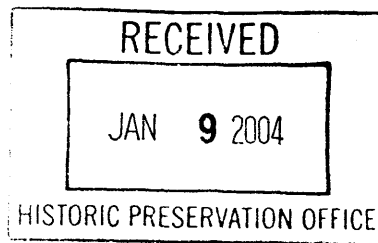


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1259
OMB No. 10024-0018

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A)*. Complete each item by marking "Y" 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 from 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.

1. Name of Property John Jacob Bogert House

historic name John Jacob Bogert House

other names/site number The Bogert House

2. Location

street & number 163 Bogert's Mill Road not for publication

city or town Borough of Harrington Park vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Bergen code 003 Zip code 07640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

John S. Watson Jr., Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

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 the property is:

- entered in the National Register. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

11/26/04

John Jacob Bogert House
Name of Property

Bergen County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local (county)
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone

walls WOOD: clapboard

WOOD: shingle

roof ASPHALT:

other Foundation: schist (partial)

Foundation of front veranda: concrete block

Narrative Description

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

See attached Continuation Sheets.

John Jacob Bogert House
Name of Property

Bergen County, New Jersey
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.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark 'x' in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

*Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1830 - 1938

Significant Dates

1830; ca. 1870; 1895; 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Bergen County Clerk, Hackensack, NJ; Bergen County Historical Society; Passaic County Historical Society; Harrington Park Public Library; Harrington Park Tax Assessor and Building Dept.

John Jacob Bogert House
Name of Property

Bergen County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTIVI references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	584736	4537553
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Delaney Krugman, J.D., M.S.H.P.; with assistance of Bruce and Lynnae Psaras, Owners

organization Mary Delaney Krugman Associates, Inc. date December 30, 2003

street & number 36 Park Street telephone (973) 746-2810

city or town Montclair state NJ Zip code 07042

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bruce and Lynnae Psaras

street & number 163 Bogert's Mill Road telephone (201) 768-0898

city or town Harrington Park state NJ Zip code 07650-1711

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 at 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 form 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 Park Service

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John Jacob Bogert House
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey

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SECTION 7 - DESCRIPTION

Location and Setting

The house at 163 Bogert's Mill Road, also known by its historic name: "John Jacob Bogert House" ("Bogert House") is located on the southeastern corner of the intersection of Bogert's Mill Road and Harriot Avenue, in the Borough of Harrington Park, Bergen County, New Jersey (Location Map Sheets 1 and 2). It is situated on the western bank of the Hackensack River, just north of the point at which the Pascack Brook joins it (see Location Map Sheet 2). The property is known as Block 1503, Lot 3 on the Harrington Park tax map (see Site Plan 2003).

The residence is immediately south of Harriot Avenue on a rise above the river. The gristmill known as "Bogert's Mill" (no longer extant) was located directly north of the residence, between the road and the river. The Hackensack Water Company demolished the mill building in 1924, after it acquired the property to create the Oradell Reservoir.

Today, the House appears substantially unchanged from its early Twentieth Century appearance. Vehicular access to the site is via an asphalt-paved driveway with Belgian block curbing that leads from Bogert's Mill Road to a garage along the southern lot line, where it encircles a small center island between the house and the garage. West of the garage is a masonry fireplace/grill with paved patio. The sheltered area of rear piazza is paved with reddish-brown interlocking concrete blocks, as is a larger patio just south of that location. The patio, which is surrounded by shrubbery, is approached both from the piazza via the paved area and by a bluestone flag walkway leading to the patio from the lawn east of the residence.

East of the house, the land falls away to the river and reservoir below. An occasional tree dots the lawn area, giving no indication of a formal landscape plan. The reservoir is easily visible in winter, but in summer, the leaves from trees obscure much of that view. A chain-link fence marks the boundary the property shares with the water authority.

On the north, the property is bounded by Harriot Avenue, a small, two-lane connector that spans the river (Plates 18-20). The road is generally curbless in this location, which contributes a rural feeling to the area. A small, asphalt walk follows Harriot Avenue between Bogert's Mill Road and the river. Several large trees and shrubs form several informal landscape groupings on the north and west lawns, which soften the setting, but leave the view of the house from the public right of way largely unobscured. The Hackensack River, the northern portion of the reservoir, and related wetlands are clearly visible from two sides of the house as the river follows a course east, then south, towards the reservoir (Plates 17 and 19).

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Topography

Harrington Park, as is all of Bergen County, is located in the physiographic province known as Piedmont (also known as the Newark Basin), one of a series of sedimentary basins dating to the Triassic-Jurassic geologic period.¹ Most of the shales and sandstones of the Newark Basin are reddish-brown in color, which provided the Dutch settlers in the area a plentiful building material. Brown sandstone came to typify Dutch vernacular stone houses of the colonial and post-colonial periods. Sometimes called "brownstone," brown sandstone, became a very popular building material in the New York City metropolitan region and elsewhere during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.²

The area was known for its fertile, well-drained soil. The reddish shales and sandstones of the Piedmont were considered among the best soils in the state of New Jersey, as well as the United States.³ Several rivers traverse the region, including the Saddle Brook and Hackensack Rivers, and Pascack Brook. These geophysical assets fostered a prosperous agricultural economy from the Seventeenth through the Nineteenth Centuries. During the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, farmland gradually gave way to suburban development.

The Bogert House (36' elev.) is located south and west of the Hackensack River on high ground north of where the Pascack Brook flows into the Oradell Reservoir (see Location Maps 1 and 2). The site slopes north and east towards the river, dropping approximately 15' to the water's surface. At one time, the Bogert family owned all of the high ground along the river between Old Hook Road and what is now Harriot Avenue.

The Hackensack River at this location has changed its course over the past 200 years. In the 1700s, the river passed between the Bogert house (then owned by the Meyer family) and the family-owned gristmill (see 1780 map). By 1861, the river – which then formed the boundary between Harrington and Washington Townships – had straightened its course, passing east of the gristmill and house. By 1876, a dam constructed near Bogert's gristmill had created a millpond north and east of the mill (see 1876; 1902; 1912 maps). Ultimately, a lower dam that helped create the Oradell Reservoir caused the waters of the Hackensack River to rise, backing up the river as far as Bogert's Mill and covering the dam at that location. Today, evidence of the Nineteenth Century millpond still remains in the form of wetlands.

Exterior

The John Jacob Bogert House (Plates 1 and 2) is a wood frame dwelling with multiple architectural layers that evidence its evolution over a two hundred-year history and is in a remarkable state of preservation.

¹ Charles A. Stanfield, Jr., *A Geography of New Jersey: The City in the Garden*, 1983 (Reprint, New Brunswick NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1988): 18.

² Stanfield, 19.

³ Stanfield, 35; Peter Wacker, *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Pre-industrial New Jersey* (New Brunswick NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975): 12.

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John Jacob Bogert House
Borough of Harrington Park
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Historical research and a study of the building fabric support an informed speculation that the building's current structure consists of 1) a historic "core"; and 2) later accretions and alterations. Although the documentary evidence that would confirm the sequence of elements is lacking, the author of this document is of the opinion that the data provides sufficient evidence to establish a building chronology.

The exterior has wood clapboard siding throughout except the gable ends, which have imbricated shingles. Much of the exterior foundation is of rusticated ashlar except the foundation of the veranda on the north and west (primary) elevations, which is of rusticated concrete block.⁴ The building is irregular in plan – the result of several building campaigns over its history (discussed in detail below). The earlier "core" has a pitched roof with gable ends to the north and south (Plate 1). The south and east wings also have pitched roofs; the gable ends of these wings face outwards from the center of the building (Plates 1, 12 and 16).

There are two chimneys: one rises from the western slope of the "core" near the northernmost dormer. The other rises from the point where the kitchen wing joins the westernmost interior wall of the core (see Schematic of First Floor).⁵ The roof is covered with grey asphalt shingles, except for the pent roof above the balconette on the north elevation and the shed dormers facing Bogert's Mill Road, which are covered with rolled roofing membrane.

West

The west elevation faces Bogert's Mill Road. It appears to date from the early to mid-Nineteenth Century (Plates 2, 5, and 6). It has five bays, is 1-1/2 stories high, and has Dutch Colonial/Flemish elements. Although constructed of wood frame rather than stone, as would be more typical of the type, it has many elements in common with Dutch stone vernacular dwellings of ca. 1809 to ca. 1830.⁶ Among these elements are the symmetrical arrangement of the façade; the three shed dormers, each graced with a sawn board ornament that emulates the profile of a Dutch "bell gable" of the Seventeenth Century, and flared eaves that are also typical of the building type (see "Nineteenth C. Dutch Vernacular Houses of Bergen County: Photo Sheets 1 and 2"). The front entry door has four inset panels, shaped into elongated octagons (Plate 7). The door surround is an eared architrave. The leaded glass transom with stylize floral pattern and metal comes, does not appear to be original to the house (Plate 22). The front veranda (Plates 4-6) wraps around the north and west façades. The balustrade consists of square balusters separated by jig-sawn spacers between the posts under the handrail (Plate 8).

⁴ There is evidence of brown sandstone ashlar. on the interior walls of the foundation.

⁵ The Schematics of the First and Second Floors contain the room number references mentioned throughout this document.

⁶ National Register nomination for stone houses.

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North

The north elevation faces Harriot Avenue (Plate 3 and 4). It consists of five bays and is 2-1/2 stories tall. A sweeping gable and a highly ornamental second floor balconette with draped pent roof dominate this facade (Plate 1, 2, 9 and 12). The balconette frames a tri-partite window and has a balustrade constructed of sawn-board members built up in an ornamental cross pattern. The pent roof rests on sawn wood brackets with dropped pendant finials. The large north gable has a lunette in its apex; at the second floor level of the core building, a half-lunette abuts the projecting bay (Plates 10 and 11).

The front veranda that wraps around the north and west elevations unites these two facades into a single, albeit eclectic, composition. Its turned posts and spindle work are consistent with the Queen Anne style, which was popular ca. 1880-1910. Other Queen Anne elements are the varying surface textures of imbricated shingles in the gables and clapboard siding below. Brick steps to the porch constructed at the northwest corner are semicircular in plan, echoing the curve of the porch roofline (Plate 4). The stairs are built out from the north elevation, but on the west they are inset into the porch thus forming a jog – the result of the expansion of the west veranda ca. 1906 (Plate H-2 and H-3). A round steel column supports the interior corner of the roof at the top of the steps, where a dropped pendant was once installed (Plate 5; see also Plates H-7 and H-8).

East

The east elevation (rear wing) houses the Rooms 109 (first-floor kitchen) and 209 (second-floor sitting room) (Plates 12, 13, and 16). This rear addition is straightforward in design, rectangular in footprint, and organized primarily by the regular fenestration patterns on its north and east elevations. The fenestration is more irregular on the south elevation, along which the rear interior stairs are aligned. A one-story piazza with pitched roof and pedimented gable end (Plates 14 and 15) joins to the south wall of the rear wing and the east wall of the core building at Room 108 (dining room). Sawn-wood brackets incised with ornamental openwork support the piazza roof.

South

The open porch along the kitchen wing has two levels (Plate 15). More than half of the sheltered area is at ground level; joined to the south wall of the kitchen wing is a raised platform with steps that provides access to the rear entry hall (Room # 110). A chamfered post supports the outside corner of the roof, while brackets affixed to the adjoining walls provide the remaining roof support.

A small wing that houses Room 104 (the den) adjoins the south wall of core building at Room 103, just west of the dining room (Plate 16). It has a pitched roof with the gable end facing south. Unlike the imbricated shingles found in other gable ends, the cladding of the gable end is clapboard applied in a chevron pattern. A small porch, which once extended across the full width of the wing's south elevation, shelters an entry door into Room 104 (Plates 16 and 36). The porch here carries the same turned posts and balustrade as

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Borough of Harrington Park
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are found on the front veranda. Here, however, sawn-board brackets support the roof rather than the spindlework typical of the west and north elevations (Plate 16). A set of three wood steps provides access to the southern end of the front veranda from the driveway (Plate 6).

Interior

Plan

The interior plan reveals the structural evolution of the building over its 200-year history, reinforcing evidence found on the exterior. The earlier "core" of the building (see Schematics of First and Second Floors) is similar in plan to examples of early Dutch stone vernacular houses with four rooms – two on each side – flanking a central hall. The core of the Bogert House in plan appears to be a hybrid form of Types "F" (1770-1825) and "J" (1809-1830) (see reference sheet: "Conjectural Chronological Evolution – Bergen County Stone Houses").⁷ Later work that altered the earlier plan are apparent in what is now Room 105 (northeast parlor) (Plates 27 – 30); Room 108 (the dining room) (Plates 33-35); and Rooms 109 (the kitchen wing) and 104 (the south wing). Historic photographs show little change from its early-Twentieth Century configuration.

First floor

The main entry door opens into **Room 102** (the stair hall) (Plates 21 - 24). The hall is approximately six feet wide overall, with about half that amount taken up by the staircase. The stairs rise to the second floor hall in a single, uninterrupted run (Plate 12). The turned wood newel post and balusters appear consistent with forms popular for these elements in the late Nineteenth Century, although the newel post has block elements that were also characteristic of the 1870s.⁸ The stair hall has three openings – a doorway into Room 101; a pair of French doors into Room 103; and a doorway into the rear hall that runs between Rooms 105 and 108.

Room 101 (the northwest parlor) adjoins the stair hall on the north (Plates 25 and 26). It is rectangular in plan, with an unpainted brick fireplace with wood mantelpiece centrally located on the north wall. The hearth is flanked by two 1/1 double-hung windows that open onto the north section of the front veranda. Two other windows in the room open onto the western veranda, facing Bogert's Mill Road. The room has two entry points: 1) a doorway into the stair hall from which a side-mounted door once hung;⁹ 2) a pair of pocket doors with six inset panels each, which lead into Room 105 (northeast parlor). The flooring consists of tongue-in-groove reddish-colored pine planks (sometimes called "pumpkin pine") approximately four inches wide. A

⁷ David J. Hogland, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, and Claire Tholl. "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places submitted July 3, 1979; listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (3 October 1980) and the National Register (9 January 1983): 69.

⁸ A.J. Bicknell and William T. Comstock, *Victorian Architecture: Two Pattern Books*, 1873; 1881 (Reprint Watkins Glen NY: Athenaeum Library of Nineteenth Century America of the American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1978): Plate 64.

⁹ The strike plate is still mounted on the west side of the opening.

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Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey

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picture rail – the only one found in the house – is mounted approximately eight inches from the ceiling and makes a full circuit of the room. Single doors on the first floor of the “core” building are typically lower than window openings; double doors, however, are the same height as the window openings.¹⁰ Also typical is the lack of a cornice or other decorative molding where ceiling meets wall plane.

The window and door casings of the public rooms on the first floor also appear to be made of pumpkin pine (Rooms 101, 102, 103, 105, and 108). The woodwork is currently lacks any visible protective finish, which was removed by a previous owner. The corner joints of all architraves in these rooms are built up in three layers: a middle layer with butt joints; and upper and lower moldings with miter joints (Plate 24) – a pattern of joinery that is typical throughout the core rooms and is found in one example in the attic as well.

Room 103 (the southeast parlor) adjoins the center stair hall on the south (Plates 37 – 38). This room has two means of entry: a pair of French doors that open into the stair hall, directly opposite Room 101 (Plate 23); and a pair of wood doors with inset panels that open into the room. A fireplace similar to that found in Room 101 is centrally located on the south wall of this room. Two 1/1 windows open onto the front veranda facing Bogert’s Mill Road.

Room 104 (the den) is in a small south wing that joins Room 103 along its south wall (Plate 36). This room has direct access to a small porch (Plate 16) *via* a wood door with four inset panels. The door and window surrounds in this room have Type 2a cornerblocks (see “Cornerblock Study”) rather than the joinery found in the core rooms on the first floor. In fact, cornerblocks are typical in door casings elsewhere in the house, albeit with a variety of cornerblock designs. Room 104 also has a wood beaded-board ceiling that is unique to this room.

Room 105 (the northeast parlor) is the most formal room in the Bogert House (Plates 27-30). Entry into this room can be made *via* four openings: 1) the service entry to Room 107 (pantry) and Room 109 (kitchen) beyond; 2) the door into the rear hall (Plate 32) and Room 108 (dining room); 3) a door into Room 101 (northwest parlor) through the paired pocket doors; and 4) a door that leads directly onto the north veranda (Plate 28). A brick fireplace with wood mantelpiece is roughly centered on east wall of the room (Plate 29). The hearth here is somewhat larger than those found in Rooms 101 and 103. It is also distinctive because of its square opening, rather than the arched openings found in the other two hearths. The wood used in the mantelpiece appears similar to that found on all the other woodwork in the downstairs – a rich warm pumpkin color – but has carved detail and flanking columns that reinforce the room’s formality. The flooring in Room 105 is wood parquet with an elaborate design (Plate 30). The parquet flooring found here is the most elaborate found in the house. It consists of a variety of hardwoods -- pine, walnut, and white oak -- laid up in a strikingly bold geometric pattern that forms a wide border at around the perimeter of the room.

Two secondary spaces occupy the center of the first floor. The first is **Room 106** (the lavatory), which has been fully renovated and is non-contributing. It is interesting to note, however, that the door surrounds in this location have millwork and joinery identical to those in the core rooms; the door hardware is also similar

¹⁰ On the second floor, it is not as consistent as on the first floor.

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to hardware found elsewhere in the house and appears to date from the mid-Nineteenth Century. The architraves of the doors in the passageway (Plate 32) are similar in materials and joinery to those found in the core rooms. The hall is too narrow to accommodate the width of the side casings in this location, resulting in their being cut to fit – perhaps when new walls were inserted. The second room is **Room 107** (the pantry), which is a small alcove with stripped pine cupboards with bead-board doors (Plate 31). The door casing into Room 105 carries Type 4 cornerblocks (see “Cornerblock Study”) – late Twentieth Century millwork reproductions– and contemporary moldings for the side members.

Room 108 (the dining room) is located at the southeast corner of the core building. The room’s south wall extends beyond the core footprint, and thus allows interior circulation with Room 104 (the south wing) via an interior door. The dining room flooring consists of pine tongue-in-groove planking, which is laid diagonally at the center and surrounded by a seven-plank border at the room’s perimeter (Plate 35).

