

Zabriskie PH# 367443

# DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED APR 21 1977  
DATE ENTERED NOV 7 1977

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

### 1 NAME

HISTORIC Albert J. Zabriskie Farmhouse  
AND/OR COMMON

### 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER E of Ridgewood  
East 37 Ridgewood Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Paramus Ridgewood vic. VICINITY OF 7th  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE New Jersey CODE 34 COUNTY Bergen CODE 003

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

### 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Robert Inglima and Raymond Wells

STREET & NUMBER East 37 Ridgewood Avenue

CITY, TOWN Paramus VICINITY OF STATE New Jersey

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bergen County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Hackensack STATE New Jersey

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey (NJ-271); New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE 1936; 1961  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress; Historic Sites Office, DEP

CITY, TOWN Washington; Trenton STATE D.C.; New Jersey

# 7-DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Albert J. Zabriskie House, built in 1805, is a traditional 1 1/2 story gambrel roofed sandstone New Jersey Dutch farm dwelling. The stonework on the front, or south, facade is carefully coursed, but the side and rear elevations are roughly coursed as is characteristic of frugal New Jersey Dutch buildings.

The gambrel roof has a slightly sweeping overhang and three modern shed dormers projecting from the front gambrel. The rear gambrel has one large modern dormer. On the east end are two matching brick chimneys, set in somewhat from the wall. The west gable end has only one chimney but its offset location suggests that at one time another stood alongside. The construction of the gable ends above the eaves is clapboard. The front facade of the stone unit has four bays - presently all windows with 12/12 sash and paneled shutters. Evidence indicates, however, that the house originally had two separate front entrances - a familiar form in earlier domestic New Jersey Dutch architecture. In an early 19th century building, however, this was an unusual and archaic feature. At an early date the west door was converted into a window. The remaining front entrance was eliminated only recently.

A direct descendent of the Albert J. Zabriskie family explained in the 1930's that materials from an older stone building were used to erect the present structure. The validity of this handed-down story is enhanced by an 18th century cast-iron fireback (1767) made in New York incorporated in the west fireplace of the main house.

The mid-19th century 1 1/2 story frame kitchen wing also replaced an earlier stone structure. This frame and clapboard unit has 3 bays, a side hall, 6/6 sash windows, and 3-pane knee-wall windows in the garret. Family tradition intimates that this garret housed the Zabriskie slaves, but while there is documentation that Albert J. Zabriskie owned at least on slave in 1830, no verification could be gleaned concerning Peter Zabriskie's slave-buildings (the property owner when this wing was erected).

While the original character of the exterior front facade has been well-maintained, the rear has been seriously compromised for contemporary office space by appending two large one story units. These modern additions, however, are well hidden by the form and contour of the land.

Because of the deteriorated condition of the house at the time of the last deed transfer in 1967, most of the interior has been heavily renovated. The rehabilitation, while an attempt was made to save everything feasible, destroyed a good deal of the interior. Most of the plaster walls with animal hair composition were removed. And some of the random width pine flooring was replaced. Interior doors, paneling, and ceilings are also all modern. The original mantels, however, still remain and exhibit restrained Federal characteristics.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1805                                      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Albert J. Zabriskie House is one of only a handful of extant early 19th century Dutch-form farmhouses in Paramus. Throughout Bergen County there are, perhaps, no more than a dozen additional similar structures. Further, the 1805 date of construction coupled with the early 18th century feature of a double entrance demonstrates the lasting appeal of this traditional house form.

The Zabriskie Family was one of the most prominent and conspicuous farming families in Bergen County and continued to farm this stead for over a hundred years.

The Albert J. Zabriskie House at East 37 Ridgewood Avenue (formerly Glen Avenue), Paramus, was built about 1805 in a locality once known as the Point Neighborhood. The designation was likely geographical, describing the point where high ground met lowland or swamp. The upland was the termination of a lengthy ridge, the height of which the Dutch called Wilde Rugh, meaning Indian Ridge. The swamp was the headwaters of Sprout Brook which in the nineteenth century was sometimes referred to as the Paramus Meadow. Frequently ditched to drain water, the resulting black soil later supported the famous celery farms of Paramus. Today the former meadow is the site of industrial plants and shopping centers with the giant Fashion Center complex located adjacent to the old Albert J. Zabriskie House.

