NPS	Form	10-900
(Oct.	1990)	

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

4. Name of Dranarts
1. Name of Property
historic name
other names/site number Wyckoff Reformed Church
2. Location
street & number 580 Wyckoff Avenue not for publication
city or town Wyckoff Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Bergen code 003 zip code 07481
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria See continuation sheet for additional comments Signature of certifying official/Title Date State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. See Continuation Sheet. See Continuation Sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff Name of Property			Bergen, New Jersey County and State				
5. Classification	Cotomornost Durant		Name to a set Da		4		
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)			sources within Prop previously listed resource			
x private	x building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing			
public-local	district		1	0	_ buildings		
public-State	x site		1		_ sites		
public-Federal	structure				_ structures		
	object				_ objects		
			2	0	_ Total		
	ame of related multiple property listing inter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register			previously			
N/A			_0				
6. Function or Use							
Historic Functions			nt Functions	4			
(Enter categories from instructions)							
Religion/Religious facility		Religion/religious facility					
Funerary/cemetery		Funerary/cemetery					
				<u> </u>			
	70						
7. Description							
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materi (Enter d	als categories from ins	structions)			
Early Republic foundation Stone							
Gothic Revival		walls Stone, sandstone quoins					
			A				
		roof	Asphalt shingle				
		other	Steeple: wood				
			Gable end walls:	: wood clapboard			

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff	Bergen, New Jersey		
Name of Property	County and State		
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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)		
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture		
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.			
x 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.	Period of Significance 1806		
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates 1806		
Criteria considerations (mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Domon		
Property is:	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)		
x A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A		
B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation		
C a birthplace or grave.	N/A		
D a cemetery.			
E a reconstructed building, object or structure.	Architect/Builder		
F a commemorative property.	Daniel Baldwin (Saddle River), Carpentry Daniel & William VanBlarcom (Godwinville/Midland Park), Masonry		
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.			
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continua	ation sheets.)		
9. Major Bibliographical References			
Bibliography			
(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this	s 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 # NJ-338	Primary location of additional data State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:		
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #			

Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff	Bergen, New Jersey
Name of Property	County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property 4.56 acres	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 18 579524 4539701 Zone Easting Northing 2	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 Albin H. Rothe, RA, NCARB, PP	
organizationROTHE Architects-Planners, Inc.	date
street & number 180 Franklin Turnpike	telephone (201) 529-8102
city or town Mahwah	state NJ zip code 07430
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 havi	ng large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs	
Representative black and white photographs of the p	roperty.
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 Wyckoff Reformed Church	
street & number 580 Wyckoff Avenue	telephone (201) 891-1782
city or town Wyckoff	state NJ zip code <u>07481</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff Bergen, New Jersey

DESCRIPTION

The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff is a Reformed Dutch church built of local stone in 1806 that stands surrounded by a cemetery on a 4.56 acre lot along the East side of Wyckoff Avenue (historically Main Street) in the Township of Wyckoff, Bergen County, New Jersey, the building and its setting as shown in Photo #1. The property measures approx. 825 feet along Wyckoff Avenue by approx. 262 feet deep, known as Block 245, Lot 6, as shown on the Tax Map of the Township of Wyckoff, latest revision January, 2000, partial copy attached. The original Church property is described as being 1/2 acre on which the Church was built, bought in 1805 from Aaron Ackerman and Albert Van Vorhees for \$7.50. A search for the original deed in the Bergen County Hall of Records produced the earliest recorded deed to the Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff to be dated 1836, from John Van Vorhees and his wife Sally, for the purchase price of \$21. Obviously, this is not the original property but a later acquisition. An 1898 fire in the Church resulted in the loss of most earlier Church records and documents.

In addition to the Church, the balance of the site is the earliest section of the Church's Cemetery, which can be seen in photos #2, 5, and 6. No other buildings are located on the subject property, except for a cobblestone mausoleum. The mausoleum measures about 7' wide by about 12' long and is about 10' high overall, with a slightly pitched gable roof of cast stone. See photo #20. Although not documented, it appears to be dated from the early 20th century. Additional properties of the Church to the South and East are used for the Church School and Offices, and are not included in this Nomination, having been added in 1953. The Church School and Office building is shown in Photo #1 and the total properties owned by the Church are shown on the partial Tax Map attached.

The original Church building, which can be seen in Photos #2, 3, 4 & 6, in plan measures 46' - 8" wide by 56' - 3" deep, as shown in the HABS NJ-338 drawings c. 1936, copy attached, which drawings should be consulted for other details of construction. The original 1806 building can be clearly seen in the HABS drawings, which drawings pre-date the 1955 addition described below; however, the 1865 Alcove addition is shown in those drawings. The south facing front facade is 3 bays, the side facades are 2 bays. The central tower on the south front measures 16' - 1-1/2" wide and projects 4'-1" from the front wall. The overall height from grade to the tip of the weathervane is 83'. The height from floor to roof ridge is 36' 6. The stone Tower rises about 8' above the roof ridge, has an intermediate belt course, above which is a round arched louvered opening, and is capped with a projecting wood cornice. Above the stone Tower is a non-original octagonal wood louvered domed belfry with a roof in an inverted cyma recta or cymantium (candle snuffer) profile, topped by a ball and weathervane. The original tall steeple and spire were replaced in 1829, when struck by lightning. The present bell was installed in 1903.

All window openings are pointed Gothic styled brick arches. Present windows are memorial "art glass" (painted glass) in heavy "Gothic" styled tracery, installed between 1913 and 1930, typical interior views shown in Photos #15 and 16; typical exterior view shown in Photo #17. No documentation of the original window style has been found; however, the HABS Drawings depict the "original Rose Window", in the Tower

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 F	age	2
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The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff Bergen, New Jersey

over the entry doors, as multi-paned wood divided lights, which would be typical for the period and style. The present roofing material is asphalt shingles; however, the HABS Drawings (1936) indicate wood shingles at that time, which would be typical for the original material.

The floor structure consists of 3 interior dry laid stone foundation walls running north and south, except for the later installed furnace room in the approx. center of the dirt floored crawlspace. A column supported Balcony extends across the front (South) wall and along the full length of both sides. The flooring is wide-plank boards covered by narrow oak strip flooring possibly installed in 1925 when the Ladies Aid Society installed new flooring and pews. (At the time of this writing, the Church is in the process of repairing the floor structure, removing the oak flooring and refinishing the wide plank flooring). Interior walls are plaster, with wood wainscoting. The original floor plan had 84 pews on the main level and 24 pews on the Balcony or Gallery level.

In 1829, stoves were installed, prior to which the congregation relied on foot warmers. Also in that year, "lighting" was installed, possibly referring to gas lighting. In 1845, "extensive repairs" were made, including a new pulpit, aisles carpeted, inside blinds on windows, new stoves installed, at a cost of \$216.32.

In 1865, an extensive "remodeling" was undertaken, with the Church repaired, windows altered, floors repaired, and pews remodeled". Church records report that the doors were removed from the pews and used as facing for the gallery rail. Also, the alcove for the pulpit was installed. A decision was reached to have new graves located at least 20 feet from the alcove, to permit possible future additions. This work was performed by W. B. Van Benschoten at a cost of \$3,127.88.

Originally, there was only the central double door entry, which is recessed in a brick round arch, with an arched transom. The 2 side doors were originally windows, with the doors installed in 1868, "when the galleries were lowered". When the side doors were installed, the side vestibules required removal of pews in those areas.

In 1906, additional improvements were made. A furnace was installed under the Church, the "platform" was modernized, vestibules installed, choir loft built (raised?), new pulpit installed, and a new pipe organ installed at a cost of \$1,700.

In 1909, the Rockland Electric Co. installed electric service for "50 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower. In 1913, the first memorial "art glass" windows were installed, with most others by 1915; the last one in 1930. The metal ceiling was installed in 1915 as a gift of the Ladies' Aid Society. In 1916, a new pipe organ was installed by the Master Organ Co. of Paterson, NJ, at a cost of \$1,800. In 1922, a new furnace was installed; in 1924, a new floor and pews were installed, also gifts of the Ladies' Aid Society.

A May 16, 1952, article in the NEWS, the local newspaper, wrote a piece about the Church's 150 anniversary, stating, "the congregation intends to remove the 'modernization' attempts of former well intentioned

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff Bergen, New Jersey

worshippers and restore the church to its original beauty". In 1955, a rear or North Wing was added, measuring 40' wide by 30' deep, with basement. This Wing, which can be seen in Photos #3, 4 and 5, increased the size of the Chancel, added pews for an additional 125 seats, added rooms for the use of the Choir and the Pastors, and relocated the Choir from the rear of the loft to the front of the Church. A new lectern, pulpit and new carpet were installed, the pipe organ installed in 1916 was reconditioned by the Austin Organ Co. of Hartford, Conn., and rooms for the Pastors and Choir added. The exterior is rock-faced random ashlar brownstone, with clapboard in the gable end on the north side, in which is located a central entrance door, with a pointed arch transom, flanked by pointed arch windows.