Room 109 (the kitchen) (Plates 39 and 40) is located in a later-added wing at the rear (east) of core building. The door and window casings have Type I cornerblocks (see “Cornerblock Study”), which are found only in two other rooms: Room 209 (the second floor sitting room) directly above the kitchen; and **Room 110** (the rear entry hall).¹¹ There are four windows in the kitchen, three with 1/1 double hung sash; and one -- the window over the sink -- a single light, fixed sash, similar in type to the large fixed sash in the northeast parlor (Room 105). The window with fixed sash was installed post-1950, since it does not appear in photographs from that period (Plate H-14).

Recent kitchen renovations included, among other things, the installation of custom wood-finish cabinetry appropriate to the period of the house. The wood selected for the cabinets is compatible with the existing historic woodwork in color and texture. All appliances are new. A rear stair to the second floor is accessed via a door with single light glazing and paired inset panels located at the southeast corner of the room (Plate 40). The interior walls of the rear staircase are beaded board.

Second Floor

The plan of the second floor has a similar arrangement to the first floor. In spite of numerous alterations, the core building is still identifiable (see Plan – Sheet 2; the “core” building is shown as shaded).

The staircase rises in a straight run from the first floor and arrives at the **Room 202** (second floor hall) in the approximate center of the “core” building. The balustrade from the first floor curves to join a curve a reeded corner board at the top of the stairs. A newel post identical to that found on the first floor receives the balustrade along the east side of the stair opening (Plate 41). A similar post in a reduced scale receives it at the return, where it turns to join the door casing of **Room 204** (hall bathroom). The bathroom adjoins a **Room 203** (small sitting area) at the west end of the balcony.

¹¹ Room 210 (the upstairs rear hall) has Type 2 cornerblocks

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The bathroom is comparatively small, just large enough to contain a corner shower stall, sink, and toilet. The walls are plaster or drywall with beaded board wainscoting. The tiled shower and fixtures are the result of modern renovations.

The hall bathroom and sitting area share the paired 2/2 double-hung windows that comprise the central dormer on the west façade (Plates 2 and 41). The windows appear identical but for the cornerblocks – the bathroom window casing has the only example of a Type 3 cornerblock in the house: a carved floral rosette (see “Cornerblock Study”). The cornerblocks in the door casing of Room 204 are Type 2a. Walls have been built out to partially obscure the outer edges of the casings around the windows in both 203 and 204, indicating that they were later additions (Plate 41).

The second floor hallway is north of the stair opening, rather than south of it, as on the first floor. The walkway thus created reduced by that width the size of **Room 201** (the northwest bedroom), which is located directly above Room 101 (northwest parlor). A dormer window with 2/2 double-hung wood sash is centrally-located on the west wall. The north wall has two windows: a 1/1 double-hung sash and a half-lunette. The chimneystack rises just east of the 1/1 window. The window and door casings have Type 2a cornerblocks that are, for the most part, typical of the “core” spaces on the second floor.¹²

Two additional bedrooms are aligned along the south side of the second floor. A wall that rises from the staircase opening creates a small entry foyer to **Room 205** (the southwest bedroom) (Plate 45). The fenestration here is a mirror image of that found in Room 201, i.e., a 2/2 dormer window and a second window on the side elevation). Absent on this side, however, is the half-lunette; and the south window carries a 2/2 sash, unlike the 1/1 found in Room 201.¹³ Room 205 shares a narrow doorway with **Room 208** (the southeast bedroom). Two back-to-back wood doors with four inset panels are mounted on the doorframe, each having interior doorknobs of smooth brown glass. The exterior hardware consists of brass plates and knobs identical to that found elsewhere in the house. Room 208 is smaller than Room 205, tucked as it is under a shorter roof plane. It has two windows hung with 2/2 wood sash; neither are centrally located on their respective walls.

Room 206 (the master bedroom) (Plate 42) is directly above the first floor formal parlor (Room 105). Originally part of the “core” building at its northeast corner, it was included in an early alteration that enlarged this section of the house. The focal point of Room 206 is the tri-partite window that looks out over the Hackensack River. It is a vernacular design that, while it emulates a classical “Palladian” window, the composition has a dropped sill at the center window and straight lintels, rather than a sill and round-headed arch at the center window as is more typical of the Palladian type. The window casing is similar in profile to those found in the downstairs “core” rooms; however, the corners of the casing here are miter joints, with fewer but wider members than the first floor casings.

¹² The exceptions are the hall bathroom, the master BR and the master BR sitting room.

¹³ The side window in 201 is 1/1 sash.

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The master bedroom adjoins **Room 209** (the second floor sitting room) (Plate 43), which is located in the east wing directly above the kitchen (110). The rhythm of the fenestration is very regular here, i.e., two windows each on the north and east walls. The window and door casings have Type 1 cornerblocks, also found in the kitchen directly below it. The doorknob is the same embossed design similar to that found throughout the house; in this room, however, the back plate is smooth brass. A closet has been built into the southeast corner of the room in the space above the rear staircase from the kitchen below.

Room 207 (the master bathroom) was fully renovated in 2003; no changes were made, however, to the location of existing walls.

The master bedroom has two points of entry, i.e., a door into the adjoining master bedroom (206) and a door into **Room 210** (the back hall), from which one may access the rear stair to the kitchen and the attic stairs (211).

Third Floor

Access to the attic is via a stair (**211**) from Room 210. The attic ceiling in the kitchen wing is unfinished with exposed rafters. The remainder of the attic – mainly sections along the ridge of the core building -- has finished walls and ceilings. These include a small room that has, as its only window, the north gable's lunette. Varnished beaded board lines the staircase and some wall surfaces at the top of the stairs. Some HVAC systems are inserted into accessory spaces along the west of the core building's roof.

Cellar/Foundation

The interior wall of the core foundation is brown sandstone (Plate 46); on the exterior, the foundation is finished with a gray stone – perhaps some variety of schist – in rusticated random ashlar. The ceiling height of the basement is approximately 8 feet; the floor framing is primarily of dimension lumber. The cellar appears to have been modified from the original.¹⁴

¹⁴ It is possible that during the last major campaign, the house was jacked up and a deteriorated foundation was replaced with a more substantial one.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The John Jacob Bogert House is eligible for the National Register under **Criterion C**, as a remarkably intact example of the evolution of Nineteenth and early-Twentieth Century architectural styles over the course of a single building's 170-year history. Its historic name comes from its association with John Jacob Bogert (1846-1922), who lived in the house throughout his lifetime. John Jacob not only descended from the earliest settlers in the area, but also lived in the house through all of its building campaigns; it was he who was responsible for the last campaigns of 1895 and 1906, which brought the Bogert House to its present appearance. John Jacob also had special significance to the Borough of Harrington Park, having served as its first Mayor (1904 – 1906).

From its earliest iteration as a Dutch vernacular dwelling – a structure that still can be perceived in the plan, decorative elements, and scale of the building's "core" – it went on to accumulate features from Andrew Jackson Downing's mid-Nineteenth Century pattern-book styles for country architecture as well as from the more spacious eclecticism of the Queen Ann and Shingle styles. Its setting has remained substantially unchanged for 100 years. In spite of numerous challenges to its existence and the changing world around it, the Bogert House stands as an interesting and valuable example of the region's architectural heritage.

Historical Overview: Harrington Park

The municipality now known as the Borough of Harrington Park was originally part of the Township of New Barbadoes, which included the land that lay between the lower Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers (see Map of 1775).¹ The Township was originally formed in 1693 as part of Essex County, but was returned to Bergen County in 1710.² The area was settled, like much of Bergen County, by Dutch colonists, who established prosperous farms on the fertile and remarkably level land, traversed by numerous rivers and streams.³

Harrington Township was formed by royal charter from the townships of Hackensack and New Barbadoes in 1775. Many of the inhabitants were descendants of the first settlers, who were native Hollanders ("Holland Dutch"). Although they continued to speak Dutch and give their children Dutch names, the "Jersey Dutch" forged a new identity that was clearly their own.⁴

¹ Adrian C. Leiby, *The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley: The Jersey Dutch and the Neutral Ground, 1775-1783*, 1962, (Rev. Ed. New Brunswick NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1992): 4. It was reportedly named "New Barbadoes" by its early patentees, John Berry and others, some of whom had been born on the Caribbean island of Barbados.

² John P. Snyder, *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries 1606-1968*. Bull. 67 (Trenton NJ, Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969): 75; 82.

³ Leiby, 3.

⁴ Leiby, 9.

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The Hackensack Valley played an important role in the Revolutionary War. It was the so-called "neutral ground" between the British forces, which used the island of Manhattan as its base, and the Continental army, which concentrated its forces in the mountains to the city's north and west.⁵

Loyalties were sharply divided among the residents in the valley. Tory support for the Crown was high, but was more than equaled by support for the American patriots. Over the course of the war, neighbor was pitted against neighbor and brother against brother. Foraging parties from both sides tapped the resources of the Hackensack Valley farms, spies and gang leaders plied their trade freely, homesteads and barns of both loyalties were destroyed by the opposing side, and, although no major battles took place there, minor skirmishes were numerous in the area.⁶

Among the early settlers of the area were branches of the Haring,⁷ Blauvelt, Bogert⁸ Ackerman, Westervelt, and Ferdon families.⁹ The area's first reported settler was Peter Haring, a north Hollander, who in the Seventeenth Century built his home a few miles north of what is now Harrington Park.

During the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries, these Dutch settlers built homes that typically shared certain characteristics. Their churches and homes were principally constructed of brown sandstone, one story high. One traveler noted:

"There is a peculiar neatness in the appearance of their dwellings, having an airy piazza, supported by pillars in front and their kitchens connected at the ends in the form of wings."¹⁰

The prosperity of the local farms supported numerous gristmills and sawmills, which were built along the watercourses in the township. In 1779, Harrington Township boasted 1 tavern, 11 grist mills, 1 fulling mill, and 1 sawmill.¹¹ One of the most prominent in the township was the grist mill first owned by Abraham (also known as Abram) Meyers¹², at what is now the intersection of Bogert's Mill Road and Harriot Avenue in Harrington Park (see Map of 1780).

Harrington Township was incorporated in 1798. Independence and peace brought prosperity to the region, and the township continued to grow. By 1813, there were over 20 grist mills, 21 sawmills, 1 fulling mill, and 1 tanning yard.¹³ In 1840, lands west of the Hackensack River were set off from Harrington Township and

⁵ Leiby, 4.

⁶ Leiby, viii.

⁷ Alternate spellings are "Haring" and "Herring."

⁸ Alternate spelling: "Bogart."

⁹ Frances A. Westervelt, Ed, *History of Bergen County, New Jersey 1630 – 1923* (New York, Chicago, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, inc., 1923):366; Harrington Park, *50th Anniversary of Harrington Park, N.J. 1904 – 1954, Pamphlet* (Harrington Park NJ: Borough of Harrington Park, 1954), 5; "Bogert.

¹⁰ James Thacher, M.D., *The American Revolution*, Hartford (1861), cited in Leiby, 3.

¹¹ [Unknown comp.] Manuscript in "Harrington Park" file, Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.

¹² For clarity, this document shall use the name "Abraham" throughout. Alternate spellings for the surname: Meyers; Meirs; Myer; and Myers. "Myers shall be the spelling used throughout this document, since it coincides with that used by the Harrington Park Historical Society.

¹³ [Unknown comp.] Manuscript in "Harrington Park" file, Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.

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became Washington Township.¹⁴ From 1845 to 1904, the Hackensack River formed the boundary between Harrington and Washington Townships (see Maps of 1861, 1874, 1902, and 1912).¹⁵

The effects of the bitter Revolutionary War conflict in the Hackensack River valley were felt far into the Nineteenth Century. By 1870, however, Bergen County was clearly shifting over from a rural agricultural economy to one of industry, finance, and suburbanization.¹⁶ Two events, in particular, had profound implications for the growth and development of Harrington Park around that time: the first was the onset of the railroads in the late 1860s; the second was the incorporation of the Hackensack Water Company in 1869.

During the mid-Nineteenth Century and in the years following the end of the Civil War, a proliferation of railroads spread across the United States. In 1867, there were fifteen railroad lobbies from Bergen County alone reported to be attending the legislature in Trenton.¹⁷ By the early 1870s, Harrington Township was served by the Jersey City and Albany Rail Road (see Maps of 1874 and 1876); its depot was located adjacent to the property of Dr. William T. La Roche and close to what later became the center of Harrington Park.¹⁸

Bergen County anticipated an influx of new residents with the coming of the railroads. It became important to develop a water supply and distribution system for the growing population, particularly in the City of Hackensack, which in the years after the Civil War had expanded to a population of over 4,000:

“Hackensack is rapidly advancing in wealth and population in spite of old-fogyism; we have a superior quality of gas in our streets and we need pure water in our houses as well. We cannot get along with the meager supply furnished us from our superficial wells and cisterns; what we need is a broad, liberal, and gushing supply permeating through our houses, and affording every family enough and to spare for bathing as well as culinary and drinking purposes.’ (*Bergen County Democrat*, November 12, 1869.)”¹⁹

In the 1870s, the Hackensack Water Company began to lay out its plans for the creation of a reservoir and distribution system for northern New Jersey. An early dam was proposed near where the Pascack River flowed into the Hackensack for the creation of a reservoir.

Several of Harrington Township’s more enterprising residents, understanding the ultimate effects of the railroad and infrastructure improvements would have on the area, began planning for the wave of suburban development that was sure to follow. One of its first developers was S. Carmen Harriot, whose father purchased a large tract of land in the town, hoping to create something resembling “Tuxedo Park,” a

¹⁴ Snyder, 79; 88. The Bogert House would thus have found itself at the far eastern border of Washington Township. Four years later, the Washington Township was returned to Harrington Twp, but was restored in 1845.

¹⁵ Snyder, 79, 88.

¹⁶ Adrian C. Leiby and Nancy Wichman, *The Hackensack Water Company 1869 – 1969* (River Edge NJ: Bergen County Historical Society, 1969), 1.

¹⁷ Leiby and Wichman, 28.

¹⁸ There is a conflict in the documentation on this point, as some reports put the first train through the area in 1883, operating out of Jersey City. See *The 50th Anniversary of Harrington Park*, 45.

¹⁹ Leiby and Wichman, 31,

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prestigious residential enclave in New York State. Pillars were constructed near the railroad station as the entrance to his "Harrington Park Estates."²⁰ In 1891, William La Roche, a substantial landowner, began to subdivide his property into picturesque enclave in the triangle between the JC&A rail line and Harriot Avenue, where spacious, irregular residential lots lined curvilinear streets (see Maps of 1902 and 1912). The development, later called the "Park Section," was traversed by a central drive called "The Parkway." North of Harriot Avenue, another subdivision was taking shape by 1902; a simple street grid was lined with lots much smaller than in the La Roche development.²¹

In 1894, Harrington Township lost much of its territory during the period that historian Kevin Wright has called "Bergen County Borough Fever." Nearby communities scrambled to take advantage 1894 legislation that not only allowed for the formation of a borough from parts of two or more townships, but actually encouraged such civic cobbling by entitling composite municipalities to a representative on the County Board of Chosen Freeholders.²² During this period the Boroughs of Delford, Eastwood, Schraalenburgh, and Old Tappan all siphoned off parts of Harrington Township, followed in 1896 by additional set-offs to Old Tappan, Demarest, and Alpine Boroughs.

Following this trend, the Borough of Harrington Park was created in 1904, incorporating parts of Harrington and Washington Townships and the Borough of Closter.²³ In 1904, Dr. William La Roche, a prominent local landowner, published a promotional brochure for a planned neighborhood that provides an interesting snapshot of the community at that time, as well as how he envisioned its future.²⁴

Among Harrington Park's assets, La Roche notes that it is the "most picturesque spot along the West Shore R.R." He reports that it is just sixteen miles and forty minutes from New York City by rail, with "twenty-seven trains daily." He touts the convenient shopping, a new church under construction in the Park section, the new public school, various outdoor activities for children, and the Borough's low taxes. He also slips in the fact that his is a "restricted"²⁵ development. The pages of the brochure are filled with photographs of various buildings around town, as well as the Park sales office, and many of the community's finer homes, including the residence of "J. J. Bogert (Our Mayor)." He begins:

"We are circulating this book, showing illustrations of a few of the houses now built and occupied at Harrington Park, in order to convince those who contemplate building homes in the suburbs that this property has been started with the intention of making it in a short time unexcelled as a suburban residential settlement, and to prove beyond all doubt that it is not to be forced into what is know as a "mushroom village" (built in a night), by allowing any kind of shanty to be erected for the sake of getting rid of lots."²⁶

²⁰ *50th Anniversary of Harrington Park*, 17. It notes that the development was not realized as planned.

²¹ C. H. Eckerson, E. M., *Map of Harrington Park Terrace, Bergen County, N.J.* (Englewood, NJ: C.H. Eckerson, 1907).

²² Kevin Wright, "Punkin Duster Finds the Woodchuck Borough," Part Two, Website of the Bergen County Historical Society, URL: <http://apollo.carroll.com/bchs/Pages/part2.html/> accessed 1 August 2003,

²³ Snyder, 79.

²⁴ William T. La Roche, *The La Roche Property, Harrington Park, New Jersey* (New York: J.W. Pratt Co., n.d. [ca, 1904]).

²⁵ La Roche does not clarify this term in the brochure, although it often signals that particular ethnic or racial groups are excluded.

²⁶ La Roche, "To the Public."

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And he concludes:

"When you reach our station and step off the cars, you see before you a piece of scenery that a landscape artist would study in silence. You look over a beautiful piece of rolling country, dotted with some of the finest shade trees in the State: rows of old Elms, under whose arches are crushed stone roads, on which you can drive for miles through a country known in history as a Revolutionary center. You see close to the station, hid among great shade trees, pretty cottages and large houses that tell you in plain words Harrington Park is, even at the present time [i.e., before fully realized], an ideal home site."²⁷

Harrington Park's 50th Anniversary Yearbook reports that the final piece of Harrington Park fell into place in 1907 when, after litigation, Washington Township turned over lands west of Bogert Mill Bridge, extending west to Old Hook Road.²⁸ This report, however, is inconsistent with other scholarship on the subject.²⁹

In 1907, two more subdivisions were filed – both for residential developments near the Hackensack River. The first was called "Harrington Park"; the architect of the plan was the New York City firm of Vaux and Co., Landscape Architects.³⁰ A picturesque plan like the La Roche development, it had irregular lots, some with picturesque views of the river, along curvilinear streets. The second, "Harrington Park Terrace," affected land north and south of Harriot Avenue along the river.