In colonial days, a road ran between the meadow and upland to connect Paramus Road, the main artery along the Saddle River, with settlements to the east on the Hackensack River. This road appeared on the Erskine-DeWitt map of the Revolutionary War period. In 1810, it was described as "the road leading from Paramus to the Old Bridge Landing" (Bergen County Deeds, 1810 Book D2, p.278, 455). By the twentieth century that part of the old artery on which the house stands was known by various names, including Cooper Avenue, Glen Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue. Here several branches of the Zabriskie family established themselves before the Revolution. One was that of Jacob Hendrick Zabriskie whose farm and family is the basic concern of this study.

In the absence of records, we can only speculate as to when Jacob settled the land. It is possible, however, that ownership began with his father Hendrick. At any rate, Jacob was a third generation Zabriskie,

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Erskine-DeWitt Revolutionary War Maps. Map number 113. New York Historical Society.

Bergen County Deeds.

- 1810. Book D2, pp. 278, 455.
- 1889. Book T12, pp. 599, 605
- 1924. Book 1282, p. 219

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/2

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	8
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5	7	7	6	3	0
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4	5	3	5	6	2	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies city lot 23, block 6813 and is roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre square in size.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Terry Karschner, Historian-Curator

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Office, Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

2/1977

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1420

TELEPHONE

(609) 292-2023

CITY OR TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

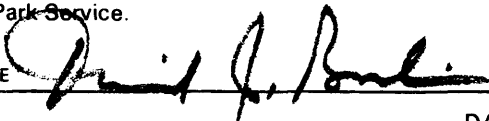
NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



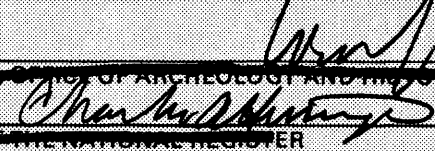
TITLE

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE March 28, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST: 

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11/2/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11.2.77

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The room partitions were also maintained thereby saving the original room arrangement which is basically two rooms in the front and two rooms in the back of the stone unit. The attic framing remains exposed in a newly created drafting office and shows the mortise and tenon Queen-Post construction methods used.

The interior of the 1850's frame kitchen wing was similarly altered but retains its fireplace mantel and form (single room with hall).

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his grandfather having emigrated to New Amsterdam (New York City) in 1662 from northern Europe. In time, the family became absorbed into the Dutch culture of this area, often referred to as "Jersey Dutch".

Jacob was born in 1727, married a Jersey Dutch girl, Wyntie Terhune, and between them raised a family of twelve children, including Albert J. Zabriskie. Jacob's house, according to tradition, was on the south side of the road almost directly across from the future home of son Albert. At that time this area was within the northern limits of the township of New Bardadoes and in the earliest tax record extant for the township, September 1779, Jacob was assessed for one-hundred improved (productive) acres of land, seven horses, eight cattle and three hogs.

During the Revolution, a traditional story tells of a British musket ball lodging in the rear door of Jacob's house. Since there was military activity in the area, particularly the British and Hessian attack at nearby Paramus Church in 1780, and their subsequent retreat before the Americans down Paramus Road, the story may well be founded in fact. It is not known what Jacob's political views were at the time but it is interesting to note that his eldest son, Hendrick, was a Tory who provided the British with horses, wagons, hay and corn and was considered a good friend to the British Government. Although Hendrick had by this time probably settled on what would be his share of the farm further to the east, his property could not be confiscated by the newly formed State of New Jersey as he was not yet the legal owner.

By 1784, father Jacob was assessed for two-hundred acres and four years later for twenty-five more. Now however, the tax burden was shared by two sons, Hendrick and Albert. In 1788, Jacob was also taxes for owning one slave.

Jacob H. Zabriskie died Janaury 14, 1796 and in his will, made a year previously, he devised to his three sons, Hendrick J., Albert J., and Abrham J., each a one-third part of the homestead farm. They also shared portions of meadow or swamp land to the south, woodlots in the Wilde Rugh to the north as well as well as sawmill situated west of the Saddle River.

Albert J. (Jacob) Zabriskie received the western part of the farm which included his father's house. Born in 1760 at Paramus, Albert was about the age of thirty-five when his father died and was married to the

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former Maria Westervelt. So far as in known, they continued to live in the old house where two of their children were born, Elizabeth in 1796, and Peter in 1798.