The present interior has been altered through the years, with changes made in 1829, 1845, 1865, 1906, 1913, 1915, 1924, and 1955. Except for the 1955 Addition, which enlarged the original sanctuary, the changes affected only finishes in the original section of the building. These changes were for "modernization" and expansion to accommodate a continually growing congregation, not within the context of liturgical changes; therefore, the changes would not be considered historic. Views of the present interior are shown in Photos #7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff name of property
Bergen, New Jersey
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SIGNIFICANCE

The Dutch Reformed Church of Wyckoff is locally significant for its architecture, typical for vernacular Early Republic period, Federal style Dutch Reformed churches, and similar churches of other denominations, built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Although originally, and currently, owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes, it is a religious property deriving its primary significance from architectural distinction and resulting historical importance. The Dutch Reformed Church of Wyckoff should also be recognized for its role in the early development of the communal life of the Township of Wyckoff, New Jersey, and its surrounding area, serving also as the local meeting place for not only religious purposes, but also for social, educational, recreational and governmental purposes, as did other early churches in other areas. The Dutch Reformed Church of Wyckoff is an important remnant of the Dutch Reformed Church denomination, serving the Wyckoff area, Bergen County and northern New Jersey. The Dutch Reformed Church was the earliest organized church in the New York metropolitan area.

The Dutch Reformed Church (now split into the Reformed Church in America and the Christian Reformed Church since the early 19th century as the result of liturgical differences) came with the earliest of the colonists, which Church was the colonists' Church in Europe, to what was then New Netherlands, 1614-24. In 1628, the Dutch West India Company had sent over the first ordained dominie (minister), Rev. Jonas Michaelius, to the island of Mannahata (Manhattan). He solicited pledges and built the Church in the Fort, the first Reformed Church in this country.

The first Dutch Reformed Church in New Jersey was at Bergen (Jersey City) built in 1660. Hackensack was a "preaching station" in 1682. Acquakanock (Passaic) dates from 1693; Tappan, NY from 1694; Bellville (near Newark) from 1700; and Fairfield from 1720. In 1705, there were only 34 Dutch churches and 12 ministers. In 1663, the English had captured New Jersey and the Dutch lost control of their colonies. The following year the northern portion of New Jersey was given by the Duke of York to two Englishmen, Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkely, and later controlled by the Lords Proprietors, one of whom was the Earl of Perth who gave the first deeds in the vicinity of Ponds (Oakland). The Johnson and Willcox Patent given by him extends from the Big Rock at Small Lots (Glen Rock) to a mile beyond Ponds Church.

In 1700, there were not more than ten families in the vicinity of Ponds and about five in Pompton. The Van Allens bought 600 acres in what is now Oakland. In 1720, John and William Van Voor Haze bought 500 acres lying in Wikehoff (Wyckoff), plus 50 more acres given them for roads, from New York City merchants. About this time, families named Van Blarcom, Youmanns, Winters, Courter, Young, Storms, Ackerman, Quackenbush, Van Gelder, Pulisfelt (Pulis), and Bogart moved into the area. All of these families became prominent in the Wyckoff area and the Church. Although many of these families were not actually of Dutch decent, and were from other parts of northern Europe, the Dutch religion and culture assimilated these settlers.

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Section	8 Page	2	The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff
			name of property
			Bergen, New Jersey
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

In the 18th century and until this building was constructed in 1806, the nearest church to the area of present day Wyckoff was the now non-extant (later replaced) Old Ponds Church in the Borough of Oakland. From 1800 to 1839, the area was part of the Classis of Bergen, which was the formal regional (covering the equivalent of about a county-wide area) governing body of the Dutch Reformed Church, which body was responsible for the planning of expansion of the denomination, and determining the needs and locations of new Dutch Reformed churches. In those days, the parish of the Wyckoff district extended from Wyckoff to Preakness (Passaic County), which area was being rapidly populated; therefore, the parish decided to build a new church building. When Judge J. A. Van Voorhees, A. Stevenson, and others living in the Wyckoff area had then recently united with the church, they wished to have the new church located in Wyckoff to avoid the long trip to Ponds Church in Oakland. The Wyckoff area was approved by the Classis for a new church, and a 1/2 acre area of the present site, on which the Church is located, was purchased in 1805 for \$7.50. By 1806, the present edifice was completed at a cost of \$4,205.00.

This is one of the few stone churches in Bergen County for which the names of the masons, carpenters, and other builders are known, pursuant to the <u>History of the Wyckoff Reformed Church</u>, 1806-1931 by the Reverend George C. Heneveld, as referenced in the Bibliography hereof.

The building is one of the 8 extant Federal Period stone churches in Bergen County, which churches were built between 1791-1819. The others are the South Schraalenburgh Church in Bergenfield (Inv. No. 0203-4); the North Church in Dumont (0210-1); The Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack (0223-5); The Reformed Dutch Church at Pascack in Park Ridge (0247-10); The Dutch Reformed Church in the English Neighborhood in Ridgefield (0249-10); The Old Paramus Reformed Church in Ridgewood (0251-); and the New North Reformed Low Dutch Church in Upper Saddle River (0263-).

All of these churches are examples of a vernacular interpretation of the Wren-Gibbs church type, consisting of a rectangular-in-plan building with 3 bay gabled front facade, and with a central partially projecting square-in-plan tower rising in stages. This building type is typical of the Reformed Dutch Church buildings erected in New Jersey from the late 18th century into the early 19th century. According to historian Fred Bogart, the design of the Hackensack church building, which is the oldest of the Bergen County group with a 1791 construction date, was patterned after the 1773 Old Bergen Church in what is now Jersey City, which church in turn utilizes the basic design of the North Church erected in 1767 on William Street in Lower Manhattan. Although typically Federal Period buildings have rectangular, round arched, or elliptically-arched openings, all of the Bergen County Federal Period stone churches have Gothic pointed arch window and door openings, and these openings appear to be original parts of the building designs. Precedent for pointed arches in an otherwise

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Section 8 Page 3 The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Federal Period Wren-Gibbs design can be seen in Second Trinity Church, constructed in Manhattan in 1788-90 (no longer extant). The pointed arch, as well as the Wren-Gibbs church type configuration, is not unique to the stone churches, and can be seen in the Ramapo Reformed Church in Mahwah, which building is of frame construction, and dates to the early 19 century.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff is a typical example of this vernacular regional architectural type, with 3 bay front facade and central projecting tower. It has the type's pointed arch openings. A feature of this church, unique among the Bergen County church group, is its coursed rubble fieldstone walls with brown sandstone trim. The other buildings in the group have sandstone walls, although the Upper Saddle River Church has a good bit of fieldstone in its walls. The original Wyckoff Church building is one of the smallest in the group. It is almost square in plan and has two bay sides rather than the more usual three bays. In massing, the Wyckoff Church belongs to a subgroup of the Bergen County group. In this subgroup the buildings have taller and more slender proportions (for example, see the North Church in Dumont (0210-2); the Old Paramus Reformed Church in Ridgewood (0251-); and the South Schraalenburgh Church in Bergenfield (0203-4). The height of the Wyckoff Church was considerably lowered when its original tall spire was replaced in 1829 by the present octagonal cupola, as the result of being struck by lightning.

This was the first church building in Wyckoff, and was originally known as the Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff. According to an anonymous hand written note on the back of an old photo, "The brown stones at the (building) corners were carted from the Red Mills Quarry at Arcola, (Paramus) NJ on Maywood Avenue in the Red Cut. Each farmer when coming home with empty wagons after delivering his produce in Hoboken and would bring back a load of Red Stone". The walls of the building are constructed of local fieldstone.

Considerable financial difficulties for the Church began in 1811 when the pastor of both the Ponds and Wyckoff Churches and the congregations began to argue over salary matters. Eventually, the pastor sued and the property of the Wyckoff Church was mortgaged in 1817 to three parties for the \$750 debt. Continued non-payment of debt forced foreclosure on both Churches and they were sold at public auction at a Sheriff's sale held in Hackensack on March 25, 1820. The Wyckoff Church was sold for \$71.00 to John Pulis, and the Ponds Church sold to Martin Van Houten for \$9.00. The owner of the Ponds Church, however, let the congregation enter and hold services; but the owner of the Wyckoff Church refused entry and services were held outdoors. On August 21, 1821, Pulis deeded the Church back to the Consistory (the local Church governing body) after all the debts were met. The Church was incorporated in 1824, when it separated from the Ponds Church. Aside from the unusual fact the Wyckoff Church was privately owned at one time, the remainder of the Church's history was rather standard; however, the history of the Wyckoff Church, as with other churches in Bergen County and

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Section	8	Page	4	The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff
				name of property
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Northern New Jersey, stand as symbols of the settlement of these areas, and the early development of the communities in which they are located.