The growth of the town was gradual through the first decades of the Twentieth Century. Residential development increased dramatically after World War I, when the only reported industry in the town was the flour and feed mill owned by a "John J. Bogert & Son."³¹ By 1922, Harrington Park was experiencing a development boom. The real estate development firm of Carlson & Alleborn, Inc. acquired an extensive tract from the La Roche Estate for 17 or more homes; and an E. During of New York City purchased 170 lots from Harrington Park Estate, Inc., as the site for 50 more houses.³²

The Hackensack Water Company was incorporated by act of the New Jersey state legislature in 1869. By the 1870s, it had begun to develop its plans for a stable water supply and distribution system for the region, particularly for the urban areas. It began acquiring land along the Hackensack River basin for the creation of a watershed. A dam, proposed for the point below the junction point of the Hackensack River and Pascack Brook, appeared on maps in the 1870s (see Maps of 1874 and 1876). By 1900, the waters were gradually

²⁷ La Roche, "The Concluding Thought."

²⁸ *50th Anniversary of Harrington Park*, 7. It is interesting to note that the home of John J. Bogert, the Borough's first Mayor, was located in the disputed part of Washington Township.

²⁹ Snyder, 79; 88. No transfers of land between these two municipalities are recorded in Snyder after 1904. In fact, this dispute, if true, would have been awkward for its first Mayor, John Jacob Bogert, whose house was located in the disputed territory of Washington Township.

³⁰ Vaux & Co. *Harrington Park- Plan for Subdivision of Property at Harrington, Bergen Co., NJ*, No. 501, Site plan filed 16 February 1907 (Bible House, NY: Vaux & Co. Landscape Architects, 1907). Calvert Vaux (1824-1892), noted landscape architect, predeceased this project. Although Vaux practiced with F. L. Olmsted (1857-1872) under the firm name of "Olmsted, Vaux & Co," it is unknown whether this firm is related to Vaux or to any successor firm to Withers & Vaux, the partnership he shared with Frederick C. Withers in the last phase of his career. See Henry F. Withey, AIA, and Elsie Ratherburn Withey, "Vaux, Calvert," *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (1970; reprint, Detroit: Omnigraphics, 1966).

³¹ New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Statistics, *The Industrial Directory of New Jersey* (Paterson NJ: News Printing Company, 1918).

³² "Wave of Development Has Reached Harrington Park," News clipping (16 November 1922).

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filling the river basin north of it. By the early 1920s, the water levels had risen upstream as far as the Bogert grist mill, and thereby inundating the dam. Without water power, the mill no longer could operate and was forced to close.

In 1927, the municipality planned to spend more than \$110,000 in improvements to the Park Section – road grading, sidewalks, curbs, drainage (see Map of 1927) – but these plans were derailed by the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing years of the Great Depression.³³ After near-bankruptcy in the early 1930s, the municipality gradually regained its economic vitality towards the end of that decade and building activity increased once again, only to be put on hold during the years of World War II.³⁴

During the post-war years, however, Harrington Park experienced another boom period, with properties both north of Harriot Avenue and in the Park Section selling in record numbers. By 1954, new houses had finally spilled over onto the western bank of the Hackensack River, near the Bogert House (see Map of 1957, Plate H-18).

By 2003, the population of Harrington Park was 4,740 -- a 10% increase since the 1990 census. It has remained predominately Caucasian (81.6%) between 20 and 64 years (57%). The median household income was \$100,000. Over 96% of the population has a high school diploma or higher, and almost 60% has a Bachelor's degree or higher.³⁵ It has remained a predominately residential community. It contains three houses on the National Register, all three of which are Dutch stone vernacular dwellings that are part of the Multiple Property Listing entitled "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County."³⁶

The Bogert Family

The first member of the Bogert family to arrive in the colonies was Cornelis Jansen Bogaerdt, who arrived in the American colonies prior to 1661 (see Table 1).³⁷ Cornelius settled on a village lot in Flatbush, Long Island, but soon sold that lot. In 1677, Cornelis was one of the Proprietors of the Flatbush Patent.³⁸

Other than this elemental data, little is known of the early Bogert family history in the United States. Records indicate that his son Jan Cornelisse Boomgaert, was born in Flatbush, and later settled in Hackensack

³³ 50th Anniversary of Harrington Park, 7.

³⁴ 50th Anniversary of Harrington Park, 9.

³⁵ "Town Profile: Harrington Park." *Bergen Evening Record* (18 March 2003).

³⁶ David J. Hogland, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, and Claire Tholl, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," National Register Nomination submitted July 3, 1979. Listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (3 October 1980) and the National Register (9 January 1983).

³⁷ Herbert S. Ackerman, comp. "Bogert Families." Quackenbush Collection, Family Group Sheets. Compilation of genealogical information (Ridgewood NJ: Herbert S. Ackerman, n.d). This family is one of eleven Bogert family lines to come from Holland and Germany during the 1600s-1850s; it is also the largest of all the Bogert families in number of descendants. Ackerman successfully traced this family's descendants through more than ten generations, including John Jacob Bogert, the source of the historic name for this property, and his children. The Bogert family in New Jersey has many branches, which often makes identification of specific family members through typical primary sources quite challenging. It is made even more difficult by the shifting of municipal boundaries and the prevalence of alternate names and alternate spellings that affect both first and last names. In this case, however, New Jersey genealogists have compiled impressive data on the Harrington Park Bogerts to 1661.

³⁸ Ackerman, "G1 – Cornelise Jan Bogaert," 501.

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some time before 1679, when his second son was born. His descendants settled in the general vicinity of Harrington Park – first in Hackensack, then in Paramus, where they remained for three generations. The first direct Bogert family ties to Harrington Township were established in 1801 with the marriage of Steven Bogert to Fytie Alyea at North Schraalenburgh, southwest of Harrington Park.

At about the same time that Steven Bogert married Fytie Alyea, his second wife, Abraham Myers (ca. 1720 – 1780) owned and operated a grist mill on the Hackensack River (see Map of 1780).³⁹ Myers acquired the property in 1765 by royal grant, building his grist mill on the northern bank of the Hackensack River across from the current site of the Bogert House.⁴⁰ After Myers's death in 1780, "Catherine Myers"⁴¹ was the owner of the mill for some years, at least until 1813.⁴²

It was Jacobus Bogert (1788 – 1871),⁴³ Steven Bogert's son by his first marriage, who first connected the Bogert family with the Myers family. Jacobus apparently established roots there around the age of thirteen, when his father settled in Schraalenburgh after a second marriage. In 1809, at the age of twenty-one, Jacobus courted and married Jane Myers, the daughter of John Myers and reported granddaughter of Abraham Myers, at nearby North Schraalenburgh.

John Myers (? – 1829), Abraham's son, ultimately inherited the mill. He continued to operate it until he died in 1829, after which time his son-in-law operated it.⁴⁴

Research to date has failed to establish when the Bogert family actually took up residence in the house across from the gristmill; however, it is possible that they lived there at least before the 1830s.⁴⁵ With the death of John Myers in 1829, the property passed to his son-in-law, Jacobus Bogert and his wife, the former Jane Myers, who continued to reside there and raise their five children.

Jacobus Bogert would have been 41 years old when he took over the grist mill in 1829. Hopkins's 1861 map is the first map discovered to date that shows "J. Bogart" as the owner of the mill property and residence

³⁹ "Myers" is the spelling preferred by the Harrington Park Historical Society on its roadside plaque; "Meyers" is the spelling that appears on Erskine's 1780 map of the area.

⁴⁰ Abraham Meyers reportedly had a brother John, who is listed among the Loyalists whose lands were confiscated after the Revolutionary War. See Ruth M. Keeseey, *Loyalty and Reprisal: The Loyalists of Bergen County, New Jersey, and Their Estates*, Monograph Indexed by Louise Howes Burnett (n.p.: Ruth M. Keeseey, 1957). Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society, Lodi, NJ.

⁴¹ Catherine Myers's relationship to Abraham Myers is unknown to date, but possibly she was his wife.

⁴² [Unknown comp.] Manuscript in "Harrington Park" file, Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.

⁴³ Ackerman assigns Jacobus Bogert the No. G7350A (also known as "James"). He was the grandfather of John Jacob Bogert (G9374), for whom the house is named.

⁴⁴ Mrs. E.J.H., Cowell, "The Bogert's Mill House," Essay (Harrington Park NJ: The Women's Club of Harrington Park [N.J.], n.d. [ca. 1966]). Harrington Park Historical Society, "Site of the Myers-Bogert Grist Mill," Historical Marker at intersection of Bogert's Mill Road and Harriot Avenue, Harrington Park, NJ, dated 1985. The marker notes that "James" Bogert as the name of the son-in-law. Several references to "James" appear in Jacobus's entry in Ackerman's compilation. It is possible that "James" was an anglicized version of "Jacobus" or an error in the documentation.

⁴⁵ An 1814 Road Return map [I-X] shows the mill and house owned by "J. J. Bogert"; however, an 1826 Road Return map E-168 shows the John Myers mill. See Kathryn Phillips Dubois, comp., *Old Mills of Bergen County: Histories and Family Records 1677-1954*, 2 Vols. (N.p.: Undated manuscript.).

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(see Map of 1861).⁴⁶ His son, John J. Bogert ("John Sr."; 1817 – 1892)⁴⁷ later became the father of John Jacob Bogert, for whom the house is named.

John Sr. married Margaret Blauvelt at North Schraalenburgh, NJ in 1839 at the age of 22 years. It was notable as a marriage between members of two of the oldest families in the United States.⁴⁸ It is reported that they raised their children across the lane from the gristmill. John Sr., known locally as "Miller John," bred trotting horses.⁴⁹ John and Margaret produced six children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the children who survived were three daughters and one son, John Jacob Bogert (1846 – 1922).⁵⁰ John Jacob joined his father in the operation of the grist mill, helping him rebuild it in the 1860s.⁵¹

Jacobus died in 1871,⁵² leaving John Sr., 52, in full charge of the mill's operation; son John Jacob was 23 and as yet unmarried. In 1873, the eligible John Jacob married Hester J. Ackerman, a member of another of the prominent early families of the area. The couple produced four children: Eugene (1874- ?), Walter (1877 - ?), Clyde A. (1883 - ?), and Mary L. (1889 - ?).⁵³

John Sr. passed away in 1892, followed nine years later by his wife, leaving John Jacob and his young family to occupy the residence. The Bogert gristmill continued to operate through the early Twentieth Century under the name "John J. Bogert & Son."⁵⁴ In 1918, the *Industrial Directory of New Jersey* reported that the mill employed four men and was the only industry in Harrington Park. Among its workers, it was also noted that "there are no non-English speaking immigrants."⁵⁵

The late 1890s marked a change in John Jacob's professional career. In 1899, after operating the Harrington Park grist mill for many years, he left its operations to others and became associated with the company of Bogert and Carlough Company (B&C), a manufacturer of structural steel with approximately 40 employees based in Paterson, New Jersey.⁵⁶ By 1904, John Jacob had acquired the controlling interest in the company. He was President and controlled the operations of the company until his death. His son Eugene was closely associated with his father's affairs. He joined him in running B&C, eventually becoming a well-known and respected businessman in his own right.

⁴⁶ G. M. Hopkins, *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: G. H. Corey, 1861).

⁴⁷ Ackerman assigns the John J. Bogert the No. G8352.

⁴⁸ "Mrs. John Bogert, 100, is dead in Cresskill," *New York Times*, Obituary (6 October 1939): 32.

⁴⁹ "Mrs. John Bogert, 100, is dead in Cresskill," *New York Times*, Obituary (6 October 1939): 32.

⁵⁰ Ackerman assigns the John Jacob Bogert the No. G9374.

⁵¹ "Old Bogert Homestead Passes into Hands of the Water Co.," [unknown publication], Photocopy of newspaper article (1938) in Psaras collections. The actual date, however, may be closer to 1861, when the mill appears on maps as being on the southeastern bank of the river. It would not have been logical to have moved it and then have rebuilt it just 5 years later.

⁵² Ackerman, "Jacobus Bogert." This conflicts with Kathryn Phillips Dubois, who says Jacobus died in 1874.

⁵³ Ackerman, "G9374 – John Jacob Bogert." Daughter Mary later married a Walter Cyrus Strunk.

⁵⁴ It is not clear whether this name was a holdover from a partnership with his father, John Sr., or a partnership with one of his own sons.

⁵⁵ New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Statistics, *Industrial Directory of New Jersey* (Paterson NJ: News Printing Company, 1918), 242. It is interesting to note that the deaths of each of his parents both preceded major expansions and/or modernization of the Bogert residence (see below).

⁵⁶ "John J. Bogert is Killed at Dumont Depot," *Paterson Guardian* (18 November 1922); New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Statistics, *Industrial Directory of New Jersey* (Paterson NJ: News Printing Company, 1918), 467.

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1904 was also the year that Borough of Harrington Park was incorporated. John Jacob Bogert served as the Borough's first Mayor⁵⁷ (Plate H-1). He also served as the District Clerk of the Washington Township schools for 25 years without remuneration.⁵⁸

John Jacob was active in B&C's management until his accidental death in 1922 at the Dumont railroad station, when he stepped into the path of the West Shore Express on his way home to Harrington Park. He was seventy-five years old at his death.⁵⁹

In 1924, the Hackensack Water Company purchased 10 acres of the Bogert tract adjacent to its growing watershed, including the land on which the grist mill stood, and then demolished the mill.

With the mill gone and John Jacob dead, the early years of the Great Depression apparently brought hard economic times to the Bogert family. John Jacob's wife Hester, who continued to own the Bogert House after his death, lost the property at a tax sale in 1933 for some \$300 in unpaid tax liens.⁶⁰ The Borough of Harrington Park purchased the property. The Borough gave the Bogerts the right to redeem the property on payment of the amount of the liens plus interest – a consideration granted perhaps because of the family's deep roots in the community and John Jacob's public service during his lifetime. It is likely that the family was allowed to remain in possession as tenants after the sale.

In April 1937, three children of John Jacob joined with their mother, Hester, to repurchase the property for around \$1,400. Hester's son Walter and his family then occupied the residence. In 1938, they sold the property to the Pascack Land Company for an unknown sum.⁶¹ Walter took his family to Teaneck, and Hester, then age 89, continued to live in Harrington Park with her daughter, Mary L. Strunk,⁶² thus ending the tenure of six generations of the Bogert family at 163 Bogert's Mill Road.

The History of the Bogert House

Overview

The John Jacob Bogert House was home to the Bogert family for over 100 years. During that time, the house went through several building campaigns that have changed the building over time. Each campaign left intact other character-defining features of the previous form and, because they were well-designed and

⁵⁷ This would have been especially interesting if reports are true that his home was located within Washington Township (see "Historical Overview of Harrington Park" above).

⁵⁸ "Old Bogert Homestead Passes into Hands of the Water Co," Photocopy and transcription of newspaper article (1938).

⁵⁹ "John J. Bogert is Killed at Dumont Depot," Paterson Guardian (18 November 1922).

⁶⁰ *John J. Bogert Est. (by C. Henry Oldershaw, Collector) to Borough of Harrington Park*, Certificate of Tax Sale dated December 26, 1935 and recorded in the Bergen County Clerk's office on December 31, 1935.

⁶¹ *Bogert, Hester J., widow, et al. to Pascack Land Company*, Deed dated 8 January 1938 and recorded in the Bergen County Clerk's Office on 11 January, 1938, in Deed Book 2097 on Page 589, et seq.

⁶² Wife of Walter C. Strunk; they lived on Parkside Road in Harrington Park.

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well-built in the stylistic idioms of their day, the alterations have acquired their own significance. The house as we see it today is a notable example of a building that has retained evidence of its evolution over time and characteristic features of many periods.

The research⁶³ has identified four major building alteration and/or expansion campaigns that followed the original date of construction:

- Ca. 1830 Moved to or constructed on current site. Central entry with modest porch on west elevation under sweeping eaves.
- Ca. 1870 Expansion of Room 105 (northeast parlor), balconette with tri-partite window, full veranda and new balustrade on west elevation; earlier kitchen wing moved across the river from unknown location [?].
- Ca. 1895 House expanded from 5 – 14 rooms; orientation of front entry shifted to intersection of Harriot Avenue and Bogert's Mill Road; veranda on west elevation extended, wrapped around north elevation; glazed vestibule into parlor from veranda. North-facing window in Room 105 enlarged and fitted with single-light, fixed sash. Roof raised and/or gambrel roof changed to pitched roof. Foundation reconstructed or extensively repaired.
- Ca. 1905 Replace lattice under veranda with concrete block foundation; increase veranda depth on west elevation and infill center bay in balustrade with new section: remove center veranda stairs on west elevation.
- Post -1950 Chimney on north gable moved from near ridge to point adjacent to northernmost dormer; veranda on south wing partially enclosed; kitchen window added on east elevation; removal of glazed enclosure on north veranda. (Exact dates unknown.)

The various types of millwork found in the door and window casings provided one of the main tools for the identification of building chronology. Taken together with date found in historic maps and local histories, as well as anecdotal evidence from Bogert family members, it is possible to piece together a chronology of building fabric.

Part of this analysis included the classification of the different types of cornerblocks found in the house (see "Cornerblock Study"), and matching them with particular locations in order to understand which rooms may have been constructed (or altered) during the same campaign. Several millwork catalogues dating from the period of significance were also reviewed, but they proved inconclusive as none of the types found in the Bogert House matched the samples shown in the catalogues.

⁶³ Developing the chronology of these changes was, for the most part, supported by data found in historic maps, anecdotal evidence, secondary sources, and the historic fabric itself. Primary documents provided little information about the early history of the building. Information concerning events that affected the property – the building of roads, bridges, dams, and the creation of Oradell reservoir – offered evidence that directly or indirectly influenced the arrangement of the buildings on the site. The earliest available historic photographs date from 1904, after all but one of the major campaigns had been completed.

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Based on the above evaluation process, the following classifications and dates for cornerblocks were developed (not in chronological order):

- Type 1 Single dome; found in Rooms 109, 110, 209 (Ca. 1895);
- Type 2a Three convex outer rings, concave inner ring, center button; Rooms 201, 202, 205, 208 (Ca. 1870);
- Type 2b Three convex outer rings; one convex inner ring; center button; Room 104 (?);
- Type 3 Floral rosette; Room 204 (Ca. 1870);
- Type 4 Large convex outer ring, small convex center ring, center button; Room 107 (Late 20th C.)

