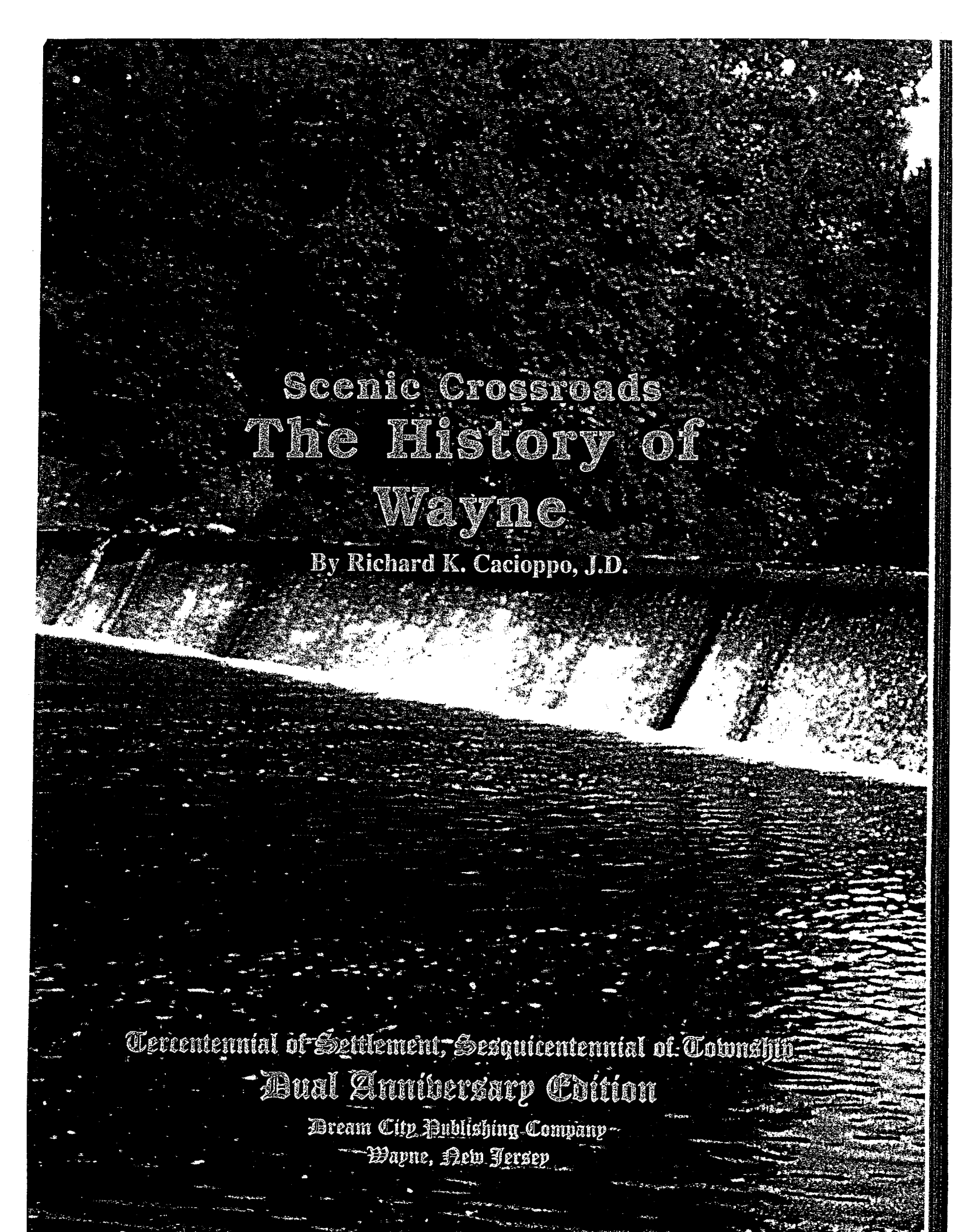
now featuring china, silver and other formal table accouterments of the by-gone era of rich summer mansion estates.

This display is on loan from the present owners of Ringwood Company.

Ringwood Company is proud to have been the catalyst for all this modern day preservation of land, buildings, sites, and interest in regional history that has been generated by its 260 years of operations.

Photos from Ringwood Company Archives, NJ State Park Publications and unknown sources.

Tab 3



Scenic Crossroads
The History of
Wayne

By Richard K. Cacioppo, J.D.

Tercentennial of Settlement, Sesquicentennial of Township

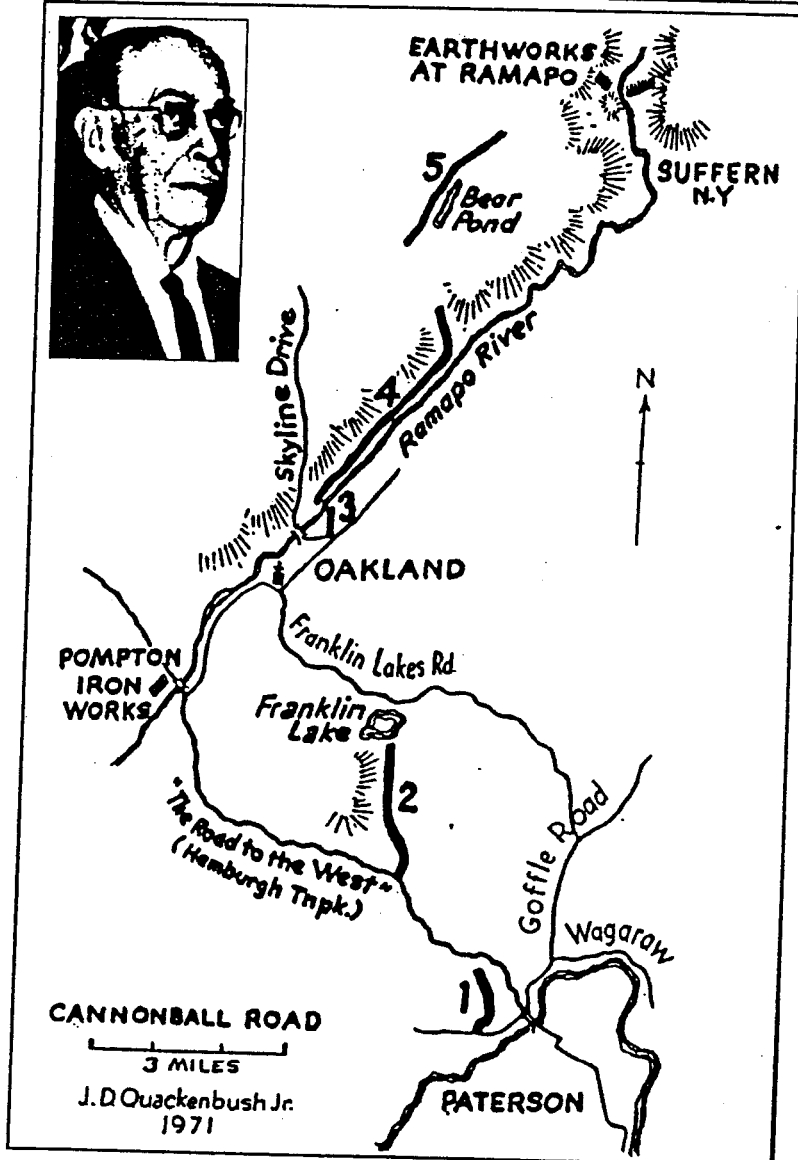
Dual Anniversary Edition

Dream City Publishing Company

Wayne, New Jersey

Historical Highlight

Cannonball Road



Longtime local resident J. D. Quackenbush in 1971 published an article for the Passaic County Historical Society contending the famed "Cannonball Road" ran through the heart of Wayne as this map he drew indicated. The exact route is to many still a mystery.

Perhaps only the invention of a working time machine in the future will solve the greatest historical mystery of the Wayne area. "Where exactly did the Cannonball Road run?" Most historians agree that during the Revolutionary War, the Colonial Army surreptitiously built and used a secret road from the Pompton and other nearby ironworks to the Hudson in

the vicinity of West Point.

The road was used to carry cannonballs and other ammunition to the battlefronts, and anticipated battlefronts. U.S. 202 has been called the Revolutionary Highway. It richly deserved that moniker as along it more battles were fought and more sites were used as Washington's headquarters than any other road during the entire war. It was obviously well known to the British, particularly that portion of it between Pompton and Bear Mountain, locally called The High Road, The Road To Oakland, and now Terhune Drive. So well known that it would have been foolhardy not to have an alternate road between the ironworks and the Hudson.

In his classic work on the local iron industry, *Vanishing Ironworks of the Ramapos*, author James M. Ransom devotes a full chapter to discussing and trying to end this now 200 year old secret.

Many explorers, hikers, historians, archeologists, cartologists and others have discovered a series of half-obliterated and old wood roads across numerous ridges in the mountains between Wayne and Stony Point, where "Mad" Anthony Wayne had his greatest success. Most of them appear to be shored up, as if their builders anticipated them having to bear very heavy loads. Such as cannonballs?

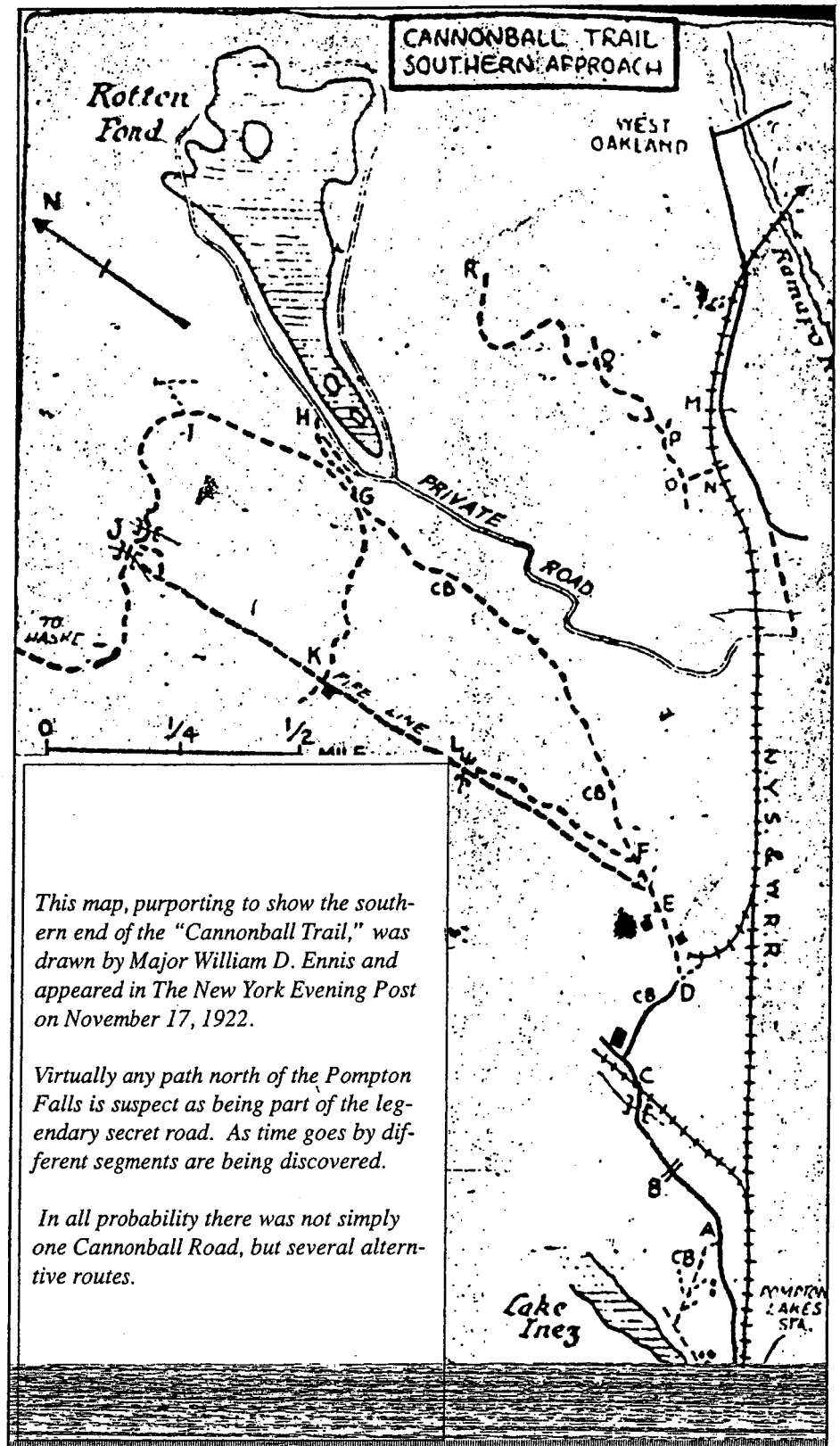
There is additional evidence that these dirt trails seem to have been carefully leveled, filled in in spots, as if a considerable amount of money was spent by whomever took on the task. The Indians certainly didn't go to these extremes. Farmers certainly would not have taken their crops up to the ridge of the mountains when there were sufficient valley roads to bring their harvests to market.

Above the Pompton Lakes' New York and Susquehanna Railroad station is a road called Cannonball Road. It ends at the Dupont Plant a few miles to the north. A few years back an odd object was

found protruding out from the road bed. It turned out to be a cannonball. Was this the secret road? There is more evidence that it was than any other contender.

However, in 1971 John D. Quackenbush, Jr. wrote an article published by the Passaic County Historical Society that theorizes Cannonball Road, or at least one of the Cannonball Roads, went through the heart of Wayne. A long-time resident of the region when he wrote the article, Quackenbush claimed to have found a number of unrelated segments of what he believed was the secret road, which if extended would form one continuous road. But his road does not run from the Pompton Ironworks, but surprisingly, Totowa. Beginning behind Second Reformed Church the Quackenbush route entered eastern Wayne and crossed Hamburg Turnpike and cut through the middle of what is now the North Jersey Country Club. He claimed that many oldtimers referred to this road before later development obliterated it, as "Cannonball Road." What makes his claim somewhat believable is that each of these segments had similar characteristics that such a military road would require: They were 4 or 5 feet wide, without any steep grades, the higher portions dug away and low spots filled with stones covered with dirt. Given the fact that this route would not have served any other purpose, then why did someone expend so much time and money for a dirt road apparent-

ly heading nowhere but towards an uninhabited area of the county? Is it possible that there may be a few can-



nonballs buried along the fairways of the posh country club?

Tab 4

"In The Ramapos"

by

Evelin Armstrong Struble



© EVELIN ARMSTRONG STRUBLE - 1966

A TRUE STORY OF THE TERHUNES
AND THE LITTLE TOWN THEY LOVED

...nkle, whom he married, whom he married that the privacy of his travels, since it connected Morristown,

...ped at the Yellow ... and it was used in the management of ... a Mr. Courtheath, ... Francis Jean

George Washington

...ayed at the Yellow ... ests of Colonel Van

...t made the Yellow ... troops at Pompton, ... afayette and others,

...78, was believed to ... was not established.

...d to their cottage ... use, at the junction ... s built in 1750 by ... acres.

...he war, the Yellow ... grandson of Arent ... Casparus moved ... t was his residence ... s favorite officers,

...of Martin Ryerson ... iaen, in 1646 from

...tual landowners in ... the upper part of ... most of the mining

...rson, inherited the ... , N. J.; and under ... yed. However, the ... and he surrendered

...er W. then moved to Newark, and during the Civil War was captain of Company A, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. At the battle of Williamsburg, in May 1862, he was shot by rebel sharpshooters and died the same day.

The Yellow Cottage was torn down in the 1890's, due to the changing of the roads, and in its spot a monument was erected in 1914 to honor the men who had lost their lives in the Spanish American War.

Atop the pink granite monument is a bullet battered ventilator from the battleship "Maine" that was sunk in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898. In this sinking, 266 of the ship's 353 men perished and the monument is a reminder of those men who gave their lives for our country.

As the years have passed, other memorials have been placed there in memory of those who have served in the same tradition as the Maine Men.

The cannon is a field-piece that was used by Grant in his wilderness campaign in the Civil War of 1861-65; the cannonballs were taken from the Confederates when Petersburg fell; the Freedom Bell was placed at the site in 1953 in memory of World War II and the Korean War dead.

At Sunnyside, the British sword was joined years later by a rusted cannonball that Bert found during one of his hikes through the Ramapo mountains. It evidently had been jostled from a cart as it made its way over the secret "Cannonball Road" during the Revolutionary War which was from 1775-1783.

When the colonists, in America, revolted against England's rule and taxes, the war developed, and with the help of the French, the colonies won.

In 1776 when the English pushed into New Jersey, and General George Washington retreated with his men across Jersey, and into Pennsylvania; Pompton was busy turning out cannonballs as fast as it could, as were nearby forges.

Getting the 18lb. cannonballs and the mortar shells to West Point was almost impossible. Wagons were few, and English raiding parties discouraged all attempts made to get the ammunition through.

To stop the great losses, due to the raiders, a new road was ordered built. It was to run along the northeastern slope of the Ramapo Mountains and on to West Point, and Hudson River where the French ships lay.

So that the enemy would not learn of the whereabouts of the road, it was not allowed to be traced on any map, and this was the famous Cannonball Road over which thousands of cannonballs were transported in secrecy.

The Cannonball Road, of today, ends for us at the Du Pont plant about a half mile from the main street of Pompton Lakes, but traces of it are still visible as it winds its way through the Ramapos. At one time part of it was rebuilt by Jacob S. Rogers who had erected a dam to increase the area of Rotten Pond (then called Le Grand Lake), from eight acres to one-hundred-and-two-acres.

The road, with its outlet near Sunnybank, ended at the furnace and forge which was in operation in the 1700's.

Built circa 1700 (one historian states that in a foreclosure against the Ogden family, in the late 1600's, a furnace at the site was noted)* a typical iron works manor grew up about the furnace and forge. A casting house, charcoal house and other necessary buildings were erected. Homes for the employees were constructed, as were a store, church, woodworking shop, blacksmith shop, stables and such.

* Ed Turse, of Pompton Lakes brought to our attention the remains of the old Ogden blast furnace that was located along the Ramapo River, just below the falls.

A Sunday afternoon hike revealed the location, perhaps a half mile below the dam; along the Ramapo River on the William Whitmore property, near the Wayne Animal Hospital.

This iron works was located about a mile from the center of our present day town of Pompton Lakes, and a dam and sluiceway were built to supply power for the water-wheels. Iron ore was first obtained from nearby mines in the present-day Pines Lake area.

Old Pompton Furnace was made of red sandstone and the remains of the furnace are still visible today as it stands against the side of a hill, near Pompton Falls, above the Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike.

Heat for the furnace was furnished by burning charcoal and the charcoal itself was made in "burning pits" which were really not pits at all, but were flat ground.

First the ground was cleared of all brush, small trees, stumps, etc, and was then leveled. Cut lengths of wood were piled in a pattern on the leveled ground, in a spot from 16' to 20' in diameter. After the wood was piled up until it reached a height of about 8', a ring of dirt was piled all about the base of the pile. About every four feet around the base, peeled 3' long sticks were set with their smaller ends pointing inwards, and the remainder of each stick extending outwards beyond the ring of dirt. These sticks were about an inch or so thick and when they were withdrawn they supplied air draft holes for the burning wood inside, and were the regulators of the rate of combustion.

In charcoal burning, if the fire becomes too active, the gasses created by the burning of the wood escape too quickly and the pit explodes, sending burning wood in all directions.

After the peeled sticks were arranged about the base, the entire pile of wood was covered with a couple of feet of either sod or dirt;

and a small hole, about 2
smoke and gasses.

After lighting the fire
holes were then covered
about ten days before it
air inlets were closed, an

Several more days
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mes too active, the gasses pe too quickly and the pit actions:

about the base, the entire feet of either sod or dirt;

and a small hole, about 2" or so, was left at the top for the escape of smoke and gasses.

After lighting the fire, through small holes left in the base, the holes were then covered with dirt. The burning of the wood took about ten days before it was sufficiently burned, after which time the air inlets were closed, and later the hole at the top was closed.

Several more days passed before the fire was out and the pit cooled enough for the dirt or sod to be removed, and the charcoal carted away in wagons.

One pit of this size made many wagonloads of charcoal.

Early ownership, of the Pompton Furnace, has not been clearly established. Some say that the Schuylers were the first to own and work the furnace, while others believe that the Ryersons were the original owners.

In the early seventeen hundreds there were few white families living at Pompton.

There were names such as Schuyler, Brockholst, George Ryerson, Samuel Berrie, John Mead, and Hendrick Mandeville.

Historians differ in their findings as to the ironmaster at the time of the Revolutionary War. One stated that Gabriel Ogden was running the works at that time, while others insist that the Ryersons were in possession of it.

However, early in 1777, General George Washington directed the ironmasters of Pompton and Hibernia works to fill General Schuyler's request for munitions.

An order, in May 1777, stated that Mr. Gabriel Ogden, of the Pompton Iron Works, had been hired to cast cannonballs and grape shot.

We know that Martin J. Ryerson, one of the largest, individual landowners in the county, was running it in 1812; and that at his death, in 1839, the works was inherited by his son, Peter M. Ryerson.

Under Peter M's management, the works flourished and for years he was the largest iron manufacturer in the United States; however, financial difficulties forced him to surrender the works in the late 1850's.

James Horner had come into the company in the middle 1850's, and James Ludlum soon after.

With the coming of Ludlum, all Ryerson interests were bought out, and eventually the works became known as the Ludlum Steel Company, and steel products of the highest quality were being turned out.

When the Morris Canal was built, a feeder canal was dug from Pompton to Mountain View, and Pompton was then able to use the

waterway for transportation of its iron products, and could obtain coal for its furnace and forge from the Pennsylvania coal fields.

Construction on the Morris Canal was begun in 1825, and the waterway was opened to traffic six years later. It extended from Phillipsburg, N. J. on the Delaware River, (opposite Easton, Pennsylvania) to Newark Bay; and by the time the canal crossed the water supply, in Mountain View, it was ten feet or more over river level.

Replenishing the water supply was a necessity and the feeder canal from Pompton to Mountain View was dug.

The river was dredged from the furnace to what is now the Pompton Falls, water was backed up by the feeder dam, and was then taken by the dug canal, 4.2 miles before emptying into the main canal at Mountain View.

The lock gates at the river, at the feeder dam, were known as Lock 13, and had an elevation of 121.7'. A Mr. Taylor lived in the gate house at the lock gate, and it was his job to open the gates when necessary; and it was also his responsibility to make sure that the banks of the canal had not been undermined by muskrats.

This necessitated his walking along the waterway from Pompton to Mountain View early every morning.

By 1836 the canal had been extended to the Hudson River at Jersey City, and the total length of the canal was 101.95 miles.

The canal had been constructed, in the first place, because of the great need for better means of transportation of heavy goods from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard manufacturing centers, and from the Pennsylvania coal-fields to the forges and furnaces.

Along the proposed route of the canal, most of the 56 forges in a single stretch of 15 miles, between Rockaway and Andover, had been forced to shut down because they had practically exhausted the local supply of wood for fuel.

Transporting by wagon and draft animals was slow, hard, and expensive. It took a strong team of animals to pull a wagonload up the hills, and one ton was the most a wagon carried. It cost as much to haul iron from Dover, New Jersey, to New York City, as it did to transport it from a Russian Port on the White Sea to New York.

Until the coming of the railroads, and the building of better roads, the canal afforded the best means of cheap transportation of products and the cheapest way of obtaining fuel for the furnaces and forges.

However, trouble came to the canal when the railroads began building into the interior, and in 1835 the Morris and Essex Railroad was chartered and built a line running parallel to the canal from one end to the other.

Three railroad cars could carry as much as one of the largest canal boats, and the trip by rail took from 5 to 8 hours, whereas the trip down the waterway took five days.

Also, the trains ran made the suspension of

With more and more lessened until it was no canal was closed down e

The rusted cannonba ton's Revolutionary War were.

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The Ramapo Mount Tuscarora Indians, Germ sympathizers, and negroes

Many of the "Jackso after the war; and throu intermixed until finally spoken of as Jackson W

The real "Jackson W Europe by a man named the restless British forces

The women were loc the end of the war when left to their own devices.

Many of them left t tiny tots clinging to their who had been "shanghai quota contracted for.

It has been written women to America, sank; was obtained to fill their

Their lives shattered, the unfortunate women s them ended up in the R

Tab 5

THE CHURCH OF THE PONDS

A HISTORY WITH REMINISCENCES

1710 - 1935



In Commemoration of the 225th
Anniversary, November 10th
to December 1st, 1935

Oakland, New Jersey

Early Dutch Settlers.

The first settlers of our country were almost all of them children of the Reformation, and this circumstance constituted a natural heritage of intelligence, with a comparative absence of superstition, and an unhampered opportunity of development in general knowledge and religion. On the other hand, in a new country which was a wilderness, there were great practical difficulties in maintaining the ordinances of religion. Churches, however, began at once to be planted wherever a few families settled, and notwithstanding all the difficulties in the way, they grew and multiplied, until a half score of them, as said, have already celebrated their Quarter-Mile-nials, while twice as many more have already celebrated their Bicentennials.

During the century and a half before the American Revolution, although Dutch immigration had long ceased, about a hundred Dutch Reformed churches were established in New York and New Jersey. To have founded those churches in a wilderness, and to have kept them supplied with pastors in those early days, when there were no colleges or theological seminaries in the land, implied not only great enterprise, but strong religious principles. Most of the ministers had to be sought in Holland and this involved not a little difficulty and expense.

The country settled by the Dutch and called New Netherland, embraced the land between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers and was held by the Dutch for about fifty years. Then (1664) Charles II. of England resolved to seize it by force, and so sure of success did he feel, for he had deliberately deceived the government of Holland, that before the starting of his fleet, he gave the whole of New Netherland to his brother James, the duke of York and Albany. And he, in turn, while the fleet was yet on the sea, and before the actual conquest, in order to raise money for his extravagances, sold to Berkeley and Carteret that part of New Netherland which constitutes our present State of New Jersey. Berkeley soon failing, West Jersey was set apart as his portion, for the benefit of his creditors, and East Jersey remained to Carteret. After the latter's death in 1679, East Jersey was sold to a company of twelve Quakers, with William Penn at their head. These are known as the Twelve Proprietors. Each of these sold out one half of his interest to another, so that East Jersey became the property in 1682 of Twenty-four Proprietors, representing almost every religious denomination. This was done from motives of policy.

These proprietors had each of them an interest in about 10,800 acres of land, or nearly seventeen square miles. Either of them could have his share set off to him in lands yet unappropriated, or could sell out his interest or a portion of it, or all of them together could deed away large tracts of land. This was generally done through some fully authorized attorney. The Earl of Perth became one of these patentees for a large tract of land in this part of the province, and some of the first lands sold in these parts are signed in his name. The first grant from him covering lands about the Ponds is known as the Johnson and Willocks Patent.

Before the English conquest, the Dutch had done very little toward effecting settlements in New Jersey. A few families had settled before 1664 at Pavonia and Hoboken and on Bergen Hill. Some others had begun to penetrate into the interior by going up Newark Bay and following the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, when the country fell into the hands of the English. But the English rule greatly stimulated emigration from New York and Long Island into New Jersey, because of the greater freedom enjoyed under the Proprietors, and Dutch churches in New Jersey began to spring up rapidly. Between 1660 and 1785, a period of 125 years, there were no less than seventeen Dutch churches founded in New Jersey and just over the line in Rockland county, New York, or an average of one new church every seven years. These churches are as follows: Bergen, 1660; Hackensack, 1686; Acquackanonck, 1693; Tappan, 1694; Belleville, 1700; Ponds, 1710; Fairfield, 1720; Schraalenbergh, 1724; Paramus, 1725; Pompton Plains, 1736; Clarkstown, 1749; Towata, 1755; Montville, 1756; English Neighborhood, 1770; West New Hempstead, 1773; Saddle River, 1784; Ramapo, 1785.

First Settlers at The Ponds

The country round about the present Ponds Church began to receive permanent settlers a little before the year 1700. There were ten families located at Ponds and five at Pompton. Among the earlier settlers or owners of land for six or eight miles hereabouts occur during the following half century, the names of Ackerman, Berdan, Bogert, Brockholst, Bush, DeBaun, Demarest, DeWitt, Doremus, Garretson or Garrison, Hallenbeck, Hennion, Hopper, Jones, Kipp, Post, Quackenbush, Ryerson, Romeyn or Romaine, Schuyler, Shuart, Snyder, Storms, Van Allen, Vanderhoff, Van Houten, Van Voorhees, Van Winkel, Ward, Winters, Young.

The locality about this church because of several small bodies of water in the vicinity, began to be called Panna, presumably a Dutch word for Ponds, although I do not find Panna in Dutch dictionaries. The bounds of the original Bergen County were also legally fixed in 1710, the same year in which this church was founded, but Bergen County then included also the present counties of Hudson and Passaic. The Pequannock river from Mountain View to New-fundland was then made the county's western boundary. The descendants of the original Dutch settlers of Bergen County remained by far the chief part of its inhabitants until about 1850. The older people up to that time preferred the Dutch language in their homes, and retained all the special virtues of their ancestors—their industry and cleanliness and love of flowers. And for a century and a half (1700-1850) the western half of New York City depended largely upon Bergen County for her supply of milk and vegetables and flowers. And they also loved the church. The Ponds church was the sixth Dutch church established in New Jersey. She was also the first church in the state established north of Hackensack and Acquackanonck. The founding of this church came about in this way. Religious services began to be held occasionally here as an outstation. References in the correspondence of the ministers of Hackensack and Acquackanonck with Holland speak of services held

't Noorden, at the North, and Ponds was for a considerable time the largest settlement north or northwest of Acquackanonck. In the course of time, when there were twenty-five or thirty families in a settlement, the officiating minister, after consultation with the leading men, would appoint an elder and deacon, and such an informal procedure in those days, constituted the formation of a church, and thus the Church of Ponds was founded.

First Historian of This Locality

There are no original documents now known to exist giving 1710 as the date of the founding of this church but that is the year given by the Rev. Garret C. Schanck in his extensive historical researches three-quarters of a century ago. He settled at Pompton Plains in 1837, and remained there sixteen years. He wrote the first history of the churches of this section, and also the genealogies of all the old Dutch families hereabouts. In his day he had yet the privilege of conversing with a number of old people who were the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the first settlers. Not a few old Dutch Bibles were then yet on hand, most of which have since been carried away by descendants moving elsewhere. These generally contained the family records very completely with notes occasionally of important passing events. Also ancient patents and deeds were yet often found among the families two or three generations ago, which have since been carried off by descendants. I myself know of such a patent for a tract of 600 acres in Lower Preakness to have been carried off to Chicago about 1860. This was a Patent to George Du Remos and Cornelius Kip, 1723, and then in possession of the late Nicholas Kipp, of Preakness. An abstract may be found in the Corwin Genealogy, 258. Now this Mr. Schanck gives us the date of 1710 for this church, and there can be no doubt of its correctness.

Taking this date for granted, then, we at once notice that from the founding of this church until 1845, a period of 135 years, covering two-thirds of her entire history, she never had a pastor all to herself, but was during all that time in combination with one or more neighboring churches, with a corresponding loss of regular Sabbath services. Sometimes ministers came only once a month, or at the most, only once in two or three weeks. If the good people of the Ponds wanted to attend services elsewhere, when not rendered here, it would, at first, have been necessary, apparently, to have started on Saturday afternoon. For during the first fifteen years of this church, 1710-1725, her nearest neighbor was the church of Acquackanonck, which was then, by the circuitous paths to be followed, twenty or twenty-five miles away. And when in 1725 the Church of Paramus was founded, now ten miles distant, the distance then, over a rugged country and through the forest would have been much further. More likely some good elder would invite the people to come together on the Sabbath, to hear the reading of the Dutch Bibles, and to join in singing some of the melodious Dutch Psalms, and to hear a sermon read from a book.

Division of the Subject

In considering the combination of this church with other churches, we will notice that

1. For thirty-eight years you were in combination with the Church of Acquackanonck, now Passaic, on the south, under Dominus Bertholf, Coens and Van Driessen, 1710-1748.

2. Then for forty-five years you were in combination with churches on the east, with Paramus, Ramapo and West New Hempstead, under Dominus Vander Linde and Leydt, 1748-1793.

3. During the next forty-seven years, you were in combination with the nearer churches of Wyckoff and Preakness, under Dominus De Witt, Demarest, Kuypers and Thompson, 1793-1845.

4. And since 1845, a period of sixty-five years to 1910, covering about one-third of your history, the Church of Ponds has had their own pastors, without sharing their services with other churches, and these pastors have been twelve in number.

During these two centuries there have also been about twenty years of pulpit vacancy, or one-tenth of the entire period.

FIRST PERIOD, 1710-1748

The Ponds church was at first in union with the Church of Acquackanonck (now Passaic) on the south for thirty-eight years. There was no church at Paterson for nearly half a century (1755) nor at Pompton Plains for a quarter of a century (1736) after the founding of the church of Ponds.

Dominus Bertholf, 1710-1726

Guilliam Bertholf was the first Dutch minister in New Jersey, and therefore the first to officiate in this section. The story of his life is interesting. He was born at Sluis in Holland in 1656, and united with the church there when twenty-one years of age. He became a schoolmaster. That office in that country and in those days included that of chorister and reader of the Scriptures at church services. The chorister sat directly in front of the old-fashioned high pulpits and behind the communion table, and read the commandments and the chapter and led the singing. The minister only made the prayers and preached the sermon. But, if there was no minister present, then this chorister would read a sermon from the works of some Dutch divine.

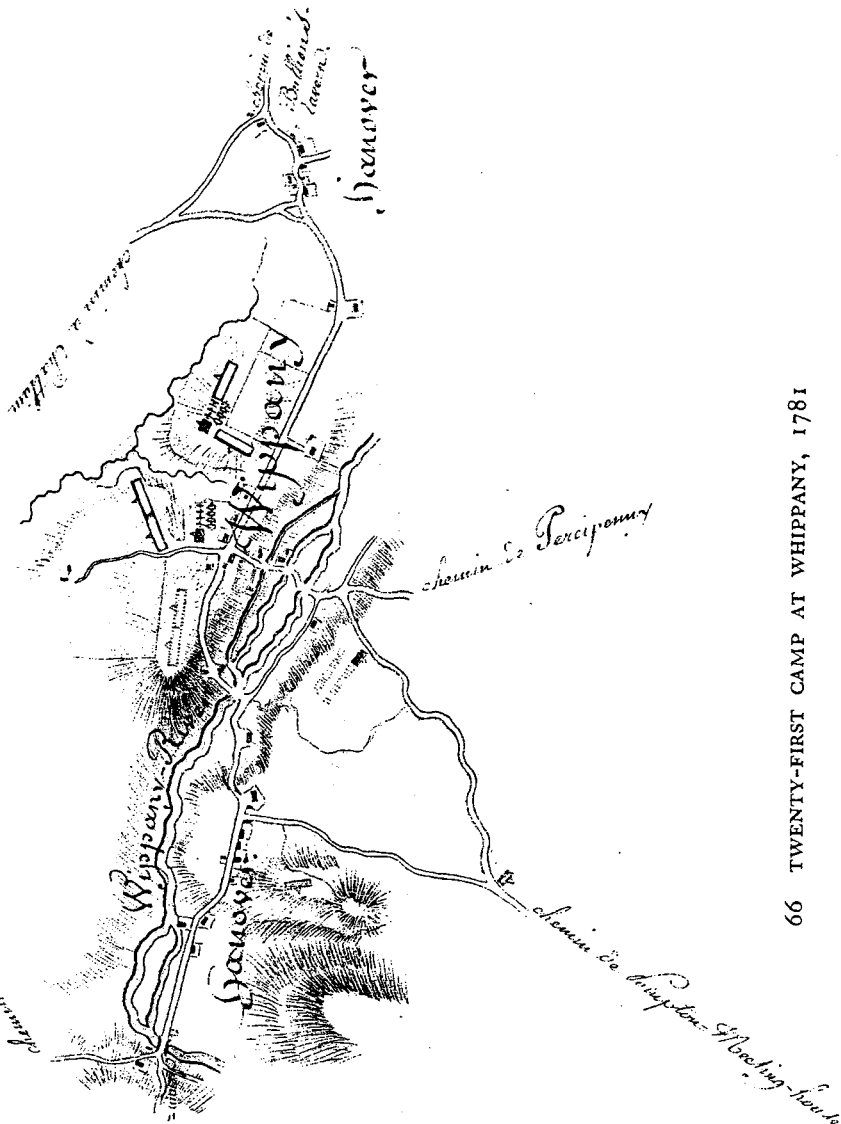
In 1683 when Bertholf was twenty-seven years of age, he concluded to come to America. His coming probably had some connection with the coming of a band of Labadists about that time. These were a pietistic sect, a little fanatical, but very sincere and earnest in their Christian character and labors. The first Frelinghuysen, 1720, was of the same character. Allusions in the Amsterdam correspondence suggest such relationships. This was nineteen years after the English conquest. His first home in America was at Bergen, where he remained for seven years. He united with that church soon after his arrival; and inasmuch as teaching was his profession, he taught school there and led the religious services in the church, for there was no settled pastor there for ninety-seven years after its organization. In 1690 he removed to Acquackanonck

Tab 6

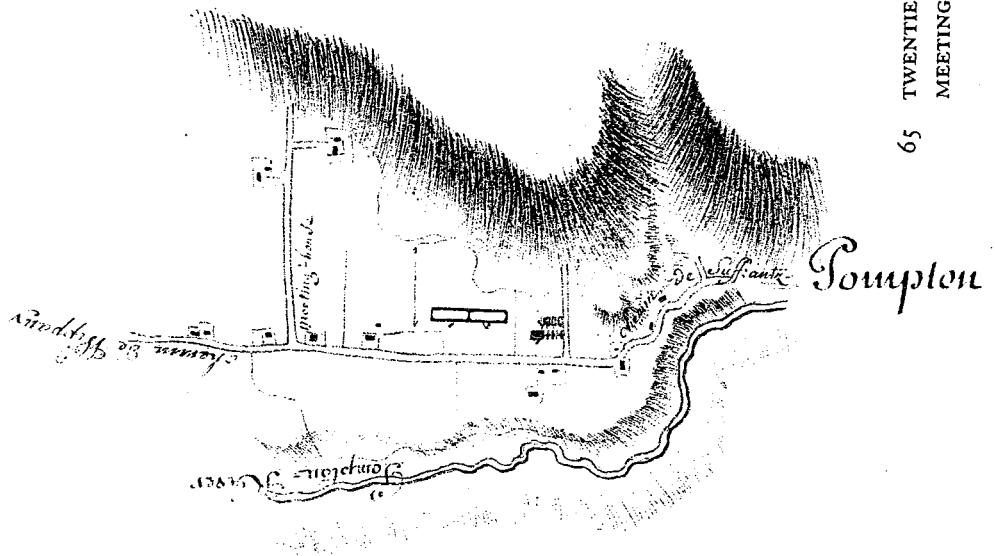
21.^e Camp à Whippany, le 27. Sa dist. 15 miles à la Souplon. Meeting-house.
 Le 28. Séjour.

20.^e Camp à Souplon. Meeting-house

le 29. Sa dist. 15 miles à la Suffrant.



66 TWENTY-FIRST CAMP AT WHIPPANY, 1781



65 TWENTIETH CAMP AT POMPTON
 MEETINGHOUSE [IN NEW JERSEY], 1781



Tab 7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
The Hopper Gristmill Site
AND/OR COMMON
The Baldwin Bristmill Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Ramapo River at 156 Ramapo Valley Road NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Mahwah N/A VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
7th
STATE
New Jersey CODE
034 COUNTY
Bergen CODE
003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME 1) Local 906 (United Auto Workers)
2) Conrail
STREET & NUMBER 1) 156 Ramapo Valley Road
2) 1310 Six Penn Center
CITY, TOWN 1) Mahwah VICINITY OF STATE 1) New Jersey
2) Philadelphia 2) Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Clerk, Bergen County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Hackensack STATE
New Jersey

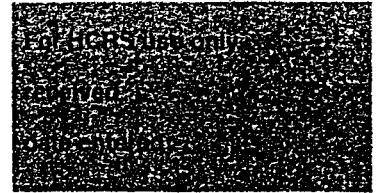
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
See Continuation Sheet
DATE
_FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Office of Historic Preservation, 109 West State Street, Trenton, NJ
Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc., Box 111, RD 3
CITY, TOWN Newton STATE
New Jersey

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Hopper Gristmill Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, NJ



Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 1

- 1) A State One Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Stage II Interceptor, Force Main and Pumping Station Facilities of the Northwest Bergen County Sewerage Authority (June 20, 1977/HCI, Inc.).
- 2) Addendum to the Stage I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Stage II Interceptor, Force Main and Pumping Station Facilities of the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority (September 21, 1977/HCI, Inc.).
- 3) The Hopper Gristmill and Sawmill Historic Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey: A Stage II Cultural Resource Survey (March 1978/HCI, Inc.).

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hopper Gristmill Archeological Site (ca. 1764-1913) was first identified during a cultural resource survey conducted in 1977 by Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. (HCI, Inc.) of Newton, New Jersey for the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority's proposed sewerage facilities in Mahwah, Ramsey, Franklin Lakes and Allendale, Bergen County, New Jersey. In 1978, HCI, Inc. conducted further, Stage II survey in Mahwah at the Hopper mill site to assess alignment scheduled to run through the site.

The Hopper mill site is located on the Ramapo River along the back edge of the Local 906 (United Auto Workers) parking lot on Ramapo Valley Road (Route 202) slightly north of Route 17 in Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey. The mill site is roughly bounded by railroad tracks to the west, Route 17 to the south, Ramapo Valley Road to the east, and the Local 906 building to the north. The site includes the later check dam and the now obscured headrace area, the former mill building site, wheelpit area and early dam/road, and the tailrace.

Originally identified in the State I survey as the "Baldwin" gristmill, the site has been redesignated the "Hopper" gristmill to reflect documentary evidence, uncovered during State II survey, that the mill was owned and operated by the Hopper family for all but the first 25 years of its 149-year history. Stage II survey further revealed that the mill's history could be divided into an "Earlier Period" and a "Later Period" characterized by the use of two distinct hydropower systems at the site; the early use of a long, high dam/road and waterwheel system and the later use of a check dam-turbine system.

Many features of the hydropower system utilized by the early gristmill remain at the site today. In particular, the remains of the mill* walls stretch 420 feet across the entire floodplain of the Ramapo, broken only by the present river channel. The dam is bisected near its northwestern end by the railroad line, for which a substantial embankment was constructed to maintain grade as the line curved across the floodplain. It is along the west bank of the river near this railroad embankment that the sewer will run. The sewer will cross the Ramapo from the east to west upstream from the mill site and then parallel the river's course, crossing the mill dam at about a 90-degree angle. During Stage II survey, three test excavations placed where the sewer will intersect the dam revealed that dam to be constructed of two outer walls of large boulders laid parallel across the river and filled in with a variety of smaller boulders and stones. This wall and rubble building technique allowed locally found glacially worn boulders and stones to be used to create a sturdy leakproof dam and road. It should be noted that excavations in the vicinity of the dam/road were hampered by the approximate eight inches of frost. No artifacts were found.

*dam are very much in evidence. Two parallel stone....

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The Hopper Gristmill Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, NJ

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Most mill sites in fairly level country, such as the Hopper mill, had to contend with a low operating "head" or fall of water. This could be compensated for in a number of ways. In the case of the Hopper mill, power was increased substantially by setting the waterwheel into a pit and by leading the exhausted water, via the tailrace, far enough downstream to clear the wheelpit. The tailrace at the Hopper mill led the water downstream 230 feet before returning it to the river. In this way, the mill took advantage of the natural downhill flow of water over the length of the system.

Another way to compensate for a low head of water was to increase the width of the waterwheel, thereby using more water to make up for less fall in feet. More than likely, the wheel at the Hopper mill was at first wooden, fastened with locally handforged iron and probably of the breast wheel type, which meant the water came to the wheel somewhere below the top part of its circle. The wheel was fitted with buckets to catch the spoiled water, and it turned backward or upstream as the weight of the water carried the buckets and wheel around.

Next to the area identified as the wheelpit is a stone wall very different from the stone walls of the dam. Its stones are not glacially rounded boulders but rather fractured iron-bearing stone. Drill marks indicate that the fractures could have been made by blasting. It is presumed that these stones were brought to the site specifically to construct the important wheelpit wall, which carried not only the grinding machinery but also the entire end of the mill. Since this wall was unsupported on its wheelpit side, the need for a firm foundation would logically have resulted in the mill-builder importing cut stones from the nearby iron mines. Mining produced rocks with flat surfaces that could be fitted much tighter and stronger than could round boulders.

The remainder of the mill building site can be partially identified today as a small plateau behind (east of) the surviving wheelpit wall. The other sides of the mill have been obscured by filling operations and trash deposits.

Sometime in the early 19th century a reworking of the mill's hydropower system occurred. It is assumed that the first Hopper mill/dam either gave way in a flood and/or became unusable except as a road. The new dam and race were added 256 feet upstream from the first dam. This dam was a shorter and flimsier affair. It covered

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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The Hopper Gristmill Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, NJ

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

only the river itself, a mere 230 feet long in contrast to the 420 feet of flood plain covered by the former dam/road. The new dam was connected to the east river terrace above the floodplain. As the valley floor dropped in elevation, the race eventually carried its water at a height above the river's water level. It thus developed a head of potential power without a high dam.

A disadvantage of this check dam was that it created no storage or "battery" capacity. Behind the check dam was a mill pond, the capacity of which was very small in comparison with that of the old pond. However, the new pond did not have the old pond's silting problem. It allowed the headrace to take all the river's water in dry periods, and was low enough not to get swept away in floods. Moreover, the check dam was cheaper to build, even though it had to be repaired or replaced fairly often.

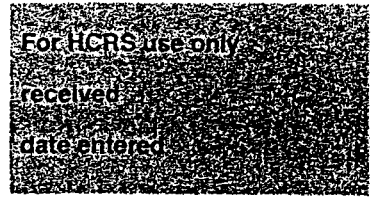
About this time, many mills began to make use of the all-metal wheels called turbines in place of wooden waterwheels. These small turbines, with their axles vertical rather than horizontal, were much more efficient. They required less water and yielded more power from lower heads. During State II survey a test excavation was dug in the mill's wheelpit area around an iron shaft believed to be a remnant of the later hydropower system. It was hoped by this excavation to determine if additional equipment of the hydropower system or mill machinery might remain, as well as to ascertain the size, depth and configuration of the wheelpit and possibly the adjoining mill wall. Efforts were not fruitful as groundwater and loose sand were encountered at a depth of six inches. Probing was then undertaken and revealed a buried metallic object, thought to be the turbine remains, 4.7 feet beneath the surface.

Documentary evidence suggests the Hopper mill was adapted to serve as a sawmill in the late 19th century. The addition of a sawmill at the gristmill site is not an unusual pattern. Although the technology of mechanical sawmilling had long been known in Europe, it was in the settlement of America that widespread adaptation took place. In America, wood was an abundant and cheap resource whereas skilled labor was scarce. Therefore, mechanical sawmilling, although a wasteful way to saw planks and boards, enabled machines to compensate for the scarcity of skilled human labor.

United States Department of the Interior
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The Hopper Gristmill Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, NJ



Continuation sheet Description

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Page 3

One other reference to a change in technology at the Hopper Mill was uncovered by HCI, Inc. during Stage II investigations for the sewer project. A local resident and decendent of the Hopper family, John Dater, recalls his grandmother saying that during her lifetime the Hopper mill had begun to grind white flour in addition to whole wheat flour. This change could only have been effected by the adoption of machinery that milled the germ from the grain, yielding white flour. The benefit of this development was that white flour did not spoil as rapidly as whole wheat flour. This advantage for the local miller was shortlived, however, as it allowed flour to be ground in great quantities at some distance from the market without the former spoilage problem. At the same time, the western grain Belt was being settled, and railroad transportation lowered the cost of shipping flour eastward. Thus it became as cheap for local farmers to buy western grain as it was for them to grow their own, and white flour could be conveniently bought by the bag in a local store.

Based on documentary sources, it is assumed the Hopper mill burned in 1913. The miller's house, once located on the property now occupied by Nu-Car-Carriers (across Ramapo Valley Road from the Local 906 property) and known as the Hopper homestead, fared better than the mill, and continued as a residence after milling operations ceased. A photograph of the Hopper homestead shows the house c. 1905 as a 2 1/2 story, three bay clapboard building with a 1 1/2 story addition. The house was razed in December, 1955 for the construction of the Nu-Car-Carriers parking lot.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES *ca. 1764-1913*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hopper Gristmill Site was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper on June 9, 1980, in accordance with the "Criteria of Evaluation" as set forth in 36 CFR part 60.6(a), (c) and (d) [see Federal Register, Volume 41, Number 28 (February 10, 1976)]. These criteria describe the mill as significant because it: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; and (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The documentary research and infield studies of the Hopper Gristmill Site suggest the mill's history is reflective of changes that occurred over time in the natural environment, economy, and technology. Additional investigation of the Hopper site could greatly enhance our present knowledge of early mills, particularly with reference to the evolution of mill technology as a response to the man-altered natural environment, and of the mill as a responsive, evolving part of the local community. Further study could also shed light on the role of the Hopper mill during the Revolutionary War period.

The Hopper mill apparently operated under two successive and different hydropower systems, an early dam/road-waterwheel system, and a later check dam-turbine system. It is theorized that this change in technology was an adaptation to a hanging river. With the arrival of European settlers, forest cover was cleared from the land to cultivate the soil and/or to obtain timber and other forest products. The watershed of the Ramapo therefore lost an important part of its water-retaining ability (i.e. forest cover) at the same time that its slopes were scratched open for crops. The nearly treeless landscape thus shed the rainwater as it fell, almost immediately causing flooding that carried off the loosened soil. This soil in turn, settled in the river's floodplain, causing silting up in streams and especially mill ponds. In short, it is suggested that throughout the Northeast, as well as along the Ramapo, mill technology was tested as rivers became less regular in flow and extreme in both flood and drought levels. The history of the Hopper Gristmill Archeological Site and its evolving hydropower system would seem to have been shaped, in part, by this process.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Historically, the mill site complex provided the energy necessary to process local resources such as grain and wood into usable products for home consumption as well as for trade to other regions. As part of the Revolutionary War highway landscape, the mill site was an important landmark as a supply source for troops stationed to guard the Ramapo river pass through the highlands and for those who traversed the area, such as Washington's army and our French allies. The mill is indicated on at least three of the maps drawn by Washington's surveyor Robert Erskine, who noted mill sites where provisions for the troops could be obtained.

There are very few intact mill sites remaining in New Jersey and fewer still on the State and National Registers. Archeological investigations at the Hopper site have uncovered only the tip of an iceberg of information concerning this important unit of our settlement and development period. If stabilized and protected for future investigations, the site can provide an educational and research setting in which to depict our historical development.

RAMSEY QUADRANGLE
 NEW JERSEY-NEW YORK
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES. (TOPOGRAPHIC)

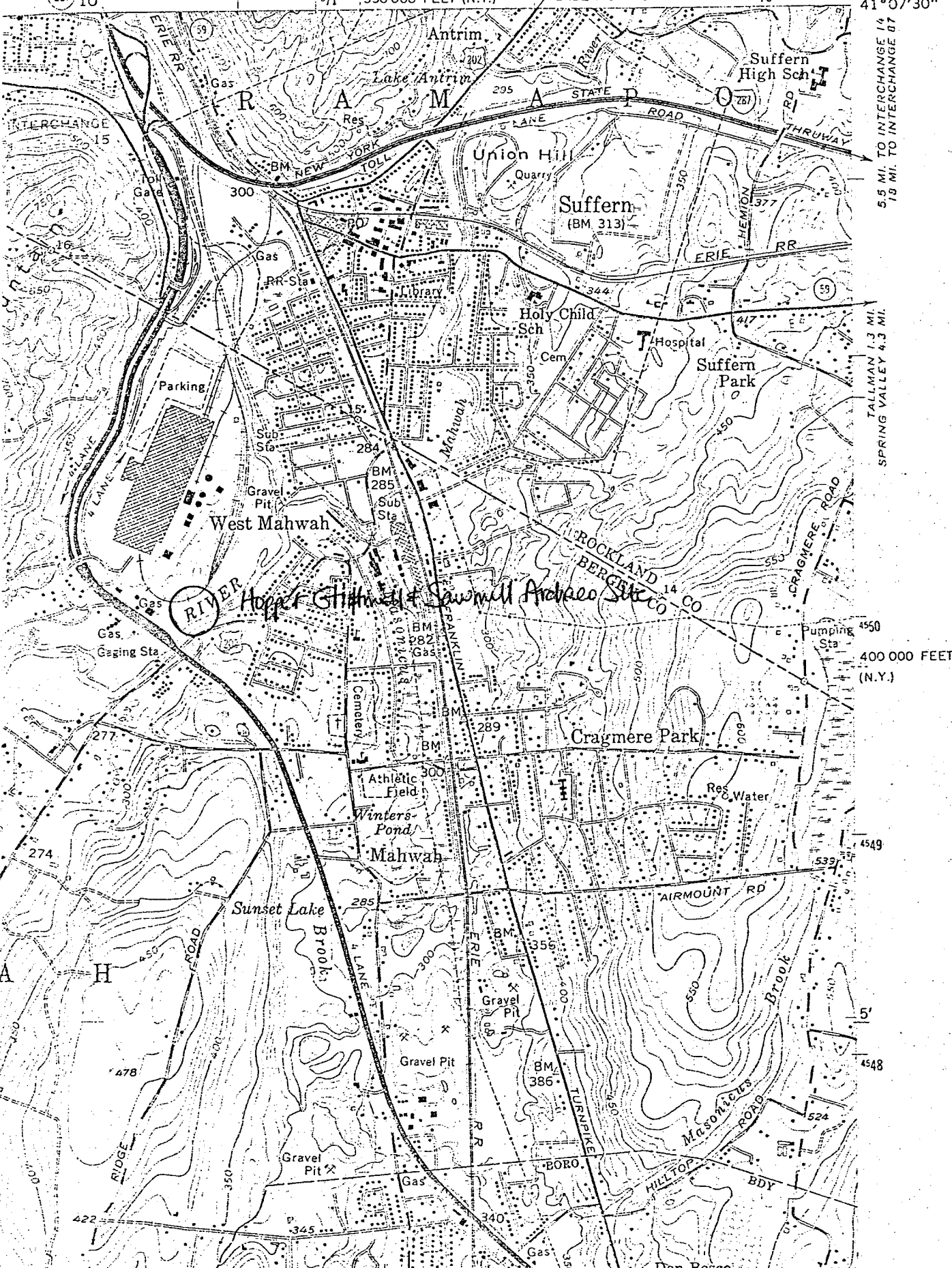
6166 11 NE
 (THIELLS)

ALBANY (INTERCHANGE 23) 127 MI.
 14 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 16

SW/4 RAMAPO 15' QUADRANGLE
 HAVERSTRAW 1 JUNC. U.S. 9W 11 MI.
 LADENTOWN 5.7 MI.

571 550 000 FEET (N.Y.)

74° 07' 30" 41° 07' 30"



5.5 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 14
 1.9 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 07

TALLMAN 1.3 MI.
 SPRING VALLEY 4.3 MI.

400 000 FEET
 (N.Y.)

Don Bosco

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY - 1/2 acre (ca. 16,000 sq. ft.)

QUADRANGLE NAME Ramsey

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 570450 45150000

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<u>N/A</u>			

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE 1) Edward Rutsch, historic/industrial archaeologist
2) Dorothy Richardson, research assistant

ORGANIZATION 1) Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc.
2) N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

4/14/1980

STREET & NUMBER 1) Box 111, R.D. 3
2) Box 1390

TELEPHONE (201) 383-6355

2) (609) 292-1512

CITY OR TOWN 1) Newton
2) Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

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

Deputy *Alan C. Senese*
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Laura K. Powell*

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 11/6/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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1

Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc.

- 1977 A Stage One Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed State II Interceptor, Force Main and Pumping Station Facilities of the Northwest Bergen County Sewerage Authority
- 1977 Addendum to the State I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Stage II Interceptor, Force Main and Pumping Station Facilities of the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority.
- 1978 The Hopper Gristmill and Sawmill Historic Site, Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey: A Stage II Cultural Resource Survey

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(11/78)

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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The boundaries of the Hopper Gristmill Archeological Site are as follows: from the southwest end of tailrace running east to Ramapo Valley Road (Route 202); northeast along Ramapo Valley Road to a point opposite the mill building site; turning west and following the eastern bank of the raceway north of the check dam; along the northern side of the check dam to its northeast corner; turning west to follow a line from the northeast end of the check dam to the northwest end of the dam/road remnants; east along the dam/road to the railroad tracks; south along the east side of the tracks to a point west of the south end of the trailrace; east across the Ramapo River to the tailrace.

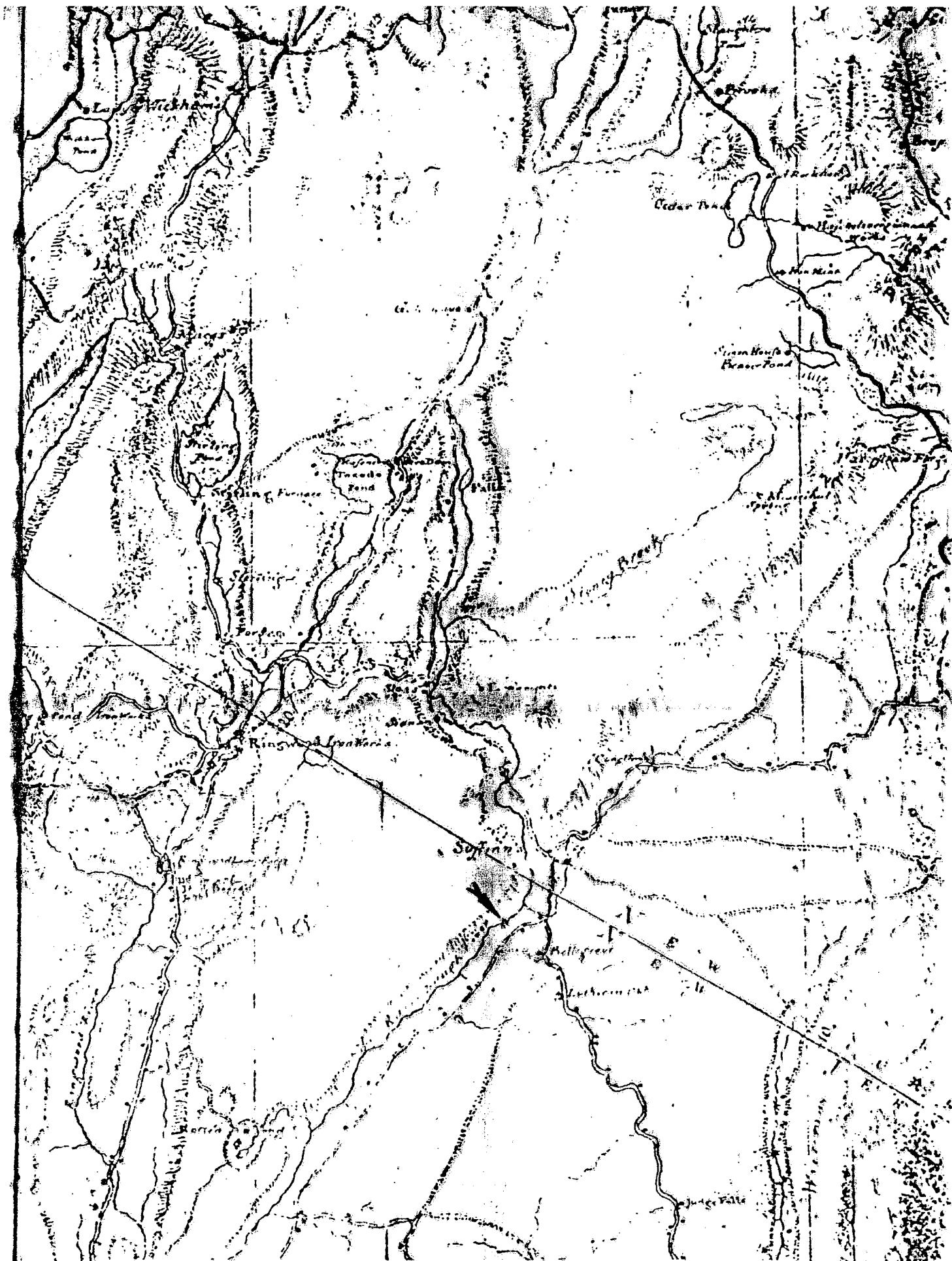


FIGURE 11. Map of the highlands of New York, also showing the Ramapo River and the Baldwin gristmill (star at arrow), drawn by Robert Erskine, Washington's cartographer (Erskine 1779)

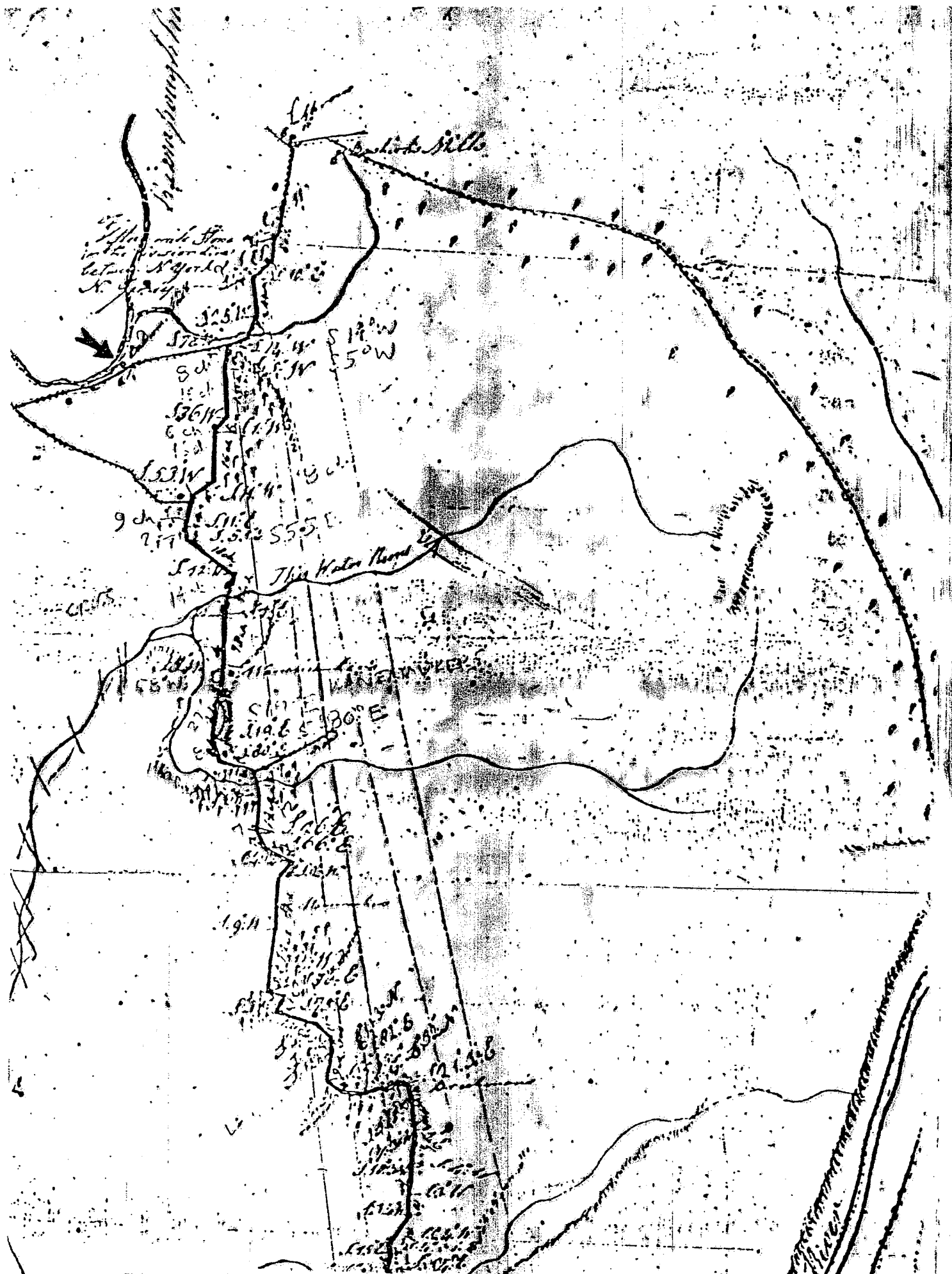


FIGURE 12. Revolutionary War map drawn by J. Watkins in August 1778. The "Baldwin Mill" is in the top center.