A particularly interesting major alteration of the Wyckoff Church was the installation of 2 side entrance doors replacing original windows in the South or Front facade, when the galleries were lowered in 1865. This alteration has a noteworthy place within the history of the building type, since the South Schraalenburgh Church in Bergenfield (0203-4), the Old Paramus Reformed Church in Ridgewood (0251-), and the Saddle River Reformed Church in Upper Saddle River (0263-) also underwent similar renovations as their congregations grew in the last half of the 19th century.

As previously noted, the original Church property was 1/2 acre; however a deed search produced the earliest recorded deed of 1836, which was a later small property addition. The 1876 Walker Atlas of Bergen County, the has the earliest map found to show the Church and its property, the extent of which property is shown on the attached map superimposing the property of 1876 onto the current tax map. In 1846, the majority of the land upon which the cemetery and modern Office, Church School, Hall, and Counseling Center are located, was acquired. The associated Wyckoff Reformed Cemetery on the South, East, and North sides of the Church, has historically, and currently, functioned as the burial ground for members of the Congregation. Important people in local and regional history, including many of those mentioned earlier herein, are buried there.

"Five of the eight Federal Period stone churches in Bergen County are on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, or listing is pending. Only the Wyckoff, Park Ridge, and Ridgefield buildings have not received this status which they too merit" (NJ Historic Sites Inventory No. 0270-23).

As previously noted, the Department of the Interior selected the Wyckoff Church for inclusion in the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1936. Copies of the resulting drawings, data sheets and photo are attached and made part hereof.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1 Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff name of property
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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff Bergen, New Jersey

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATE

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Lot 6, Block 250 Tax Map Township of Wyckoff, Jan., '00

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel of original Church property of 1/2 acre, on which the Wyckoff Reformed Church building, and the oldest part of the Church Cemetery active through the 19th and early 20th centuries, is located. The boundaries are definitive, being a distinctive separate lot for identification purposes.

Additional Church properties are later 20th century additions and contain modern Church buildings and the newest section of the Cemetery, none of which are historically significant, and, therefore, not eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers.

20.

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Section	Page	1	Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff					
			name of property					
			Bergen, New Jersey					
			county and State					
=========	======	====		=====	====	=====	=====	======

PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION SHEET

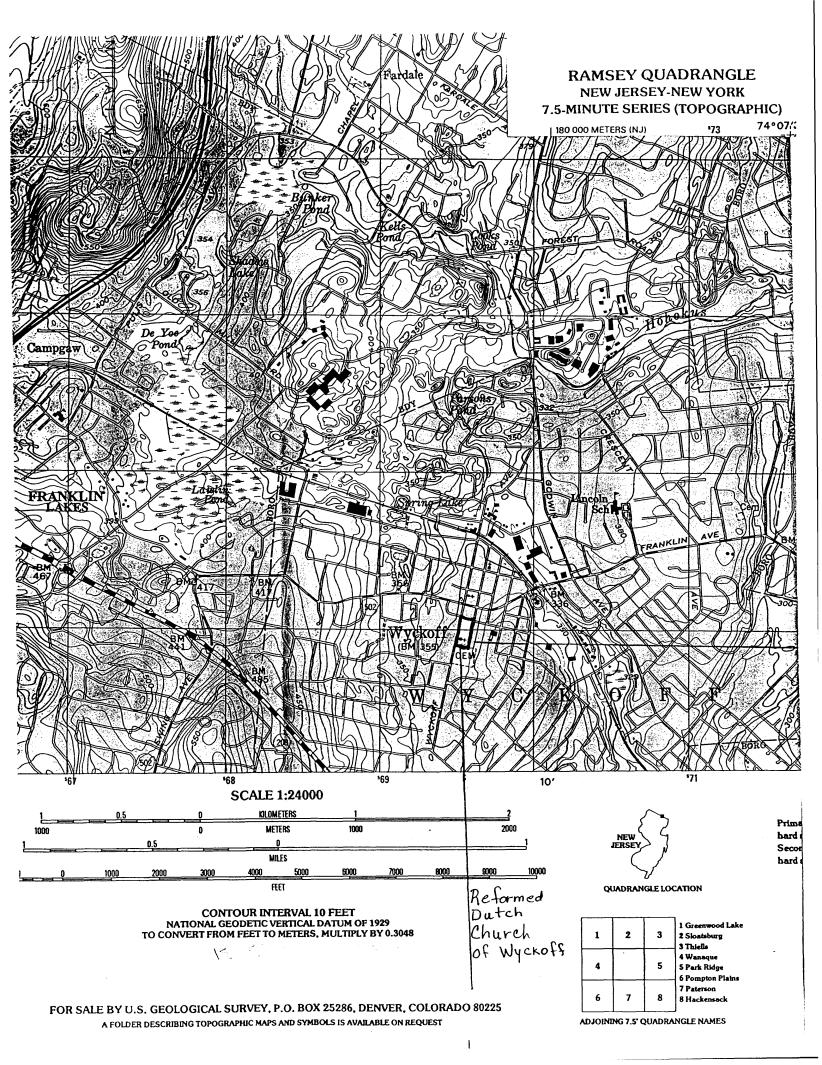
PHOTO NO.	VIEW - MAP #1 (Exterior)	VIEW FROM
1.	South & West Sides, incl. Education Center property to S	SW
2.	South Facade-view across Cemetery	S
3.	South Facade-close up	S
4.	West Facade	W
5.	North Facade	N
6.	East Facade	E
PHOTO NO.	VIEW - MAP #2 (Main Level Interior)	VIEW FROM
7.	Entry Vestibule, from Front	S
8.	Sanctuary, from Entry Vestibule to Altar	S
9.	Sanctuary	SW
10.	Sanctuary	SE
11.	Sanctuary	N .
•		
PHOTO NO.	VIEW - MAP #3 (Balcony Level Interior)	VIEW FROM
12.	Sanctuary	SE
13.	Sanctuary	SW
14.	Sanctuary	NE
PHOTO NO.	VIEW (Details)	
15.	Typical Art Glass Window from interior	
16.	Typical Art Glass Window from interior	
17.	Typical Art Glass Window from exterior	
18.	Upper Tower & Steeple	
19.	Bracketed Roof Cornice and Frieze Board	

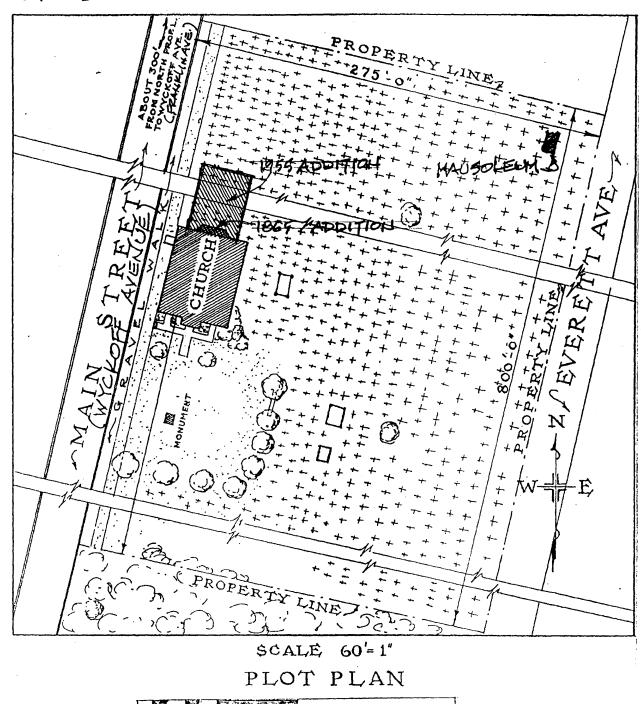
Photographer: Albin H. Rothe Date of Photographs: April 10, July 9, 2002

Location of Original Negatives: ROTHE Architects-Planners, Inc.