Building Chronology

The "Core" Building (ca. 1830)

The first dwelling on the site was that of Abraham Myers. It stood opposite the grist mill that he constructed on the northeastern bank of the Hackensack River *circa* 1765, after he acquired the land by royal grant (see Map of 1780). At that time, what is now Riverdale Road (see Location Map 2) met Bogert's Mill Road at Myers Mill and turned abruptly south to meet Old Hook Road; there was no road eastward from Bogert's Mill Road.

The first public road and bridge into Harrington Park was constructed *circa* 1826 with the laying out of Harriot Avenue.⁶⁴ Earlier maps, if accurate, show the Bogert house sited directly off the corner of the intersection of Riverdale and Bogert's Mill Roads (see Map of 1780). By 1861, the property owner was shown as "J. Bogert,"⁶⁵ and the house is mapped very near its current location, somewhat south of the earlier building site. The relocation of the dwelling perhaps was necessitated by the extension of Harriot Avenue eastward and the construction of the bridge over the Hackensack River.⁶⁶ By then, the course of the Hackensack had shifted to the northwest and the mill had been relocated to the southeastern bank of the river (see Map of 1861).

The dwelling that forms the early core of the Bogert House may well have been the earlier Bogert-Myers house that was moved to the new site or one newly constructed on the site *circa* 1826 – 1830. This core building is evident in both elevation (see "Examples of Nineteenth Century Dutch Vernacular Houses," Photosheets 1 and 2) and in plan (Schematics of First and Second Floors: shaded areas). Reports note that an earlier kitchen wing on the north elevation was later moved across the Hackensack River.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Mrs. E. J. H., Cowell, "The Bogert's Mill House," Essay (Harrington Park NJ: The Women's Club of Harrington Park [N.J.], n.d. [ca. 1966]).

⁶⁵ This would have been Jacobus Bogert, grandfather of John Jacob Bogert, for whom the house is named.

⁶⁶ Cowell suggests that the core of the existing building was in fact part of that early dwelling, but speculates that it was not moved to the present site until the late 1800s. Cowell's opinion conflicts with historic map data on this point.

⁶⁷ "Old Bogert Homestead Passes into Hands of the Water Co." Photocopy and transcription of newspaper article (1938); Kathryn Phillips, Dubois, comp., *Old Mills of Bergen County: Histories and Family Records 1677-1954*, 2 Vols. (N.p.: Undated manuscript); Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, "The Bogert's

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The exterior shares numerous similarities with Dutch vernacular buildings of the early Nineteenth Century. Among the exterior features consistent with early Dutch houses are its flared eaves and the symmetrical arrangement of the façade.⁶⁸ Other notable elements are the lunette and half-lunette in the north gable, the symmetrical arrangement of the west façade, and the almost total suppression of a cornice and/or raking eaves on the gable ends. A full width veranda across the façade, while perhaps not the most typical arrangement, has been found in other Dutch vernacular homes of approximately the same period.⁶⁹

The three shed dormers with Flemish/Dutch elements may have been added later – a typical event for many Dutch vernacular houses, although they appear to be an early alteration and otherwise consistent with similar houses of the early Nineteenth Century (see “Examples”).

The Bogert House has the obvious difference of being constructed of wood frame rather than the more typical examples of Bergen County Dutch vernacular building, i.e., brown sandstone masonry up to the second-story line with a wood frame story above it.⁷⁰ However, stone was only one of a variety of materials employed by the Dutch in their buildings, which were not unlike the materials used throughout the young Republic: brick, stucco, wood shingles, clapboard, pine millwork, and hewn timbers for framing were all found in Dutch buildings of the period.⁷¹ Brown sandstone was plentiful in the Hackensack River valley; it was relatively soft and easy to work, and, in any event, needed to be cleared from fields before cultivation.⁷² But it should be remembered that the Bogert and Myers families were millers, not farmers, and may have escaped the need to clear and cultivate fields, unlike those with extensive farm holdings. Wood frame construction may just have been more available for the Bogert House than other materials.

The other major feature of the Bogert House that differs from the “typical” Dutch Colonial is the lack of a gambrel roof. The Bogert House has not only a pitched roof, but a gable of sweeping horizontal dimension, much like shingle style houses of the late Nineteenth Century. While a pitched roof on early Dutch houses is not unheard of, it is atypical for Bergen County and was typically more vertical in orientation. As a result, we can conclude with some certainty that the existing gable is a later alteration constructed in the late Nineteenth Century (see below).

Mill House,” Essay (Harrington Park NJ: The Women’s Club of Harrington Park [N.J.], n.d. [ca. 1965]). A building owned by “J.J. Bogert” appears across the river on a 1902 map (see Map of 1902).

⁶⁸ The arrangement of the accessory wing on the south elevation is also consistent, but is not original to the structure.

⁶⁹ Wendehack, 33-34. The Vreeland House (1818), Nordoff, New Jersey; the Terhune House (1670), Saddle River, NJ; and the Demarest House (1837), Saddle River, NJ, are all given as examples of Dutch stone vernacular houses in the Hackensack valley with raised porches. The Demarest House has a raised porch without posts extending beyond the eaves. The reported infilled windows in the foundation might indicate an earlier, smaller porch, which did not occupy the full width of the façade but rather just the portion in front of the main entry. See Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, “The Bogert’s Mill House,” Essay (Harrington Park NJ: The Women’s Club of Harrington Park [N.J.], n.d. [ca. 1965]).

⁷⁰ Clifford Wendehack, “Dutch Houses of Northern New Jersey,” In Lisa C. Mullins, Ed. *Colonial Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Pittstown NJ: Main Street Press, 1987); Originally published in *White Pine Series of Architecture Monographs*. Vol. XI, No. 3 (1925).

⁷¹ Aymar Embry, “Farmhouses of New Netherlands, in Lisa C. Mullins, Ed., *Colonial Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Pittstown NJ: Main Street Press, 1987), 12.

⁷² Embry, “Farmhouses,” 13.

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On the interior, the plan is similar to two types identified in the National Register nomination of "Early Dutch Stone Houses"⁷³ Both Types "F" and "J" were popular during the late-Eighteenth through the early-Nineteenth Centuries (see "Conjectural Chronology of Bergen County Dutch Stone Houses"). Both types are four-room, center hall plans with first floor fireplaces on the gable end wall. They have internal brick chimney stacks, which are sometimes angled so as to emerge from the roof at a higher point, closer to the ridge. "Type J," larger than "Type F," had fireplaces in the rear rooms as well as the two front rooms and tended to have Federal (or Adamesque) architectural elements typical of the early Nineteenth Century.

The core of the Bogert House is a hybrid of the two schemes described above. Rooms 101, 102, and 103 have a slightly smaller scale than Rooms 105 and 108 at the rear. In particular, the main entry hall (102) does not have the proportions and ornament of a more pretentious house of the early-Nineteenth Century, nor does it have the sense of spaciousness or more open plan found in houses designed in the late 1800s.

The masonry that supports the fireplace and chimneys in Rooms 101 and 103 is located within the foundation (Plate 46). There is evidence in historic photos that the internal chimney stack for Room 101 was originally angled toward the ridge line (Plates H-3 and H-9) and straightened at some point after ca. 1950; its present location is adjacent to the northernmost dormer (Plate 3). Unlike those found in Rooms 101 and 103 the masonry supporting the northeast parlor hearth is located outside the core foundation.

The door and window casings of the first floor rooms of the core building lend support to the theory of these as the early core of the house (see Plate 24). They are distinct from all others in the building, which have corner blocks.⁷⁴

The First Campaign (Ca. 1870)

The first major campaign appears to have included the expansion of Room 105 (northeast parlor); the addition of the balconette and pent roof on the north elevation; and perhaps the enlargement of a smaller entry porch and/or installation of the existing balustrade on west elevation as well. The 1876 map clearly shows an extension of the building footprint northward (see Map of 1876),⁷⁵ which could be the extended parlor. No south wing is yet indicated on the 1861 map.⁷⁶

⁷³ David J. Hogland, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, and Claire Tholl, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places dated July 3, 1979. Listed on the New Jersey Register (3 October 1980) and the National Register (9 January 1983), 62 - 71.

⁷⁴ One exception to this fact is found in the west room of the attic, which may indicate that it dates from the earliest period of the house. Room 206 appears to have similar casings to those found on the first floor; however, they have mitred corners, while those on the first floor have both butt-joints and mitred joints.

⁷⁵ A former kitchen wing with a "salt box" shape reportedly was detached from the main house during the 1895 campaign and moved across the river. However, service wings to Dutch vernacular houses typically had pitched roofs; a salt box shape would have been inconsistent with this type. It is possible that it was enlarged after it was moved, if in fact it was an early part of the Bogert House.

⁷⁶ The south wing does not appear on maps until 1912.

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Several reports indicate that a north (kitchen) wing was moved across the river in the late 1800s, but the stylistic influences apparent on the balconette and extended parlor – which would have replaced the wing – seem to indicate that it was moved much earlier. Perhaps it was moved as part of this first campaign.

It appears likely that the existing configuration of the second floor, which has five bedrooms that could accommodate the significant number of children and other Bogert family members who might live there.⁷⁷

The date for this campaign rests on several pieces of evidence. First, the principal ornamental elements appear clearly rooted in a mid-Nineteenth Century stylistic idiom. The balconette, for instance, with its draped pent roof (Plate 9), is very similar to a design for a similar element found in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Architecture of Country Houses* (1850).⁷⁸ The brackets supporting the pent roof as well as the pendant finials at the roof's corners are also similar to designs found in Downing's compendium. The balustrade is of sawn-board construction, rather than turned balusters, which is also consistent with some of Downing's designs for country cottages and other stylistic elements of the 1870s.⁷⁹ Finally, the cornerblocks found in the door casings of the second floor are much simpler in design and in lower relief than cornerblocks found in what appear to be later additions (see "Cornerblock Study" - Type 2a).

Circumstances that may have affected the chronology of the various alterations and expansions of the Bogert family residence were the deaths of immediate male ancestors who were the prime owners/operators of the mill: 1) the 1829 death of John Myers was around the same time as the construction or moving of the dwelling to the current site; 2) the 1871 death of Jacobus Bogert (father of John J. and grandfather of John Jacob) occurred around the time of the second campaign; and 3) the 1892 death of John J. Bogert (father of John Jacob) preceded the third major campaign during which the building was greatly expanded. These coincidences may indicate that modifications to the house were made to accommodate the needs of the successor generation – which possibly financed the work with its inheritance.

The Second Campaign (Ca. 1895)

The second major campaign introduced the most striking changes in the Bogert house – both in sheer size as well as style. Three years after the death of his father, John Jacob reportedly commissioned the enlargement of the house from five to fourteen rooms.⁸⁰ This appears to have included the kitchen/master bedroom wing (Rooms 109 and 209); the construction of the south wing (104); the expansion of the dining room (108) – which provided internal access to the south wing; the installation of the plate glass fixed sash

⁷⁷ Ackerman.

⁷⁸ Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, 1850 (Reprint, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 319.

⁷⁹ A.J. Bicknell, *Detail, Cottage and Constructive Architecture*, 1873, in *Victorian Architecture: Two Pattern Books*, 1873; 1881 (Reprint, Watkins Glen NY: Athenaeum Library of Nineteenth Century America of the American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1978).

⁸⁰ "Old Bogert Homestead Passes into Hands of the Water Co." Photocopy and transcription of newspaper article (1938).

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in the formal parlor (105); and the recladding of the exterior using imbricated shingles and clapboard siding in decorative patterns of the Queen Anne style.

The prominent intersecting gables of the then popular Queen Anne style and a sweeping gable in the Shingle style were combined here to attractive effect – particularly when viewed from Harriot Avenue, which had become a gateway into Harrington Park from points west. Reorientation of the entry towards Harriot Avenue and away from its earlier orientation towards Bogert's Mill Road appeared to have been a major goal of the campaign. To emphasize its new orientation and establish it as a main entry to the property, a set of concrete steps and a sidewalk leading to the new front steps were constructed on Harriot Avenue (Plates H-3 and H-8). The architectural result of the campaign was an updated, impressive residence that would have befitted a future Mayor of Harrington Park – a position that John Jacob was soon to hold.

It is during this campaign that the wrap-around veranda with spindle work is likely to have been constructed in the Queen Anne style, using the wood balustrade and turned posts of the west veranda as the model for the balustrade on its north extension (Plate H-3). The rounded steps⁸¹ created a new focal point to the façade from Harriot Avenue as well as from Bogert's Mill Road. The steps on the west elevation, however, remained until the Third Campaign, when the center bay of the balustrade was infilled with a replication of those on either side.

It is interesting to note that, in spite of the extensive alterations, earlier aspects of the building's architectural heritage were not only preserved, but either echoed or replicated in the new construction. Flared eaves, found on the west façade of the core building, also appear on eaves of the all the gables on the new wings (Plates 10, 12, and 13). The Flemish touches on the dormers were allowed to remain intact. The duplication of the earlier balustrade on the new north veranda may have been an effort at economy (not having to replace the entire west veranda balustrade with one of a new design), but it also extended the life and prominence of a feature that had long identified the Bogert House.

The Third Campaign (Ca. 1906)

The third campaign was an afterthought in comparison to the work done *circa* 1895 (Plates H-2, H-5, and H-7 through H-9). The work was primarily limited to the west veranda, and included the replacement of the wood lattice under veranda with concrete block, an increase in the depth of the west veranda by approximately four feet; installation of a dropped pendant from the ceiling where the extension created a jog from the former edge of the roof; infill of the center bay in the west balustrade with a new section; and the removal of the wood steps at that location. The expanded veranda was more spacious than the rather narrow earlier porch. It provided a shady sitting area on the north looking out over the Hackensack River, the picturesque mill building, and the road into town that the family apparently used to good advantage (Plate H-8 and H-9).

⁸¹ The steps were originally constructed of wood; they have been replaced by brick steps that follow the same profile as the original.

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Miscellaneous Later Alterations (post-1950)

Since the 1950s, there have been miscellaneous minor alterations in the Bogert House. The chimney on north end of the core building was moved from near the ridgeline to a point adjacent to northernmost dormer (Plate 1); the veranda across the gable end of the south wing was partially enclosed, leaving a small entry porch at its west end (Plate 16); a kitchen window was added in the center of the eastern elevation, above what is now the sink (Plates 12 and 39); and the glazed enclosure on north veranda was removed (Plate 4). New but reasonably compatible transom windows have been installed at the west entry (Plate 22). The south chimney of the core was sealed off and removed (Plate 16). Extant mantelpieces may be later replacements.

On the interior, a previous owner removed all paint and other finishes from the wood work. A master bathroom was installed in Room 207 in 2003; the kitchen has been recently renovated; also renovated were the downstairs lavatory (106) and second floor hall bathroom (204), although the date(s) for this work are unknown.

CONCLUSION

The Bogert House has remained a remarkably intact example of a residence that embodies the evolution of stylistic trends in American domestic architecture over some 90 years. The evolution of the house took place during the tenure of one family – the Bogert family – whose ownership of the property extended almost uninterrupted from ca. 1830 to 1938. Even more remarkable, it has remained substantially unchanged from its 1906 appearance, in spite of threatened condemnation and demolition, temporary loss in a sheriff's sale, and conversion to an antique store.

The setting for the Bogert House has also remained little changed from its Nineteenth Century appearance, with some additional shrubbery. In fact, some of the most prominent tree specimens date from the period of significance. The Hackensack River still flows gently southward across the road from the house – both it and the now-open ground across Harriot Avenue where the grist mill once stood are still visible from the windows of the house. The natural buffer along the river and the nearby wetlands serve as a sanctuary for wildlife and waterfowl and greatly adds to the country ambiance of the Bogert House.

The John Jacob Bogert House is a highly visible landmark whose architecture expresses stylistic trends popular during the early history of the Borough of Harrington Park through the Twentieth Century suburbanization of the area. It is a significant and highly intact example of the architectural heritage of that community and is a valuable historic resource worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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CHRONOLOGY

Pre 1661	Cornelius Jansen Bogaardt G1 (? – 1681) comes to the colonies from Holland; settles in Flatbush, LI. Jan Cornelisse Boormgaert G23 (1661 - ?) born in Flatbush LI. Later moved to Hackensack NJ. Son of Cornelius G1; Father of Jacobus Bougart.
1681	Cornelius Jansen Bogaert G1 dies.
Ca. 1685	Jacobus Bougart G328 born. Son of Jan G23; Father of Albert G4132. Married Willemtye Terhune (1704) in Hackensack, NJ.
1707	Albert Bogart G4132 born in "Peremis, N.J." Son of Jacobus G328; father of Jacob G5188. Married Machtel Zabriskie in Hackensack.
1738	Jacob Bogert G5188 born in Paramus, NJ. Son of Albert G4132; father of Steven G6403) born. Married Maria Beer in Schraalenburgh, NJ.
1763	Steven Bogert G6403 born in Paramus, NJ. Son of Jacob G5188; Father of Jacobus G7350A. Married 1788 in Hackensack; Divorced (1795) for 7-yr absence. 2 nd Marriage: Fytie Alyea (1801) in North Schraalenburgh, NJ.
1765	Abram Myers built a homestead and a grist mill (later "Bogert's Mill) on the Hackensack River on land given under royal land grant.
1775	Harrington Township formed by royal charter from Hackensack and New Barbadoes Twp. [became Hackensack City in 1921] as Harrington Twp. Road Return shows new road: River Vale Rd and Old Hook road to run near houses of Abraham Meyers' Mill and others.
1780	Abraham Myers dies (4/11/1780) (Father of John Myers; Likely grandfather of Jane Myers)
1788	Jacobus Bogert G7350A (1788 – 1871) born in Paramus, NJ of Steven's first marriage. Son of Steven G6403; father of John J. G8352. Possibly a/k/a "James." Married Jane Myers (1809) at North Schraalenburgh NJ.
1799	Grist mills in operation in Harrington Park: Abraham Miers; Albert Bogert; Cornelius Bogert; Johannis Meirs.
1798	Harrington Twp incorporated.
1814	Road return map dated September 8, 1814 shows mill of "J.J. Bogert." New road was to vacate the public road easterly of the mill of J. J. Bogert. [Note CONFLICT: Bergen County Historical Society plaque says Bogert family didn't take it over until 1829, after death of John Myers, son of Abraham.]
1817	John J. Bogert G8352 (1817 – 1892) born in North Schraalenburgh NJ. Son of Steven G6403; Father of John Jacob Bogert G9374. Married Margaret Blauvelt (1839) in North Schraalenburgh, NJ.
1826	Harriot Ave constructed. Before then, there was neither bridge nor public road going eastward to Harrington Park from the west; the house and mill faced each other, connected by lane.
1828	"Bogert Mill" is shown on Hackensack R. where present day Harriot Ave crosses it.
1829	John Myers dies. Descendant (son?) of Abraham, first owner of grist mill; possibly the father of Jane Myers Bogert.
1836	Harrington Twp. reduced in area; all lands west of Hackensack river became Washington Twp.
1839	John J. Bogert, "descendant" of Abraham Myers, reportedly takes over operation of the mill at 22 years old.
1840	Harrington Township sets off part to form Washington Twp. with Hackensack River as dividing line [Bogert property becomes part of Washington Twp.]
1846	John Jacob Bogert G9374 (1846-1922) born in Harrington Park. Son of John G8352, Father of Eugene, Walter, Clyde and Mary. Married Hester J. Ackerman (1873) in North Schraalenburgh, NJ.
1860	"J. Bogert's Mill" shown situated Washington Twp.
1864	John Jacob (18 yrs.) joins father [and grandfather?] in running of mill.
1867	John J. and son John Jacob reportedly rebuild the wooden mill together. Possibly relocated to southwestern bank of river.
1869	Hackensack Water Company incorporated.
1871	Jacobus Bogert G7350A dies. Father of John J. Bogert G8352.