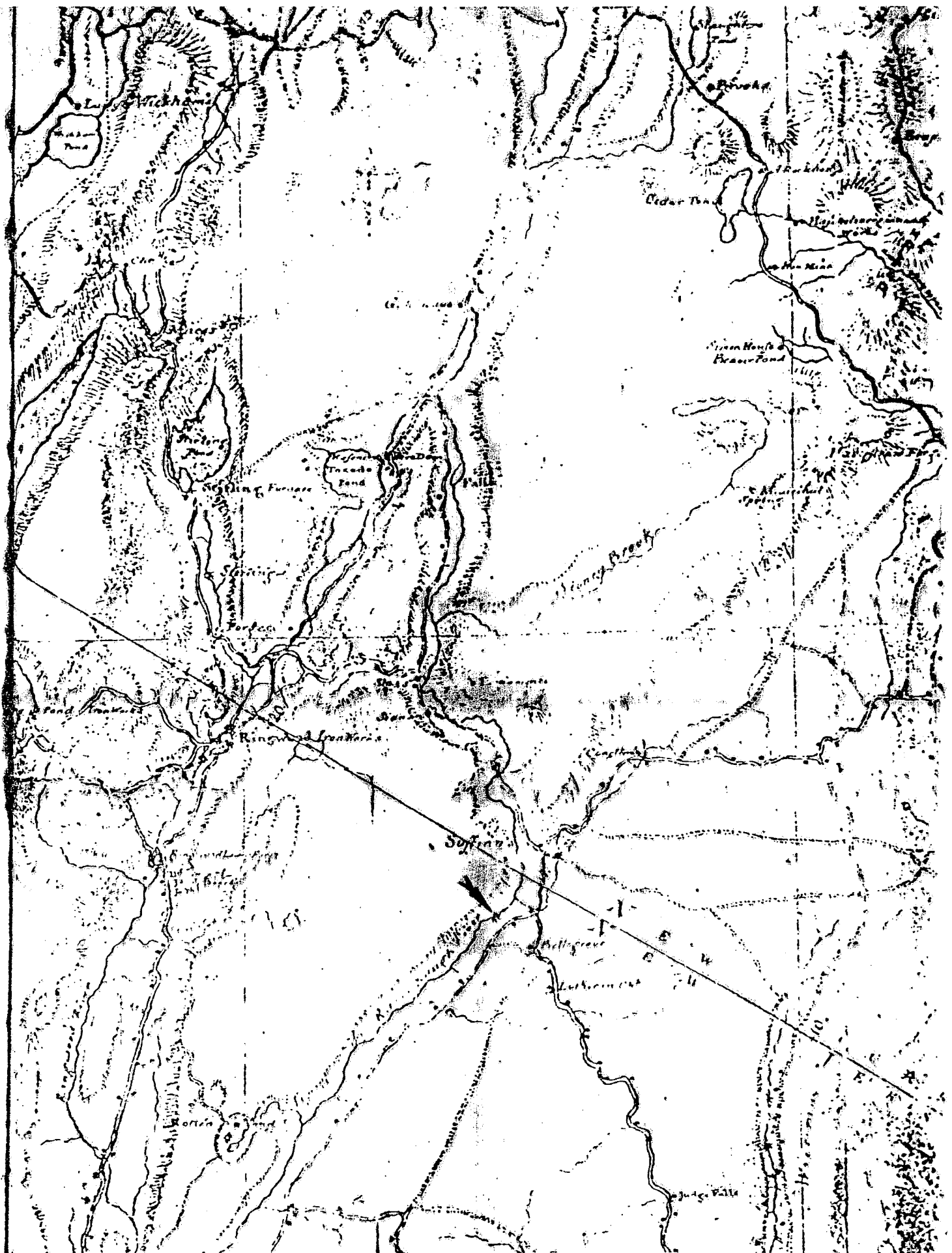


FIGURE 11. Map of the highlands of New York, also showing the Ramapo River and the Baldwin gristmill (star at arrow), drawn by Robert Erskine, Washington's cartographer (Erskine 1779).

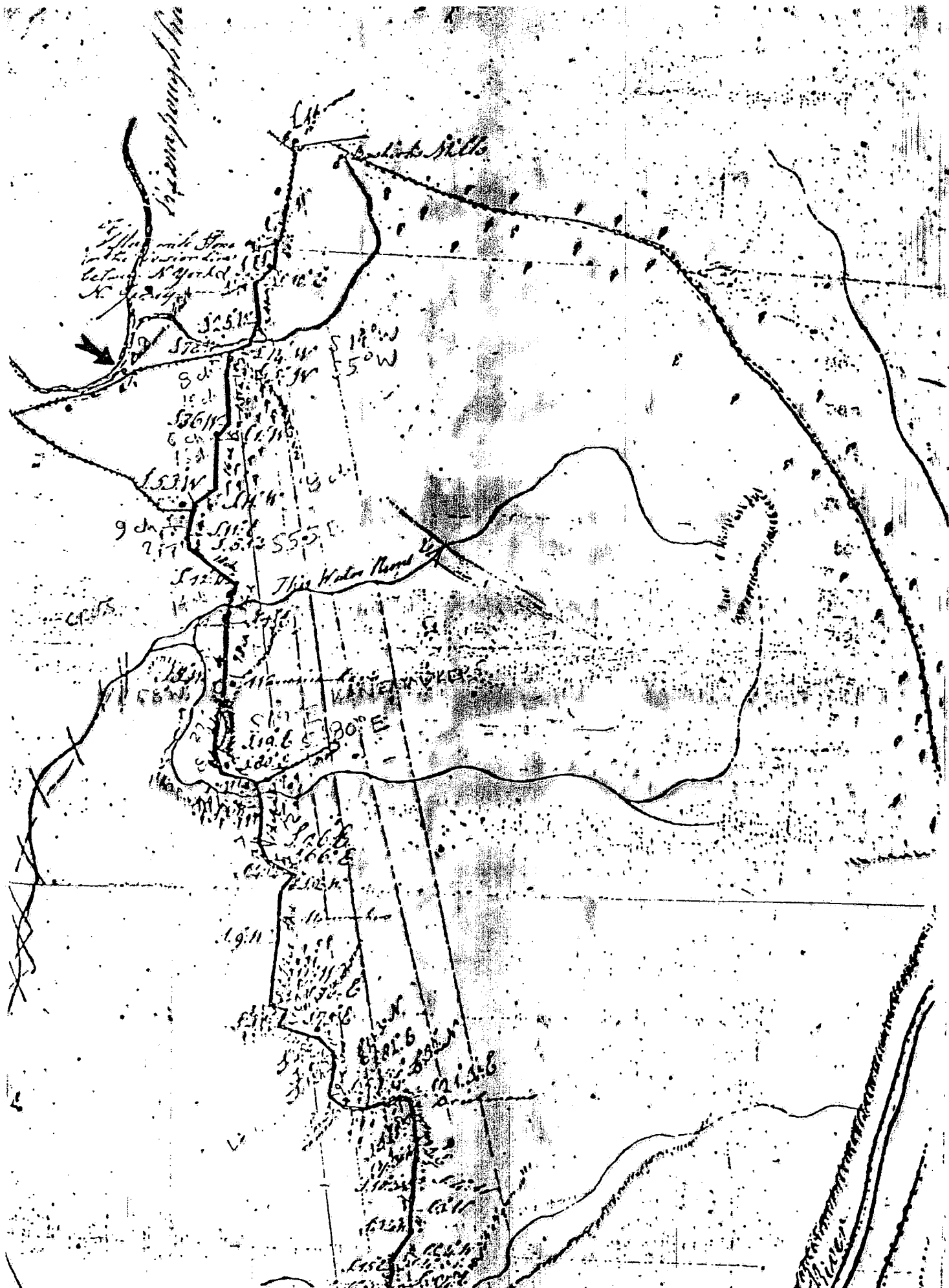


FIGURE 12. Revolutionary War map drawn by J. Watkins in August 1778. The "Baldwin Mills"

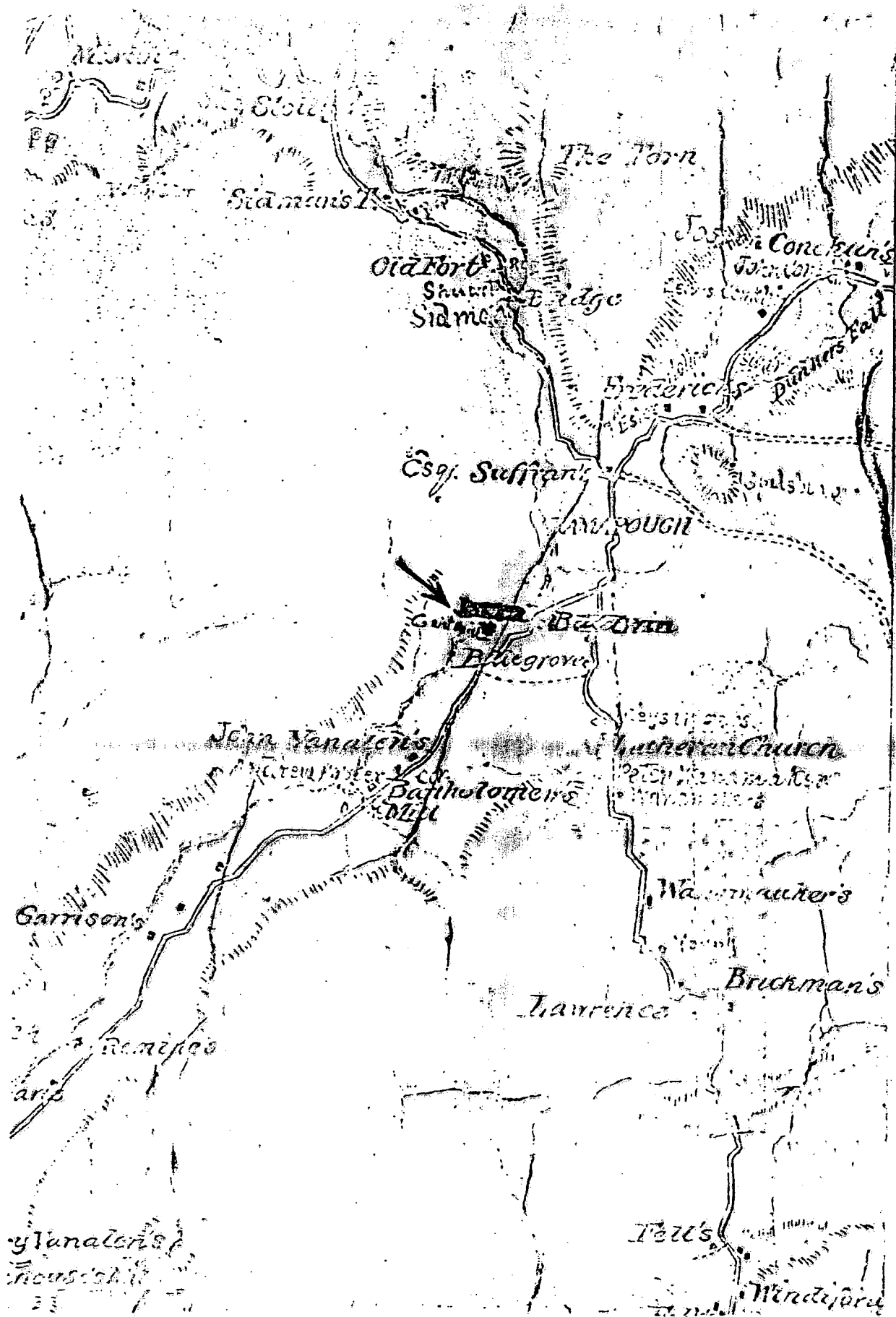


FIGURE 10. Portion of a Revolutionary War map drawn by Washington's cartographer, Robert Erskine, showing the location of Baldwin's gristmill (Erskine 1778).

Tab 8

Tab 9

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

HISTORIC SITES

STATE: New Jersey

COUNTY: Bergen

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ENTRY NUMBER: HISTORIC SITES

DATE:

1. NAME

COMMON: Hopper-Van Horn House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 398 Ramapo Valley Road

CITY OR TOWN: Mahwah

STATE: New Jersey

CODE: 31

COUNTY: Bergen

CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Ramapo College of New Jersey

STREET AND NUMBER: East Ramapo Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Mahwah

STATE: New Jersey

CODE: 31

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Bergen County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER: Administrative Building

CITY OR TOWN: Hackensack

STATE: New Jersey

CODE: 34

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1931

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

HISTORIC SITES

ENTRY NUMBER:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE:

HISTORIC SITES

(Check One)

CONDITION

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior.

The Hopper House is a random-stone Dutch style Revolutionary structure. Constructed in two sections, the main wing is a 1½ story gambrel roof building with clapboard gable ends. The Northeast gable end has a pair of chimneys while the Southwest end has only one brick chimney. The Southeast, or front facade, has five bays with a center hall. The windows are 6/6 sash with three panel shutters. The doorway is the typical Dutch double door with a three light transom overhead. There is a full length portico, possibly mid-19th century, across the front which is supported by 6 inch square columns. The roof has asphalt shingles, but there are wood shingles underneath. The rear facade has 3 bays and the windows here are 12/8 sash with 1 inch wide muntins.

The small wing to the Northwest is a one story random stone building, whitewashed, and with a gable roof. The front has 2 bays; entrance and window (8/8 sash). Indications are that this part of the house was built some years prior to the main facade. To the rear of this wing is a leanto section which is a fairly recent addition. The gable end is clapboard.

Interior.

The long hall of the Hopper House is 9½ feet wide and extends the entire width of the building. There are two main rooms to each side of the hall. The dining room to the Northeast is 17 feet by 16 feet and has a 7 feet 5 inch fireplace with mantel. The mantel is approximately of the Revolutionary period. Alongside the fireplace is the entrance to the smaller section. There is a descent of about 7 inches into this kitchen wing of 16½ feet by 13 feet. The 6 inch open beams in this room, ceiling height, and the window and door forms of this section suggests that it is an older wing as compared to the main structure. The exterior stone work, which is similar to the main facade, might indicate, however, that it was built at nearly the same period as the main structure. Further study should be undertaken to determine more precisely the period of the house.

The bedroom to the Northwest is 15 feet by 16 feet and also has a fireplace, but it is bricked up.

The Southeastern room, or parlor, is 17 feet by 16 feet and has a fireplace with an early 19th century mantel.

The remaining room is a small bedroom which is alongside the winding stairway off the hall.

Most of the doors on the first floor are of the late 18th century type; the Dutch double door in the hall having strap hinges, and the batten door in the kitchen having HL hinges. All windows on the first floor have window seats. The ceilings are 8 feet 9 inches.

The second floor appears to have been either finished off or redone in recent times, possibly at the same time the house was divided off to accommodate two families.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1769, 1779, 1781

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Settlement.

Earliest documentation of people living on this property is the 1739 survey notes of Charles Clinton. He noted, "Lott No. 90. Ramapo River runs through this lott. Luke Kiersted and one Larns (LaRue) live on this lott and some other men...." A cemetery on the adjacent to the Hopper House has stones going back prior to the Revolution. Robert Erskine's Revolutionary War map (1779) indicates a house on the Ramapo River bank in this locality and it is marked John Vanalen.

Architecture.

Vanalen bought the property in 1769 and sold the same to A. Hopper in 1779. When Rochambeau's Army marched through New Jersey in 1781 Louis-Alexandre Berthier was the French map maker and his maps also show the house and lot.

Whether Vanalen or Hopper built the house which stands today is uncertain. It is possible that the main house was not erected until a few years after the Revolution and the small one room wing was built a few years before.

Historic American Buildings Survey feels the house was built around 1770. They note: "As in the case of most Dutch farm houses, the kitchen wing is somewhat older than the main house, and both were built before 1770."

Whatever the exact date of construction, the Hopper House is an excellent example of the Dutch style architecture unique to the Northern New Jersey-Southern New York area. The house has few exterior alterations and appears much as it did around the time of the American Revolution.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Bailey, Rosalie. Prerevolutionary Dutch Colonial Houses. 1936.
 Berthier, Louis-Alexandre. Map of French Army Encampments in New Jersey.
 1781.
 Clinton, Charles. Survey Notes. 1739. Coshen, New York Public Library.
 Erskine, Robert. Revolutionary Map. 1779.
Historic American Buildings Survey.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	41°	05' 19"	74° 10' 22"
NE	° ' "	° ' "			
SE	° ' "	° ' "			
SW	° ' "	° ' "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3 1/2 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Terry Karschner, Historian-Curator

ORGANIZATION: New Jersey Historic Sites DATE: March 13, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 1120

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

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name: Richard J. Sullivan

Title: Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

Date: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Tab 10

HISTORIC NAME: Hagerman-Havemeyer House
LOCATION: 510 Ramapo Valley Road, south corner
of Halifax Road
MUNICIPALITY: Mahwah
USGS QUAD: Ramsey
OWNER/ADDRESS: Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr./
same

COMMON NAME: Havemeyer House
BLOCK/LOT 92/6B
COUNTY: Bergen
UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Main house: circa 1850,
north wing: c. 1890

NJHSI#1877.1: Hopper Inn (not extant).
Source of Date: Maps; visual; CKT/MHS 1975
map; 1979 History of Mahwah,
Builder: Bischoff and Kahn

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate (American Bracketed Villa)

Form/Plan Type: square with rectangular
wing at north.

Number of Stories: Main: 3 with low attic, north wing: 2 with low attic.

Foundation: rubble under main, fieldstone under north wing.

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, American.(stretcher) bond, clapboard covers brick of west rear
wall.

Fenestration: Main: east-5 bays each story, 2/4 in first, 2/2 in upper 2 stories. North
wing:north side-2 stories, 4 bays each story, 2/2.

Roof/Chimneys: low hip over both/Main: pair of interior chimneys at north and south, one
north exterior freestanding chimney from basement plant, one chimney in north wing.

Additional Architectural Description:

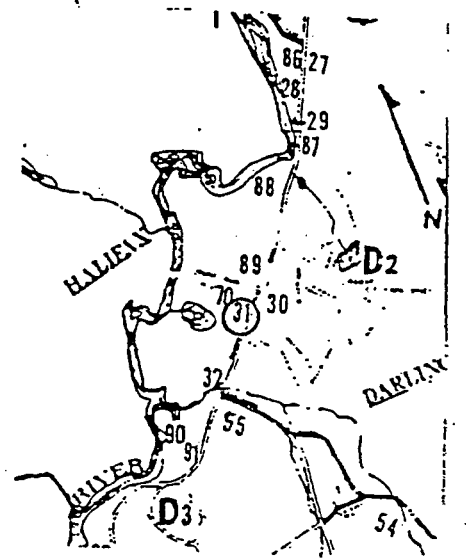
Main: east facade, 1st story: floor-to-ceiling double hung windows with stone lintels and
sills, louvered shutters. Central entrance arched molding set in rectangular door sur-
round, pair of paneled and arched doors, glazed in upper panels. Wood screen doors.
2nd and 3rd story windows have stone segmental lintels and sills, louvered shutters.
Rusticated quoins edge the north and south corners. The original bracketed cornice
over the east facade has been replaced because of water damage. The replacement cor-
nice is not as deep as the original was. The frieze molding is similar to the original,
but without dentil molding and paired sculpted brackets. East terrace has flagstone
surface, brick stairs, remains of a small concrete fountain opposite the east entrance.
North side: a wood bay with 3 windows projects from the north corner, east side.
Has horizontal panels below the windows, vertical panels adjacent to the walls, a high
frieze with dentils, paired brackets and boxed cornice. This small bay is more (cont.)

PHOTO

Negative File No. 19847-16 to 27 inclusive,
198415-11, 12.



Map (Indicate North)



109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

Additional Architectural Description, continued:

neatly proportioned and ornamented than the south side bays (see Main block, south side, below). The original bracketed cornice remains over the north side.

North wing: this 2-story brick rectangle (4 bays long by 2 bays wide) was built to house servants' quarters and utility rooms. It intersects with the main block at the latter's northwest corner and extends past it to the west. Though built at a later date than the main block, the north wing was intentionally designed to match it. The windows have stone lintels and louvered shutters. The cornice design, with molded frieze, dentils and paired sculpted brackets, matches that of the main block but is scaled for the 2-story wing. There are frieze windows, of very low height, in between the brackets in the wing's east and south sides. The wing's north wall has two 1st-story entrances, each with a large multipaned transom. Of special historical /architectural interest is the large mantelpiece in the north wing servants' kitchen, taken from the Andrew Hopper House. Henry Hagerman attached the 1850 3-story brick residence to the north wall of the Hopper House (an early stone residence, dating circa 1764), and Theodore Havemeyer demolished the Hopper House circa 1890, when he had the north wing built. A large mantelpiece from the Hopper House (possibly from the main fireplace?) was salvaged and placed in the north wing servants' kitchen. A New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites marker commemorating the site of the Hopper House was erected on the site, and has now been moved to the north wall of the north wing, to protect the sign from vandalism: It reads: "Washington Headquarters: General Washington stayed here at the Hopper House September 4 - 18, 1780, where a council of war was held concerning a move against New York. From here he went to Hartford, Connecticut, to confer with French officials."

Main block: west side, 1st story: a four bay porch shelters the west rear entrance. The porch floor has a paneled front. Chamfered columns with capitals stand on paneled bases. The rail between the column bases is arched under the banister. Over the columns are sculpted brackets fronting a frieze with bead and reel molding and a boxed cornice. The west entrance is sheltered by a wood storm enclosure. The west 1st story windows in the porch area are floor-to-ceiling, double hung 2/4 sash. The upper 2 stories have 5 bays each with 2/2 sash. Louvered shutters frame all windows. The west brick wall has been sheathed with clapboard, to protect it from the westerly (Ramapo Mountains) weather. The west side cornice is identical to that on the north. This is the only main block side with the low windows in alternate panels of the frieze.

Main block: south side: two 2-story projecting bays, each has 3 bays, 2/2 sash, double door entrances face the area between the 2 bays. Molded cornice between 1st and 2nd stories of each bay, brackets and dentil molding under 2nd-story cornice of each bay. Pilasters with capitals on bases edge the corners between the windows. Three bays over the projecting bays, these have 2/2 sash, segmental lintels, louvered shutters.

Main block: belvedere: large, 4-sided, cross gable roof with wide cornice and sculpted brackets at the corners. On all 4 sides: ornamental scroll molding over 4 windows with arched heads.

Gazebo: in the southeast yard, octagonal panels in lower third, plain shafts, sculpted brackets paired at angles under a molded cornice. The design is compatible with that of the house. Probably dates from the late 19th century.

(cont.)

Additional Architectural Description, continued:

South side of main block: The outline of the Andrew Hopper House is marked by a low brick wall, which was to be part of a terrace, never finished. This early stone house faced the east. The south wall of the Hagerman-Havemeyer House was attached to the Hopper House's north wall. The Hopper House functioned as a kitchen wing for the 3-story residence. It appears that when the Hopper House was demolished, circa 1890, the south wall openings (?) to the Hopper House were enclosed by the two 2-story projecting bays now part of the south wall.

References, continued:

- History of Mahwah (see below), p. 127.
1979 From Pioneer Settlement to Suburb, A History of Mahwah, N. J. 1700-1976,
H. Bischoff and M. Kahn. (Pp. 98-99, 137-147, 166-169).
1984 Interview with Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mahwah, October 17.
---- New York Historical Society and New York Public Library, Havemeyer Family History.
1883 The Mountainside Herd of Jersey Cattle, 1883. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mahwah,
N. J. Vaux and Co., Printers, N. Y.

Significance, continued:

of Bergen County, and often hired city architects to design handsome estate houses for them here. The rich farmlands and striking scenery of the Ramapo Valley drew these people to Mahwah. Like a number of other residences along Ramapo Valley Road, the Hagerman-Havemeyer House was built as an estate for a wealthy family. Its construction history is a significant contribution to Mahwah's historic architecture, and its occupants' family histories are significant in the township's 19th and early 20th century development.

The Andrew Hopper House was built around 1764. It faced the east and Ramapo Valley Road. According to tradition, Hopper was an American spy who opened his home to General George Washington when the latter passed through the area in 1777, 1779, 1780 and 1781. The house served as headquarters.

Henry Hagerman moved into the Hopper House sometime before the mid-1820's. Hagerman was a New York City lawyer and a colonel in the New York state militia, who settled in the Ramapo Valley and became a local political leader, a county justice of the peace and judge of court of common pleas, a county freeholder and a member of the state assembly. Around 1850, he had a large brick mansion built onto the north end of the Hopper House for his son Andrew.

John Petry bought the house and farm property from Andrew Hagerman around 1865. Petry's name appears on the 1876 Atlas (p. 116). In this year, he passed the house and farm to John Y. Dater, a Ramsey resident who held a mortgage on the property. In that same year, Dater sold the former Hopper-Hagerman property to Jacob De Castro, a New York City resident and partner in the De Castro and Donner Sugar Refining Company. De Castro focused on the farm's livestock, purchasing cattle and horses. He may have had some work done on the 3-story brick house, but changes made during his ownership have yet to be ascertained. De Castro's firm had financial difficulties, and to help in these he rented the house and farm to Theodore Havemeyer, another New York City resident, in 1877-78. Havemeyer was another sugar refiner, of the Havemeyer and Elder Sugar Refining Company in Brooklyn, N. Y. De Castro's sugar firm's assets were transferred to Havemeyer's when De Castro and Donner failed in 1878. In 1879, Havemeyer pur-
(cont.)

Significance, continued:

chased the house and farm, and his family has owned the residence since that date.

The Havemeyer family came to this country from Germany around the turn of the 19th century. Two brothers came to New York City to manage a sugar refinery. Theodore, born in 1839, was a grandson of one of these brothers. He became involved in the family business, whose Brooklyn plant was one of the world's most modern sugar refineries by 1860. In 1861, Theodore became a partner in the company. From 1870 to 1895, he served as Austrian Consul-General in New York City. His family had a townhouse in the city and a mansion in Newport, Rhode Island.

Theodore expanded the Hagerman property to 500-acres in 1880, when he purchased the Bockee property to the south. He began the building of a model stock farm--"Mountain Side Farm." Havemeyer hired the Newport, Rhode Island architect Dudley Newton to design the farm buildings. Cass and Kennedy of Cambridge, Massachusetts, were given the construction contract. The largest barn built had an H-shaped plan and could hold nearly 300 cows. It was on the north side of Halifax Road, west of the house, in the area now covered by the Ramapo College athletic field and the Ramapo Hunt and Polo Club. Also in this area were barns for cows and bulls, a dairy, horse stable, sheep barn, piggery, chicken house and carriage house. There were also laborers' cottages and a 3-story boarding house. None of these Mountain Side Farm buildings is extant. Havemeyer's stock farm was most successful during its operation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Experiments with sanitation and breeding contributed to its status as a model stock and poultry farm. Mountain Side Farm brought attention to Mahwah as a farming community, provided jobs, and brought new people into Mahwah. Many of the farm hands were housed on the property--see 0233-30, 507 and 511 Ramapo Valley Road, for fine examples of tenant houses built in the last half of the 19th century. Other workers lived along Halifax Road in the Green Mountain Valley (Havemeyer Hollow) settlement (see 0233-123).

also
see page 6

In the 1870's, Theodore Havemeyer hired John Mayer (from Rhode Island) to manage the farm. In a few years, Mayer married Havemeyer's oldest daughter. In 1887, Havemeyer began building a residence for the couple, today known as the Mayer-Birch Estate House at 505 Ramapo Valley Road (see 0233-D2-1), and now used as the Administration Building of Ramapo College of New Jersey. The building was completed by 1890. Havemeyer also had a lodge (0233-D2-2) built near the Mayer House in 1891. At this time, the land north of these buildings, between Ramapo Valley Road and Ridge Road, was established as a deer park and game preserve.

By 1889, Havemeyer had purchased most of the land between West Ramapo and Darlington Avenues and between Ramapo Valley and Ridge Roads. The 1902 and 1913 maps show that he owned numerous properties in this area. Havemeyer hired immigrants to work on the farm and on the construction of stone property walls along Ramapo Valley Road, remnants of which are extant. These workers made up the first large group of immigrants to come to Mahwah, with the exception of colonial era and railroad (circa mid-19th century) workers. When the lands were cleared, a number of these people settled in Mahwah, particularly in the north area. In 1892, Havemeyer commissioned Dudley Newton to design a new and larger schoolhouse for the expanding farm community. This building is extant along Ramapo Valley Road, south of Havemeyer's residence (see 0233-32).

(cont.)

510 Ramapo Valley Road, Mahwah, Hagerman-Havemeyer House

Significance, continued:

Havemeyer also remodelled his residence during this time. Around 1890, he had the Hopper House demolished and built the brick north wing onto the Hagerman House. This wing contained a kitchen, servants' quarters and laundry.

In 1893, Havemeyer brought John Glasgow from Scotland to oversee the poultry in his farm. Glasgow settled along West Ramapo Road with his family (see 0233-102 and -103).

Havemeyer became friendly with a local youth, Stephen Birch, who he eventually helped to attend the Columbia School of Mines in New York City. The Havemeyer family had been instrumental in establishing this school. Birch's career was aided by the Havemeyers. He purchased much of the Havemeyer land in the early 20th century. His son, Stephen Jr., bought the Mayer's residence (0233-D2-1) and the Pondir-Emmanuel-T. Havemeyer Farm at 350 Ramapo Valley Road (see 0233-28). He built up "Mahrapo Farm", which was a notable stock farm in the state until the 1960's.

The Havemeyer family's interest in farming lessened in the early 20th century, and the farm was gradually dismantled. Theodore's son, Henry, erected a monument north of his house to mark George Washington's encampment along Ramapo Valley Road (see 0233-89). Two attractive Cape Cod style servant houses were built in the 1920's, west of the main residence (see 0233-70 , one house has been demolished and one has been moved to the west bank of the Ramapo River). In the last fifty years, much of the Havemeyer's extensive land holdings were bought or donated. The house is still occupied by the family.

** T.Havemeyer wrote in The Mountainside Herd of Jersey Cattle, 1883: "Mountainside Farm is conducted strictly as a business enterprise, in which the proprietor takes lively interest and pleasure. The only products from which income is derived or anticipated are the products of the dairy (including pork and poultry, largely fed upon milk) and the increase of the herd...The Farm is always open to the inspection of visitors...". (pps. 3 and 4).



0233-31
East facade, from
the north corner.
View to southwest.
Neg. file #
19847-18



0233-31
East facade, first
story. Entrance at
center. View to
northwest.
Neg. file #
19847-17

0233-31
p. 8.

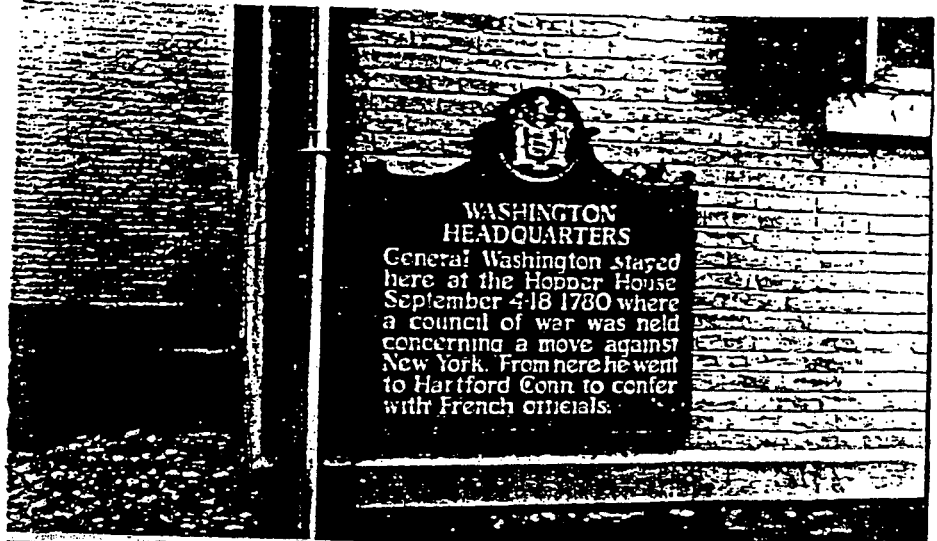
0233-31
North side and
north wing.
View to southwest
Neg. file #
19847-20



0233-31
North side of
main block (left)
and north wing
(right).
View to southwest
Neg. file #
19847-16



0233-31
North wall, N. J.
Commission marker for
Andrew Hopper House,
"Washington Head-
quarters".
View to south
Neg. file #
19847-21



0233-31
Rear of main block
and north wing, west
sides.
View to east-northeast
Neg. file #
19847-23



0233-31
Rear of main block
and north wing, west
sides.
View to east-northeast
Neg. file #
19847-22



0233-31
p. 10

0233-31
West and south
walls of main
block.
View to northeast
Neg. file #
19847-24



0233-31
South wall,
projecting wood
bays.
View to north
Neg. file #
19847-25



510 Ramapo Valley Road, Hagerman-Havemeyer House, Mahwah



0233-31
Octagonal gazebo in
southeast yard.
View to northeast
Neg. file #
19847-26



0233-31
Brick outline of Andrew
Hopper House, south
of main block of Hagerman-
Havemeyer House.
View to northeast
Neg. file #
19847-27

33- 31 Freestanding, Main block faces east and west, north wing faces north. House is sheltered by dense foliage, woods to south and west property edges. Stands within 100 feet west of Ramapo Valley Road and Halifax Road intersection. Property size: 4.56 acres.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

New residential development to west, along Halifax Road and the Ramapo River. Ramapo College tennis courts and athletic field to north across Halifax Road. Ramapo College campus to east across Ramapo Valley Road.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Hagerman-Havemeyer House at 510 Ramapo Valley Road is among the most architecturally significant 19th century residences along that road and in Mahwah Township. The house is one of the township's two finest residences in Italianate style (the other is the Maysinger-Ramsey-Wright House at 142 Island Road, 0233- 17). Moreover, it is the only example of Italianate American Bracketed Villa style, extant in Mahwah, possibly the only one of this style built in the township. The Bracketed Villa is a stylistic hybrid, with many of the characteristics of the Italianate villa, but it is a peculiar American subtype with Italianate decorative elements. (Good examples of this style in New Jersey are extant in Cape May, Cape May County). The Hagerman-Havemeyer House is one of three such similarly high-style residences in Bergen County--the other two are the Bartholf-Hughes House (circa 1850) in Franklin Lakes (0220-24) and the Captain William Tyson House (circa 1863-64), in Rochelle Park (0254-37). Of these three, only the Hagerman-Havemeyer residence has brick walls. It also has the best architectural integrity of the three. It is significant that all additions and alterations to this Mahwah residence are sympathetic to and often identical with the proportions, details, and style of the mid-19th century building. The architect(s) of this design is not known, but the sophistication of style, proportions, and details indicates that one was commissioned, probably from New York City--very few known Bergen architects produced such urbane designs in the mid-19th century. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, city residents were attracted to the country atmosphere (cont.)

ORIGINAL USE: residence
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

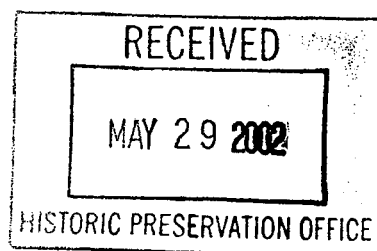
COMMENTS: Ramapo Valley Road carries moderate to heavy traffic in this area, especially for Ramapo College. Halifax Road provides the only ingress and egress for the Ramapo Hunt and Polo Club luxury development at the west, and it has been widened once (1983). Because of the size of the house, deterioration of parts is a threat. Because of the size of the property, development is a threat.

REFERENCES: 1861 Hopkins Map: A. H. Hagerman.
 1876 Walker's Atlas, p. 116: Jno. Petry.
 1902 Robinson's Map: Havemeyer Est.
 1913 Bromley's Atlas, vol. 2, p. 33: Havemeyer's and Farm.
 1975 CKT/MHS map; shown.
 1977 The Cape May Handbook, Carolyn Pitts, Michael Fish, Hugh J. McCauley, Trina Vaux. The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Pa. Pp. 16-17, "The American Bracketed Villa."
 1978 "Old Estates of Mahwah", map by Claire K. Tholl, in 1979

RECORDED BY: E. Baranowski, M. Bonanno
 ORGANIZATION: BCOC&HA

DATE: 10/84 (cont.)

MEMO



To: MJ Drago, Chair, Mahwah Preservation Commission
From: Carol W. Greene, MPC Designee & Township Archivist
Date: May 23, 2002
Subject: Ramapo Valley Road, Stone Walls & Possible Road Widening

The following commentary is in response to your request for information on the stone walls on Ramapo Valley Road, south of West Ramapo Avenue.

Theodore Havemeyer established Mountainside Farm, a renowned dairy farm-estate, in the late 1800s. He employed Italian stonecutters who had built Tuxedo Park as well as stone artisans from Italy. In 1889, he macadamized Ramapo Valley Road from the NY State line to the Railroad Station at Oakland. He planted long rows of trees on either side of the road, and had his stonecutters build miles of beautifully fitted and faced walls. The macadamization was one of the earliest in the country. People came from far and wide to drive their wagons and carriages on the smooth road and, of course, to see Havemeyer's grand estate. Bicycling was a popular mode of transportation in the 1890s, especially here on "Havemeyer Road," as it was sometimes called.

Mahwah is fortunate today to have the extant Havemeyer mansion (corner of Halifax Road) and many stretches of the stone walls still intact. The walls, constructed of large cut stones, are unmortared or dry-jointed. Thus, they have survived more than a century of frost heaving. Their longevity attests to the skill of the Italian stonecutters and artisans. After completing the Havemeyer estate, these tradesmen continued to work in Tuxedo Park, NY, building mansions and many more miles of stone walls.

Ramapo Valley Road is one of the oldest roads in the United States. It was once an Indian trail, then a colonial road, and during the Revolutionary War it was a main route used by General Washington and the Continental Army to travel from West Point, NY to Morristown, NJ. Along the road in Mahwah and Oakland are several documented places where Washington stayed and where his troops encamped. During Mahwah's Tri-centennial celebration in 2000, Ramapo Valley Road was designated the "Continental Soldier's Memorial Highway." There are blue and white signs marking the route from the Suffern, NY border to the Oakland border.

During the building of Rio Vista Estates in the 1980s, I accompanied Mayor Frank Kraus to County Planning Board meetings to urge that there be no more exits onto the road than were absolutely necessary, and that the stone walls south of Darlington Avenue be preserved. That is why several streets within Rio Vista Estates extend almost to Ramapo

Valley Road, but end in cul-de-sacs. Only one of Rio Vista's new streets exited onto the road. Because of Mahwah's planning and the County's cooperation, Ramapo Valley Road was never widened, except in the one place.

Last year, when the Township of Mahwah was considering the rental of Ramapo College land for ball fields (in the area of the Dator farm), it was realized that it would be necessary to remove sections of the stone walls in order to provide a wider driveway into the property. The Township Administrator and the Preservation Commission discussed plans for moving and rebuilding the walls to form a wide V-shaped entryway, in order to avoid destroying them. (As it turned out, the rental did not take place).

Any and every widening of Ramapo Valley Road and/or removal of the stone walls will diminish the historic character and beauty of the road. If, in this present instance, the County determines that the road must be widened, then I would recommend that the walls be professionally photographed and documented (face-mapped and marked), dismantled, and reconstructed replicating the original along the widened road.

Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Carol W. Greene

CC: Pat Garbe Morillo, Bergen Co. Heritage Consultant
Michael Varner, Bergen Co. Dept. of Planning & Development
Michael Greg, NJ Historic Preservation Office (HPO), Senior Preservationist,
Archeology

Tab 11

BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

190

GENERAL

HISTORIC NAME: John Bartholf

COMMON NAME: "Amberfields"

LOCATION: 1122 Ramapo Valley Road
(Block 87, Lot 8-A)

MUNICIPALITY: Mahwah

OWNERSHIP: Public Private

OWNER/ADDRESS: Dr. & Mrs. Donald Lord
Same

REFERENCE

MAP REFERENCES:

- Erskine (1778-80)
- Hopkins-Corey (1861) J. Bertholf
- Walker's Atlas (1876) Joan Bartholf
- Bromley (1912) Chapman
- Other

RECOGNITION:

- National Register
- BCHS Marker
- HABS
- Bailey
- Other

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE ORIENTATION: S 30° E

IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:
23 Acres
Dutch barn (18th or early 19th C.)
Stall and other outbuildings

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Agricultural
- Open Space
- Other

COMMENTS: Located in a residential area with many surrounding farms. Audubon Society property adjacent.

USE
THREATS

ORIGINAL: Residence

PRESENT: Residence

THREATS TO STRUCTURE:

- Roads
- Development
- Zoning
- Deterioration
- Other
- No Threat

COMMENTS:

CONDITION

CONDITION:

- Excellent
- Fair
- Good
- Deteriorated

STATUS:

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Work in Progress

ACCESSIBLE:

- Yes, Restricted
- Yes, Unrestricted
- No

Although there are many modern additions and alterations, they have all been done tastefully and in keeping with the character of the house.

The wall separating the living room from the entry has been removed, but appears on an early sketch floor plan.

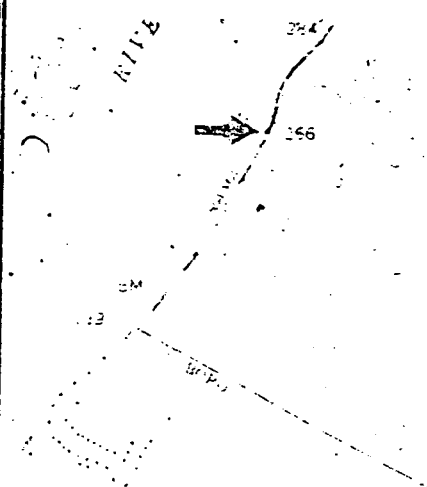
The north porch has been enclosed and a modern kitchen added. Dormers have been added and the Dutch stoep platform is now stone (Photos show wood).

PHOTO

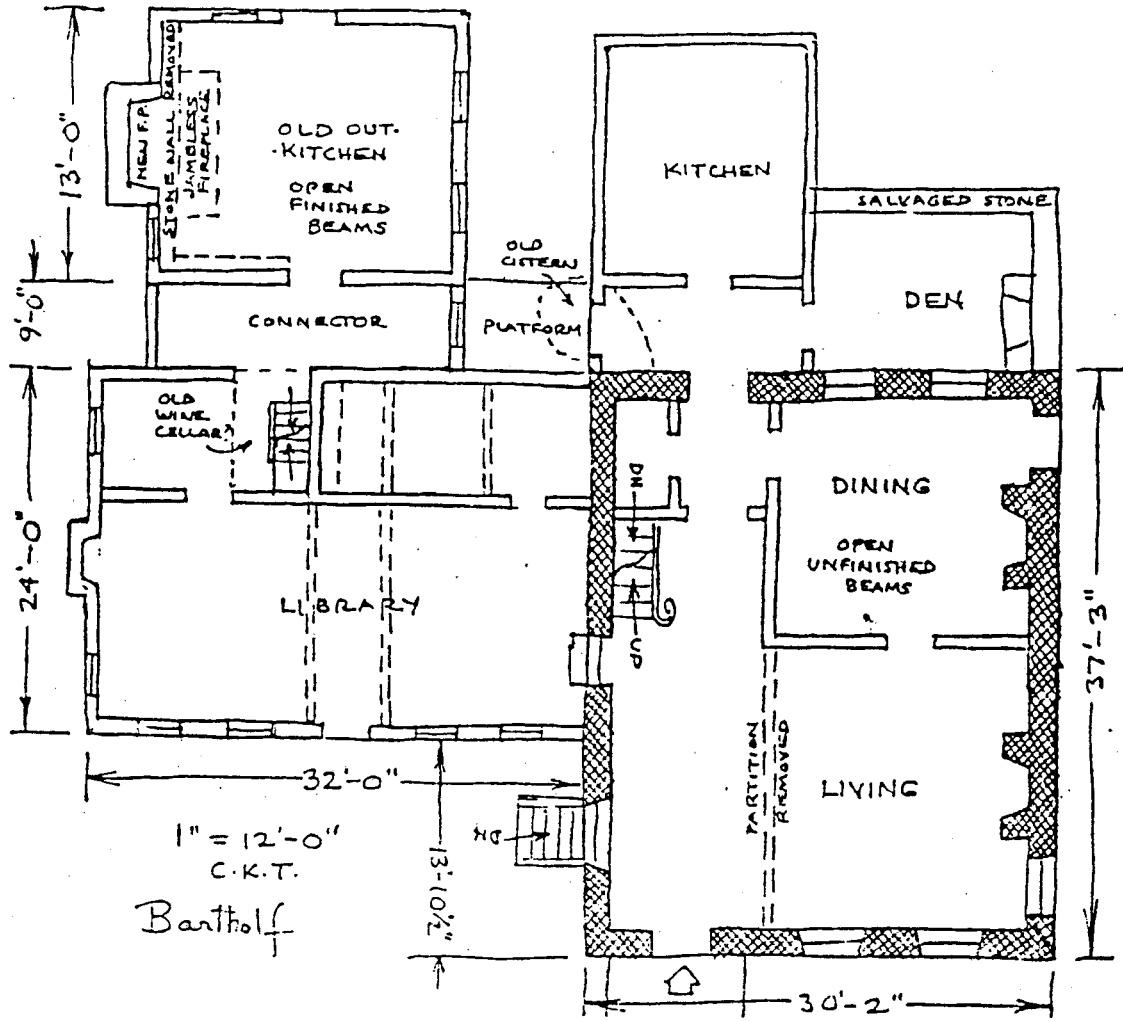


MAP

USGS QUAD: Ramsey



FLOOR PLANS



Guillian Bertholf, born in Sluys, Holland, baptized February 20, 1656, came to America in 1683 and moved to Hackensack in 1690. His son Hendrick, born April 6, 1686 at Bergen, married Merretje TerHuyn in 1707 and obtained a grant in 1730. Their son Stephanus Bertholf, baptized 1728, married Martyntje Mandeville and inherited a farm at Yawpo. His house was "about a mile and a half from Oakland". An old cemetery is near the site. Stephanus' son John S. Bartholf was born in 1760 and married Susannah Storms. He was a private in the Revolution for about nine months and is believed to have built this house. His daughter Elizabeth, born in 1791, married Peter Willis. Dr and Mrs. Charles Drake were previous owners. Thomas Christopher owned it prior to Dr. and Mrs. Lord.

The Bartholf family operated at least one mill, before the Revolution, near Darlington Avenue; this may account for the early use of sawn timber in the construction of the house. - CKT.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Block 37, Lot 8-A - Mahwah Tax Map

21.25 acres

U.T.M.

18 566 020 4545 080

Ramsey, New Jersey-New York



DESCRIPTION

CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE:

Very late 18th or early 19th century/
Architectural evidence.

BUILDER: John Bartholf

FORM/PLAN TYPE: "I"; 3 bay, side hall, 2 rooms
deep, ea. with fireplace (30'2" x 37'3").
Early frame wing to west and later addi-
tions to north. Original summer kitchen
to north.

FRAMING SYSTEM:

- Intermediate Summer Beam
- Intermediate Bearing Wall
- Clear Span
- Other

EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:

Front: Stucco with raised sandstone quoins.
All other walls are uncoursed rubble stone.

FENESTRATION:

Front: 3'9" x 6'2" M.O. (12/12)
Sides: 3'11" x 5'4" M.O. (12/8)
Trapezoidal lintels painted on stucco in
front. Front windows have splayed casings.

ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE: West end bay of SE
front. Door is 3'0" x 6'1" Dutch style
panel door with leaded glass transom
(1'1") above.

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2

- CELLAR: Yes
 No

CHIMNEY FOUNDATION:

- Stone Arch
- Brick Arch, Stone Foundation
- Other

FLOOR JOISTS: 8-1/2" deep x 7"
wide @ 25-26" apart with 25"
floor boards.

FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT:
8'4"

FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS:
18-19"

GARRET FLOOR JOISTS:
3" x 8"

GARRET:

- Unfinished Space
- Finished Space

ROOF:

- Gable
- Gambrel
- Curb
- Other

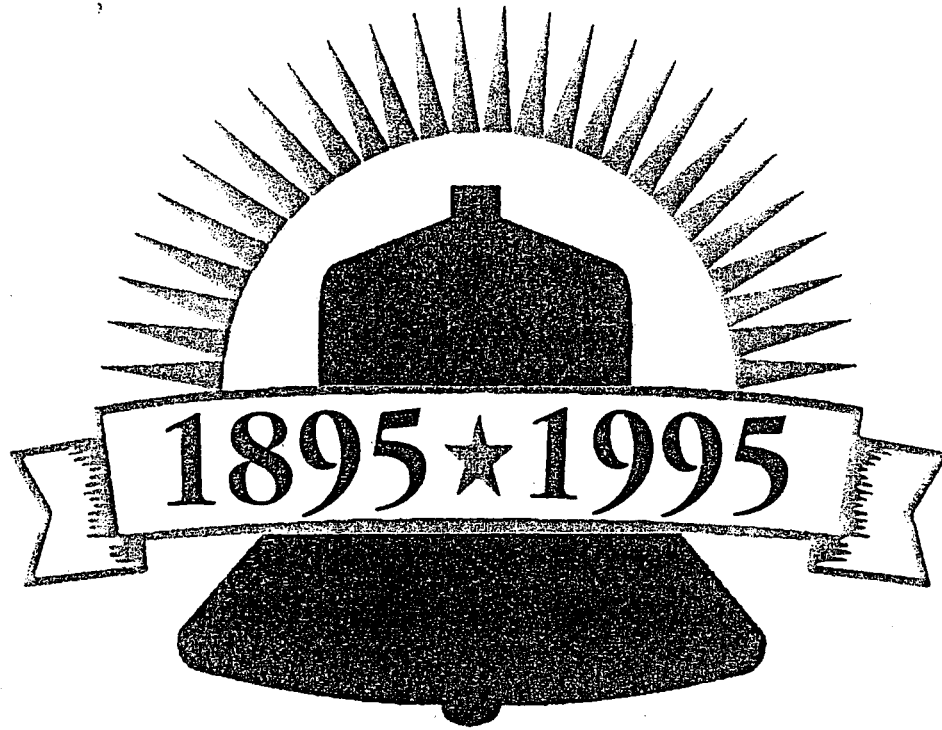
EAVE TREATMENT:

- Sweeping Overhang Old photos
- Supported Overhang show a
- No Overhang piazza on frt.
- Boxed Gutter Has 4-5' over-
- Other hang on frt. &
2-3' on rear.

This house is significant for its architecture and its association with the exploration and settlement of the Bergen County, New Jersey area. It is a reasonably well preserved example of the Form/Plan Type as shown and more fully described herein. As such, it is included in the Thematic Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey.

Tab 12

FOR REFERENCE ONLY



POMPTON LAKES
CENTENNIAL

SCHUYLER HOUSE

On Erskine-Dewitt maps made for the use of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, there are roads or thoroughfares that run from Kings Ferry on the Hudson River to Morristown and Philadelphia, at that time the U. S. Capitol. The roads as we know them today are Lakeside Avenue, Terhune Drive and Wanaque Avenue. On the map a house is marked "Aaron-Aron Schuyler". He and Anthony Brockholst formed a company with Samuel Bayard Ryerson, John Mead, Samuel Berry, David Mandeville, and Henrick Mandeville to form a settlement in Pompton. This was in 1695 when they purchased a large tract of about 5500 acres from the Indians.

The house (marked Aron Schuyler) is at the northeast end of Lakeside Avenue just west of where the Schuyler Bridge of today crosses Pompton Lake.

This crossroad was part of an important thoroughfare on which marched many detachments of the Continental Army. General George Washington and the army first passed the house in July 1777 on a march northward.

In August they passed moving southward to the unsuccessful defence on Philadelphia. Again in June 1780 the army moving northward passed the house. They then turned about and camped in Lower Preakness.

In the Revolutionary War Aron Schuyler supported the Patriot cause.

In August 1781 the French Army and the right wing of the Continental Army used the thoroughfare on the march to the south and Yorktown. A French officer, Alexander Bertier, drew a detailed map of the route. The house still stands.

Pompton Lakes received international publicity because of the establishment of a boxers' training camp by Doc Biers in 1920 on the Schuyler home property. Many boxing champions trained at the camp, starting with Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Kid Gavilan, Beau Jack, Lew Jenkins, Ezzard Charles, Primo Carnero, Jersey Joe Walcott, and others.

The training camp was closed in the early 1950s when the property was sold to the Elks Lodge.

DR. WILLIAM COLFAX

Dr. William Schuyler Colfax was born in the Colfax homestead, Pompton Lakes, May 30, 1865, the son of the late William Washington and Adella Colfax. He attended several schools and later matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

He was one of the first physicians to locate in the Pompton Valley. His first transportation facilities were a horse and buggy.

Dr. Colfax became a household word from Preakness to West Milford. He married the former Angie F. Wells.

He became one of the most prominent citizens in Pompton Lakes. He was Mayor of Pompton Lakes for two terms, from 1906 until 1910. He served as President of the Board of Education for 20 years, and was instrumental in effecting the building of the high school on Lakeside Avenue. He was for many years a member of the Board of Health and school physician. He was a member of many organizations in Pompton Lakes.

Dr. Colfax took an early interest in the affairs in Pompton and there was hardly a public improvement with which he wasn't a prime instigator.

Dr. William Colfax died at his home, 33 Ramapo Avenue, Pompton Lakes. He had practiced his profession for 49 years. Grief-stricken citizens sent messages of sympathy from all parts of the country. He was buried in the Colfax family plot.

SCHUYLER-COLFAX

The Schuyler-Colfax home, until recently, was one of the seven built in the country before 1700 still housing a member of the original family. The eighth generation member was Dr. Jane Colfax. Her brother, Dr. William Schuyler Colfax lived in Pompton Lakes at 33 Ramapo Avenue.

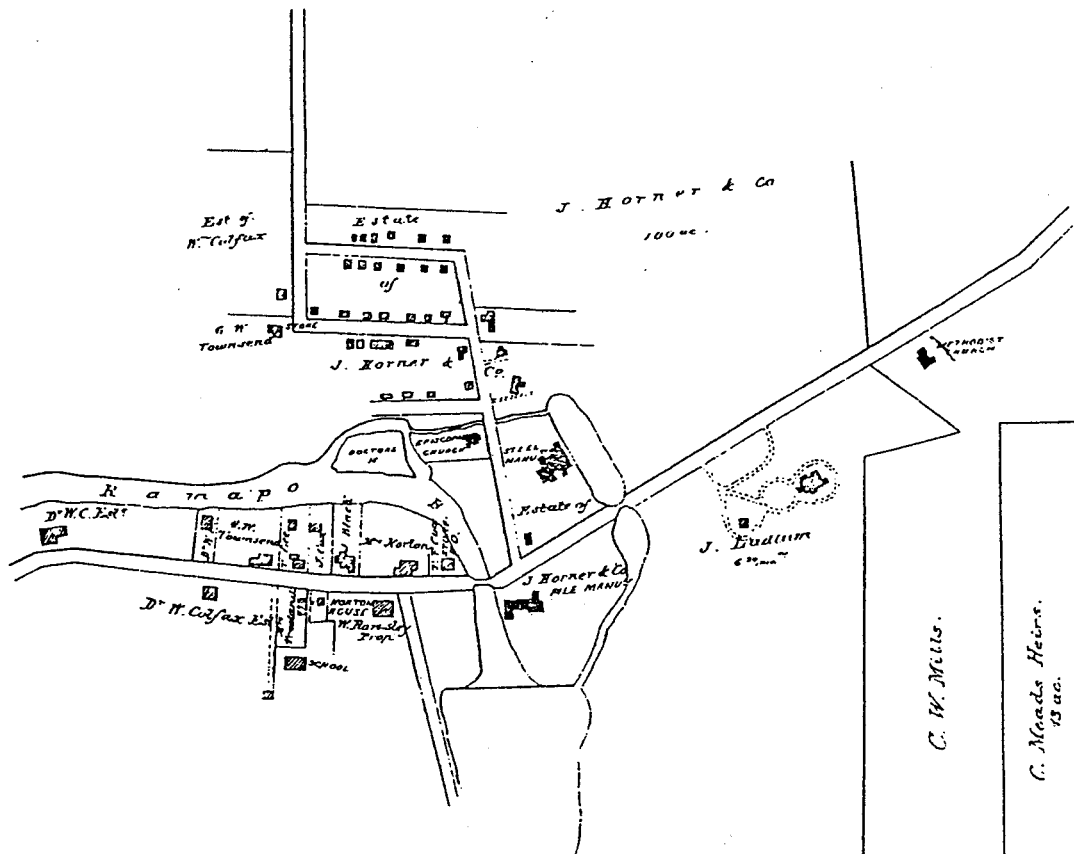
The house was built by Arent Schuyler, an enterprising developer. He was born in 1662. According to historian E. A. Smytz in "Tales of our Heritage", when Arent (Arent is Dutch for eagle) was born, his name was duly entered in the family Bible: "1662, the 25 June is born our fourth son named Arent Van Schuyler may the Lord God let him grow up in virtues to his salvation. Amen." Arent Schuyler learned to live with Indians. His mother taught: "Always treat the Indians as a brother, never deceive him in word or deed". The Indians regarded Arent with much respect -- a fact which helped him in his negotiations with the Lenape for a large tract of land.

The original property was purchased by Capt. Arent Schuyler and Major Anthony Brockholst from the Indians in 1695. The parcel totaling 5500 acres was purchased from the Indians for wampum and merchandise totaling 250 pounds. The land was divided into three portions which were subsequently subdivided during succeeding generations. Capt. Schuyler and Anthony Brockholst were the first settlers on what is now Hamburg Turnpike. From a will he made in 1706 it seems that Arent Schuyler was then living at Pompton.

The house passed to Arent's granddaughter, Hester, a beautiful and spirited young woman. In 1783 she married William Colfax, a young officer much liked by George Washington.

Washington visited the Colfaxes many times and served as a godfather to their first son named George Washington Colfax. The second son, Schuyler Washington Colfax died young, but his son named after him became vice-president of the United States under Ulysses S. Grant.

Hester's great-great granddaughter, Dr. Jane Colfax, moved into the home in the 1930s.



DUPONT, POMPTON LAKES WORKS

DuPont is one of the oldest continuously operating industrial enterprises in the world. The company was established in 1802 near Wilmington, Delaware, by French immigrant Eluethere Irenee DuPont de Nemours to produce black powder and he quickly established a reputation for superior gunpowder.

The history of DuPont's Pompton Lakes site as a national center for the manufacture of explosives began in the 19th century when H. Julius Smith was granted the first patent on June 23, 1868 for a spark-fired blasting cap filled with mercury fulminate. Smith joined the Laflin & Rand Powder Company at Wayne, New Jersey as a master mechanic in 1874 and experimented with a gold and foil bridge circuit for E. B. Caps. In 1886, he left Laflin & Rand and built a cap plant on Cannonball Road, approximately one half mile from the current DuPont entrance. He built a dam across the Wanaque River creating Lake Inez, named for his daughter.

DuPont began manufacturing explosives at the Pompton Lakes Works site when it acquired Laflin & Rand in 1902. That same year, the Electric Exploder Company, owned by DuPont, began operations at a newly constructed plant on the west side of Lake Inez.

When the United States entered into World War I in 1917, huge quantities of gunpowder were manufactured for the Allies by Pompton Lakes Works. Employment was increased from 300 to a wartime high workforce of more than 7,500 employees who were involved in producing blasting caps, detonating fuses, boosters, primer and an unknown quantity of hand and rifle grenades. The impact of DuPont's wartime production on local communities was dramatic, and Pompton Lakes became known as a "company town". A housing boom occurred, and many homeowners converted their residences to rooming houses for workers. To further satisfy housing needs, DuPont built a dormitory colony near the current site of the Pompton Lakes High School, in the area of DuPont Village and along Romain Avenue and parts of Colfax Avenue. The current Pompton Lakes Salvation Army building is an extension of one of the dormitories.

The Pompton Lakes Works was a vital production center supporting World War II as well. Workers were transported by bus loads from Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York state increasing employment to more than 3,000. Production activities included massive quantities of blasting caps, all types of military detonators and fuses, rocket ignitors and pull wire detonators.

With the end of World War II and the beginning of a new decade, the 1950's brought additional development in manufacturing and plant expansions would continue for three decades. In response to the international economic shifts in the 1980's, the company began downsizing its workforce. As a result of a series of divestitures and economic factors, manufacturing at the Pompton Lakes Works ceased April 1, 1994.

DuPont's Pompton Lakes Works will continue to be a part of the community as it moves forward with environmental remedial plans.



TURNPIKE TRAVEL

Paterson News - 1974

The first settlement in Passaic County at about 1680 or 1690 was at Acquackanonk Landing which is now Passaic. As road ways were difficult to travel, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers were used for transportation

Acquackanonk was an important place since it conveyed material and merchandise from this area to New York, Albany and Newark.

