

BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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GENERAL

HISTORIC NAME: John Nagle ~~(Naugle)~~ House

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 75 Harvard Street
(Block 144, Lot 1A)

MUNICIPALITY: Closter

OWNERSHIP: Public Private

OWNER/ADDRESS: Dr. Arthur F. Goldberg

REFERENCE

MAP REFERENCES:

- Erskine (1778-80)
- Hopkins-Corey (1861) J.J. Naugle
- Walker's Atlas (1876) Jno. J. Naugle
- Bromley (1912) David Bingham
- Other Philip Verplanck map of 1745

RECOGNITION:

- National Register BCHS Marker
- HABS Bailey
- Other (Closter Marker)

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE ORIENTATION: S 12° W

IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Agricultural
- Open Space
- Other

COMMENTS:

USE

ORIGINAL: Residence

PRESENT: Residence

THREATS TO STRUCTURE:

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

COMMENTS:

CONDITION

CONDITION:

- Excellent Good
- Fair Deteriorated

STATUS:

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Work in Progress

ACCESSIBLE:

- Yes, Restricted
- Yes, Unrestricted
- No

The stone dwelling and old frame wing have been modernized, but still retain their old age character. The stonework joints have been smeared wide with mortar. All additions and alterations have taken place within the last five years.

One of the oldest stone houses in Bergen County, it is a rare surviving example of a stone saltbox form.

PHOTO



MAP



CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE:

c. 1740/Verplanckmap; architectural evidence

BUILDER: John Nagle (Naugle)

FORM/PLAN TYPE: "C" 3 bay, center door, 1 room w/ 1 gable end fireplace (31'0" x 27'0"±) w/ catslide to rear. Old frame wing to west, modern to east.

FRAMING SYSTEM:

- Intermediate Summer Beam
 Intermediate Bearing Wall
 Clear Span
 Other

EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:

Sandstone rubble; south and west are roughly coursed. Mortar joints have been smeared wide with mortar.

FENESTRATION:

34" x 54" (6/6). No lintels.

ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE:

Center of south front. 35" x 6'9-1/2" split leaf door. Probably a reproduction.

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2

CELLAR: Yes (Under front section only)
 No

CHIMNEY FOUNDATION:

- Stone Arch
 Brick Arch, Stone Foundation
 Other

FLOOR JOISTS: 7-8" x 9-10" deep @ 30-32" apart w/ 15-19" floorboards.

FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT: 7'2"±

FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS: 21"

GARRET FLOOR JOISTS: 6"x9" & 8"x10" planed w/ beaded edges.

GARRET:

- Unfinished Space
 Finished Space

ROOF:

- Gable
 Gambrel
 Curb
 Other

EAVE TREATMENT:

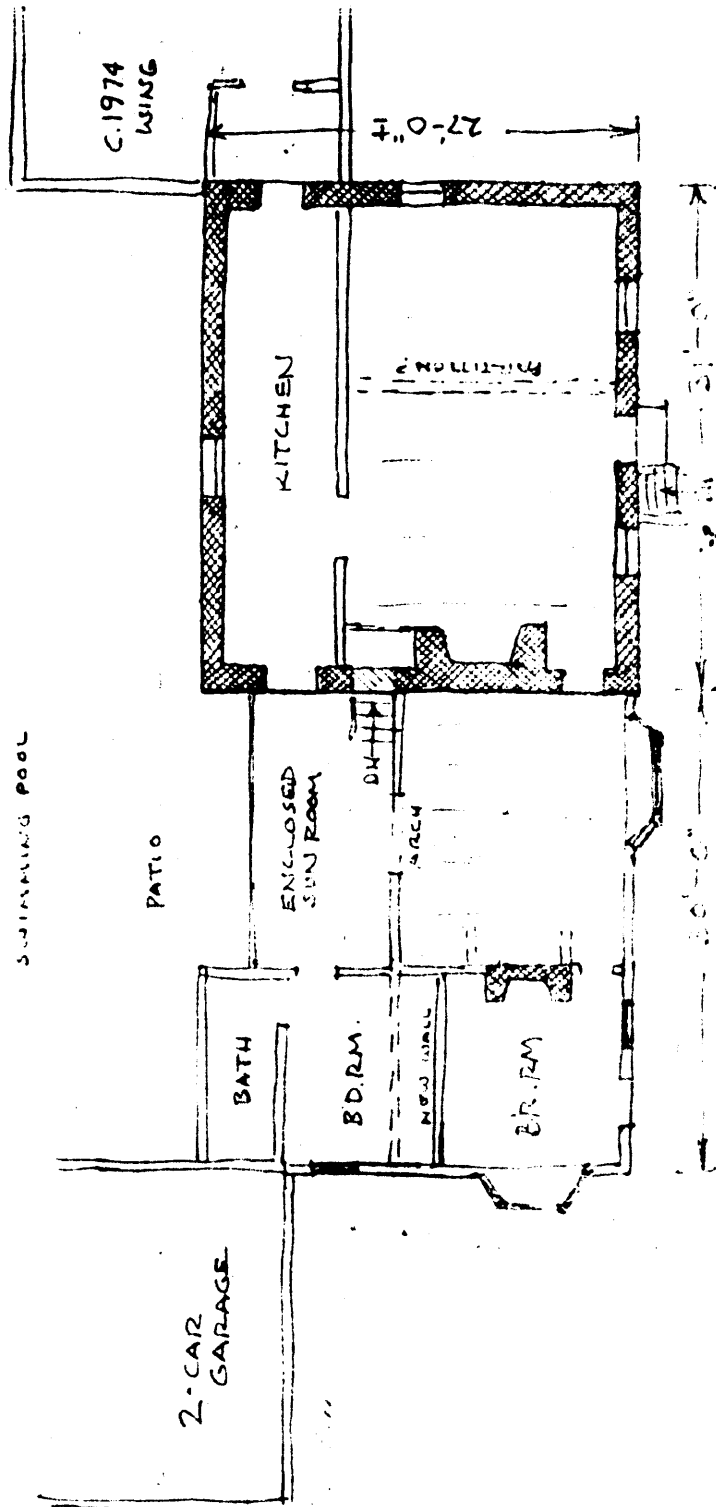
- Sweeping Overhang (Slight)
 Supported Overhang
 No Overhang (Rear)
 Boxed Gutter