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1873	Jane Myers Bogert dies. Wife of Jacobus Bogert G7350A; granddaughter of Abraham Myers.
1874	Eugene G10386 born. Son of John Jacob Bogert G9374.
1875	82 tax sales in Harrington Township alone, resulting from the recession following the Panic of 1873.
1876	Jersey City & Albany Railroad shown passing through Harrington Park; depot shown at Dr. W. T. La Roche's property line. 2 structures mapped: "Mill" on side of Harriot Ave (nr road's termination) and "J.J.Bogert" on south side of Harriot Ave.
1877	Walter G10387 born. Son of John Jacob Bogert G9374.
1880	Hackensack Water Company becomes insolvent. Successors: Robert C Bacot and John F. Ward.
1883	New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway Co. opens track through Harrington Park (later West Shore RR, then NY Central and Hudson RR, then NY Central RR Co. Clyde A. G10388 born. Son of John Jacob Bogert G9374.
1889	Mary L. G10 389 born. Daughter of John Jacob Bogert G9374; Married Walter Cyrus Strunk.
1892	John J. Bogert G8352 dies. Father of John Jacob Bogert G9374.
1895	Bogert House north (kitchen) wing reportedly moved to the opposite bank of the Hackensack River, remodeled, and became the home of Miss Catherine Shindel for over 35 years. Extensive alterations were made to the house, increasing it from 5 to 14 rooms. The large barn was also relocated at that time.
1899	John Jacob Bogert joins Bogert and Carlough Company, structural steel manufacturers, Peach and Straight Streets, Paterson, NJ. (41 employees in 1918).
1902	John Jacob Bogert acquires controlling interest in Bogert & Carlough. Property of "J. J. Bogert" is mapped as part of Washington Twp. at intersection of Bogert's Mill Rd and Harriot Av. Bogert's property included at least four buildings (mapped): 1) Pascack Brook and Old Hook Road 2) house at current location; 3) "grist mill" north of Harriot Avenue; and 4) a small building on the east bank of the Hackensack River, directly across from the Bogert homestead (former kitchen wing?).
1904	Mar 29 - Harrington Park Borough formed from Harrington Twp, [Washington Twp] and Closter Borough; John Jacob Bogert elected first Mayor of Harrington Park (1904 – 1906). Photo shows Bogert House before enlargement of west veranda; wood lattice encloses the underporch; wood steps shown at center bay of veranda on west elevation.
Ca. 1907	Although Harrington Park was formed in 1904, it reportedly grew to present size after litigation that successfully "took" land west of the Hackensack River from Washington Twp., extending to Old Hook Road. (This is not consistent with other sources.)
Ca. 1910	Hackensack Water Co. moved its line northward into Harrington Park, Norwood, and Hillsdale
1912	"Grist Mill" shown North of Harriot Rd; Bogert wood frame house shows core building and south wing (but no kitchen extension shown on east side of core building), stable, and another wood frame outbuilding.
1921	HWC embarks on expensive project to enlarge the Oradell Reservoir, dredging out the Hackensack River as far as Harrington Park and Closter (now much a part of the Oradell Reservoir). An extended litigation followed in which the Bogert family contended unsuccessfully that such a mill could not be condemned for water supply purposes. Enlarged reservoir flooded the junctions of Pascack Creek with the Hackensack River and the junction with the Dwarskill and raised the water level at Bogert's Mill on Harriot Avenjue, so that the stream was no longer useful for water power.
1922	11/17 - John Jacob Bogert G9374 dies. Killed by train at Dumont NJ railroad depot.
1923	Owner of flour and feed mill was listed as "John J. Bogert & Son." Reported to be the only remaining industry in Harrington Park.
1924	Hackensack Water Company purchases 10 acres of Bogert tract, including the mill property. HWC demolishes mill. Plans to acquire and raze the house are postponed.
1933	8/26 - Tax Sale of Bogert Property: John J. Bogert Est. by C. Henry Oldershaw, Collector, to Borough of Harrington Park. (approx \$350 taxes & interest) Grants right of redemption.

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1937	4/22 - Borough of Harrington Park conveys property back to Bogert family members.
1938	1/8 - Hester J. Bogert et als. sells property to Pascack Land Company; Walter Bogert and family are last of the Bogerts to occupy the house; they move to Teaneck. House rented to a Mrs. Ben Woods, who reportedly rents it and operates an antique shop there until 1949,
1949	Nov 4 - Pascack Land Company to Ensign J.H. Cowell and Alma, his wife. Property consisted of 2 acres. 8 outbuildings on property when purchased by Cowells.
1956	E. J. H Cowell elected Mayor of Harrington Park (1956-1960).
1959- 1960	Cowell subdivides the property converting the barn into a house, which they used as their residence thereafter (155 Bogert's Mill Rd). Mar 30 - Ensign J.H. Cowell and Alma, his wife to Baczewski, Edward and Marie, his wife Edward Baczewski elected Mayor of Harrington Park (1960 - 1966) Cowell notes hand-hewn beams in cellar; sistered rafters in attic "showing roof was raised"; hair plaster; outlines of relocated doors when repapering. Blind cellar windows under veranda foundation.
1985	July 18 - Baczewski, Edward and Marie, his wife, to Sunenblick, Robert and Mabel Fraser, his wife.
1990	5/15 - Sunenblick, Robt. And Mabel Fraser, his wife to Pearson, Robt and Suzanne Youn Pearson, his wife.
Ca. 1995	Robert Pearson and Suzanne Youn Pearson to Bruce and Lynnae Psaras

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the John Jacob Bogert House encompasses the entire parcel of land known on the tax map of the Borough of Harrington Park, New Jersey, as Block 1503, Lot 3, also known by street address as "163 Bogert's Mill Road" and set forth in the metes and bounds description in a deed dated May 15, 1990, and recorded in Deed Book 7369 at Page 804 in the Bergen County Clerk's office, Hackensack, New Jersey.

For the graphic illustration of the National Register boundary see "Site Plan 2003 – National Register Boundary."

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the John Jacob Bogert House that currently remains as part of the parcel. The above parcel has remained visually intact, even after a ca. 1960 subdivision of the property south of the residence, where related outbuildings were situated. Altered remnants of outbuildings still remain on the adjoining parcel, where they have been converted to residential use and do not adversely affect the ambiance of the Bogert House.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photo H-1 of 18 Portrait of John Jacob Bogert (ca. 1905).
- Photo H-2 of 18 Unidentified family members on west porch (ca. 1904).
- Photo H-3 of 18 The John Jacob Bogert House in 1904, looking S.
- Photo H-4 of 18 Bogert's Mill, Harrington Park, NJ, ca. 1905, looking W.
- Photo H-5 of 18 View of grist mill and dam from west lawn of Bogert House ca. 1910, looking N.
- Photo H-6 of 18 View of Bogert's Mill looking NE (newspaper photograph [n.d.]).
- Photo H-7 of 18 Bogert House ca. 1908 (foreground) and associated outbuildings (background), looking SE.
- Photo H-8 of 18 Bogert House, north and west elevations ca. 1908, looking S.
- Photo H-9 of 18 Detail of North elevation of Bogert House ca. 1908, looking S.
- Photo H-10 of 18 Rear (S) elevation of Bogert House ca. 1908, looking N.
- Photo H-11 of 18 Rear of Bogert House ca. 1908, looking NW, with open porch across S wing (background).
- Photo H-12 of 18 Bogert House ca. 1949, looking S.
- Photo H-13 of 18 Bogert House and Harriot Avenue, looking SE from former site of grist mill.
- Photo H-14 of 18 N elevation of Bogert House ca. 1955, looking SW.
- Photo H-15 of 18 Outbuildings on the property ca. 1949, looking SE.
- Photo H-16 of 18 S elevation of Bogert House ca. 1950, looking N.
- Photo H-17 of 18 N elevation of Bogert House ca. 1950, looking S.
- Photo H-18 of 18 New homes on Bogert's Mill Road *circa* 1954.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following information is the same for all of the photographs listed below:

1. *Name of Property:* John Jacob Bogert House
2. *County, City, and State where located:* Bergen County, Borough of Harrington Park, New Jersey
3. *Name of Photographer:* Mary Delaney Krugman, MSHP; Lynnae Psaras (#16, 23, and 32)
4. *Date of Photographs:* December 2003
5. *Location of original negatives:* Mary Delaney Krugman Associates, Inc.
36 Park Street
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

6 & 7 *Description of views; number of photograph:*

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 46 | N and W elevations of Bogert House, looking SE. |
| Photo 2 of 46 | W elevation, looking E. |
| Photo 3 of 46 | Detail of porch on N elevation, looking E. |
| Photo 4 of 46 | Detail of porch on W elevation, looking S. |
| Photo 5 of 46 | Detail of N and W elevations, looking SE. |
| Photo 6 of 46 | Detail of porch on W elevation, flared eaves, looking N. |
| Photo 7 of 46 | Detail of balustrade on W elevation, looking W. |
| Photo 8 of 46 | Balconette with pent roof on N elevation, looking S. |
| Photo 9 of 46 | Detail of balconette on N elevation, looking SW. |
| Photo 10 of 46 | Detail of lunette on N elevation, looking S. |
| Photo 11 of 46 | Detail of half lunette on N elevation, looking S. |

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- Photo 12 of 46 N and E (rear) elevations looking SW.
- Photo 13 of 46 Flared eaves on gable at NE corner of E (kitchen) wing
- Photo 14 of 46 Pitched gable of rear piazza, looking W.
- Photo 15 of 46 Porch and entry on S wing, looking NE.
- Photo 16 of 46 Rear piazza, looking NE (Photo by Psaras).
- Photo 17 of 46 View of Oradell Reservoir from S (rear) yard, looking S.
- Photo 18 of 46 Harriot Avenue at intersection with Bogert's Mill Road, looking NW.
- Photo 19 of 46 View of Harriot Avenue (foreground) and the Hackensack River above Oradell Reservoir from the N lawn of Bogert House, looking NE.
- Photo 20 of 46 Harriot Avenue in front of Bogert House, looking E.
- Photo 21 of 46 First floor stair hall, taken from main entry, looking E.
- Photo 22 of 46 Interior of entry from W porch, looking W.
- Photo 23 of 46 Newel post and balustrade in first floor central stair hall, looking N from #103 (Photo by Psaras).
- Photo 24 of 46 Detail of door casing in first floor center hall.
- Photo 25 of 46 W side of Room 101 (NW parlor) looking W.
- Photo 26 of 46 NE corner of Room 101 (NW parlor), looking NE into Room 105 (NE parlor).
- Photo 27 of 46 NE corner of Room 105 (NE parlor), looking NE.
- Photo 28 of 46 Detail of wood parquet flooring in Room 105, looking E.
- Photo 29 of 46 Detail of fireplace mantle in Room 105, looking E.
- Photo 30 of 46 NW corner of Room 105, looking NW.
- Photo 31 of 46 Room 107 (pantry), looking N.

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- Photo 32 of 46 Hall at E end of first floor stair hall running between Rooms 105 and 108 (dining room), looking N (Photo by Psaras).
- Photo 33 of 46 S side of Room 108 (dining room), looking S.
- Photo 34 of 46 N side of Room 108 (dining room), looking N.
- Photo 35 of 46 Detail of wood flooring in Room 108, looking S.
- Photo 36 of 46 S interior view of Room 104 (south wing), looking S.
- Photo 37 of 46 W interior view of Room 103 (SW parlor), looking W.
- Photo 38 of 46 Detail of fireplace mantle in Room 103 (SW parlor), looking S.
- Photo 39 of 46 SE corner of Room 109 (kitchen), looking S.
- Photo 40 of 46 Detail of entry to rear staircase in Room 109 (kitchen), looking S.
- Photo 41 of 46 Room 202 (second floor hall), looking W to 203 (sitting area).
- Photo 42 of 46 Tripartite window in Room 206 (master bedroom), looking NE.
- Photo 43 of 46 Room 209 (E sitting room), looking SE.
- Photo 44 of 46 Room 201 (NW bedroom), looking NW.
- Photo 45 of 46 Room 205 (SW bedroom), looking SW.
- Photo 46 of 46 Masonry foundation under hearth in Room 101 (NW parlor), looking W.

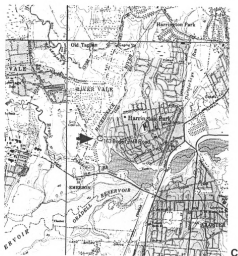
The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
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Bergen County, New Jersey



Map showing general location of John J. Bogert House. Microsoft® Expedia™ Streets 98, CD-ROM Ed. (Microsoft Corporation, 1998)

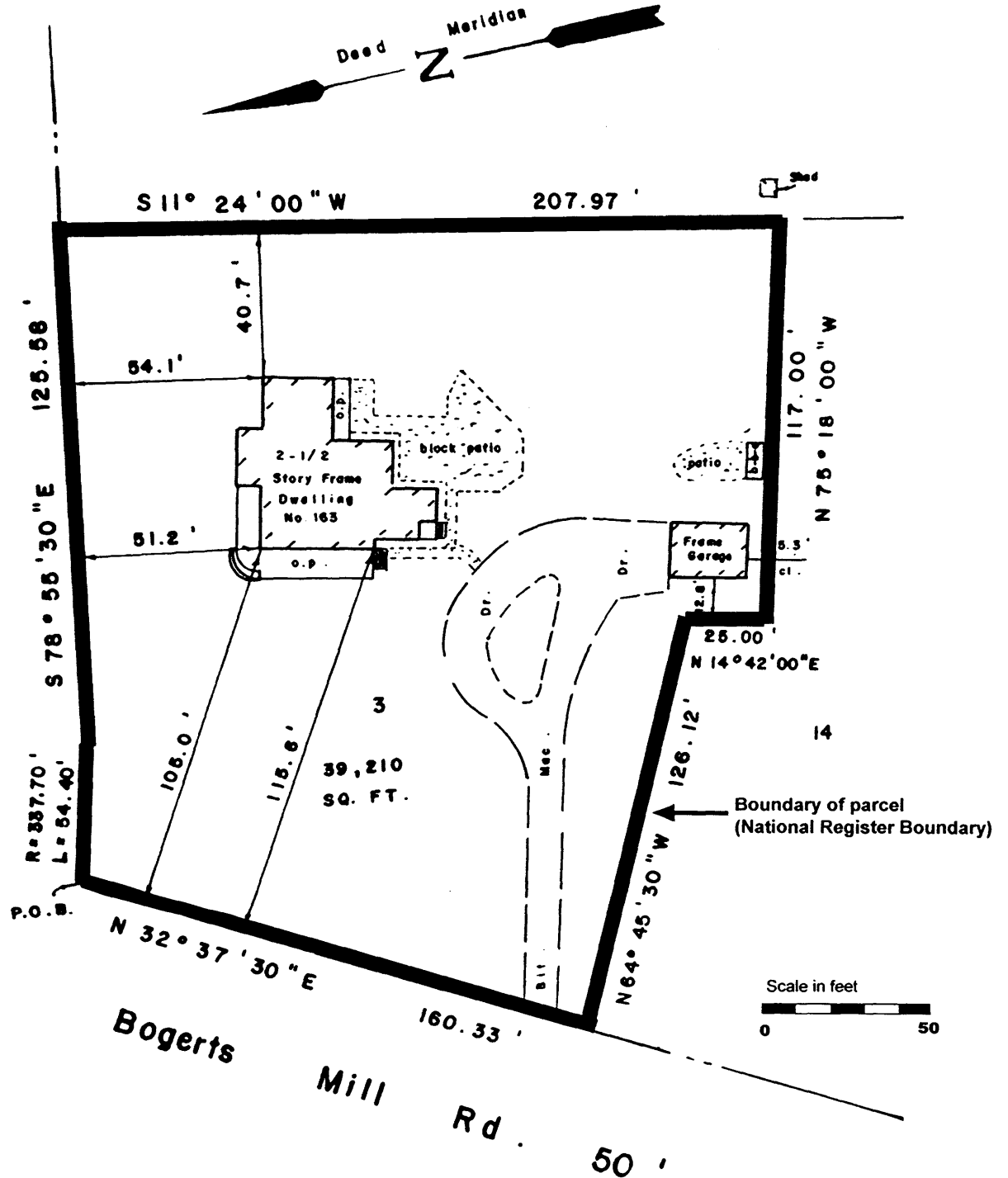


USGS Map of vicinity of Harrington Park, NJ, showing location of John J. Bogert House. United States Geological Survey, Yorkers [N.Y. - N.J.] Quadrangle. 1966, Photorevised 1979.



USGS map of Harrington Park (above) and detail (below) showing location of John H. Bogert House. United States Geological Survey, Yorkers [N.Y. - N.J.] Quadrangle, 1966. Photorevised 1979.

