

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)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

c. 1730 - 1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:
Madison Historical Society

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Morris County, New Jersey**

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Summary

The Bottle Hill Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The district is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development as the earliest and best preserved residential settlement within what became the Borough of Madison. The district encompasses the site of the tavern said to have inspired the town's first name, Bottle Hill (now the site of James Park), and extends to the northeast in a linear fashion along Ridgedale Avenue, originally known as "the highway to Hanover Neck" and later as either Columbia Avenue or Columbia Street. The period of significance for the district is defined as circa 1730-1930, encompassing the oldest remaining residential structures (the Sayre and Miller Houses), as well as the continued, largely residential development that occurred over the next two centuries. While the majority of the structures that lined Ridgedale during this period were dwellings, there were some notable exceptions, and these exceptions helped to spur further development within the linear neighborhood. The village's first school was established on Ridgedale Avenue in 1809 (the Madison Academy), and it was from this school that the village eventually took its name. The continued development of Ridgedale Avenue reflected the importance of the establishment of the Morris and Essex Line in 1837, which linked the community to the city of Newark. The Roman Catholic Church erected a house of worship in the center of residential Ridgedale in 1839. Madison became a destination for travelers wishing to escape the city for the country, as is evidenced by the construction of the Ridgedale Inn circa 1850. While the essential character of the Bottle Hill Historic District is defined by the variety of its 18th- and 19th-century dwellings, there are notable examples of early 20th-century design as well.

Initial Settlement

Morris County was formed from Hunterdon County in March, 1738. Originally, it included the area now known as Sussex and Warren counties, and it was named for colonial governor Lewis Morris. Settlement of the area now known as Madison (formerly Bottle Hill) began in earnest circa 1730. Settlers were attracted to the area for its proximity to both fertile land with an ample water supply, and to the burgeoning ore industry in Northern New Jersey. To reach Bottle Hill, settlers followed the three-foot-wide Minnisink Trail of the Lenni Lenape Indians, who used the trail on their yearly trip from the

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Delaware River to the Atlantic.¹ Ridgedale Avenue, the center of the Bottle Hill Historic District, is believed to have been part of a connecting trail to the north branch of the Minnisink Trail.

The origins of the name Bottle Hill are debated, but some sources indicate that it might have been a reference to an early sign in the shape of a bottle at a tavern on the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. Other sources suggest the name may have come from the bottleneck shape of an early land parcel.² The name was changed to Madison in 1834, when the borough was named for the fourth President of the United States. The name Bottle Hill had by then ceased to serve the community, which had a strong temperance movement.³

The community's earliest settlers came from Long Island, New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey.⁴ Andrew Miller arrived from Long Island in the early 1700s, purchased a tract of land along Ridgedale Avenue, and either he or his son, Josiah, constructed a house there circa 1730. The property became known as "Miller's Station." Andrew's grandson, Luke, was born at Miller's Station on September 8, 1759, and became a significant force within the development of Madison and its various institutions. Luke Miller served as trustee and assessor of the First Presbyterian Church and was a founding trustee of Madison Academy, working to prepare plans for that institution, which would be erected at the corner of Park and Ridgedale Avenues in the first decade of the 19th century.⁵ Historian C. H. Hamlin notes that Luke Miller also "assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of Private and Major under General Washington. Miller enlisted when 19 years of age, and, after the Revolutionary War, entertained both Washington and Lafayette at his home on Ridgedale Avenue."⁶

¹ Barbara S. Parker, "Tours of Historical Madison," Madison Historical Society, 1983, 1.

² William P. Tuttle, Bottle Hill and Madison, Madison, NJ: Madison Eagle Press, 1916, 27. Frank Esposito, writing in The Madison Heritage Trail, offers yet another explanation for the origin of the name "Bottle Hill," suggesting that it referred instead to the shape of the plot of land that encompassed the area during the early 18th century. He further notes that if a tavern did operate at the site now known as James Park, that it was relocated in 1753 (F. Esposito, The Madison Heritage Trail, Madison Bicentennial Heritage Committee, 1985, 14, 27).