Cobblestone Mausoleum in Cemetery

180 Franklin Turnpike Mahwah, NJ 07430





DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF WYCKOFF BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

0 16 2 30 10 50

NOTE: This Plot Plan is copied from the drawing included as part of HABS NJ-338, and is adapted to show the current building plan, including the 1865 and 1955 additions.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF WYCKOFF BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

TOWNSHIP OF WYCKOFF

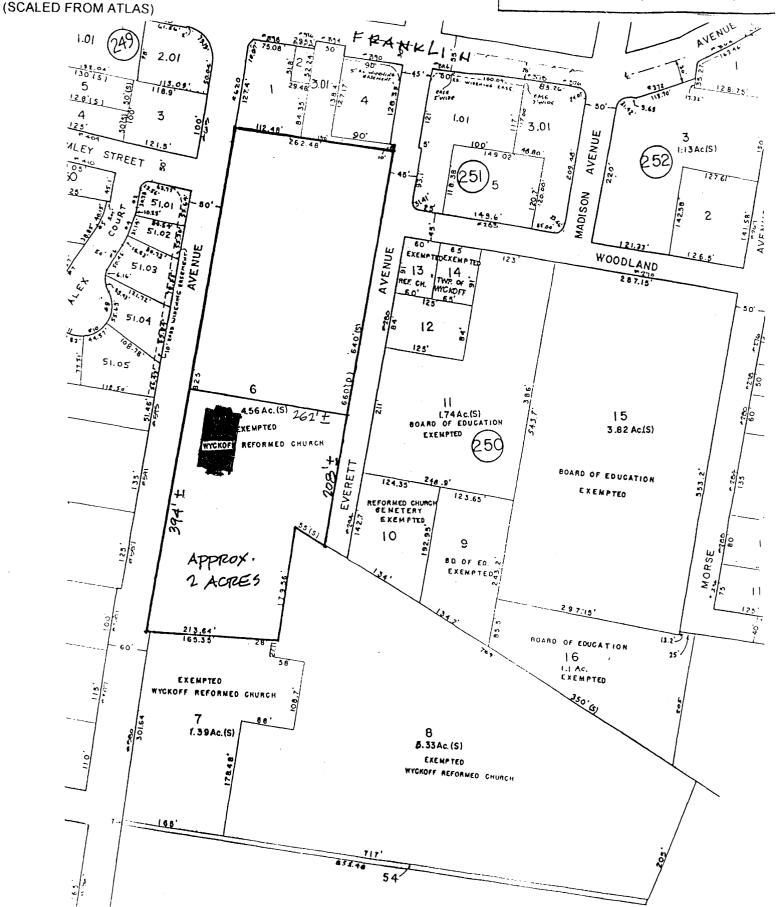
TAX MAP

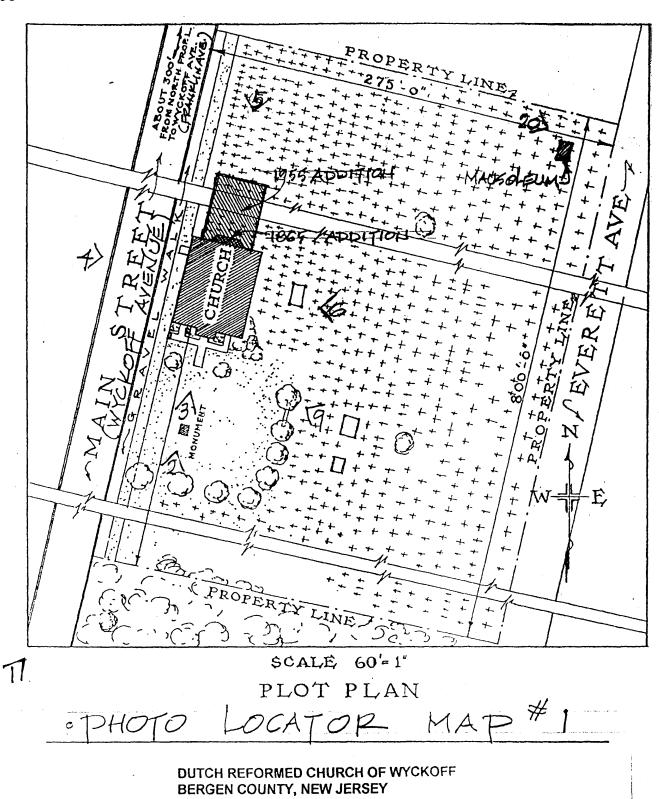
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY SCALE (** 100) DATE: MAY 15,1967

NATIONWIDE AERIAL SURVEYS, INC. 6 1/2 STATION RD. GOSHEN, NEW YORK

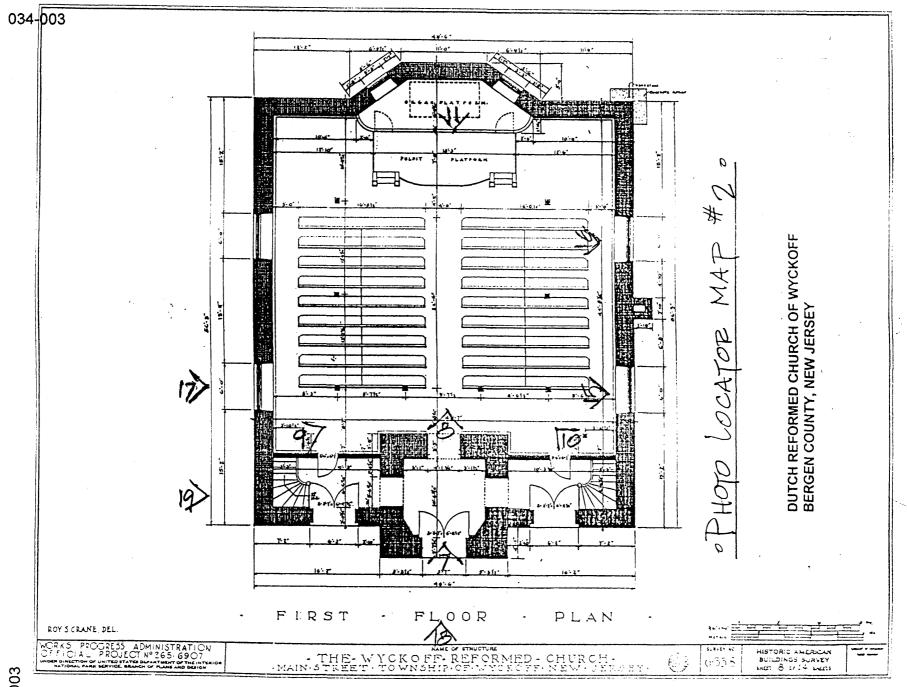
JOHN E. VOORDECKERS, JR. N.J. L.S. No. 8692