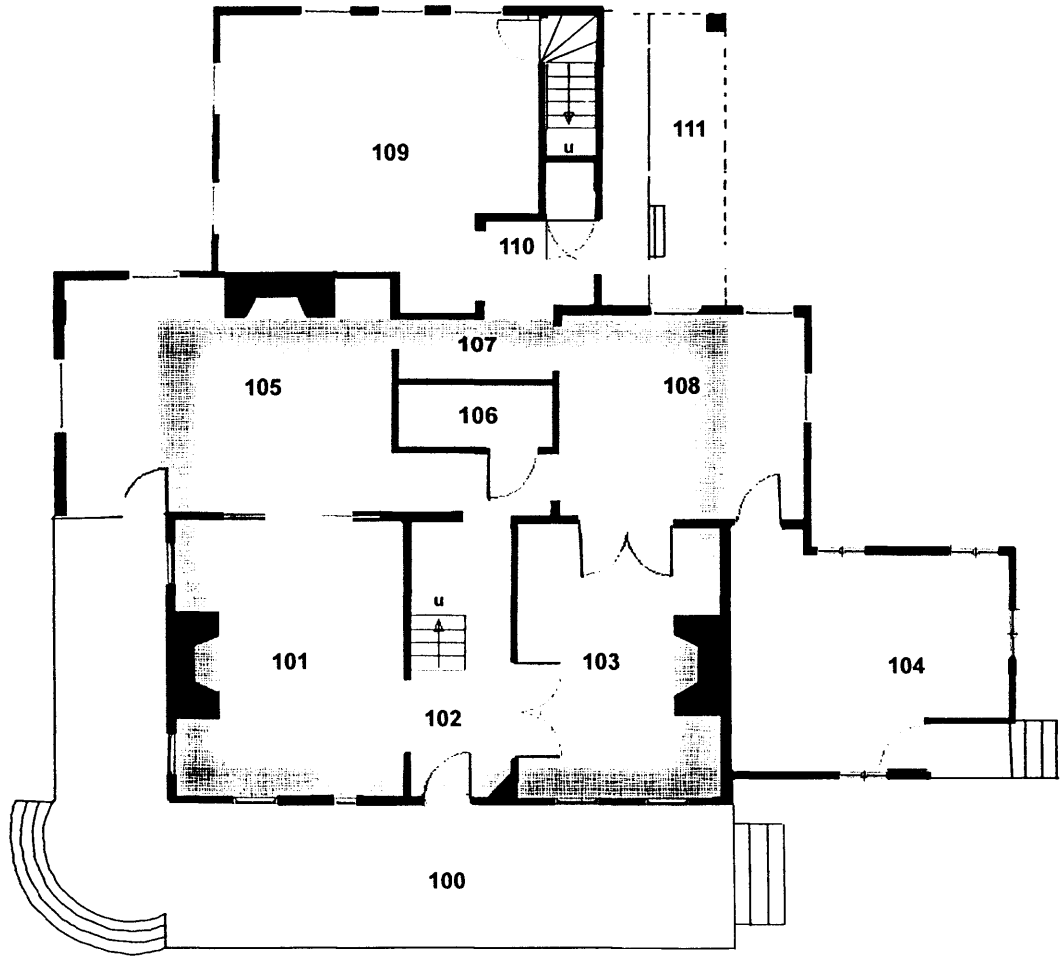
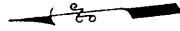
The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
 163 Bogert's Mill Road
 Borough of Harrington Park
 Bergen County, New Jersey



Property survey for 163 Bogert's Mill Road. Source: Gerald A. Cassetta, N.J.L.S., Assessment Map of Harrington Park, Bergen County, New Jersey, dated 18 March 1998.

Site Plan 2003
National Register Boundary

John Jacob Bogert House
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



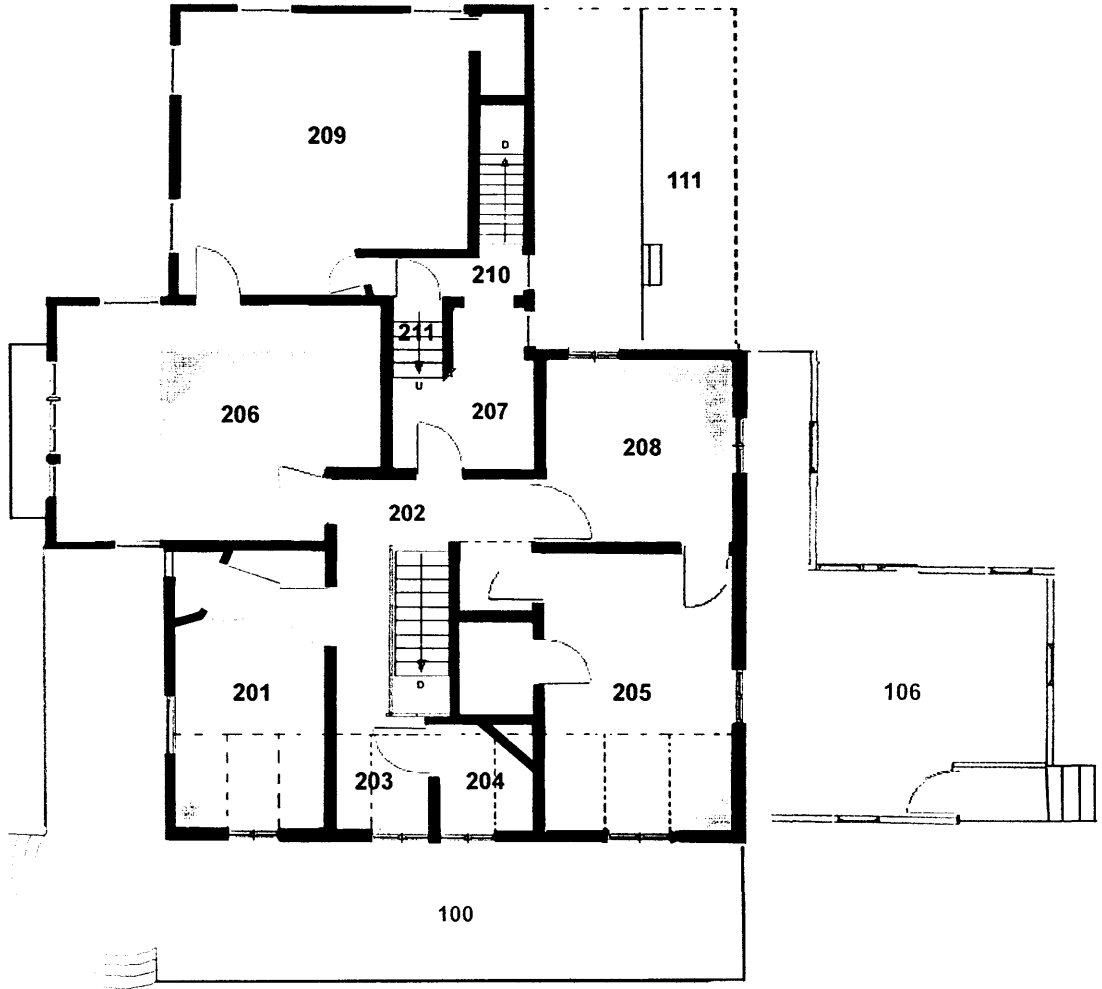
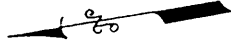
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Historic Preservation Consultants
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

Schematic of First Floor (not to scale)

Ca. 1830 core building = shaded area

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
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Bergen County, New Jersey



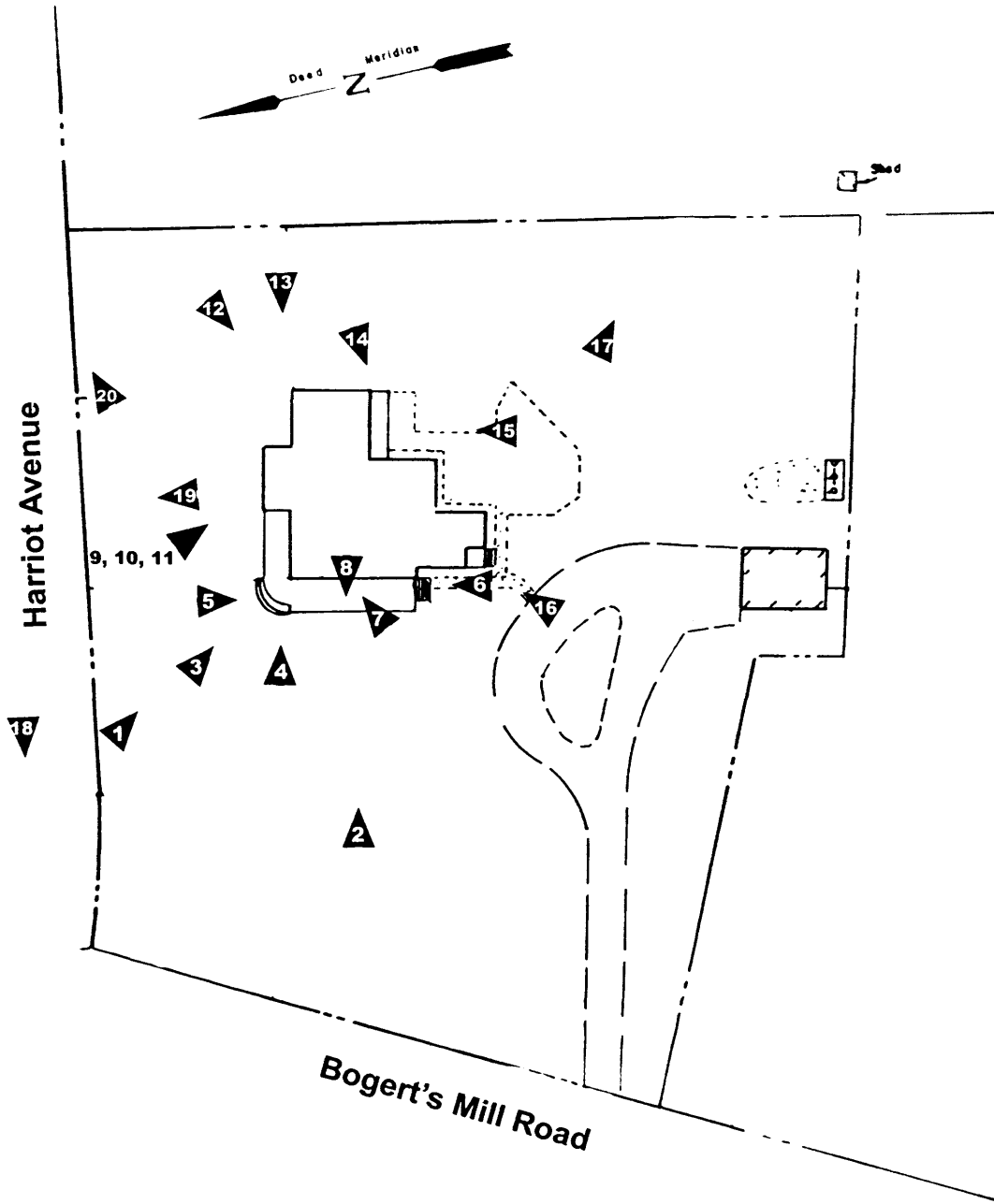
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Montclair, New Jersey 07042

Schematic of Second Floor (not to scale)

Ca. 1830 building core = shaded area

The JOHN J. BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



Property survey for 163 Bogert's Mill Road. Source: Gerald A. Cassetta,
N.J.L.S., Assessment Map of Harrington Park, Bergen County, New Jersey,
dated 18 March 1998.

Photo Orientation Sheet

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey

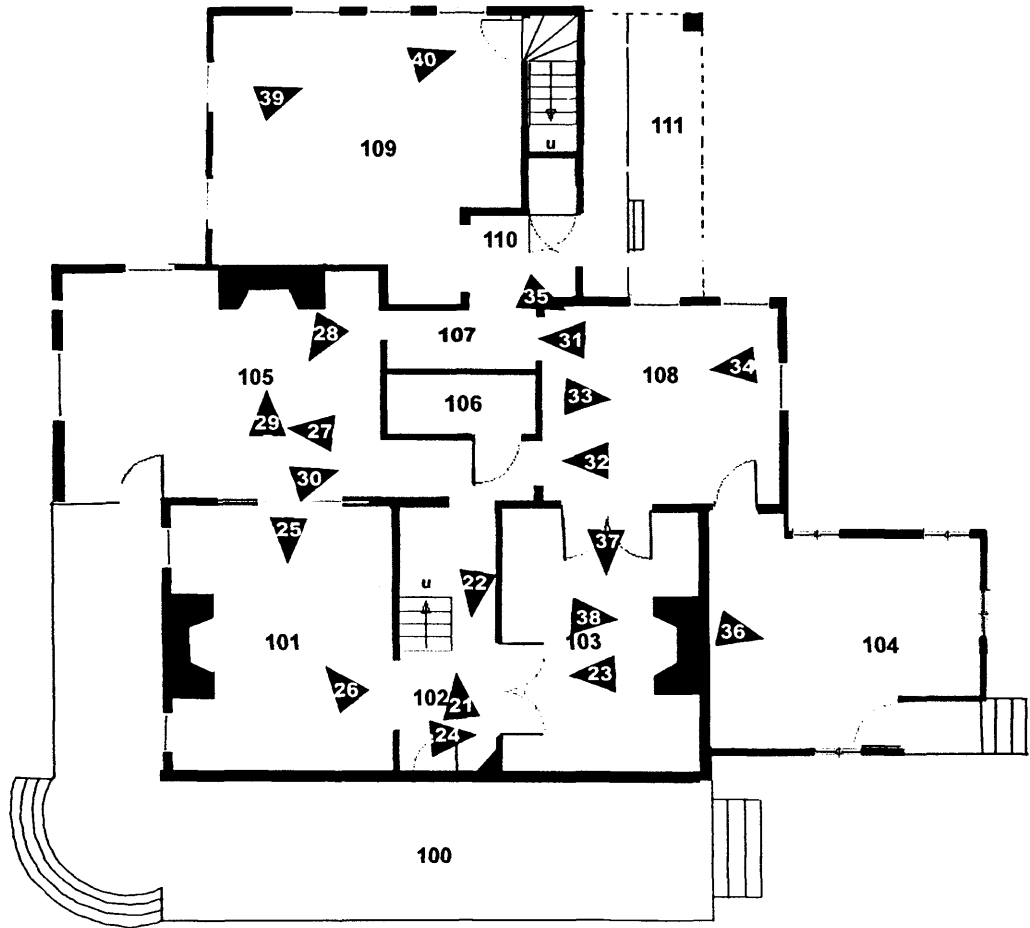
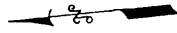
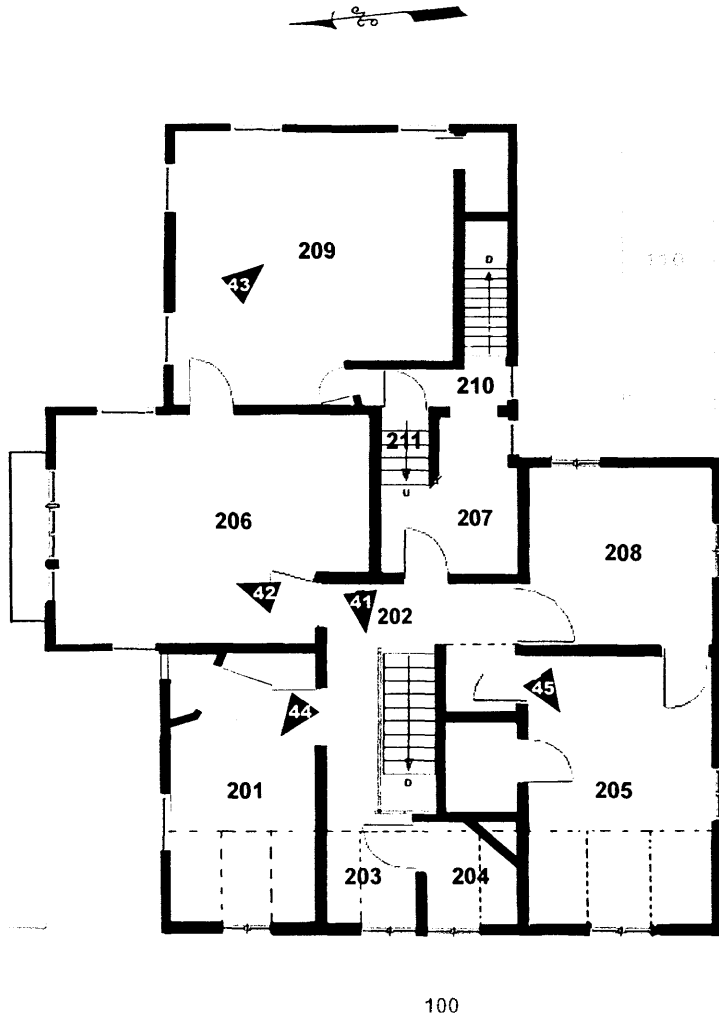


Photo Orientation Sheet First Floor

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The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



Graphics by:

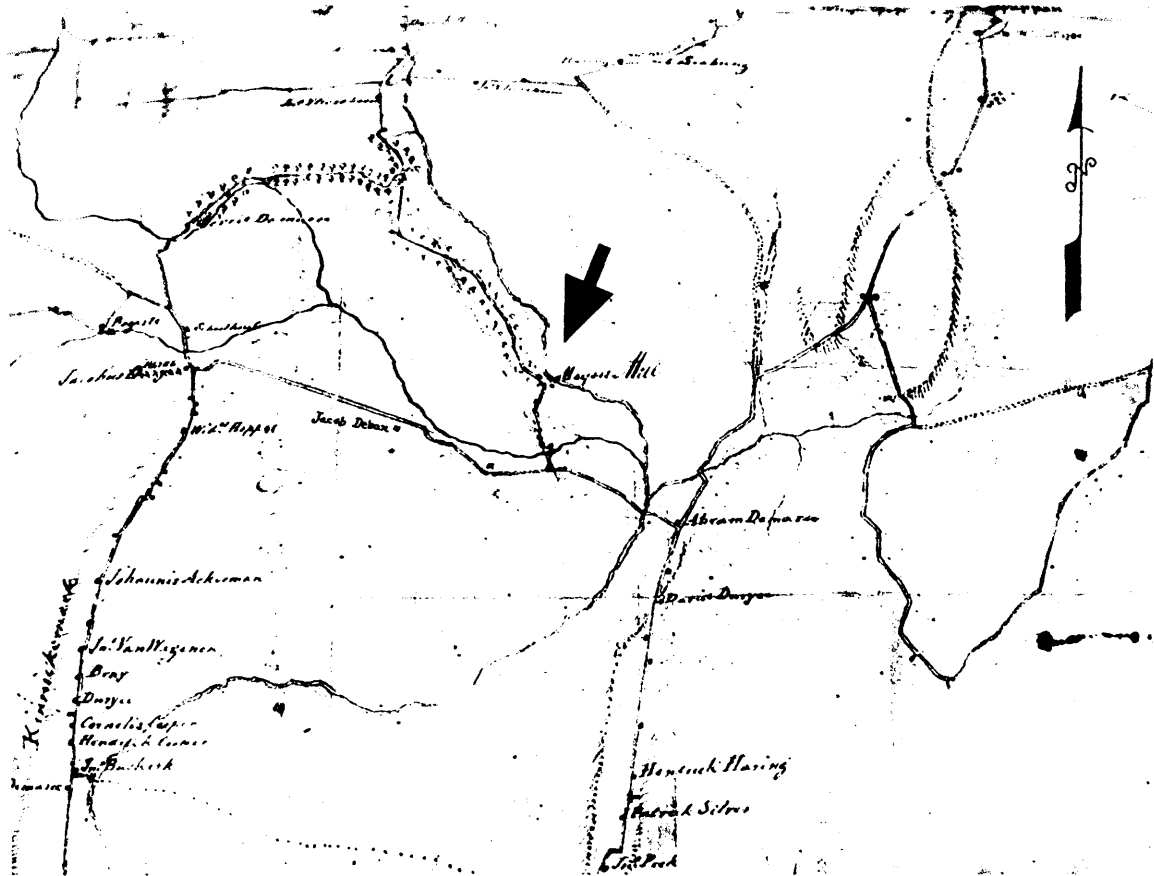
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Photo Orientation Sheet
Second Floor

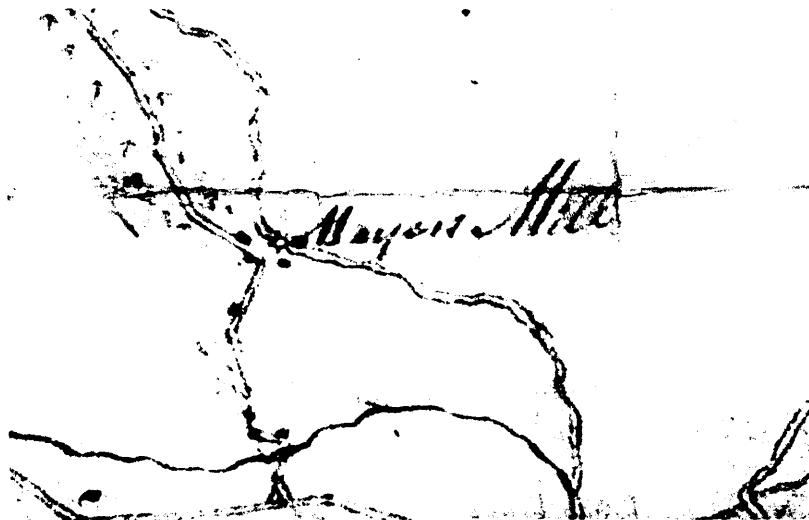


Map detail of area in vicinity of what is now Harrington Park, showing location of the John J. Bogert house.
Source: William Faden, *The Province of New Jersey Divided into East and West, Commonly Called The Jerseys*, 2nd Ed. (Charing Cross [England]: William Faden Engraver and Publisher, 1778).

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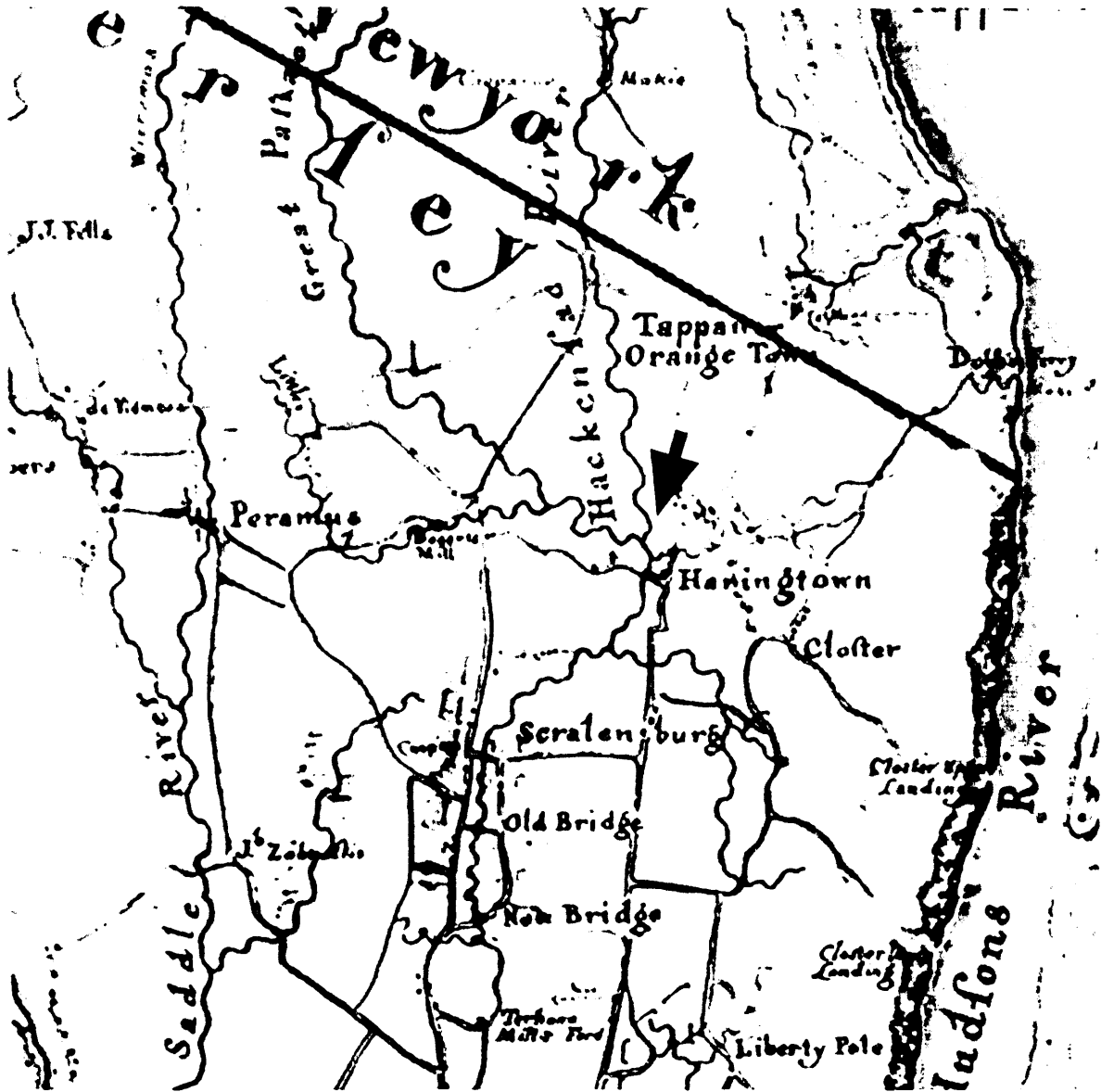
Map showing location of "Meyer Mill" (later Bogert's Mill) with structure opposite in location of existing residence. See detail below. Erskine, Robert. Map No. 113: Roads between Suffrans, Tappan, Kakeate, Paramus, Dobbs Ferry, Clarkstown, &c. (1780). Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.



Detail of Erskine Map No. 113 (see above).

1780

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
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Map showing approximate location of Abraham Meyer Mill (later Bogert's Mill). Note location of a "Bogert's Mill" west of the study area.

Carte d'une partie de la Province de Newyork and des Jerseys. Illustration appearing in Adrian C. Leiby, *The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1992)

Ca. 1781

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
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Bergen County, New Jersey



Map showing location of residence of "J. Bogart" and adjacent grist mill.
Hopkins, G. M. Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey. Philadelphia: G. H. Corey, 1861.
Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.



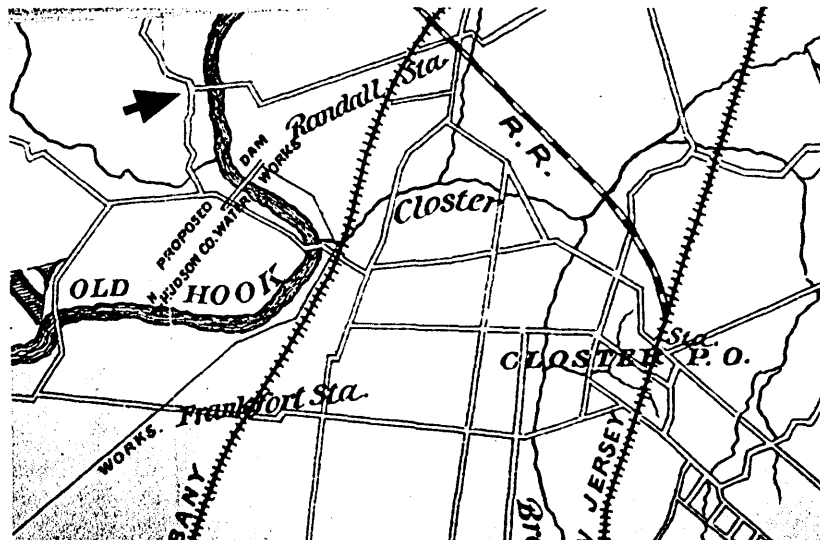
Detail of Hopkins 1861 map shown above.

1861

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
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 Bergen County, New Jersey



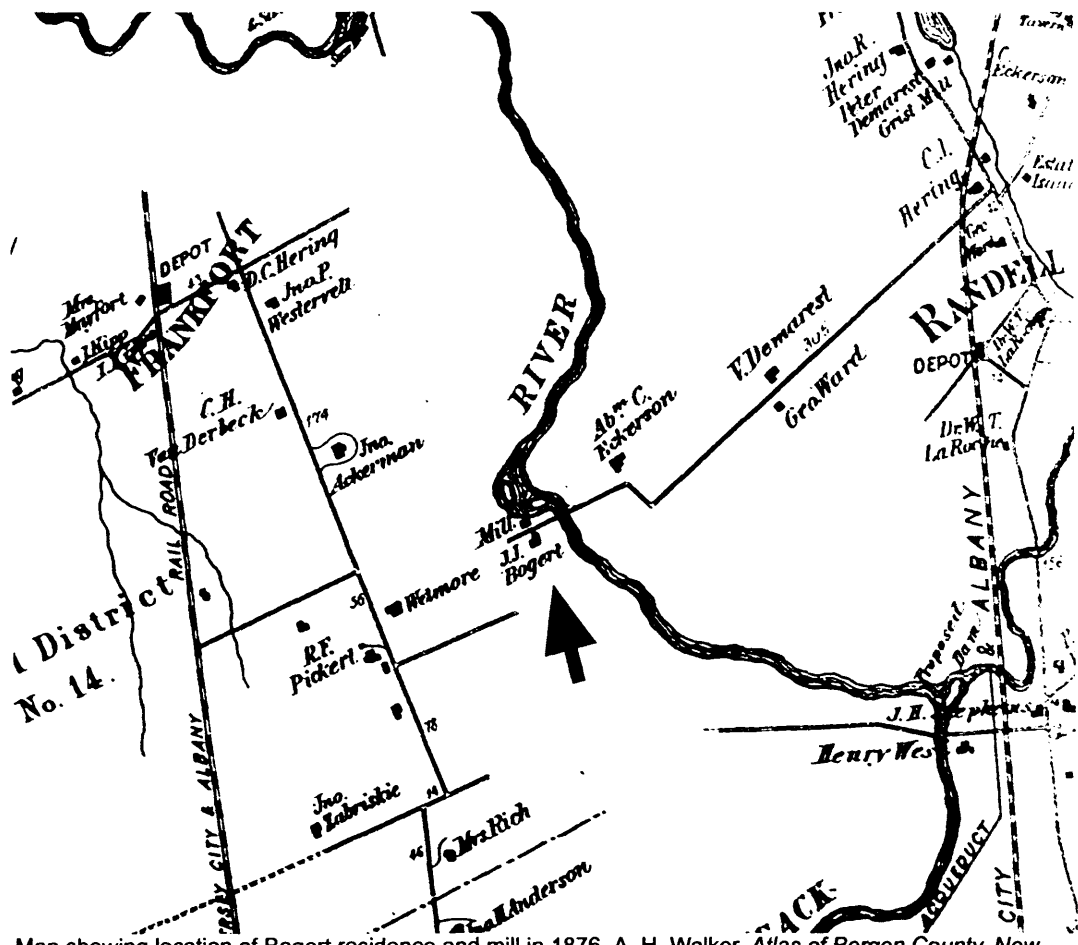
Map showing approximate location of Bogert residence and mill in 1874. Note proposed dam of N. Hudson Co. Water Works that would raise the level of the Hackensack River above that point. Clay's Map of Bergen County New Jersey (1874). Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.



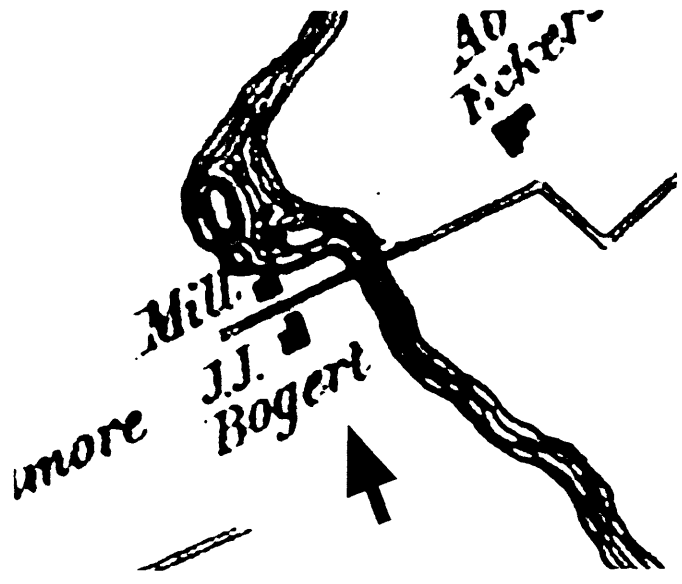
1874

Detail of 1874 map shown above.

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
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 Bergen County, New Jersey



Map showing location of Bogert residence and mill in 1876. A. H. Walker, *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey* (Reading PA: Reading Publishing House, 1876). Collections of the Bergen County Historical Society.



Detail of above map.

1876

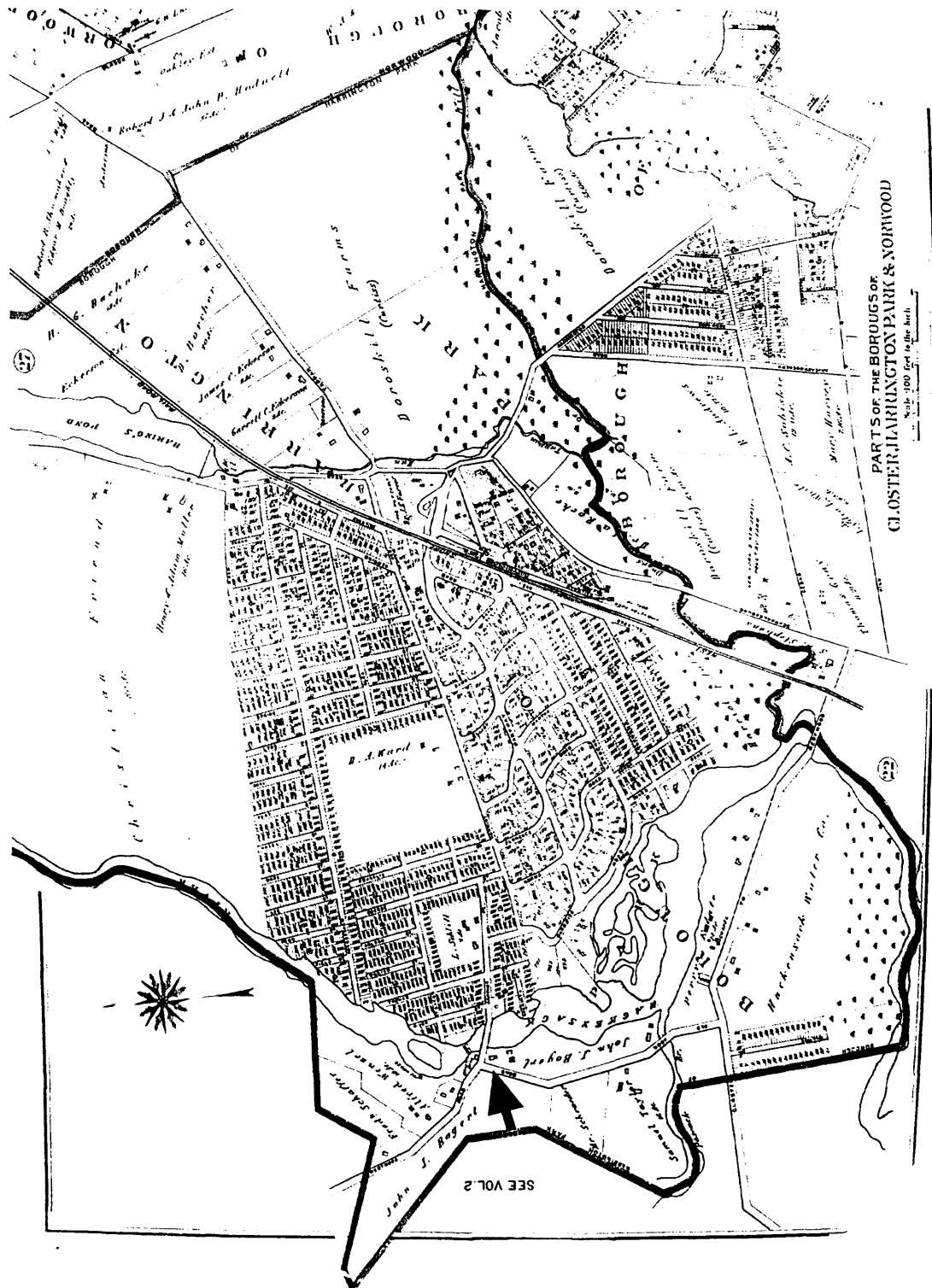
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Map showing location of Bogert residence on west side of Hackensack River in 1902, and two other residences owned by "J. J. Bogert" on the same parcel. E. Robinson, *Map of Bergen County, New Jersey*. New York: E. Robinson & Co., 1902. Local History Collections, Bergen County Library, Hackensack, NJ.