At this time Acquackanonk Landing was the port of entry for a great section of country north and west, and its commerce was considerable. Supplies came from vessels from distant places. Farmers from 50 or 60 miles back in the country bought their produce to the Landing for barter for building materials and other merchandise.

A transaction for a parcel of land belong to the Indians for consideration of luxuries which the natives prized might consist of 200 fathoms of white wampum, guns, powder, blankets, cloth, coats, bottles, hatchets, hoes, stockings and knives.

As the white man purchases the land he followed paths that Indians had made. Then roads or lanes and then boulevards and turnpikes.

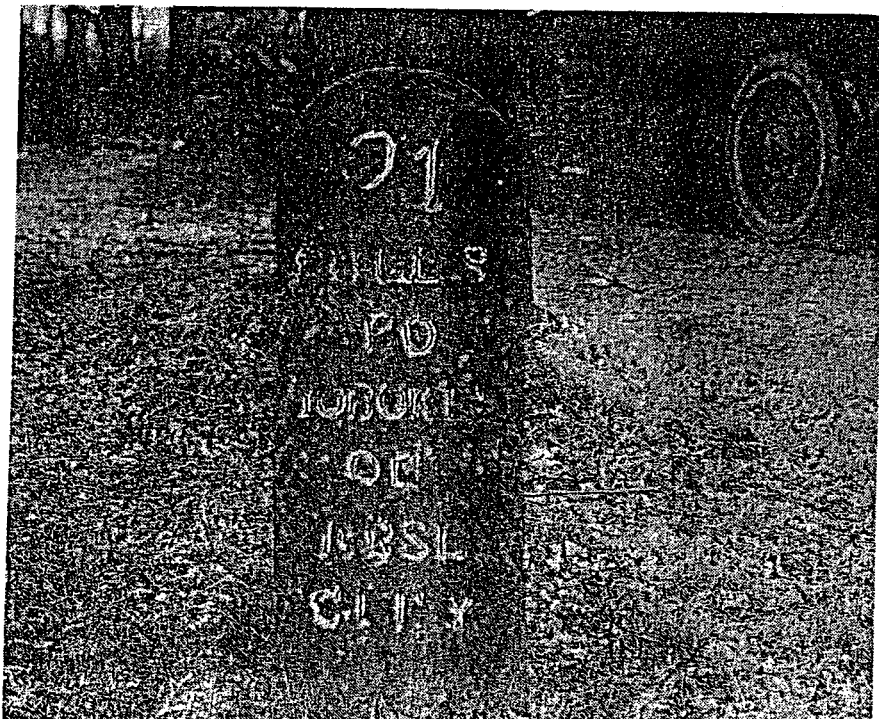
William Nelson in his book "Passaic County Roads" published in 1877 notes that the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike Company was incorporated by the New Jersey Legislature to "Construct a turnpike 4 rods wide (60 feet) from Acquackanonk Landing to Dickertown in Sussex.

Completed in 1809, the Hamburg Turnpike was one of 76 turnpikes (as the one from Pompton to Paterson) and "plank" constructed roads operated in New Jersey. An old toll booth sign listed tolls as one cent per mile per horse up to four horses. A single horse and rider were charged only one-half cent per rider.

On February 16, 1816 the legislature authorized that the Hamburg Turnpike be extended from Acquackanonk Bridge to the Hackensack and Hoboken Road to the Hudson River. Hamburg Turnpike in Pompton was completed in 1906.

The golden age of the Hamburg Turnpike had begun. It soon ended with the railroad offering faster service than what travel on a turnpike could provide.

Today Hamburg Turnpike is regaining its importance as a main artery to shopping malls, hospitals, restaurants, country clubs, golf courses, colleges, homes and professional buildings.



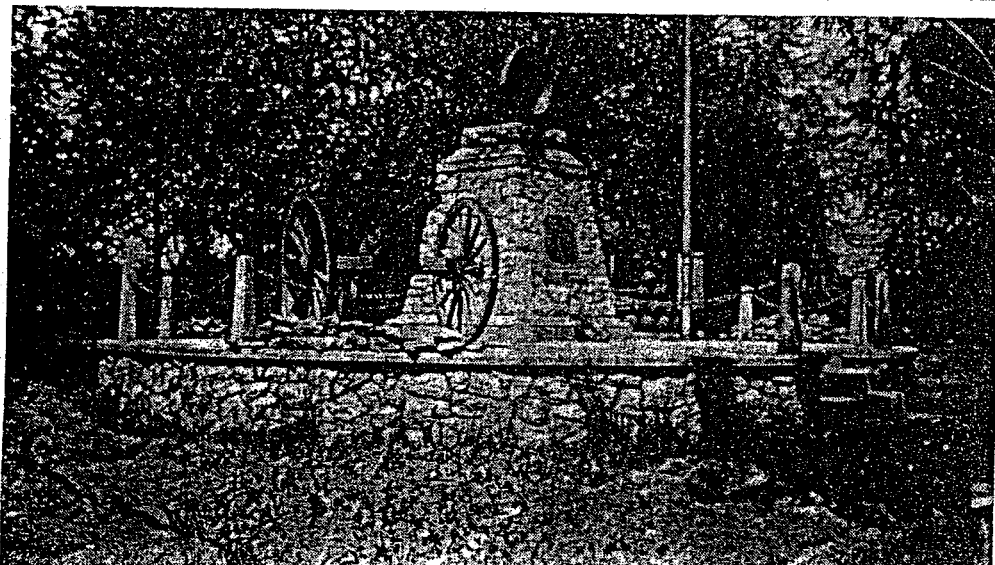
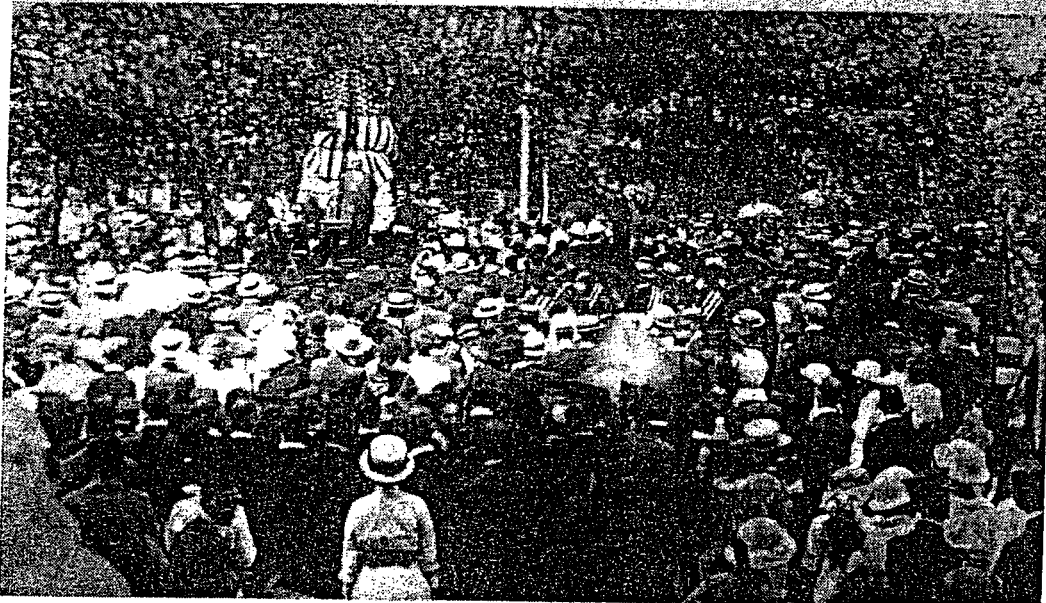
FEDERAL SQUARE

William C. W. Durand, a leading citizen of Pompton Lakes, called Federal Square historic ground. This ground, at the intersection of Wanaque Avenue and Hamburg Turnpike, was the site of the Yellow Cottage, later known as the Yellow Tavern, where George Washington stayed when the Third Maryland Regiment was camped with its Officers quartered in the Tavern.

At the unveiling of the Maine Monument on Labor Day 1914, William Durand said, "In this moment and on this site there are linked together a memorial of three great epochs in American History. For here stood George Washington and directed a part of the operations which made our forefathers free, that cannon saw service in the war between the States, and that ventilation cowl was bruised and battered by the shot that in 1898 truly rang around the world, and so we can commemorate the American Revolution, the Civil War and the War with Spain".

The Liberty Bell was placed at the site by the Elks in 1953 in memory of World War II and the Korean War dead.

DEDICATION OF 'MAINE' MEMORIAL MONUMENT. (Labor-Day '14.) POMPTON LAKES, N.J.

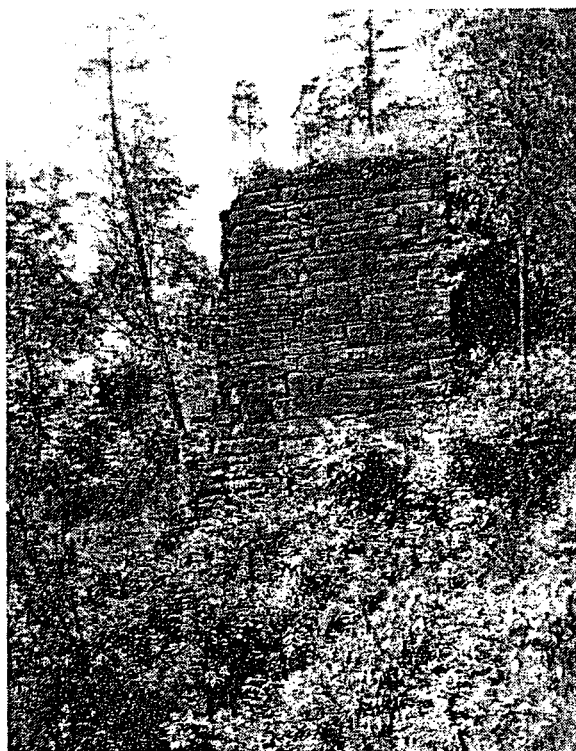


POMPTON FURNACE

(Paterson News 1974)

The Pompton Lakes Forge was north of the Falls on Hamburg Turnpike. A survey taken in 1726 indicated ironworking at Pompton. It was very active during the French and Indian Wars and during the American Revolution. Shot and cannon balls were made, also utensils for the local residents, and pig and bar iron for the trade.

The holdings were acquired in 1797 by Martin J. Ryerson, and after his death it passed on to his son Peter M. Ryerson. It subsequently changed ownership several times. The era of forging and manufacturing ended at the turn of the century when the last owners, Ludlum Steel and Spring Co., moved its operations to Pennsylvania.



SPACE TRAVEL -- ROCKETS

The promise of Space Travel was born in many students' minds when James Wyld spoke to them about Rockets.

Wyld and Lovell Lawrence, residents of Pompton Lakes, and John Shesta, developed the first practical self-cooled liquid fueled rocket in the Lawrence's garage. Lovell's mother began to get concerned about the "tests" so they moved to the back room of the store that now houses R. & M. Hardware store.

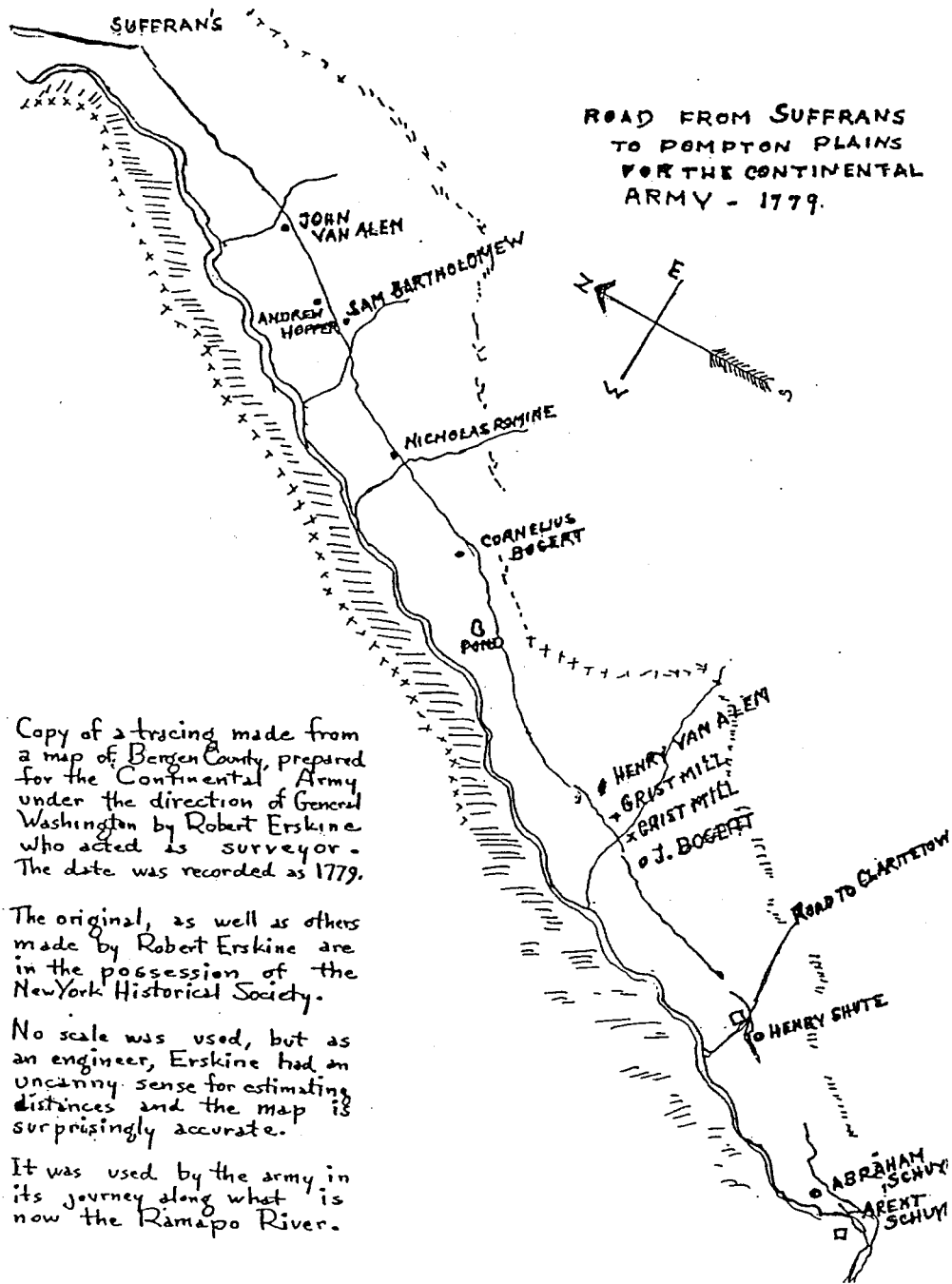
The rocket was first made known when tested on Lake Inez. Later the test site was moved to Pequannock and then to Picatinney Arsenal in Rockaway Township. This was the beginning of Reaction Motors. Both men then left; Wyld went to the Atomic Energy Commission and Lawrence to the Chrysler Corporation as Vice President in charge of Aerospace programs.

POMPTON MUTINY

During the winter of 1780-1781, George Washington's troops at Valley Forge, Morristown and Pompton had suffered bitter cold, hunger and inadequate clothing. Also, the soldiers had not received their back pay.

The success of the Pennsylvania troops at Morristown who had mutinied in order to bring attention to their condition, encouraged the New Jersey troops at Federal Hill in Pompton to take action to help resolve their grievances. Hoping to demand justice from an apathetic Congress, they mutinied on January 20, 1781.

When George Washington learned of the rebellion, he ordered General Howe to quell it. Sergeants David Gilmore and John Tuttle were executed by a firing squad of 12 mutineers at dawn on January 27, 1781 for their part in the weeklong rebellion. George Grant was given a last minute reprieve from the same fate.



Copy of a tracing made from a map of Bergen County, prepared for the Continental Army under the direction of General Washington by Robert Erskine who acted as surveyor. The date was recorded as 1779.

The original, as well as others made by Robert Erskine are in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

No scale was used, but as an engineer, Erskine had an uncanny sense for estimating distances and the map is surprisingly accurate.

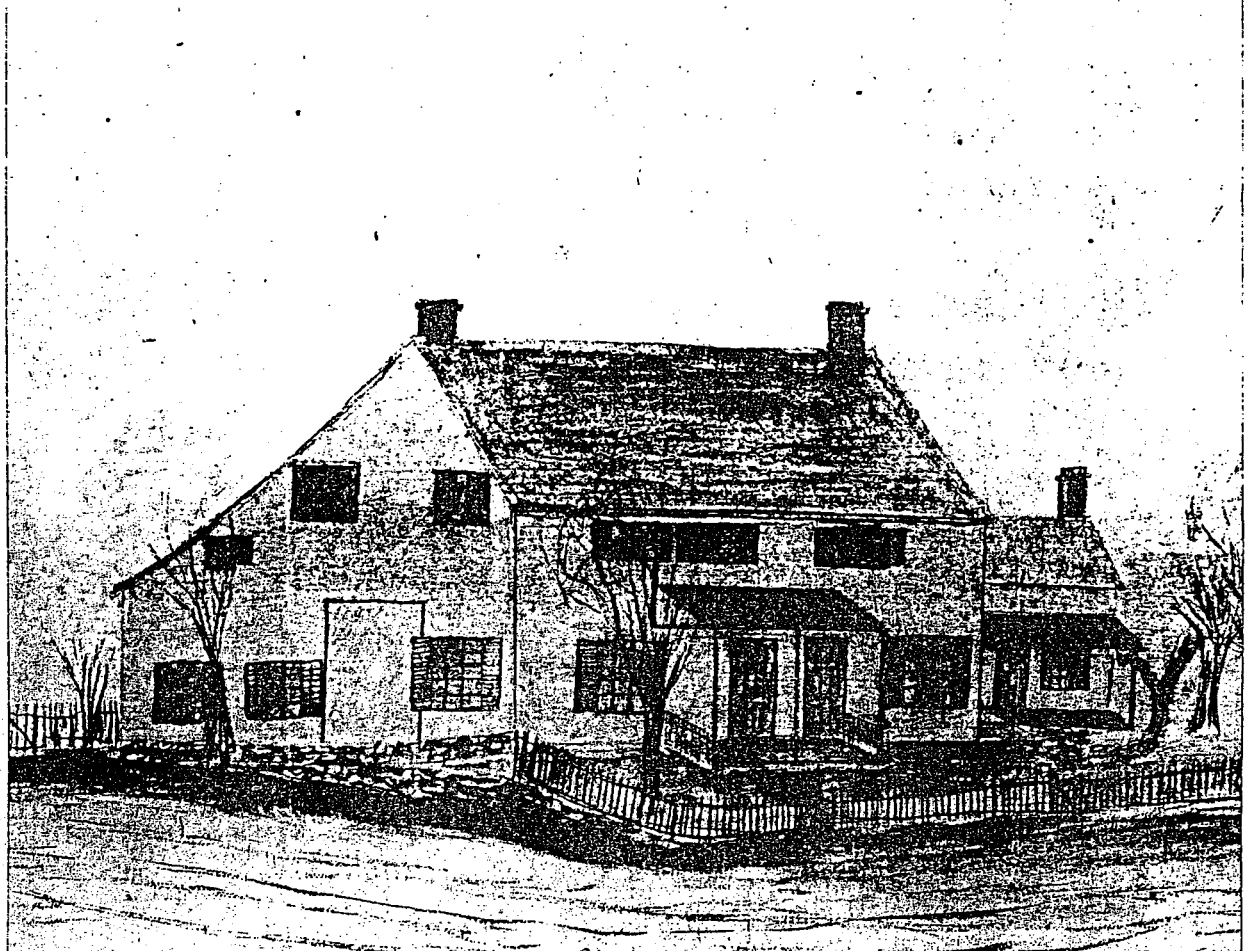
It was used by the army in its journey along what is now the Ramapo River.

YELLOW COTTAGE OR YELLOW TAVERN

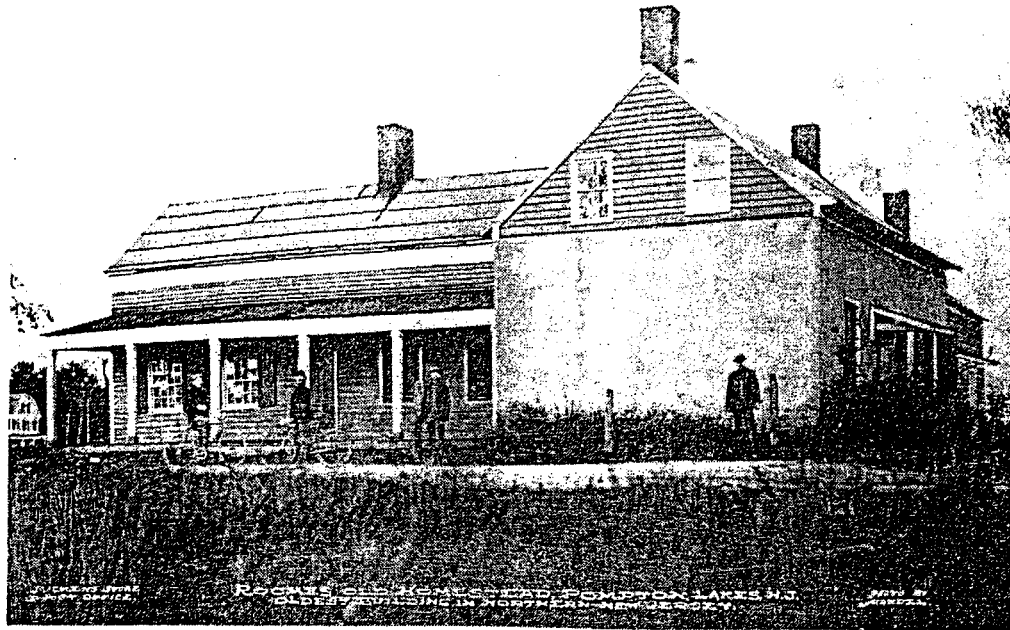
The Yellow Cottage, or Yellow Tavern, stood on land now known as Federal Square. It is said that General and Mrs. Washington stayed there. He and his troops passed through Pompton Lakes often.

When Martin Ryerson married Frouche Van Winkle in 1778, they moved into the Yellow Cottage which stood in a grove of lombardy poplars where the Maine Monument now stands. This was a charming cottage. Standing as it did on the line that connected Morristown, West Point, the Iron Forges, etc., it was a convenient stopping place for travelers, both civilian and military. This was too much for the couple, and they returned to the Ryerson home near the Ponds to remain there for the duration of the war. They then returned to the Yellow Cottage. It was torn down in 1903 when the road was widened.

Mr. Ryerson bought the mines at Ringwood and also the furnace in Pompton, laying the cornerstone for what was to become the Pompton Steel Works.



Yellow Cottage



The Tavern was located at the intersection of Wanaque Avenue and Hamburg Turnpike where Federal Square now stands. The Tavern was torn down in 1890 when the roads were widened. At Federal Square a monument was erected in 1914 to honor the men who lost their lives in the Spanish American War. Additional monuments were placed there to honor the men who perished in the Civil War and World War I & II and the Korean War.

Pompton was included first in Essex and then in Bergen County until 1837 when it became part of Passaic County. The birth of Pompton Lakes as an independent community occurred in 1895 when it seceded from Pompton Township, which at the time also included Bloomingdale, Ringwood, Wanaque and Riverdale.

The first Mayor of Pompton Lakes was H. Julius Smith, owner of Smith's Powder works on Wanaque Avenue which later became the site of the German Artistic Weaving Company (now Artistic Identification Systems, Inc.). Mr. Smith was responsible for the damming of the Wanaque River to form Lake Inez (his daughter's name.) The Powder Works was sold to DuPont in 1902. DuPont played a major role in the development of Pompton Lakes.

Many of the historic events in Pompton Lakes will be featured in another part of this anniversary book, allowing each subject to be explained and illustrated more fully than would be possible in a brief history of Pompton Lakes.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Europe when the castle guards turned the point of their spears or spikes to the ground, they indicated to the visitor permission to pass through a gate or drawbridge.

In colonial times, the word "turnpike" comes from the pike or long pole which barred the way of the traveler until he paid a toll fee. The collector would then remove the pike and swing or turn the gate, thus permitting the traveler to pass.

POMPTON EARLY HISTORY

Pompton Lakes was originally part of Pompton Township, which covered an area from the New York - New Jersey border south to its southwestern boundary along the Wanaque and Pequannock Rivers. It consisted of a long range of mountains. The valleys are fertile and the mountains rich in minerals. There is a wealth of fine iron ore along with an abundance of lead, lime, sandstone and slate.

Dutch farmers were the first European immigrants to settle in Pompton. As early as 1694 they purchased large tracts of land from the Indians and began building, farming and mining the rich land.

Located at the meeting of the three flowing mountain streams, the Pequannock, Wanaque and the Ramapo Rivers, the area was named "Pompton" from the Indian word meaning "Meeting Waters". It is also said to mean "Wry Mouth" referring to the meandering streams that covered the area.

Captain Arent Schuyler of New York passed through the area and in June, 1694, purchased 5500 acres from the Indians, known as the Lenapi for "wampum and other goods and merchandise to the value of 250 pounds current money of New York". The site was on the Pequannock and Pompton Creeks. In November, 1695, Major Anthony Brockholst, also of New York, acquired title from the Indians to the same land. The territory now comprises most of Wayne Township.

Schuyler and Brockholst were granted title to the lands by the East Jersey Proprietors. Part of this land was for mining. Both men settled in Pompton in 1697.

William Bartholf acquired 280 acres adjacent to the Schuyler tract and built a home. George Ryerson and Abram Ogden bought property and erected homes and buildings along the Pequannock River.

A survey dated 1726 indicated an Ironworks at Pompton. The forge at Pompton was north of the present falls, above what is today, Hamburg Turnpike. Shot and war materials were supplied to troops in the French and Indian Wars. Tools, nails and horseshoes for the local inhabitants were produced, and bar iron and pig iron was made for the trade. A dam was built with a water raceway to the forge. English, Belgian, Scottish and German workers were imported to work in the mines, later settling in the area, and subsequently intermarrying with the Dutch, the Indians and the African-Americans who were already there.

The furnace was built of sandstone against the side of the hill and trees from the site provided fuel for the furnace. (In the 1980s, the remains of the furnace were reinforced with planks to prevent its destruction by roadway blasting in the vicinity.)

In 1777, it was noted by Gabriel Ogden, who had bought the ironworks in 1774, that the forge was busily filling orders from General Henry Knox for 7,000 cannonballs from 4 to 18 pounds in weight as well as for ten tons of grape shot. A continuing demand for ammunition kept the Pompton furnace busy until late in the 1780s. There were several changes in the ownership of the Pompton Lakes Ironworks. The final owner was the Ludlum Steel and Spring Company. It ceased operating in 1907 when Ludlum moved to Watervliet, New York.

Situated at the junction of roads leading to Hackensack, Bloomingdale, Ringwood, Charlottsburg, Morristown and West Point, Pompton, with its ironworks and mineral wealth, became a busy hub for trade and a crossroads for the American armies.

The American and British armies fought back and forth across New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. General George Washington stayed at several Pompton Lakes Homes. Possibly, because of his friendship with Lt. Colfax, he stayed at the Yellow Cottage, more commonly known as the Yellow Tavern, an overnight stop for stage coaches.

Tab 13

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Bergen	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
The Hermitage

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Waldwic Cottage

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
335 North Franklin Turnpike

CITY OR TOWN:
Ho-Ho-Kus

STATE: New Jersey CODE: COUNTY: Bergen CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum use is contem- plated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Mrs. Gardner Fetter, Executrix,
Estate of Mary Eligabeth Rosencrantz

STREET AND NUMBER:
621 East Saddle River Road

CITY OR TOWN: Ho-Ho-Kus STATE: New Jersey CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Bergen County Registry of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
County Administration Building

CITY OR TOWN: Hackensack STATE: New Jersey CODE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1935-40 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
First Street at Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE:

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hermitage (lot 1, block 1, Borough of Ho-Ho-Kus) occupies an approximately rectangular plot of 4.9 acres with a frontage of 568.71 feet along the west side of North Franklin Turnpike and an average depth of about 405 feet. It is bounded on the north by Rosencrantz Lane at the Waldwick Borough line, on the west by the Erie Railroad tracks, and on the south by a private estate of 2.6 acres. A curving driveway leads between red sandstone gateposts to the house. The grounds are overgrown, but the landscaping is restorable and basically intact. One outbuilding west of the house, a small rectangular red sandstone ashlar gable-roofed structure, remains. A board and batten two-storied barn collapsed in 1969 and is not readily restorable.

Of the original house, the 18th-century Hermitage, no adequate records have been found. In 1849 William H. Ranlett, the architect of the present house, Waldwic Cottage, wrote that "Only a very small part of the original building, which was a substantial first class country house, now remains." He also stated that "The original house, like nearly all the old houses in this part of the country, had a piazza on the western front." (See bibliographical reference.) It therefore seems probable that the original house was a typical North Jersey "Dutch" gambrel-roofed building of red sandstone random ashlar with an overhanging roof sheltering a western porch.

The present house, erected in 1845, is a red sandstone building of irregular shape with numerous projections. The south wing is constructed of regular ashlar: the rest is random ashlar. The overall dimensions on the ground are approximately 79' (four-bayed front) by 56'6". The house is one-and-a-half stories plus attic in height and has three intersecting steeply pitched gabled roofs with a total of eight dormer windows, seven of which are two-storied. The shingles are cedar. The main and dormer gables have pierced barge boards and tall wooden finials. The three chimneys are brick. The rectangular south chimney terminates in four square tangent flue stacks set diagonally, and the north chimney has two tall octagonal clay chimney pots. All windows have diamond-shaped lights set in wooden muntins. Most sash is double-hung. The principal windows have wooden Tudor label moldings. The front (east) entrance is under a small flat-roofed porch in an angle formed by the projecting south wing and the rest of the main facade. The paired front doors are framed by a transom and sidelights. The south wing has a one-storied east bay window and a one-storied flat-roofed open wooden porch along the south wall. A brick-floored one-storied low-roofed west porch is inserted between the projecting south wing and the kitchen wing. The north wall has a one-storied flat-roofed enclosed and glazed porch near the north corner and a stone one-storied gable-roofed milk house projecting from the kitchen wing.

Immediately west of the kitchen wing is a free-standing two-storied gable-roofed rubble masonry summer kitchen with billiard room above. The structure measures approximately 21' by 25' and replaced Ranlett's board and batten extension of the kitchen wing in the late 19th century.

The interiors of the house have simply molded architraves, marble mantel-pieces of neo-Gothic design, plastered walls, and ceilings with neither

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
New Jersey	
COUNTY	
Bergen	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

The Hermitage (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description - continued

cornices ~~now~~ centerpieces. The principal doors are four-paneled. The front stairs ascend in a stright run and have a bracketed open stringer, a square newel post, and one turned banister per tread.

On the first floor, the stairhall runs through the house between the south wing and the dining room. The south wing contains a southeast parlor with a bay window which can be closed off by sliding doors and a southwest sitting room. A chimney is centered between the two rooms, and French windows open from both rooms onto the south porch. The dining room extends the depth of the house north of the front hall. Beyond the dining room is the library in the northeast corner with a small enclosed porch entered through the north wall. There is a chimney between the dining room and the library. The rest of the front block is occupied by a china closet and a pantry. The rear stair hall and the kitchen are west of the dining room in a rear wing. The milk house on the north wall is entered from the kitchen.

On the second floor, the south wing is occupied by two large chambers, closets, and the attic stairs. There is a small sitting room over the east part of the front hall. A large chamber over the dining room and small bedrooms over the library and pantry are entered from an L-shaped corridor which runs north from the west end of the front hall and turns east beyond the large chamber. The rear stairhall and a bedroom over the kitchen are in the west wing. A blind storage space (called the "secret room") is over the milk room.

A full cellar extends under all of the house except the south wing. The attic has two finished rooms in the south wing. The rest is open garret space.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/>	16th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	18th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	20th Century <input type="checkbox"/>
15th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	17th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1845

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi- <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	osophy <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human- <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	itarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE. (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

A house called The Hermitage was built on the site of the present structure at an undetermined date in the 18th century. The earliest contemporary documentation for that house appears to be a road map of 1767, when it was marked "Prevost". The property was purchased in 1804 by Elijah Rosencrantz and remained in Rosencrantz family ownership until the death of Miss Mary Elizabeth Rosencrantz in 1970.

In 1845 The Hermitage was rebuilt for Elijah Rosencrantz, Jr. from designs by William H. Ranlett and renamed Waldwic Cottage. The rebuilding and enlargement of the original house was so thorough and extensive as to obliterate almost all readily recognizable traces of the 18th-century work. Some portions of the random ashlar masonry and the two lozenge-shaped panels bearing Masonic symbols which are set into the front (east) wall may date from the 18th century. A "Dutch" door and its wrought-iron hardware in the west kitchen wall is 18th-century, and a possibly reused second-floor corridor door leading to the back hall may date from the 18th century. All other work, with the exception of a detached summer kitchen with billiard room above, which replaced Ranlett's wooden extension of the kitchen wing at an undetermined later 19th-century date, certainly dates from 1845. That being the case, the historical associations of the property, the most notable of which are General Washington's stay there from July 10 to July 14, 1778 and Aaron Burr's courtship of Theodosia (widow of James Mark) Prevost, who became his wife in 1782, can scarcely be connected with the existing house.

Nevertheless, Waldwic Cottage, or The Hermitage, as it is now again called, is an outstanding example of the early, romantic phase of the Gothic revival in American domestic architecture. It is an unusually felicitous and attractive expression of that style and is considerably enhanced by an ample landscaped setting of 4.9 acres. The house is highly significant as an important work of the influential American architect William H. Ranlett and is, as far as can be ascertained, the only remaining house in the Gothic manner certainly attributable to him. Equally rare is the circumstance that, except for the above-mentioned summer kitchen, the house has undergone absolutely no important alterations of any kind. The original painting and graining are clearly visible, and furniture ranging in date from circa 1800 through the 1870's remains in place. The house has very great potential as a completely untampered-with physical document of its period. It is completely authentic and, except for repairable deterioration, perfectly intact.

Local authorities are seriously endeavoring to acquire this almost unique survivor of another age for museum purposes.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

William H. Ranlett, The Architect, a Series of Original Designs, for Domestic and Ornamental Cottages and Villas, Connected with Landscape Gardening, Adapted to the United States: . . ., New York, DeWitt & Davenport, 1849, Vol. II, pp. 31-32.

Talbot Faulkner Hamlin, The American Spirit in Architecture, New Haven, Yale University Press, (1926), p. 152.

Dorothy Valentine Smith, "Mrs. Prevost Requests the Honor of his Company", Manuscripts, Fall, 1959, pp. 27-31.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 4.9 acres

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		41 ° 00 ' 24 "	74 ° 07 ' 10 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Denys Peter Myers, Principal Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: **Historic American Buildings Survey, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation; National Park Service** DATE: **04-14-70**

STREET AND NUMBER:
801 19th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington,** STATE: **District of Columbia** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

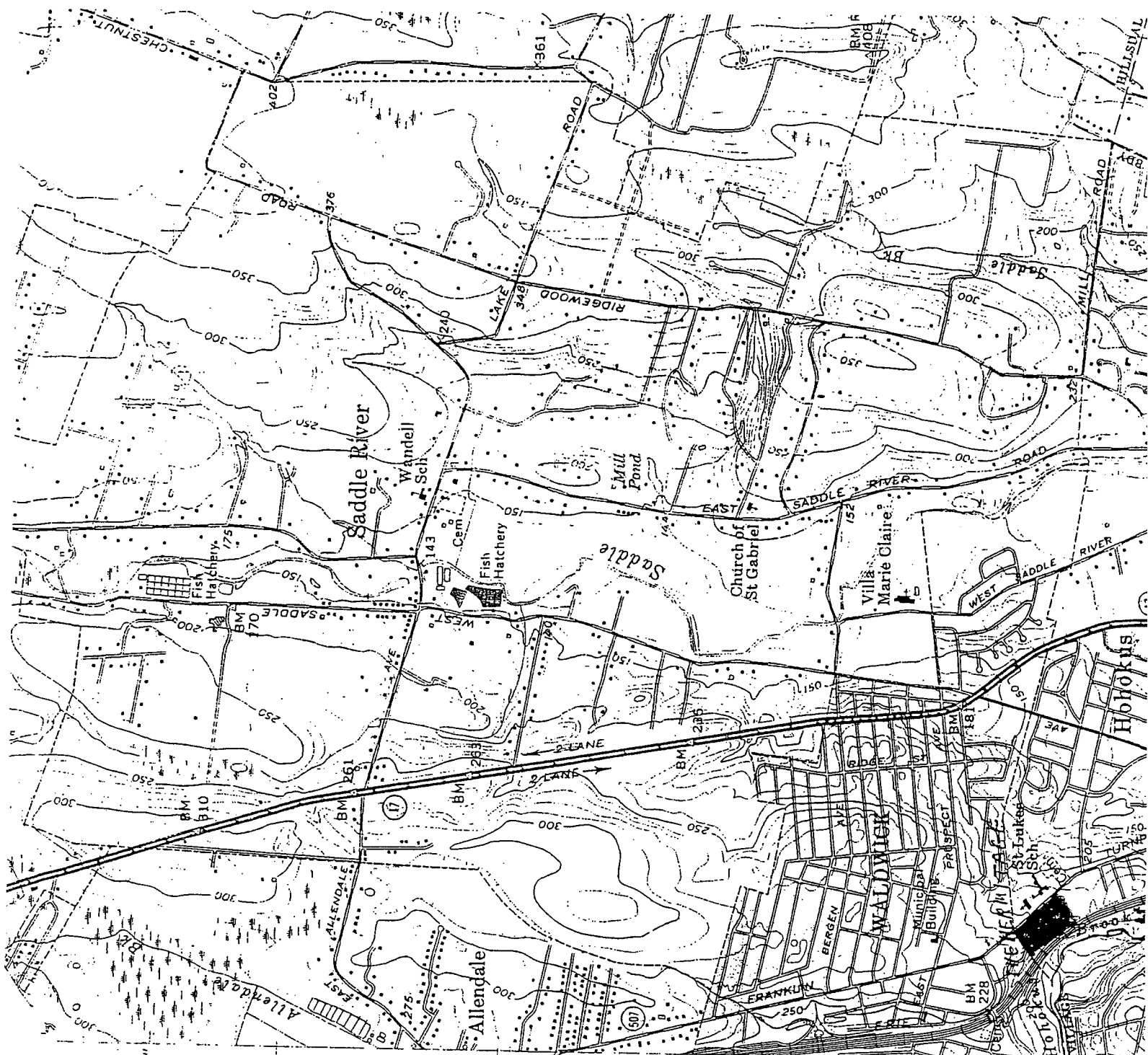
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
--	---

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

THE HERMITAGE
HOHOKUS, NEW JERSEY

Boundaries of the Historic Site:

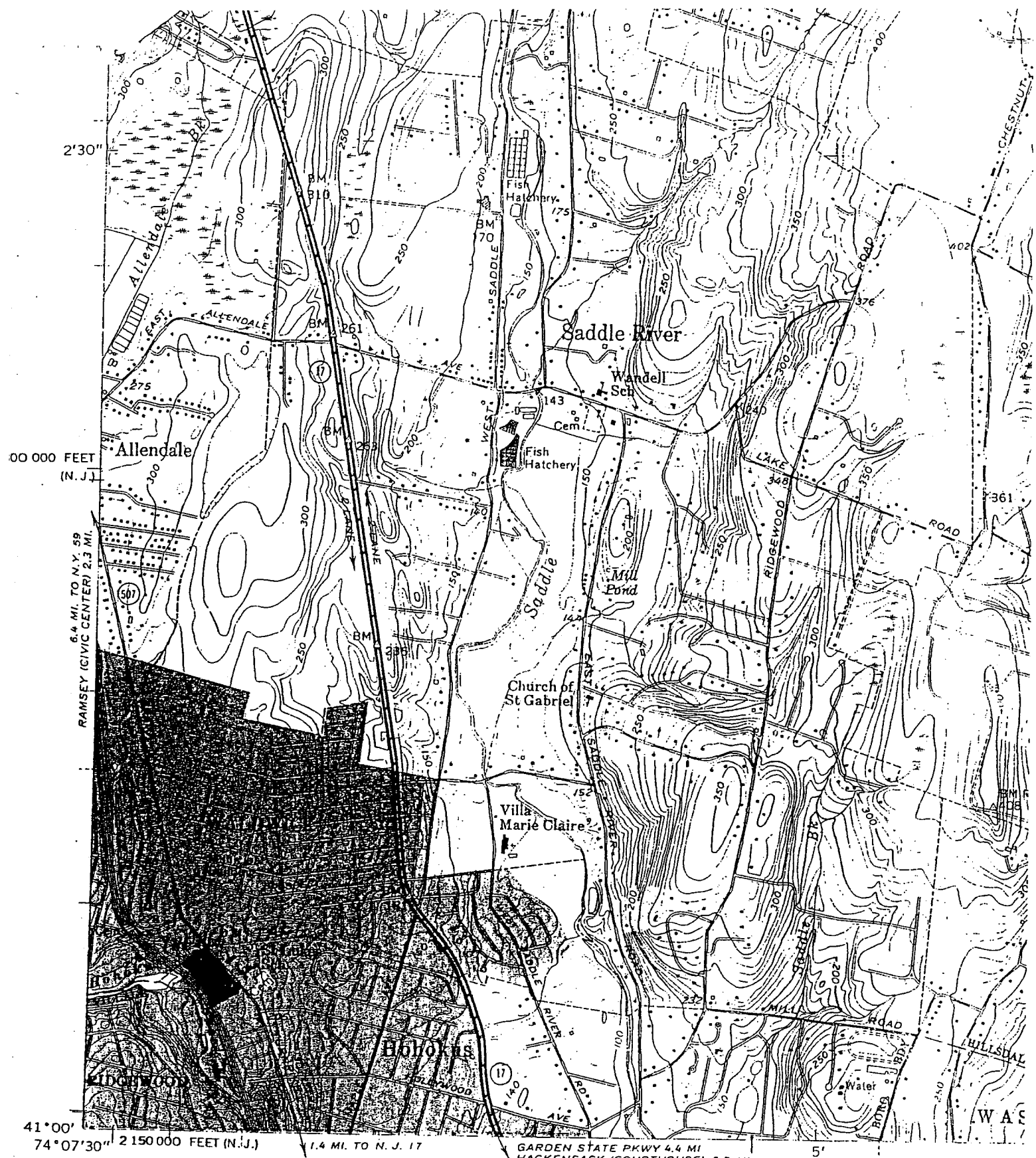
The Hermitage (lot 1, block 1, Borough of Hohokus) occupies an approximately rectangular plot of 4.9 acres with a frontage of 68.71 feet along the west side of North Franklin Turnpike and an average depth of about 405 feet. It is bounded on the north by Rosencrantz Lane at the Waldwick Borough line, on the west by the Erie Railroad tracks, and on the south by a private estate of 2.6 acres. Boundaries as described above, are recorded in and on copies of a U. S. Geological Survey map: Park Ridge quadrangle, New Jersey - New York 7.5 minute series (Topographic), 55, on file with the Branch of Historical Surveys, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.



1:50,000

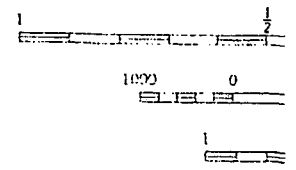
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6.4 MI. TO N.Y. 59
 RAMSEY (CIVIC CENTER) 2.3 MI.

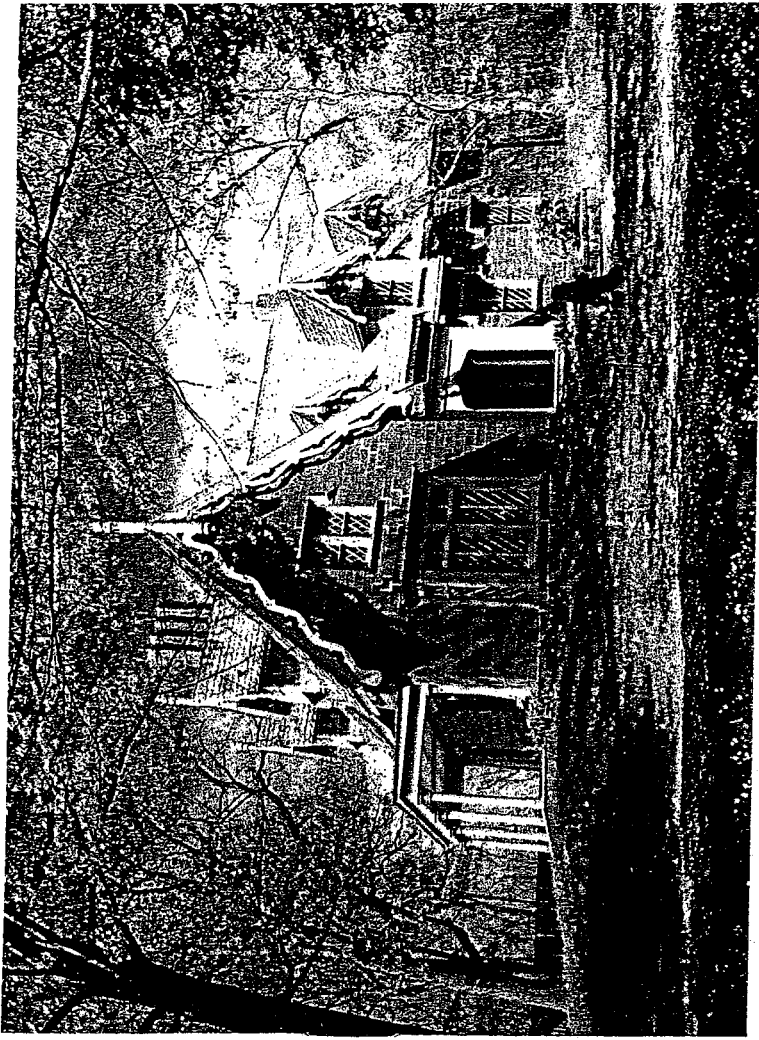


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
 Topography by planetable surveys 1934 and 1943-1944
 Revised 1955
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on New Jersey coordinate system
 and New York coordinate system, east zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue
 Red tint indicates areas in which only

GARDEN STATE PKWY 4.4 MI
 HACKENSACK (COURTHOUSE) 9.7 MI.



PERSON



The Hermitage Museum

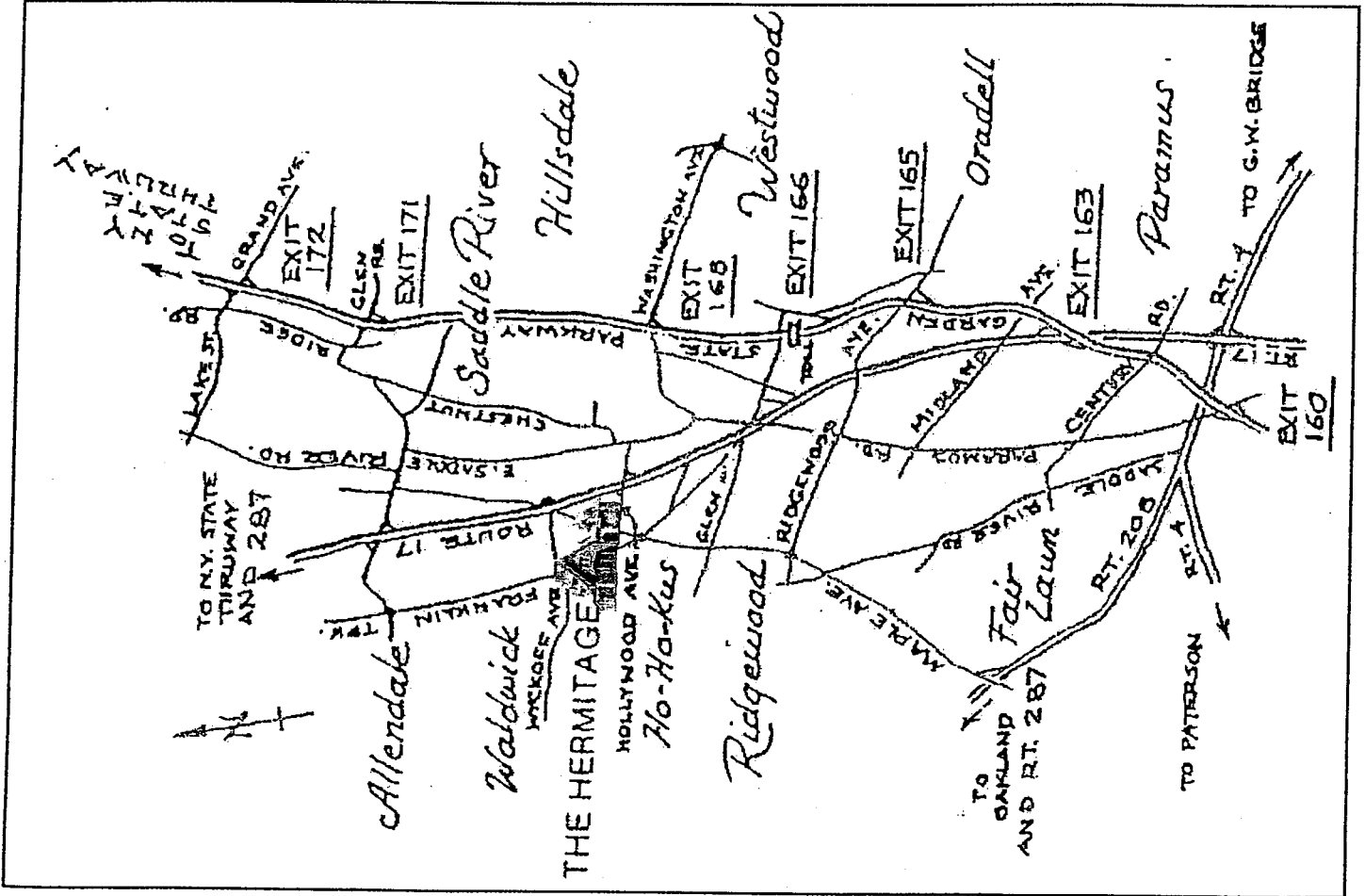
A National Historic Landmark

335 North Franklin Turnpike • Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ 07423-1035

Telephone: (201) 445-8311

Fax Number: (201) 445-0437

www.thehermitage.org

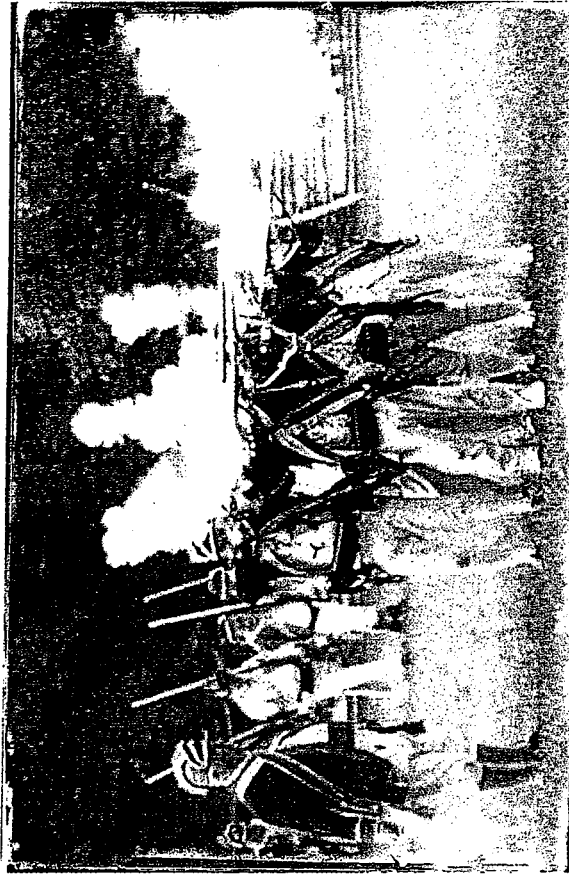


The Hermitage: 250 Years of History

Nestled among centuries-old trees on 4.9 acres in Ho-Ho-Kus, New Jersey, stands The Hermitage. This outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture is the only 18th and 19th century house in Bergen County designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Yet the significance of The Hermitage goes far beyond its impressive architecture. Rich in history, The Hermitage has roots reaching deep into colonial times and has been the scene of excitement, adventure and romance.

The Hermitage has hosted some of the great figures in American history, including General George Washington. Young, handsome and gallant Revolutionary War officers conducted both the business of the war and recreated with fair companions at The Hermitage. The military hero and political figure Aaron Burr courted and married his wife here. Later, the prominent Rosencrantz family purchased the property. They provided fascinating glimpses into life at The Hermitage for a 163-year period spanning the Civil War, the Victorian era, and much of the 20th century.



The Revolutionary War and Theodosia Prevost Burr

The original part of The Hermitage house was erected circa 1760 as a commodious two-story brownstone home. In 1767, British army Captain James Marcus Prevost and his wife Theodosia Bartow Prevost bought the house, established a gentleman's farm on the property and had five children. Their workforce included at least two African-American slaves.

With the onset of the Revolutionary War, Bergen County residents lived in a highly contested area, divided by Patriot and Loyalist sympathies. Although a fifth generation colonial American,

Theodosia Prevost was the wife of a British officer fighting in the south against the Continental Army.

Theodosia was by all accounts a woman of great intelligence, magnetic personal charm and strong tenacity. Left alone with her mother and young half-sister, she took a leadership role in protecting her family and preserving the house and grounds in the midst of battle. To save her property from Patriot confiscation, Theodosia welcomed Patriot officers and important New Jersey state officials to The Hermitage during these difficult war years.

In July 1778, after the Battle of Monmouth, Theodosia invited General Washington to use The Hermitage as his headquarters. He accepted the invitation and stayed for four days with his officers and soldiers, including James Monroe and Alexander Hamilton.

One of Washington's officers, Colonel Aaron Burr, was so captivated by the charm and wit of the gracious hostess that he became a frequent visitor. After a romantic courtship following the death of Colonel James Marcus Prevost, Theodosia and Burr were married at The Hermitage on July 2, 1782.



The Rosencrantz Family: 1807-1970

In 1807, Dr. Elijah Rosegrant (Rosencrantz) purchased The Hermitage estate for his new bride, Cornelia Suffern, a member of the Suffern family in New York. Elijah was one of Bergen County's earliest physicians and a member of the Bergen County Medical Society. In the late 1820s, he caught the enthusiasm of early industrialization and built a cotton warp mill on the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook. Dr. Rosegrant and his wife Cornelia had four children, thus founding a family that would occupy The Hermitage for 163 years.

In 1847, Elijah's third son, Elijah Rosencrantz II, with profits from the cotton mill, which he ran, commissioned

the noted architect William H. Ranlett to reconstruct and enlarge The Hermitage. This sturdy new home helped him attract, court and marry the beautiful young cosmopolite Cornelia Livingston Dayton of New York City, a descendant of the prominent Livingston and Schuyler colonial families.

The transformed Hermitage is one of our nation's outstanding examples of picturesque and

romantic domestic Neo Gothic Revival architecture. Steep gabled roofs, diamond-paned windows, elaborately carved gingerbread trim, and inviting verandas epitomized the romantic Victorian age. Ranlett equipped the reconstructed house with innovative technologies first seen in the homes of the affluent, including indoor plumbing, central heating, and built-in closets.

Since the remodeling in 1847, The Hermitage has survived virtually unchanged. Its outstanding architecture, as well as its Revolutionary past, has earned it National Historic Landmark status.

The last owner of The Hermitage was Mary Elizabeth Rosencrantz (1885-1970). Mary Elizabeth was raised in affluence in the late Victorian era, and was in no way prepared for a subsequent reversal of family fortune and the advent of the Depression. She rose to the challenge with courage and fortitude, starting a tearoom at The Hermitage in 1917 as a means of support.

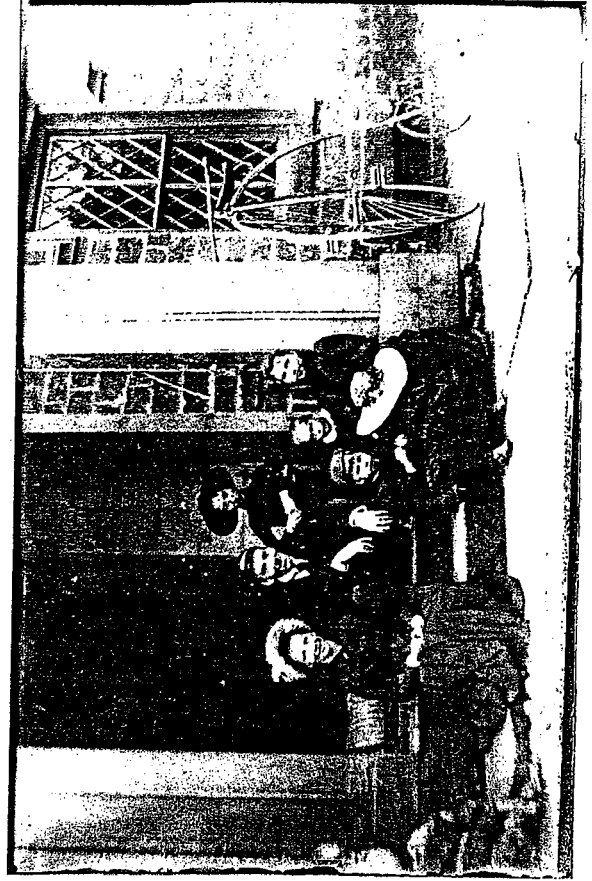
In her later years, Mary Elizabeth would sacrifice personal comfort and financial gain, refusing to sell her property to developers because she believed that her home and its historic past were too valuable to be destroyed. She lived in poverty to preserve the historic legacy of The Hermitage for future generations. Upon her death in 1970 and in accordance with her will, The Hermitage property and grounds were bequeathed to the State of New Jersey for use as a historic museum and park.

The Collections

When The Hermitage property was willed to the State of New Jersey, many unique and wonderful objects were discovered, ranging from early 19th century artifacts, to Victorian and 20th century objects. The home is furnished to reflect life in the 19th century northern New Jersey.

The collections include costumes, furniture, decorative objects, artifacts, books, papers, diaries and ephemera which provide an exciting journey back into history and the social and economic development of Bergen County, the State of New Jersey and the United States.

Items from the collections and archives are exhibited periodically and are open to the public. Items are also available to individuals who express an interest in examining historic artifacts for education and research purposes. Please call The Hermitage for an appointment.

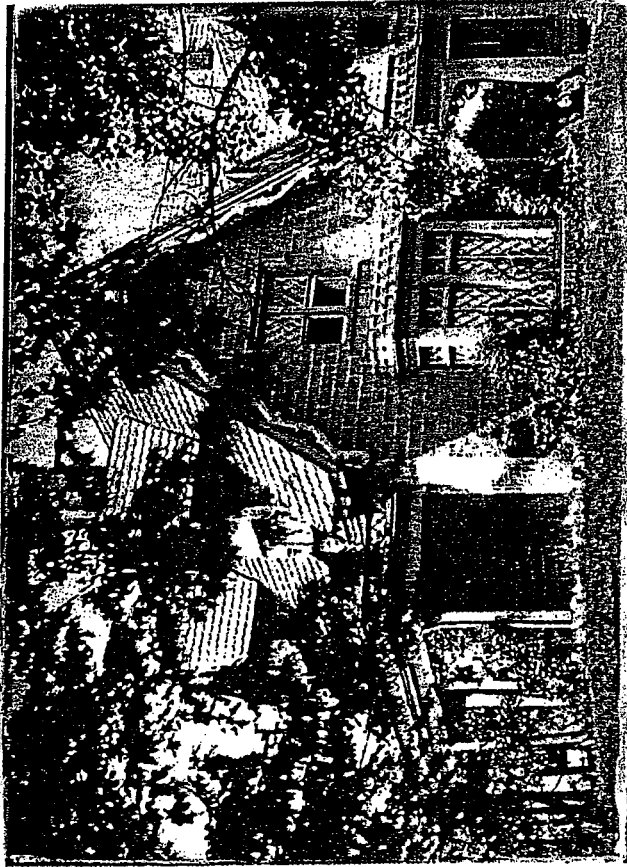


The Friends of The Hermitage

The museum is operated by The Friends of The Hermitage, a non-profit organization. The Friends is dedicated to restoring, maintaining and interpreting The Hermitage house, archives and collections. The group educates a diverse audience of students, scholars and the general public through a broad range of innovative educational programs and exhibitions. The Friends welcome visitors who want to experience its outstanding architecture and historic and romantic past.

The Hermitage Offers:

- ❖ Adult History Lectures
- ❖ Distinguished Guest Speakers
- ❖ Revolutionary War and Civil War Reenactments
- ❖ Clothing and Textile Exhibits
- ❖ Seasonal Special Events and Exhibits
- ❖ School and Scout Programs
- ❖ Docent Tours (Wednesdays-Sundays, 1-4 pm) of The Hermitage
- ❖ Special Group Tours By Appointment
- ❖ Teacher Training
- ❖ Internships
- ❖ Victorian Birthday Parties
- ❖ Time Travelers Summer Day Camp
- ❖ Historic Research Opportunities
- ❖ Rental Space at The Hermitage Education and Conference Center and on The Hermitage Grounds



The Friends welcome visitors who want to experience its outstanding architecture and historic and romantic past.

Help Us Preserve the Past for the Future!

Become a Member. You are invited to join the Friends of The Hermitage. Your tax-deductible contribution will support history education and the museum's restoration, programming and operations. Membership benefits include regular newsletters, free tours of the museum, discounts on purchases at the museum shop, invitations to exhibition previews and members-only events, and discounts on special programs and summer camp.

Volunteer. Make new friends and pursue a variety of interests as a Hermitage volunteer! Volunteer opportunities include giving guided tours as a docent, serving on one of our Family Programs and Events committees, serving as a cashier, host or hostess at a one-day event, or assisting us with photography, video, education programs, research, collections, gardening, facilities management, and clerical, library and tech support. You can even volunteer as a camp counselor!

Please call
The Hermitage at
201-445-8311
for more information.

Photographs (c1890s) from The Collection at
The Hermitage of the New Jersey Division
of Parks and Forestry.

Tab 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Old Dods House and John Dod Tavern

AND/OR COMMON

John Dods House and John Dod Tavern

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

11 Highland Street - 8 Chapel Hill Road NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln Park

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

New Jersey

VICINITY OF

CODE

034

COUNTY

Morris

CODE

027

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Boston (House), Frederick Lohr (Tavern)

STREET & NUMBER

11 Highland Street

8 Chapel Hill Road

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln Park

STATE

New Jersey

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office
Mercer County Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER

Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Morristown

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey
NJHS1 1767.4 New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1938, 1973

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress
P. O. Box 1420, Department of Environmental Protection

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D. C.