PROPERTY & CHURCH LOCATION FROM 1876 WALKER ATLAS

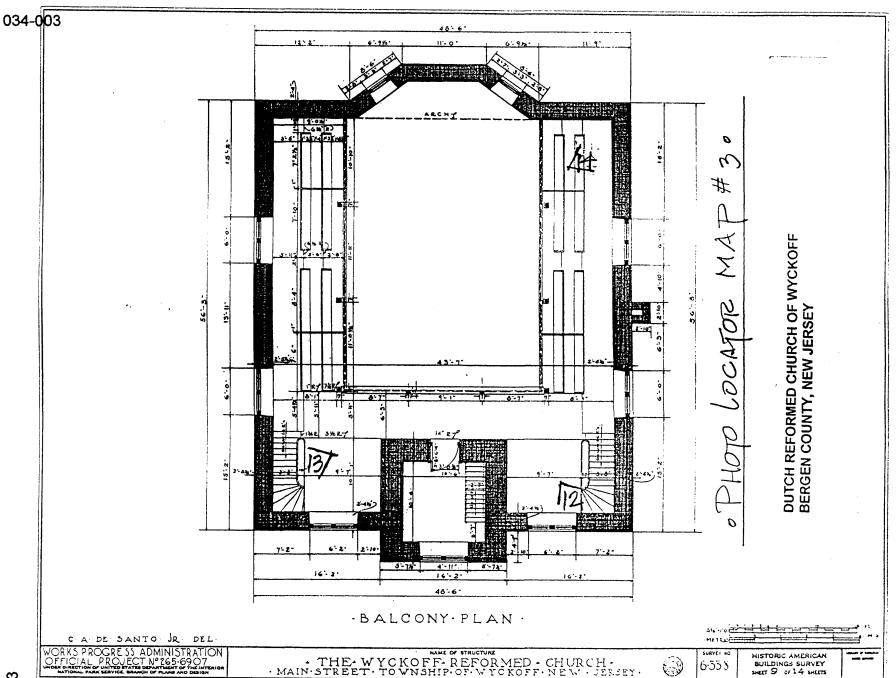


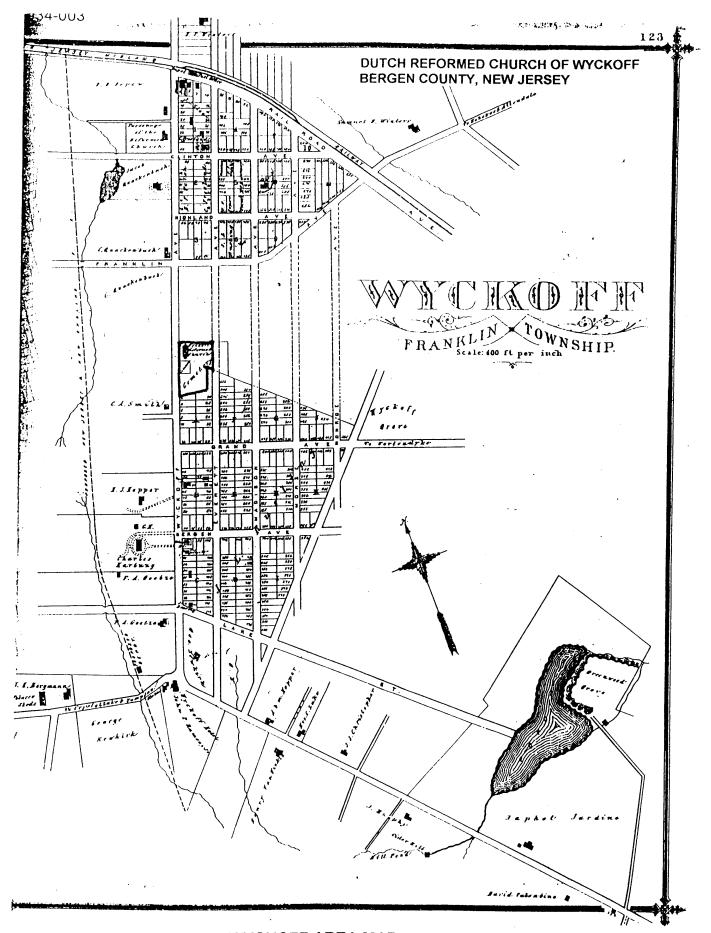


NOTE: This Plot Plan is copied from the drawing included as part of HABS NJ-338, and is adapted to show the current building plan, including the 1865 and 1955 additions.



034-003



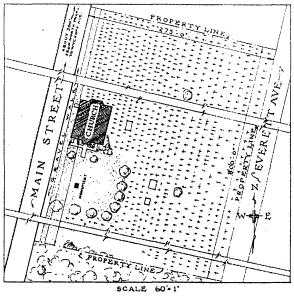


WYCKOFF AREA MAP

1876 ATLAS OF BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
by A. H. WALKER

THE WYCKOFF REFORMED CHURCH

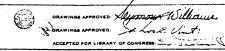
MAIN STREET TOWNSHIP OF WYCKOFF NEW JERSEY

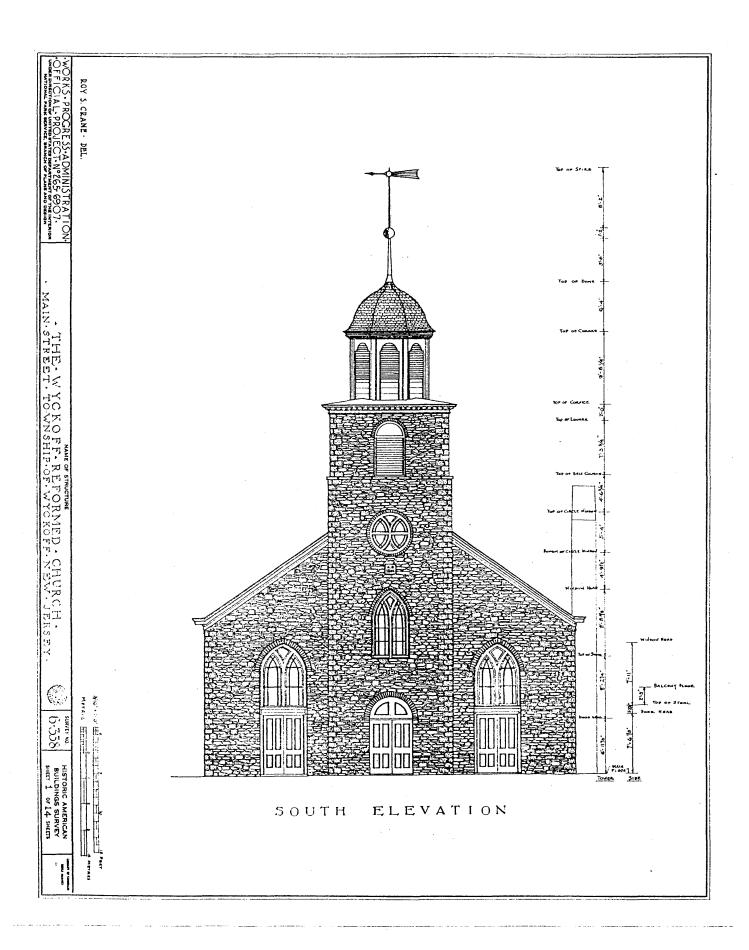


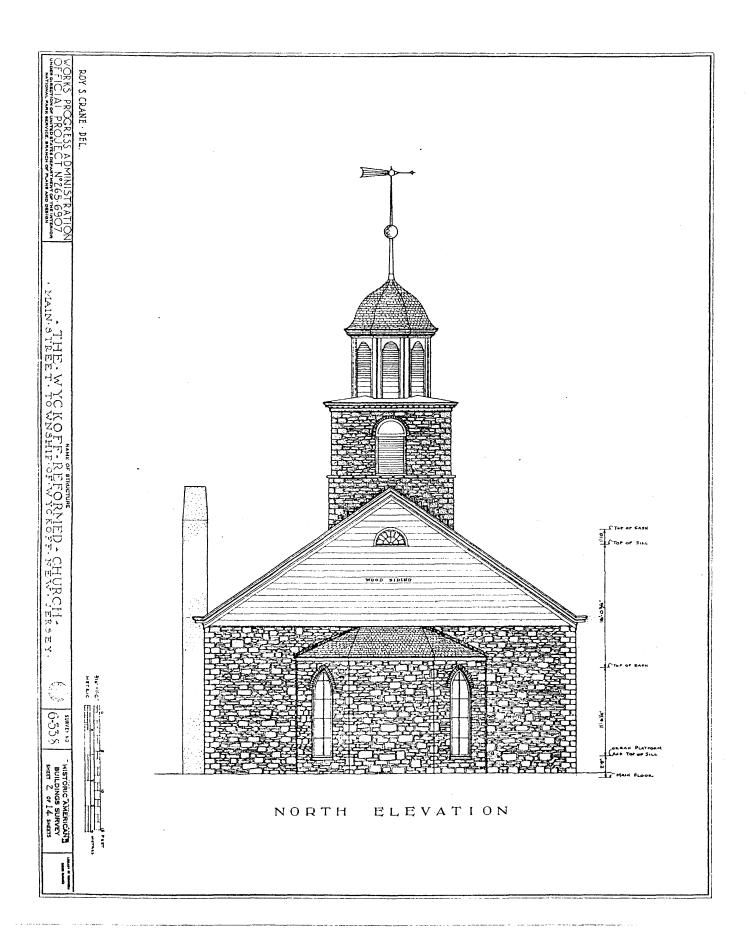
PLOT PLAN

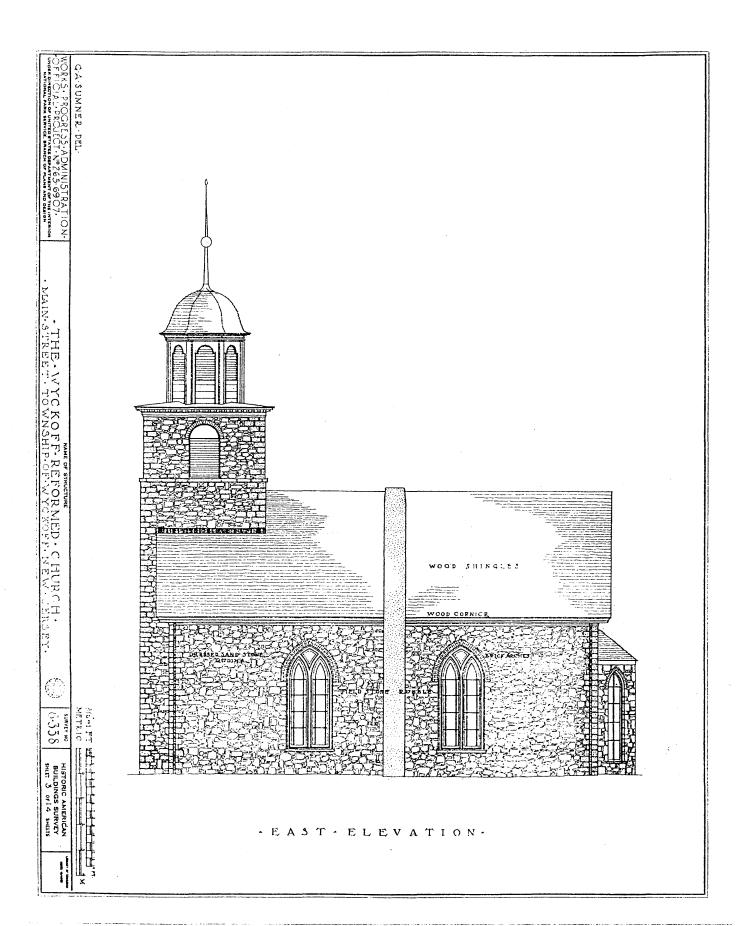
ERECTED 1806 CARPENTRY BY BALDWINS MASONRY BY BLARCOMS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

