

PH 0681652  
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RECEIVED  
AUG 9 1978  
DATE ENTERED  
DEC 13 1978

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**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

Zabriskie/Kipp/Cadmus House

AND/OR COMMON

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

664 River Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Teaneck

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

7th

STATE

New Jersey

CODE

07666

COUNTY

Bergen

CODE

003

**CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Jules Calvin Ladenheim

STREET & NUMBER

664 River Road

CITY, TOWN

Teaneck

VICINITY OF

STATE

New Jersey

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bergen County Courthouse, Recorder's office

STREET & NUMBER

Administrative Building

CITY, TOWN

Hackensack

STATE

New Jersey

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (NJHSI #3027.6)

DATE

1963, 1977

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation, D.E.P.

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

## 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      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Zabriskie/Kip/Cadmus House is a good example of Dutch colonial architecture in New Jersey. Built in 1751, possibly on the foundation of an earlier 17th century dwelling, this structure combines a classic Dutch gambrel roof with formal Georgian symmetry.

Built into a bank, the 1 and 1/2 story coursed red sandstone building at the front is 5 bays with a center entrance. The windows are all currently 12/12 sash with paneled shutters although a 1960's photo shows 2/2 Victorian sash with louvered shutters. The entrance door has a three light transom.

The gambrel roof has an asphalt shingle covering on both pitches. The chimneys are offset central and brick. Two Victorian dormers break the roof line. Over the center door is a small modern portico which replaced a much larger Victorian porch. The gable on the river side is Flemish bond brick, a rarity in the state in its position atop the red sandstone walls. The east gable is clapboard above the eaves.

The rear facade has two levels. The level at grade, or cellar, has modern casement windows and two entrances (one an 18th century Dutch door with wrought iron strap hinges). The main floor has 5 bays, presently all windows, but originally with a center door (since moved to front facade). The windows are 12/12 sash, but again were 2/2 Victorian sash until the 1960's. Over the cellar entrance is a projecting portico. The gambrel roof on this side is also broken by two Victorian dormers.

The interior is a center through hall with two rooms, front and back, on either side. While the room arrangements and open beam (beaded) ceilings on the main level are basically original much detailing is late - 18th - early 19th century, including Adamesque mantels. The front Dutch door, however, is original; although it has been moved from the rear entrance. This door has wrought iron strap hinges, characteristic of the 18th century.

The cellar has been variously altered, but still evidences 18th century construction details. Further study should be undertaken to investigate a possible 17th century portion.

The second level, above the main floor, was probably originally only a loft area, but made into bedrooms in the early 19th century.

The attic is all hewn oak and mortise and tenon.

Originally on a farmstead overlooking the Hackensack River and the city of Hackensack, a modern housing development now surrounds the Zabriskie House.

# 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 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 checked="" 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

1751

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## Architecture

The Zabriskie House is one of the oldest buildings in Teaneck and a good example of Dutch colonial architecture in New Jersey. Built in 1751, possibly incorporating portions of an earlier 17th century dwelling, the building combines the classic Dutch gambrel roof with formal Georgian symmetry and design. The Flemish bond brick gable above the sandstone walls is perhaps unique to New Jersey. If not, it certainly is a rare characteristic and is an obvious attempt to project an affluent image to those traveling along the river.

## Exploration/Settlement

The Zabriskie Family was one of the first families to settle in New Jersey. The house is situated on the original 17th century tract of land purchased by Albert Zabriskie.

### HISTORICAL INFORMATION

#### Physical History

The following is a brief description of chain of title to the land on which the structure stands. From the point of Albert Zabriskie's purchase of the land in the 1680s up to 1816, the information has been taken from genealogies and other historians' research. (1) From 1816 to 1964, the chain of title is taken from a legal title search done for the present owners; reference to deeds and wills is to the Bergen County Registry. (2)

- 1685 - Purchase by Albert Sabberiscoe  
183 acres between Hackensack River and Overpeck Creek.
- 1711 - Albert Zabriskie to Jan Zabriskie estate divided among  
sons, Jan received the Hackensack farm.
- 1766 - Jan Zabriskie to Joost Zabriskie son Joost  
received the Hackensack farm.
- 1794 - Joost Zabriskie to wife Annette and heirs, including  
deceased son Albert's son George.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- \*Chapin, Frances M. Historic Houses of Teaneck, New Jersey
- Altshuler, Mrs. Joel M. "Albert Zabriskie: A Man, A Time"  
Bergen Record December 29, 1962.
- Zabriskie, George O. The Zabriskie Family.
- Harvey, Cornelius B. Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3A .006 A. Plot 12/170