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

John Dods house was built in two sections. The wing, the original house, was built in the early 1700's. The interior of the stone walls, in the wing, are pointed with mud and horse-hair. It has a steep pitched roof and a deep overhang in the front. The windows are 12 over 8 and most of the glass is original. It was a one room structure, 15' X 15', with a boxed-in narrow stairway of worn treds leading to the loft. The original fire place was removed years ago but the outline of the beehive oven is still visible on the exterior wall. The framework of this fire-place has been exposed with the removal of the old plaster ceiling. Pegs used to hang herbs or equipment still remain in the beams. The ceiling beams are beautifully finished with few axe marks. The floor boards of the loft, visible from below, are 20 inches wide. The hand-hewn rafters of the loft are pegged with no ridge pole. The floor boards of the wing were removed and underneath these, the original floor boards and hearth stones were uncovered.

The main house was added in 1770. An exterior feature, characteristic of the pre-revolutionary. Dutch houses is the cellar hatch near the front door. The original Dutch door opens onto the large center hall. At the other end of the 8' X 18' hall is another door which opens to the back porch, a later addition. The woodwork around the staircase is pegged, as is the bannister. There is a unique carving over the door, under the staircase. Tie-rods run the length of the hall, tying the exterior stone walls together.

There are carved sunburst designs on the fireplace mantles of the dining room and living room. The dining room windows are 12 over 12 and those of the living room are 6 over 6, the majority of which appear to be original or old panes of glass. Interesting cupboards are in both dining and living rooms next to the fireplaces. The ceilings of the first floor are over 8' high.

Although the ceilings of the second floor are lower, the rooms are large with deep sills running along the exterior walls.

Dutch Dormers, are on the both the front and back of the house. The chimneys are on the inside of the house and are constructed of thin, handmade bricks, pointed with mud. A flue has been added to the chimney in use.

The ceiling beams in the cellar are hand-hewn. The fireplace supports, in the shape of an arch and resembling fireplaces themselves, are also in the cellar.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

John Dod House John Dod Tavern
Lincoln Park
Morris County
New Jersey 031
CONTINUATION SHEET #1

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ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

A kitchen and back porch were added to the main house in the 20th century.

The well still exists. The walls are of fitted stonework to a depth of 18 feet. At the base, the walls widen into a round basin.

Dods Tavern built in the late 1

John Dods Tavern was built in 1752.

The original structure consisted of the present living room, bedroom, music room and front entrance on the first floor; the attic, two bedrooms and attic closet on the second floor. The outer walls, the partitions between the bedroom and the living room and the living room and the kitchen are of random field-stone 18 inches thick put together with clay and pointed-up with lime or plaster replaced later by cement. The upper part of the building, is nearly all of wood construction with clapboard on the outside. The joists and rafters are hand-hewn, mortise and tennon joints and pinned with wood dowels. The exposed beams on the living room ceiling are from tulip trees which were native in these parts at that time. The bedroom (over the cellar) is supported by five huge, rough hewn beams nine inches square, about 17 feet long and keyed to the foundation walls. The floor boards are from 9 to 16 inches wide. The original windows are those in the first floor bedroom, the two windows in the living room and the two windows in the music room. Parts of some windows have been replaced. The windows in the living room and bedroom have the traditional 12 and 8 or 6 and 3 small panes of glass. The window blinds or shutters are gone and have not been replaced but on half of some of the hand forged hinges are still imbeded in the stone wall or window casing.

Thomas Dods occupied these premises in 1850, extensive changes were made. The outdoor chimney of the fireplace and the Dutch oven in the living room was removed and the kitchen added. While the outer walls of the kitchen are identical to the walls of the older portion of the structure, the joists and rafters are not hand-hewn but lumber, the dimensions of which are somewhat larger than the present framing lumber.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

John Dod House John Dod Tavern
Lincoln Park
Morris County

CONTINUATION SHEET

#2

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

The inside walls on the first floor are coated with plaster directly on the stone except in the bedroom where there is an air space between the stone and the plaster. This space is filled with small shells and bran of cereal grain. Partitions etc., on the second floor are wood lath and plaster as are the ceilings.

What is now the cellar (only under the first floor bedroom) was a place for storage, presumably, for farm products. Originally, it had a dirt floor which was later covered with a thin coat of cement. Entrance to the cellar from the outside was by means of the traditional cellar door. The inside entrance from the living room and the steps were added later. This entrance and the steps have since been reconstructed. The stairway to the second floor had no railing but a wood partition which has also been replaced.

The floor in the living room consists of huge, hand-hewn, hardwood logs not keyed to the walls but laid directly on the sandy soil. The floor boards are nailed to the logs. The floor in the kitchen was replaced by random width oak flooring.

The original cedar shingled roof was covered with asphalt shingles sometime in the late 1920's.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

John Dods Tavern is typical of taverns of the mid-18th century. A tavern was very important in the 18th century because, except for the church, it was the only place that people could meet and discuss events that were happening around them. Dods Tavern fulfilled this need for a place to gather for both the townspeople and travelers of Lincoln Park, then Beavertown. Particularly throughout the war the tavern was widely used by people anxious to hear news of the war. The tavern which was listed on Erskines War Map of 1778-1779, was on the intersection that led to Morristown and was used as a stopping place for many war travelers. Colonel Van Courtland who served under General Washington during the war was a frequent visitor to the tavern. In a letter from a Colonel Tilghman to Colonel Van Courtland on August 27, 1781, he requests Colonel Van Courtland to direct his route from Morristown and turn left, "when you reach Dods Tavern". Colonel Van Courtland in turn wrote to General Washington expressing his desire to take the route "where the road turns off at Dods Tavern".

Besides being an important crossroad during the war, Dods Tavern was to be utilized by a different type of traveler in the 19th Century. In the 1830's the Morris Canal was built along side the tavern which added to the amount of travelers using the tavern services.

John Dod built the tavern in 1769 on a site within the 208 acres of land that he had purchased. The tavern was operated by members of the Dod family until the second half of the 19th century.

The John Dod house and tavern are two of a few known surviving 18th century stone buildings in Morris County. When originally constructed the buildings were on the same tract of land. Through sales of the land and neighborhood development they now appear to be separate. Both represent modest sized structures with later additions. From the exterior both are basic fieldstone structures with no elaboration. The interior of the Dod House has a multiple sunburst carved mantel which is very unusual. This as well as the open staircase are relatively simple though carefully finished.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bailey, Rosalie Fellows, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1968 pp. 534-535.

Will of John Dods

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 1/2 1/4 acre each
 UTM REFERENCES

House A	18	558780	4529650	B	18	558560	4930180	Tavern
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
C				D				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

House
 Block 44
 lots 26-27

Tavern
 Block 35
 lot 115B

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nanci Kostrub - Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P. O. Box 1420

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Trenton

New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

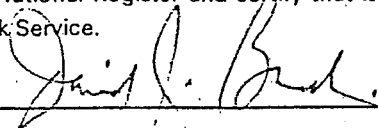
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE

APR - 5 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

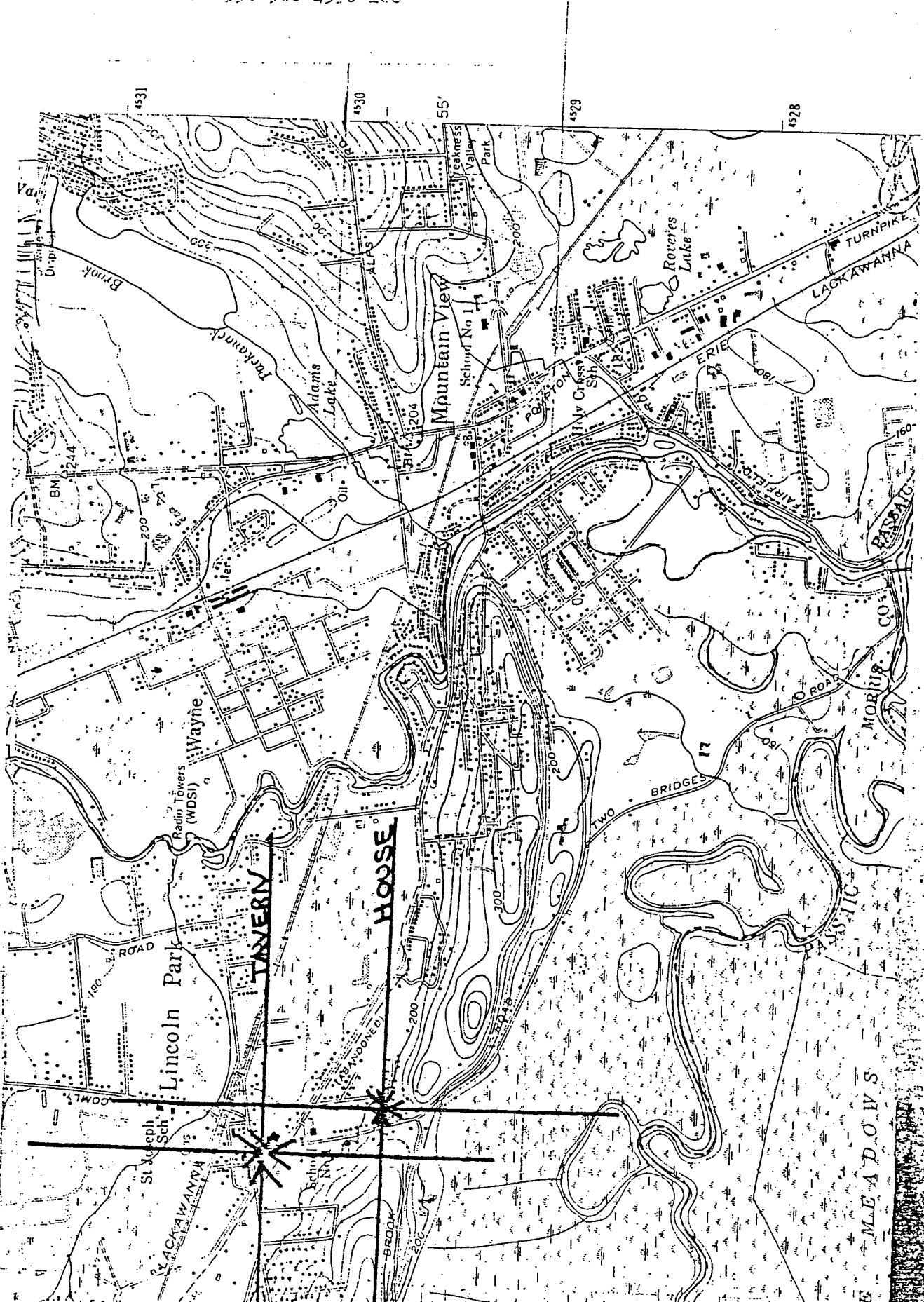
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Morris County
New Jersey 034

UTM House 18 558 700 4529 650
Tavern 18 558 560 4530 180



Tab 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Henry Doremus House
other names/site number Captain Thomas Doremus House

2. Location

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

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official (James F. Hall) Date 11/25/91 (11/25/91)
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/ work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/ Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

walls Sandstone

roof Wood shake

other Wood kitchen addition

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

The Doremus house was first constructed as a single room dwelling.¹ This is apparent both by the barely visible seam in the facade masonry and through interior architectural clues. The roughly squared stones which were used to straighten the stone courses and turn the corner of a building like the Doremus house are apparent in the middle of the facade, although the masonry work on the eastern section of the building is less refined than the work on the western side. There, the corner blocks are much more pronounced, and show evidence of careful tooling. What is now the eastern section of the house is probably the original unit, enlarged with the construction of an identically sized "mirror image".

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

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

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

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section number 7 Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

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

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

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

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

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1760-1782

Significant Dates
1780

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

The Henry Doremus House is significant under National Register Criterion C, architectural merit. The stone house is of a type distinctive to the 18th century Dutch settlers of Montville and northern New Jersey. The house has retained an excellent degree of architectural integrity, and it meets the criteria for inclusion in the Dutch Stone Houses of Montville Multiple Property Nomination. The 1971 nomination of the Doremus House to the National Register was based upon the significance of the house's associations with events during the Revolutionary War. While still important, the Doremus house gains its primary significance as a relic of a distinctive type of architecture.

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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

the south side of the road, and where his son Henry, had later built his home on the north side of the road, nearly opposite that of his father's. Rockaway Bridge, Doremus Town (about two miles northeast of the bridge), and the two Doremus houses are severally indicated on military road maps of the period, not only for the Continental Army, but also for the British and French forces as well.⁴ Of the two Doremus houses, only that indicated as Henry's has survived.

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

Regarding Washington's stay at this house we have the following: In June 1780, Washington and his troops were encamped for a few days at Rockaway Bridge awaiting the outcome of the engagement of General Greene's troops with those of the British at Springfield, New Jersey. From June 22 to 23, 1780, Washington received 10 letters addressed to him at Rockaway Bridge, and dispatched at least three from that place.⁵ The troops may have been withdrawn a short

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville
Morris County, NJ

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Fowler, Alex D. Splinters From the Past. Morristown, N.J.: Morris County Historical Society, 1984, pp. 59-60.

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

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

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 12.41 acres Pompton Plains, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 554400 451301020
Zone Easting Northing

B 18 554500 45129780
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 554320 45129620

D 18 554220 45129920

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet W. Foster / Associate Director

organization Acroterion

street & number 71 Maple Avenue

city or town Morristown

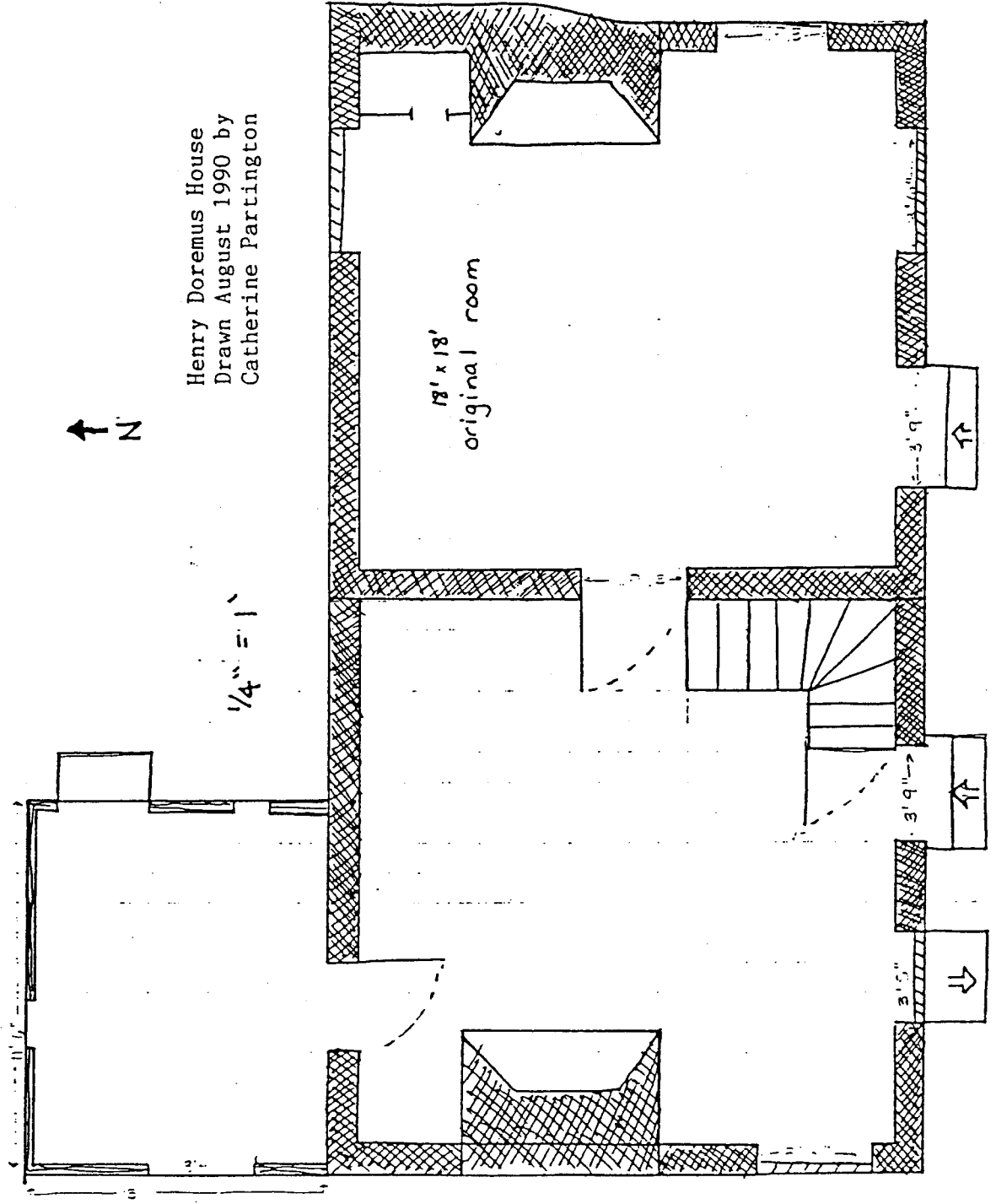
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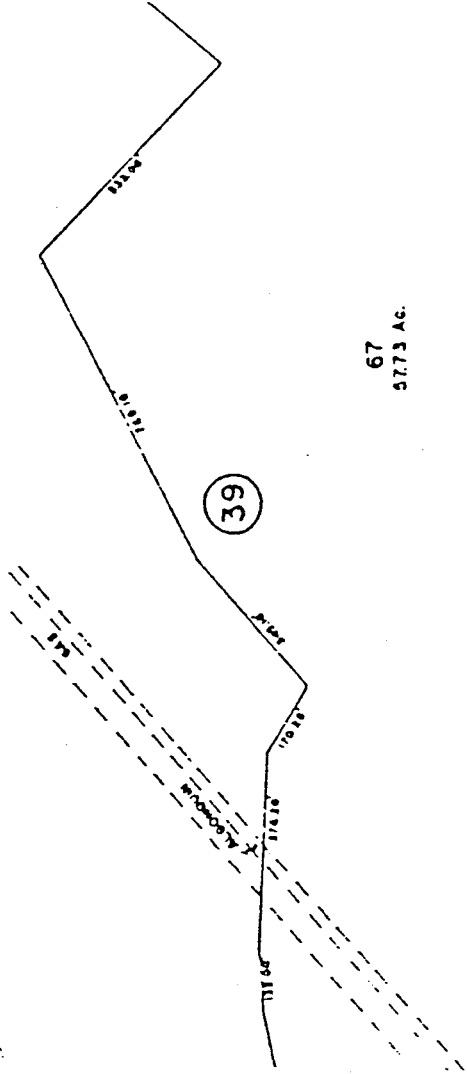
telephone 201 984 9660

state N.J. zip code 07960

Dutch Stone Houses of Montville MPN, Morris County, NJ

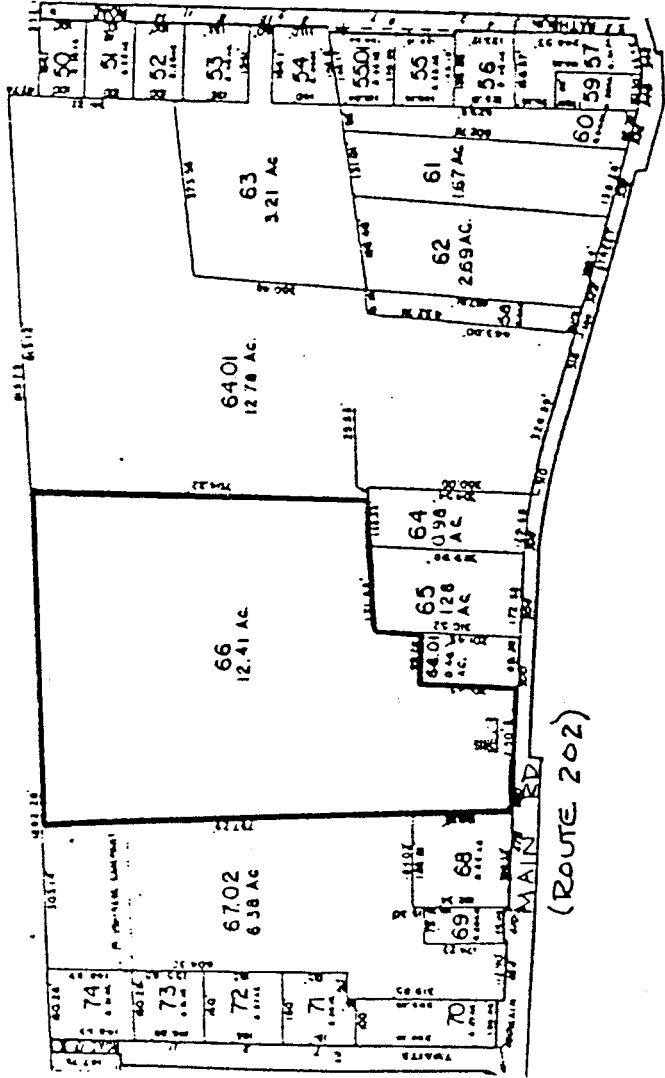
Henry Doremus House
Drawn August 1990 by
Catherine Partington



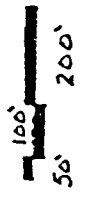


67
57.73 AC.

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



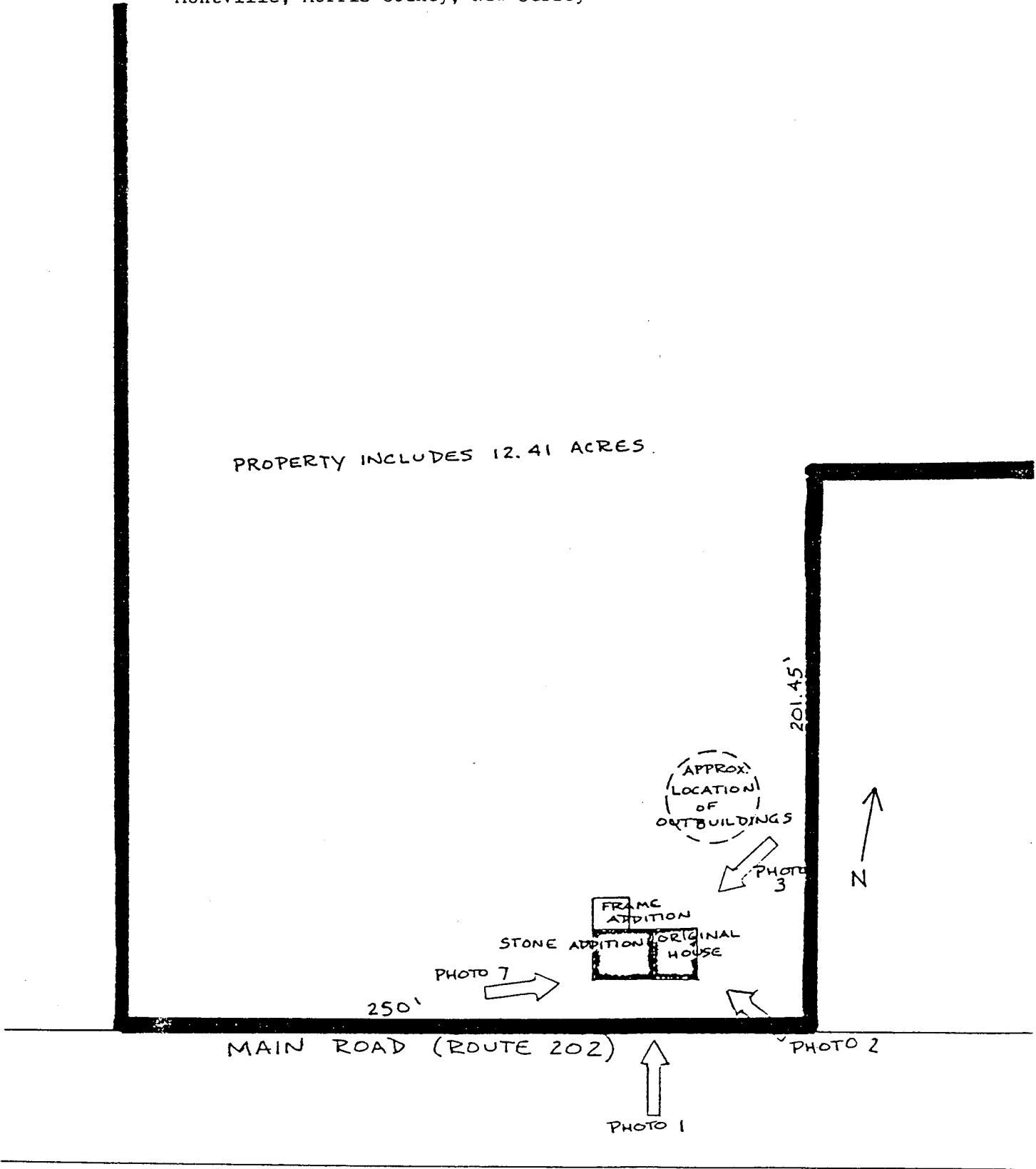
SCALE:



Henry Doremus House

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

PROPERTY INCLUDES 12.41 ACRES.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

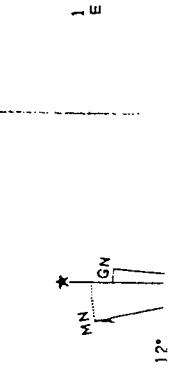
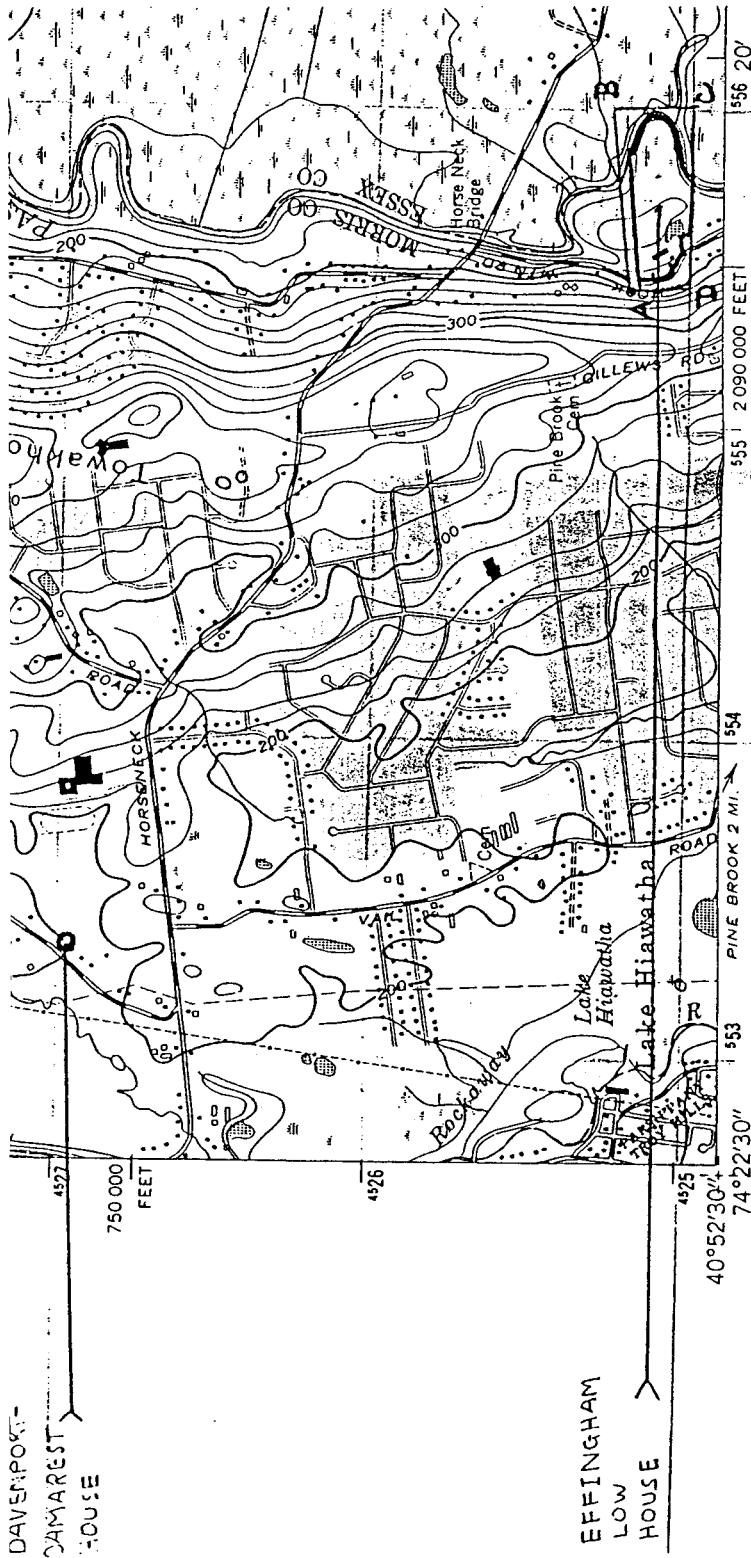
Section number _____ PHOTOGRAPHS
Page _____

Henry Doremus House
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville

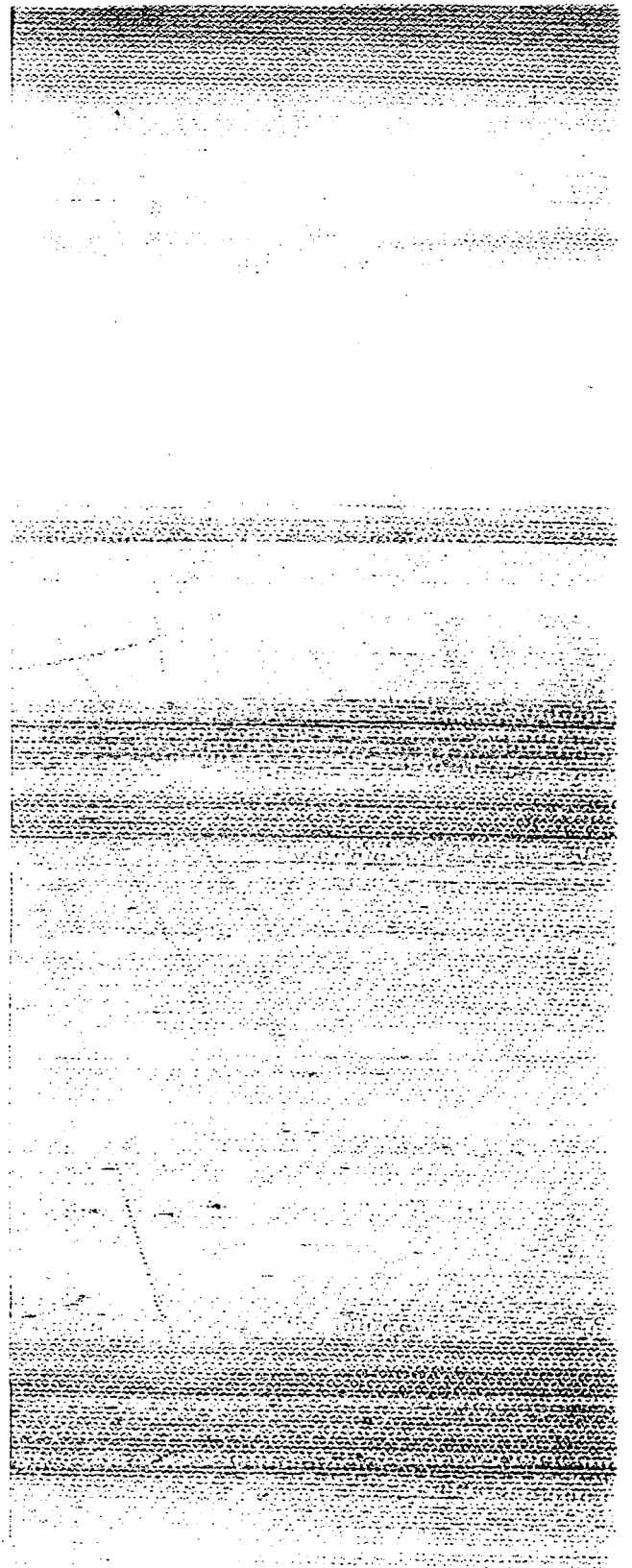
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490 Main Road
Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey

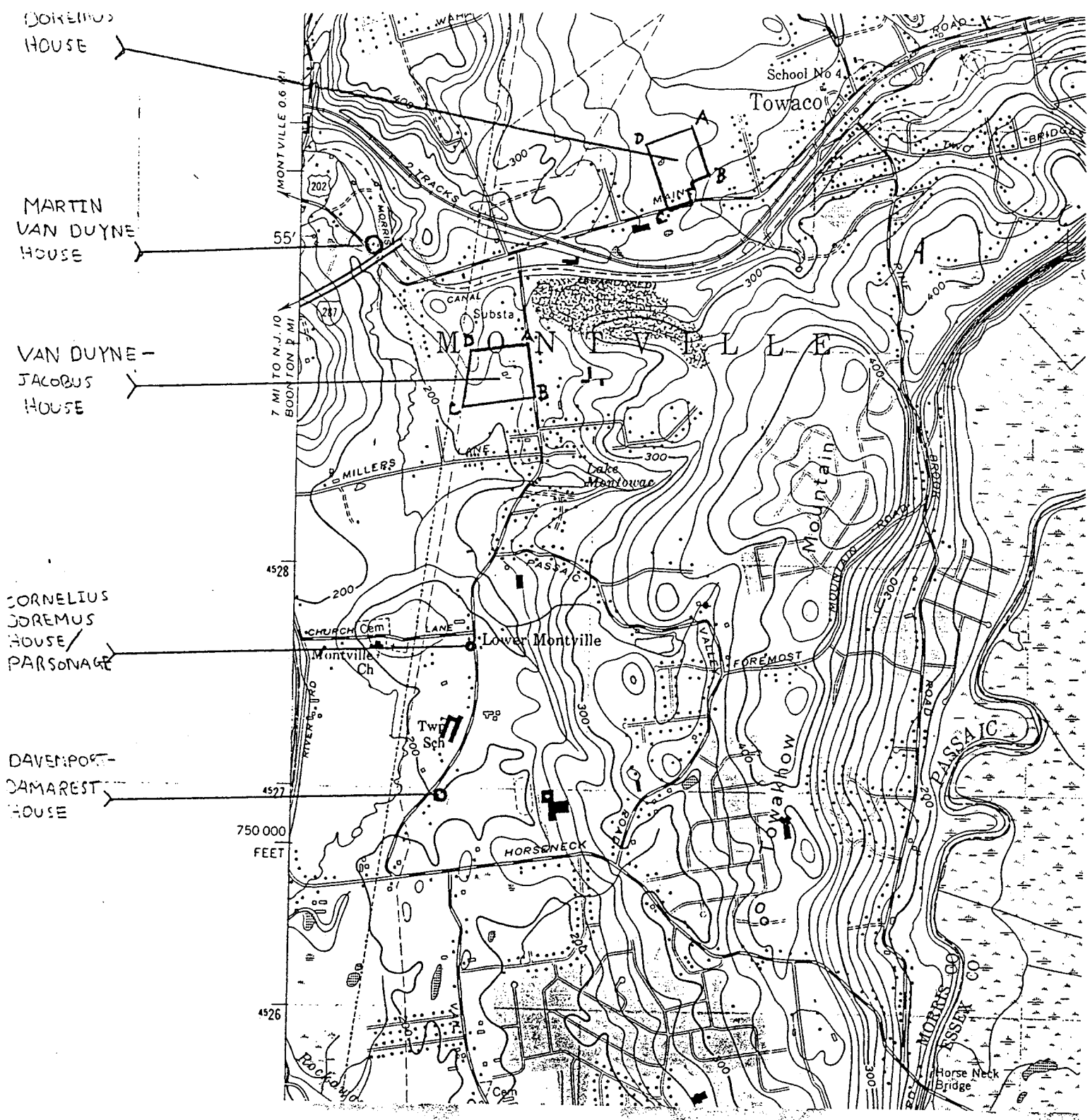
Photographs by Janet W. Foster
Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants
August 1990.
Original negatives held by Acroterion, 71 Maple Avenue,
Morristown, N.J.

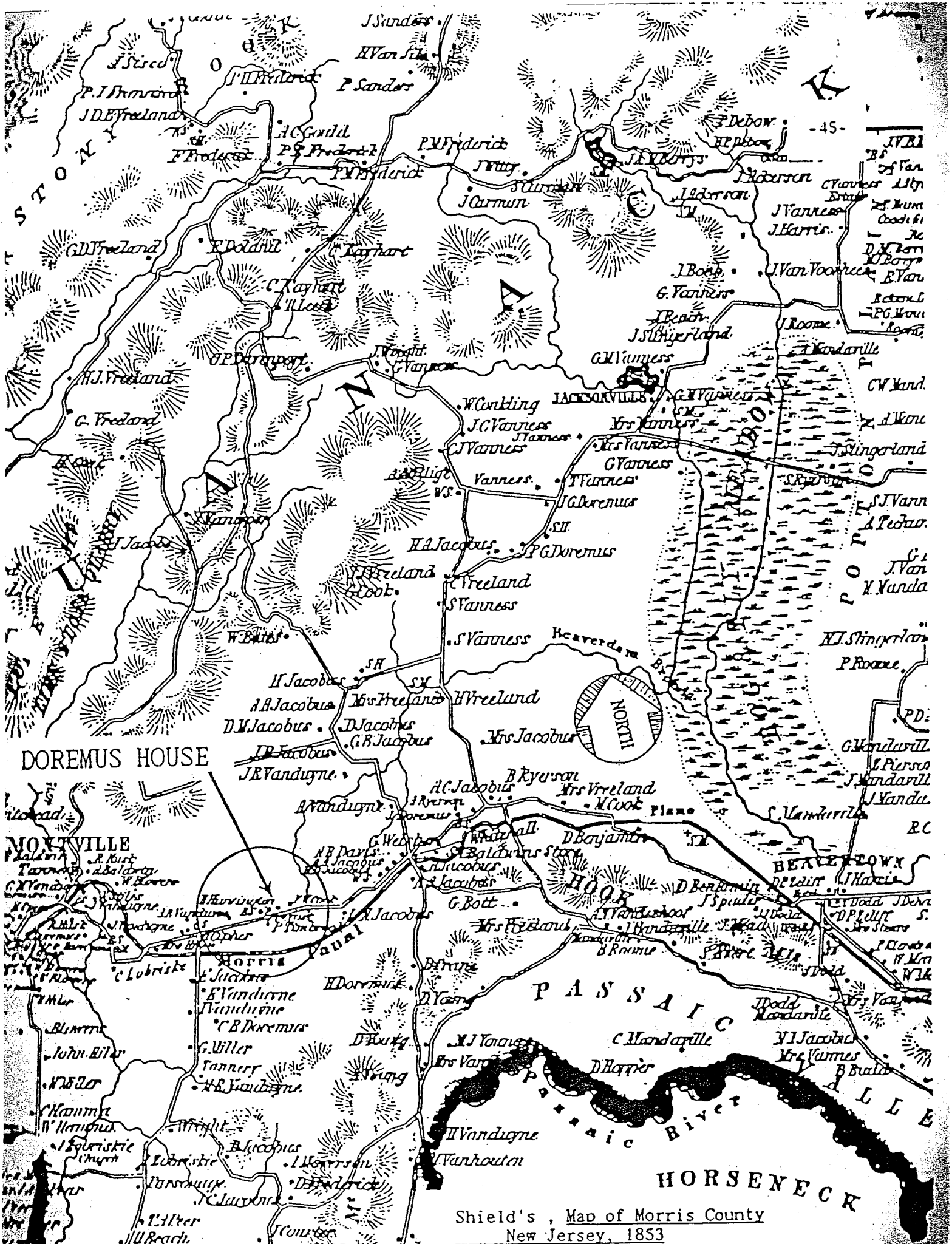
- 1 of 7: Camera facing north: facade of house.
- 2 of 7: Camera facing northwest: facade and east gable end.
- 3 of 7: Camera facing southwest: rear elevation; 19th century
frame kitchen wing extends off back of stone house.
- 4 of 7: Interior. Camera facing east: East gable wall
(older section of house)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



Mapped by the Defense Mapping Agency
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by NOS/NOAA and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1942. Field checked 1943







Shield's, Map of Morris County
New Jersey, 1853

Tab 16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Beverwyck Site

other names/site number Beaverwyck, Beaverwick, Beaverhoudt, Ferme de M. Lott, Red Barracks

2. Location

street & number SE of Junction of US Rt. 46 and South Beverwyck Road not for publication
city or town Parsippany-Troy Hills Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07054

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

John S. Watson, Jr., Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

3/8/04
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling
	Domestic	Secondary structure
	Subsistence	Processing
	Subsistence	Agricultural field
	Agriculture	Agricultural outbuildings
	Agriculture	Storage
	Industry	Manufacturing facility
	Subsistence	Animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Work in progress	Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	N/A
roof	N/A
walls	N/A
other	N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Archaeology
Social History
Ethnic Heritage, Black
Politics
Engineering
Agriculture
Commerce

Period of Significance

1730-1850

Significant Dates

1759, 1772, 1803

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Blank lines for entering significant person information.

Cultural Affiliation

Irish-English, Enslaved Africans, Dutch, Dutch/Dutch West Indian

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

The Beverwyck Site
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ~5.03 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

C | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

B | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

D | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara C.H. Silber, Senior Archaeologist & Wade P. Catts, Principal Archaeologist
organization McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. & John Milner Associates, Inc. date August 10, 2003
street & number 700 East Gate Dr., Suite 201 & 535 N. Church St. telephone (856) 793-0800 & (610) 436-9000
city or town Mount Laurel & West Chester state NJ & PA zip code 08054 & 19380

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name New Jersey Department of Transportation
street & number 1035 Parkway Avenue, P.O. Box 600 telephone 609-530-2000
city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08625

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

The Beverwyck Site

Name of Property

Morris County, NJ

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Summary of Site

The Beverwyck Site is located in Parsippany-Troy Hills Township; Morris County, New Jersey. The Beverwyck Site consists of the intact archaeological remains of residential buildings, agricultural outbuildings, and landscape features of Beverwyck, a mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century agricultural estate (*Photographs 1 - 37*). Historically, part of a 2000(+)-acre property, the Beverwyck Site (as identified by archaeological investigations to date) consists of the core area of the former Beverwyck estate. While the occupation of the estate spans the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century, the height of the estate's prosperity was reached during the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. Between 1772 and 1803, the estate served as a focal point in the social and political spheres of the Revolutionary War-era New Jersey. During this period, the estate employed the use of an enslaved labor force in its daily operations. In 1803, parts of the estate were reconstructed after a devastating fire consumed at least three of the estate's buildings, including the manor house and a second dwelling. The estate never regained its Revolutionary War-era notoriety as a prosperous "plantation", but the estate continued to function as a large agricultural property in Morris County throughout the nineteenth century.

Site Location and Environmental Setting

The Beverwyck Site encompasses approximately 5.03 acres in the southeast quadrant of the US Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road intersection. The site falls within the southern portion of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Tax Parcel Number Block 722, Lot 1. Located approximately 300 feet south of US Route 46, the Beverwyck Site is bounded on the north by the paved lot of an existing Park and Ride Facility, on the south by Interstate 80, on the west by South Beverwyck Road, and on the east by a modern office complex. Much of the site falls within a gently sloping open field (*Photographs 38 and 39*). Currently, ground cover of the field consists of assorted herbaceous (grass) species mixed with occasional patches of scrub/shrub vegetation. In the eastern and southern portions of the site the scrub/vegetation is thicker and assorted trees of varying ages can be found scattered throughout. A small wetland area lies in the southeast corner of the site. Soils found within the Beverwyck Site are of the Haledon-Urban Land-Boonton association (Hab;HaC) (USDA and NJAES 1976).

Overall, these soils are characterized as deep, somewhat poorly-drained dark-brown silty loams underlain with fragipans of reddish-brown, very dense silt loam. Formed in somewhat gravelly, cobbly, and stony glacial till; the soils of the site have a rocky character. During the 1997 excavations, a six-foot secured, steel chain-link fence surrounding an 126,234.2-square foot (2.9 acres) area of the Beverwyck Site was installed. Portions of the fence (north segment) were removed in 2003 as part of landscaping activities associated with the existing park and ride.

Period of Occupation and Period of Significance

The occupation of the Beverwyck Site dates between ca. 1730 and ca. 1970. The site contains intact archaeological deposits that date throughout its Native American and historic occupation; however, based on its occupational history and intact archaeological remains, the period of significance of the Beverwyck Site is determined as ca. 1730 to 1850.

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Section 7 Page 2

The Beverwyck Site

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Archaeological research has revealed that one of the more dynamic and best-preserved components of the Beverwyck Site spans the years immediately prior to and just after the Revolutionary War (ca. 1750-1803), a time frame commonly regarded as an especially interesting and significant period in American history.

Archival records show that during this time many historically prominent individuals of the Revolutionary War regarded Beverwyck as an important location and destination in northern New Jersey. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, provides significant information that enhances current understanding of the cultural, social, and economic conditions of the Revolutionary War-era. In turn, due to the site's prominent role during the Revolutionary War, these site data can be used to shed insight into the local social and political arenas. Regionally, the data provide valuable information on the mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century estate lifeways of a northern New Jersey plantation, a subject that has received little attention in past archaeological research in the state.

Pre- and post- Revolutionary War-era information also exists in the form of archival records and intact archeological data. Although not nearly as extensive or as diverse as the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century material from the site, it is important to recognize that these data are also significant in their own right.

The start date of the site's period of significance, ca. 1730, marks the beginning of the site's historic use as an agricultural property. The site's intact pre-Revolutionary War-era archaeological deposits provide significant information relevant to the understanding of aspects of regional agricultural Colonial lifeways.

Such deposits provide significant information on the Initial Colonial Settlement (ca. A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (ca. A.D. 1670 - A.D. 1850) Periods of New Jersey (Swanda 1991a, 199b). These deposits also provide notable information on the development and rise of the Beverwyck estate to its prominence during the Revolutionary War years.

The end date of ca. 1850 for the Beverwyck Site's period of significance marks the end of the maintenance of the property as a "plantation"-type estate. During the Early American Republic Period (ca. 1789-1848), Beverwyck experienced a period of decline. Although data from this time period does indicate some construction and ongoing maintenance, these data also reflect a general decrease in the productivity as well as the grandeur of the estate. Notably, archival records indicate that while Beverwyck's past notoriety continued to be recognized, by the end of Early American Republic Period, the Beverwyck estate (and its occupants) ceased to be regarded as prominent agricultural property in the region. The Early American Republic years of the Beverwyck Site are significant for several reasons. First, it is important to recognize that more recent archaeological deposits are significant because the information they contain can be used to enhance existing databases of various post-Revolutionary War-era contexts of the Mid-Atlantic area.

The early to mid-nineteenth century (and later) archaeological deposits at the site can contribute much

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information relating the Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development Period (ca. 1630-1850) of New Jersey, especially the rise of urbanization in northern portions of New Jersey. Finally, these data provide important information on the decline of the Beverwyck estate itself.

Cultural Affiliations of the Site's Occupants

Historically, the Beverwyck Site has been occupied by households of various socio-economic levels and also of diverse cultural origins. Archival documentation indicates that during its period of significance, the cultural backgrounds of the site's owners/primary residents included individuals of Irish-English (William Kelly), Dutch (Abraham Lott and family), and Dutch/Dutch West Indian (Lucas Von Beverhoudt and family) descent. In addition to the aforementioned cultural influences, Beverwyck's residents also included support staff that, at the height of its occupation, was comprised of an enslaved labor force of African origins.

The earliest documentary reference to the presence of enslaved human groups on the property appears in William Kelly's 1768 advertisement for the property (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). In addition to the mention of a "Negro House", the advertisement noted that the enslaved labor force of the property consists of twenty individuals including a blacksmith, a mason, and a shoemaker. Hanover Township Rateables indicate that the presence of enslaved laborers on the premises continued throughout the Von Beverhoudt/Lott occupation of Beverwyck. In the 1778 rateables list, Lucas Von Beverhoudt is recorded as owning seventeen individuals and Abraham Lott is listed as owning one individual. In 1780, Von Beverhoudt placed a newspaper notice providing a description of a runaway slave named "Jack" (on file at Morristown National Historical Park). According to an autobiographical pamphlet, Phoebe Ann Jacobs was born into slavery at Beverwyck in 1785 and eventually sent to live with Maria Wheelock, Von Beverhoudt's stepdaughter (Jacobs 1856). In his 1794 narrative of his visit to Beverwyck, Theophile Cazanove, an Italian traveler, notes that during his meal, two or three enslaved persons removed cats from the dining room (Kelsey 1922). According to a 1797 estate inventory of Lucas Von Beverhoudt's holdings, by the time of his death, the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck consisted of seven individuals; six men and one woman. These men were named Noe (75 yrs.), Lewe (70 yrs.), Mahoe (60 yrs.), Mingo (50 yrs.), Muchoe (50 yrs.), and Warner (age unknown). The woman, named Caty (25 yrs.), is noted as having an infant (Mitros 1991). Archival accounts indicate that at least one enslaved person, a woman named Sarah, lived at Beverwyck during the subsequent Boudinot ownership of the property (Mitros 1991). Between the years of 1814 and 1819, Sarah is recorded as having given birth to three children, Catherine (b. 1814), John (b. 1816), and Maria Liora (b. 1820) at Beverwyck (Mitros 1991). Although mention of a formerly enslaved woman named Peggy and her brother John Showery are made in association with the Boudinot occupation in Condit's (1919) historical account of Beverwyck, neither name has been encountered to date in any primary documentation associated with the Boudinot

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The Beverwyck Site

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family. Based on the archival records, the use of enslaved labor at Beverwyck appears to end with the Boudinot occupation of the property.

Based on diagnostic Native American artifacts recovered at the site, use of the site during prehistoric times has been attributed to the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods.

Site Integrity and Projected Past Appearance of the Site

Field investigations have revealed that the Beverwyck Site contains well-preserved, intact archaeological deposits of good integrity. In general, the excellent condition of the archaeological remains of Beverwyck can be attributed to:

- a modern soil overburden that blanketed the site area. In some portions of the site, especially in the vicinities of the mid- to late eighteenth century deposits, this overburden was nearly three feet in thickness.
- the construction of a circular driveway atop the overburden in the west half of the site. Although its path may have been established earlier, this driveway was laid during the twentieth century as an access to and from South Beverwyck Road for the last extant dwelling of the property (*Photograph 1*). Many of the larger mid- to late eighteenth century features lay beneath this driveway. These features included the manor house, the quarters of the enslaved labor force, the blacksmith shop, and the original farmhouse of the property.
- the occurrence of a fire on the property in 1803. After having been consumed by fire, the manor house (*Photographs 3-5*) in its entirety and large portions of the original farmhouse (*Photograph 8-13*), including the cellar hole, were sealed and consequently abandoned, shortly, if not immediately, thereafter.
- the decline of the property after the Revolutionary War. Downsizing and modernization of the plantation resulted in termination of many activities conducted on the premises. As these activities were eliminated from daily operations, the plantation's support facilities were gradually abandoned. The quarters of the enslaved labor force (*Photograph 15- 22*) and the blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), both abandoned by the end of the eighteenth century, were two such facilities.

While the macadam driveway-overburden cap was indeed instrumental in the protection of the archaeological remains of Beverwyck's eighteenth century occupation, it is also important to recognize that the integrity of these deposits are consequences of changes in land-use brought about by downsizing of the estate and the 1803 fire.

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The Beverwyck Site

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Preliminary intra-site analyses has been able to discern distinct temporal changes to the siting and layout of the property that correspond to episodes of dramatic alteration to the Beverwyck complex as implied by archival documents. These episodes can be summarized as follows:

- New York merchant William Kelly's acquisition, and subsequent transformation, of several adjoining tracts into a single property (ca. 1758-1772). Currently, the exact facilities (and their layouts) that each individual property contributed to the whole are unknown; however, sale advertisements placed by Kelly announcing the sale of these lands included detailed descriptions of the environs and overall character of their combination.
- Lucas Von Beverhoudt's systematic expansion of the property (with the assistance of farm manager Abraham Lott) into a "plantation" estate. These activities included construction of a manor house (ca. 1772-1778).
- Reconstruction and reorganization of the property following the 1803 fire by the Boudinots and others. These activities included razing of the fire-damaged buildings and the construction of a new house.

The archaeological evidence suggests that most of the 20+ structures/activity areas identified at the site were established during the mid- to late eighteenth century expansion of the plantation (i.e., Kelly and Von Beverhoudt ownerships). Although archaeological data indicate continued use of some of the facilities well into the twentieth century, these data also show that use of most of the structures halted during the nineteenth century.

After the abandonment of the quarters of the enslaved labor force, the blacksmith shop, and the manor house, major activity in the west half of the site ceased. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, these lands had been transformed into the front yard of the last extant dwellinghouse on the property, which was constructed as a replacement to the two dwellings (i.e., manor house and original farmhouse) consumed by the 1803 fire. By the middle of the nineteenth century, several of the structures situated in the northeast quadrant of the site, including the distillery operation, were abandoned. During the early twentieth century, a few agricultural outbuildings, reputedly including a small dairy operation, were constructed northeast of the site, along present-day Route 46. Use of these new facilities was short-lived and by the middle of the twentieth century, their use had also been discontinued.

Previous Investigations

Archival references suggest that the core area of the Beverwyck estate once stood at the southeast corner of the present-day intersection of NJ Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road. This supposition has been recognized by previous researchers (Amen, Banta, Benowitz, et. al 1976; Condit 1919; Fowler 1981; Kalb

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Section 8 Page 1

The Beverwyck Site

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Summary of Significance

The significance of the Beverwyck Site lies in its ability to provide valuable information on the cultural, social, economic, and political conditions of Colonial New Jersey. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Beverwyck was a major property of the region. Noted individuals entertained at Beverwyck included George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, Marquis de Lafayette, the Chevalier La Luzerne, and Philip Van Cortlandt. Because of its active participation in Revolutionary War-era society and politics, the Beverwyck Site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. The Beverwyck Site contains well-preserved, intact eighteenth century archaeological deposits of good integrity. Amongst the 20+ structures/activity areas identified at the site are the remains of two dwellinghouses (*Photographs 3-5, 8-13*), a blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), a distillery (*Photographs 28-31*), and the quarters for the enslaved labor of the property (*Photographs 15-22*). Archaeological data from the site provides considerable information on aspects of eighteenth century "plantation" lifeways in northern New Jersey that are absent from the archival record. Moreover, study of these remains will provide significant information on the use and decline of enslaved labor in northern New Jersey, a subject that to date has received little attention in past archaeological or historical research. Most importantly, studies of archaeological materials associated with the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck will provide significant information on the daily lives of eighteenth century enslaved Africans, a socio-cultural group that tends to be less represented in archival records. These data have the ability to change current view on the practice of slavery in the northern United States. Because of its ability to provide archaeological data that can be used to supplement existing archaeological and historical databases, the Beverwyck Site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. The Beverwyck Site represents a valuable data source that can be used explore a diversity of research issues relevant to local, state and also National historic contexts. Importantly, the unique role of the Beverwyck Site in regional social, economic, and political arenas during the Revolutionary War-era also increases the significance of the Beverwyck Site in American history. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, can combine to provide significant new information that enhances the current perspectives of the cultural, social, and economic situation during the Revolutionary War-era of the United States.

Historical Use of the Beverwyck Site

Spanning the years between ca. 1730-1970, historic use of the Beverwyck Site began during the second half of the Initial Colonial Settlement Period (A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and continued throughout the subsequent Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (A.D. 1670-A.D. 1840); the Industrialization, Urban Growth, and the First Suburbs (A.D. 1790-A.D. 1880), the Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1850-A.D. 1920); and the Metropolitan New Jersey (A.D. 1910-A.D. 1945) Periods. Although the Beverwyck Site continued to remain occupied well into the late 1960s-early 1970s, by the middle of the Modern New Jersey Period (A.D. 1945-present), the property ceased to function as a large agricultural complex.

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The Beverwyck Site

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Archival records indicate that the historic occupation of Beverwyck in its entirety began between 1759 and 1768 when William Kelly, a English-born New York City merchant, purchased various adjoining properties to form a single 2000+acre agricultural estate. According to an advertisement for the sale or lease of the estate, by 1768, numerous buildings were extant on the property (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768, *Additional Sheet 5*). Listed facilities on the property included a farm house, a kitchen, a dairy, a cider house, a barn with 9 barracks, a corn house, a grannary, a "Negro House," a smoke house, a fowl house, a smith's shop, a coal house, a cow house, two horse stables, two green houses, and a pigeon house. According to the advertisement, the property also included a large orchard; lands suitable for hay fields, as well as 300 acres of woods. In addition to "other Conveniences too many to mention" and extensive descriptions of the agricultural productivity of the estate, the advertisement also mentions that within one half of a mile, the tract contained a "good House for a Hind or Steward," as well as "two Tenements that will let, or accommodate servants that have families" (Anonymous, *The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). This advertisement is also the earliest reference to the presence of enslaved labor on the property. In addition to the mention of a "Negro House," the advertisement noted that the enslaved labor force of the property consists of twenty individuals including a blacksmith, a mason, and a shoemaker (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). A gristmill and a sawmill are also mentioned, and while apparently not on the tract, these facilities could be found within one half of a mile from the dwelling house. An advertisement of the property dated roughly one year later (Anonymous, *The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser* March-April 1769), lists the aforementioned facilities, as well as a "necessary", a beehouse, a second pigeon house, and three additional barracks to the barn.

In 1772, Lucas Von Beverhoudt, a wealthy plantation owner from St. Thomas (Danish West Indies), purchased the property sight unseen and left his new estate under the financial supervision of Abraham Lott, Jr. Von Beverhoudt named his land "Beverwyck" around the time of his relocation to the estate in 1778. Under Von Beverhoudt's ownership, and Lott's management, Beverwyck rose to become an integral landmark in both the social and political arenas of northern New Jersey throughout the American Revolution. Depictions of Beverwyck are found on various late eighteenth century maps of the area (*Additional Sheets 1- 4*). In 1780, Robert Erskine's map of "the Road to Morristown by Mr. Lott's," shows the Beverwyck lands marked as "Beaverwyck" (*Additional Sheets 1 and 2*). The name "Lott" appears alongside the two structures depicted on the property. Both structures are pictured on the east side of present-day South Beverwyck Road. While one of the structures on the Erskine map appears to be a dwelling, this map presents little indication as to the functional use of the other structure. A more detailed image of the estate, also associated with the name Lott, appears on a military map by Berthier (1781) (*Additional Sheets 3 and 4*). On Berthier (1781), a large complex encompassing at least twelve structures is denoted as the "Ferme de M. Lot". This complex is plotted on the east side of present-day South

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The Beverwyck Site

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Beverwyck Road in the general vicinity depicted on Erskine (1780). Both the size and detail of the property, as compared to farmsteads depicted on Berthier (1871) imply that the "Ferme de M. Lot" was one of the more elaborate farmsteads of the area. Mention of Lott, Von Beverhoudt, and Beverwyck are also found in the correspondence and memoirs of various prominent individuals of the American Revolution, including General George Washington (Fitzpatrick 17:293), General Nathaniel Greene (Greene 1900), Jean-Baptiste Antoine de Verger (Rice and Brown 1972), and Brigadier General Philip Van Cortlandt (Rice and Brown 1972). While these accounts often note the grandeur of the Beverwyck "mansion" and prosperity of the estate, architectural descriptions of the "mansion" itself and physical descriptions of the estate are minimal.

Although limited, documentary sources do provide references to the enslaved labor at Beverwyck during this time. Hanover Township Rateables indicate that the presence of enslaved labor on the premises continued throughout the Von Beverhoudt/Lott occupation of Beverwyck. In the 1778 rateables, Lucas Von Beverhoudt is listed as owning seventeen individuals and Abraham Lott is listed as owning one individual (Stryker-Rodda 1970:20, 24).

The post-Revolutionary War-era marks the onset of the decline of Beverwyck. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Von Beverhoudt was heavily in debt and was forced to sell much of the 2000+ acres of the estate as a means to raise funds (Fowler 1981, 1984; Lewis 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944). A ca. 1792 tract map of the partitioning of Beverwyck reveals that after these transactions, Von Beverhoudt retained a 671-acre parcel on the east side of present-day South Beverwyck Road (Cobb and Condit 1792). On the 1792 tract map, as well as in a letter written by Maria Von Beverhoudt around May 20, 1797 (Wheelock Collection), the word "homestead" is used in association with the remaining 671-acre parcel. Unlike the complimentary narratives written by earlier visitors, a 1794 description of Beverwyck by Theophile Cazenove, a French traveller, is quite different. In his journal Cazenove notes Von Beverhoudt's inability to find workers, the unpleasantness of the geographical location, Von Beverhoudt's desire to sell the property, as well as the overall ill health of the aging Mr. and Mrs. Von Beverhoudt (Kelsey 1922). Most importantly, in his narrative, Cazenove notes that "All the Buildings are in as bad condition as the health of the Kind Mr. and Mrs. Beeverhoud..." (Kelsey 1922). Cazenove's remarks reflect that by the end of the eighteenth century the Beverwyck estate was falling into disrepair. Despite the apparent declining condition and prosperity of the Beverwyck estate, Adriana Von Beverhoudt noted in a letter to her sister Maria Wheelock that aside from that addition of a distillery near the wash house, the Beverwyck "homestead" remained relatively unchanged (Wheelock Collection).

Archival sources also indicate that Beverwyck continued to maintain an enslaved labor force throughout the period of Von Beverhoudt ownership. In 1780, Von Beverhoudt placed a newspaper notice providing a description of a runaway slave named "Jack" (on file, Morristown National Historical Park). According

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to her autobiography, Phoebe Ann Jacobs' was born into slavery at Beverwyck in 1785 and eventually lived with Maria Wheelock, Von Beverhoudt's stepdaughter (Jacobs 1856). In his narrative of his 1794 trip to Beverwyck, Cazanove also notes that during his meal, two or three enslaved persons removed cats from the dining room (Kelsey 1922).

After Von Beverhoudt's death in 1796 (Wheelock Collection, Ely 1926) Von Beverhoudt's remaining 671 acres of his original 2000-acre property was willed to his daughter Adriana and her husband Tobias Boudinot (Morris County Will Book 35:335). According to a 1797 estate inventory of Lucas Von Beverhoudt's holdings, at the time of his death, the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck consisted of only seven individuals; six men and one woman. These men were named Noe (75 yrs.), Lewe (70 yrs.), Mahoe (60 yrs.), Mingo (50 yrs.), Muchoe (50 yrs.), and Warner (age unknown). The woman, named Caty (25 yrs.), is noted as having an infant (Mitros 1991).

