

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

For NPS use only

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

received **AUG 14 1985**
date entered **SEP 12 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Thunise/Richard Cooper House

and/or common Thunise Cooper (Kuyper) House

2. Location

street & number 608-610 Brookside Avenue (Northeast corner of Kinderamack Road) NA not for publication

city, town Oradell _____ vicinity of _____

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 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 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 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
	<u>NA</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name V. Peter Traphagen

street & number 234 Kinderkamack Road

city, town Oradell N/A vicinity of _____ state New Jersey

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bergen County Administrative Building

street & number Main Street

city, town Hackensack, _____ state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Bergen County Historic Sites _____ (PDIL)
Survey (NJHSI) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October, 1981 _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage

city, town CN 402, Trenton _____ state New Jersey 08625

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

DESCRIPTION

The Thunise/Richard Cooper House located at 608-610 Brookside Avenue, in the Borough of Oradell in central Bergen County, is a late 18th to early 19th century frame farmhouse. Facing southeast at the bend of Kinderkamack Road, which parallels the course of the nearby Hackensack River, the general configuration of this Vernacular/Late Federal Period house is a 3 bay, 1½ story main or west block and a lower 5 bay, 1½ story east wing, which was built in two parts. The central part of the east wing, with its low ceilings and plain treatments, has the character and ambience of an earlier building. Colonial Revival style additions to the house during the early 20th century include the attractive porches, tripartite bays and dormers. The present exterior appearance of the house has been little altered since circa 1909, and the building was rehabilitated in 1982.

The Cooper House is located on a .34 acre property located on the northeast corner of Kinderkamack Road and Brookside Avenue. The facade is oriented southeast. The house is setback 50' from the east side of Kinderkamack Road. Its setback varies from 25' (west side) to 47' (east side) from the north side of Brookside Avenue. Impressively sited upon a hillock, the house is at a higher elevation (2' to over 10') than both the road grades. The front (south) yard has a grassy lawn and large oak trees. Pine trees, rhododendron shrubs, and ivy are planted closer to the house.

Exterior

The present overall appearance of the frame house is that of a taller approximately square-in-plan, 1½ story, 3 bay west block with 3 bay porch, and attached rectangular-in-plan, 1½ story, 5 irregular bay east wing with a 5 bay (more regularly spaced) porch. Dimensions of parts of the house measure about 26'x 28' for the west block, 16'x 24' for the central part in the east wing and 12'x 16' for the east addition. The exterior wall fabric is a narrow sized clapboard on the facade, entire west end of the west block and on portions of the east end of the east wing. Wood shingle siding is utilized on the entire north (rear) side of the house, on the east side and gable end of the west block, on the gable end of the east wing, and on the sides of the shed dormers of the east wing. The roof shape of both parts of the house is a gable with bell flared ends. The roof overhang is more pronounced (approximately 2') on the entire north or rear side of the house compared to about 1' on the facade or south side of the west block. There is also a sweeping overhang over the porch of the east wing. During the recent rehabilitation work (1982) the (north) rear dormer of the east wing was added and the entire roof was re-surfaced with wood shingles. The west block has an interior end chimney on the east side. A second chimney in the central part of the east wing was formerly an interior end chimney, but it now has a more central location due to the later east addition.

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

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

Thunise/Richard Cooper House

Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County, NJ Item number 7

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Page 1

The west block's exterior foundation walls are smooth, rusticated sandstone ashlar. The first story facade has 2 rectangular 12/12 sash windows and in the west bay a single rectangular 6-panel wood entrance door. Both the door and door molding date to circa 1820, but the brass hardware appears early 20th century (Tholl, 1984). The one-story, 3 bay Colonial Revival style porch has plain round Doric columns, plain frieze and square pilasters. The porch dates to the early 20th century. The eastern pilaster and east side of the porch frieze were replaced during the recent rehabilitation (1982). They duplicate in material and form the existing portions of the porch. The brick stoop and wrought iron railings are recent (c. mid-20th century). Lighting the upper story of the facade are two attractive gable wall dormers with returns and with semi-circular-headed windows with keystones.