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 | 581560 | 45261560  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [ ] | [ ] | [ ]  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies city lot 15, block 212 and is roughly 75' X 50' in size.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

(Office of Historic Preservation, Trenton, 609-984-6012)

NAME / TITLE

E. D. Ladenheim, revised by Terry Karschner

August 17, 1977

ORGANIZATION

664 River Road

DATE

(201) 836-6667

STREET & NUMBER

Teaneck

TELEPHONE

New Jersey

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL X

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

7-12-78

TITLE

Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

[Signature]  
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12-13-78

ATTEST: [Signature]

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

Dec 12, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Zabriskie/Kipp/Cadmus House  
Teaneck  
Bergen County New Jersey 034

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

- 1816 - George Zabriskie to Henry Kip 130 3/4 acres bounded by Hackensack River and lands of Terhune and Vandelinda Deed Book M2, p. 237
- 1847 - Henry Kip to Jacob H. Kip  
Will of Henry 1847. Docket 2, p. 152
- 1898 - Jacob H. Kip to Henry J. Kip  
No will shown, affidavit filed by heirs 1935 states Henry J. received estate of Jacob H.
- 1899 - Henry J. Kip to heirs, widow Jane, Children, Sophie Cadmus, Helena Cadmus, Henry D. Kip  
Will of Henry J. 1899. Docket 5, p. 192
- 1923 - Sophie (Cadmus) Jackson to Helena Cadmus  
Deed Book 1210, p. 320
- 1951 - Helena Cadmus to Harold Kip Cadmus  
Will of Helena 1951 - estate given to only heir and son.  
Docket 39, p. 485
- 1959 - Harold Kip Cadmus to May R. Cadmus  
Will of Harold 1959 - wife received estate, no children or heirs. Docket 53, p. 72
- 1959 - May R. Cadmus to David Follender  
Deed Book 4072, P. 120
- 1960 - David Follender to D'Agostino Homes  
Deed Book 4114, p. 591
- 1964 - D'Agostino to Jules Ladenheim, present owners

Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure

Genealogical research reveals that Albert Zabriskie, progenitor of the family in America, was probably of combined Polish and Prussian origin, as shown by the various spellings of his name and the fact that his birthplace on the Bay of Danzig was under Prussian rule in 1600. He arrived in New Amsterdam on the ship "Fox" in 1662, and in spite of the lack of total clarity, the Zabriskies are considered the oldest Polish family in America. (3) By all accounts, Albert, a literate and energetic individual, moved to the Hackensack area a few years after his arrival in America, living and trading with the Indians at first.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

(4) In a deed of 1679 conveying land from Indian Chiefs to John Berry, Albert has signed as "interpreter"; in 1702 he obtained a tract in Paramus from those same Indians. (5) Over the next few years Albert purchased extensive land tracts on both sides of the Hackensack River, making him one of the largest landholders of the area. In 1677 he married Machtelt Vandelinda, daughter of Joost, and settled on the land which is now 664 River Road next to the tract owned by his brother-in-law Roelof Vandelinda. Albert was a member of the German Lutheran Church but his children became Dutch Reform after their mother. The Zabriskies, like most of the early settlers of Bergen County, accepted the Dutch ways of life.

There is no mention of Albert's house by genealogists of the family. Information coming from the title searcher Albert Lowe and other persons, all deceased, indicates that the first floor of the Zabriskie House could possibly have been built by Albert Zabriskie during his residency on the River Road property sometime between 1680 and 1700. Apparently no written account of this information exists. (6)

It would be consistent with Albert's obvious prosperity and energy to assume that he built a substantial homestead for his family. The first floor of the present house contains two large rooms with fireplaces one of which was the kitchen, and two smaller rooms in the back. Similar to the Van Cortlandt Manor House, this single story may have served as the Zabriskie homestead until receiving the second story gables, and gambrel roof in the 18th century. Dutch custom in Bergen County was originally to build a kitchen wing as the first part of the house, but we know from the Van Courtlandt Manor House that this second building method did exist.