³ "A Short History of Bottle Hill and of the Madison Historical Society," 1955 (pamphlet, available at the Rutgers University Special Collections and Archives).

⁴ H.M. Sayre, Descendants of Deacon Ephraim Sayre, Columbus, Ohio: 1942, 5-6.

⁵ B. Brown, "Preserving Madison's History, Recognition for early civic leader," Madison Eagle, n.d.

⁶ C.H. Hamlin, comp., The 1958 Lineage Book of the Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Cincinnati, OH: Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1958, 202.

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Together with Miller's Station, the Sayre Homestead was one of the first homes to be constructed within the village of Bottle Hill along Ridgedale Avenue. The building was described by family descendents as follows: The Sayre Homestead stands "on a rise of sandy ground which had been rolled up by the glaciers, thousands of years before. The house, of hand-hewn local timbers, pegged with wood, stands near a dependable spring, whence the tanners could draw water for their work... The walls of the house are lined with a low grade of brick, evidently made in the colony. The fireplace is of Dutch brick, imported, as was most of the good brick of the period... From north to south, a center hallway cuts the house on both floors... Porches, on the south and west sides, were added when the house was remodeled in 1890. Between the house and the spring, on the slope to the south, were the sunny gardens..."⁷

Ephraim Sayre was born in 1746 and died in 1819. A participant in the American Revolution, he took part in the battles of Connecticut Farms, Springfield, and Monmouth. The Sayre house is reputed to have been a haven for Continental soldiers, and famously hosted General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, who made the dwelling his own headquarters during one of the two winters (probably 1777) that Washington was stationed in nearby Morristown.⁸

In the late 18th century, the Sayre and Miller houses were joined by several small dwellings identified stylistically as "East Jersey Cottages." These vernacular dwellings were typically one-and-a-half stories tall and side gabled, with small kneewall windows at the upper story and wide clapboard siding. William Parkhurst Tuttle, author of several histories of Madison, described the village of Bottle Hill in 1801 as comprising approximately twenty dwellings, most of which were located on either King's Road or Ridgedale Avenue, thus indicating the street's early importance.⁹ The establishment of the village's first school on Ridgedale in 1809 (the Madison Academy) led to further development within this linear neighborhood, as did the introduction of the Morris and Essex Railroad Line in 1837 (which bordered the western edge of the district) and the construction of a Roman Catholic Church (the first in Madison) at 69 Ridgedale Avenue in 1839.

The Madison Academy, the community's first schoolhouse, originally stood at the corner of Green Village Road and Kings Road, but was relocated to Ridgedale Avenue and erected on a lot donated by

⁷ Sayre, 5-6.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ W.P. Tuttle, 136.

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local resident James Burnet.¹⁰ The building was completed in 1809 and stood at the north corner of Park and Ridgedale Avenues. The Madison Academy played a central role in the life of Madison, serving as a district schoolhouse for 72 years (until 1881), and also for public meetings, including the Presbyterian Tuesday Evening Prayer meeting. When the school functions were removed in 1881, the building was used by the AME Church until it burned on December 1, 1886.

With the construction of the Morris and Essex Railroad in 1837, Madison developed stronger links to the metropolitan regions of New Jersey, as well as to New York City. Not only were commercial goods transported to expanding markets, but the village also began to attract cosmopolitan homeowners who earned their living elsewhere and visitors attracted by the beauty of the region. The Bottle Hill Historic District was intimately linked to the railroad, as it passed alongside its southwestern edge.