It was in 1805, according to family tradition, that Albert erected his new home on the north side of the road, across from the old homestead. The date probably comes down to us through his great-granddaughter, Anna, when in 1936 the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) made detailed drawings of the house and noted a few facts concerning its history. It is said that the older house, built of stone, was taken down and the material used in the new structure. Why the old house was demolished is not known; perhaps it was gutted by fire or was simply too old to be worth renovating. Also salvaged was the famous door with the British bullet hole but, unfortunately, it was stolen in modern times. Still extant, however, is the cast-iron fireback in the west fireplace made in New York in the year 1767. At the west end of the house a stone kitchen was also built but this was replaced with the present one of frame about 1850. During construction of the new house, the stone-mason was said to have been paid thirty-five cents, the carpenters twenty-five cents and the helpers six cents a day.

The walls of the house were built of sandstone covered by a gambrel roof in the typical Dutch Colonial style prevalent in Bergen County. It is also said the house was originally built with two front entrances, an unusual and archaic style for a dwelling of this period. Since material from the old house was used, perhaps Albert copied this feature of his father's home. At any rate - at an early date - the west door was changed to a window. It is interesting to note that only recently, the remaining front door was also converted into a window.

The first birth in the new house was Albert's last child, Tyna, who was born July 3, 1809. The following year, on January 20, 1810, Albert and his brothers mutually released to each other by deeds of conveyance, their respective shares of the farm which had been devised to them by their father. The release to Albert, unfortunately, was not recorded, thereby denying details which may have been useful in this study. However, the deeds to his brothers as well as subsequent records, permits a reconstruction of Albert J. Zabriskie's farm.

The house was near the southern line which extended across the road to the present Fashion Center property. The configuration of the farm

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was wedge-shaped, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and with the point oriented south. Broadest in width was the north boundry which was present Linwood Avenue, except for the intrusion of a woodlot given to Albert's younger brother, Abraham.

Linwood Avenue was another colonial road delineated on the Erskine-DeWitt map of the Revolution. It was also the boundry between the old Townships of New Barbadoes and Harington. In 1810, the artery was described as "the road leading from Paramus to Kinderkamack and Tappan" (Bergen County Deeds, 1810, Book D2, p.455). In 1854, Linwood Avenue was improved and described in the road return as running "from the Paramus Road across the Wilde Ridge to the road leading to Kinderkamack" (Bergen County Road Returns. 1854.F-15D).

On Albert's east boundry was the homestead tract allotted to brother Abraham J. In 1813 this land was sold to Thomas Cooper and for many generations that family was the most immediate neighbor. East of Abraham (later Cooper) was the farm of the eldest brother, Hendrick J., which in turn was bounded further east by their uncle, another Zabriskie named Albert (H.). Albert J.'s west line was that of John Andries Zabriskie, still another branch of the family and Peter Helms.

Over the years, Albert J. Zabriskie bought and sold various tracts of land although none of the transaction involved the homestead farm. Soon after his seventieth birthday, Albert had his will drawn. "I give and bequeath to my loving wife Maria", he wrote, "the use of one of the rooms of my house for her to live in". He also ordered that "my slave Hannah shall attend her and belong to her and that my son Peter Zabriskie shall support his mother and her waiter (Hannah) in a good and decent manner". He also offered to "set free my female slave Hannah if she shall continue to live with me and my wife until our decease and then she shall have her freedom". (Bergen County Wills, 1835. Book D, p. 552)

Most of his personal estate was to be equally divided among his three children. In addition, the two daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Van Wagener, and Catherine (Tyna), the wife of William Zabriskie, was to receive a cash settlement of \$400 each.

Albert's personal estate amounted to \$498.80 1/2. His belongings consisted of the usual possessions but it is interesting to note that



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his beds were still curtained in the old style, there was "rag carpet in the backroom", "3 looking glasses", seven pictures, spinning wheels and an "Eight Day Clock" worth \$50.00. (Bergen County Inventory 1835. Book E, p. 98)

To son Peter A. Zabriskie, Albert left "all my lands, first my homestead lot, with house, barn, orchard and all things thereunto belonging where I now live". Also bequeathed were two lots in the meadow, two acres across the Saddle River "near the milldam of John Christopher" and a six acre lot of woodland across the township boundry in Harington "in the place called the wildridge". Albert also gave Peter "my wagon which P. Helms (a neighbor) made and the tackling and two horses, one pleasure sleigh, my half pew in the Paramus Church (and) my closet now in my house". (Bergen County Wills. 1835. Book D. p. 552).