Albert died in 1711 and, according to Mrs. Altshuller, was married near the orchard at what is now 664 River Road. His massive estate was divided among his five sons. (7) Jan, born in 1681, received the Hackensack, or Teaneck, plantation; his brothers inherited the lands in Paramus and Schraalenburgh.

Prolific in all fields, Jan Zabriskie acquired more land, as weaver as well as farmer, held public office, had two wives and thirteen children. His sons, John J. and Peter, built the famous Steuben and Mansion Houses and are renowned for their roles of Tory and Patriot in the American Revolution. A third son, Joost Zabriskie, born in 1727, is generally credited with having built the house on River Road in Teaneck in 1751 or 1761. While it is agreed that Joost built the house as we know it today, his will of 1794 mentions the farm and now live on which Albert Zabriskie died possessed of" (8) thus leaving open the possibility that he simply added on to his grandfather's original house. Joost is best known for the fact that he testified against his brother John for joining the British during the Revolution. (9)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

After Joost's death in 1794, the house was eventually passed on to his grandson George, whose father died before Joost. In 1816 George moved to New York City; the house and farm were sold to Henry Kip. (10)

According to Frederick E. Kip in The History of the Kip Family in America, the European origin of the Kip family was Ruloff de pe of Bretagne, France who fled to Holland after the massacre of Protestants, later earning a coat-of-arms for giving his life in the Protestant cause. His grandson Hendrick took part in the "Company of Foreign Countries" which employed Henry Hudson in 1609. From this illustrious background came the progenitor of the American family, Hendrick Kip, son of the above Hendrick, who arrived in New Amsterdam with his wife and five children about 1637. He is shown as owning a plantation on the East River and later a tailor shop and house near Wall Street. Consistent with his heritage, Hendrick opposed Governor Kieft's harsh Indian policies and he and his sons became leading men in the infant New Netherlands.

A grandson of Hendrick, Nicassius Kip, born in 1666, moved to Bergen County and married Antie Breyant in 1691. In 1698 he purchased a tract of land from John Berry and in 1705 another tract of 200 acres at Pollify for a house. The Kips were active in town affairs, members of the Church on the Green, and apparently wealthy. The will of Nicassius' grandson Garret shows "a lot of negro men, women, and children". Henry Kip, born in Polifly in 1765, a son of Garret and sixth generation of Kips in America, purchased the Zabriskie farm on River Road in 1816. (11)

In 1899 the house passed by marriage into the Cadmus family which was descended from Hollanders who settled in Passaic and Hudson Counties as early as 1718. (12)

It will doubtless be disputed that the Zabriskie House was built earlier than 1751 or 1761, but that fact remains plausible given the information we have of Albert Zabriskie and the structural details of the house. As is the case with many of the old houses in existence today, the absence of building records and complete documentation makes it extremely difficult to pin-point a date of erection. Obviously the background of the families connected with this structure and the architecture of the house as it stands today, essentially unchanged from its construction of the 17th and 18th centuries, warrant its historic value.

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CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER    8    PAGE    5

Footnotes

- (1) Ackerman, Herbert S. Descendants of Albert Zabriskie of 1662.  
  
Altshuler, Mrs. Joel M. "Albert Zabriskie: A Man, A Time."  
Bergen Record December 29, 1962.  
  
Harvey, Cornelius B. Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties.  
  
Zabriskie, George O. The Zabriskie Family.
- (2) Lowe, Albert. Title Searcher, Chelsea Title Guarantee Company.
- (3) Zabriskie, George. The Zabriskie Family. pp. 1-9
- (4) ibid.; Ackerman, Herbert S. Descendants of Albert Zabriskie of 1662, Altshuler, Mrs. Joel M. "Albert Zabriskie: A Man, A Time."  
Bergen Record, December 29, 1962
- (5) Zabriskie George. p. 1542.
- (6) Ladenheim, Mrs. Jules. interview June 1975
- (7) Zabriskie, George. p. 10.
- (8) ibid. p. 29.
- (9) ibid. Appendix B.
- (10) Bergen County Registry of Deeds. Book M2, p. 237
- (11) Kip, Frederick E. History of the Kip Family.
- (12) Harvey, Cornelius B. Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties. p. 260