By the middle of the 19th century, the district had witnessed considerable development, primarily residential in nature but also institutional and commercial. Tuttle describes Madison in 1854 as follows: Madison contained approximately 120 dwellings. In addition to the dwellings, the community supported six stores, an umbrella manufacturer, a bakery, a candy manufacturer, a tin stove establishment, one cabinet warehouse, two harness manufacturers, three blacksmith shops, three wheelwright shops, two cider mills, one distillery, two tailoring establishments, one millinery, three or four shoe shops, two or three carpenter shops, a post office, a Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic Church, an Academy, a hotel, a railroad depot, and a village hall.¹¹

The 1857 Map of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey, surveyed by Thomas Hughes (on file at the Madison Historical Society) as well as atlases from 1868 and 1887, reinforce Tuttle's description. The atlases show Ridgedale Avenue (then called Columbia Street) lined with a number of dwellings between Park Avenue and "Miller's Station" at the easternmost edge of the district. Prominent landowners included the Cook, Sayre, Magee, Dehart, and Miller families. The southern side of Ridgedale featured more closely spaced dwellings, the Catholic Church occupying a large lot near the center of the district, and the Madison Academy standing at the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. Stylistically, the dwellings constructed along Ridgedale Avenue during this period were typically designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate or Gothic Revival mode.

¹⁰ Information on the Madison Academy can be found in W.P. Tuttle, 165-168.

¹¹ Tuttle, 226.

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In addition to a growing residential population, Madison had begun to attract visitors from New Jersey cities such as Newark, as well as from New York by the mid-19th century, as transportation made the village readily accessible and its rural atmosphere made it physically attractive.¹² The Ridgedale Inn, a popular late 19th- and early 20th-century hotel, stood at the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues. While portions of the hotel were said to have dated to the late 18th century, the main structure was erected circa 1850. Historic photographs show the hotel's considerable landscaping, which incorporated such amenities as tennis courts and croquet grounds.¹³ A circa 1910 pamphlet from the Inn described it as follows: "The Ridgedale Inn is situated on a ridge at an elevation of about 500 feet and Madison is noted for its dry and healthful climate... The grounds are large and beautiful with four acres of lawn and a number of shade trees, tennis court, croquet ground and garage on the premises. Beautiful walks and drives with a golf course about a mile distant give additional diversion. The accessibility of the Ridgedale Inn makes it most available for patrons from any point. Madison is twenty-six miles from New York City and the Ridgedale Inn is about five minutes walk from station making it convenient for all whose business calls them to the city daily."¹⁴ Despite modernization during the early 20th century, the Ridgedale Inn did not survive the Depression years, and closed in April 1935; the building burned several years later. The site is occupied today by the mid-20th century General Wayne Apartments.

Madison's growing reputation as "The Rose City" during the last quarter of the 19th century fueled its development, as did the founding of Drew University (1866). By the late 1800s, more than 30 greenhouses shipped their roses to New York City via the railroad. In 1889, Madison withdrew from Chatham Township to become a separate municipality. The late 19th century brought examples of the Second Empire and Stick Styles to the Bottle Hill Historic District, as well as dwellings in the popular Queen Anne style.

Twentieth-Century History

During the late 19th century and well into the early 20th century, the popularity of the Ridgedale Inn introduced many to the attractiveness of Madison as a picturesque suburb, and Madison's reputation for "healthy air, attractive surroundings and cultured people" contributed to a rise in local population.¹⁵ As

¹² Ibid., 230.

¹³ "Ridgedale Inn has an Interesting History," *The Madison Eagle*, 4 June 1915.

¹⁴ The Ridgedale Inn, pamphlet, c. 1910, on file, Madison Historical Society.

¹⁵ Esposito, 182.

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historian Frank Esposito notes, the generosity of local, wealthy benefactors such as James Augustus Webb, Daniel Willis James, and Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge also enhanced the community's appeal.¹⁶ Between 1912 and 1921, the Sanborn Map Company's coverage of Madison expanded considerably, indicating a time of expansion and growth for the community. Dwellings erected in the Bottle Hill Historic District during this period reflected the national popularity of the Bungalow style, in addition to examples of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles.

In 1905, the parish of St. Vincent's erected a new church building to replace their existing 1839 structure at 69 Ridgedale. The 69 Ridgedale building was converted to a private residence circa 1912-1921 by the contractor for the new building, John V. Corbett, who purchased it for his family home. Despite its grand scale, the building today bears little resemblance to the earlier religious facility; rather, its current appearance clearly identifies it as an early-20th-century Colonial Revival dwelling.