The west side of the west block is basically 2 bays. The first story has one 12/12 double hung sash rectangular window and an early 20th century one-story tripartite projecting bay with a brick foundation. The bay has casement windows, a frieze with dentil molding and plain cornice. The upper story has two 12/12 double hung sash windows and a smaller central rectangular casement window in the stairwell area. Above this is a central early 20th century lunette.

The rear or north side of the west block is 2 bays. At the east is an early 20th century projecting, one story, tripartite bay with a brick foundation. It is similar in form but larger than the bay on the west side and has 3 large rectangular double hung 2/2 sash windows instead of small casement windows. The west bay has a wood door with upper glazing (early 20th century) and a wood porch stoop (1982). In the upper story there are two gable dormers with semi-circular windows which are smaller versions of those on the facade. An early 20th century skylight located in the roof is sealed with copper flashing. In the east gable end of the west block is a central multi-paned rectangular window, flanked by one 6/6 sash rectangular window and one trapezoidal window (probably early 20th century).

The over-all facade of the east wing has 5 irregular bays, with 4 bays in the older central part and 1 in the east addition. The exterior foundation of the central section is a mixed rubble field and sandstone (visible on the north side only), and a 20th century cinder block foundation under the east addition. The central section (c.1760) has a 6 panel Dutch type door which consists of 2 units horizontally divided so that one part could remain open while the other section was closed. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House

Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 7

Page 2

door retains early hardware (c. 1820). There are also three 6/6 sash early rectangular windows with louvered shutters in this central section. The east addition has a panelled wood door with multiple panes (late 19th to early 20th century), and a small square exterior door about two feet from the floor which is part of an early 20th century ice box. The 5 bay porch with rebuilt foundation (c. mid-20th century) has square posts with recessed panels and plain capitals. During the recent rehabilitation (1982) several of the posts were copied from the early 20th century ones, and the bays were connected with floor to ceiling glass panels. On the roof are 3 shed dormers with casement windows (early 20th century). The rear, or north side, of the central section of the east wing has two 6/6 sash early windows, and in the west bay a 1982 door and wood stoop.

The east addition has one 6/6 sash window on the north, or rear, side and two of these on the first story of its east side. On the east side there is also a later 20th century cellar door and stairwell. An early 20th century rectangular casement window is in the gable end. The east side of the porch was enclosed in 1982 and a door was added.

Interior

The interior basement walls are mixed field and sandstone rubble in the west block and central section of the east wing. A similar construction is used in both these sections indicating they were probably built at the same time (c. 1820) (Tholl, 1984). The east addition probably dates from the early 20th century, but its cinder block basement walls suggest a rebuilding of this addition's foundation later in the 20th century. There are two arched fireplace and chimney supports located at the east end of the west block and at the east end of the central section. The one in the central part of the east wing is more massive. Both the base of this fireplace support and the adjacent wall area show that this part of the east wing was originally a crawl space and that the basement floor was lowered at a later time (Tholl, 1984). The west block and central section in the east wing have the same ceiling construction. The width of the joists and the wind tongue and groove flooring of the above floor have the same dimensions. A 1982 spiral stairway was added in the west side of the west block, and the old (c. 1820) one-run stair in the west side of the central section was repaired and mostly replaced during the 1982 rehabilitation work. Some wall and ceiling panelling dates to 1982, however the majority of the original basement construction remains clearly visible.

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ
Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 7

Page 3

All of the tongue and groove wide board flooring in the west block and central section remains in situ. During the 1982 rehabilitation, only the second story flooring of the north east room in the west block had to be replaced and it duplicates the original floor. The early floor boards remain exposed in the second story rooms of the west block and in the first story of the central section. The first story flooring of the west block was covered with oak flooring in 1982.