On June 10, 1803, three of the Beverwyck buildings were consumed by fire. In the June 21, 1803 issue of the *New Jersey Journal*, these three buildings were reported as the "mansion-house and two other buildings" (*Additional Sheet 6*). In a December 1808 letter, Adriana Boudinot referred to the three buildings consumed by fire as the "dwelling-house, old house, and dairy" (Condit 1919). A main residence was rebuilt, reputedly within close proximity, on the property (Condit 1919). According to letters written by Maria Wheelock, modifications to the property after the fire included construction of a summer house as well as an addition to the existing residence (Condit 1919) (*Photograph 1*).

Per archival accounts, at least one enslaved person, a woman named Sarah, lived at Beverwyck during the subsequent Boudinot ownership of the property (Mitros 1991). Between the years of 1814 and 1819, Sarah is recorded as having given birth to three children, Catherine (b. 1814), John (b. 1816), and Maria Liora (b. 1820) at Beverwyck (Mitros 1991). Although mention of a formerly enslaved woman named Peggy and her brother John Showery are made in association with the Boudinot occupation in Condit's (1919) historical account of Beverwyck, neither name has been encountered to date in any primary documentation associated with the Boudinot family. Based on the archival records, the use of enslaved labor at Beverwyck appears to end during the Boudinot occupation of the property.

After Tobias Boudinot's death in 1845, the property was conveyed to the Boudinot's daughter, Ann, and her husband William H. K. Bibby. This name appears in association with contemporary maps of the area (Lightfoot and Geil 1853). In 1856, Bibby sold approximately 329+ acres, which included the rebuilt main residence to John O. Condit (Morris County Deed Book I5:508, 512). Ownership of Beverwyck continued to pass through the Condit family until 1963 and the Condit name is depicted in association with the property on various historic maps (Beers, Ellis and Soule 1868; Robinson 1887; New Jersey State Highway Department 1961). A 1961 State Highway map of the property (which attributes the property

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to Susan De Camp Condit) depicts a main residence at the end of a circular drive that extends east of South Beverwyck Road for approximately 200 feet. A cluster of eight small outbuildings, amongst which are a frame shed and a frame barn, as well as a rectangular fence line, are also shown as situated approximately 100 feet north of the north end of the main residence. Mid-twentieth century photographs show this main residence as a large white, two and one-half story frame dwelling (*Photograph 1*). In 1963, 16+ acres (which included the main residence) were willed to the Morris County Historical Society, by Florence DeHart Condit (Morris County Deed Book 1969:1079; Amen, Banta, et. al 1976). In 1971, the main residence, the same reputedly built by the Boudinots after the 1803 fire, was consumed by fire (arson) and subsequently demolished.

Statement of Significance

Based on the results of archaeological and archival research, the Beverwyck Site is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

Archival research has revealed that the Beverwyck Site was an important location in the social and political arenas of northern New Jersey during the Revolutionary War (Criterion A). Records indicate that during the Revolutionary War, Beverwyck was the site of numerous gatherings ranging from extended periods of stay by family members of military personnel to extravagant social dinners. Among the noted individuals recorded as having visited Beverwyck are George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Jean-Baptiste Antoine de Verger, Brigadier General Philip Van Cortlandt, French ministers Gerard and La Luzerne, as well as Baron Ludwig von Closen, Aide-de-Camp to General Rochambeau. Prominent individuals of regional history were also associated with the Beverwyck Site.

The manager of Beverwyck (ca. 1772-1783) during the height of its prosperity was Abraham Lott Jr., who also served as royal Treasurer of the colony of New York, a position to which he was appointed to in 1767. Another frequent guest at Beverwyck was Lott's son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel William Smith Livingston. Considering the close proximity of Beverwyck to Washington's Morristown headquarters, it is without question that the social status of Von Beverhoudt and Lott; the location and beauty of the estate; the eligibility of both Von Beverhoudt's and Lott's unmarried daughters; and the military status of Lott's son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel William Smith Livingston were instrumental factors in attracting the social circles that gathered at Beverwyck during the Revolutionary War-era. Other noted persons of regional history include Tobias Boudinot (m. Adriana Von Beverhoudt) whose family was prominent in the political history New Jersey and John Wheelock (m. Anna Von Beverhoudt) who served as the President of Dartmouth College between 1779 and 1815.

The Beverwyck Site contains intact, well-preserved archaeological deposits that have much potential for yielding significant information regarding mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century "plantation" lifeways of Colonial northern New Jersey (Criterion D). Research has shown that the site contains an abundance

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of archaeological data relevant to aspects of everyday life that tend to be less represented in the archival documents. These data can be used to supplement the archival record. Investigations to date have resulted in the identification of 20+ structures/activity areas and over 250 individual historical pit features (*Photographs 2-37*). Although features dating to time frames throughout the occupation of the property are present, the majority and best-preserved of these cultural features date to no later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century. To date, eighteenth century components of the Beverwyck Site that have been identified include remains of two dwellings (*Photographs 3-5, 8-13*), quarters of the enslaved labor force of the estate (*Photographs 15-22*), a blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), a distillery (*Photograph 23*), as well as privies, fencelines (*Photograph 36*), and a trash midden. Other mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century components suspected to be present include remains of a dairy (*Photographs 25 and 26*), a wash house (*Photograph 34*), a post-in-ground structure (*Photograph 28*), as well as various landscaping features.

Significance of the Site in Historic Contexts

Because of its rich archival and archaeological records, the Beverwyck Site represents a valuable data source that can be used explore a diversity of research issues relevant to local, state and also National historic contexts. Importantly, the unique role of the Beverwyck Site in regional social, economic, and political arenas during the Revolutionary War-era also increases the significance of the Beverwyck Site in American history. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, can combine to provide significant new information that enhances the current perspectives of the cultural, social, and economic situation during the Revolutionary War-era. The site's rapid rise to prominence as a prosperous agricultural estate and its equally quick decline coincide with the pre- through post Revolutionary War eras, one of the most dynamic time frames of American History. During these years, the country underwent various political and economic changes. The results of these changes are a large part of the underlying foundation of modern American society.

For local and state historic contexts, the archaeological remains of the Beverwyck Site represent a tangible link to the rapidly diminishing Colonial agricultural past of Morris County and northern New Jersey. Regionally, the Beverwyck data provide valuable information on the mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century lifeways on a northern New Jersey plantation, a subject that has received little attention in previous historical and archaeological research in the state. The site's intact pre-through post-Revolutionary War-era archaeological deposits provide significant information relevant to the state's Initial Colonial Settlement (ca. A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (ca. A.D. 1670 - A.D. 1850) periods (Swanda 1991a, 199b). Beverwyck's deposits also provide notable information on the development and rise of the Beverwyck estate to its prominence during the Revolutionary War years. The early to mid-nineteenth century (and later) archaeological deposits at the site can contribute much information relating the Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and

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Agricultural Development Period (ca. 1630-1850) of New Jersey, especially the rise of urbanization in northern portions of the state. Because of the estate's notoriety as an important New Jersey destination and the close ties of the estate's occupants to military personnel during the American Revolution, the Beverwyck Site is also considered to be an integral locale of New Jersey's Revolutionary War era.

At the National level, the Beverwyck Site can be used to study social and cultural aspects of the political arenas of the American Revolution, a topic that is often overlooked. Documentary records indicate that during this time, many historically prominent individuals of the American Revolution frequented the Beverwyck estate. These records also show that the estate's reputation and social circles extended throughout this country as well as to Europe and the Caribbean. Clearly, since its creation in ca. 1750, Beverwyck's notoriety as a popular social gathering place has continued to be recognized by the local population and by antiquarians. However, the discovery of intact remains of the estate's core area has provided a means for researchers to examine the material culture associated with socio-cultural aspects of the American Revolution and the daily operations needed to support a prosperous state-of-the-art estate of that period. Such information can be used to supplement existing archaeological databases as well as the archival record.

The site contains a diversity of well-preserved, intact datable archaeological deposits of good context. Data recovered from the site's vast artifact assemblage, 250+cultural features and subsurface remains of 20+ buildings/activity areas provide significant information regarding the living conditions, technologies, and domestic economies of the country's pre-war, Revolutionary War, Federalist, and Early Republic Periods. Notably, such data can be used to shed insight into the intimate details of daily, non-combat life and social activity during the American Revolution.

The lives of Beverwyck's occupants and support staff are clearly reflected in the site's archaeological record. The archaeological record of Beverwyck also contains intact physical evidence, in the forms of artifacts and architectural remains, of an enslaved labor force at the site. The Beverwyck Site, along with a few contemporaneous sites in the northeast (e.g., Van Cortlandt Manor, African Burial Ground, Sylvester Manor), represents the entire archaeological evidence of slavery in the north. Together, these sites stand to change current views on the practice of slavery in the northern United States.

Research Potential and Applications of Beverwyck Site Data

Four research domains are effective in addressing issues pertaining to historical cultural change, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies; Domestic Economics, Landscape, Manufacturing and Trade, and Social Group, Identity, Behavior and Interaction (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Obviously, all of the research domains are interrelated and information relevant to each domain can be gathered at any historic archaeological site; however, statewide management plans and recent historical archaeological research

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have shown that often some study units (as defined by site/property type, temporal context, and geographical location) are inherently well-suited for studying certain research domains, problems, and questions. Most importantly, these studies have shown that by prioritizing the relevance of research domains, problems, and questions, researchers can place historic sites within regional, cultural, and historic contexts, help eliminate voids in existing databases, assist in creating predictive models, and present new avenues for future research (Chesler 1982a, 1982b; Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Sinton et al.1982; Sinton 1980; Raber 1985; De Cunzo and Catts 1990; De Cunzo and Garcia 1992, 1993).

The archaeological significance of the Beverwyck Site lies in its ability to provide data that can be used to examine various issues within all four of these research domains at the local, regional, and National levels. Study of the Beverwyck Site data can be used to promote current understanding of various topics that have yet to be examined in modern archaeological research. Some of the many topics that can be explored through examination of the floral, faunal, metal, ceramic, glass, architectural, and personal artifact assemblages of the site include past environmental conditions, dietary and nutritional patterns, hygiene, cultural(ethnic) traditions, consumption patterns, as well as production and processing technologies of eighteenth century agriculturalists.

Domestic Economies

The research domain of Domestic Economy consists of the methods of production, reproduction, and consumption employed by a (family)/household to achieve its domestic goals. At the most basic level, survival may be the primary goal; however, domestic goals often include social, occupational, or economic mobility; or goals driven by ideological beliefs or values (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Regardless, the domestic goals of a household are reflected in the composition and occupational structure of the household, home production, and consumer behavior. Studies of the Von Beverhoudt-Lott, Boudinot, and Condit households that once occupied the Beverwyck complex will provide considerable insight into eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic economies.

Foodways. Traditionally, studies of food-related activities, specifically acts of procurement, preparation, and consumption, have been the focus of assessments of domestic economies. Because relationships of technology, social and economic variables, trading networks, household occupational structure, and sometimes cultural or religious traditions, are apparent in foodways of a household, studies of foodway systems have been especially successful in discerning aspects of domestic economies (De Cunzo and Catts 1990; Grettler et al.1995; Catts et al.1995). For dispersed settlement sites of New Jersey that pre-date the Revolutionary War era, such as the Beverwyck Site, dietary patterns have been targeted as an important research priority (Wacker 1982). In addition, in order to discern economic differences, comparative

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studies of dietary patterns can be used to map cultural trends as well as the degrees of acculturation among the various groups that settled New Jersey (Wacker 1982).

Given the archival accounts and the vast quantities of table, serving, preparation, and storage wares, wine bottles, cooking and eating utensils, as well as floral and faunal material recovered from the site, investigations of the Beverwyck Site will provide ample food-related information that is useful in examining the foodway practices of its past occupants.

Some of the more unique cultural material that has already been discovered at the Beverwyck Site include well-preserved floral and faunal ecofacts and metal artifacts. Current research at the Beverwyck Site has shown that the site contains a diversity of artifact/ecofact types and classes within its intact deposits. Analyses conducted on food-related data collected at the site can be used to discern dietary patterns and even the socio-economic status of the site's former occupants. Comparison of dietary patterns noted at the site against historical accounts as well as ethnographic studies may also allow for discerning any cultural(ethnic) dietary habits.

Analyses of butchering patterns within the faunal assemblage reveals cuts of meat consumed by the site's occupants. When compared against frequencies of hollowwares (suggestive of consumption of cheaper stews, gruels, and soups) and flatwares (suggestive of more expensive roasts and steaks), these data reveal trends in the types, and even quality, of food dishes that were consumed. Drastic proportional differences of wild animal species to domesticated species, as well as species type, within the faunal assemblage may reveal either a dependence, or even preference of one type over the other. The vast amounts of oyster shells contained at the site provides insight into the dietary patterns of the site's occupants (Kent 1988). Tabulations of various characteristic traits may reveal harvesting practices (i.e. intensity, seasonality, and methods), and environmental settings from which the shellfish resources originated. Examinations of fish remains will yield similar data. In addition to providing information regarding the past environmental setting of the area, floral remains contained at the site also reveal plant resources consumed or utilized by the occupants of Beverwyck.

Comparison of the foodway datasets of the various occupations of the site can also be conducted to explore various research topics. Examinations of the distributions of contemporaneous food-related data across the site can assist in identifying activity areas associated with food production, consumption, and disposal, as well as possibly differentiating coexistent households, namely the Von Beverhoudt, Lott, and their associated households. Because of the cultural diversity of the site's occupants, especially Dutch/Dutch West Indian and African influences, as well as the property's reputation for hosting noted individuals during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century, the foodways dataset(s) of the Von Beverhoudt-Lott occupations can also be compared against historical accounts and ethnographic studies. Because the site

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is reputed to have frequently hosted extravagant dinners on premises, such studies will assist in discerning any cultural dietary habits and also discerning whether or not food dishes considered fashionable or exotic for the time were consumed.

Temporal comparisons of the site's foodway data can be used to address changes in dietary habits through time, as well as to discern whether or not the gradual decline in the prosperity of the property, as suggested by the archival record, is reflected in the food-related data.

Consumer Behavior. Data recovered from the site can also be used to ascertain the consumer behavior patterns of Colonial New Jersey. In a broad sense, this research topic encompasses issues relating to household participation in local and regional markets. More specific topics consist of investments in, use of, and improvements to architecture, land, tools, livestock, status/display goods, consumer goods, and domestic furnishings. Social behaviors such as entertaining in the home also reveal consumer behavior of the household (De Cunzo and Catts 1990).

The recovered ceramic assemblage from the Beverwyck Site contains a diversity of vessel types and wares. Tabulation of the ware and vessel types of the ceramic assemblages from the Beverwyck Site can be studied to discern consumer behavior patterns of the household. Ware types and vessel forms often serve as factors for socio-economic scaling (Miller, Martin and Dickinson 1989). For example, at the most basic level, assemblages from poorer households tend to exhibit higher frequencies of coarser ware types, such as undecorated redwares and fewer vessel forms, thus suggesting a reliance on locally-produced wares rather than goods from urban or import markets. On the contrary, higher occurrences of high-cost wares, such as refined European wares, Chinese export porcelains, and teaware forms are often found in assemblages from sites with higher income or social levels. Identifying trends in ware types and ware styles within a ceramic assemblage can also provide insight on influences of market prices or market demand on a household (Miller 1993a; Rutsch 1982). Comparison of the ceramic assemblage to trade records and contemporaneous sites can be performed in order to explore how style or ware choices made by the Von Beverhoudts, Lotts (as well as the Boudinots and Condits) compare against other prominent households of the region. Such studies on the ceramic assemblages will provide considerable information not only on the Beverwyck/Lott households themselves, but importantly, the regional and temporal social and economic circles that these households operated within. Similar analyses can also be conducted on other artifact assemblages from the site, namely glass assemblages, which are often overlooked (Larrabee 1982).

Stylistic and decorative characteristics of other artifacts recovered from the site, such as home furnishings, architectural hardware, personal artifacts, and livestock equipment, will also reveal participation of the site's occupants in social arenas and commercial markets. Like patterns in foodway systems, cultural

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traditions may also be evident in market choices made by the site's occupants. In addition, artifacts and physical aspects absent from the site will provide additional information regarding consumer behavior patterns of the site's former inhabitants.

By plotting distributions of cross-mends and artifact types, researchers can derive information that can lead to examinations into disposal patterns and some of the more subtle aspects of domestic economies such as traditions in household setup. Studies of modifications to artifacts may also be performed to address issues concerning reuse of objects.

Household Production. The levels of self-sufficiency and wealth of the Beverwyck estate during the eighteenth century, as well as that of Colonial New Jersey, are subjects of much speculation. Archival records indicate that by the time Von Beverhoudt purchased the complex in 1772, in addition to a farm house (*Photographs 8-13*), kitchen, and dwelling quarters for support staff (*Photographs 15-22*), the Beverwyck complex also possessed a dairy (*Photographs 25-26*), a cider house, a barn with hay barracks, a corn house, a granary, a smoke house, a fowl house, a smith's shop (*Photograph 23*), a coal house, a cow house, stables, green houses, beehouses, a pigeon house, as well as access to a grist mill. Later accounts also reveal that additions to the arsenal of activity areas continued to increase well into the middle of the nineteenth century.

Obviously, the remarks about the many facilities of the site found throughout the archival record, and the archaeological discovery of over 20 activity areas to date, clearly suggests that a diversity of activities occurred on site at the Beverwyck complex. Moreover, these findings strongly imply that in many ways, especially under the ownership of Von Beverhoudt and his direct descendants, the complex was quite self-sufficient. Analyses of material culture and tool types will also allow for discerning patterns of household production and the extent of self-sufficiency of the site's former occupants. Analyses of the material culture and activity areas across the site and through time will be indicative of investments of the occupants in household production of not only foodstuffs but also basic necessities.

Glass, metal, architectural, ceramic, and miscellaneous artifact assemblages from the site can be used to not only identify the kinds of home production activities that were conducted on site but also the stages of procurement/processing that occurred. Absences from procurement/processing sequences may reveal to what extent the Beverwyck complex relied on the goods and services of others. Some of the examples within the assemblage relevant to such studies include:

- ceramic vessels used in the processing of dairy products,
- tools used for procuring and processing plant resources,
- artifacts and ecofacts associated with the raising and butchering of livestock,

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- artifacts associated with tool or utensil manufacturing, and
- manufacturing byproducts such as wasters or slag.

Cross-comparisons of activities represented in artifact type classes can also assist in ascertaining the extent of home production activities. For example, significant proportions of minimum number of individuals and variation in ages of animal species combined with tool types may reveal the types of animal husbandry that were practiced on site by the occupants.

Comparison of the home production activities exhibited at the site to contemporaneous sites of similar socio-economic stature and to historic documentation can help to reveal whether or not decisions regarding home production strategies may have been motivated by social, economic, or cultural conditions.

Given the affluence of the inhabitants during the height of Beverwyck's prosperity, comparison of its home equipment and other household objects to archival sources and to assemblages from other prominent agricultural sites can serve to ascertain the levels of state-of-the-art technologies practiced by such sites. These aspects of the site can be used to examine the self-sufficiency of the occupants of the site and consequently, Colonial populations of northern New Jersey.

Landscape Use

The research domain of Landscape consists of the tangible evidence of human settlement systems across the natural environment. Studying the landscape use of a site can result in the reconstruction of the natural environment, discerning patterns in the division and use of space, as well as understanding of architectural forms and their placement. The value of intra-site spatial analysis at historic sites has been given much attention in current historical archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region (Burrow 1996; Catts and De Cunzo 1996; Shaffer 1996). Data generated by such examinations can be applied to identify patterns of household organization, site layout, and spatial arrangement of activity areas. For agricultural-type sites, two main aspects of landscape use have been identified. The first aspect consists of the location and organization of the site across the land. The second variable consists of how the site was used, where specialized activities occurred, and how refuse was disposed. Temporal changes in both variables have been noted to coincide with local social and economic changes (Wacker 1982; Wacker and Clemens 1995; Larrabee 1982; Yamin and Metheny 1996).

A variety of research priorities pertaining to landscape use have been identified for dispersed settlements of New Jersey dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982). Included amongst these research priorities associated with "Living Patterns" (Larrabee 1982) are topics regarding refuse disposal habits, the relationships of the structural components of agricultural complexes, and socio-cultural traditions of site construction (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Manning 1982).

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Studies of landscape use through examination of structural features of the Beverwyck Site can also assist in reconstructing the natural environment, in discerning patterns in the division and use of space, as well as understanding of architectural forms and their placement. Interpretations of the distributions of artifact assemblages, structures, activity areas, and landscape features could be used to discern regional and cultural patterns of landscape use. Datable artifacts recovered from the various contexts across the site can then be used to assist in identifying shifts in land-use patterns, which often coincide with local social and economic changes (Grettler et. al. 1995; DeCunzo and Catts 1990).

Results of chemical analyses of soil samples from the site will also provide information that can be used to discern the types and distribution of activities across the site. Similar tests have been proven to be highly effective in providing information that can be used to identify discrete areas of human activities (Catts et al. 1995; Grettler et al. 1995; Shaffer et al. 1988; Scholl et al. 1994). For example, studies have revealed that high concentrations of phosphates often correlate with areas used as animal pens or for sheet midden refuse. Other correlations have included concentrations of potassium with wood burning or ash dumping areas as well as calcium with areas where soil enhancement through use of bone or shell have been conducted (Catts et al. 1995; Grettler et al. 1995; Shaffer et al. 1988; Scholl et al. 1994). Correlation of chemical elements and artifact assemblages across the site will help confirm the locations of some of the activity areas noted in the archival records, such as a smoke house, animal pens such as the cow house, horse stables, and pigeon houses, as well as refuse disposal areas, and garden plots. Investigations into the construction methods and forms of structures and activity areas at the Beverwyck Site can be conducted to assess local and regional architectural trends.

Comparison of the spatial organization (Grettler 1990) and siting (Wacker 1982) of the complex across the physical environment, the level of diversity within its arsenal of activity areas, and the "quality" of its facilities to other contemporaneous sites will shed considerable insight on standards of eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural practices. Examinations into the spatial relationship of the dwellings to the outbuildings and activity areas, the types of activity areas housed at the site, and the way activity areas, structures, and boundary features are constructed may also reveal aspects of cultural or ethnic practices, specifically Irish-English or Dutch/Dutch West Indian, of landscape use.

It is important to recognize that the long history of the site presents an excellent opportunity to study how environmental conditions influence human behavior. The site contains ample data that spans the rise and the decline of the property. Examinations into the regional ecological history may reveal factors that could have easily affected decisions regarding land use and subsistence strategies. The rise of industrialization and urbanization, soil enhancement programs, soil depletion, re-routing of waterways and drainage courses, and the introduction of new floral and faunal species are only some of the many anthropogenic

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activities which are part of the regional ecological history. Changes in agricultural productivity, possibly due soil enhancement or poor crop management, or changes in siting, such as the introduction of new transportation networks, are examples of factors that have resulted in shifts in land use or functional use of the property.

Intra-site comparison of the various non-contemporaneous components at the Beverwyck Site can be used to examine shifts in land-use patterns of the property through time. Obviously, the ca.1803 fire was instrumental in reorganization of the complex; however, other factors, such as improvements to land or facilities, changes in functional use of the complex, or changes in siting may also be manifested in the chronological sequence of the complex's development. In a broader sense, the rise of regional modern industrialization may also be evident in the land-use patterns of the site. Kinds of data useful addressing shifts in land use and siting include observations regarding the functional use of outbuildings, modifications to the outbuildings, changes in the arrangement of boundary features, the construction of new outbuildings, and the abandonment of activity areas. Artifact assemblages from stratified deposits at the site can be used to determine whether or not functional uses of any of the features or outbuildings changed over time.

Manufacturing and Trade

The research domain of Manufacturing and Trade embodies the information that can be used to reconstruct the structure, dynamics, and evolution of production, distribution, and consumption systems (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Studies of manufacturing and trade tend to be conducted on more industrial or commercial site/property types, such as mills and mercantile sites. Recent archaeological research has revealed that residential sites like farmsteads can also be used to explore manufacturing and trade practices of past societies (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Many of the research priorities associated with manufacturing and trade have been targeted for eighteenth to nineteenth century dispersed settlements of northern New Jersey. Included among these topics are examinations into production technologies, architectural construction styles and methods, and the participation of rural settlements in market economies (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982).

The Beverwyck Site contains valuable information regarding patterns of production, manufacturing, and industries of Colonial New Jersey. The blacksmith shop, distillery, and dairy are only some of the components of the site that can be used to examine the technologies and traditions of rural industries and artisans. The presence of these agricultural manufacturing facilities reinforces the inter-related nature of commercial farming with the larger regional economy.

The role of manufacturing and trade in the lives of Beverwyck's former occupants is evident in the raw materials, equipment, and finished products from the site. General studies of manufacturing and trade as

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observed at the site can be used to help map the commercial reaches of a variety of local and/or regional industries (e.g., potters, forges, quarries, and brick factories). Such data can be obtained via analyses of maker's marks, review of commercial records and ethnographic studies, or experimentation in production techniques.

Investigations into the construction methods and forms of the 20+ structures at the Beverwyck Site can be used to assess local, regional, and cultural architectural trends. Additional glimpses into the structural characteristics of the former buildings can be obtained via the well-preserved examples of architectural hardware (e.g., latches, nails, and hinges) and construction materials (e.g., mortar and quarried foundation stones). While it is obvious that these data will yield information on how buildings were constructed and landscape of the estate, these data also reveal the manufacturing choices made by the builders of the Beverwyck estate. For example, plotting of post hole features found at the site will reveal construction techniques of buildings and fence lines while species identification of wood fragments or floral matter recovered from post molds can be used to discern the types of wood which were used for fence lines, or building posts and beams. Architectural styles and construction methods may also reveal cultural or ethnic building traditions.

Other architectural data that may shed insight on market choices include manufacturing marks on bricks and stylistic characteristics of architectural hardware. Differences in demolition debris assemblages across the site can be used discern how readily technological advances, such as the replacement of the use of wrought nails with machine-cut nails around the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Larrabee 1982) or the introduction of clear window glass also around the middle of the nineteenth century, affected the occupants of the Beverwyck estate.

Comparative inter-site analyses can assist in ascertaining whether choices in raw materials, equipment, and finished products may have been the result of market availability, cultural preference or possibly a combination of both.

In addition to providing valuable information regarding the domestic economies of a household, as noted earlier, ceramic wares and vessel types will also provide information on the influences of market prices or demands on a household (Miller 1993a; Rutsch 1982). Comparison of the ceramic assemblage to trade records and contemporaneous sites can be conducted in order to explore how style or ware choices made by the Von Beverhoudts and Lotts, as well as the Boudinots and Condits, compare against other prominent households of the region. Inventory of ware manufacturers, as represented by maker's marks or decorative patterns, can be studied to discern the participation of the household in local, regional, and global pottery markets.

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Ultimately, changes in market choices, landscape use, and manufacturing technologies, as evident in the site's artifact assemblages and functional uses of the complex itself, can be examined with intent to see if any of these changes reflect:

- the impact of trade relations with Britain in the pre- through post-Revolutionary War years (Wacker 1982; Yamin 1989)
- the development of transportation networks to and from local markets (Wacker 1982; Wacker and Clemens 1995; Larrabee 1982; Swanda 1991a, 1991b; Hunter and Porter 1990)
- the rise of the Industrial Revolution in New Jersey during the nineteenth century (Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Swanda 1991a, 1991b), as well as
- the local economies through time.

Social Group Identity, Behavior, and Interaction

The domain of Social Group Identity, Behavior and Interaction consists of the part of human groups associated with family and kinship, ethnic identity and behavior, religious beliefs and associations, community ties, and political, social, economic, and occupational status (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Discerning manifestations of social group identity, and behavior and interaction of communities in the archaeological records has been identified as an important research priority of modern archaeological research (De Cunzo and Catts 1990, Chesler 1982a; Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Sinton 1980). Recommended general avenues of research have ranged from studies regarding the acculturation of early immigrant populations to the impact of the political climate on the lifeways of historic populations (Wacker 1982; Larrabee; Rutsch 1982).

In light of the above-noted research priorities which have been established for historic archaeological sites of New Jersey, data from the Beverwyck Site can be used to examine the three socio-cultural groups which are reputed in the archival record as having frequented, if not occupied, the Beverwyck complex. These groups are populations of Colonial Dutch/Dutch West Indian, African, and Irish origins, and assorted individuals associated with the Revolutionary War.

Research has shown that, historically, the property has housed households of various socio-economic levels and of diverse cultural origins. In addition to consecutive primary occupants of the site (i.e. Von Beverhoudt-Lott, Boudinot, and Condit occupations), Beverwyck was also the home of families of support staff and an enslaved labor force. Cultural backgrounds of the site's former households include Irish-

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English, Dutch/Dutch West Indian, and African influences. Data from the site provides a unique opportunity to examine the manifestations of different socio-economic levels and cultural traditions on a single property.

Enslaved Labor. As noted earlier, archival records also indicate that Beverwyck employed enslaved labor in its daily operations. Comprehensive study of components associated with the enslaved labor force (e.g., quarters of the enslaved labor force and blacksmith shop) will provide information regarding the use of and decline of enslaved labor in northern New Jersey, a subject which, that as yet has received little attention in archaeological research. Most importantly, studies of these components will provide significant information on the daily lives of eighteenth century enslaved Africans, a socio-cultural group that tends to be less represented in archival records.

As discussed, two discrete artifact concentrations have been encountered within the quarters of the enslaved labor force. Located in the northeast and southwest corners of the building, these concentrations bear striking resemblance to similar concentrations that have since been identified at several contemporaneous sites in the Mid-Atlantic region.

The concentration in the northeast corner of the building was comprised of assorted eighteenth century personal artifacts, which included buttons, cutlery, a glass bead necklace and case, a perforated metal disk, and coins (*Photographs 19 and 20*). Also recovered from the immediate vicinity of the concentration were two shackles, two cowrie-helmet shells indigenous to waters between South Carolina and the Caribbean Islands, as well as two Revolutionary War military buttons. The concentration discovered in the southeast corner of the building, just south of the hearth remains, consisted of several vessels stacked almost directly atop of one another (*Photographs 21-22*). From the surface, these vessels consisted of an iron cooking pot (*Photograph 21*), a large portion of a creamware platter, a large rim fragment of a tin-glazed (Delft) serving vessel (*Photograph 22*), and a small Chinese export porcelain handled bowl. With the exception of the iron cooking pot and the creamware platter fragment, which were oriented upright, the vessels were discovered inverted.

Similar caches of personal artifacts or "small finds" such as those at the Beverwyck Site, have also been identified at several contemporaneous sites known to have had enslaved African occupants. As at Beverwyck, small caches have been encountered in the northeast corners of rooms, as well as under hearths and doorsills, at the Charles Carroll, Slayton, and Brice houses in Annapolis. Based on comparative research, these caches have been concluded to be archaeological remains associated with religious practices of the sites' enslaved African occupants. Comparative research has revealed notable similarities between these caches to West African nkisi (minkisi: pl.), which are placed in ritual as offerings to or protection from the spirit world (Fennell 2000; Galke 2000; Jones 1999; Logan 1991;

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Wilford 1996). Consequently, based on this research, it is believed that these caches were purposefully buried for similar reasons.

It is only recently that caches such as those discovered at Beverwyck have been recognized in the archaeological record (Fennell 2000). In addition to providing valuable comparative data for other researchers, these caches also present a unique opportunity to study the traditional practices of eighteenth century enslaved Africans as manifested in the archaeological record, a topic that until recently, has been limited by available data. Moreover, comparative archaeological and ethnographic studies of these data can be used to examine the continuation of traditions through time and space among other ethnic groups.

Summary

Data recovery excavations to date have entailed the hand excavation of 134 5- by 5-foot test units at the site. Approximately 30-40 percent of the site's cultural deposits are unexcavated and have been preserved in place. Studies of the archaeological data of the Beverwyck Site will provide insight into aspects of Early Republic lifeways that are absent from the archival record. Comprehensive analysis of archaeological and archival studies can be used to interpret the cultural and ecological history of the site. Diachronic and synchronic intra- and inter-site analyses will allow for examinations of the cultural, social, economic, and political conditions which influenced social groups of the Early Republic. Moreover, these analyses can be used to address local and regional cultural change that shaped modern New Jersey. Ultimately, research performed at the Beverwyck Site can be used to provide a comprehensive database for future historical and archaeological research.

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Dartmouth College Wheelock Collection

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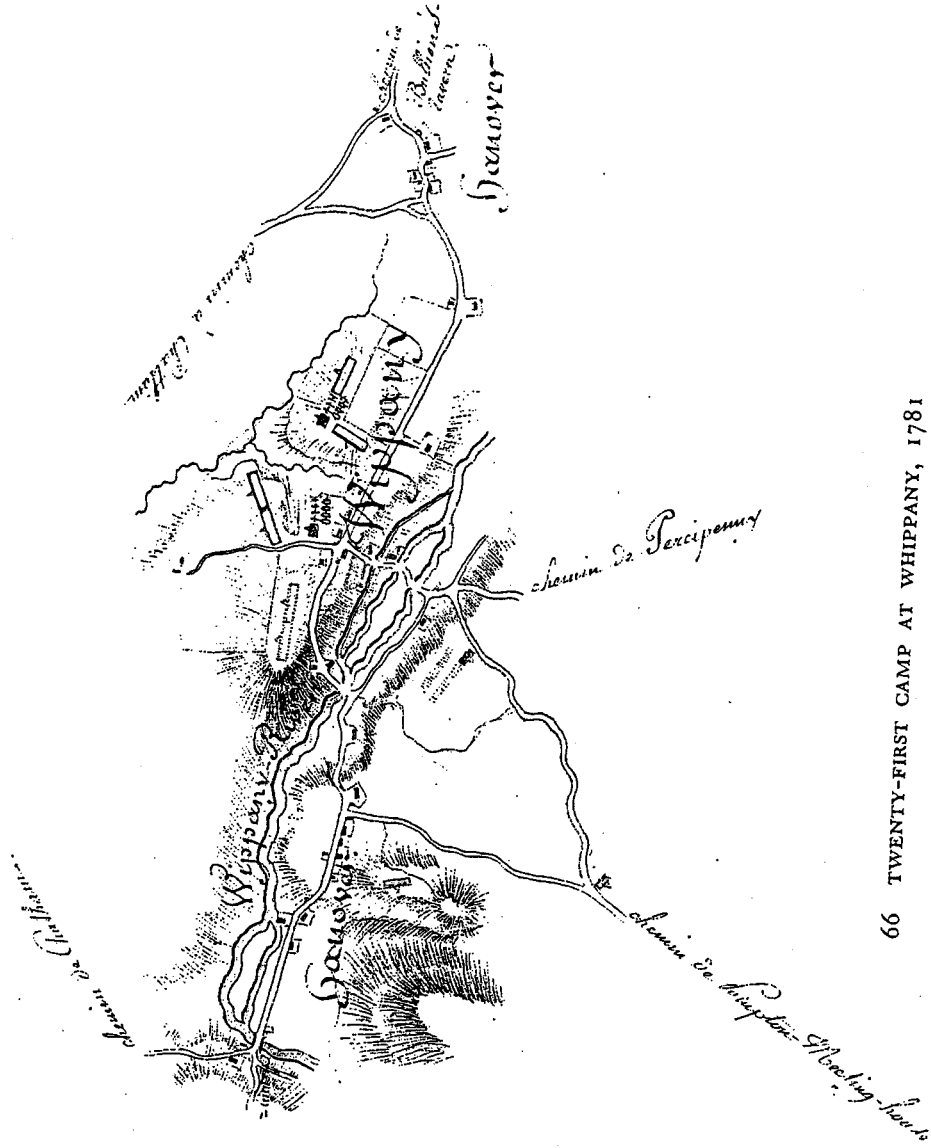
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Tab 17

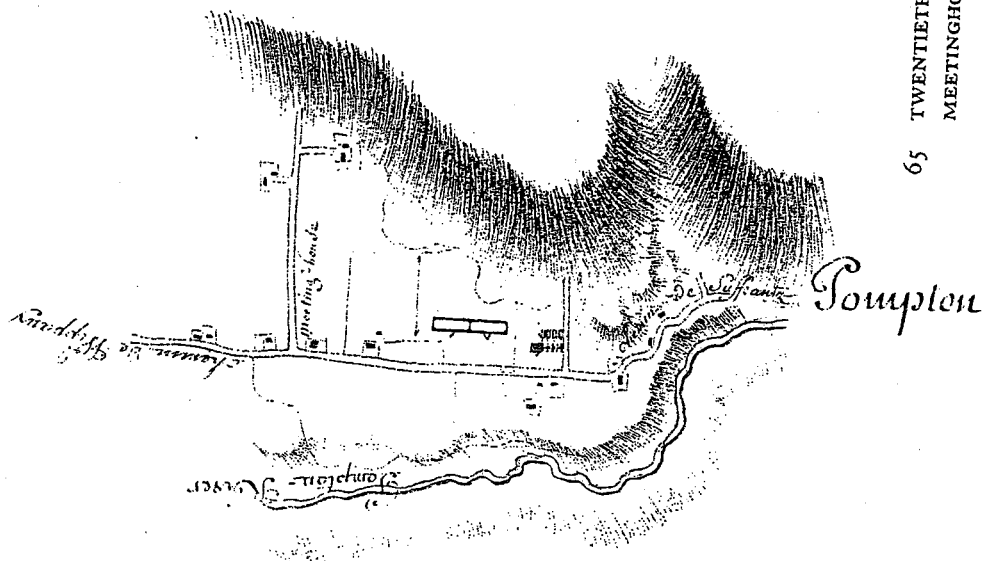
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 Le 28. Septembre.

20th Camp à Pompton. Meeting-house

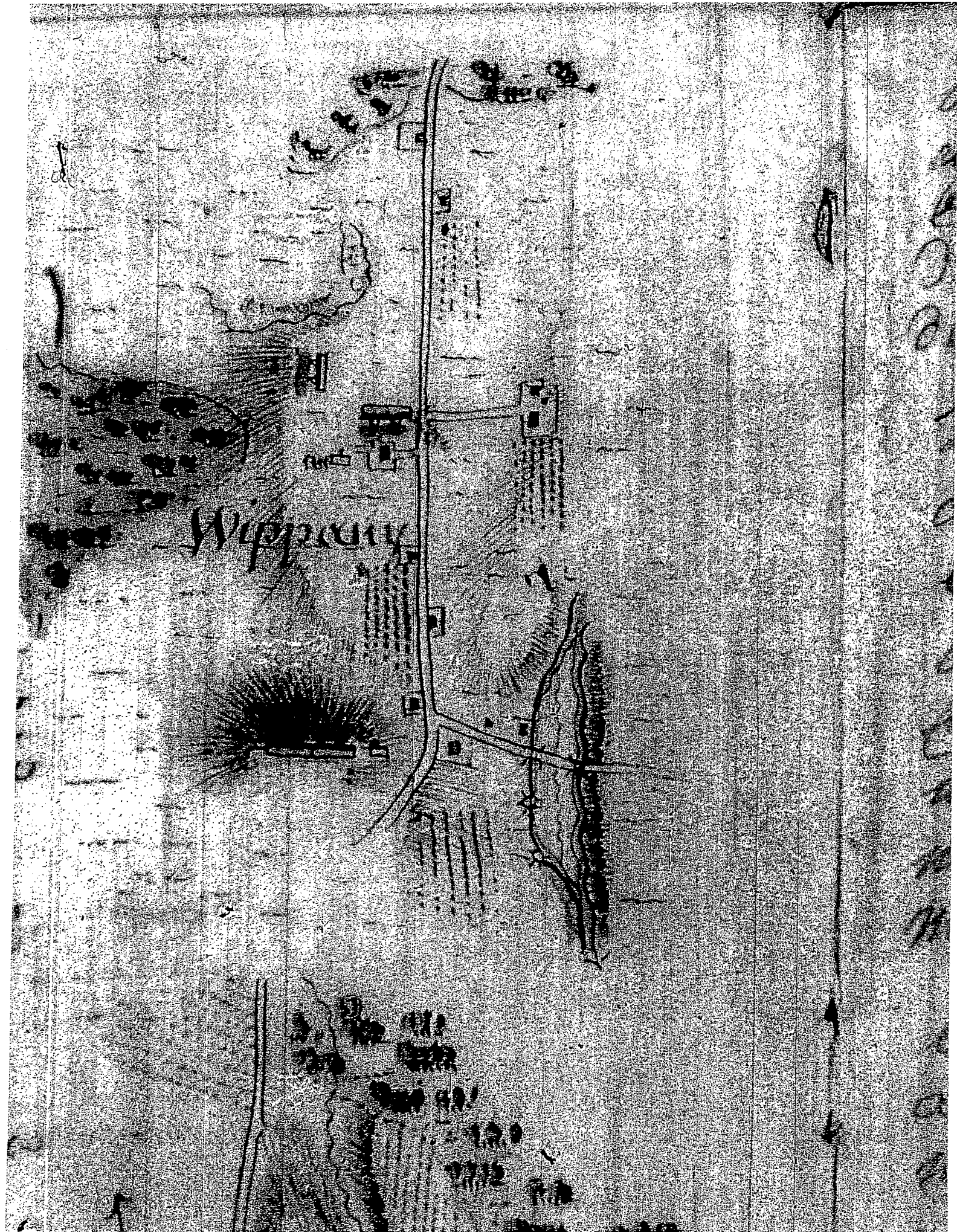
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66 TWENTY-FIRST CAMP AT WHIPPANY, 1781



65 TWENTIETH CAMP AT POMPTON MEETINGHOUSE [IN NEW JERSEY], 1781



IN CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE HALT
OF THE ARMY OF KING LOUIS XVI OF FRANCE
AT WHIPPANY IN 1781

THE 1981 FRENCH ARMY RECEPTION COMMITTEE
FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER
AND THE
SAINTONGE REGIMENT OF THE ROCHAMBEAU
MARCH REENACTMENT ARMY

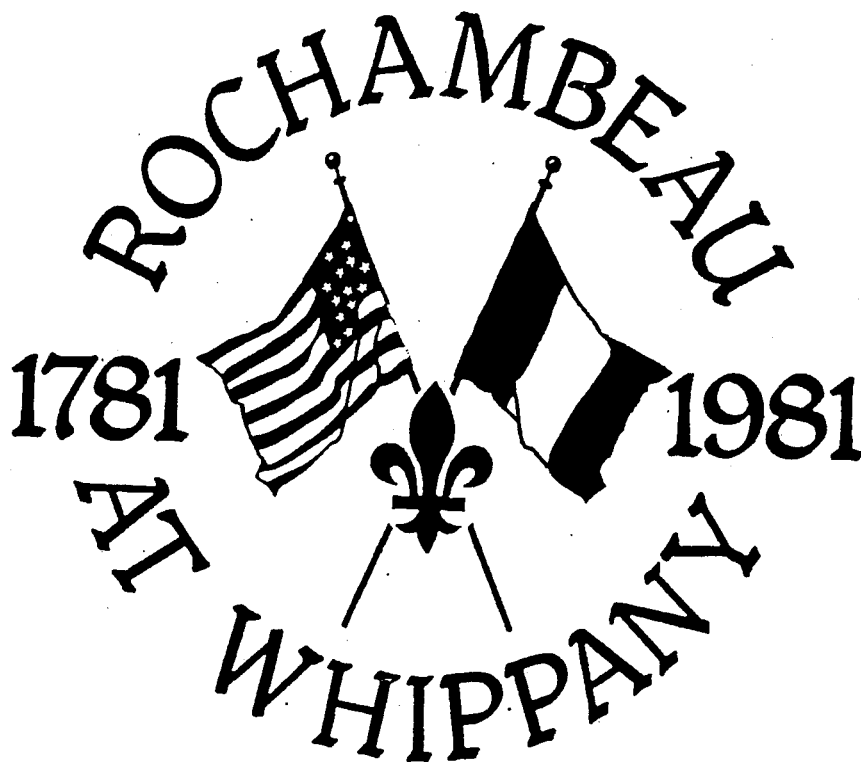
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FRENCH ARMY DAY

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IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER



OCTOBER 12, 1981

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR FRENCH ARMY DAY

THE FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From the beginning of the revolution of the American colonies against the rule of Great Britain in 1775, the Americans hoped to receive aid from France. In 1776 Benjamin Franklin sailed to France to support American emissary Silas Deane in persuading France to enter the war on the American side. The two American diplomats strove to convince France that the revolution of the colonies was an opportunity for France to avenge its loss to Britain in the Seven Year War (1756 - 1761). Britain and France had been longstanding enemies and had fought frequently over the preceding four centuries.

The French government was receptive to the request of the American revolutionaries and was at first willing to provide troops, funds, and supplies secretly, but only if the Americans had a realistic chance of defeating the British. The American victory over the British General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York in October, 1777 provided the assurance France needed, and on February 6, 1778 the French and Americans signed a treaty of alliance. Under the terms of this treaty, France became the major foreign supplier of money, arms and troops to the American Patriot forces and France's support was no longer covert.

The first French military force of 16 ships carrying 4,000 troops arrived off the Delaware capes in 1778 under Lieutenant General d'Estaing. A second French fleet under Admiral d'Estaing arrived in Savannah, Georgia in 1779. These early joint operations between the French fleet and Americans did not succeed, however, in driving British Admiral Lord Howe from the Atlantic seacoast. The failure of these expeditions left the Americans disillusioned about the prospects of successfully combining the two armies. The third expeditionary force, numbering nearly 6,000 troops was dispatched by King Louis XVI two years later. It arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, July 11, 1780 under the leadership of Count Rochambeau, who held the military rank of Lieutenant General.

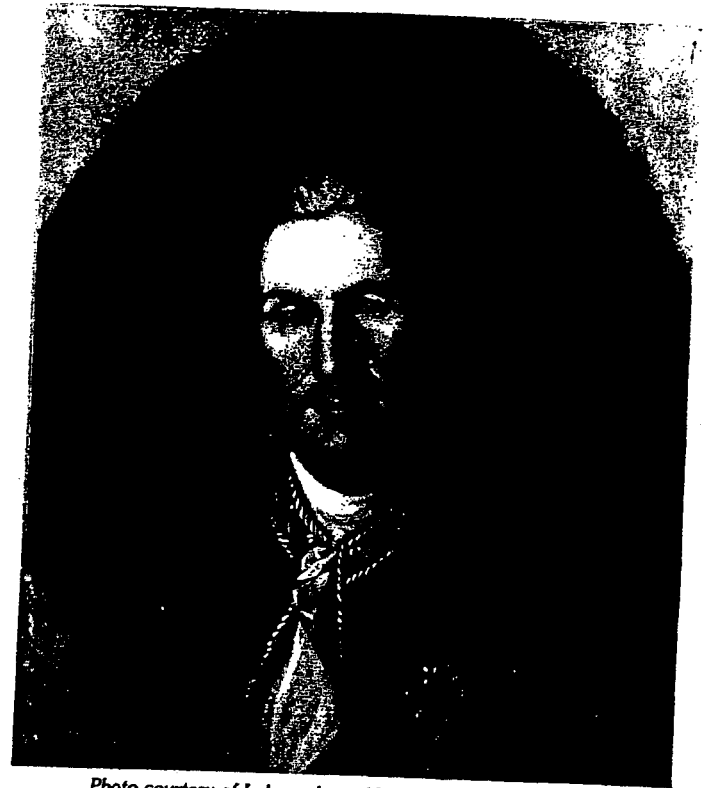


Photo courtesy of Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia
COUNT ROCHAMBEAU

THE GRAND MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY TO YORKTOWN

On June 9, 1781, the French army commanded by General Rochambeau, departed from its camp at Newport, Rhode Island to begin the four-month march which ended at Yorktown, Virginia. The French army initially planned to join General Washington's forces near the Hudson River to launch a combined attack on the British at the city of New York. They decided, however, that Sir Henry Clinton's forces around New York were too strong for the number of allied troops available. Washington and Rochambeau then agreed to redirect the attack against General Cornwallis at Yorktown, using an additional 3,500 soldiers and arms brought by Admiral de Grasse from the West Indies to the Chesapeake Bay area.

The two leaders kept the change in plans so secret that, as the French and Americans began their march southward from the Hudson River, most of the soldiers still believed the assault would be against New York, approaching from Staten Island. The route of the French army led from Suffern, New York southwest across New Jersey. It became clear that Virginia was the real destination as the march departed west from Whippany, New Jersey toward Morristown and Trenton. The Continental army under General Washington, was marching through New Jersey at the same time with camps at Paramus, Chatham and Scotch Plains.

On August 26 the French arrived at Pompton Meetinghouse (now Pompton Plains), and then continued through Whippany, Bullion's Tavern (now Liberty Corner), Somerset Courthouse (now Millstone), Princeton and Trenton. The army crossed the Delaware River at Trenton and continued its march through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Fredricksburg and Williamsburg. When the army reached Alexandria, Virginia, Generals Rochambeau and Chastellux stopped off for a two-day rest at General Washington's home at Mount Vernon. On September 28 the French and American armies marched from Williamsburg to encircle the land perimeter of Yorktown and began the famous siege which ended with Cornwallis' surrender on October 19.

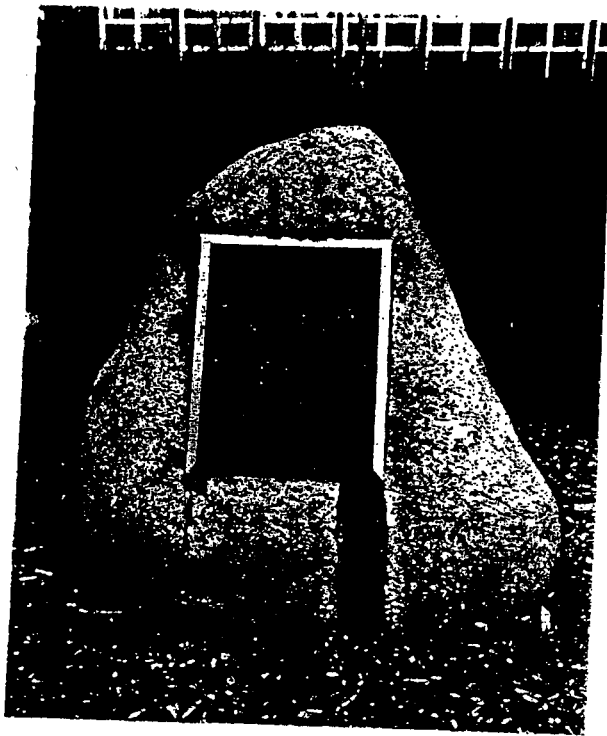


Photo by Harold Caughy
Monument commemorating the camp of the French Army at Whippany in 1781 erected by the Short Hills Chapter, DAR in 1950; located on the front lawn of First Presbyterian Church of Whippany, facing N.J. Route 10.

THE FRENCH ARMY HALTS AT WHIPPANY OF 1781 AND 1782

On August 27, 1781 General Rochambeau's army arrived at Whippany for a two-day "halt" on its way from Rhode Island to Virginia. The military term "halt" referred to a rest stop of more than one night. At approximately the same time the French built permanent brick ovens for baking bread at nearby Chatham to convince the British that the allies intended to establish a base camp in central New Jersey in order to mount a sustained attack on the city of New York.

The campsites of the French Army around the village of Whippany are shown on a map drawn by Captain Louis-Alexandre Berthier and now preserved in the collections of Princeton University. The principal campsites were on the tract east of Whippany Road between N.J. Route 10 and East Fairchild Place. Outposts were located east of Troy Hills Road and along New Jersey Route 10.

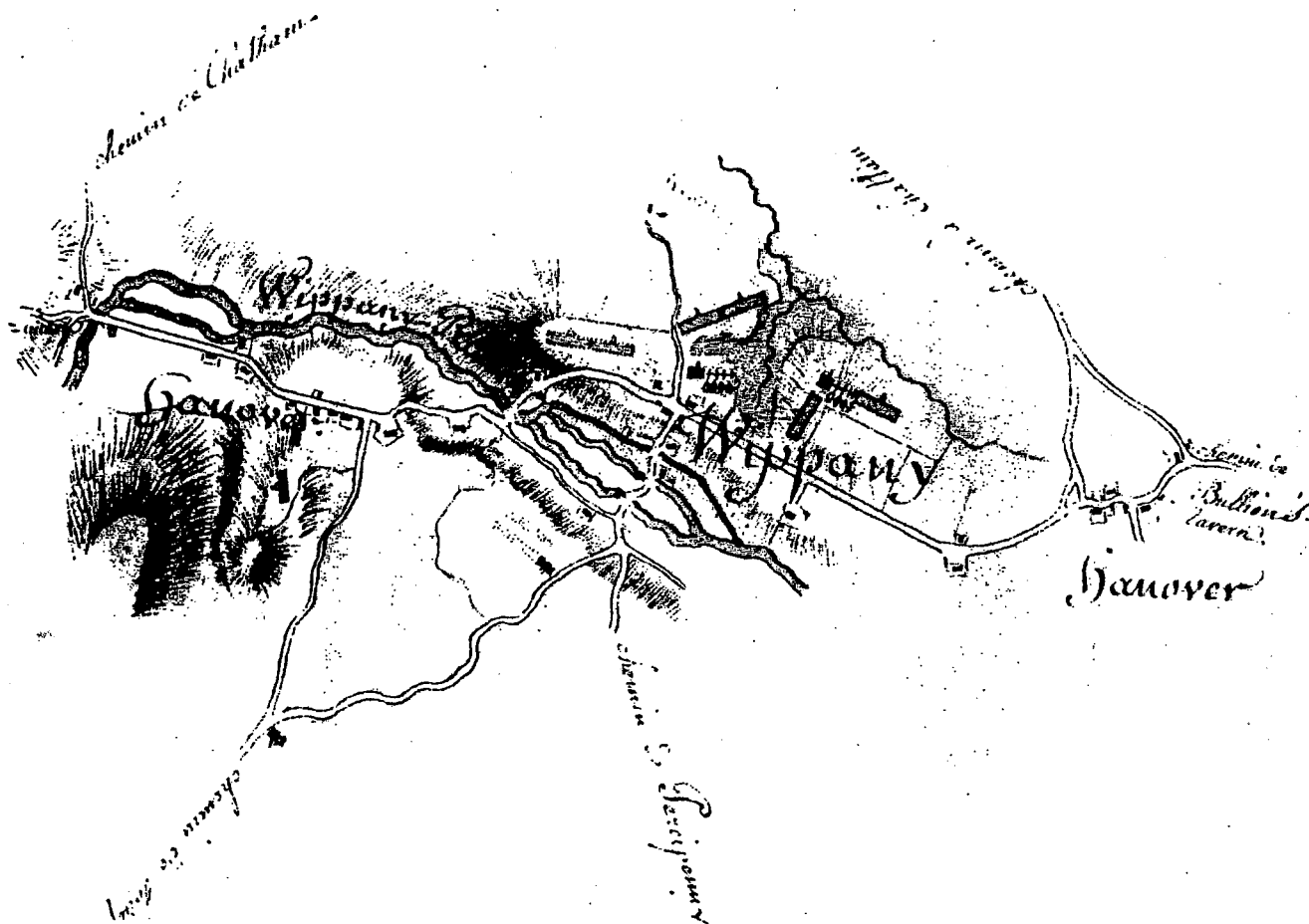
Several of the officers of the French Army kept daily accounts of the march and described their halts in Whippany. Baron Ludwing von Closen wrote in his journal that on the day of the French arrival he and several other officers dined at the estate of Lucas von Beverhoudt in Troy Hills called "Beverwyck." Abraham Lott, manager of Beverhoudt's estate, and his family also lived at Beverwyck. Closen wrote: "MM. Biberhoudt and Lott, the former Danish, have a

grandiose residence three miles on this side of Whippany. Their ladies gave us a sumptuous dinner and the excellent tea that Mademoiselle Lott served us revived our spirits. Besides being very pretty the latter is very graceful and dresses very well. The "Mademoiselle Lott" referred to may have been either Gertrude, Cornelia or Johanna Lott.

The comte de Clermont reported that he found the area around Whippany "one of the pleasant spots in the whole of the countryside". He described Whippany as "a small village on the banks of a river of that name."

In September of 1782, eleven months after the victory of Yorktown, the French army marched back to New England on its way to embark from Boston for the return voyage to France. On this second occasion they stopped at Whippany again for two nights. Sublieutenant Jean Verger, who had not been with Rochambeau's army during the 1781 march, reported that he dined at von Beverhoudt's home. Verger commented on a strange event in his journal: "One of the woods was on fire, but that disturbed him (Beverhoudt) very little. It is the custom of the country to let forest fires burn without doing anything to halt their progress."

House



Map of the encampments of the French Army at Whippany, New Jersey in August, 1781 and September, 1782. Campsites shown at rectangles. This map attributed to the cartographer of Rochambeau's army, Captain Louis-Alexandre Berthier.

Reproduced courtesy of Princeton University

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

On September 28, 1781, the combined French and American armies totaling approximately 17,500 troops departed from Williamsburg, Virginia to begin the attack against the British forces under General Cornwallis encamped at Yorktown. Allied Generals Rochambeau and Washington and Admiral de Grasse chose Cornwallis as their target, believing Sir Henry Clinton's position in the city of New York to be too impregnable for a successful attack there.

Cornwallis had settled his troops in the coastal town of Yorktown, expecting reinforcements from Clinton and Admiral Graves. By camping in Yorktown, however, Cornwallis was vulnerable to a combined land and sea offensive by the allies. He was unaware of the number and strength of the artillery which had been assembled by the oncoming armies and had abandoned his outer line of defenses, relying upon his soldiers to hold the second line of fortification.

As the allied forces neared Yorktown the French Fleet, under Admiral deGrasse, defeated Admiral Graves' fleet of nineteen ships off the Chesapeake capes on September 5, preventing Cornwallis' forces from either escaping from Yorktown or receiving reinforcements.

The French and Americans reached the edge of Yorktown on the 28th and on October 6 began constructing the first siege parallel which covered the entire town and British ships in the York River with artillery. The siege was planned and executed in accordance with an extensive textbook on siege warfare which Rochambeau had brought from France.

On the 9th the French and Americans began bombarding the town and overwhelmed Cornwallis' light infantry units. On the night on October 16 the Americans led by Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton captured British Redoubt No. 10, while the French were capturing Redoubt No. 9. The battle raged until the 17th when Cornwallis called for a truce to negotiate his surrender. On October 19 the 7,241 man British garrison surrendered to the allies. Cornwallis did not appear at the surrender proceedings but sent as his representative Brigadier O'Hara, who first presented his sword to Rochambeau. Rochambeau waived him on to Washington, who in turn passed him on to General Benjamin Lincoln, who accepted his gesture of surrender. At 2 p.m. the British soldiers silently laid down their arms, thus ending the final battle of the American Revolution.



HISTORY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS SAINTONGE REGIMENT

The Saintonge Regiment which fought in the French campaigns in America during the Revolution distinguished itself in the Siege of Yorktown. The regiment was formed in 1684 from a part of the ancient regiment of Navarre. Its first commander was the Marquis de Bligny. The regiment was named for the French province of Saintonge, then located on the Atlantic coast, just north of Bordeaux. From this province both Samuel Champlain and Sieur de Monts had sailed on their explorations of America. It was also from Saintonge that many prominent Huguenot families came to New England.

In 1762 the Saintonge regiment was designated as one of the regiments to defend the harbors and the colonies of France. In 1775, while the regiment was stationed at Toul, France, it was united with the ancient "regime de Cambresis," which became its second battalion.

The comte de Custine became the eleventh colonel of the Saintonge just one month before the regiment sailed for America in April, 1780. Custine succeeded the viscount de Beranger who had served 18 years as commander of the regiment. The second-colonel of the regiment when it arrived in America was le comte de Castries de Charlus. The Lieutenant-Colonel was Le Chevalier Chaudron de la Valette.

Lt. Col. Teisseydre de Fleury of the Saintonge Regiment traveled to America to join the Continental Army in advance of Rochambeau's expeditionary army. He participated in the capture of Stony Point, New York from the British in July, 1779 and for his valor there was awarded the only medal given to a foreigner during the American

Revolution. The motto of the Saintonge, "Le premier dans la place," was taken from the words of Fleury during the attack on Stony Point.

When the Saintonge Regiment served in Rochambeau's army in America it included a military band, undoubtedly the first ever to march in Whippany, New Jersey. It is known to have included clarinetists because one week after the two-day halt at Whippany an advertisement was posted in the "Pennsylvania Packet," a Philadelphia newspaper, for the apprehension and return of a musician "who plays the clarinet" who had deserted from the regiment.

During the American campaigns of 1780-1783, the Saintonge Regiment included the following units: The Compagnie de Grenadiers under Capitaine de Beaumont, the Compagnie de Chasseurs under Capitaine de Brie, the Compagnie de Wouves, the Compagnie Duchesne, the Compagnie de la Corbiere, the Compagnie de Bedle, the Compagnie des Forets, the Compagnie Baron de Ferrette, the Compagnie de la Folnere, and the Compagnie Lefebvre de la Falnere.

The regiment stayed in America after the victory at Yorktown through the winter of 1781/82, and then sailed to the Antilles in the West Indies in 1782. It returned to Brest, France in July, 1783 with the Viconte du Lau d'Allomans in command.

In 1791, the Saintonge was redesignated as the "82nd Regiment" of the French infantry. The fifteenth colonel of the regiment was Jean-Claude des Fracs, appointed in 1792, during the period of the French Revolution.

SOME OF THE NOBLE OFFICERS OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY



Photo courtesy of Princeton University Press.

LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BERTHIER (1753-1815), age 27 in 1781, was a captain in the Soissonnais Regiment of the French Army. He served as a sub-assistant quartermaster and as Rochambeau's chief mapmaker, drawing in painstaking detail the French army's route to Yorktown and the campsites along the way. He shot and killed a Tory at close range in a skirmish at Morrisania, New York shortly before the army arrived in New Jersey. Later in his career he served as chief of staff of Napoleon Bonaparte.



Photo courtesy of Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

FRANCOIS-JEAN de BEAUVIOR, chevalier (later marquis) de CHASTELLUX, (1734-1788), age 47 in 1781, was a major general and chief of staff in Rochambeau's army in its American campaigns. Chastellux was the most versatile and intellectual of Rochambeau's generals. He was a philosopher, linguist, naturalist, author and playwright, in addition to being a professional soldier. His perceptive observations of Revolutionary America were published in a book entitled, *Travels in North America in the Years 1780-1-2*.

CLAUDE BLANCHARD (1742-1802), age 39 in 1781, was a chief commissary officer under Rochambeau. He helped establish hospitals and secure supplies for the French Army in America. Blanchard kept a daily journal from 1781-1783, entitled, *Journal de la Campagne d'America*, describing America's terrain and inhabitants, including his brief stop at Whippany in September, 1781.