The configuration of Ridgedale Avenue was altered slightly in 1914, when the decision was made to close the road between Park and Madison Avenues in conjunction with the elevation of the railroad through that area. Mrs. Willis James, one of the town's most important benefactors, supported the expense of this endeavor. The closing of Ridgedale at this point was well supported, as its intersection with Madison Avenue (just west of the district) was considered to be "the most dangerous road intersection between Morristown and Newark."¹⁷ James Park was thus expanded and a new pedestrian bridge erected in 1914.

Madison had begun to macadamize its roads as early as the 1880s; articles in The Madison Eagle from the first decades of the twentieth century reflect ongoing interest in this undertaking – moving from dusty dirt roads that required regular oiling to clean, macadamized streets bordered by sidewalks.¹⁸ This interest, particularly in the 1920s, parallels the larger concern regarding "good roads" that occupied many communities in the state as well as the nation as a whole. Apparently the progress represented by road paving and the building of sidewalks and curbing was not entirely embraced by the community at large, as editorials entitled "Keeping Madison Rural" attest. Such an editorial, authored in 1922, was prompted by the laying of curbing and gutters along Fairview Avenue, a road that intersected with Ridgedale Avenue just to the east of the Bottle Hill Historic District. The writer noted "Madison is a

¹⁶ Ibid., 149.

¹⁷ "Ridgedale Avenue to be Closed Between Park and Madison Avenues," The Madison Eagle, 16 October 1914, 1, 8.

¹⁸ See The Madison Eagle, 1880s – 1920s; i.e. "Borough to Build Sidewalks," 8 January 1909, 1.

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country town in aspect. The majority of its citizens wish to keep it so. Many residents were attracted here because of the borough's rural beauty, its magnificent trees. Anything that would destroy this element, which constitutes a main reason for establishing homes in Madison, should be eschewed."¹⁹ It was the author's opinion that curbs and gutters were only appropriate in the business section and along main arteries, and called the process "urban development."

During the summer of 1932, The Madison Eagle featured several articles regarding improvements along Ridgedale, including new paving between Park Avenue and "a point close to" Burnet Road, considered to be the most heavily traveled section of the road. Original plans called for resurfacing the extent of Ridgedale within the borough limits, but a change in material (from a re-tread surface to the more costly "penetration method") was necessitated by Ridgedale's sandy foundation. As the article reported, "the old surface had been untouched for many years and was a source of complaint to residents along the route."²⁰

In 1975, The Madison Eagle reported that Ridgedale Avenue was considered "neglected." Local residents complained to the Borough Council that the flow of trucks needed to be controlled and the road resurfaced. Petitions were also brought to Council that requested the speed limit be reduced to 25 mph from 35 mph. Residents were successful in exacting change; an ordinance prohibiting large trucks (defined as over 4 tons) was passed by the Council in June of 1976, and the road was resurfaced and provided with new Belgian Block curbing that same year. Despite these changes more than 25 years ago, traffic and speed limits continue to plague Ridgedale Avenue, which serves as a major thoroughfare, despite its historic, residential character.

Historical Significance – Suburban Development

As the Borough of Madison developed, it became a prominent suburb of New Jersey's larger cities, such as Newark and Morristown, as well as a suburb of New York City. Throughout this growth and development, the community's original core – the Bottle Hill Historic District – remained largely intact, reflecting the expansion of the community from its beginnings in the mid-18th century into the 20th

¹⁹ "Keeping Madison Rural," The Madison Eagle, 16 June 1922, 4.

²⁰ "Ridgedale Avenue Work Completed," The Madison Eagle, 2 September 1932, 1. The length of Ridgedale between Park and Burnet incorporates the entire Bottle Hill Historic District, minus James Park.

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century and representing the earliest (as well as the most continual) wave of suburban settlement within the borough.