The interior plan of the first story of the west block is a side hall with side stairs and is two rooms deep. At the east end of the southeast room on the first floor there is a fireplace with a Late Federal Period style wood mantel with tapering pilasters with recessed panels and a central rectangular panel. The fireplace has a sandstone hearth and brick fire box. Two recessed glazed doors with door surrounds flank the fireplace. They probably date to the early 20th century. The two 12/12 windows on the front (south side) of this room have circa 1820 window moldings. Although the sash may be a replacement (c. early 20th century) most of the glass panes appear early (Tholl, 1984). A good portion of the west wall of this room is comprised of a semi-elliptically headed group of french doors which open into the entrance foyer. The arched doorway molding with keystone and sidelights probably is early 20th century. The two central doors were custom-made during the recent 1982 rehabilitation to match the existing sidelight panels. The original wall plaster of this room remains. The ceiling, wooden cornice, and the wood panel frame on the wall above the mantel date to 1982.

The hall retains original molding around the entrance door and the rear door under the staircase is also early 19th century. Several of the wall panels of the early 20th century bay are early, but the remainder were added in 1982 copying originals. The identical panelling under the staircase also dates to 1982. A two-run curved stairway is located in the northwest part of this room. The attractive railing has turned spindles which flare at the bottom step. The delicate tapering newels with recessed panels match the pilasters of the Late Federal Period fireplace mantel in the southwest room. The position of the staircase does not appear to be original and probably dates to the early 20th century remodelling (Tholl, 1984). The original wall plaster remains, but the flooring, ceiling, and cornice date to 1982. The stairway door of this room leads to a rear hall which contains the 1982 spiral stairs to the basement and a new bathroom.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House
Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County, NJ Item number 7

Page 4

The northeast room on the first floor of the west block has two 19th century wooden doors on the south and west side of the room, and a 1982 door on the east. An original (c. 1820) hand hewn wall beam with ped holes spans the area in front of the early 20th century projection bay. Due to water damage, the walls, wainscoting, and ceiling were replaced in 1982.

The interior plan of the second story of the west block is a longitudinal central hall, 2 room deep arrangement with a bathroom between the two north rooms. One of the interesting aspects of the building is that this interior space has been little altered through the years. Flood boards, plaster walls, and some of the doors, window and door moldings date to the early 19th century (Tholl, 1984). A semi-elliptically headed arched doorway molding at the east end of the hall leading to the present east wing apartment is also of an early date (Tholl, 1984). The dormer window sash appears late 19th or early 20th century and much of the glass has a wavy quality. All of the interior spatial arrangements, including closets and doors, have not been changed since the early 20th century remodeling.

Another interesting feature is the ceiling of the early 20th century bathroom which has a four-part frame casement window arrangement with an exterior skylight cut in the roof. Both are sealed with metal binding and copper flashing.

The roof of the west block does not have a ridge pole, but has purlins with pegs and widely space rafters. A local (or English) type of framing system is utilized throughout and it is a standard brace frame that is pegged.

The interior of the central section of the east wing has the proportions and scale of a much earlier house. It was originally two rooms with the west side of the room partitioned off. A line of spaced mortise holes beginning on the west side of the entrance door extends north and illustrates where the partition once was. The exposed ceiling beams are hand hewn and beaded. Between them are visible the wide tongue and groove floor boards of the upper floor. The wide board flooring, wide vertical board wainscoting, plaster walls with hogs hair for binder, and the Dutch type door with early forged strap hinges and interesting early lock box, are additional early features. The five 6/6 sash windows appear original and most have wavy early glass (Tholl, 1984). On the east wall a brick fireplace with cooking arm and bake oven was built in 1982, and it was modelled after one in a photograph from the Podunk River area in New

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ
Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 7

Page 5

England. An early wood fireplace lintel is incorporated into the present design. The vertical plank door leading to the small east addition is early 19th century and the forged hinges are also early. Behind the west wall of this room there are two early stairways leading to the basement and attic apartment. The basement door and 2 doors on the west side of this room and the wood panelling of this wall date to 1982.