On September 6, 1835, five years after he made the will, Albert J. Zabriskie died at the age of seventy-four years, ten months and twenty-one days. He was buried in the Zabriskie family cemetery located along Paramus Road. Wife Maria survived him for twenty-five years and died at the age of eighty-eight years, seven months and five days. She was buried with her husband.

Peter A. (Albert) Zabriskie was born July 9, 1798 in his grandfather's house. He was christened at the Tappan Reformed Dutch Church just over the Jersey line in New York where his mother had been christened some twenty-six years previously. He was seven years old when he moved into the family's new home. At the age of twenty-three he married Anna Haring, one year his junior, whose family also originated in the Tappan area. They became the parents of five children, all born in the surviving Zabriskie house and christened at the Paramus Reformed Dutch Church. They were:

1. James P., Born October 6, 1822.
2. Maria, born September 15, 1826 and later the wife of James C. Cooper.
3. Albert P., born October 8, 1828.
4. John P., born February 4, 1831.
5. Jacob P., born March 4, 1835, died at the age of one and one-half years.

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It was Peter who, about 1850, removed the stone kitchen wing and erected in its place the larger frame addition which still stands. The structure had its own front entrance leading into one large room which probably also served, like its predecessor, as a kitchen. Stairs led to the garret where light was provided by knee-wall windows. A shed was placed to the rear which gave the entire structure, in profile, a "saltbox" appearance. Family tradition, as probably related by Anna, states that the garret of the 1850 wing was quarters for slaves who were locked in for the night. If true, Peter purchased slaves, but unfortunately, there is no known record of these transactions.

On July 25, 1863, Anna Haring, Peter's wife of forty-one years, died. She had lived to be over sixty-three and was buried in the Zabriskie cemetery. A year later, Peter remarried to Bridget, the widow of Nicausie G. Hopper. She was sixty-two and he sixty-six at the time and there was no issue by this marriage.

Peter's house is identified in an 1861 map. It is also interesting to note that present Highland Avenue was laid out about this time to link Linwood and Ridgewood Avenues. It followed the boundary between the former farms of Abraham J. and Hendrick J. Zabriskie and likely originated as a farm lane. Ten years later, in 1871, this area changed its name from New Barbardoes to the Township of Midland and just about this time another new road was built near the Zabriskies. It split off from the main road east of the house opposite neighbor Thomas C. Cooper and ran southerly but parallel to the old route. The purpose was to provide a more direct connection with the Ridgewood area via the bridge over the Saddle River. It remained the principal artery for about one-hundred years, leaving the older route more or less a by-way which, by 1913, was called Cooper Avenue. The twentieth century also saw the creation of Route 17 just west of the house and in recent times the construction of an overpass across the highway. This latter development re-activated this part of the old road as the primary access to Ridgewood. Although known as Cooper Avenue for a time, the name was changed to Glen Avenue but in now Ridgewood Avenue.

Peter A. Zabriskie died September 15, 1875 at the age of seventy-seven years. He was buried in the cemetery of his forbears. His wife, Bridget, again a widow, was bequeathed "the sum of five hundred dollars ... in lieu of Dover". According to Peter's will, all of his children shared in the division of "household goods and kitchen furniture". The

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two younger sons, Albert P. and John P. were given "all my farming utensils including my wagons, harness, sleds, etc. Also my horses, cows, swine and poultry and also my share of the hay, grain and fodder as may be on the farm at the time of my decease." (Bergen County Wills, 1875, Will Book L., p.428).

Soon after his death, an inventory of Peter's personal estate reveals that other than livestock, he cultivated farm corps such as corn, potatoes, wheat, and rye. We also learn that he wore spectacles and the house was furnished with rag carpet, an eight-day clock, "3 pictures", woolen and spinning wheels, a "Mantel Clock" and a "parlor stove and fixtures", the latter indicating that heat was no longer derived from the old, open fireplace. (Bergen County Inventories. Book m, p.43.)