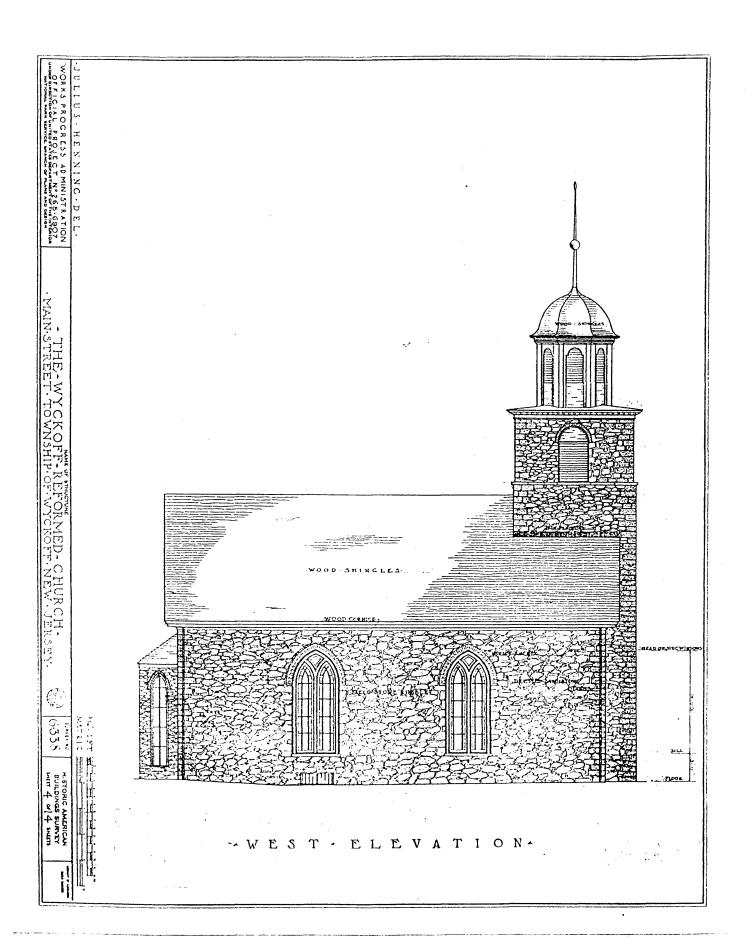


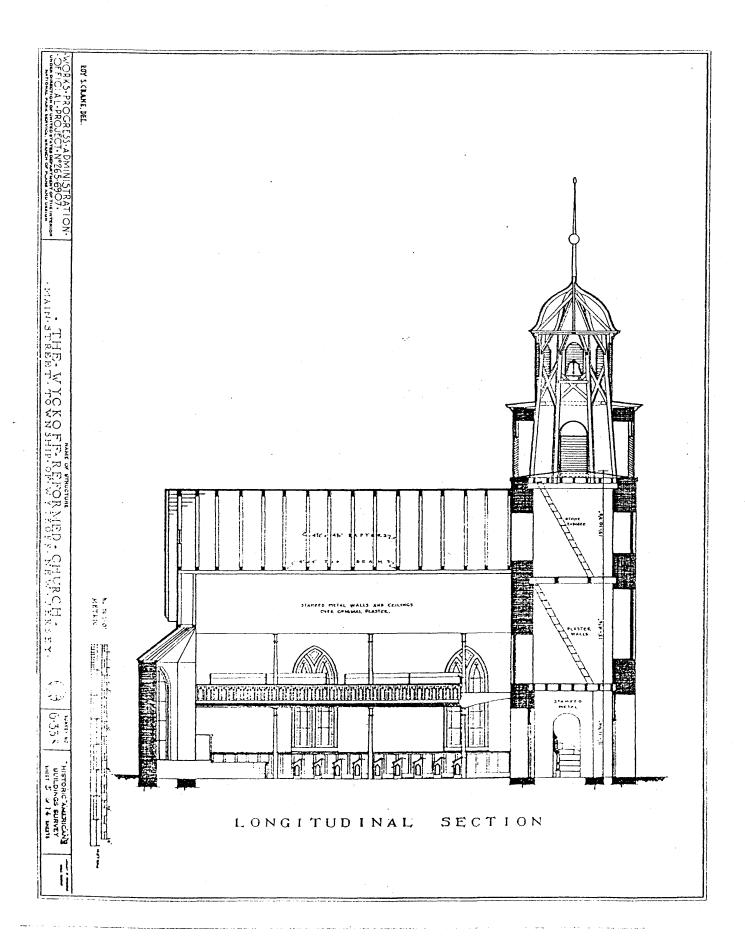


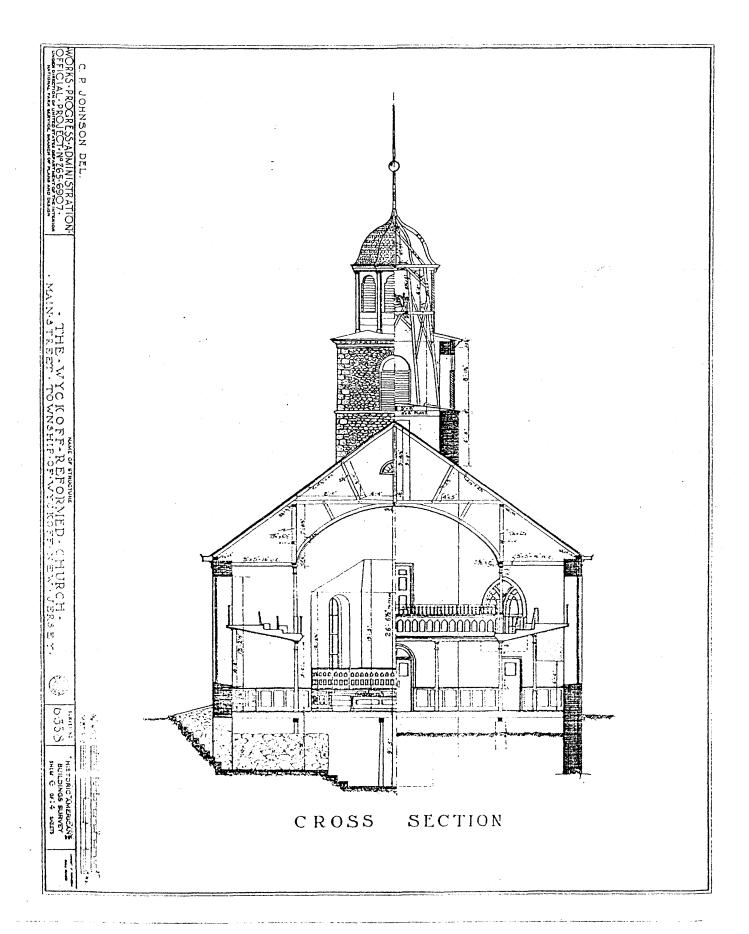


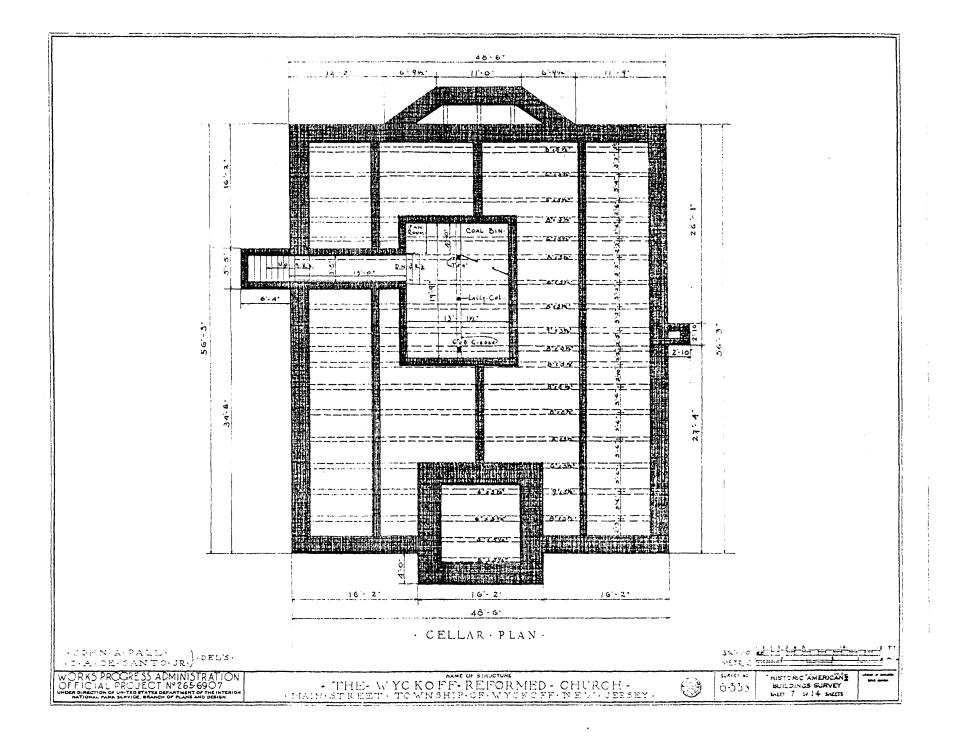


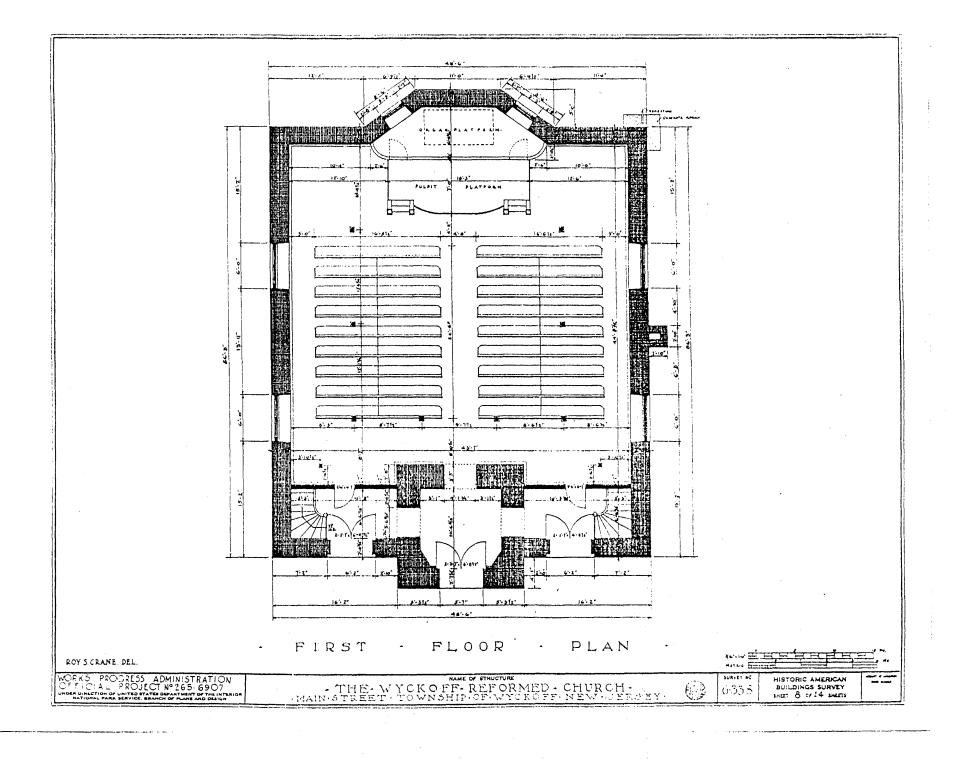
ردس