ARMAND-CHARLES-AUGUSTINE de la CROIX de CASTRIES, comte de CHARLUS (1756-1842), age 25 in 1781, was second in command of the Saintonge Regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel when Rochambeau's army camped in Whippany. After the capture of Yorktown, he returned to France bearing the news of the success of the expedition. The Duke of Lauzun, however, had already arrived in France to announce the news of the victory. Charlus emigrated from France during the French Revolution.

JEAN-FRANCOIS-LOUIS CREVECOEUR, comte de CLERMONT (1752-ca. 1824), age 29 in 1781, was a First Lieutenant of the artillery unit of Rochambeau's army, the Second Battalion of the Auxonne Regiment, Royal Corps of Artillery. He kept a daily journal of his experiences in America which was published. After Yorktown, Clermont sailed to Puerto Cabello, and then returned to France in 1783 as a captain. He served in the Portugese army between 1797 and 1807.

HANS-CHRISTIAN-FRIEDRICH IGNATZ LUDWIG, baron von CLOSEN (1752-1830), age 29 in 1781, was promoted to second captain in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment just before sailing to America in 1780. He was an aide-de-camp to Rochambeau during the American campaigns. Clozen was short in stature, blond, blue-eyed, personable and talented. His expression was serene, alert, intelligent and good-humored, qualities that reflected his zeal for adventure. His daily journal was published and is one of the most comprehensive sources of historical information on the French Army in the American Revolution.



Photo courtesy of Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

ADAM-PHILIPPE, comte de CUSTINE-SARRECK (1740-1793), age 41 in 1781, was the commanding colonel in the Saintonge Regiment during the French campaigns in America. Earlier in his career he was captain of the dragoons, and served in the Seven Years' War in Europe. Although a harsh commander at times and alleged to be frequently drunk, he was a brave and energetic leader. After Yorktown he visited Mount Vernon and presented Martha Washington with a set of fine china from his own factory in France. Custine was executed on the guillotine during the French Revolution.



HANS AXEL, comte de FERSEN (1755-1810), age 26 in 1781, was the son of a distinguished Swedish general and statesman. He served as one of Rochambeau's aide-de-camps during the French Army's campaigns in America. Under Washington's orders, Fersen traveled from Cape Henry to Annapolis with 10 transports of de Barras' quadron to hasten the arrival of the troops. Fersen was a loyal friend and reputed to be the lover of Queen Marie Antoinette. He engineered an unsuccessful escape from France for her shortly before she was executed on the guillotine during the French Revolution.

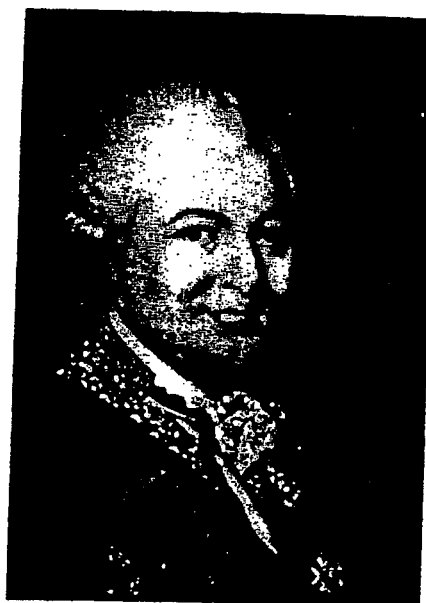
ARMAND-LOUIS-GONTAUT, duc de LAUZUN, (later duc de BIRON) (1747-1793), age 34 in 1781, was a brigadier general and proprietor of the Lauzun Legion of cavalry. Early in his career he had a reputation for scandalous love affairs, yet he behaved prudently and courteously during his stay in America. His victory over a British cavalry unit at Gloucester, Virginia, earned him the honor of going to France after Yorktown to announce Cornwallis' surrender. He was executed on the guillotine during the French Revolution.

ABBE-CLAUDE ROBIN, was a chaplain in the Soissonais Regiment during the French campaigns in America. He wrote several long letters from America to a peer in France which were published in France and America in 1782 and 1783 entitled, *New Travels Through North America in a Series of Letters*.

JEAN-BAPTISTE-DONATIEN de VIMEUR, comte de ROCHAMBEAU, (1725-1807), age 56 in 1781, commanded the French Army in the American Revolution over the period 1780-1782. In 1781 he headed the famed march of the army from Newport to Yorktown. Rochambeau reached Whippany on August 27, 1781, where the army camped for two days. On August 28 he departed with his personal staff to meet Washington for dinner at Princeton and then lodged in Trenton. He returned to France two months after the victory at Yorktown.

DONATIEN-MARIE-JOSEPH de VIMEUR, vicomte de ROCHAMBEAU (1750-1813), age 31 in 1781, was the son of the comte de Rochambeau and served under his father as second colonel of the Bourbonnais Regiment and later as colonel of the Saintonge Regiment. He returned to France late in 1780 to carry the decisions of the Hartford Conference with Washington and request additional troops, ships and money for the campaigns. He became a major general in 1791 and governor of Santo Domingo.

JEAN-BAPTISTE-ANTOINE de VERGER (1762-1851), age 19 in 1781, was a sublieutenant in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment. Verger kept a daily journal of his observations of America from 1781-83. He was not with Rochambeau's army in the march to Yorktown in 1781, but marched back to Newport with the army in 1782, stopping in Whippany for two days. Verger returned to France with the French army in 1783. He left the regiment in 1792 as an adjutant major. He was active in the Bavarian army until he retired in 1840.



ANTOINE-CHARLES du HOUX, baron de VIOMENIL (1728-1792), age 52 in 1781, was second in command of the American expeditionary force. He served as a division commander during the march and a field commander at Yorktown. When Rochambeau returned to France, Viomenil succeeded Rochambeau as commander of the army. He was reported to be a very handsome man but was hot-tempered and did not get along well with the Americans as did Rochambeau and Chastellux. Viomenil died during the French Revolution of wounds received while personally defending Queen Marie Antoinette when the palace was attacked by the revolutionaries. His brother, Charles-Joseph-Hyacinthe du Houx, comte de Viomenil, was a Major General in the French army and was third in command of the American expeditionary force, also serving as a division commander during the march to Yorktown.

THE ROCHAMBEAU REENACTMENT ARMY OF 1981

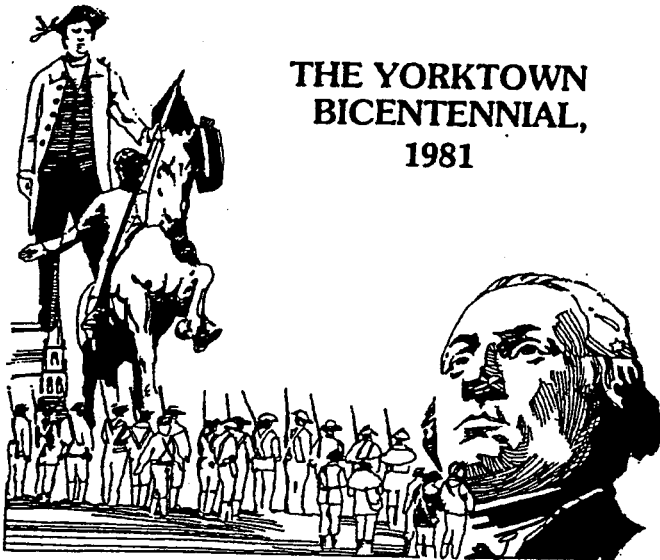
Approximately 800 reenactment soldiers and 500 dependants ("camp followers") from all over the eastern United States, plus a few French and French Canadians will recreate the units of the French Army that participated in Rochambeau's famed march from Newport, R.I. to Yorktown 200 years ago. The troops will assemble at Greenwich and Providence, Rhode Island on October 9, dressed in authentic 18th Century French army uniforms and bearing the colors of their respective regiments. The reenactment soldiers will be organized into five regiments, each representing one of the original units of the 1781 army: the Bourbonnais Regiment, the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment, the Saintonge Regiment, the Soissonais Regiment, and Lauzun's Legion of cavalry. The state of Rhode Island is sponsoring the march organization, while 18 local communities along the march route will provide meals and campground facilities.

The Regiments will move by motor vehicles between the host towns so that most of each day will be available for public events in these towns. Wives and children will accompany the reenactment soldiers as "camp followers" bringing the total number with each of the five Regiments to 280-350.

The march commander of the reenactment army will be Brigadier General Gilbert A. Hempel of Providence, Rhode Island. The deputy commanders of the march are Colonel Patrick Kirby and Colonel Anthony Walker, both of Rhode Island. The Bourbonnais Regiment will be led by Colonel H. Steven Joyce, Jr.; the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment will be led by Colonel Roger Smith; the Soissonais Regiment will be led by Colonel Crosby Milliman; Lauzun's Legion of cavalry will be commanded by Colonel Thomas P. Moran.



THE YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL, 1981



More than 4,000 volunteers from 27 states and Canada will recreate the 1781 victory at Yorktown, Virginia between October 16 and 19, 1981. The four-day encampment will consist of 1,000 tents in nine camps, comprising the largest 18th Century military camp seen in America in 200 years. A total of 120 cannons and siege guns will be fired by the reenactment units, consuming some 1,000 pounds of black powder. About 200,000 rounds of musket cartridges will be fired during the mock battles. Some 3,200 authentically crafted Revolutionary-style muskets will be used by the reenactment soldiers.

Festival Day on October 16th will mark the beginning of the Bicentennial celebration. Special events that day will include a reenactment of the storming of Redoubts No. 9 and 10 by the French and American troops in the evening.

At 10 a.m. on October 17, a British drummer will call for a surrender parley in the midst of heavy bombardment. Later in the day the units of the present day armed forces of the United States will parade and demonstrate modern military techniques and equipment, contrasting greatly with the simple style of the 18th Century military units. On the 18th, a day of prayer and thanksgiving will be observed, as well as a celebration of Gloucester Victory Day. On October 19, the 200th anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender, President Ronald Reagan will deliver the keynote address at the Victory Day ceremonies.

BRIEF HISTORY of the TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER

The historical origins of the present Township of Hanover date to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century when a small village developed in the wilderness along the rapids of the Whippanong River. The rapids allowed the building of dams to provide water power for various kinds of mills and for an early iron forge. By 1710, a village had developed along the river, called both "Whippanong" and "Whippenny," and later, "Whippany."

In 1718 the village acquired a civic center of several acres through the bequest of the local schoolmaster, John Richards. The tract is now the grounds of the Whippany Cemetery on N.J. Route 10. Two years later the large region which was being settled and developed around "Whippenny" was given the name "Hanover" by the Court of Quarter Sessions of what was then Hunterdon County. The name "Hanover" was selected to honor the House of Hanover which was the family of George I who had been crowned King of Great Britain six years before.

The early township embraced all the area covered by the present counties of Morris, Sussex and Warren. The first recorded town meeting of the township was held in 1726.

In 1739 the Township of Hanover region of Hunterdon County was reconstituted as a separate county. It was named "Morris" in honor of the incumbent Governor of the Province of New Jersey, Lewis Morris. The following year the new County of Morris was subdivided into four townships - Hanover, Pequannock, Morris and Roxbury. The Township of Hanover, in that era, stretched east and west across the present Morris County area. It included more than ten times the area of the present township.

The geographical territory of the Township was reduced by successive political subdivisions in the years 1747, 1758, 1806, 1844, 1867, 1892, 1913, 1924, 1926 and 1928. The 1928 subdivision split-off the present townships of Parsippany-Troy Hills and East Hanover.

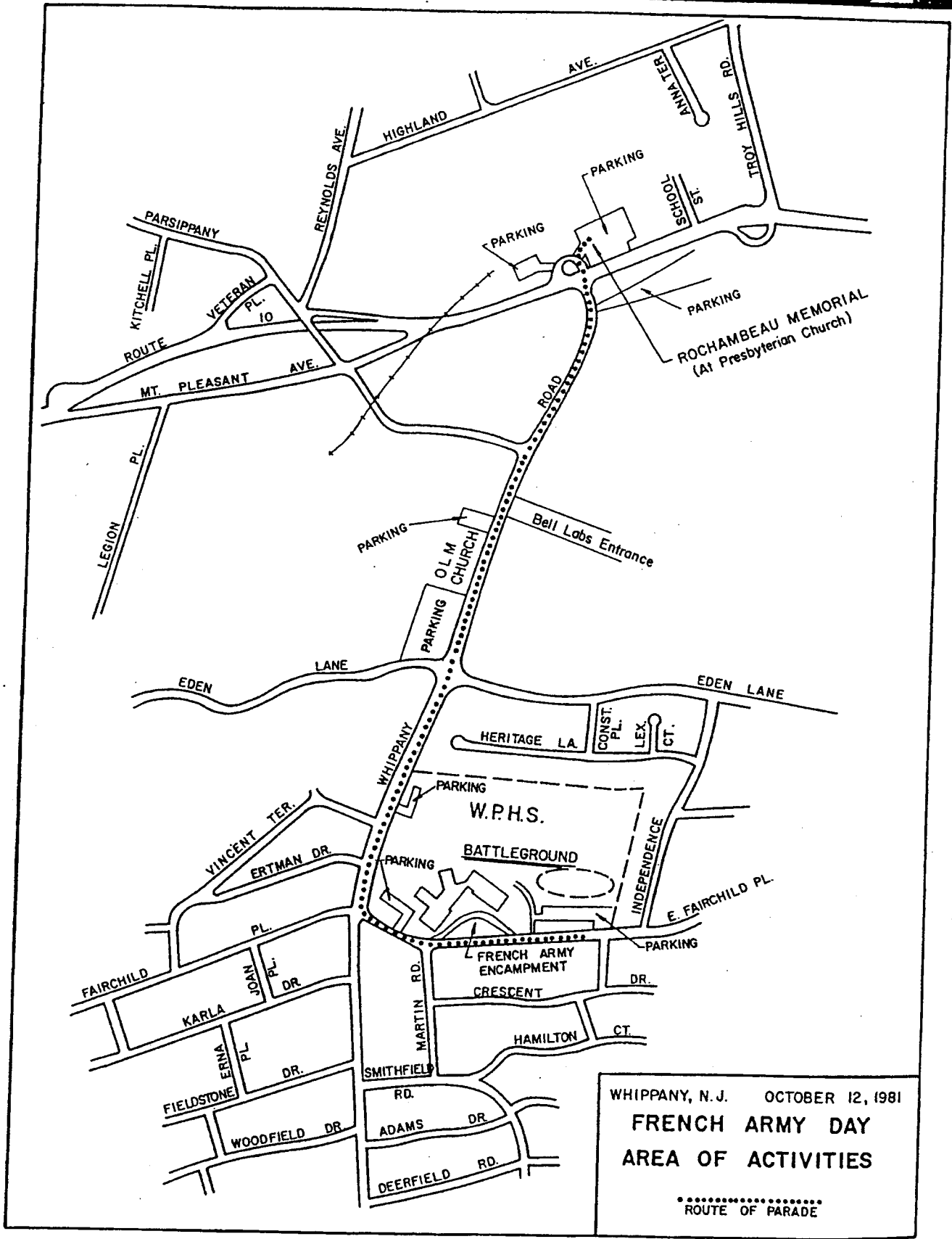
The present Township of Hanover retains some of the industrial character of its political ancestors, but the agricultural lands on the watershed of the Whippany River have been supplanted by attractive residential tracts and modern laboratories and office buildings. The population in 1981 is approximately 13,000. Details on the history of the township over its first three centuries can be found in the book *Along the Whippanong* by Elizabeth R. Myrose and Claire B. Kitchell, republished in 1977 and available for purchase at the Municipal Building.

**OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED LANDMARKS
in the
TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER**

- Old Iron Forge at the Whippany River Bridge at N.J. Route 10 on Whippany Road.
Whippany Cemetery on Route 10.
Graves of eleven Revolutionary War soldiers in Whippany Cemetery.
Samuel Tuttle House on Route 10 next to Whippany Cemetery.
French Army Encampment at Whippany in 1781, on the front lawn of the First Presbyterian Church.
Washington's Continental Army Encampment of 1780 centered at what was Tappen's Tavern at N.J. Route 10 and Troy Hills Road.
Monuments to the early settlement of Whippanong, 1685, and to those who have faithfully served their country, on N.J. Route 10 at the Troy Hills Road corner.
Our Lady of Mercy R. C. Church Chapel on Whippany Road.
"Fordville" mansion on Ford Hill Road at Longview Drive.
Melville Mill on Parsippany Road in the front lawn of the office of the Westex Corporation.
The Hanover Brick Company Chimney at Bee Meadow Park.

**INTERESTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROJECTS TO
DEVELOP THE LOCAL HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP
of
HANOVER**

- Documentation and marking of historic houses and sites in Hanover Township*
Early mills along the Whippany River
Old and interesting graves in St. Mary's Cemetery on Legion Place
Stories of spirit from Whippany Cemetery
An illustrated pamphlet on the historic graves in Whippany Cemetery
Tombstone preservation techniques for Whippany Cemetery
Patriots deserving commemoration along Patriots' Path through Hanover Township
A place in American history for Hanover Township's heroic Major Joseph Morris
Parson Jacob Green's sermons and essays on Revolutionary America
Biography of Thomas Millidge, Loyalist Mapmaker
The unsolved mystery of the Great Robbery of the East Jersey Treasury of 1768
A family history collection on early Hanover Township families for the Whippanong Library
A documented local history slide collection for Whippanong Library
The First Company of the First Battalion of New Jersey's First Regiment in the Continental Army, 1775 - 1776, featuring Sargeant Timothy Tuttle's Journal and the campaign at Lake Champlain and Fort Ticonderoga in 1776



WHIPPANY, N.J. OCTOBER 12, 1981
FRENCH ARMY DAY
AREA OF ACTIVITIES

 ROUTE OF PARADE

TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER

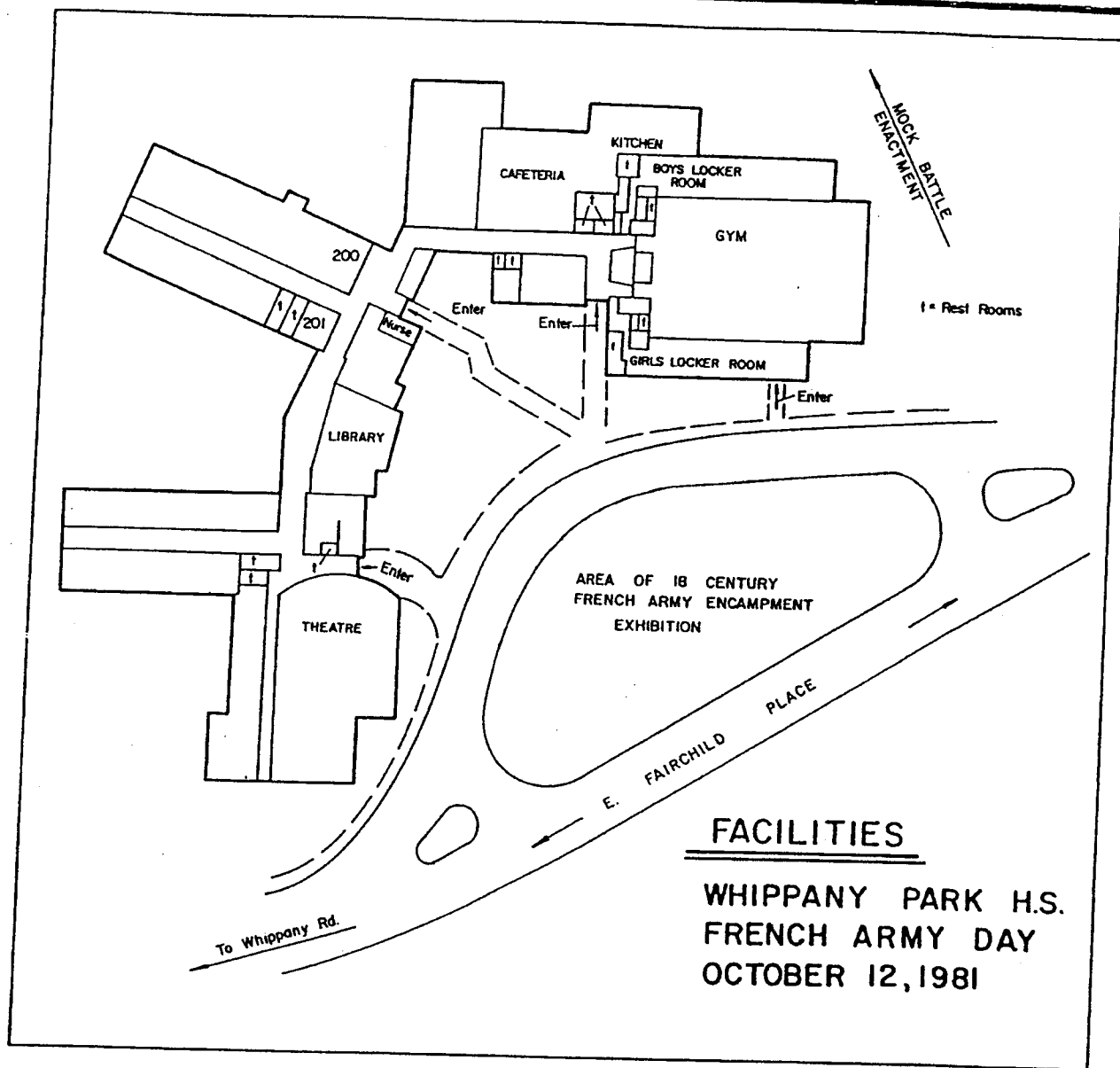
FRENCH ARMY DAY
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 12, 1981

- Noon - 1:00 p.m. Arrival of the Saintonge Regiment following a motor march from Newton, Connecticut
- Reception and orientation at Whippany Park High School, entrance nearest flagpole
- Noon - 2:00 p.m. Set-up Eighteenth Century campsite on the front lawn of the school, at the flagpole.
- Set-up Twentieth Century campsite and other sleeping facilities
- 2:00 - 2:30 Parade muster on the street nearest the school gymnasium
- 2:30 Parade departs toward Whippany Road on the sounding of bells to alert the townfolk
- 2:30 - 2:50 Parade north along Whippany Road toward the Rochambeau Campsite Monument on N.J. Route 10
- 2:50 Musket volley salute before the 18th Century house of Uzal Kitchel, on the tract occupied by the French Army campsites of 1781 and 1782
- 2:55 - 3:05 Wreath laying at the Rochambeau Monument
- 3:05 - 3:30 Countermarch to Whippany Park High School facilities along Whippany Road
- 3:40 - 4:00 Official welcoming and review ceremonies at the battlefield reviewing stand
- 4:10 - 5:00 Reenactment of the Siege of Yorktown on the soccer field of Whippany Park High School, east of the tennis courts on Whippany Road
- 5:00 - 6:15 Eighteenth Century camp open house and exhibitions
- 5:15 - 7:45 Repeating 3-part, 50-minute history slide show in the theater of the school, featuring:
"Who Was Who in Hanover Township in 1781"
"The Noble Officers of Rochambeau's Army"
"The Siege of Yorktown"
- 5:30 - 7:00 Cafeteria style dinner for the Saintonge Regiment in the school cafeteria
(Ending 7:45)
- 8:00 - 9:40 Campfire entertainment in the gymnasium:
"Qui Vive?"
- TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13**
- 6:30 - 7:00 a.m. Cafeteria style breakfast for the Regiment
- 7:30 a.m. Departure of the Saintonge Regiment for Philadelphia and a grand parade of all five regiments of the Rochambeau March Reenactment Army of Rhode Island past Independence Hall

QUI VIVE? (WHO'S THERE?)
An Evening of Campfire Entertainment

- A community campfire in
the best 1781 tradition** Cyril Rickwalder
- Welcomes to the gallant gentlemen of the
Saintonge Regiment and their lovely ladies** Pierre Gerondeau
Donald Kiddoo
Mayor Saverio Iannaccone
- The Saintonge Regiment in military concert** Col. Palmer True
Commanding Officer
Eighteenth Century fife and drums
Eighteenth Century dancing
French manual-at-arms
American Colonial manual-at-arms
- Why we have gathered
here to celebrate** N.J. Assemblyman Arthur Albohn
- Redcoat Quartet** As prisoners captured in the Siege,
they shall sing French
songs to entertain us
- Eighteenth Century dance of the people** The Heritage Dancers
of Cranford, New Jersey
Richard Myers, Leader
- "Qui vive?" "It's just we
friendly Whippanese!"** Cris Maglione
- Eighteenth Century songs of the people** Madrigal Choir of
Whippany Park High School
Kathleen Zamorski, conducting
- Meet more of our distinguished guests** John Terry
- Wonder what ever happened to that
Saintonge clarinet player who deserted
after his halt at Whippany in 1781?** Joshua Gordon
- Contradancing by the campfire** The Saintonge and the
Heritage dancers
- Thank you, campfire entertainers** Cyril Rickwalder
- Thank you, hard working members of the
French Army Reception Committee** Donald Kiddoo
- A reception we soldiers of the Saintonge
will never forget** Col. Palmer True
- Best of luck in your grand march
to Yorktown** Mayor Saverio Iannaccone
- Recessional** Music of the period



NOTES

Refreshments may be purchased during the day and early evening at the stands of the Whippany Park High School Booster Club.

Official souvenirs may be purchased and contributions of Financial support may be made during the day and evening at the stands located near the gymnasium entrance to Whippany Park High School and at the parking lot of the tennis courts on Whippany Road.

**WHO WAS WHO
in the
REVOLUTIONARY TOWNSHIP OF HANOVER**

Daniel Baldwin (1753 - after 1809), age 28 in 1781, was the First Lieutenant of the Whippany militia company in 1775 and then First Lieutenant of the First Company of the First Battalion of New Jersey's First Regiment. In 1772, his bride, Margaret Wilson of Parsippany, died at age 19, only ten days after their marriage. He was promoted to Captain and lost a leg in the Battle of Germantown in 1777.

Lucas Von Beverhoudt (1737-1796), age 43 in 1781, was a native of the Netherlands. He had lived at St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies and had married Maria Malleville Suham, the widow of Governor-General Christian Suham there. The "Beverwyck" estate he purchased at Troy Hills in 1772 was rivaled in grandeur in the north Jersey area only by Lord Stirling's estate at Basking Ridge. He moved to Beverwyck in 1778 and shared the mansion with his resident manager, Abraham Lott, and his family during the revolution.

Sarah Baldwin Ford Allen Boyle (1707-1787), age 74 in 1781, was the widow of Samuel Ford, Sr. (brother of Col. Jacob Ford, Sr.), then of John Allen, and third of Solomon Boyle. She was the mother of six distinguished children plus "This Nation's Most Accomplished Villain", the master counterfeiter, Samuel Ford, Jr. According to family legend, beautiful music was heard in the room as she died in 1787.

Matthas Burnet, Sr. (1723-1783), age 58 in 1781, was the chairman of the "Committee of Observation" for the Township of Hanover when it formed in February, 1775 to prepare the township for the revolution. In this capacity he was the political leader of the township Patriots during the initial stages of the revolution. He is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Ellis Cook (1732-1797), age 49 in 1781, served as a battalion commander in the patriot militia with the rank of Colonel. He was an elected member of the Morris County Committee of Observation and served as a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775. His tavern still stands on Mount Pleasant Avenue in East Hanover.

Abraham Fairchild (1753-1843), age 28 in 1781, served in the patriot militia as Sergeant and Adjutant, with service in the Battles of Trenton, Monmouth, and Springfield. He later operated a saw mill, a grist mill, and a woolen mill along the Whippany River. He was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of Whippany in 1833. He is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Rhoda Farrand (1747-1839), age 34 in 1781, lived in Parsippany during the revolution. Her husband, Bethul, was a Captain in the Continental Army. Rhoda led a whirlwind campaign in Hanover Township to knit socks for the army soldiers camped at Jockey Hollow.

Keturah Tuttle Flatt (1769-1850), age 12 in 1781, was raised in the home of her elder sister, Anna Tuttle Kitchel, and her brother-in-law, Uzal Kitchel. In mid-life she married a Mr. Flatt but was widowed shortly after. Late in her long life she passed down stories of the era of the revolution to a Nineteenth Century historian, the Rev. Joseph Tuttle. She was charter member of First Presbyterian Church of Whippany in 1833. She is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Eunice Odell Ford (1742-1817), age 39 in 1781, was the wife of Jonathan Ford and sister of the Rev. Jonathan Odell, a prominent propagandist poet for the Tories. Eunice hosted soldiers of the Continental Army in her home during the local encampments. Her visit with Martha Washington at Morristown, in 1780, was celebrated in Charles Platt's poem, "A Call on Lady Washington".

Jonathan Ford (1733-1817), age 48 in 1781, was the eldest son of Samuel Ford, Sr. and Sarah Baldwin. He served as a private in New Jersey's First Regiment and in the militia during the revolution. He owned iron works in Sussex County and on the Pequannock River in later life. A picture of Jonathan still exists in the Ford family archives.

Ashbel Green (1762-1848), age 19 in 1781, was the son of Parson Jacob Green. He followed his father's calling as a Presbyterian clergyman and was the first President of the Board of Directors Princeton Seminary, a position he held from 1812 until his death. His autobiography was published by the N.J. Historical Society and includes a picture of Ashbel.

Parson Jacob Green (1722-1790), age 59 in 1781, was a 1744 graduate of Harvard. He became pastor of the local Presbyterian Church in 1745 and held the position for his entire 45 year career. In addition to the ministry, he practiced medicine and law, was a school headmaster and teacher, and operated a grist mill and distillery along the Whippany River. He was a Vice President of Princeton University and a prominent patriot political essayist during the revolution.

Aaron Kitchel (1744-1820), age 37 in 1781, was a blacksmith and farmer in his early years, and was Clerk of the seven-man Committee of Observation for Hanover Township in 1775. Later in life he served eight years in the U.S. House of Representatives and four years in the U.S. Senate, then returned to end his career back at his blacksmith's anvil in Hanover.

Anna Tuttle Kitchel (1750-1815), age 31 in 1781, was a sister of Captain Timothy Tuttle and the wife of Uzal Kitchel. Her refusal to sign a protection agreement with the Tories when her husband and brothers were off in military service was celebrated in Charles Platt's poem, "Anna Kitchel's Protection". She is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Uzal Kitchel (1745-1813), age 36 in 1781, descended from one of the pioneer families of Whippany. His farm was located east of Whippany Road and south of the Whippany River. Parts of the French Army encampment were on his farm in 1781. Most of the tract is now occupied by Bell Laboratories. Uzal served in the militia during the Revolution. He is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Abraham Lott, Jr. (1726-1794), age 55 in 1781, was a patriot refugee from New York and the resident manager of the grand estate of Lucas Von Beverhoudt called "Beverwyck" in Troy Hills, near Route 46. He had been Treasurer of the colony of New York and one of the original Trustees of Queens College (now Rutgers), before moving to New Jersey in mid-1776. He and his wife Gertrude entertained Washington and other officers of both the Continental and French Armies at Beverwyck during the American Revolution. He spent 1786-1789 in prison in New York for non-payment of a debt to the state.

Hanna Ford Morris (1740-1783), age 41 in 1781, was the daughter of Samuel Ford, Sr. and Sarah Baldwin, and the widow of Hanover Township's most prominent military figure of the revolution, Major Joseph Joseph Morris, who was mortally wounded in the Battle of Whitemarsh in December of 1777. The Morris family's tavern was located on the west side of Whippany Road, near the intersection of Hanover Avenue.

Stephen Munson (1733-1805), age 48 in 1781, was a member of the Hanover Township Committee of Observation in 1775 and a captain in the patriot militia. In later years he served as a Deacon in the Hanover Presbyterian Church and promoted a code of behavior for youth in Hanover community. He is buried in Whippany Cemetery.

Timothy Tuttle (1746-1816), age 36 in 1781, was a Sergeant in the First Company of the Battalion in New Jersey's First Regiment in the Continental Army during the early years of the revolution. He was later Captain of the Whippany militia company and led it to the Second Battle of Springfield in 1780. He wrote a daily journal during his service with the Continental Army, including accounts of the campaign at Lake Champlain in the summer and fall of 1776. The original journal is preserved in the collections of the New Jersey Historical Society. He is buried in the Whippany Cemetery.

Col. Joseph Tuttle, Sr. (1698-1789), age 83 in 1781, was a militia officer in the French and Indian Wars and was a leading senior citizen in the era of the American Revolution. He was a close friend and parishioner of Parson Jacob Green. He had five wives, four of whom are buried near him in Whippany Cemetery. The sermon Parson Green delivered at his funeral was published in the Proceedings of the N.J. Historical Society.

SOME GREAT LINES FROM THE TRUE STORY

"... Rochambeau spoke only of matters of war, and he mapped out military formations in the open, in a room, at a table, or on your snuffbox, if you drew it from your pocket. He was exclusively concerned with his profession, and he understood it marvelously well."

Duke of Lauzun

"... You have forgotten that I have endlessly asked for this interview before everything else, so that if one of those three possibilities should happen to place us in a position to act offensively, the execution would be immediate and swift. It would be in one of those three cases, my dear marquis, that you would find, in your old dotard of a father, some remains of vigor and action."

Count Rochambeau

"... A few glasses of claret and madiera accelerated the acquaintances I had to make, and soon I felt myself at my ease nearest the greatest and the best of men. The goodness and benevolence which characterizes him are evident from everything about him; but the confidence he gives birth to never occasions to improper familiarity; for the sentiment he inspires has the same origin in every individual - a profound esteem for his virtues and a high opinion for his talents."

Chevalier de Chastellux

"... My son has come back to this country quite unaccompanied; but whatever may come of it, the king must be served as he wishes to be, and I am going to begin this second campaign with all the zeal, and, I dare say, the love with which I am filled for himself and for his service, using, as best I can, the very limited means which he leaves in my power."

Count Rochambeau

"... I have named no halting day because we have not a moment to lose, and because the troops will more than probably be detained sometime in Trenton. But if you should think it absolutely necessary, Whippany will be a good place for a halt, as there is a good road leading from thence through Chatham (five miles distant) to Elizabethtown and Staten Island."

General Washington

"... On the 27th we marched to Whippany by a very beautiful road sixteen miles in length. Messers Biberhoudt and Lott, the former Danish, have a grandiose residence three miles on this side of Whippany. Their ladies gave us a sumptuous dinner, and the excellent tea that Mademoiselle Lott served us revived our spirits. Besides being very pretty, the latter is very graceful and dresses very well."

Baron von Closen

"... I cannot well ascertain Mr. Washington's real intentions by this move of his army, but it is possible he means for the present to suspend his offensive operations against this post and to take a defensive station at the old post of Morristown, from whence he may detach to the southward. On this account, therefore, and because the season is approaching when operation may recommence in the Chesapeake, I request your Lordship will be pleased to keep with you all the troops you have there."

Sir Henry Clinton

"... What you will wonder most at is that the French never lose their cheerfulness and gaiety in these painful and laborious marches. The Americans, whom curiosity brings by thousands to our camp, are constantly received with good humor and festivity. Our military music, of which they are extravagantly fond, is then played for their diversion. At such times the officers, soldiers and Americans of both sexes all intermingle and dance together. It is the feast of equality, and these are the first fruits of the alliance which is, we hope, to subsist perpetually between the two nations."

Abbe Robin

"... Monsieur le comte de Rochambeau commands that in order to avoid problems that may arise from the lack of understanding when the sentinels shout, 'Qui vive?', to other than Frenchmen, each sentinel will be expressly instructed to shout first, 'Qui vive?' and then, if there is no answer, to shout, 'Who is there?', which is pronounced, 'Ou is dair?', and is their way of saying, 'Qui vive?'"

Count Rochambeau

"... These (New Jersey) plains are adorned with large and handsome edifices; and the country abounds with orchards, fields of wheat, rye, barley, indian corn and flourishing woods. The inhabitants, for the most part of Alsatian and Dutch descent, are gay, easy and engaging in their manners, and resemble the happy region they inhabit."

Abbe Robin

"... Colonel Smith came on behalf of General Washington to request Monsieur de Rochambeau to proceed about fifteen miles farther after dinner so that he might join him for dinner at Princeton the next day. How happy I was when the General told me to accompany him to Philadelphia! The disguise is gradually going to be removed from our campaign."

Baron von Closen

"... Make peace in Europe then, so that I can recover a little tranquility; but do not make it at the expense of America. I do not know if this people possesses all the natural and political rights to liberty that they claim, but I do know that the era of their freedom will be one of the most important in the history of mankind, and I am glad I could be a witness to it and have a hand in bringing it about."

Count de Grachain

"... The tranquil walks of domestic life are now beginning to unfold themselves and promise a rich harvest of pleasing contemplation, in which, my dear Count, you will make one of my most pleasing themes, as I shall recollect with pleasure that we have been contemporaries and fellow labourers in the cause of liberty, and that we have lived together as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship."

General Washington

"... While we kept up a very lively fire with our and carbines, they called out that they were surrendering, but once out of the house, seeing that about 200 men had gathered across the river to support them and were firing at us with muskets as well as 4 field pieces loaded with grapeshot, they attacked us furiously. One of them approached me shouting "prisoner!" as he drew a brace of pistols from under his coat and fired on me at 5 paces, grazing my ear and crying, "Die, you dog of a Frenchman!" He was about to fire the other one when I got ahead of him by putting a ball through his chest, which killed him on the spot."

Captain Berthier

LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU A' WIPPANY ENCORE

Whippany Park High School Theater

September 25, 1981

THE SCENARIO

Our French Army Reception Committee welcomes you to hear the story of Count Rochambeau's historic halts at Whippany, once again. *John Paustian, Co-Chairman*

The noble officers of the French and American armies of 1781 can tell it, with just a little help, better than any modern historian ever could. *Don Kiddoo, Chairman, Landmark Commission, Township of Hanover*

PROLOGUES TO THE 1781 WHIPPANY ENCAMPMENT

Duke of Lauzun: "Rochambeau would map military formations on your snuffbox." *Don Kiddoo*

August 27, 1780: "You will find in your old father Rochambeau, dear son Lafayette, some remains of vigor and action." *Donald Kitchell, Member, French Army Reception Committee*

November 23, 1780: Chief of Staff Chastellux reports on his first meeting with Washington. *Lloyd Steen, Superintendent of Schools, Hanover Park Regional High School District*

May 13, 1781, Rochambeau to his Minister of War: "I shall begin the campaign with zeal, using the very limited means in my power." *Don Kiddoo*

August 17, 1781, Washington to Rochambeau: "Whippany will be a good place for a halt." *Mary Markow, Member, Landmark Commission*

Washington's ruse de guerre (hoax) at Chatham: the French Army bake ovens. *Slide picture*

August 27, 1781, Washington to Rochambeau: "If you precede your army, we will appoint a rendezvous." *Robert Augelli, Member, French Army Reception Committee*

WHIPPANY, WHERE THE DISGUISE OF THE GRAND MARCH WAS LIFTED

The official itinerary of the French Army's approach into Whippany, attributed to the cartographer, Captain Berthier. *Pierre Gerondeau, Member, French Army Reception Committee*

August 27, Baron von Closen: "Mademoiselle Lott is very pretty." *Anneliese Burns, Whippany Park High School*

The splendid parade into Whippany looked something like this. *Slide pictures*

Count Clermont: "Whippany is a small village on the banks of a river of the same name." *Anneliese Burns*

Meet the colorful Saintonge Regiment under Count Custine and Count Charlus. *Slide pictures*

Meet the 1981 Saintonge Reenactment Regiment under Col. Palmer True and Lt. Col. Russell Knower. *Slide pictures*

Who was who in Hanover Township when Rochambeau camped here? *Claire Kitchell, Member, Landmark Commission*

Abbe Robin: "When our military music is played the soldiers and the Americans dance together in a feast of equality." *Father John DeMattia, Pastor, Our Lady of Mercy R.C. Church, Whippany*

Count Rochambeau: "If there is no answer to "Qui vive?" then the sentinels should shout, "Who is there?" *Pierre Gerondeau*

THE SCENARIO (CONTINUED)

- August 27: Sir Henry Clinton at New York to General Cornwallis
in Virginia *Paul Barnard of Hythe, Hampshire, England*
- August 28, Washington at Chatham to Rochambeau at Whippany: "I will order
dinner to be ready at three so that we may lodge at Trenton." *H. Richard Godin, Member, French Army Reception Committee*
- August 28, Baron von Closen: "The disguise is gradually being lifted
from our campaign." *Christian Gonzalez, Whippany Park H.S.*
- A few days later: Commisary Officer Claude Blanchard brings up
the rear. *Arlene Eberhardt, Member, French Army Reception Committee*
- ON THE YORKTOWN, THEN BACK TO WHIPPANY AND HOME TO FRANCE**
- Philadelphia, September 5, 1781: The Saintonge Regiment advertises for
the return of a clarinet player who has deserted. *Don Kiddoo*
- A snuffbox version of the Siege of Yorktown. *Father John DeMattia*
- Abbe Robin's observations on American culture three weeks
after the victory at Yorktown *Father John DeMattia*
- September 10 & 11, 1782: the two-day halt at Whippany during the
countermarch to Boston, according to Sublieutenant Verger. *Jennifer Crawford, Whippany Park H.S.*
- September 10 & 11: Baron von Closen's account of the 1782 halt
at Whippany. *Christian Gonzalez*
- This simple landmark helps us remember the most exciting events that
have ever happened in Whippany, New Jersey, U.S.A. *Slide pictures*
- You can all help us host the French Army at Whippany once again. *Ted Hackman, Co-chairman, French Army Reception Committee*

SLIDE PICTURES USED IN THE PROGRAM COURTESY OF:

Princeton University Press and the late Dr. Howard Rice, Jr.
Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
Yorktown Victory Center, Commonwealth of Virginia, "Pana-vue Slides"
Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution
Funk and Wagnalls and Warren Moore
The Company of Military Historians, Westbrook, Conn.
Yale University Art Gallery
The Johns Hopkins University Press
Donald B. Kiddoo, Landmark Commission, Township of Hanover
Harold Caughy, professional photographer, Whippany
New Jersey Historical Society
Maryland Historical Society
Museum at Versailles, France

MEMBERS OF THE SAINTONGE REGIMENT OF THE 1981 ROCHAMBEAU MARCH REENACTMENT ARMY

David L. Adams
Peter Arnold
Peter R. Bacon
Robert D. Barnes
James M. Barry
Joseph D. Bausk
Harvey Berglund
Everett R. Bigwood
Dale T. Blue
Joel Bohy
Robert O. Bowen
Charles H. Bowser
Clifford Bragg
Arthur Brown
Joseph E. Brown
Robert E. Bruce
David J. Bumgardner
Richard Butland
David H. Butler
Paul Cafiso
Geoffrey G. Campbell
Gordon F. Campbell
Ernest H. Card
Robert F. Carr
James R. Chandler
John R. Chandler
Kevin M. Chandler
Bradford L. Chetwynd
Phillip A. Chetwynd
Robert A. Childs
James M. Clark
Joseph Clark
William A. Clemens
F. Warren Coulter
David W. Crockett
Joanne Crosby
Robert A. Cunningham
Harold R. Cutler
Donald R. Dacier
Joseph R. Darche
Ronald C. Davis
Raymond Day
John F. Denis
Paul Depreaux
Dwight K. Dixon
Mark G. Dodge
Robert R. Dow
Robert C. Duncan
Raymond L. Duven
Robert E. Elser
Robert W. Etzel, Jr.
Robert E. Eubank
Robert C. Fraser, Jr.
Mel H. Fuller
Alfred H. Gleason, Jr.
Francis J. Goulart
Allan W. Greaves

Frank S. Hale
Robert F. Hall
George W. Hamilton
Paul E. Hansell
Robert C. Harrison
Charles S. Hatch
Donald Hayes
Howard D. Haynes
Newton G. Hinckley
Bernard C. Houghton
Kenneth V. Houghton
Kenneth M. Houghton
Ronald F. Houghton
Curtis W. Hunnewell
Roger J. Hunnewell
James T. Ickes
Robert D. Everson
Robert J. Kelleher
Robert Kirby
Russell S. Knower
Willaim D. Knowles
Joseph F. Kolb
Richard Labreeque
Frederick D. Langill
C.A. Lawson
Fred L. Lawson
Adam J. Longworth
Leslie L. Longworth, Jr.
Leslie L. Longworth, III
William B. Lowe
Barry W. Lyle
Robert T. Lynch
Stephen T. Lyons
Ronald W. MacInnis
Ronald W. MacInnis, Jr.
John Mack
John R. MacLean, Jr.
Glenn R. Mairo
Michael J. Markey
Frederick A. Martin
Joseph A. Mazzuchelli
David P. McKenna
Daniel D. McLaughlin
George J. Meehan
Scott A. Mitchell
Steven G. Molard
Richard G. Moulton
Garth S. Moss
Rodney E. Moss
J. Daniel Moylan
Michael J. Moylan
Peter J. Murray
John C. Naatz
Arthur F. Newell
Seathrun S. O'Corrain
Thomas Osterhoudt

David L. Palmer
Joseph A. Paluzzi
Sigmund Podlosny
Ralph P. Pompeo
Gary W. Puryear
Bruce Putney
Arthur E. Rawlings
Barry M. Real
Thomas B. Reed
Thomas E. Rollo
Vincent P. Rollo, Jr.
Gerald A. Rondeau
Joseph J. Rose
Henry J. Rugo
Leonard P. Sanford, III
David L. Sargent
D. Matthew Sargent
Adrien F. Saurette
Gordon A. Savatsky
Donald C. Sawyer
David A. Shapleigh
Donald R. Shapleigh
S. Hoyt Siggins
Thomas C. Stout
John P. Sullivan
Mike S. Tager
Daniel F. Tanona
Steven M. Taskovics
Stirling G. Taylor
David C. Thompson
Michael D. Thompson
Scott R. Thompson.
Richard B. Trask
Brian P. True
Bruce D. True
Palmer D. True
Karl H. VanPetten
Eric W. Vollheim
Elizabeth A. Wankowicz
Prescott Ward
Russell C. Watson
Curtis M. White
Roger M. Wiley, III
John Williams
David A. Wilson
Robert L. Woodin
David A. Workman
Eric B. Workman
Jeffrey H. Workman
Robert A. Zapasnik
John J. Zentis
Leo F. Zschau
Stephen L. Zschau
Lawrence W. Zuelke



Officers and men of the Saintonge Regiment of the Rochambeau March Reenactment Army of Rhode Island receiving their commissions and standards in June, 1981.

THE 1981 SAINTONGE REGIMENT

Six recreated colonial military units will be represented in the 1981 Saintonge Regiment of the Rochambeau reenactment army. The colonial units will include the Fourth Middlesex Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, the Essex County Regiment, the IX Massachusetts Regiment Continental Line, of Braintree, Mass., the Artilleries Irlandais of Lexington, Mass., and the Newport Artillery Regiment of Rhode Island.

These regiments have participated in many 200th anniversary events. The Fourth Middlesex Regiment, formed in 1975 as Captain Samuel Ward's Company to reenact the march to Quebec under Benedict Arnold, has participated in events commemorating the Boston Massacre, the Battle of Lexington, the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1977 Captain Ward's Company was renamed the Fourth Middlesex Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia, based in Sudbury, Mass. During that year the Fourth Middlesex took part in the 200th anniversary mock battles at Hubbardton, Bennington, Fort Ann, Saratoga and Valley Forge.

A feature of the Fourth Middlesex is its 15-man fife and drum corps. Most of the musicians have appeared with the Boston Pops Orchestra at Symphony Hall, at Sturbridge Village, and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They served as the official musical unit for both the 1975 Arnold Expedition and the 1977 Valley Forge reenactment.

Another major unit in the 1981 Saintonge is the First Essex County Regiment, famous for turning back British forces under Colonel

Leslie at the North Bridge in Salem, Mass., later known as "Leslie's Retreat." The recreated unit, like its ancestor, draws its members from Essex County communities. The first major reenactment event in which the unit participated was the Battle of White Plains, New York in 1976. The First Essex also engaged in the battles at Hubbardton, Bennington, Valley Forge and Monmouth Courthouse.

A third colonial reenactment unit that will make up the Saintonge regiment is the Artillery Company of Newport, Rhode Island, which claims to be the oldest militia organization in the United States still active under its original charter. The regiment was formed in 1741 and at first occupied what is now Goat Island at Fort Anne, protecting the town of Newport. Although many of its individual members fought in the Revolution, the regiment did not participate as a unit, since it was almost equally divided between Tories and patriots.

The Newport Artillery Company, commanded by Adrien F. Saurelle, participates often in reenactment and civic parades in Newport, commemorating events of the history of Rhode Island and the regiment.

The 1981 Saintonge Regiment will include a total of 167 uniformed soldiers and 156 wives and children traveling as "camp followers."

The Commander of the 1981 Saintonge Regiment will be Colonel Palmer True of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Executive Officer will be Lt. Col. Russell Klover of Woburn, Massachusetts.



Photo by Harold Caughy
 Members of the Township Committee of the Township of Hanover: left to right, Arthur Albohn, Anthony Radice, Mayor Saverio Iannaccone, Michael Sawka; missing, Vincent Donofrio



Photo by Harold Caughy
 Members of the Landmark Commission of the Township of Hanover; left to right: Donald Kiddoo, Chairman, Grace Hancock, Claire Kitchell, John Paustian, Mary Markow, Secretary. Missing, Arline Eberhardt and Elizabeth Lori, Vice Chairman.



Photo by Harold Caughy
 Members of the 1981 French Army Reception Committee for the Township of Hanover: Front row, left to right: Claire Kitchell, Shirley Yee, Margaret Dale, Lois Duoretsky, Grace Hancock, Mary Markow, Terry Schlatter, Theodore Hackman, John Paustian; second row, Donald Kiddoo, William Phillips, Richard Kitchell, Mary Kennedy; back row, Richard Godin, Malvin Yurko, Robert Augelli, Donald Kitchell; many others missing.

Tab 18

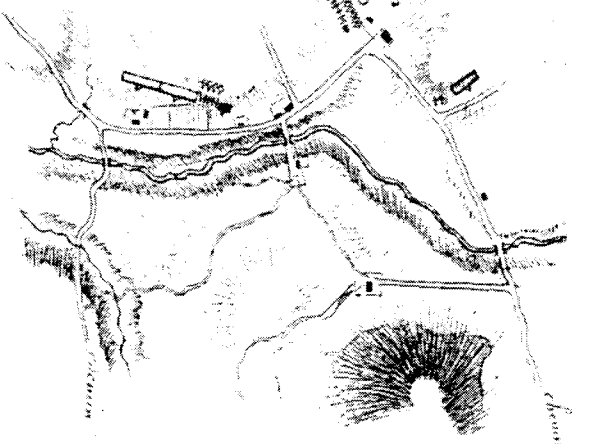
23. Camp à Sommeset - Court-Houde. *à 1500 Toises, 15 milles de la mer.*

Sabbion's Tavern.

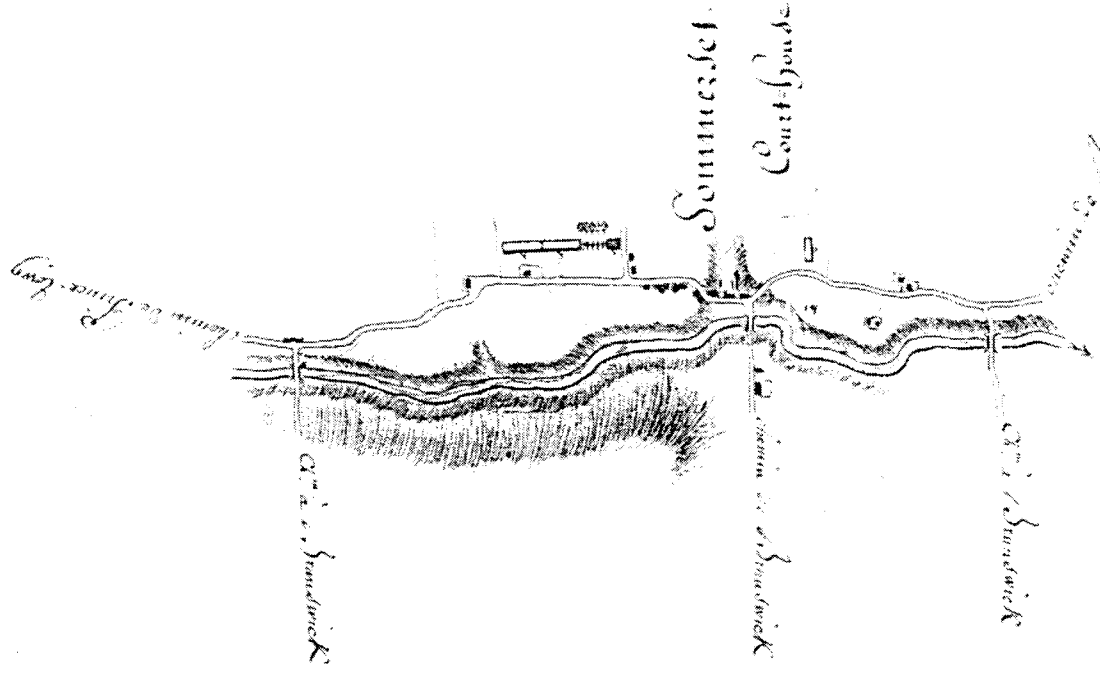
22. Camp à Bullion's Tavern. *à 1000 Toises, 10 milles de la mer.*

Chemin de Sommeset - Court-Houde.

Water-Lane à 11 m.
à l'Est de la Mer.
à l'Est de la Mer.



67 TWENTY-SECOND CAMP AT BULLION'S TAVERN [LIBERTY CORNER], 1781



68 TWENTY-THIRD CAMP AT SOMMASET COURTHOUSE [MILLSTONE], 1781

rows

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of
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Station

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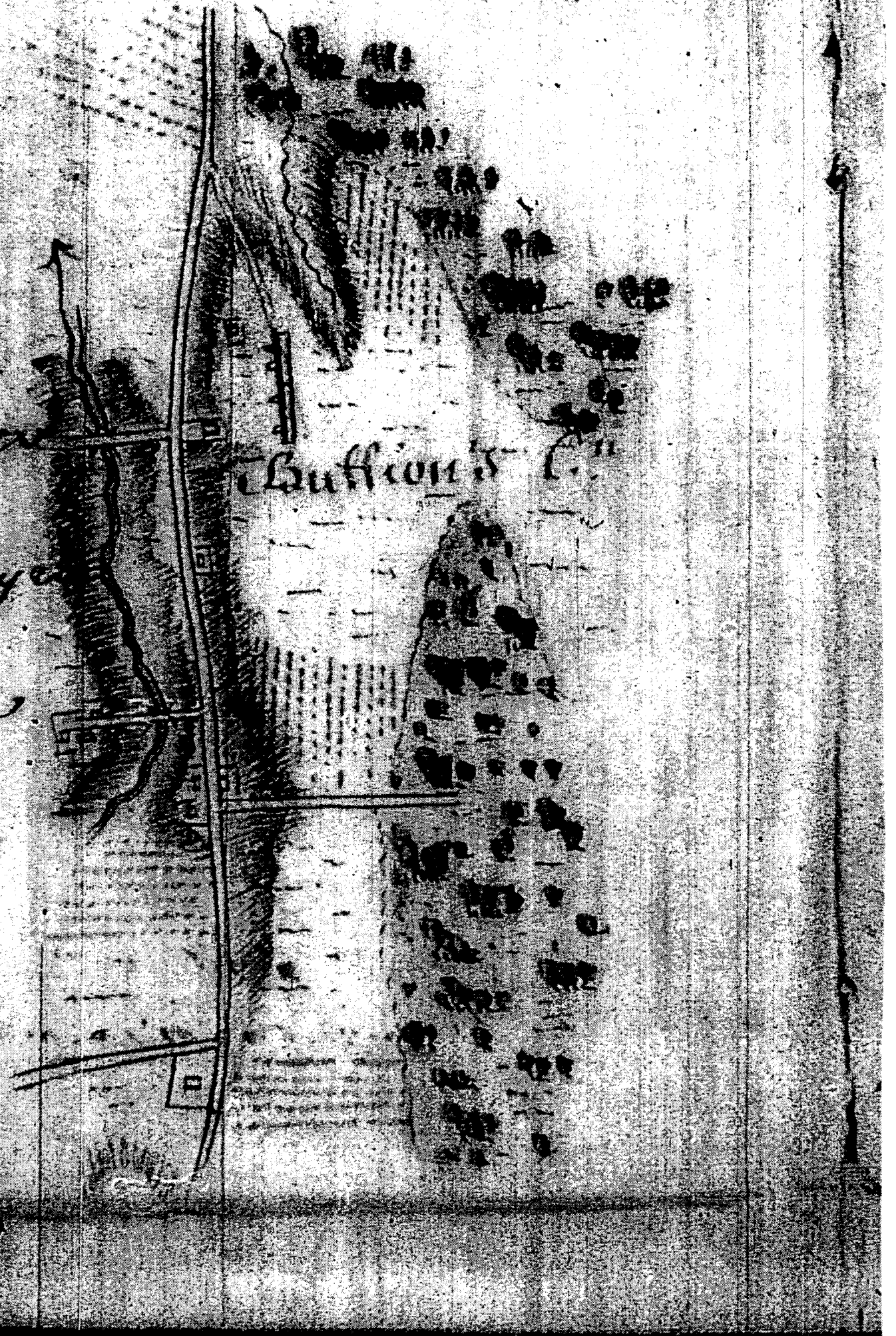
or

May

the

tree

Cuffion's Co.



Tab 19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Van Veghten House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

At end of Industrial Park roadway, 1/4 mile in west of Findere Avenue. (Presently a blinker light at intersection)

CITY, TOWN

Bridgewater Township

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
5th

STATE

New Jersey

CODE

COUNTY

Somerset

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Hist. Soc.

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Somerset County Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 917 Van Veghten House

CITY, TOWN

Somerville

VICINITY OF

STATE

New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Somerset County Administration Building

STREET & NUMBER

North Bridge & East High Streets

CITY, TOWN

Somerville

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE New Jersey Historical Sites Inventory # 510.6
HABS-NJ-661

DATE 1962

1940

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State of NJ DEP, Bureau of Parks; State Library Archives

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Michael Van Veghten made his first land purchase -- site of the house -- in 1694 and baptized a child "at the Raritans" in 1699. It is clear that he had some form of dwelling during these years.

The Early Brick House -- Prior to 1722

Part of the extant dwelling was in existence at this location by 1722, for it appears on a map prepared that year for property in the area. One long wall (south facade) and one gable wall (west) survive, indicating a structure 22 by 25 feet, story and a half high and two bays wide. In dimensions and in height it can be considered typical of a Lowlander's house in Somerset County during the period of settlement at the beginning of the 18th century.

Certain features of the facade tend to confirm the early date of construction. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with black glazed headers. Later in the century in Somerset County it was unusual to have these color contrasts. Wide-spanned segmental arches of brick voussoirs are mounted well above the window heads, not as integral weight-bearing elements of the walls as is customarily seen in later usage, but rather as a decorative feature. Arched window heads did not come into general use in Somerset County until the 1740's. There is a possibility that the fenestration consisted of double casement windows, a belief fostered by the still evident size of the original openings (later bricked in), which were more square in shape and about half the width again of the present large windows.

On this same wall is exhibited still another feature that is associated with early "Dutch" building practice - the attachment of iron beam anchors to the long wall of masonry houses for strengthening purposes, and at the same time made a decorative element. There are several examples of this practice on early houses of upper New York State, but in Somerset County this is rare. Those on the Van Veghten House provide an attractive embellishment.

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In Somerset stone was the common choice for masonry houses, as evidenced by the real estate advertisements and by other surviving pre-1750 houses. Brick construction did not come into its own until the late 18th century.

The early walls rise from a fieldstone foundation that projects slightly, creating in effect a water table. The bulkhead, with replacement doors and hinges, is located against the facade. A second outside stairway was cut into the opposite facade at an unknown date prior to the time the 19th century exterior trim was added. This bulkhead has since been removed and the opening closed with bricks.

The early 18th century construction is visible in the cellar. The adzed floor timbers measure approximately 11" x 9" and are spaced about four feet apart. About two-thirds in from the long wall thick stone piers, possibly 22" wide, divide the cellar into compartments. Of different lengths, one juts perpendicularly from the gable wall, and the other is free-standing, with a space of about eight feet between them. These piers do not now serve as bearing walls. The east pier was later extended with a brick wall when the original house was doubled in size. In one corner, traces remain of the foundation wall for the original east gable. In the compartmented space back of the piers square bricks serve as flooring.

The chimney base is centered on the gable wall. Wide, deep, and vaulted, it is constructed of salmon-colored bricks seemingly laid up in Flemish bond (although this fact is hard to determine because of the deteriorated condition of the bricks and the remains of a coat of whitewash).

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The original wide floorboards of the first floor still remain in place, but can only be seen from the cellar, for a modern floor has been laid. The boards were cut out to make them lie flat over the girts. The floorboards of the second story, seemingly of the same age, may have been relaid. They rest on the heavy, hewn timbers that are anchored to the exterior wall.

The Second House (by enlargement), circa 1760 (?)

The HABS survey made in 1940 felt that the existing house could have been built before 1779 (the year of General Nathaneal Greene's occupancy) or c. 1830-40, the period represented stylistically by the decor.

As it stands today, the house is a two-and-a-half-story rectangular box, with a matching two-and-a-half-story wing of lower height. The new walls of the main block, including an entirely new north facade, are laid in common bond, with clapboards filling the gable peaks. The boarding on the east wall extends further downward, covering part of the second story level. This is the wall to which the kitchen wing is attached. Within the attic of the wing, the wall is found to be of brick. The facade is symmetrically composed with five bays but lacks a central window over the front entrance, an omission that seems to hint at an enlargement in stages. The new walls are mounted over a similar stone foundation but are not set back in the manner of the original walls. Those portions of walls added above the Flemish-bond sections, however, are set back some four inches, conspicuously creating two planes. Doubtless the change in bond created a thinner wall, but no effort was made to conceal the transition. The later brickwork is not crisp and cleanly delineated, leading to the speculation that perhaps the bricks were reused.

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The fenestration consists of double sash, the upper fixed, containing 12/12 panes on the main floor and 12/8 above. The entranceway lacks a formal architrave, and the door is recessed. The shallow jambs and soffit are filled with single, recessed panels outlined with heavy applied moulding, in Greek Revival style. The effect of a multipaned transom over the door has been created by placing nonfunctional muntins over a single sheet of glass.

The floor plan basically is that of a center-hall house with four rooms to a floor, but more recent changes have modified the space distribution. The interior walls and ceilings are of lath construction, plastered over.

The cellar of the east half of the house differs, but not markedly, from that of the original section. The remaining original timbers are almost of the same size and are placed about the same distance from center. The chimney base is of solid stone, with boulders more noticeable protruding near the floor. Next to the base, there is an opening in the foundation wall to give admittance to the crawlspace under the present kitchen wing. In this crawlspace can be seen two wood steps, the only survivors from a flight that once ran from the floor above to the outside. This exterior stairway was made useless when the wing was enlarged to its present size.