One recent study focusing on the development of suburbs notes, “Two of the most pervasive, and influential, myths about suburbs are that they are a recent phenomenon and that they take the same form everywhere. Few people appreciate that suburbs have been around for a very long time. In Britain, the inter-war suburbs are often viewed as both definitive and formative. In the United States, there is a popular perception that suburban development is essentially a post-war phenomenon, with the 1950s being the touchstone decade. Historians know that the history of suburbs is much longer...”²¹

New Jersey architectural historian Susanne Hand acknowledges the occurrence of suburban development in the state as early as the 19th century, noting, “The triumph of nineteenth-century transportation technology – the railroad – enabled people to build suburban houses”²² In the last quarter of the 19th century, New Jersey witnessed considerable suburban growth, particularly in areas surrounding the state’s largest cities (Newark, Camden, Trenton) but also in coastal areas, where a resort lifestyle was becoming increasingly popular and accessible.²³ These suburbs were characterized by a variety of Victorian-era dwellings, and typically represented a span of development of approximately twenty to forty years.

New Jersey suburbs continued to witness considerable development into the 20th century.²⁴ Like the Victorian-era suburbs that preceded them, they tended to reflect a concentrated period of development. Popular styles during the first several decades included the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Bungalow, American Foursquare, and Tudor Revival. Homes in these styles were readily available for purchase from one of the popular catalog suppliers, such as Sears or Alladin.

²¹ R. Harris and P.J. Larkham, eds., *Changing Suburbs: Foundation Form and Function*, New York: Routledge, 1999, 1.

²² S.C. Hand, *New Jersey Architecture*, Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, Dept. of State, 1995, 71.

²³ Hand, 69.

²⁴ One of the state’s most important experiments in suburban living during the early portion of the 20th century was the planning and partial execution of Radburn, part of Fairlawn, in Bergen County. The 20th century suburb continued to depend upon rail transportation to link it with major metropolitan areas, but increasingly, the automobile took on greater importance. At Radburn, planners Stein and Wright focused considerable energy on separating vehicular and pedestrian traffic and creating a community for “the automobile age,” while at the same time providing residents with a rail station and alternative mode of transportation to nearby cities.

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In examining the architectural fabric of Madison today, it is clear that the Victorian era was the borough's most significant period of suburban growth and development, as Queen Anne and Folk Victorian dwellings abound. The majority of Madison's neighborhoods, as well as its commercial district, reflect this growth, which continued into the early 20th century. This growth was fueled by the advent of the railroad, as well as by the burgeoning rose-growing industry and later by the automobile. In contrast to the neighborhoods that surround it, the Bottle Hill Historic District represents the original suburban core of Madison, New Jersey. It developed naturally, extends across three centuries and reflects several major trends in the creation of historic American suburban areas. These trends include the development of the railroad, the early automobile, the evolution of the single-family house, the Victorian suburban villa, the practical suburban house, and mail-order suburban housing.²⁵ The Bottle Hill Historic District demonstrates that suburban development in New Jersey predates the 20th and even the 19th century, reaching as far back as the mid-18th century. No other area within the borough reflects the successive waves of development in quite the same way that the Bottle Hill Historic District does, with dwellings from a variety of eras in a range of styles standing side by side.

²⁵ D.L. Ames in R. Harris and P.J. Larkham, eds., 222-237.