173 BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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GENERAL

HISTORIC NAME: <sup>Dwight C.</sup> Kipp-Cadmus House  
 COMMON NAME:  
 LOCATION: 664 River Road  
 (Block 212, Lot 15)  
 MUNICIPALITY: Teaneck  
 OWNERSHIP:  Public  Private  
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Dr. & Mrs. Jules C.  
 Ladenheim  
 (same)

REFERENCE

MAP REFERENCES:  
 Erskine (1778-80)  
 Hopkins-Corey (1861) J.W. Kipp  
 Walker's Atlas (1876) Jacob Kipp  
 Bromley (1912) Jane Ann Kipp  
 Other  
 RECOGNITION:  
 National Register  BCHS Marker  
 HABS  Balley  
 Other (N.J. Inventory) \* Applied for

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE ORIENTATION: S 20° W  
 IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
 Residential  
 Commercial  
 Agricultural  
 Open Space  
 Other

COMMENTS:  
 Overlooks Hackensack River.

USE  
 THREATS

ORIGINAL: Residence  
 PRESENT: Residence

THREATS TO STRUCTURE:  
 Roads  
 Development  
 Zoning  
 Deterioration  
 Other  
 No Threat

COMMENTS: Is somewhat set back from  
 River Road, but would be hurt by  
 encroachment.

CONDITION

CONDITION:  
 Excellent  Good  
 Fair  Deteriorated  
 STATUS:  
 Occupied  
 Unoccupied  
 Work in Progress  
 ACCESSIBLE:  
 Yes, Restricted  
 Yes, Unrestricted  
 No

This house has been sympathetically updated and Victorian elements such as window sash has been removed and replaced with the original types. It is a very commodious house - probably the largest of its type - and peculiar in that the rooms are finished differently, some with ceilings and some with open beams. Two fireplaces have been removed. A bath has been added to the first floor.

PHOTO



MAP



**DESCRIPTION**

**CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE:**

1751-61/History. More likely 1775-1800/  
Architectural evidence (not shown on  
Erskine map)

**BUILDER:**

Probably a Zabriskie

**FORM/PLAN TYPE:**

Similar to "G", 5 bay (40' x 58') w/  
cellar kitchen & warming kitchen on  
first floor. Thru center hall.

**FRAMING SYSTEM:**

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

**EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:**

Rough cut but squared red sandstone all  
around w/ watertable, except for some  
slight differences in east end. Decora-  
tive Flemish bond brick on west gable end.

**FENESTRATION:**

New sash except for 2 windows 36" x 59",  
trapezoidal lintels on west end only.

**ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE:**

Now on north - original converted to  
window on south. Probably was single,  
possibly w/ transom.

**NUMBER OF STORIES:** 1-1/2

- CELLAR:**  Yes  
 No

**CHIMNEY FOUNDATION:**

- Stone Arch
- Brick Arch, Stone Foundation
- Other (cellar fireplaces)

**FLOOR JOISTS:**

5-5 1/2" x 8", 28-29" between.

**FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT:**

9'0"

**FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS:**

approx. 20"

**GARRET FLOOR JOISTS:** 4-6" x 7 1/2-8 1/2"

deep, 23-27" between.

**GARRET:**

- Unfinished Space
- Finished Space

**ROOF:**

- Gable
- Gambrel
- Curb
- Other

**EAVE TREATMENT:**

- Sweeping Overhang
- Supported Overhang
- No Overhang
- Boxed Gutter (w/ large dentil or  
small brackets  
under.)
- Other