The attic is reached by an enclosed single-run flight of stairs located in the middle of the house above the main flight. Its entry door has been turned 90 degrees to face the side hall to allow for the enclosing of a new bathroom. The joists that support the attic floor are sawn. The floorboards range in size between 16 and 22 inches. A few contain Roman numerals. The roof is supported on rafters approximately 3 x 4 inches, pegged and numbered. The attic and roof were constructed c. 1830-40. The brick chimney at the west gable end and its paired single-sash windows of 6 panes each are later replacements.

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Argument can be found to support the 18th century date. The manner in which the original walls were raised to two-story height would not have mattered to a society accustomed to frank expression of building components but would hardly seem acceptable to the architecturally sophisticated of the next century. The installation of 12/12 and 12/8 sash also better suits the earlier date for such old-fashioned windows would have been a stylistic anachronism for an entirely new house planned as a Greek Revival showpiece.

Since the house was large enough to accommodate General Greene, his wife, and his aides during the Middlebrook Encampment in 1778-79, it seems believable that it had acquired its two-story spaciousness by that date. The inventory taken following the death of Van Veghten in 1781 indicates a house of several rooms, and a stair landing large enough to contain a "chist."

The Greek Revival House, circa 1837

Today, the main house basically reflects the taste of the 1830's -- bold, simplified elements of style recalling Greek classicism. The window and door openings on both long sides are punctuated by heavy oak lintels, those on the upper floor seeming to crowd the rather flatly molded board cornice. The front entrance is characteristic of the style. Almost all of the doors, including the two entrance doors, consist of two recessed, vertical panels trimmed with wide mouldings. The interior window architraves have typical large-scale mouldings and plain, plastered jambs. The baseboards stand 7-12 inches high.

All four mantelpieces are Greek Revival in style: the two most ornate, with detached stout columns and paneled friezes, are to found in the two main-floor rooms. That in the master bedroom (now library) is only slightly different, having paneled pilaster strips rather than columns. The fireplace openings are shallow, with

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splayed brick jambs and forward-angled backs. The hearthstones appear to be slate. In two instances, the floor of the fireplace opening has been raised at the rear.

These motifs were probably introduced into an already existing house when the ownership changed hands after the death of the second Michael, son of Derrick, in 1831. For a few years the property remained in sheriff's possession to satisfy a mortgage, and then Michael's son Richard bought it back in 1837. He is the likely remodeler.

The Kitchen Wing

The present kitchen wing originated as a one-and-a-half-story structure narrower than the house proper, with symmetrically pitched roof. The outline of the roof apex remains on the brick wall of the east gable of the house. The wing is now a full two stories, with an attic, but with lower ceilings than the main block. The original rear wall was removed in order to extend the unit southward to a distance several feet beyond the rear facade of the major structure. Evidence of this extension can be seen in the attic and in the crawlspace. Since the ridge line was not changed at the same time, the roof now has an asymmetrical slope. The rafters are the same size as those in the main house and are lapped, but nailed rather than pinned.

The north (front) facade is on the same plane with the main block and matches it in brickwork and oak-lintel trim, but the windows are smaller and contain 1/1 sash.

There are two rooms on the main floor and four on the upper. The cooking fireplace is 19th century vintage, framed with wide boards, the horizontal member being carried over the adjacent wall where the bake oven is located. A boxed-in winding stairway stands on the opposite wall. The walls of this room have wide, beaded wainscotting almost to the ceiling and a plain thick-edged chair-rail. The same kind of vertical boarding is seen in the small front bedroom on the upper floor.

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The oldest feature found in this unit are three doors with imprecise raised panels and ovolo moulding. Two contain five panels. They are thicker-styled than the typical 18th century door, and one contains the outline of a Suffolk latch. All now have small, square, iron boxlocks. These doors may be survivors of the pre-1830's interior, "recycled" in the wing. Otherwise, most of the woodwork fits the period 1840-60.

Porches, post-1850

There are three porches: a veranda, with lamb's tongue wood posts on stone bases and a wood, shed roof, c. 1860; a porch at the rear entrance of the main block, c. 1880; and a more recent, screened side porch attached to the wing. (Old photos show it as an open porch, with shed roof).

Shutters

The recessed-panel shutters have been removed and are now stored in the attic. The pintles still remain in place.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Van Veghten House has figured prominently in the history of Somerset County.

During the Middlebrook Encampment in the American Revolution the house provided quarters for Quartermaster General Nathaniel Greene. While the present building no longer appears as it did in the 18th century the strategic geographic location of the plantation along the Raritan River is still effectively portrayed.

Owned by the Van Veghten family from around 1700 to the 1840's and later by other farmers, this was one of the finest farmsteads in the area. The house is a good example of an early prestigious 19th century farmhouse and is one of the last such farm estates on the Raritan River in Somerset County.

The Van Veghten family in Somerset County dates back to the seventeenth century. Michael Van Veghten, who in 1694 bought the property on which this house is located, described himself in his will as a "yeoman". However, he was surely a man of means to have acquired such large land holdings as he did on both sides of the Raritan. His will mentions these tracts as well as property he owned near Albany.

Michael served in 1711 as an Assistant Justice of Somerset and Middlesex Court of Sessions. (2)

When Michael died in 1737, his son, Derrick, took over the homestead plantation. Derrick Van Veghten had been appointed in 1735 a Commissioner of Highways. (5)

In 1743/4, Derrick was chosen to be a Member of the 13th and 14th Assemblies as a representative of Somerset County. (6) Also, in 1751, he was called to serve on the Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Somerset County. (7)

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While operating his business in town, he apparently had all the help he needed to run the farm, as his will inventory lists more than two dozen black servants. (12)

Derrick Van Veghten was a staunch patriot of the American cause. When General Greene and his troops occupied the property during the Middlebrook Encampment, he gladly sacrificed his privacy and shared what he had. According to his obituary,

"This gentleman possessed the virtues of patriotism and hospitality to a high degree; - warmly attached to the cause of his country, he took... pleasure in rendering it any service in his power, and when his property was very essentially injured by the winter quarters of a division of our army being affixed on his possessions, like a good citizen, he submitted without repining, to suffer as an individual; to promote the public good..." (13)

Of course, the single most important fact about the Ven Veghten house is that General Nathanael Greene lived here during the winter of 1778/9. (13a)

As to the old house itself, its significance has several aspects. It is undoubtedly important in that it represents one of the few remaining Raritan River mansions. The seventeenth century Codrington house and Cornelius Van Horne's "Kells Hall," both built along the north bank of the river to the east, are long gone without trace, and the only other survivors which could possibly be considered "river mansions" are the Old Dutch Parsonage, the Frelinghuysen house and the TenEyck house, all to the west. (Michael Van Veghten used the term "mansion house lot" in conveying the property to a grantee in 1797).

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Another aspect of the houses's uniqueness is that of the brick construction. There are few early brick houses in Somerset County. Apparently considered a "prestige" building material, the brick homes in the area of early vintage are the Old Dutch Parsonage and the Frelinghuysen house (both National Register.) These were both built as two-story structures, but the early brick section of the Van Veghten House was a one-story house. In this earliest section, the bricks are laid up in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the window arches, still preserved on the river side, are obviously very early.

In 1797 Michael Van Veghten (b. 1764) sold the property (three Bridgewater Township tracts including the 75-acre "homestead and mansion house lot") to a Thomas Nesbitt.

The property was conveyed back to Michael by deed of April 7, 1817. Michael apparently resided in the house until his death in 1831.

After Michael's death the farm was seized to satisfy a mortgage held by his son-in-law, Peter Z. Elmendorf (married to Michael's daughter, Mary, or Maria), and a few years later in 1837, Michael's son, Richard, was able to obtain it at a Sheriff's sale. In 1843 the farm was purchased from Richard by Charles G. Wilson and wife, Fanny, of Hunterdon County.

The Wilsons sold the river mansion in 1853 (7) and moved to a smaller house next door on the same farm tract.

John S. Schenck, the next owner, was an unscrupulous character, as many court complaints are recorded against him. In 1862 he lost the property claims for debts and damages, listed in great detail in the indenture of March 8, 1862, when Caleb T. Ames acquired the property at a Sheriff's sale. Although the farm passed out of Schenck's hands on that date, he continued to harvest certain crops throughout 1862.

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Ames kept the property until 1876, when it was purchased by two women, Agnes J. Whitenack of Bernards Township and Mary H. Horning of Bridgewater and their respective husbands. The property stayed in their hands until 1897 when it came into the Meyer family.

At present the Van Veghten house is owned and used by the Somerset County Historical Society which is at work in several fields in a sincere and dedicated effort to make the stirring events of yesterday meaningful and relevant to the people of today. This work comprises in-depth research into the architectural evolution of the house, monthly programs held in the meeting-room to which the public is invited without charge and the establishment of a library available to scholars and interested readers.

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Van Veghten House
Somerset, New Jersey

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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PAGE 1

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- (2) Snell, James P., "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," p. 644, Everts & Peck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1881.
- (3) Ibid., page 652.
- (4) Somerset County Historical Quarterly, Vol. I, page 102.
- (5) op.cit (2), page 647.
- (6) Honeyman, A.V.D., "Our Home," Vol. I, 1873, page 55.
- (7) op.cit(4), Vol. III, pages 6,7.
- (8) N.J. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. Xii, "The Pennsylvania Journal," September 1, 1748.
- (9) Ibid., Vol. XXVIII, "The N.Y. Gazette or the Weekly Post Boy," July 1, 1754.
- (10) Ibid., "The N.Y. Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury," No. 1095, October 19, 1772.
- (11) Ibid., 2nd Series, Vol. III, "New Jersey Gazette," Wed., May 19, 1779.
- (12) Will, Derrick Van Veghten, April 17, 1777, proved March 13, 1782, N.J. State Library, Trenton, New Jersey.
- (13) op.cit.(11), Vol. V, "New Jersey Gazette," January 2, 1782.

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Van Veghten House
Somerset County, New Jersey

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ITEM NUMBER

9

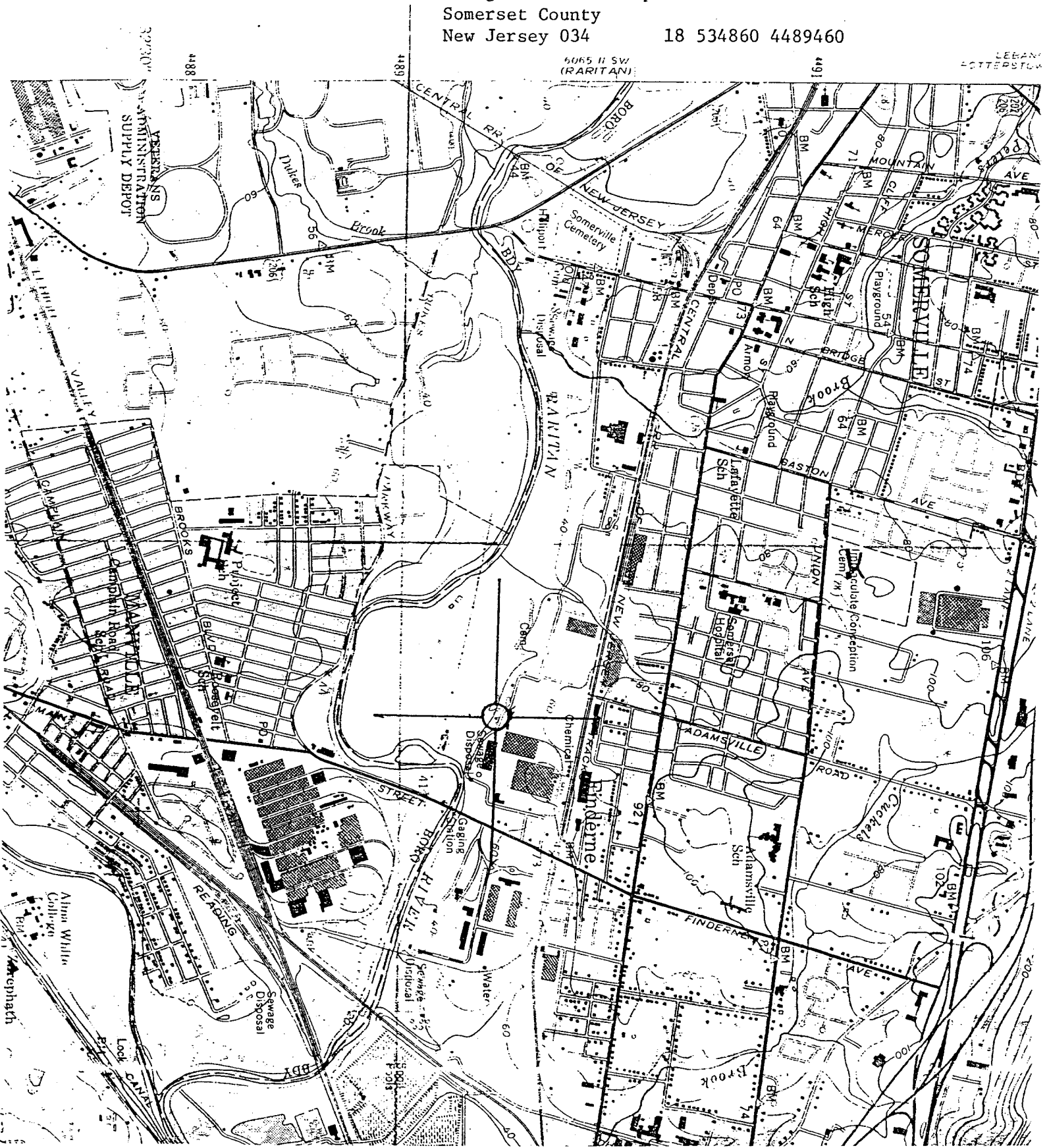
PAGE 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY (con't)

- (14) Ibid., Vol. III, "New Jersey Gazette," October 27, 1779.
- (15) op.cit(2), pages 648-9.
- (16) Martinsville Historical Committee, "North of the Raritan Lotts," page 86, Neshanic Printing Co., Inc., Neshanic, New Jersey, 1975.
- (17) Bailey, R.D., "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families," pages 23-4.
- (18) Ibid., page 479.

Van Veghten House
Bridgewater Township
Somerset County
New Jersey 034

18 534860 4489460



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1
 QUADRANGLE NAME Bound Brook QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>18</u>	<u>534860</u>	<u>4489460</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
 The nominated property occupies city block 5114, lot 3

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Robert P. Herfurth, Trustee
Ursula Brecknell, Trustee, Nan Cooper, Trustee

ORGANIZATION Somerset County Historical Society DATE May, 1979

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 917 TELEPHONE 201-526-1707

CITY OR TOWN Somerville, New Jersey 08876 STATE _____

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE _____ LOCAL

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

Deputy [Signature]
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

7-21-79
 DATE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: _____ DATE _____
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

_____ DATE _____
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

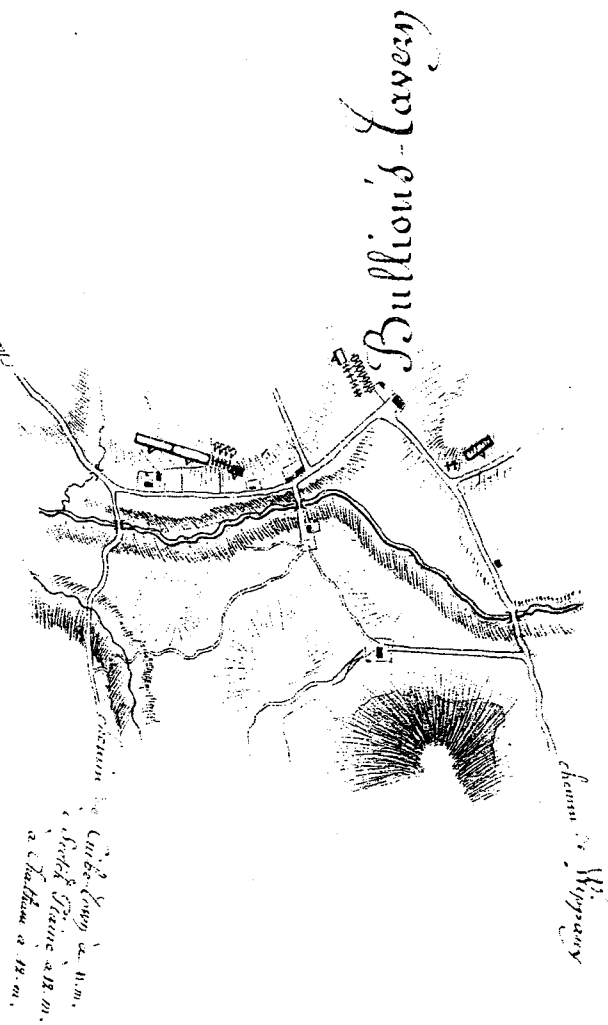
Tab 20

22.^e Camp à Sommerset-Court-Houde, à 150. Lieues, 15. milles, C. S.

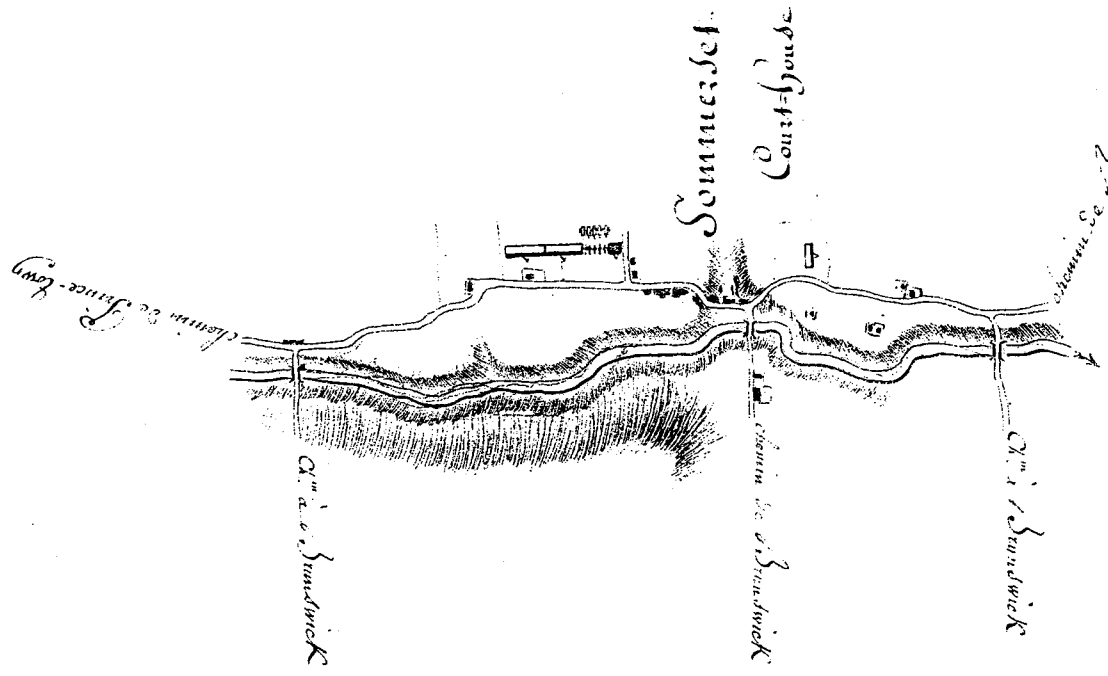
Sutton's Tavern.

22.^e Camp à Bullion's Tavern, à 100. Lieues, 10. milles, de Weymouth.

chemin de Weymouth à Sommerset-Court-Houde



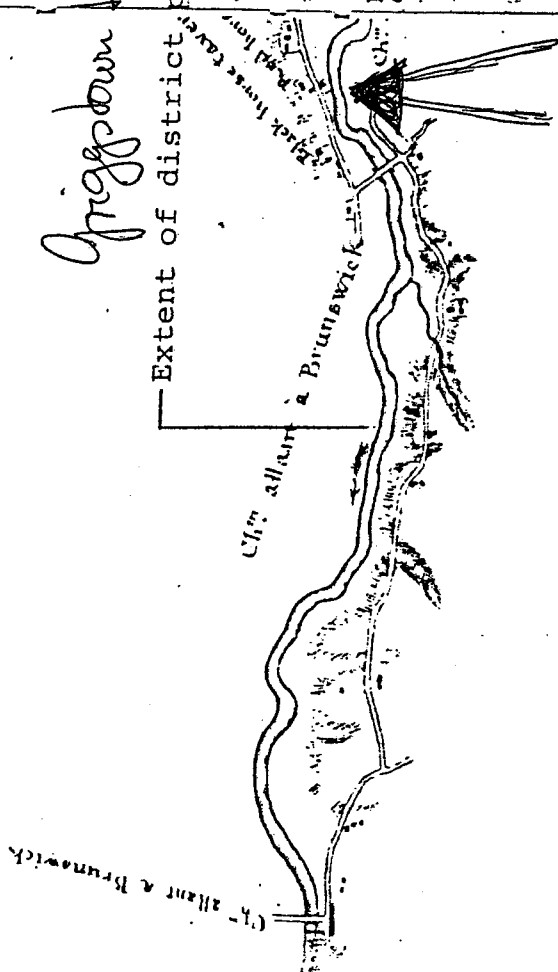
67 TWENTY-SECOND CAMP AT BULLION'S TAVERN [LIBERTY CORNER], 1781



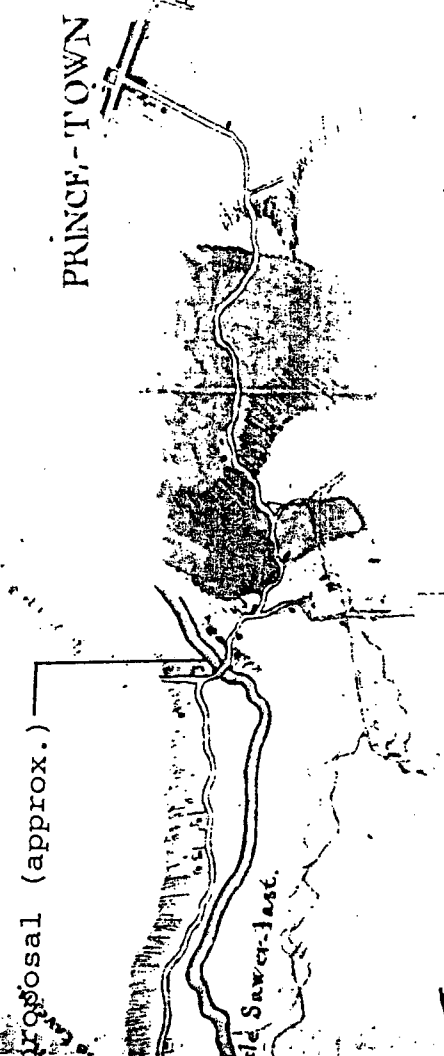
68 TWENTY-THIRD CAMP AT SOMMERSET COURTHOUSE [MILLSTONE], 1781

Tab 21

13 miles
access-
house & La



Griggstown
Historic District

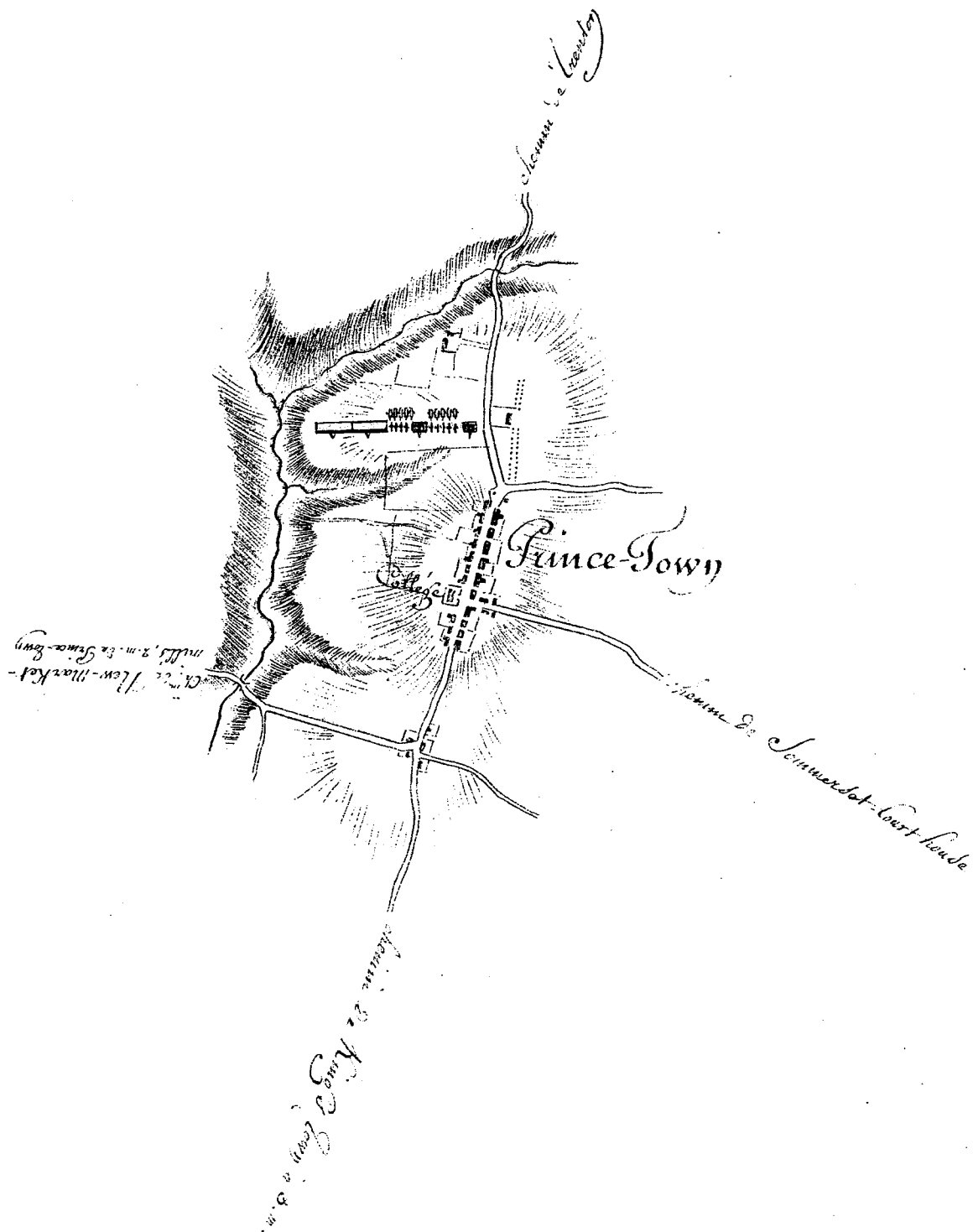


PRINCE-TOWN

Louis Alexander Berthier's "Route of the French Across New Jersey." August, 1781. Published in New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century. Howard C. Rice, editor, 1970.

Tab 22

24.^e Camp à Prince-Town le 31. Août, 14. milles de Somerset-Court-house.



Tab 23

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Mercer	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Richard Stockton Birthplace and House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Morven

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 55 Stockton Street, at Library Place

CITY OR TOWN: Princeton

STATE: New Jersey CODE: COUNTY: Mercer CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Governor's residence</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: State of New Jersey

STREET AND NUMBER: 55 Stockton Street

CITY OR TOWN: Princeton STATE: New Jersey CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Mercer County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: South Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton STATE: New Jersey CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Morven" is a large brick, three-part Georgian composition about 146 feet long. The central or main block is two-stories over raised basement, five bays or 46 feet wide, and 34 feet deep. The two wings, also of brick, are lower, two-story structures and are built on the main axis. The east wing is four bays or 42-feet wide and 25-feet deep, and the west wing is five bays or 60 feet wide and 20-feet deep. The design of the central block is basically early Georgian and this has been somewhat altered by the 19th century addition of a wide one-story Greek Revival porch to the center of the front or south elevation.

The center door in the main block opens into a central hall that extends through the house; the entrance hall intersects at right angles the stair hall that runs across the rear of the main block and connects with the two wings. On the left of the entrance hall is a large dining room and on the right the Gold Room. Fireplace walls in these rooms are fully paneled. The east wing, which was partially burned by the British, has two large family rooms,--the Red Room and Library, on the first floor. The east wing contains the service quarters, including the kitchen. The only recent (1945-54) change to the house is the addition of a solarium, or Green Room, to the north or rear side. Here a former small one-story porch, located in the center of the main block, has been enclosed to form a new room.

The earliest section of "Morven" was built between 1701 and 1709 by Richard Stockton I. Architectural evidence indicates that the house then grew in a series of steps until, by 1775, its appearance was much as it is today. The brick courses of the two wings vary from those in the main part of the house to such extent that it is improbable that the wings and the central block were constructed simultaneously. Structural variations in the wings themselves, moreover, suggest that even they were built at different times. Architectural evidence, however, indicates that rooms in the main or central block apparently have not been changed to any appreciable degree over the years. The interior of the house largely dates from the late 18th or early 19th century as the structure was partially burned on two occasions--once during the Revolution and again in 1821 and each time required extensive repairs.

The structure is in excellent condition. Used as the Governor's Mansion, the residence is not open to visitors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1775-81

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Morven" was the birthplace and home, from 1730 to 1781, of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Jersey, lawyer and judge. The early Georgian exterior of the mansion is little-altered; its interiors, however, date from revisions that were made following the fires of 1776 and 1821. In excellent condition, "Morven" now serves as the Governor's mansion.

Brief Sketch of the Life of Richard Stockton, IV, 1730-1781.

Richard Stockton was born at Princeton, New Jersey, October 1, 1730, the son of a wealthy landowner and judge. In 1748 he graduated from the College of New Jersey at Newark (later Princeton University) and took up the study of law, receiving his license as an attorney in 1754. Stockton married Annis Boudinot, a talented poetess, about 1755. It was she, drawing from the lays of Ossian, who applied the name "Morven" to their house.

In the course of the next 10 years Stockton built up a large practice and became generally recognized as one of the most eloquent members of the bar in the middle colonies. As a trustee of the College of New Jersey he made a mission to Scotland in 1766-67 and was able to induce the Reverend John Witherspoon to accept the presidency of the New Jersey institution. In 1768 Stockton was appointed to the council of New Jersey, which position he retained until the end of the royal government. In 1774 he was commissioned one of the justices of the supreme court. His leisure time during this period was devoted to the improvement of his extensive land estate, "Morven," at Princeton, where he bred choice horses and cattle and collected art and books. On June 22, 1776 he was elected to the Second Continental Congress, where he voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. During the summer and fall of 1776 he served on numerous important committees of Congress. That fall, accompanied by George Clymer, he visited and reported on the condition of the northern army in upper New York State. In November 1776 the British invaded New Jersey. Stockton removed his family to Monmouth County for safety, but while there he was betrayed by Loyalists and taken prisoner. Imprisoned in New York City, he was subjected to indignities which provoked a formal remonstrance from Congress in January 1777. Efforts to secure his exchange were finally successful, but by then his health had been shattered. In addition, the British had partially burned the east wing of "Morven" and pillaged his estate, thus greatly depleting his fortune. He remained a invalid until his death at

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Mercer	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Richard Stockton House, "Morven"

Princeton on February 28, 1781. Stockton was buried in the Stony Brook Quaker Meeting House Cemetery near Princeton.

The Continental Congress met in Princeton in the summer of 1783 under the Presidency of Elias Boudinot, brother of Richard Stockton's wife, Annis Boudinot Stockton. Boudinot chose "Morven" for his official residence, and it was here that American Revolutionary leaders gathered to celebrate the signing of the peace treaty terminating the war with Great Britain.

Ownership of "Morven" remained in the Stockton family until 1945, when the house was acquired by Governor and Mrs. Walter E. Edge. In 1954 they donated the house and five acres of land to the State of New Jersey; the mansion has been used since that date as the official residence of the governor of New Jersey. The house is not open to visitors.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

Varnum L. Collins, Princeton Past and Present (Princeton, 1931), 26-28.

Tab 24

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JUL 25 1988

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NEW JERSEY HERITAGE

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Architecture

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
William Trent House

AND/OR COMMON
William Trent House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
539 Warren Street

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
VICINITY OF
4

STATE
New Jersey

CODE
34

COUNTY
Mercer

CODE
21

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
City of Trenton, City Hall

STREET & NUMBER
E. State Street

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

STATE
VICINITY OF
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Mercer County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Market Street

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE
1935, 1936-1937

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Trent House (1719), was built by William Trent as his summer house at the Falls of the Delaware. The settlement of Trent Town or Trenton, which now encompasses the Trent House dates from Trent's permanent residency which commenced in 1721. Thus the property has undergone the transformation from a country seat, with "a court yard on each front of the house, one fronting down the River Delaware to the ferry, through a large handsome avenue of English cherry trees, the other fronting up the river to Trenton,"¹ to an urban tract which is now surrounded by a high rise complex and expressways. The historically integral property has shrunken to include only the grounds contained within the brick walls which enclose the plot.

This fine example of Early Georgian Colonial architecture is contained on approximately two acres of garden, within a brick and wrought-iron fence. Of red brick with white trim, the house is two stories tall, measures 40' by 48' and is covered by a low-pitched hip roof with a dentil cornice and is crowned by a hexagonal, copper-roofed cupola with a weather vane. The front and rear facades of the house are divided by five bays, and the simplicity of the exterior is created through the straight lines and lack of ornamentation. The arched windows are bare, as the shutters are inside the house: and the doorways lack any ~~portico~~ although they are topped by arched transoms which echo the arched windows. There is a belt course which runs the perimeter of the house at the second story. There are two interior brick chimneys, one at either end of the house.

The building has a central floor plan, with a large handsome entry and staircase, and four rooms on each floor. The interior is little altered and retains the original stairway, floorboards and interior shutters. The nine fireplaces and the cellar kitchen fireplace are all in good condition, especially the fireplace in Madame Trent's room which still has its original Delft tiles. Two upstairs rooms have the original plaster on their walls and the hallways retain their original cornices. The main parlour downstairs is still panelled with the original covering.

The floors in the basement, which runs under the whole building, are not original. The kitchen floor has been laid with ballast brick from North Carolina, and the adjoining cellar floor, which was originally packed earth, is now covered with flagstone. Leading from the cellar down to the river bank, there was a subterranean tunnel. This tunnel now exists only as far as the carriage house, in the southwest corner of the lot.

The interior of the house has been completely furnished, with William and Mary, and Queen Anne furniture of a 1640-1750 time span. Refurbishing has been based almost exclusively on an inventory of the Trent estate in 1726, two years after William Trent's death.

¹ Robert Lettis Hooper, quoted in William Trent House, Built 1719, A Tercentenary Edition, edited by the Board of the Trent House Association (Trenton, n.d.) p.3.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER

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PAGE

2

Outside the house, the grounds include: the post-historic, brick carriage house, now inhabited by the caretaker, the original well which has a reconstructed wellhead and a shingled hip roof, the original root cellar, as well as a boxwood circle north of the house, a circular brick walk on the south, and an herb garden to the west. The garden layout and walkways have been derived from a 1789 map of the house and surroundings.

The restoration of the Trent House was accomplished in 1936-37, under the aegis of the City of Trenton, and is presently maintained by the Trent House Commission.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1719

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William Trent House is a distinguished example of an early Georgian house designed in the William and Mary or Queen Anne style. Of red brick with white trim, the house has a handsome simplicity of straight lines, accentuated by bare arched windows (the shutters are inside) the bold cornice, and the absence of classically enriched doorways.

Built by William Trent, a Scottish merchant, in 1719, on the present site of Trenton, the house was carefully restored in 1936-1937. The fine garden, grounds, and house are all maintained in excellent condition by the City of Trenton.

HISTORY

William Trent, the builder and namesake of the Trent House, was born in Scotland, but emigrated to Philadelphia as a young man around 1682. He established himself there as a successful merchant, and a shipowner in partnership with William Penn and James Logan. In 1714, Trent purchased 800 acres on the other side of Assunpink Creek at the Falls of the Delaware, a tract which he subsequently enlarged, from 1718 to 1721. In 1719 he built the Trent House here, on the bank of the Delaware, as a summer home. After living there two summers, he assumed permanent residence in 1721. At this time he had a township laid out there which he called Trent's Town, later Trenton. Trent became a leading figure in New Jersey in the following years, but died suddenly in 1724.

Several years after Trent's death, his eldest son, James, sold house to a wealthy West Indies merchant named William Morris. During the ensuing 200 years the house changed hands many times. Its tenants have included three governors of New Jersey, and during the Battle of Trenton, it was occupied by Dr. William Bryant, a Loyalist who administered to both the American and Hessian troops. In 1778, he sold the property to Colonel John Cox, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, who occupied it for fourteen years. During that time many Revolutionary War figures, including Generals Washington and Greene were entertained by the Coxes, who gave the name "Bloomsbury Court" to the property.

The last private owner of the Trent House was Edward Stokes who acquired it in 1887, and then in 1929 gave it to the City of Trenton with the

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE 2

stipulation that it be restored to its original state and preserved as a suitable public gallery or museum. The house was restored from 1934 to 1939, and is presently open to the public, and furnished with pieces in the period of 1675-1750.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Board of the Trent House Association, William Trent House, Built - 1719 (Trenton, n.d.).

Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes North (New York, 1956) Robert Lettis Hooper, quoted in William Trent House, Built 1719, A Tercentenary Edition, edited by the Board of the Trent House Association (Trenton, n.d.) p.3

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5.2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 8	5 1 9 9 1 0	4, 4 5, 1 1 8 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the Southwest corner of the intersection of Market Street, and South Warren Street, proceed south along the Trent House boundary fence, thence west, thence north, thence east to the point of origin, always following the fence. These boundaries enclose the historically intact features of the Trent House.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

6/3/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L. Street, NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523/5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

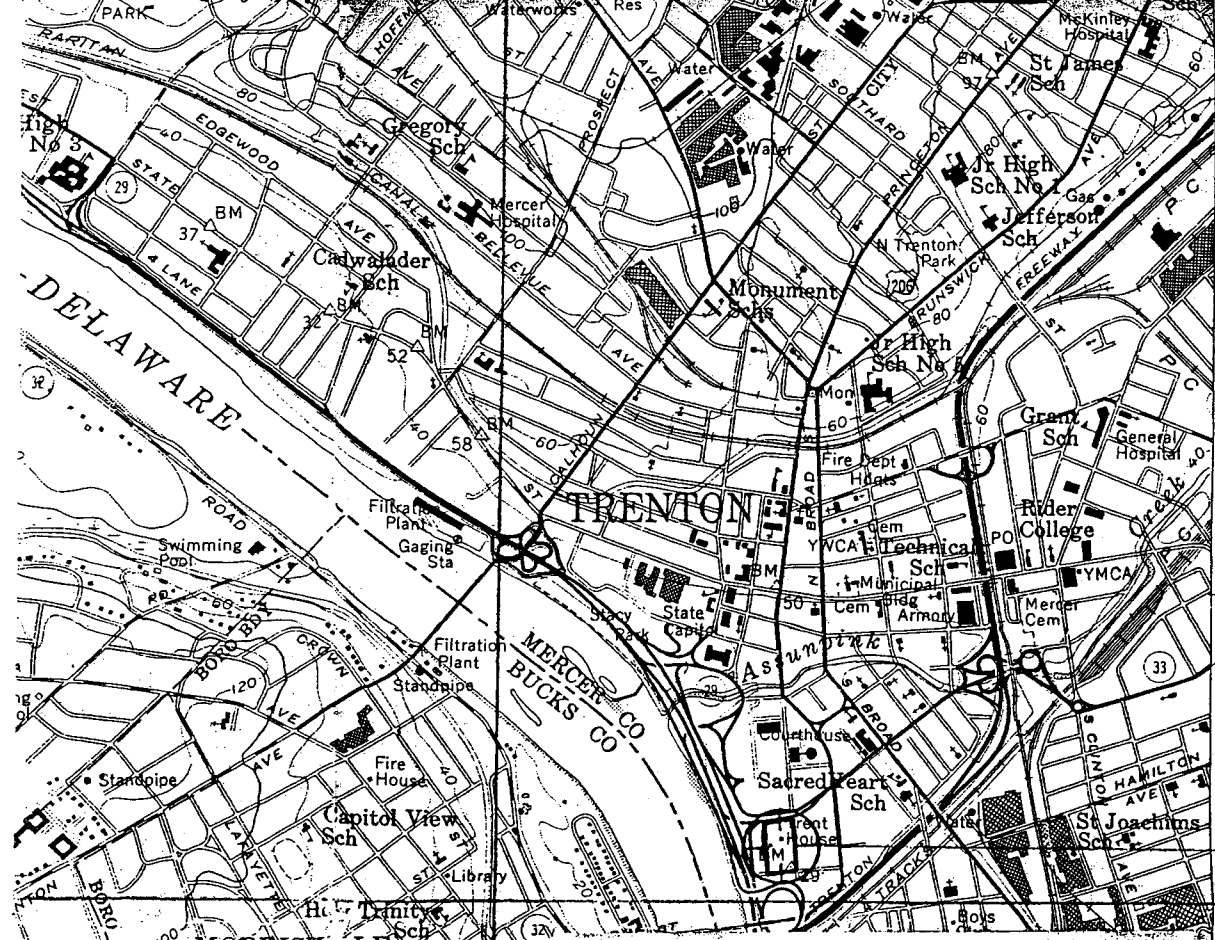
DATE

1/3/79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST Bill Lebovich
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

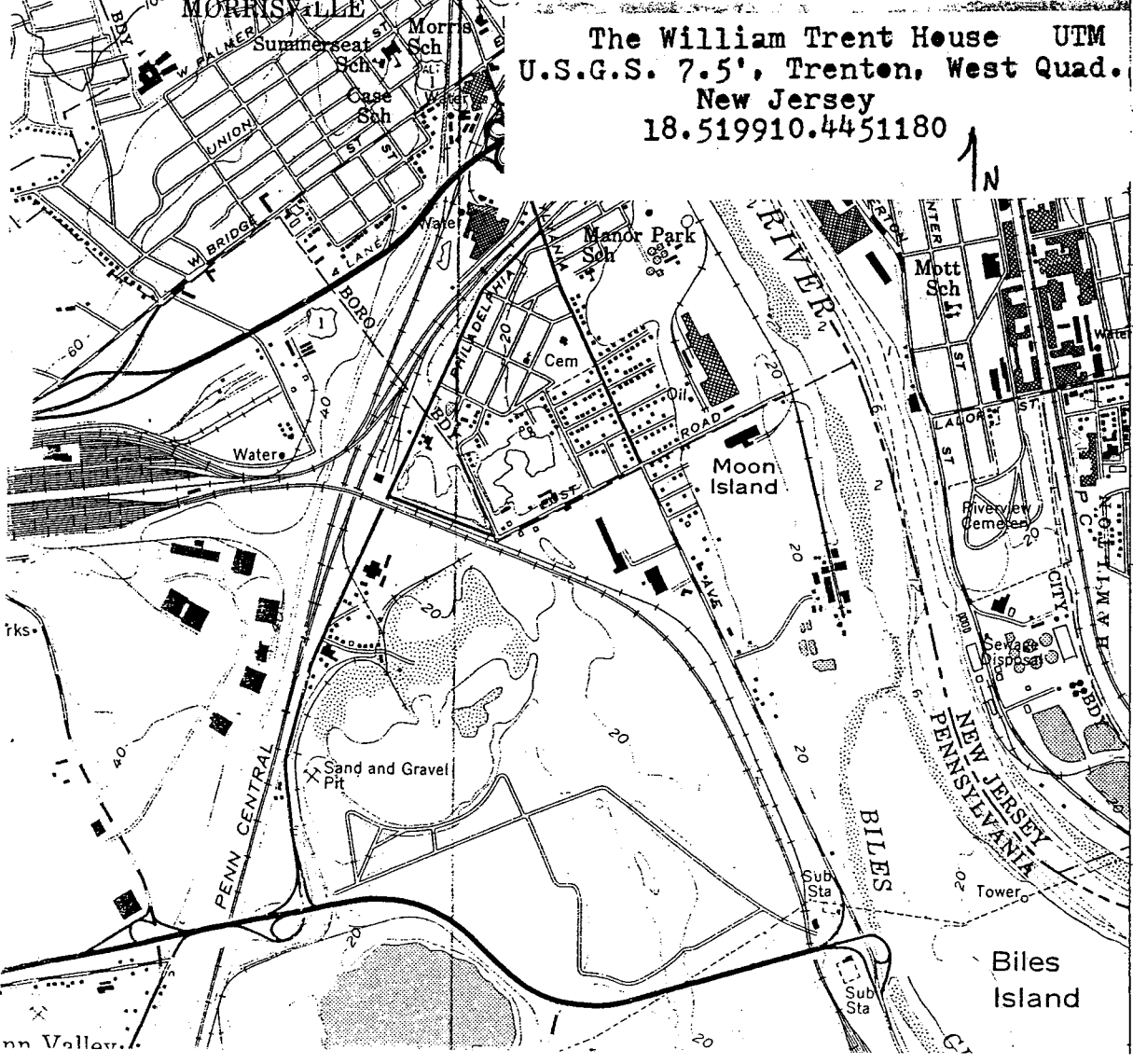
1/3/79



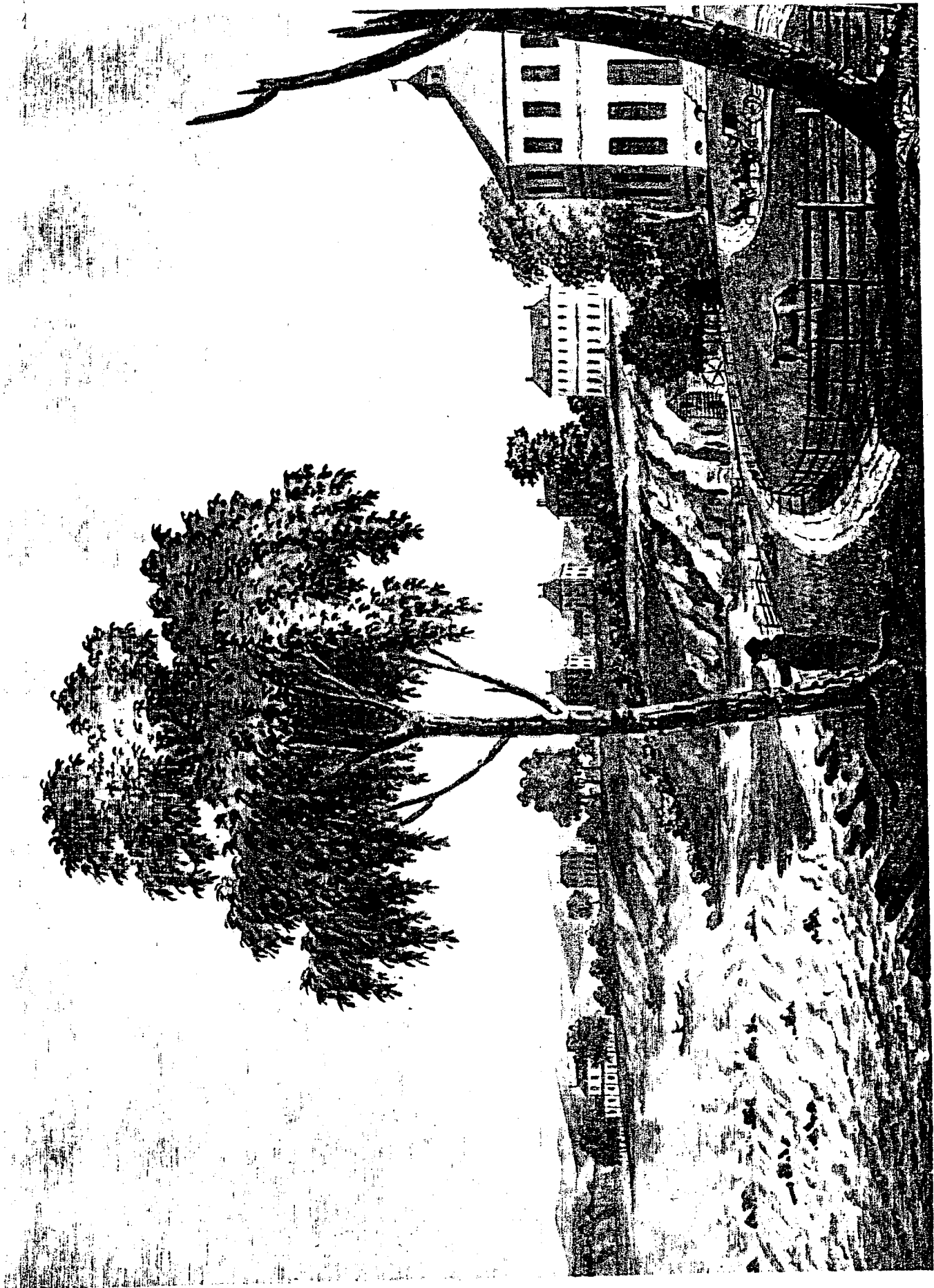
CLARKSVILLE
PENN
510 000 FEET
(N.J.)
4453
MERCERVILLE 3.4 MI.
ROBBINSVILLE (JUNC. U.S. 130) 7.6 MI.

The William Trent House UTM
U.S.G.S. 7.5', Trenton, West Quad.
New Jersey
18.519910.4451180

12'30"



4451
4449
4448
BORDENTOWN (JUNC. U.S. 130) 5.5 MI.
N.J. TURNPIKE 7.1 MI.
(TRENTON EAST)
6064 II NW



TRENTON SUR LA DELAWARE (1798)

Tab 25

The OLD BARRACKS *At* TRENTON

by *ve.c.*
ALDEN T. COTTRELL
M



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Published by
THE OLD BARRACKS ASSOCIATION
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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RECEIVED

JAN 11 1954

First Edition

1951

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Princeton State Library,
Archives and History

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1951

The Old Barracks At Trenton

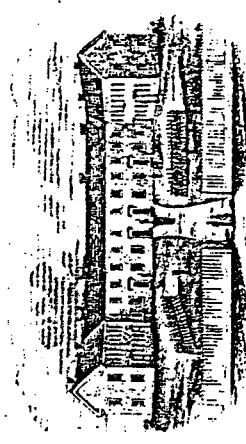
THE OLD BARRACKS at Trenton stands as a unique memorial to the late Colonial and Revolutionary history of America. Erected in 1758, on what are now the State House grounds in Trenton, this beautiful U-shaped stone building has withstood the vicissitudes of nearly 200 years. Like many of our historic buildings in America it was not saved without a struggle. It had to be rescued from obscurity and restored by a militant few who realized its worth in telling the story of America to future generations. The permanent preservation of the Old Barracks is assured because of location, ownership vested in the State of New Jersey and funds provided annually by the Legislature for its support.

Although there were five barracks erected in as many towns in New Jersey prior to the Revolution, the building at Trenton is the only one which survives. The Old Barracks was built to quarter soldiers, but the need and urgency which required the establishment of this and the other four barracks is a most interesting chapter of our New Jersey history.

In Colonial days there were, of course, no trained native troops. Consequently, when England became embroiled in Colonial wars, British "regulars" were dispatched to America. In those days wars were fought during the more favorable seasons and at the close of the campaign the troops had to be quartered or "billeted" during the winter months.

Towns in the early days were small with but few inns and taverns and, judged by our present standards, afforded no extensive accommodations for entertaining transients. British law provided that officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service should be billeted exclusively in inns, livery-stables, and tipping houses under certain regulations and "in no private house whatsoever". The law was very severe and, in effect, provided for the dishonorable discharge of any military officer who attempted to force the billeting of soldiers on an unwilling populace.

In 1755 a frontier war known as the French and Indian Wars began between the British and the French and their Indian allies. The following year England formally declared war and great numbers of British troops began to arrive in America shortly thereafter. Naturally these troops were welcomed to our shores because the presence of these soldiers afforded protection to the colonists from Indian attacks. The raids against settlers by savages on the frontiers of Pennsylvania made the colonists here in New Jersey uneasy and the presence of the British regulars was reassuring to them.



At the close of the campaign in

The Old Barracks—STRYKER

1756, the troops left the field for various winter quarters. Early in December about 250 of them arrived in Trenton. At this time Trenton was a town of about 100 houses with perhaps three or four inns and taverns. It was quite impossible to quarter 250 men in public accommodations.

Although the British law known as the "Mutiny Act" provided that soldiers should not be forced on private householders, Earl Loudoun, commander of the British forces in North America, asserted "That in time of war the rules and customs of war must govern." He therefore arbitrarily abrogated and rendered ineffective the Mutiny Act, as far as the question of billeting was concerned, and much to the consternation of the inhabitants, soldiers were soon quartered largely in private houses of the town. The utter disregard of private rights is exemplified by the complaint of Joseph Yard, one of the prominent citizens of Trenton and a member of the General Assembly from Hunterdon County.

The complaint reads in part "That houses had been fixed upon in Trenton, for such of his Majesty's Forces as should be quartered there; notwithstanding, that a Captain of one of the Companies of the Said Forces came

Dear Sir
The Garrison of New Jersey at this time
is 7 weeks long in the hands of the British
the Army is likely to be 2-2-0
Michael Kearney

July 23rd 1758
These houses have been fixed upon for the
of the British Army
Michael Kearney

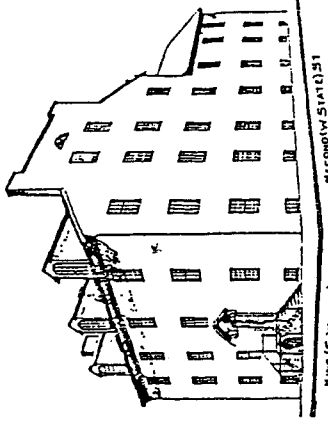
Michael Kearney
Aug 21st 1758
2:2:0

to his house with some soldiers in order to quarter one of these; which the said complainant refused, and requested to know his Authority, but the said Officer showed him only a list of the Inhabitants of the Town; and soon after, the said Officer taking a Musquet in his Hand, rushed against the said complainant and forced his Way into the House, and put in one of his Soldiers; who after some stay went away, leaving his Baggage; That towards the Evening of the same Day, an Officer came again to his House with a File of Musquetiers, in order to replace the said Soldier, under Pretence that he had been turned out with his Baggage; tho' no such Thing had been done, and told him he had sufficient authority from Lord Loudoun for what he did; and then said Officer went into every Room of said Complainants House, and then ordered one of his Serjeants to see that the soldier was lodged in a good Feather-Bed in the House or expect Punishment; and that in the Evening of the same Day a Serjeant came and brought another Soldier, and left in the House of this complainant."

Soldiers were thrust upon both the rich and poor. Sometimes ten or fifteen were quartered in one small house. It appears that the householder were paid about two shillings and fivepence a week for each soldier. This was about 60 cents. The householder was required to furnish heat, light, vinegar, salt, cooking utensils, and other necessaries required of those who sheltered soldiers. The people complained bitterly and filed petitions with the Legislature which was powerless to act.

In April 1757 the troops left Trenton for the expedition to Halifax. In September six hundred sick soldiers were sent to New Jersey to be distributed in various places. As there were no hospitals these sick soldiers were billeted in private homes. The families were led to believe they would receive five shillings and sixpence a week for each soldier. It developed however, that they were to receive only four shillings. Later in the fall additional soldiers were sent to Trenton and conditions became more intolerable than during the preceding winter.

In March 1758 the Legislature met in Burlington and by this time the people from all sections of the Province were aroused and determined to do something about this problem. A series of petitions was presented on March 31, 1758 to the Legislature setting forth the evils of the situation and suggesting as a remedy in the Trenton petition, "that this Honorable House would speedily take it into Consideration and enable us to erect and Build such sufficient and Convenient Barracks for the purposes aforesaid or to give us such other adequate Remedy, in such Measure, and



Present Site of
 First-Mechanics National Bank
 —Illustration Courtesy of the Institution—
 FRENCH ARMS TAVERN



Assumpink Bridge

was used as officers' quarters and said that Conrad Knott's daughter who was 16 at the time of the Revolution, came to call shortly after the Johnstons moved in and during the conversation mentioned that the house was used by officers commanding the troops during the Revolution.

The Old Barracks was completely furnished and provided with two ladders and 20 leather buckets for fire use. The barracks at Burlington was a building similar to the one at Trenton, except that a hospital was likewise completed in December, but in Perth Amboy it was not more than half completed at this time. Governor Bernard wrote that this delay "was not thru any neglect of Ye Managers, but from Ye knavery of ye contractors".

The original sum of £1400 approved for each of the five barracks was found to be insufficient and subsequent appropriations were made so that ultimately £2600 was appropriated for each one. The final accounts for building and furnishing were all rendered and approved in November 1760, except for those at Trenton. These accounts were not finally settled until April 1764. They included £385 and 16s paid by the State Treasury to the officer Severns, a Commissioner whose vouchers could not be checked because he had "absconded the province". (see photo of original accounts)

It has been frequently asserted that the Trenton and other barracks were built to protect the settlers from Indian raids. This, of course, is a misconception. There was a system of block-houses along the northwestern frontier of New Jersey to protect the settlers and prevent infiltration of hostile savages into the province and these block houses were constantly garrisoned. The barracks at Trenton and elsewhere were built solely to prevent forcing the "billeting" of troops on private householders.

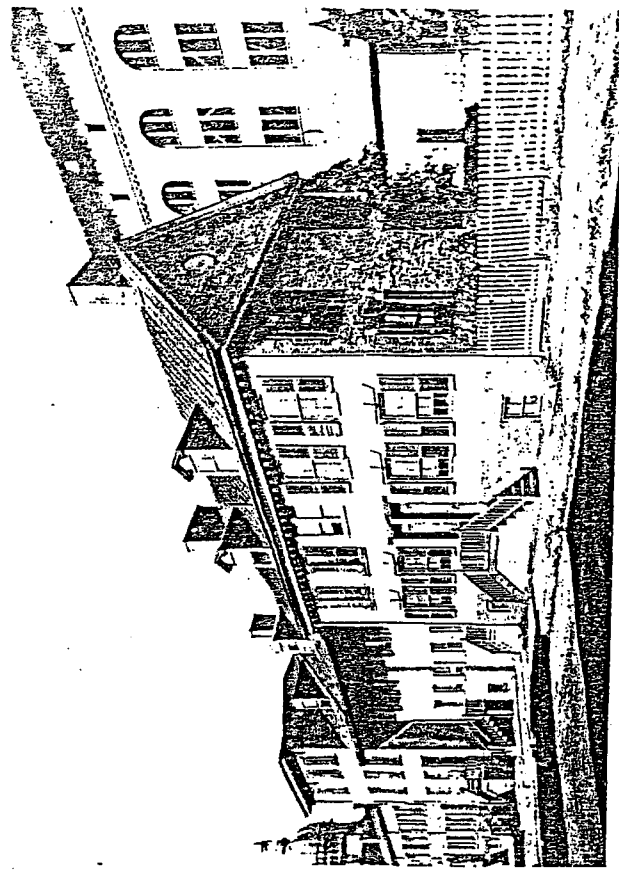
The first troops of the British Army to occupy the Old Barracks were part of the Inniskilling Regiment of Foot composed almost exclusively of Irishmen. There were about 700 men in the regiment and when they were quartered in New Jersey beginning in early November 1758, they were divided between Trenton and Burlington. The regimental uniform was scarlet with facings of blue and racoon-skin caps.

The building was not quite completed when they arrived in Trenton, but the enlisted men were able to occupy it until all necessary appointments were provided. The officers, however, were obliged to seek lodgings in the taverns or private houses of the town.

In March 1759, Joseph Yard and John Allen were appointed "Commissioners" of the Trenton Barracks to look after the buildings and furniture and to provide supplies for the troops. The Commissioners were popularly known as "Barrackmasters" and they were required to furnish the troops with wood, candles, vinegar, salt and other necessities.

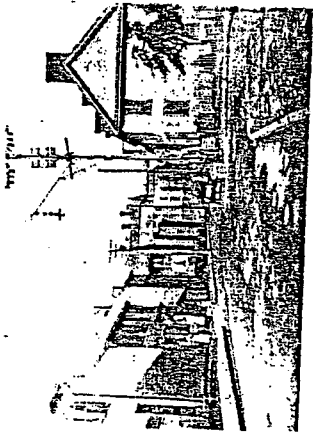
These supplies were distributed in accordance with a very definite and exacting schedule. The commanding officer, chaplain, surgeon and each captain were entitled to receive a weekly allowance of half a cord of wood; the subalterns (sergeants) and every twelve men half a cord of wood; between October 1 and May 1 and one-quarter cord for the remaining period of the year. The guard room was entitled to double the allowance of the subalterns. Each man was entitled to two gills of vinegar weekly, four pints of "small beer" were allowed daily and, in place of beer, molasses could be substituted. Although at first the Barrackmasters were limited to an annual expenditure of £300, this limit was later removed and they were given discretionary powers in the amounts to be drawn annually from the treasury for supplies.

The Old Barracks was used every winter through 1763. In May 1763 General Amherst announced the close of the war between England and the Kings of France and Spain.



Officers Quarters Before Restoration

On January 5, 1764, the barracks at Trenton was used for a unique purpose. A band of 140 partly civilized Indians were en route from Philadelphia to New York under the guidance of Moravian Missionaries. They spent the night at Trenton intending the next day to sail from Perth Amboy to New York. They arrived at Perth Amboy only to find a message denying them permission to enter the province of Philadelphia.



Front Street About 1910

Officers Quarters Right Foreground

New York and they returned to Philadelphia. In 1765, no use for the barracks being apparent, the Legislature passed an act directing the Barrackmasters to sell the furnishings at public sale and rent the buildings. Under the bill any tenant was required to vacate the building if it was needed for military purposes and no repairs might be made until the need was approved by the Governor. The venture was not too successful. Over a five-year period more money was spent for repairs than was received in rental.

From 1765 to 1775 the question of the maintenance of the various barracks was the subject of considerable legislative wrangling. There was, however, virtually no use of these quarters for occupancy by troops. But the outbreak of the Revolution soon brought the Trenton Barracks back to its original purpose.

During the Revolution the Old Barracks was used for many purposes. On January 1776 it was filled with prisoners of war who had to be removed forthwith to accommodate American troops. For two weeks prior to the Battle of Trenton a detachment of Hessian troops (British hirelings) occupied the building. After the successful blows at Trenton the Old Barracks was occupied by the American militia. Until 1781 it sheltered, on occasions, various detachments of American troops passing through Trenton.