The attic story of the entire east wing was converted into an apartment in 1982 and the rear dormer was extended. All of the early 20th century casement dormer windows remain.

The early 20th century east addition has a single first floor room with an original wood, two-run stairwell along the east wall. A most interesting feature of this room is the early turn-of-the-century oak ice box with early latches and hardware. Located in the southeast corner of the room, it has an exterior door for outside ice deliveries. The flooring, ceiling, and oak panelling in this room were added in 1982.

Additional Site Features

Other features of the property include a concrete retaining wall along Brookside Avenue, and wooden fences of closely spaced vertical boards, located along Kinderkamack Road and portions of the eastern boundary of the present property line. A wooden fence also abuts the rear (north) side of the house and encloses a small backyard. There are two driveway entrances from Brookside Avenue at the south west and south east side of the house, and a gravel parking area west of the building. Concrete sidewalks run along the approximate property lines by Kinderkamack Road and Brookside Avenue. The present character of the surrounding area is suburban with mixed commercial and residential properties.

In this area, Kinderkamack Road has mainly low rise commercial and office buildings, and also highway commercial properties with frontyard parking. The buildings along Brookside Avenue and on the streets north and northeast of the Cooper House are single family residences. Most were built during the early 20th century (c. 1909-1912).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___ commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates c. 1760-1820 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The Thunise/Richard Cooper House is significant as an interesting example of an early frame building which sensitively evolved through the years. Built by one of the original families to settle in the Borough of Oradell, it is a handsome example of a possibly late 18th-early 19th century Vernacular/Late Federal Period farmhouse which, while retaining most of its early fabric, evolved into a charming turn-of-the-20th century suburban residence. Located along Kinderkamack Road, one of Bergen County's oldest north-south land routes, the Cooper House is an important remnant of Oradell's early history as a farming community, and it also illustrates the Borough's subsequent development as a railroad and automobile suburb during the early 20th century. The recent adaptive reuse and sympathetic rehabilitation of this house shows another aspect of the changing function of the building necessitated by commercial developmental pressures in this area along Kinderkamack Road.

The Cooper House is an interesting example of early vernacular frame architecture in Bergen County. The massing and majority of the present fabric and building's configuration with the taller approximately square-in-plan, 1½ story, 3 bay west block, and attached rectangular-in-plan, 1½ story, 5 bay east wing dates to about circa 1760 to 1820. The fifth bay of the wing is a smaller early 20th century addition. The central section of the east wing, believed to have been built circa 1760, is probably one of the very few pre-Revolutionary frame residences with exterior architectural integrity in the county. Together with the circa 1820 west block, the Cooper House is the earliest frame house with integrity in the Borough of Oradell. Oradell has 4 pre-1840 frame houses with integrity, and this number is unusually high for one area in Bergen County, since generally the stone house types are more numerous and have fewer alterations.

The west block of the house has a coursed sandstone foundation and a type of gable roof with flared ends which are typically found on early stone and frame houses in Bergen County. Other early 19th century features of this block include site orientation, the side hall/side stair/2-room-deep floor plan, the narrow clapboard siding, panelled entrance door, interior wall and roof construction, fireplace mantel, and the tongue and groove wide board flooring.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item 9, Page 1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .34

Quadrangle name Hackensack

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	5	8	1	5	2	0	4	5	3	3	3	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 13, Lot 1. Borough of Oradell, Bergen County, New Jersey

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Garbe

organization Consultant

date 11/5/84 Revised 3/15/85

street & number 68 Taylor Drive

telephone 201-767-7974

city or town Closter, Bergen County

state New Jersey

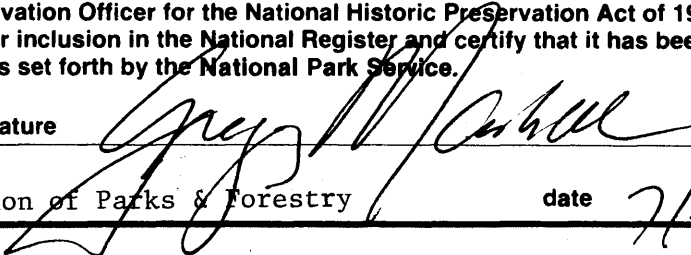
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