1902

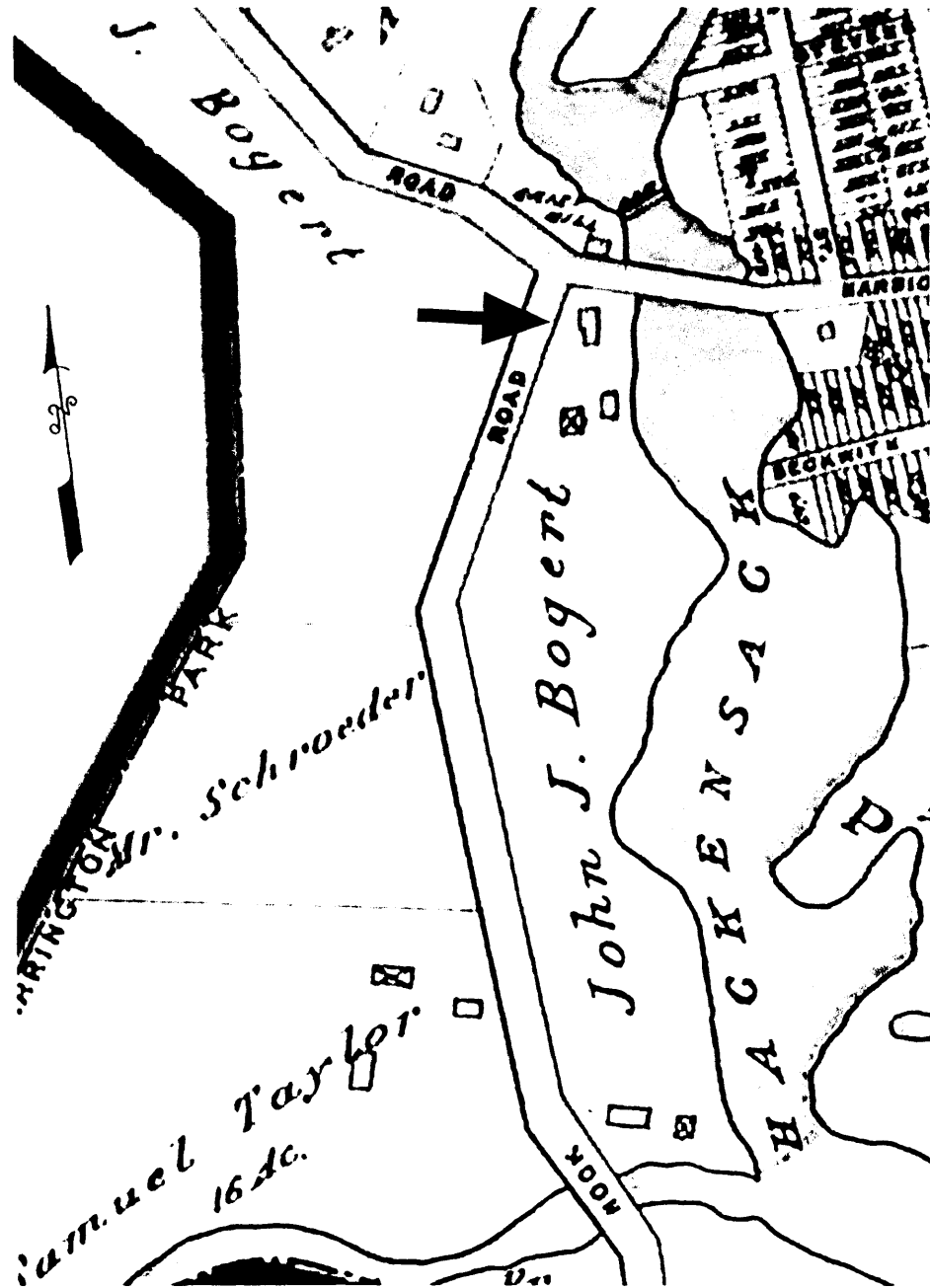
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Bergen County, New Jersey



Map of the Borough of Harrington Park showing location of the John J. Bogert residence. George Bromley et al., *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey*, Vol. 1 (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley & Company, 1912). Local History Collections, Bergen County Library, Hackensack, NJ.

1912

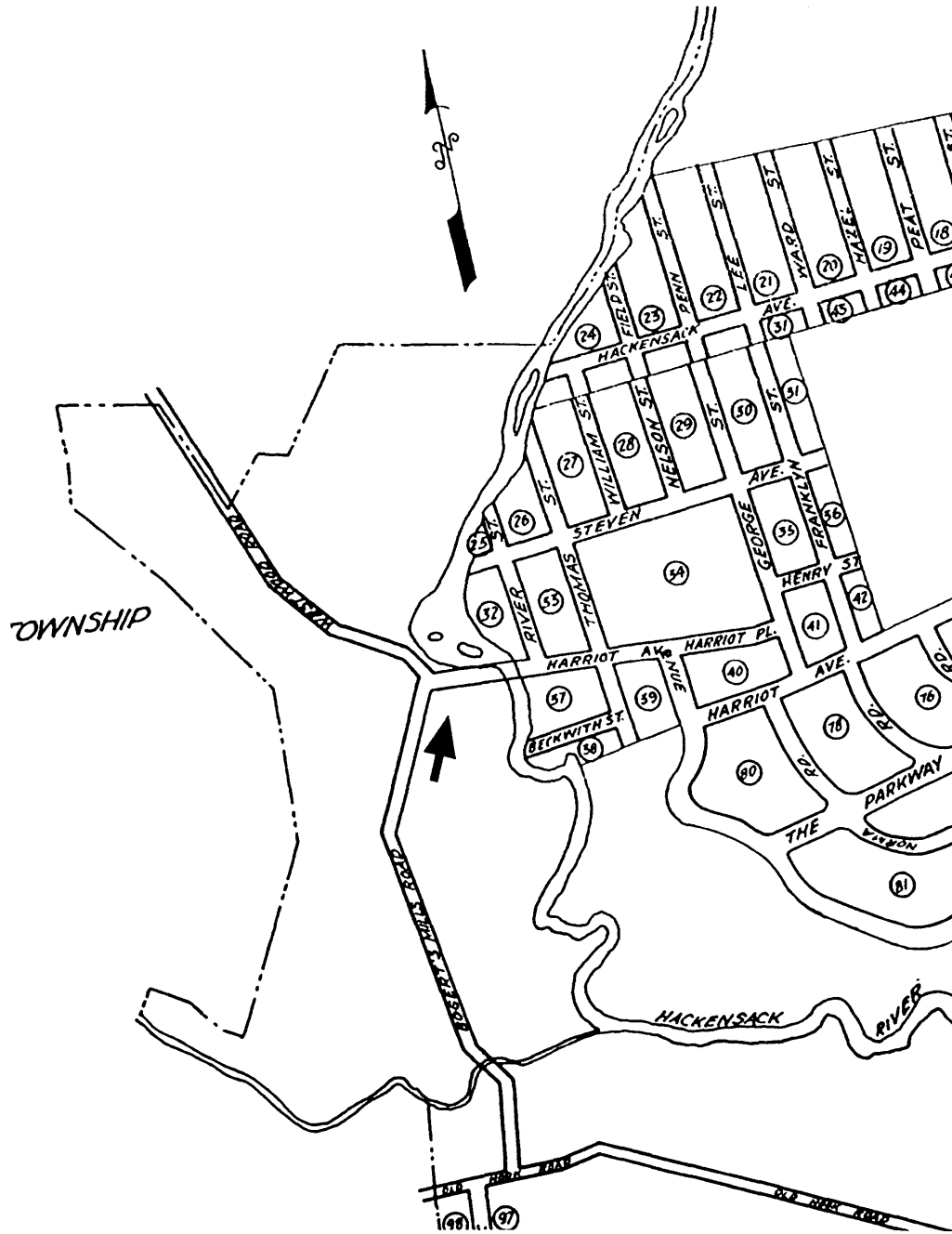
The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



Detail of 1912 map showing location of John J. Bogert residence. George W. Bromley and Walter S., Civil Engineers, *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey*, Vol. 1 (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley & Company, 1912). Local History Collections, Bergen County Library, Hackensack, NJ.

1912a

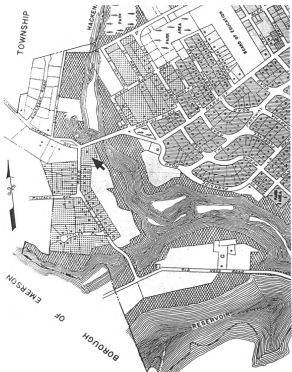
The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
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Map detail, *Atlas of Bergen County, N.J.* (Bergenfield NJ: Bergenfield Printing Company, 1927), showing location of residence at 163 Bogert's Mill Road (graphic locators added).

1927

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



Borough of Harrington Park Master Plan Map, approved by the Harrington Park Planning Board 13 December 1957, showing location of 163 Bogert's Mill Road. Collections of the Harrington Park Public Library.

1957

The JOHN JACOB BOBERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



Front Elevation



Side View of Vreeland House, 1858



Rear View of Vreeland House, 1858

Various views of the Vreeland House (1858), Nordhoff, Bergen County, NJ, Clifford Wendelack, "Dutch Houses of Northern New Jersey" In Lisa C. Mullins, Ed., *Colonial Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Pittstown NJ: Main Street Press, 1997). Originally published in *White Pine Series of Architecture Monographs*, Vol. XI, No. 3 (1925).

**Examples of Nineteenth Century
Dutch Vernacular Houses**

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



End elevation of the Demarest House (see below).



Two views of the Demarest House (1837), on the Saddle River, Bergen County, NJ. Clifford Wendehack, "Dutch Houses of Northern New Jersey" in Lisa C. Mullins, Ed., *Colonial Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Pittstown NJ: Main Street Press, 1987). Originally published in *White Pine Series of Architecture Monographs*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (1925).

**Examples of Nineteenth Century
Dutch Vernacular Houses**



Type 1 (ca. 1895)



Type 2a (ca. 1870)



Type 3 (ca. 1870)



Type 2b (?)



Type 4 (late 20th Century reproduction)

Cornerblock Study

Type	Room Location
1	109, 110, 209
2a	201, 202, 206, 208
2b	104
3	204
4	107

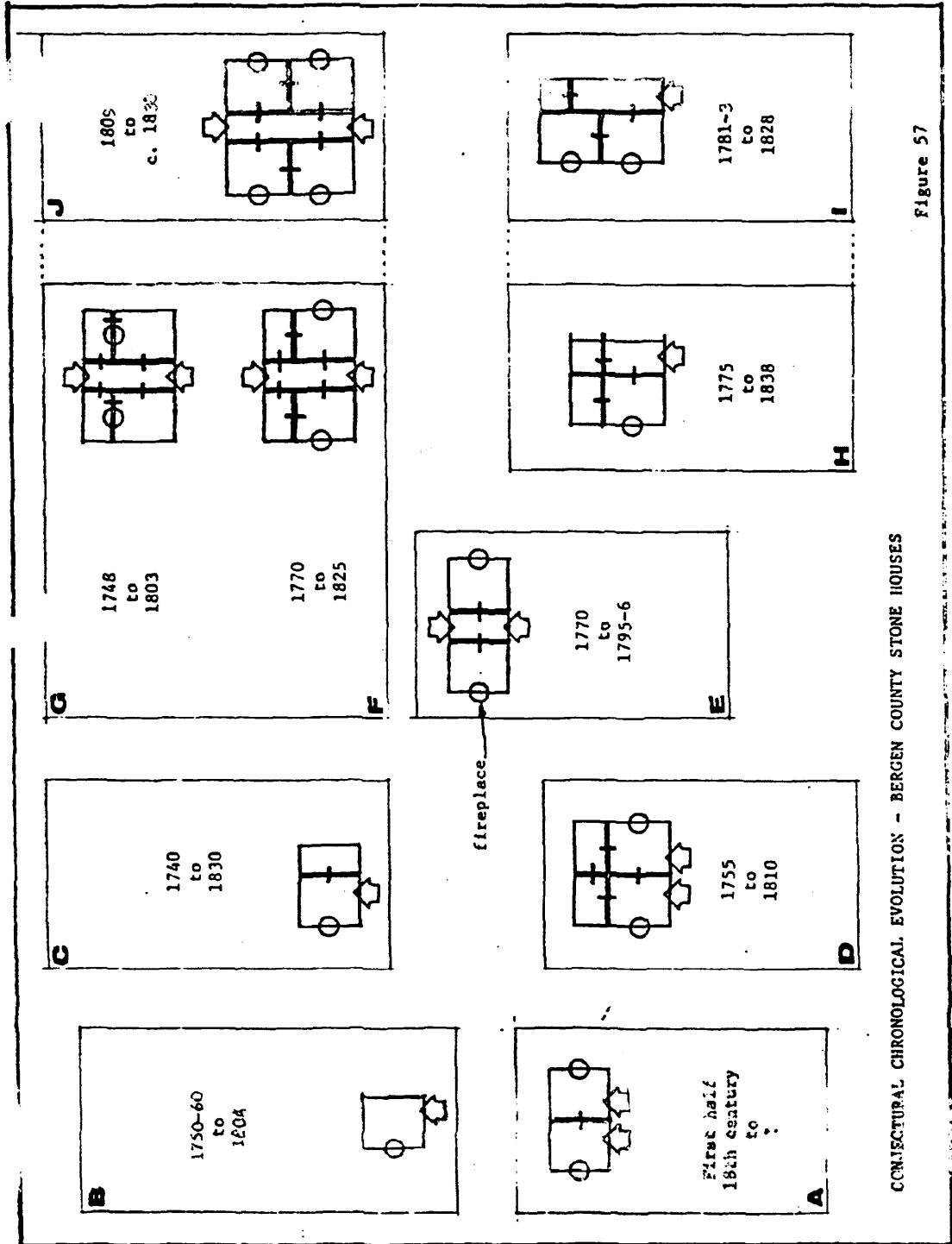


Figure 57

CONJECTURAL CHRONOLOGICAL EVOLUTION - BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSES

Conceptual chronology of Bergen County Dutch Stone Vernacular Houses. Source: David J. Hogland, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, and Claire Tholl, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," National Register Nomination submitted July 3, 1979 and listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (3 October 1980) and the National Register (9 January 1983).

Conceptual Chronology of Bergen County Dutch Stone Vernacular Houses

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



H-1

Portrait of John Jacob Bogert (ca. 1925). Bogert Family Collectors. Courtesy Bruce and Lynnae Psaaras.



H-2

Undertified family members on west porch (ca. 1904). Bogert Family Collectors. Courtesy Bruce and Lynnae Psaaras.



H-3

RESIDENCE OF J. J. BOGERT (OUR MAYOR)

The John Jacob Bogert House in 1904. From William T. La Roche, *The La Roche Property, Harrington Park, New Jersey* (New York: J.W. Pratt Co., s.d. [1904]). Courtesy Bruce and Lynnae Psaaras.

Plate H-1
Plate H-2
Plate H-3

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
 163 Bogert's Mill Road
 Borough of Harrington Park
 Bergen County, New Jersey



Bogert's Mill, Harrington Park, NJ ca. 1905, looking W. Bogert Family Collections. Courtesy Bruce and Lynnae Peasas.

H-4



View of grist mill and dark fern west lawn of Bogert House ca. 1910, looking N. Bogert Family Collections. Courtesy Bruce and Lynnae Peasas.

H-5

BOGERT'S MILL, IN HARRINGTON PARK, NOW TORN DOWN



Bogert's Mill, corner of Bogert's Mill Road and Starling Green, Harrington Park, opposite the residence of John J. Bogert, first mayor of the Borough, 1884 to 1886. The mill was torn down about 1915. See above 1888 plans and see N. the home of Mr. and Mrs. Firdes Condit.

H-6

From newspaper article (p.d.) in Bogert Family Collections. Courtesy Lynnae and Bruce Peasas.

Plate H-4
 Plate H-5
 Plate H-6

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



H-7

Bogert House ca. 1908 in foreground, associated outbuildings in background, looking SE.



H-8

Bogert House ca. 1908, looking S.



H-9

Bogert House ca. 1908, looking S.

Plate H-7
Plate H-8
Plate H-9

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



H-10

Rear of Bogert House ca. 1908, looking N. Bogert Family Collections. Courtesy Bruce and Lynise Pezaris.



H-11

Rear of Bogert House ca. 1908, looking Mill, with open porch across S wing in background. Bogert Family Collections. Courtesy of Bruce and Lynise Pezaris.

Plate H-10
Plate H-11

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



H-12

Bogert House ca. 1950, looking S. Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, comp., "The Bogert's Mill House," photograph album and essay compiled for The Harrington Park [N.J.] Women's Club (n.d. [ca. 1950]).



H-13

Bogert House ca. 1950, looking SE from former site of mill. Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, comp., "The Bogert's Mill House," photograph album and essay compiled for The Harrington Park [N.J.] Women's Club (n.d. [ca. 1950]).



H-14

Recreation of Bogert House, looking SW ca. 1950. Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, comp., "The Bogert's Mill House," photograph album and essay compiled for The Harrington Park [N.J.] Women's Club (n.d. [ca. 1950]).

Plate H-12
Plate H-13
Plate H-14

The JOHN JACOB BOGERT HOUSE
163 Bogert's Mill Road
Borough of Harrington Park
Bergen County, New Jersey



H-15

Outbuildings on the property ca. 1950 looking SE. Mrs. E.J.H. Cowell, "The Bogert's Mill House," photographs and essay for the Harrington Park (NJ) Women's Club (n.d. [ca. 1965]).



H-16

S elevation of Bogert House, ca. 1950. Cowell, comp., "The Bogert's Mill House" (n.d. [ca. 1965]).



H-17

N elevation of Bogert House ca. 1950. Cowell, comp., "The Bogert's Mill House" (n.d. [ca. 1965]).

Plate H-15

Plate H-16

Plate H-17



H-18

The town grows up: An attractive development along Bogert's Mill Road.

View of new houses along Bogert's Mill Road (ca. 1954). 50th Anniversary of Harrington Park, N.J. 1904 - 1954 (Harrington Park N.J. Borough of Harrington Park, 1954).