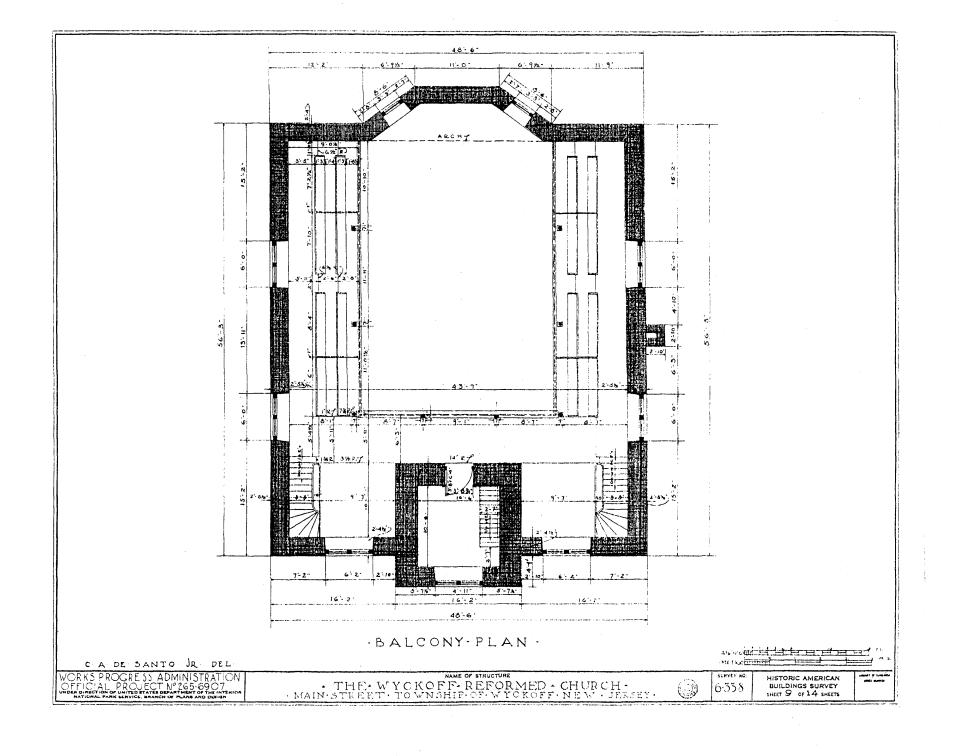


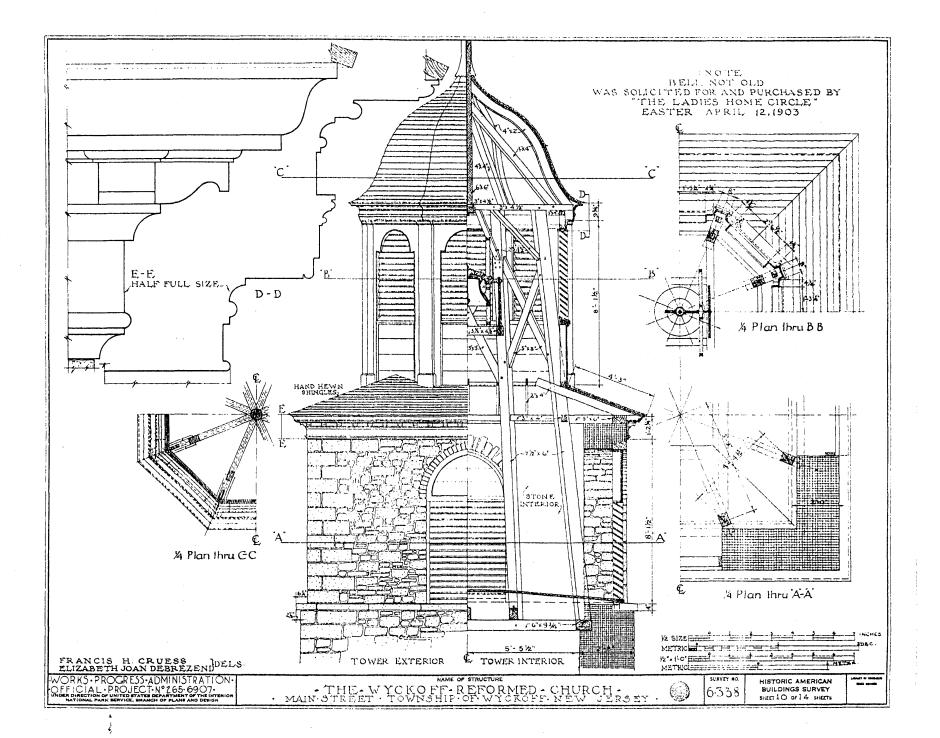


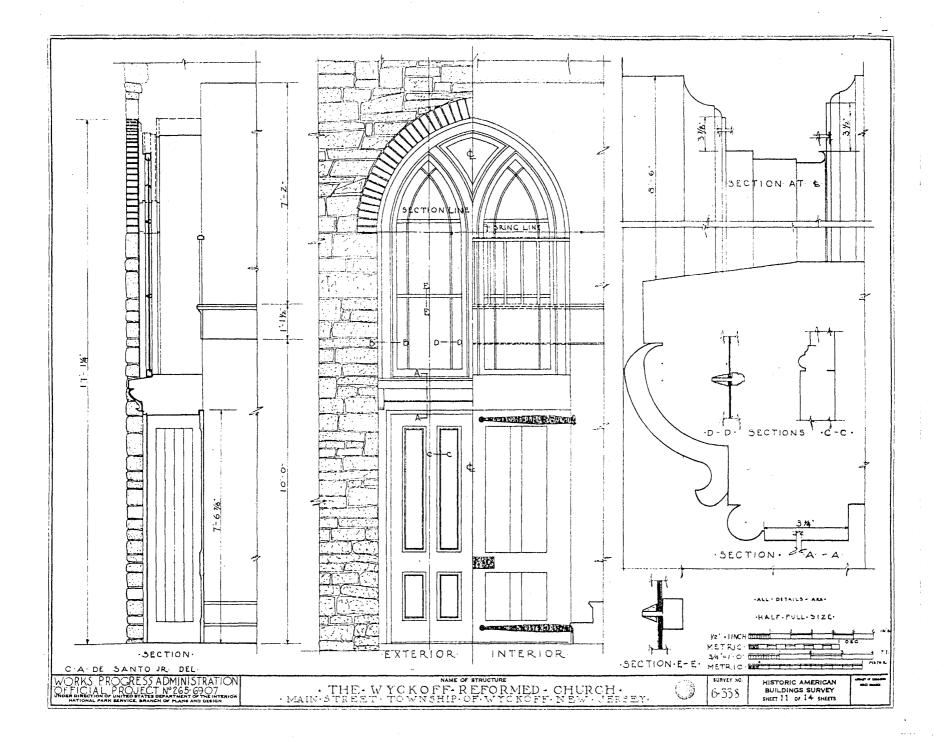


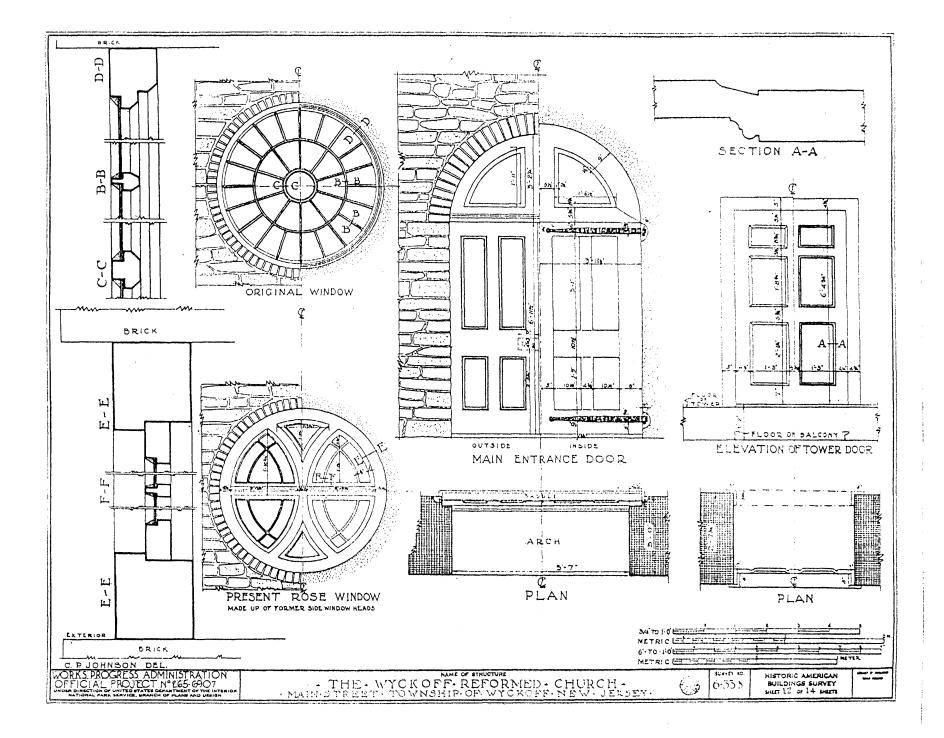


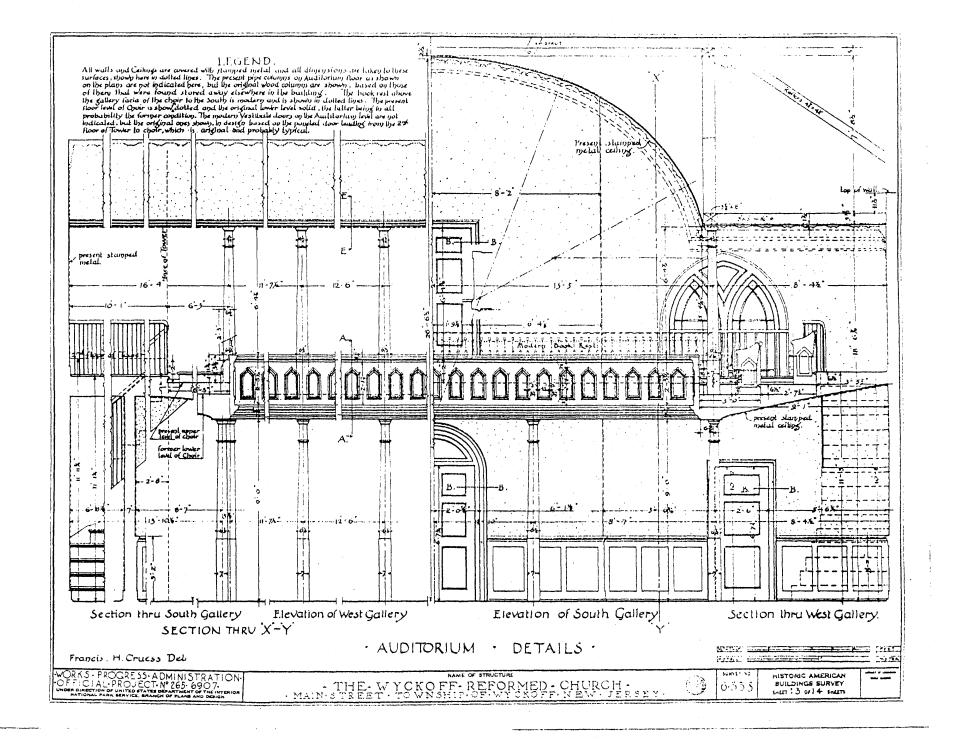