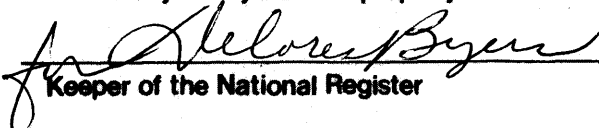


title Acting Director, Division of Parks & Forestry

date 7/25/85

For NPS use only

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


Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 9/12/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ

Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 8

Page 1

Locally the house is known as the Thunise Cooper House and traditionally the central section of the east wing is believed to date to Pre-Revolutionary times (c. 1760). This part of the house with its rubble field and sandstone foundation, Dutch door, 6/6 windows, and interior features such as wide board flooring, wide board wainscoting and a low hand hewn ceiling, combines to create a charming ambience that recalls local 18th century architecture. Recent interior inspection by Claire Tholl (1984) suggests that both the west block and central section were built at the same time during the early 19th century. Should this interpretation prove to be the case it would be reasonable to hypothesize that Richard Cooper, a son of Thunise, built the present house in the early 19th century.

The Cooper family owned land in this area of Bergen County by the early 18th century and at one time a crossing at the Hackensack River in Oradell was known as Cooper's Landing (Tholl, 1982).

The great-grandfather of the builder [Thunise, b. 1739] was Claes Jansen (Kuyper) van Purmarent who emigrated to this country about 1655 and settled in 1664 at Ahasymus (part of Jersey City); he was a cooper and wheelwright. On Nov. 11, 1656 he married Annetje, daughter of Cornelis Van Vorst. She died a widow on Jan. 12, 1725. He had died Nov. 30, 1688, intestate, and all his lands were inherited by his eldest son Cornelius. Cornelius Clausen' Cuyper, bap. March 21, 1659, d. March 5, 1731 at Upper Nyack, was apprenticed as a waterman, and by the age of 21 was a captain freighting on the Hudson River. He settled at Upper Nyack on lands inherited from his father, became one of the leading men of Orange County, and a large landowner. By his wife Altie, daughter of Theunis Gysbertsen Bogaert of Wallabout, he had fifteen children (Bailey, 1939, p. 282).

It is known from a deed dated October 31, 1716, that Cornelius C. Kuyper (Cooper) purchased the tract of 256 acres upon which this house stands from John Demarest, Junior and Senior, in that year (Durie, 1982). Dirck Cuyper, son of Cornelius, was the first of the family to actually settle on the Oradell tract when he married, probably in 1722 (Durie, 1982). His 6th surviving son, Theunis Cooper, born 1739, traditionally thought to have been the builder of the central section of the present building, is known

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ
Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 8

Page 2

to have lived in or very near this house well before the Revolution. The Erskine's Revolutionary Period Map shows a building on this approximate location in 1780. Theunis died in 1791 and a Surrogate's map dated September 18, 1802, shows how the homestead tract was divided between his sons Richard and Tunis (Map V) (Durie, 1982).

Richard (b. 1783, d. 1854) acquired the land just north of the brook upon which the present house sits. A cousin, Cornelius Cooper, who also lived in Oradell, was a carpenter by trade and he probably built the c. 1820 block or section of the house for Richard (Tholl, 1982). As a farm house it functioned as the homestead of a moderately sized farm during the last half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century.

The Cooper House is important in Oradell since it is the only extant farmstead of the Cooper family remaining in the present Borough. It is known that Richard's son, John R. Cooper (b. 1827), who occupied the house, left the blacksmith's trade to become a minister. John sold the family homestead about 1870 (Bailey, 1936, p. 283). By 1876, Mrs. D. Doremus was the owner of the house (Walker's Atlas, plate 41).