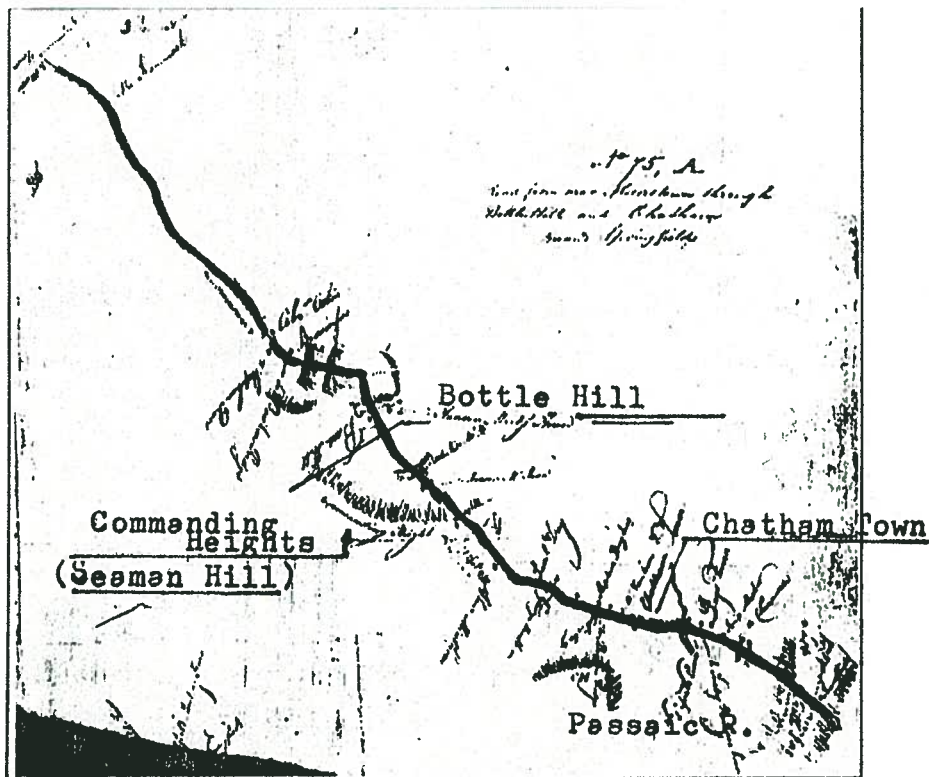
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THE ARMY MAP 1777

Major Robert Erskine Map, 1777, showing Bottle Hill, as published in William Parkhurst Tuttle, Bottle Hill and Madison; Glimpses and Reminiscences from its Earliest Settlement to the Civil War, Madison, NJ, 1916, 26.

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Thompson, William, Map of Bottle Hill-Madison circa 1832-1834, on file, Madison Historical Society.

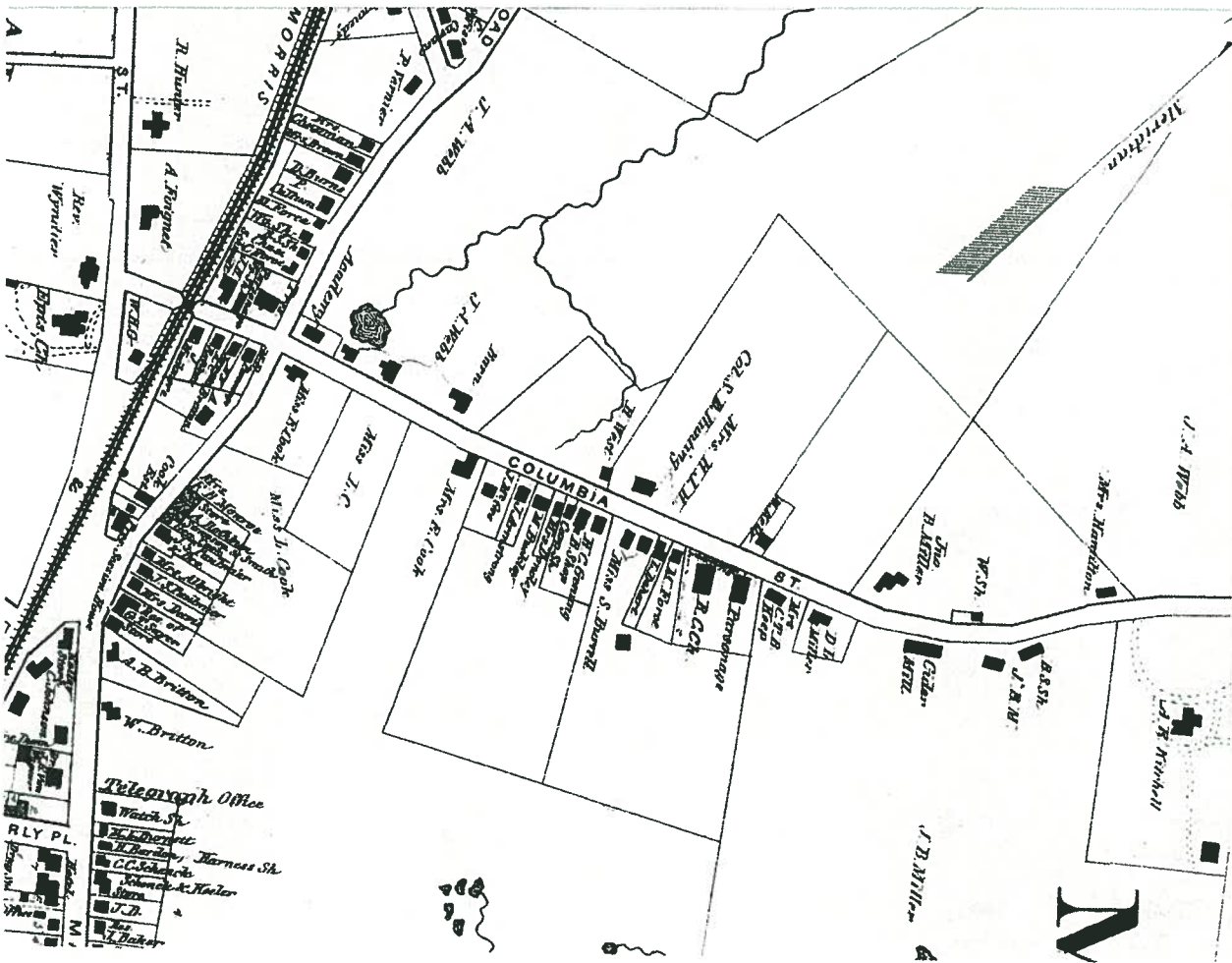
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Beers, FW, A.D. Ellis, and G.G. Soule, Atlas of Morris Co., NJ, 1868, plate 14.