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



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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Block 144, Lot 1A - Closter Tax Map
Less than 1 acre

Two houses were built on Barent Nagel's tract before 1745; the later of the two [subject of this report] still stands... Jan Nagel emigrated from Holland as a soldier in the employ of the West India Company. He retired to Harlem in 1664 after the English conquest, and on Aug. 27, 1670 married Rebecca Waldron... Three of Jan and Rebecca's sons grew to manhood; Jan of Harlem, Barent and Resolvert. On April 25, 1710 Barent and Resolvert bought from Lancaster Symes, merchant and land speculator, the north 1031 acres of his tract in the King's Woods (deed recorded May 2, 1750 in Orange Co.), which was divided in 1748, the north portion to Barent's heirs and the south portion to Resolvert (the latter had seven daughters and no sons). The land near the Hudson River from the Lockhart Patent on the north extending down to the Closter Dock Road was known as the King's Woods, and had been patented in 1701 to Bernardus Vervelen of New Rochelle, who sold to Symes in 1709.

Barent Nagel (bap. Dec. 18, 1678, died before 1745) immediately settled on his purchase and built a stone house standing near the main road until burned a few years ago [sic]... Barent was a justice of the peace and kept order in the little community. He married Sarah Kiensen in 1708 and had seven children; John, Rebecca, William, Hendrick who built to the southward, Sarah, Johanna and Jacob. The eldest son, John Nagel, born about 1709, had inherited his father's home by 1745 (Verplank's map), and he or his eldest son John was the owner at the time of the Revolution (Erskine's map). John Nagel married Elizabeth Blauvelt about 1730 and had eleven children; Sarah, John J., Barent, Catharine, Maria, Elizabeth, Henry (died young), Rebecca, David (died young), Elizabeth and David; in 1754 John married secondly his cousin Magdalena, daughter of Jan Nagel of Harlem.

The present stone house, built in the fields behind the old Barent Nagel house, was erected about 1740 according to a descendant. It is shown on Verplank's map of 1745, but the owner is not marked. Evidently Barent Nagel built a second house behind his own for one of his children -- possibly for William who was of age and married shortly after this date, or for a daughter. The new house came into the hands of Barent's grandson David, youngest son of John. David Nagel, b. Sept. 2, 1750, d. May 29, 1831 and buried in the family cemetery, married in 1775 Dirkie Haring, b. Dec. 24, 1757, d. Oct. 1, 1821 and buried beside her husband. She was the daughter of Frederick Haring of Old Tappan. They had four children, Jan, Frederick of Tappan and two daughters. Jan or John D. Nagel, b. May 7, 1776, d. Oct. 22, 1841, married Oct. 12, 1796 Sarah Mabie, d. June 2, 1876 at the age of 99 years and 4 months; they lie buried with his parents. He had a grist mill near the house and was called "Jan, the honest miller." His only son was John J. Naugle, b. July 1, 1818, died in 1882, married Hannah Maria Eckerson and had eight children. He built the large frame house on the hill on the main road in the 1870's and lost the whole property shortly afterward. The stone house is often referred to as the John Naugle house because of its ownership by two Johns for a large part of the eighteenth century. In 1912 it was a part of the Bingham estate. [During the David Bingham ownership, there were 384 acres connected to the property, but in 1912 it had dwindled to 27.16 acres.] It was inhabited recently [sic] (and at the time the photograph was taken in 1925) by some Civil War squatters. The [then] present owner, Mrs. Nannette Mehlin, purchased the property in 1930, and [had] completely renovated and remodelled it for her residence. [It was bought in 1977 by the present owners, the Goldbergs, from a Helen Jepson.]

(The above, except our comments [bracketed] is quoted from Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1968.)