In 1870, the potential for Oradell to develop as a railroad suburb of New York City was realized with the completion of the Hackensack and New Jersey Extension Railroad (later the New Jersey and New York Railroad, presently the Pascack Valley Line of Conrail). Two depots were established in the present-day Borough of Oradell, and the northern one, known as the Oradell depot, is located several blocks north of the Cooper House. The new Oradell hamlet grew around the depot in the vicinity of the farmstead. During the late 19th century and very early 20th century, numerous suburban housing subdivisions were begun in Oradell. The property of the Cooper farmstead was subdivided by the Holly Land Company on February 23, 1909, and the house became part of a suburban housing tract. (Vandeweghe Will, 1969, p. 148) By the time of Bromley's 1913 Atlas, all of the surrounding houses were built.

It was probably about this time that the old Cooper farmstead was sympathetically remodelled with Colonial Revival style features to up-date its appearance in its new suburban surroundings. In the west block the one story bays, attractive wall dormers and early 20th century Colonial Revival style porch were added. In the interior, the stairway was probably moved to the front of the house when the interior space of the second floor was finished. In the east wing, the addition of the porch caused the roof line

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ
Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 8

Page 3

to be extended to sweep over the porch. The shed dormers with casement windows in this wing also date to this period. Unlike many of the early frame farmhouses in Bergen County, alterations to the Cooper House were attractive in design, scale, and style. They are part of the historic fabric of the house and illustrate how its function changed from that of an early farmstead in the 18th and 19th century to a suburban residence during the early 20th century.

In recent times, the land surrounding the Cooper House along Kinderkamack Road in Bergen County has become very valuable commercial real estate, and numerous historic homes have been replaced by modern office buildings. When it was purchased in a state of disrepair by its present owner for commercial development in 1982, demolition of the house seemed the most economic and feasible alternative. Due to the efforts of the Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board, the owner agreed to utilize the Federal preservation tax incentives program and rehabilitated the building. In 1984, the Department of the Interior determined that the 1982 rehabilitation work met the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation". Presently the Cooper House functions as offices for an accounting firm and has an apartment in the second floor of the east wing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Thunise/Richard Cooper House NJ

Continuation sheet Oradell Borough, Bergen County Item number 9

Page 1

Bibliographical References

Maps and Atlases

- 1780 Robert Erskine, Surveyor-General, Maps for General Washington, 1778-1780. Map No. 113.
- Sept. 18, 1802 Surrogate's Map. County Clerk's Office, Administrative Building, Hackensack, N.J.
- 1876 A. H. Walker, compiler. Atlas of Bergen County, 1776-1876. Plate 41. Reading, Pa: C.C. Pease.
- 1913 George W. and Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of Bergen County N.J. Vol. II, Plate 22. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co.

Books and Miscellaneous

- 1936 Bailey, Rosalie Fellows. Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York. William Morrow & Company, N.Y.
- 1981 Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs. Historic Sites Survey: Borough of Oradell. Hackensack, N.J.
- 1984 Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs. Preliminary Draft of the Bergen County Architectural Summary. Hackensack, N.J.
- 1982 Durie, Howard I. Unpublished Research on the Cooper Tract in Oradell, Bergen County, N.J.
- May 22, 1982 Tholl, Claire. Letter to V. Peter Traphagen.
- Oct. 1984 Tholl, Claire. Interior Inspection of the Cooper House.
- February 1969 Vandeweghe, Helen M. Will of Estate, 610 Brookside Avenue, Book 5274, page 148. Administrative Building, Hackensack, N.J.