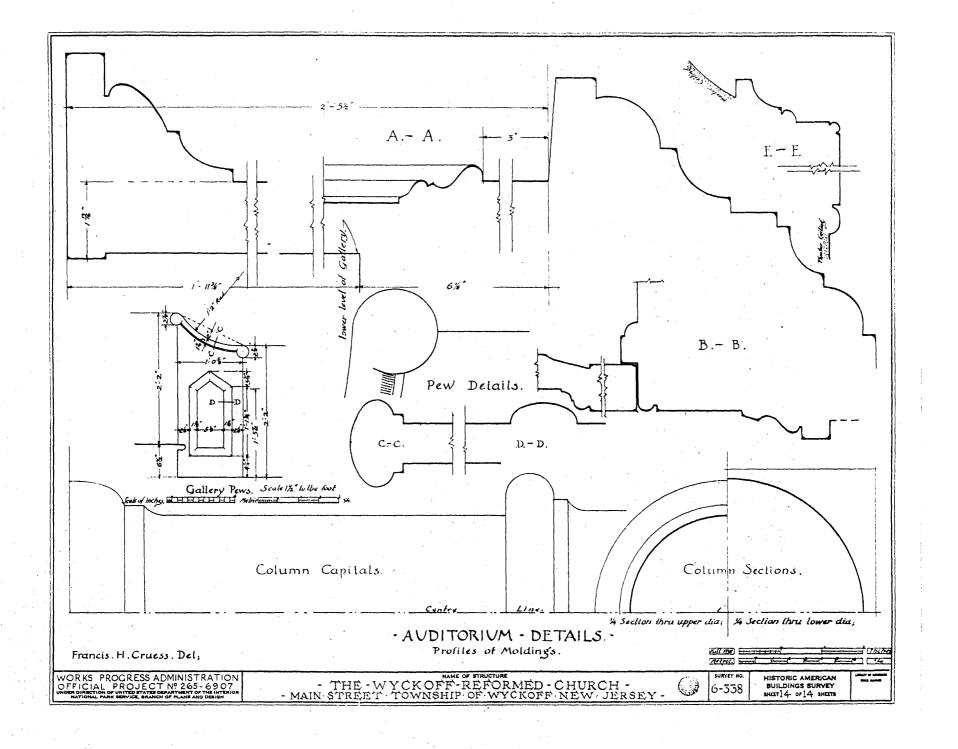




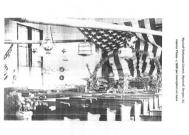




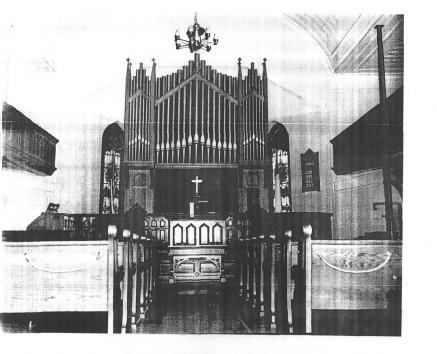












Wyckoff Reformed Church, Wyckoff, Bergen, NJ
Interior Photo pre-1955 Renovation