In November, 1781 the Barracks in Trenton rendered their most important service during the Revolution. Colonel Matthais Ogden wrote to James Paxton that he was moving 1600 invalid and sick soldiers from Yorktown to Trenton and requested that arrangements be made for their indefinite stay in Trenton. The Legislature passed a resolution asking that 1000 men be sent to Burlington and only 600 to Trenton since the latter place could not possibly adequately care for 1600 troops. Although at one point it appears that these troops were very nearly billeted in Philadelphia, Trenton and Burlington were deemed to be more fit places and they finally arrived early in 1782. In the fall of this year the last of them vacated the Trenton Barracks and rejoined their several commands. These troops were the last military occupants. Immediately after the close of the war in June, 1782, arrangements were made to dispose of the Old Barracks.

The property was sold to William Ogden and William Patterson for £3260 on January 1, 1786 by Moore Furman, Commissioner for the State. In 1792 it was again sold and plans were made by a group of associated citizens to convert the building to dwellings.

The north wing, that is to say, the former officers' quarters built in 1759 and attached to the original barracks, was converted into a dwelling and the balance of the structure was made into six tenements. Forty-two feet of the central part of the building was demolished to provide a right-of-way for the extension of Front Street from the present Willow Street, westerly to the State House. It is not quite clear just when Front Street was extended. Some assert it was at the time of the conversion to dwellings. Raum, the historian, says it was in 1801. General Stryker, a qualified and celebrated New Jersey historian, states it was in 1813 but gives no authority for the statement.

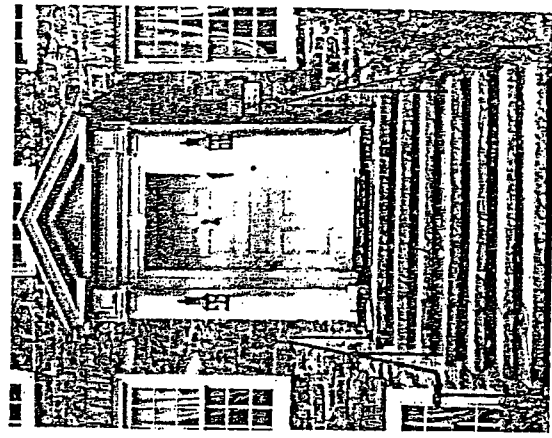
The surveyors of Trenton, Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) and Hopewell agreed on May 27, 1793 to lay out the extension of Front Street. The continuation of Front Street was to the easterly side of the present State House where it turned approximately a right angle and continued to the present West State Street. There is no positive proof, however, as to when the road was actually laid out by the surveyors, or when it was actually constructed.

After this street was extended that part running north to West State Street was later opened southerly to the Delaware River. The street running from West State Street to the river along the east wall of the State House was first known as Wall Street, but was called Delaware Street at the time it was vacated.

The extension of Front Street passed directly in front of the officers' headquarters which was subsequently faced with brick to give it a more conventional appearance in keeping with the style of the period.

In 1850 the "Trenton Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Widows and Single Women" was organized and incorporated in 1855. Shortly thereafter the Society purchased the section of the Old Barracks south of Front Street (this did not include the officers quarters located on the north side) where the Society remained for nearly half a century.

Although General William S. Stryker the Adjutant General of



Barracks—Present Entrance

Excerpt from Deed made February 10, 1914 between the Old Barracks Association of Trenton, New Jersey, and the State of New Jersey.

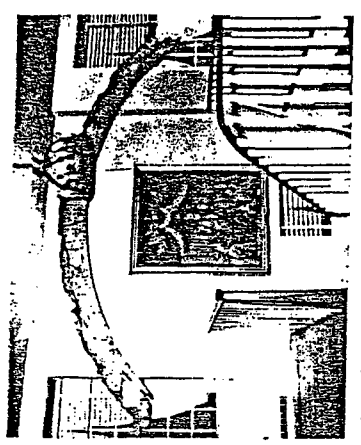
WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey is prosecuting the work of restoring the Old Barracks at Trenton to its original condition as built in the year 1758-9, to be maintained as an historical landmark and repository; and whereas, that part of the said barracks and lot of land whereon it stands which are owned and controlled by the Old Barracks Association of Trenton, N. J., party of the first part, are needed by the State of New Jersey, party of the second part, for the purpose of such restoration; Now, this conveyance is made in Trust, nevertheless, that the said Old Barracks Association of Trenton, New Jersey, party aforesaid of the first part, shall retain forever hereafter the control and management of that part of the said Old Barracks owned by it and hereby conveyed, being that part of the original building still standing on the southerly side of Front Street in the City of Trenton aforesaid, and that the said Association shall also forever hereafter be given the control and management of the entire Old Barracks when restored by the State, including the part hereby conveyed, with sufficient funds, to be provided by the State, to maintain the said Old Barracks in their entirety, if the Association's income should prove to be insufficient for that purpose. And this conveyance is made in the further Trust, nevertheless, that the said State shall at all times forever hereafter hold, preserve and maintain the premises hereby conveyed as an historical landmark and repository, the same being the uses and purposes for which the said Old Barracks Association of Trenton, New Jersey, party of the first part hereto, was incorporated, and for which it has owned and held title to the land and building hereby conveyed.

New Jersey noted the significance of the Old Barracks as an historic building, the credit for starting the actual movement to save this important landmark belongs to Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant. In 1899 the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter D.A.R., of which Mrs. Oliphant was regent, passed a resolution "to endeavor to interest all patriotic societies to assist in the purchase of 'The Old Colonial and Revolutionary Barracks' for a home for Patriotic Societies". Mrs. Oliphant organized a committee of women, called the Purchase Fund Committee, and began an immediate appeal for funds. A house to house canvass was made with the plea that the building if saved would be "a place of interest for all residents of the State and other visitors, as a receptacle for old Colonial furniture, pictures and curios". A total of \$6,314.70 was raised and paid to the Widows and Single Women's Home Society for the part of the Barracks which the society owned.

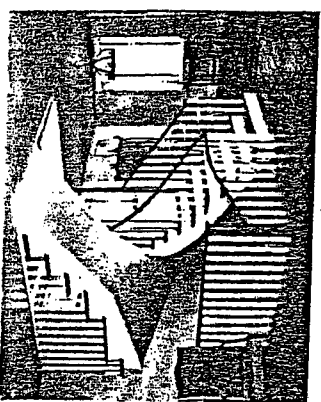
In 1902 The Board of Trustees of the Old Barracks Association was organized and plans were made for the improvement of the building. A movement was started in 1911 to have the Old Barracks restored. Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker presented a drawing of the original barracks and suggested the structure be restored to its former lines. Largely through the efforts of General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr. various acts were passed by the New Jersey Legislature appropriating funds for the acquisition of lands and buildings and for the restoration of the Old Barracks itself.

In 1917 the restoration was completed and the Old Barracks Association decided its property to the State of New Jersey, with the proviso that the control and management of the property would remain with the Old Barracks Association. The Legislature appropriated \$2500 in 1917 toward the maintenance of the building and has continued an annual appropriation ever since.

Over the years the amount has gradually risen and the current appropriation for the Old Barracks is in excess of \$7500. In addition to the State appropriation the Association has the use of any funds collected from admissions, dues, rentals and other income. The building is today well maintained and is used by a number of historic and patriotic societies for regular meetings. It is the scene of numerous special events. Annually it plays host to school classes and thousands of visitors from everywhere in the United States and abroad.

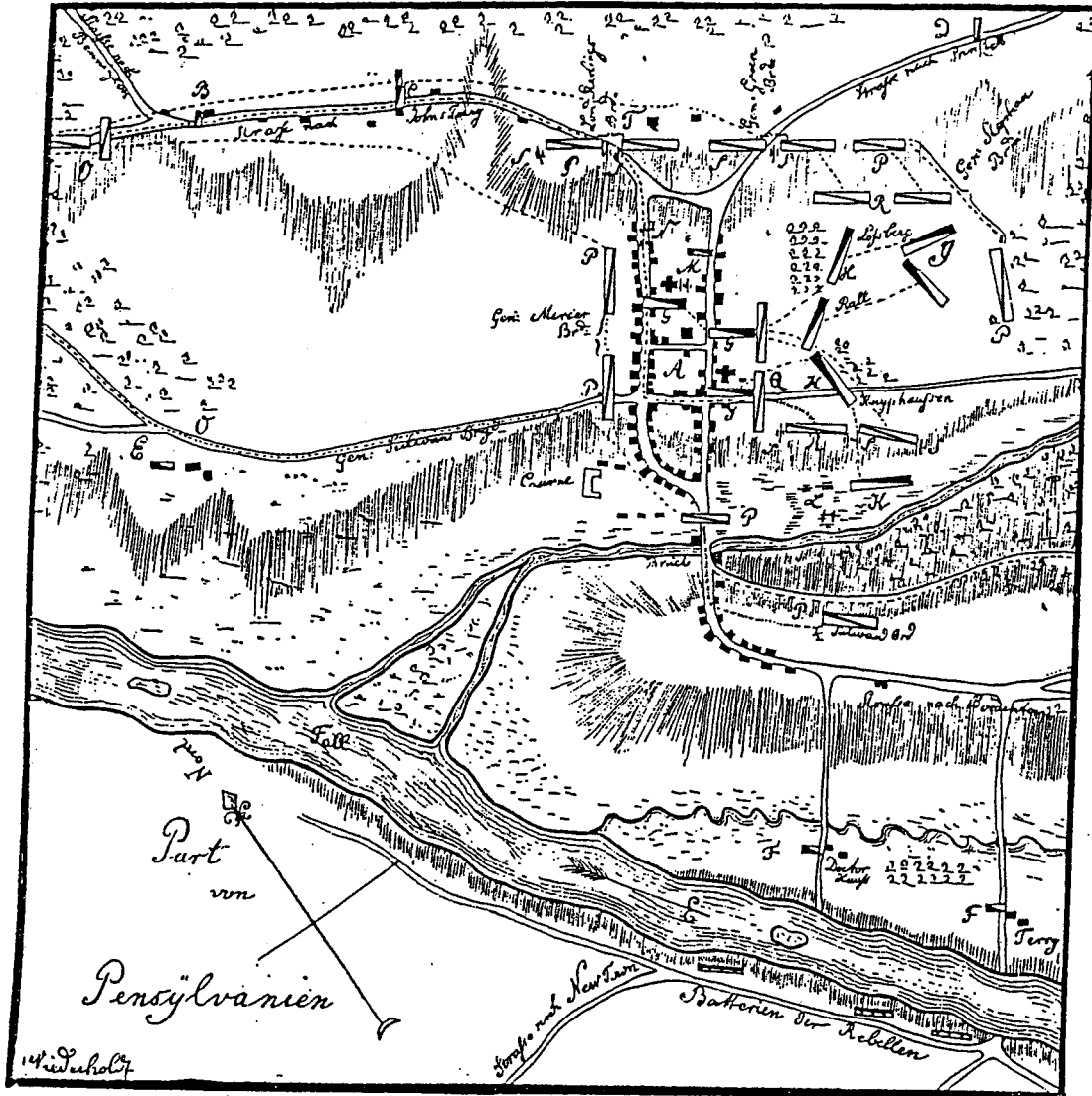


Interior—Section of Triumphant Arch



Stairway

BATTLE OF TRENTON DECEMBER 1776



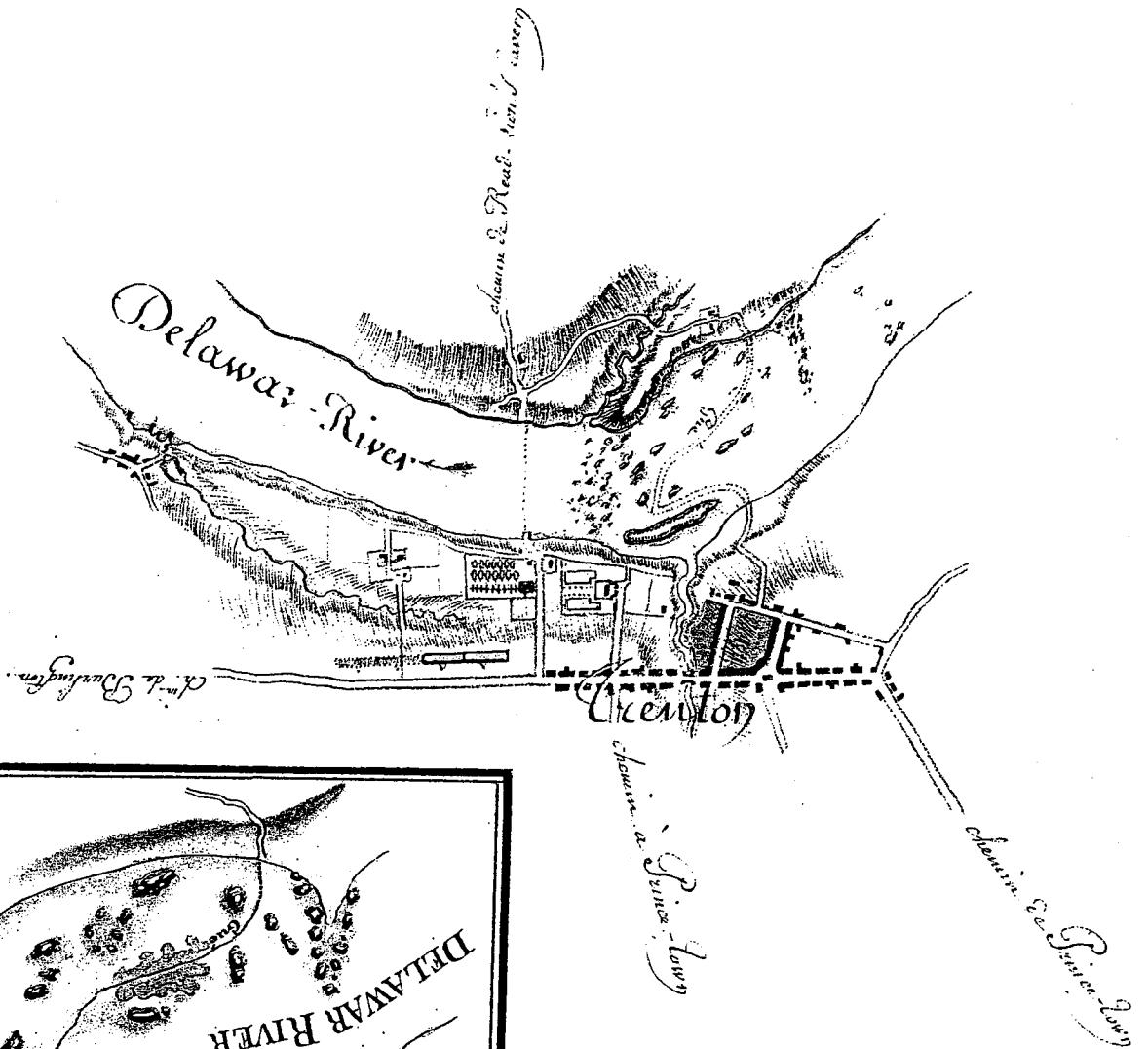
LIEUTENANT WIEDERHOLD'S MAP—From the *Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, by William Stryker, courtesy of Traver's Book Store, copyright owners.

EXPLANATION

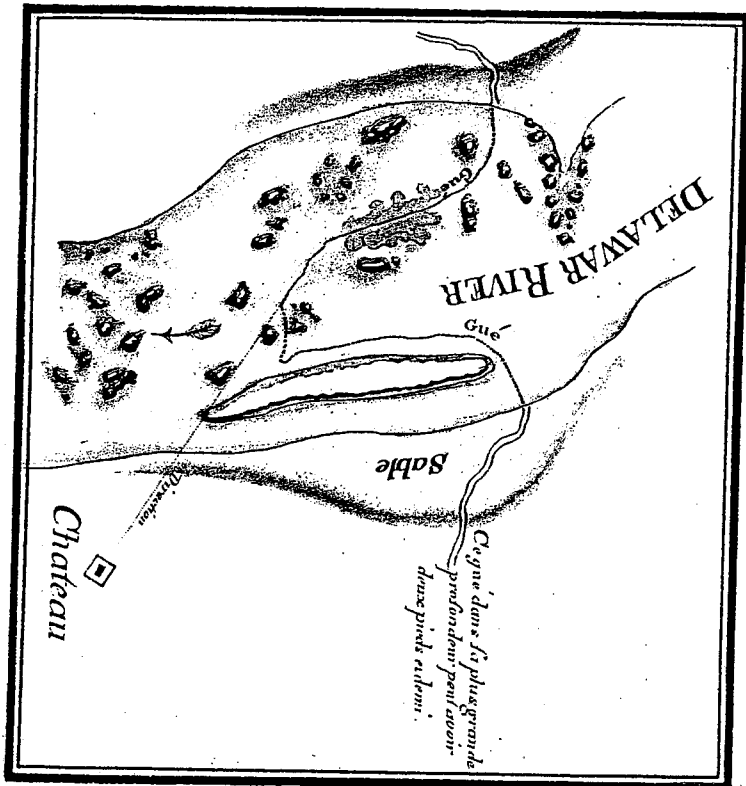
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Trenton.</p> <p>B. Picket of 1 officer and 24 men.</p> <p>C. Captain von Altenboeckum's company of the von Lossberg regiment.</p> <p>D. Picket of 1 captain, 1 non-commissioned officer and 75 men.</p> <p>E. 1 officer and 50 yagers who retreated over the bridge at once.</p> <p>F. Command of 1 officer and 30 men who retired to von Donop's corps.</p> <p>G. Place of original formation of the regiments.</p> <p>H. Place where the regiments stood after leaving the city, and where Rall intended to make an attack on the city with his own and the von Lossberg regiments, but failed to do it.</p> <p>I. Place of repulse and capture of the regiments; in the meantime the von Knyphausen regiment was to have covered the flank.</p> | <p>K. Where the von Knyphausen regiment was compelled to surrender.</p> <p>L. Von Lossberg cannon.</p> <p>M. Von Knyphausen cannon which during the affair did not reach their regiment.</p> <p>N. Rall cannon which were silenced at the beginning of the fight.</p> <p>O. Attack of the rebels from the woods.</p> <p>P. Advance and surrounding of the city by the same force.</p> <p>Q. Two battalions of the same force which pressed on toward the von Knyphausen regiment.</p> <p>R. Last manœuvre and attack of the same force.</p> <p>S. Rebel cannon.</p> <p>T. Place where General Washington stood and gave his orders.</p> |
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Tab 26

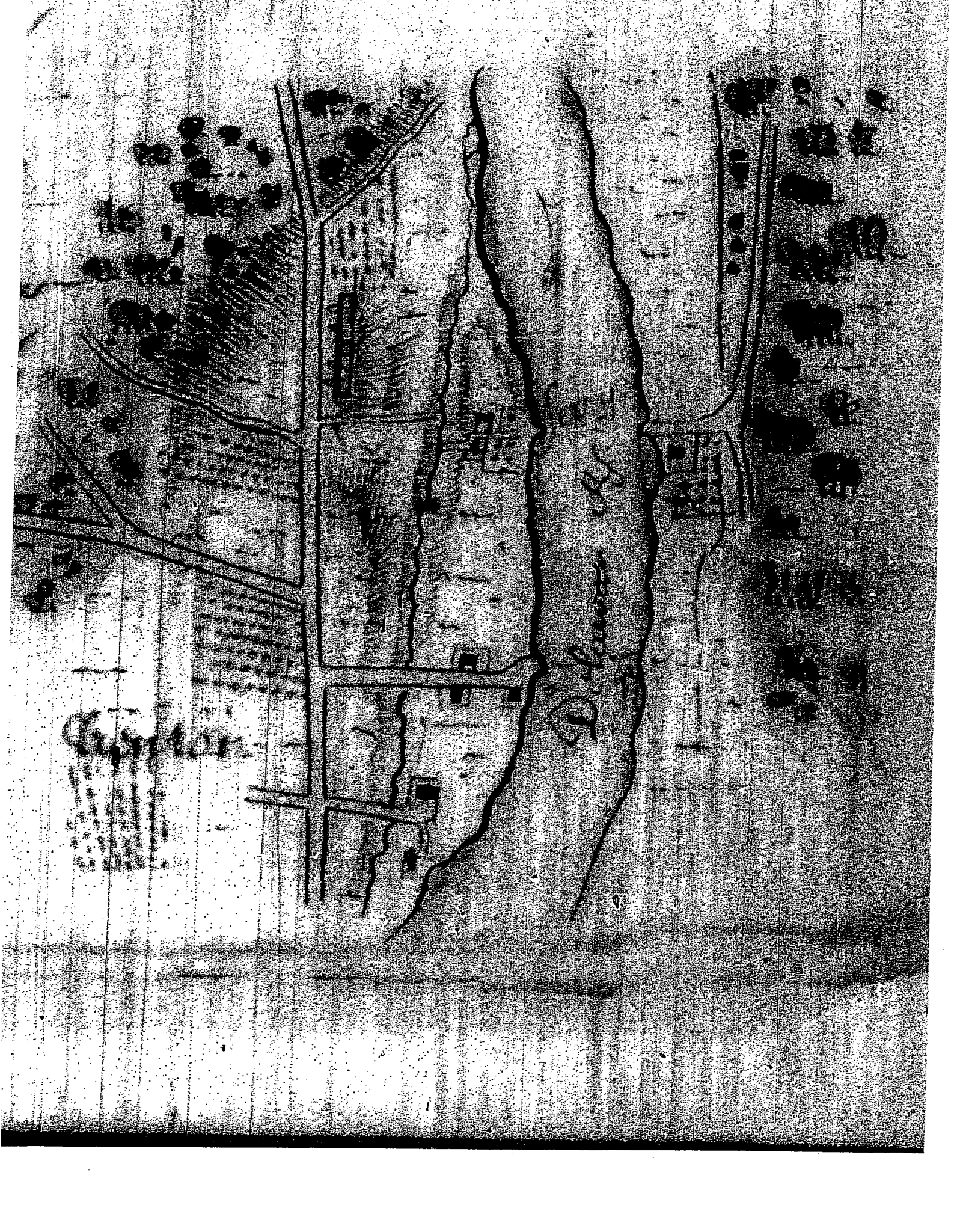
25. Camp à Trenton, le 1^{er} Septembre, 12 milles à la Princetown.



70 TWENTY-FIFTH CAMP AT TRENTON, 1781

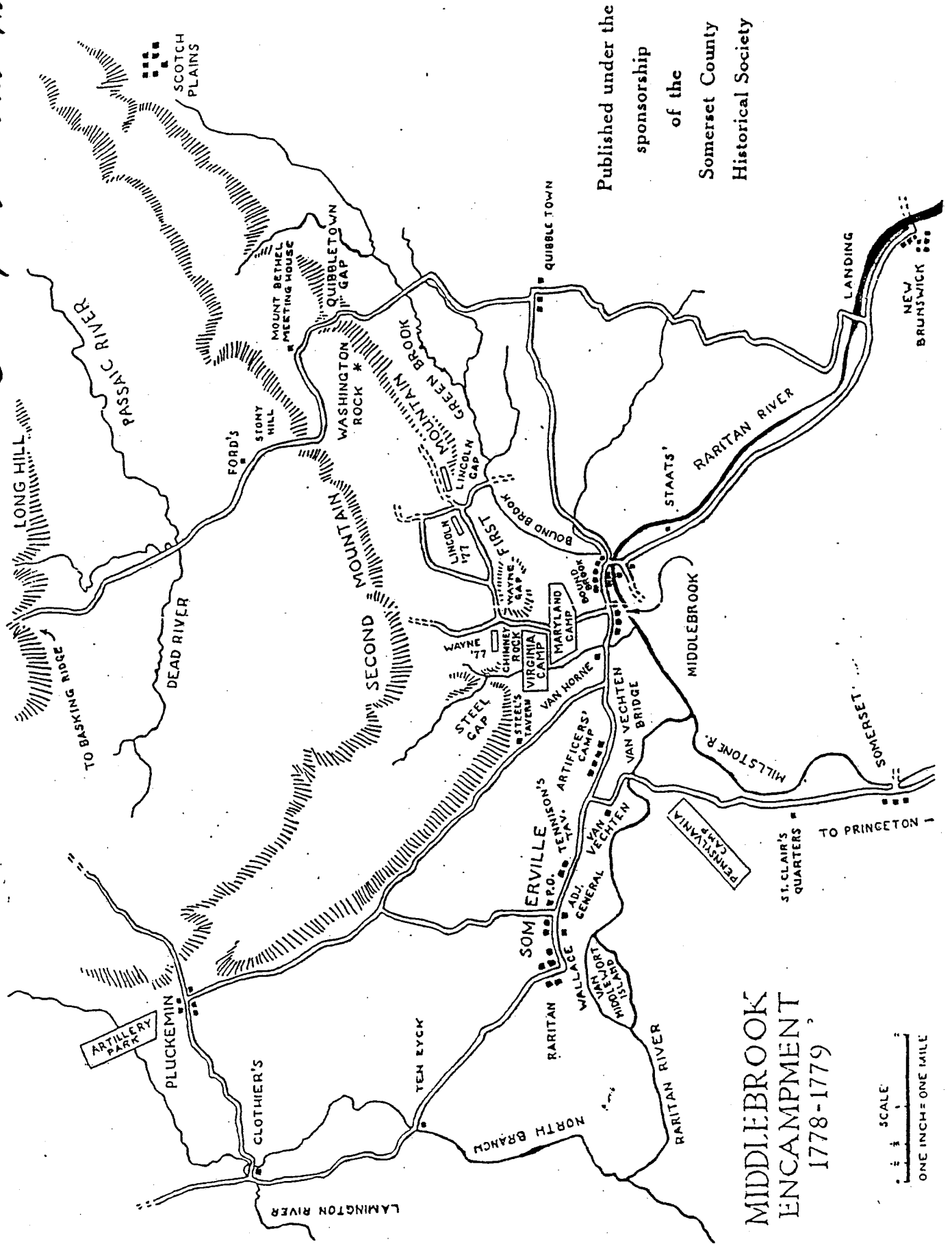


71 FORD ACROSS THE DELAWARE AT TRENTON



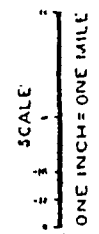
Tab 27

Somerset County - Now and Then



Published under the
 sponsorship
 of the
 Somerset County
 Historical Society

MIDDLEBROOK
 ENCAMPMENT
 1778-1779



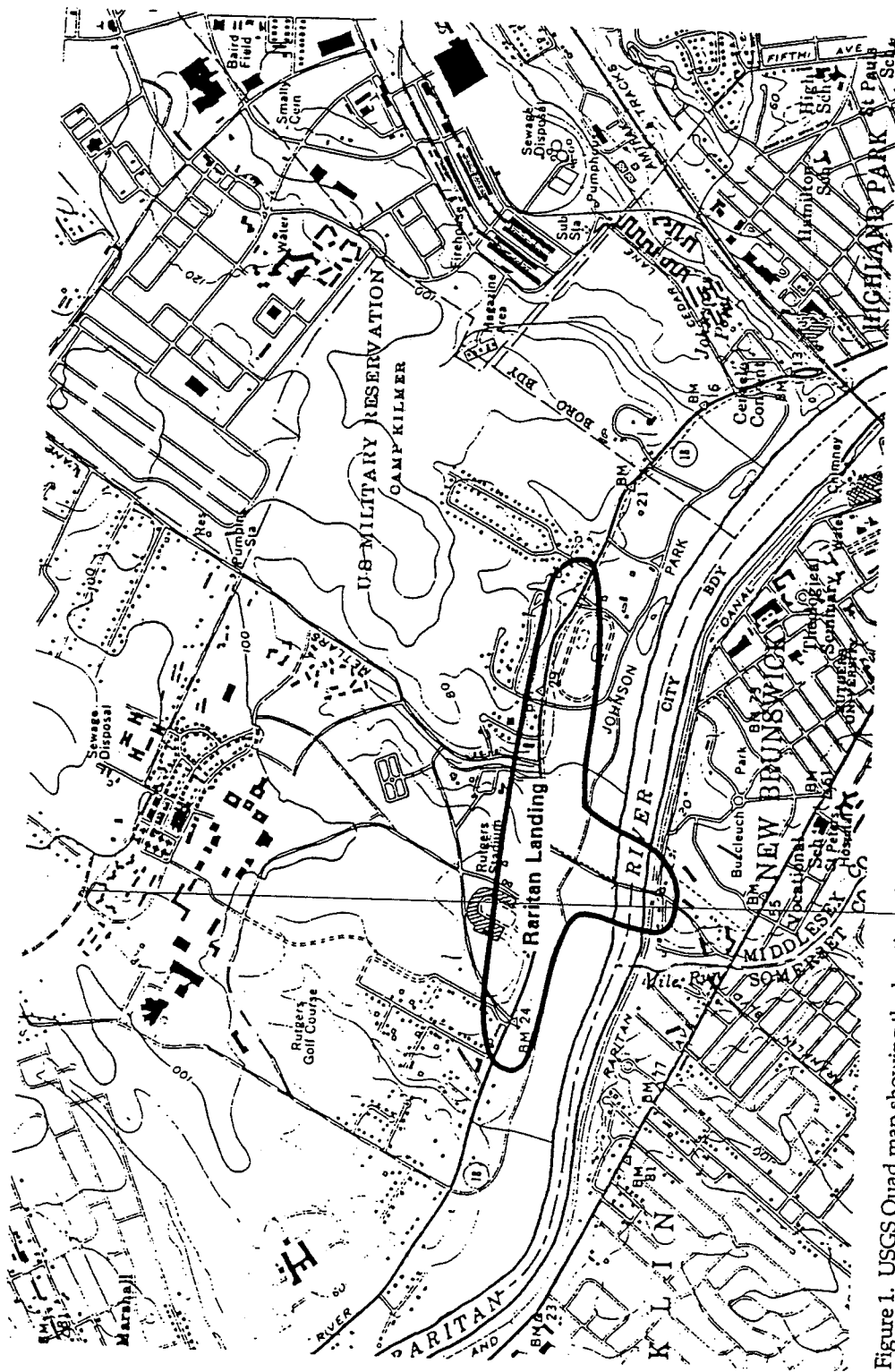


Figure 1. USGS Quad map showing the location of the former community of Raritan Landing.

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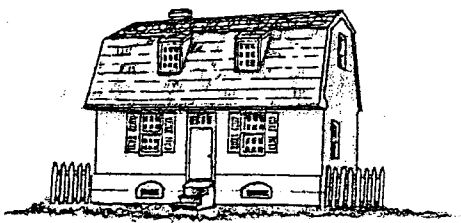
-  City Historic District
-  National Registry Historic District

Sites of Particular Interest

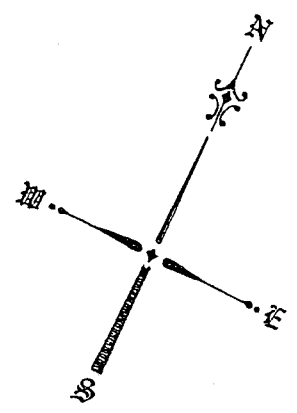
1. 202 High Street: 1790
2. Burlington Pharmacy: 1731
3. Smith House
4. Friends Meeting House: 1784
5. Blue Anchor Tavern
6. Pearson-Howe, Cooper, Lawrence Homes
7. Bloomfield House: 1750
8. Grubb Estate (a-b-c-d)
9. Gummere House
10. Revell House: 1685
11. Burlington Library: Chartered 1758
12. Carriage House
13. H.S. Grant House
14. Wood Street Homes
15. Surveyor General's Office
16. St. Mary's Church Complex
17. Boudinot-Bradford House: 1804
18. Biddle-Pugh House: 1725
19. McIlvaine House
20. Kinsey House: c. 1770
21. Riverfront Homes
22. St. Mary's School Complex: 1829
23. Friends School: 1792
24. Collins House

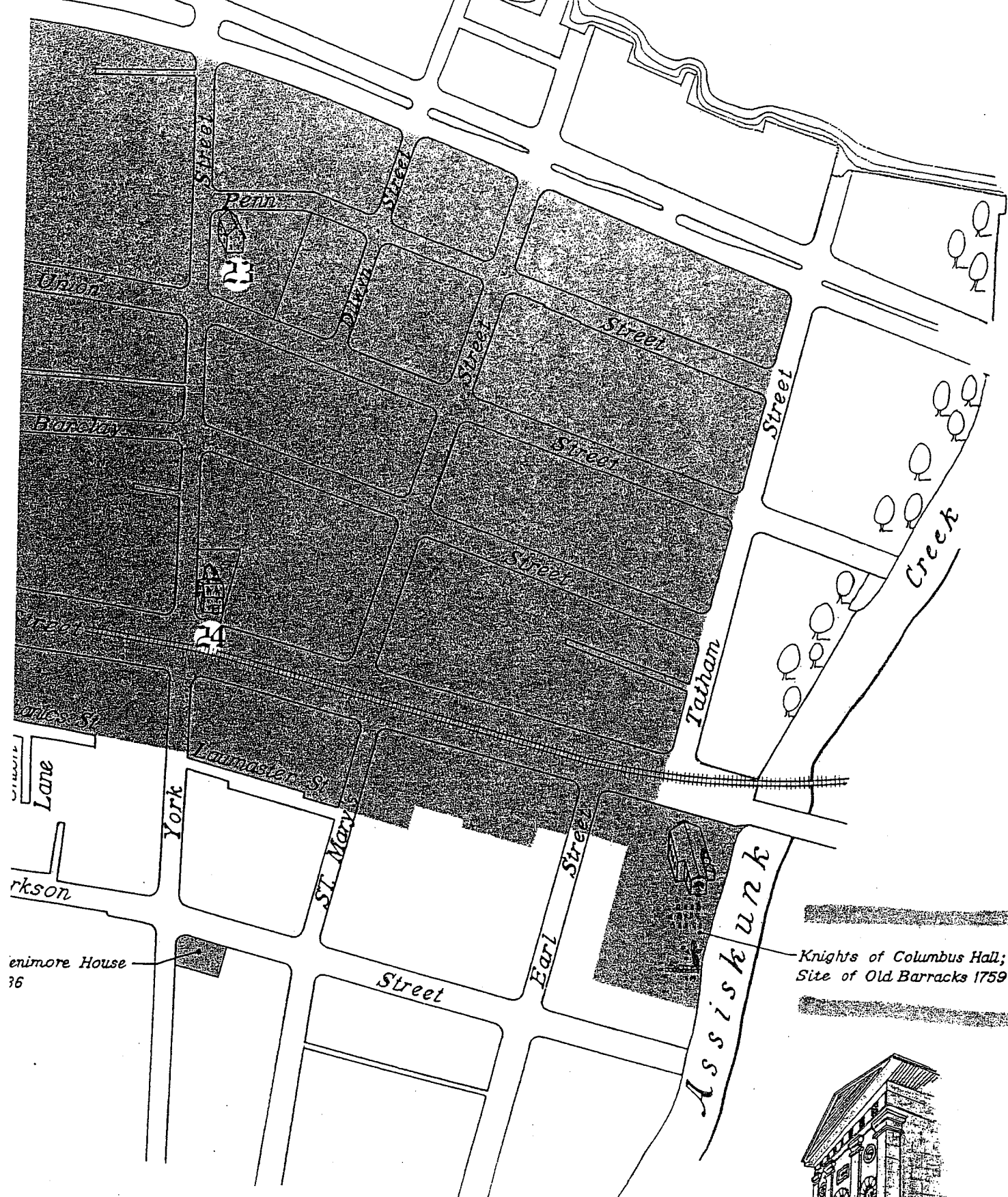


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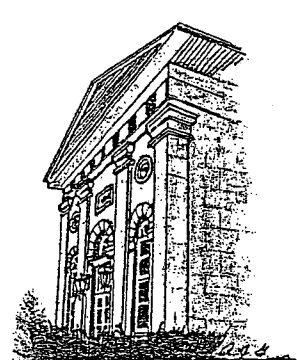


Revell House

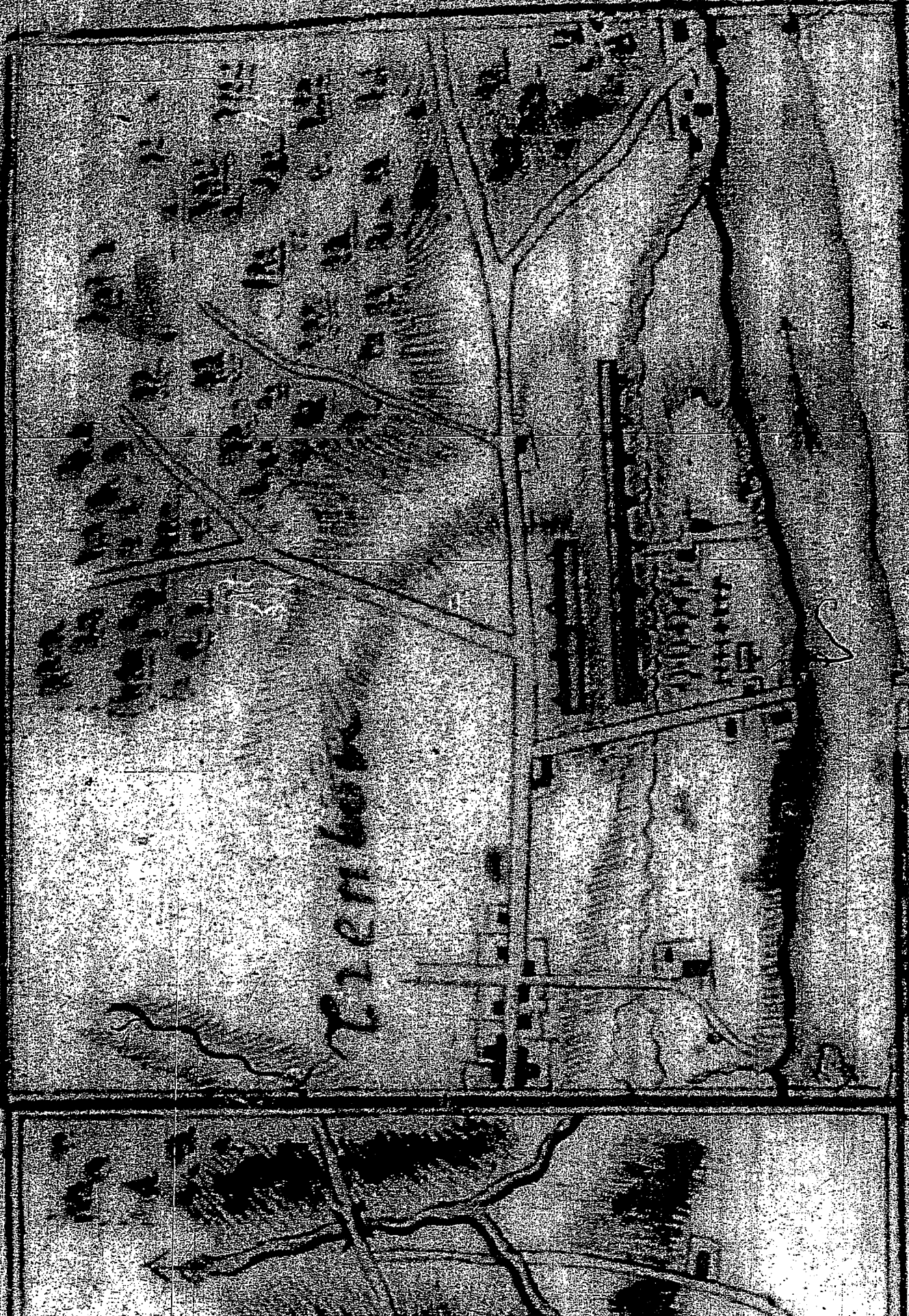




Knights of Columbus Hall;
Site of Old Barracks 1759



Old Library

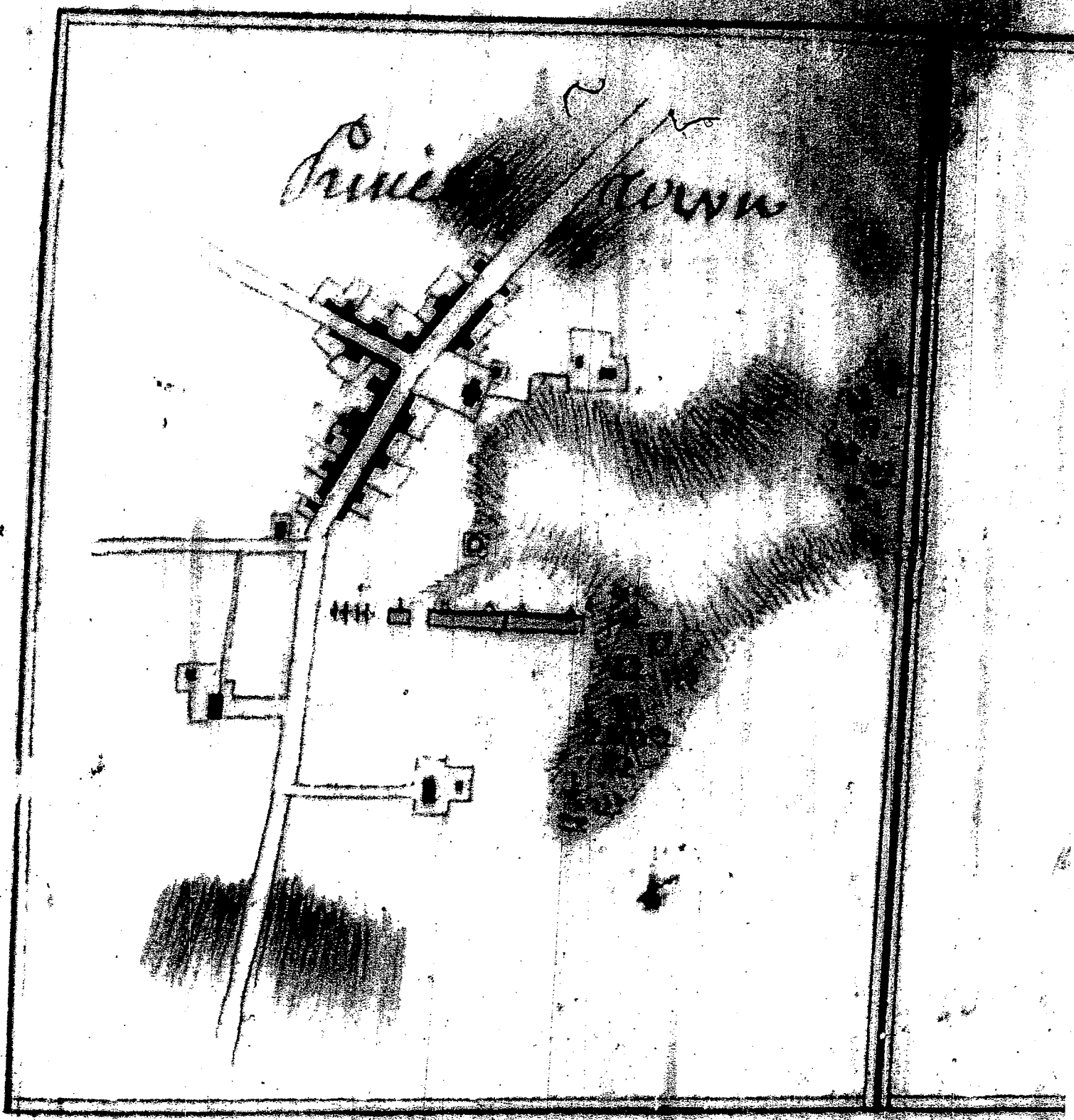


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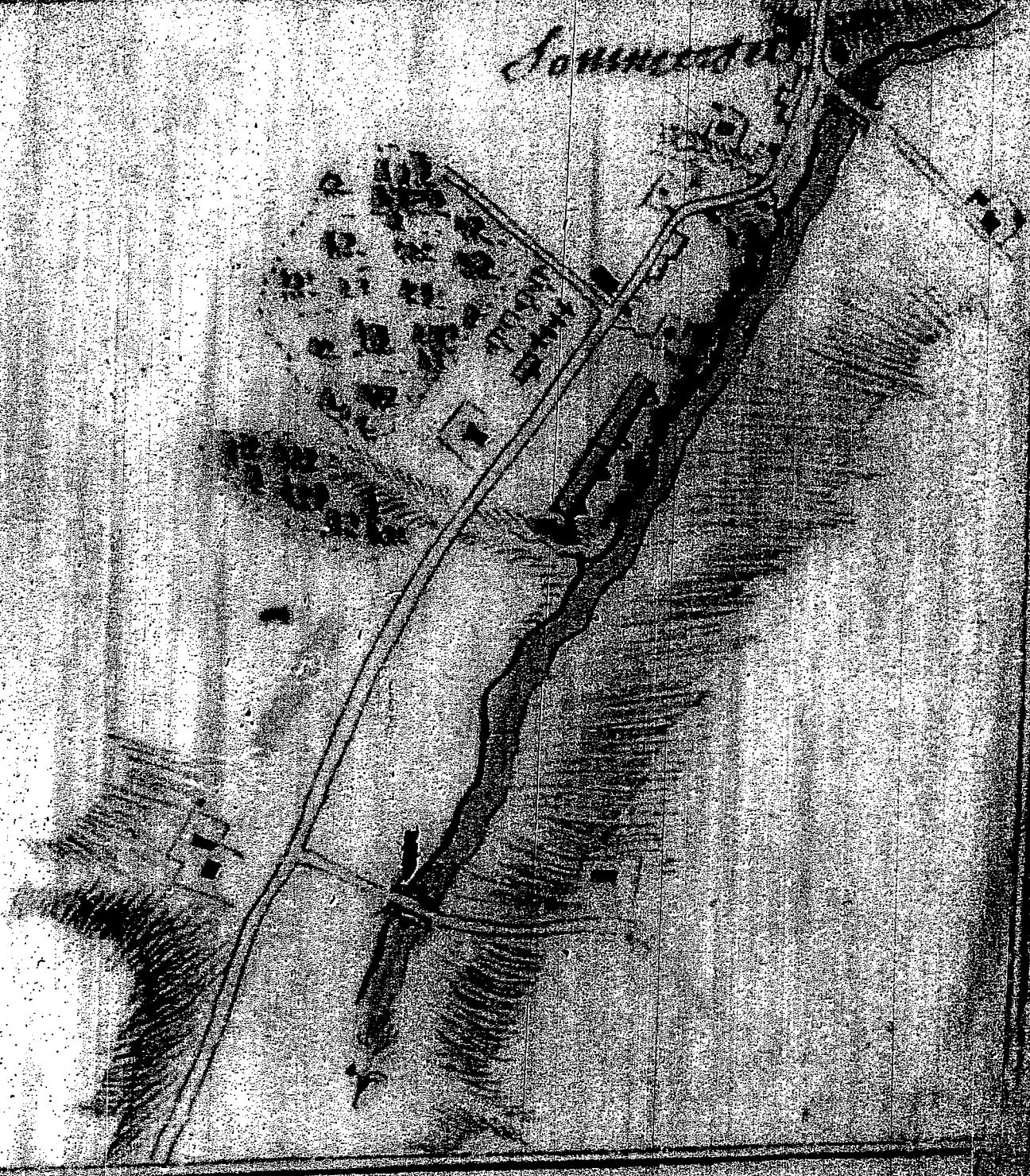
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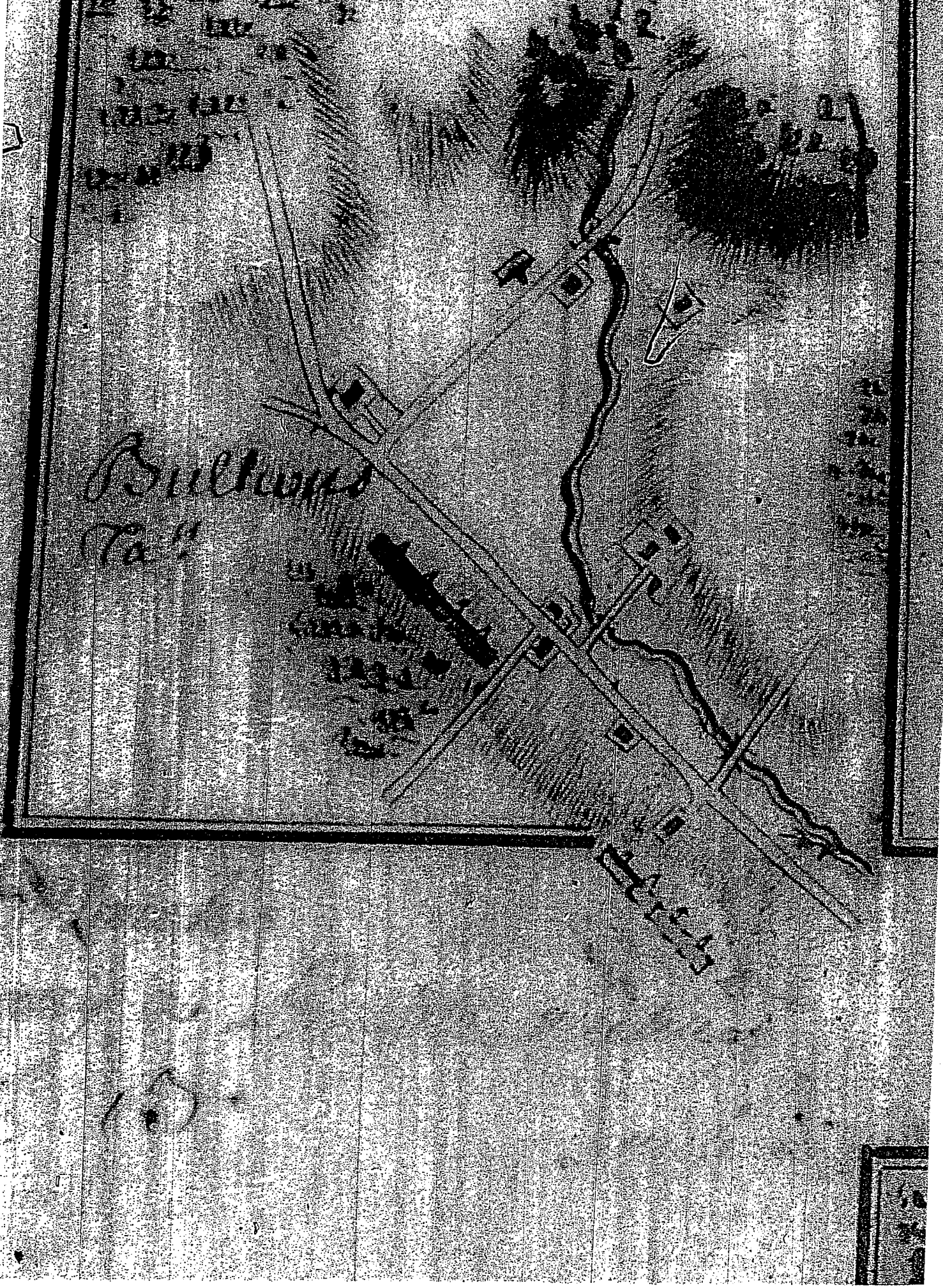
Princeton



Sommerville



Bullheads
Ta''



11.12



11

28 Camp à Red Lion le 2. septembre. 15 Miles de Philadelphie à Manqua

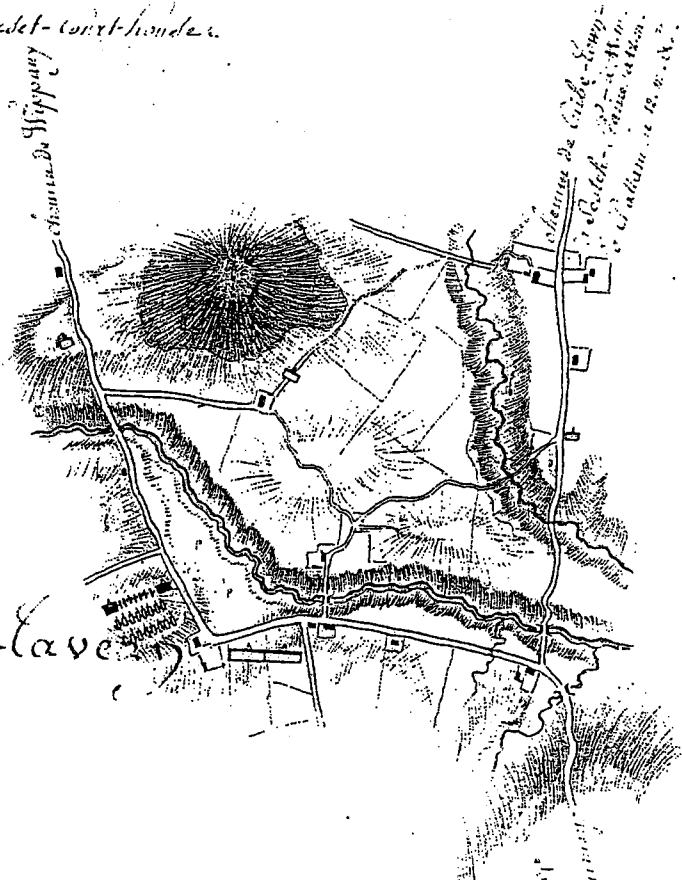
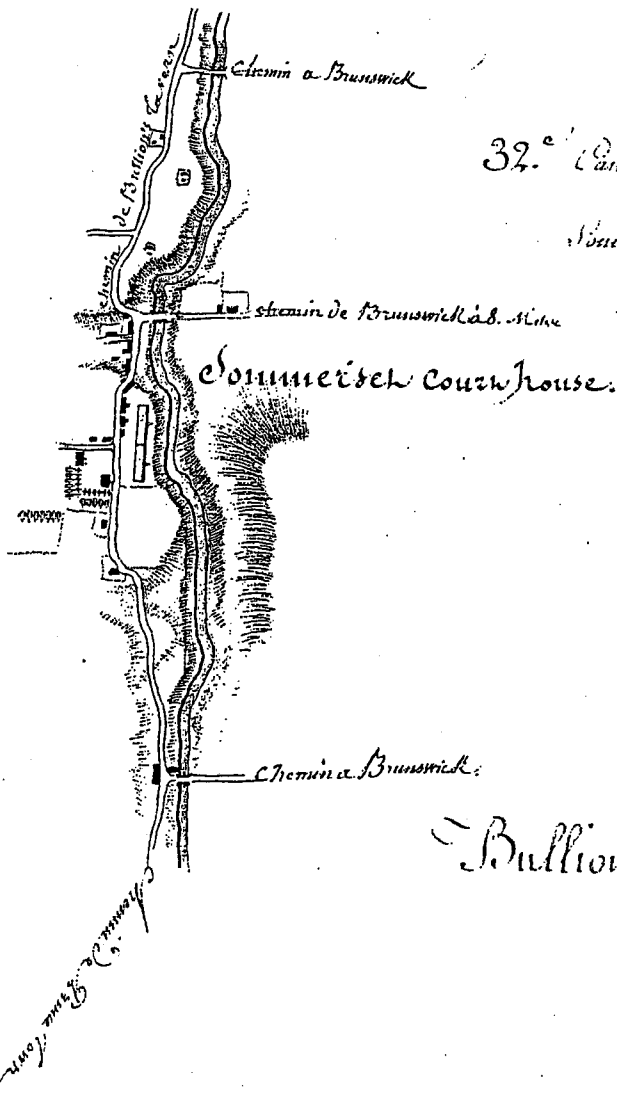
29 Camp à Trenton le 3^{ème} 16 Miles de Red Lion. Voyez Campagne 1781. —
2^{ème} Camp.
le 4. 5. 6. Séjour.

30^{ème} Camp à Prince-Town le 7. septembre. 12 Miles de Trenton. Voyez
Campagne 1781. 24^{ème} Camp.

31^{ème} Camp à Somerset Courthouse le 8. septembre 14 Miles
de Prince Town.

32^{ème} Camp à Bullion's Tavern le 9. septembre 13 Miles de

Somerset-Courthouse.

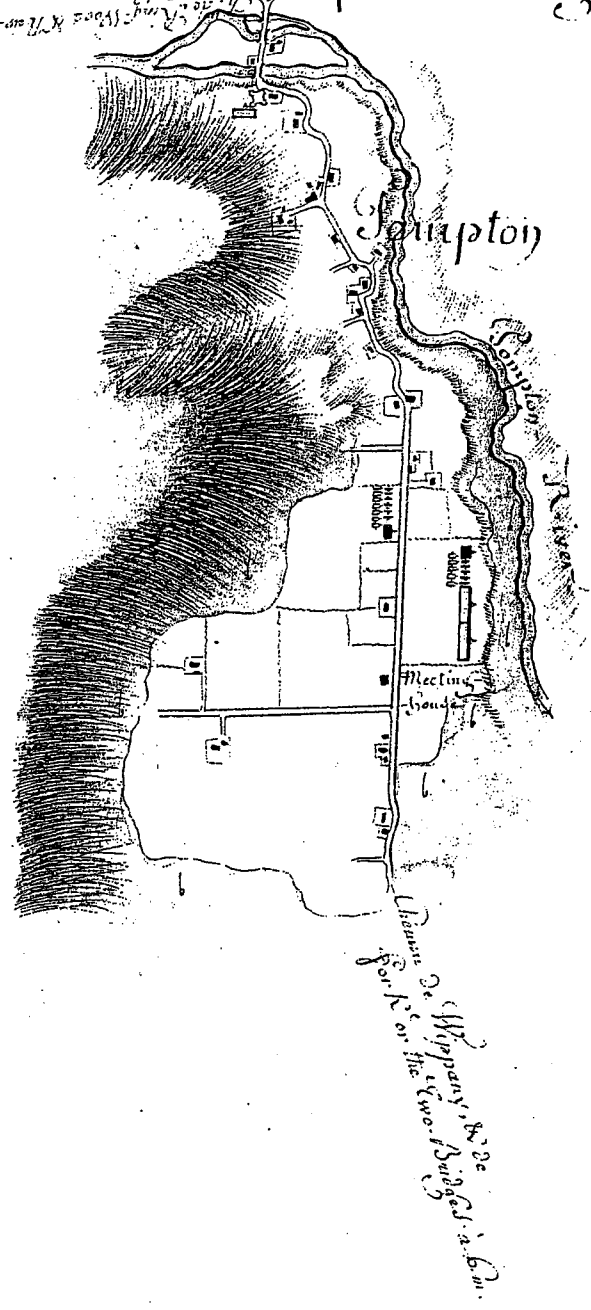


138 THIRTY-FIRST CAMP
AT SOMERSET COURTHOUSE
[MILLSTONE, NEW JERSEY],
1782

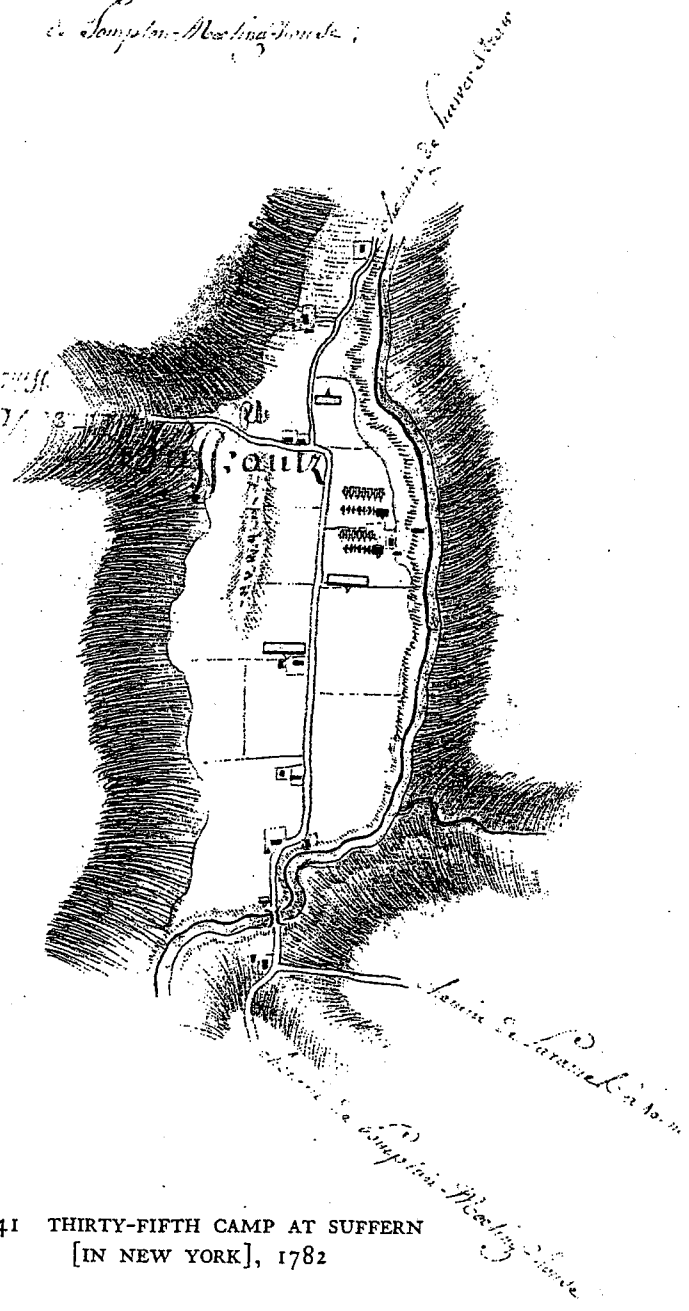
139 THIRTY-SECOND CAMP
AT BULLION'S TAVERN
[LIBERTY CORNER], 1782

33.^e Camp à Wippany le 10. Septembre, 16. miles de l'endroit où l'on
 prit la campagne 1781. 21.^e Camp. (de 11. jours.)

34.^e Camp à Pompton-Meeting-House le 12. Septembre, 18 miles de
 Wippany.



35.^e Camp à Suffrantz le 13. Septembre, 18. miles de
 de Pompton-Meeting-House;



140 THIRTY-FOURTH CAMP AT POMPTON MEETINGHOUSE
 [POMPTON PLAINS], 1782

141 THIRTY-FIFTH CAMP AT SUFFERN
 [IN NEW YORK], 1782

*Suite de la Marche de L'Armée par terre
Du Nord en trois Div*

Rég	1 ^{re} Division Volontaires Français de chaque	nb	2 ^e Division Bourbonnois
1 ^{re}	Kings town	15	a Trenton
2 ^e	1 ^{er} Séjour		1 ^{er} Séjour
3 ^e	2 ^e Séjour		2 ^e Séjour
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91 ^e	90 ^e Séjour		90 ^e Séjour
92 ^e	91 ^e Séjour		91 ^e Séjour
93 ^e	92 ^e Séjour		92 ^e Séjour
94 ^e	93 ^e Séjour		93 ^e Séjour
95 ^e	94 ^e Séjour		94 ^e Séjour
96 ^e	95 ^e Séjour		95 ^e Séjour
97 ^e	96 ^e Séjour		96 ^e Séjour
98 ^e	97 ^e Séjour		97 ^e Séjour
99 ^e	98 ^e Séjour		98 ^e Séjour
100 ^e	99 ^e Séjour		99 ^e Séjour
	100 ^e Séjour		100 ^e Séjour

Total

Bergen Co. Rev. War maps, 1976