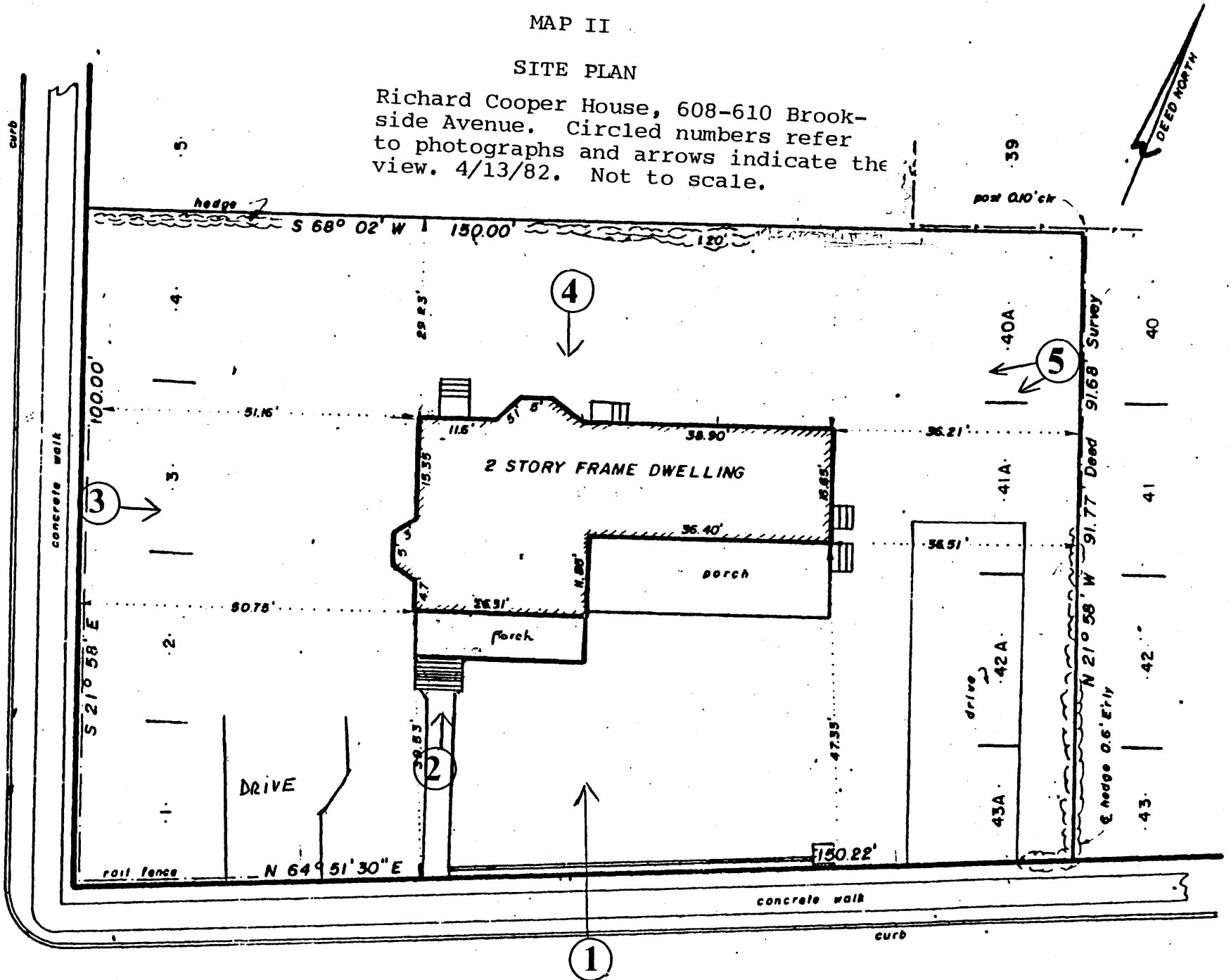
MAP II

SITE PLAN

Richard Cooper House, 608-610 Brookside Avenue. Circled numbers refer to photographs and arrows indicate the view. 4/13/82. Not to scale.