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Map of Madison, Newark, NJ, circa 1910 (on file, Madison Historical Society).

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Map of Madison. Newark, NJ, circa 1910 (on file, Madison Historical Society).

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Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1921.

Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1931.

Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1931/48.

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Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd., New York, 1901.

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Bottle Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

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 Meredith Arms Bzdak, Architectural Historian; Katherine Frey, Ann Keen, Heli Ojamaa, and Catherine Vieth

organization Ford Farewell Mills & Gatsch, Architects, LLC date June 2003

street & number 103 Carnegie Center, Suite 301 telephone 609/452-1777

city or town Princeton state NJ zip code 08540

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

**Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Bottle Hill Historic District are detailed on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Bottle Hill Historic District include all historic features that contribute to the significance of the district as the earliest residential settlement within the borough. These features include James Park, the Sayre House and Luke Miller House, and a diverse collection of late 18th-, 19th-, and early 20th-century residential structures representing a range of historic architectural styles.

Boundaries were drawn to account for visual changes in the character of the district, particularly changes in the period of significance and relative integrity of the buildings. Boundary lines follow legally recorded property lines and do not include partial parcels.

The western boundary was drawn to take in James Park, historically considered to be the center of life in the village once known as Bottle Hill. The district is linear, and follows Ridgedale Avenue, along which the residential settlement of this early settlement occurred beginning in the mid-18th century and continuing into the 20th century.

The eastern boundary clearly represents a change in age, form, scale, and materials; structures beyond 104 Ridgedale on the northern side of the street do not contribute to the district's period of significance; neither do those beyond 105 Ridgedale on the southern side of the street. A distinct break is also made visually at this point by the bend in the road and the relative openness of Summerhill Park on the southern side of Ridgedale Avenue.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Documentation

**Bottle Hill Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey**

Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs:

3. Name of Photographer: Meredith Arms Bzdak
4. Date of Photographs: July 2002
5. Location of Negatives: Borough of Madison, Historic Preservation Commission

Item 6. Description of View:

- Photo 1. Ridgedale Avenue at James Park, view looking southwest.
- Photo 2. Ridgedale Avenue between Park and Cook Avenues, view looking southwest.
- Photo 3. General Wayne Village, Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 4. 21 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest
- Photo 5. 25, 23 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 6. 31 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 7. 34 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest.
- Photo 8. 35 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast
- Photo 9. 39-41 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 10. 42 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northwest.
- Photo 11. 47, 45, 43 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking southeast.
- Photo 12. 62 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north-northwest.
- Photo 13. 64 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 14. 69 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south.
- Photo 15. 71 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south-southwest.
- Photo 16. 74 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 17. Ridgedale Avenue, view looking northeast.
- Photo 18. 85 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking east-southeast.
- Photo 19. 88 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 20. 96 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north-northwest.
- Photo 21. 104 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking north.
- Photo 22. 105 Ridgedale Avenue, view looking south-southeast.
- Photo 23. 105 Ridgedale Avenue – Brick Outbuilding, view looking south-southeast.



Photo 1. Ridgedale Avenue at James Park, view looking southwest.

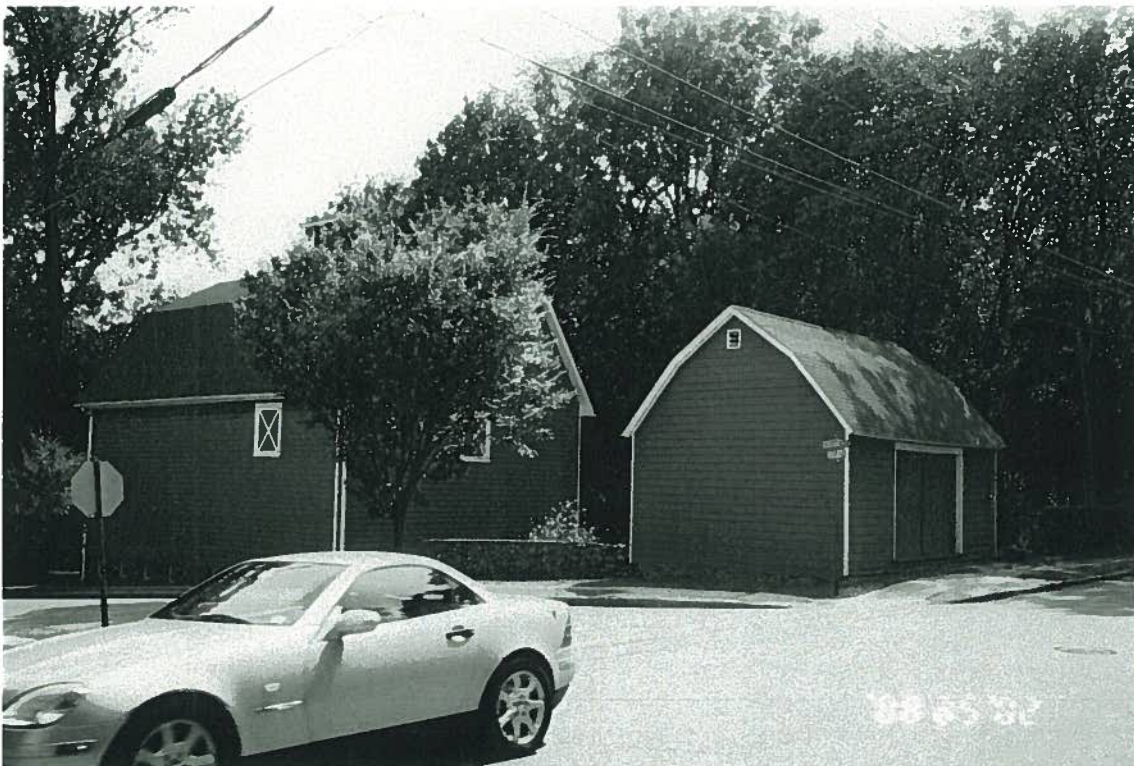


Photo 2. Ridgedale Avenue between Park and Cook Avenues, view looking southwest.