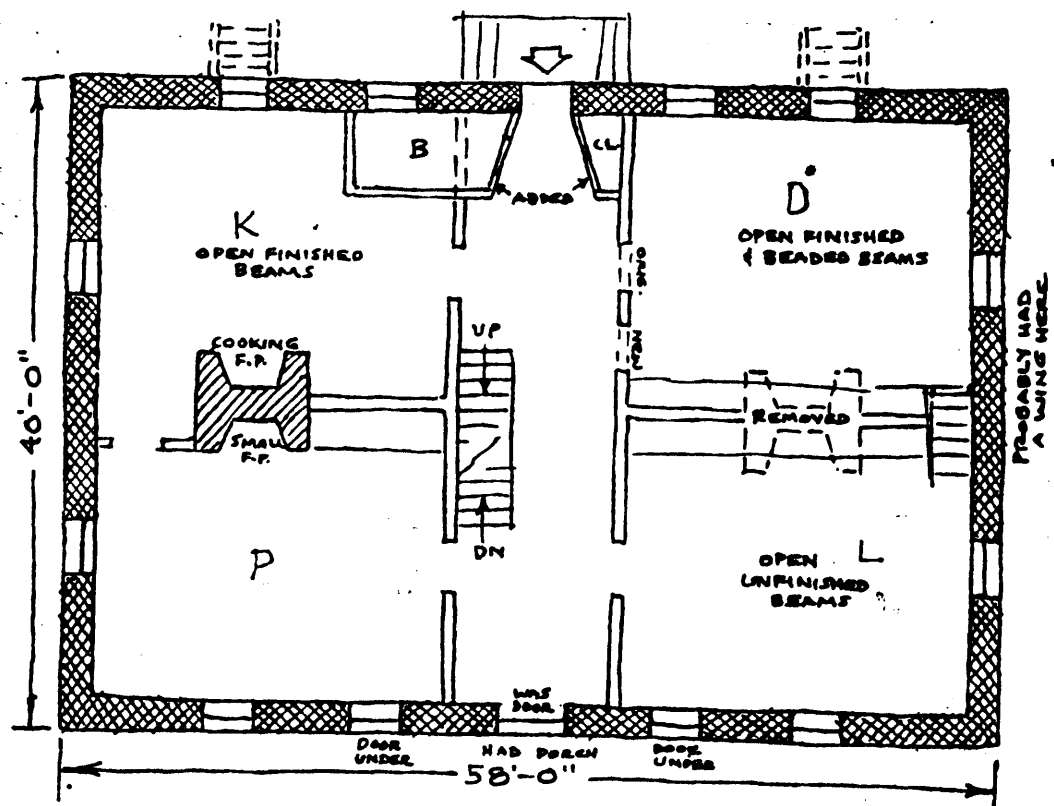
This house, while having been altered through the years, still retains a  
sufficient amount of its original fabric that it should be recognized  
and retained. We are therefore including it for its architectural  
significance, for its association with the exploration and settlement of  
the Bergen County area, and for its remaining historic fabric. 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.

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BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY  
HISTORIC NAME: Kipp-Cadmus House  
LOCATION: 664 River Road, Teaneck

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FLOOR PLANS



Zabriskie-Kipp  
1" = 12'-0"  
CLCT

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The house was on the banks of the river when it was built, but the meanderings of the Hackensack and landfill are such that it is now a good block away from the water. John Cadmus, a Patriot during the Revolution, sold the house in 1816 to Jacob Henry Kipp. The Kipps and Cadmuses, who intermarried, farmed 125 acres between the river and Queen Anne Road. The late Mrs. Helena Cadmus said that her father was very fond of strawberries. The family used to make baskets for them by splitting hickory, soaking the slats in the brook that ran down to the river, and braiding them. The family made bushel baskets in the same manner for the sweet melons they grew. When Mrs. Cadmus came there as a bride the whole yard was full of sheep.

On the property was a cemetery where slaves were buried. The other people were buried on higher ground near Cedar Lane, where a gasoline station stands today. When the station was built, many bodies were moved to the old French cemetery but some years ago Rodney H. King of 516 River Road dug up human bones while leveling a slope for a new driveway. In 1860 Jacob H. Kipp sold to a brick manufacturer rights to dig clay on his property. Some longtime residents have pottery pie plates made of clay from the Kipp-Cadmus property.

The house, today the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ladenheim, is much more elegant than it was in former years. The front door faces north, since the entrance is on the recently created Cadmus Lane. When it was built, the entrance was through the Dutch door on the south side. On the first floor are four large rooms. Life in the early days centered in a large kitchen on the ground floor. Across from the kitchen were the slave quarters. Although New Jersey passed a law in 1804 for the gradual abolition of slavery, there were still 569 slaves in Bergen County in 1830 along with 1,895 freedmen.

(The above is quoted from Mildred Taylor's The History of Teaneck. Teaneck American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1969.)

### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Block 212, Lot 15 - Teaneck Tax Map

Less than 1 acre

U.T.M.

18 581 560 4526 560  
Hackensack, New Jersey