KINDERKAMACK ROAD

(FAMILY LINDEN AVENUE)



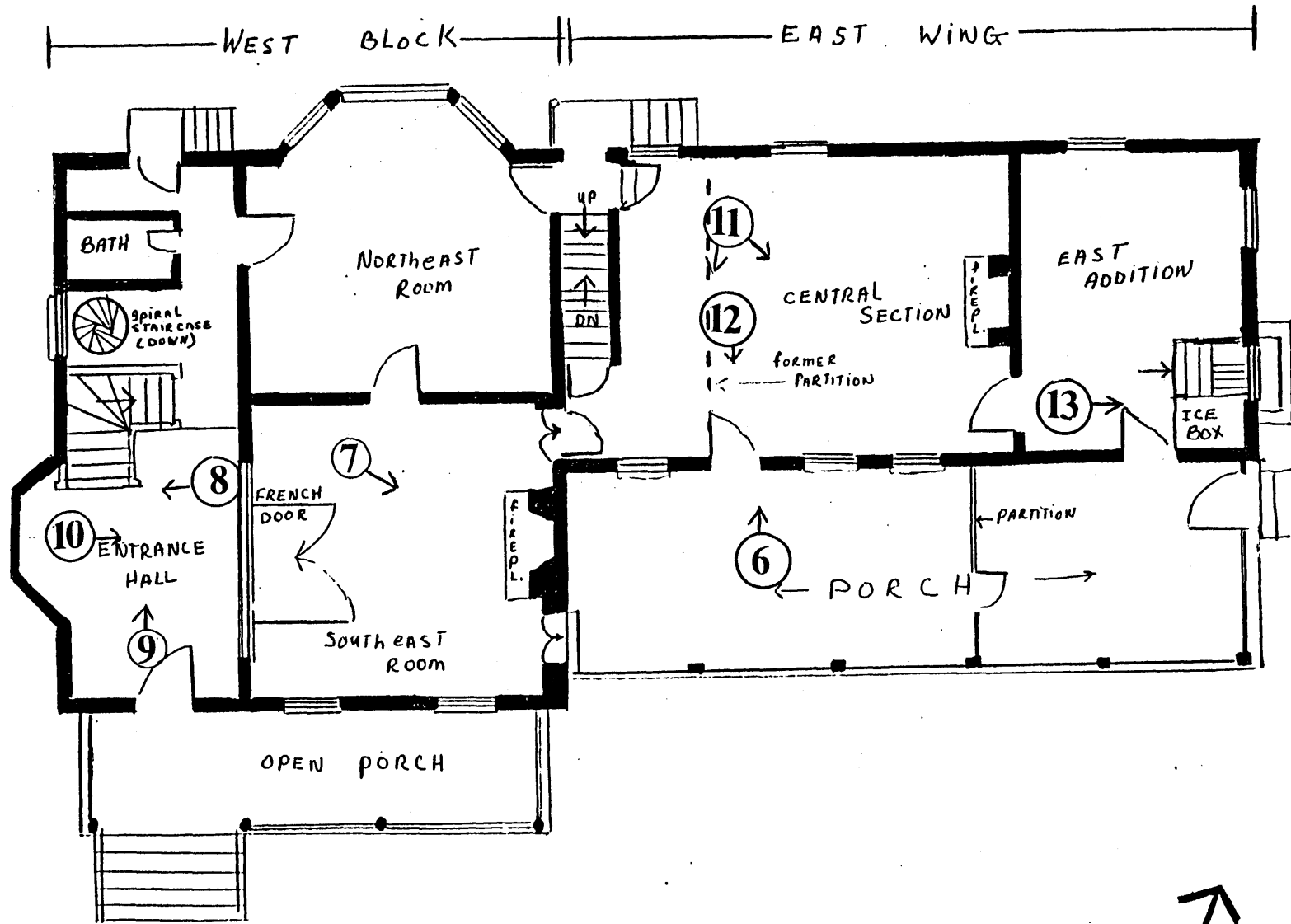
BROOKSIDE

AVENUE

MAP III

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Richard Cooper House, 608-610 Brookside Avenue. Circled numbers refer to photographs and arrows indicate the view. 1984. Not to scale.



MAP IV

Second Floor Plan

Richard Cooper House, 608-610 Brookside Avenue. Circled number refers to photograph and arrow indicates the view. 1984. Not to scale.