Peter's personal estate amounted to \$15,404, with most of it invested in savings banks, bonds, notes and mortgages. His first born son, Jmaes, and his daughter Maria (wife of Jmaes P. Cooper), were to share in this inheritance.

The farm itself was to be delivered between the remaining two sons. The youngest, John P., was devised that half "on which the house and outbuildings stand which were built for him" but with the provision that upon John's death, his daughter, Anna, would inherit. This was the north section of the farm and an 1876 map depicts John's recently built house on the south side of Linwood Avenue, west of Highland. The remaining son, Albert P., was bequeathed the south section where, specified Peter, "the house and outbuildings stand which I now occupy." (Bergen County Wills. 1867 Book L, p. 428). The aforementioned 1876 map identifies the old homestead as belonging to A. P. Zabriskie.

Albert P. (Peter) Zabriskie was born October 8, 1828 and remained a bachelor until his death in 1904. His younger brother, John, had died in 1882 at the age of 51 and his only child, Anna, assumed ownership of that portion of the farm. On June 15, 1889, she and her Albert had deeds drawn to release to each other the respective halves of the farm which Peter meant them to have. Each half then amounted to thirty-eight and one-half acres.

Albert and Anna were not at this time living on the homestead but were residents of the City of Paterson. It is not known who actually resided in the old house during this period but it is likely that it was rented or leased. Upon the death of Uncle Albert in 1904, and

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according to his will, he devised to his niece Anna, "the use and income of all my estate both real and personal ...during their natural life" with the provision that after her death, the property was to be divided among Anna's children. Thus, the north and south halves of the farm were re-united.

Anna became the fourth generation Zabriskie to own the old house. Presumably, she spent most of her childhood here before her father's home was built on Linwood Avenue. Born July 7, 1961, Anna was the only child of John P. Zabriskie and his wife, the former Marie E. Gardiner. She married, on December 8, 1878, a man with the exact name as her father but who was descended from another branch of that prolific family. Anna was only seventeen at the time of her marriage and became the mother of nine children.

Anna returned to Bergen County, first to Ridgewood and later Paramus, the latter having become a borough in 1922. Over the years, she and her children sold various parts of the original fram. It was on July 17, 1924, that the old house was sold to Susan Elizabeth Brooker, thus ending four generations and one-hundred and nineteen years of Zabriskie family ownership.

Subsequent Ownership:

- 1963 - August 2nd. Arthur K. Augustensen and Marjorie his wife of Paramus, purchased from Susan Elizabeth Brooker, widow. Apparently, the Augustensen family did not reside in the House. (Deed 4531, p. 44)
- 1966 - April 20th, Alpine Homes, Inc., with principal office in Garfiled, purchased from Augustensen (Deed 4910, p. 128).
- 1967 - January 19th. Raymond R. Wells (architect) and Robert J. Inghima (lawyer) of Paramus, purchased from Alpine Homes. (Deed 5011, p. 164). This purchase prevented the old house from demolition. The interior was converted into offices and used by the owners in their respective professions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	NOV 7 1977

Albert J. Zabriskie Farmhouse  
Paramus  
Bergen County New Jersey 034

CONTINUATION SHEET

#1

ITEM NUMBER #9

PAGE

Bergen County Wills.

1835. Book D, p. 552

1875. Book L, p. 428

1905. Book 35, p. 55

Bergen County Inventories

1875. Book M, p. 43

Zabriskie, George O. The Zabriskie Family. 2 volumes. 1963

Hopkins, G. M. Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic. Philadelphia, 1861

Walker, A. H. Atlas of Bergen County. Philadelphia, 1912-13. (Volume 2,  
plate 21)

Leiby, Adrian C. The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley. New  
Brunswick, 1962 (pp. 240-45)

Historic American Buildings Survey. Data Sheets. NJ-271. Library of Congress,  
1936

# BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

3246

120

**GENERAL**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Albert Jacob Zabriskie House

**COMMON NAME:**

**LOCATION:** 7 East Ridgewood Avenue  
(Block 6913, Lot 22) (was Glen Avenue)

**MUNICIPALITY:** Paramus

**OWNERSHIP:**  Public  Private

**OWNER/ADDRESS:** Raymond K. Wells,  
Robert J. Inglima

**REFERENCE**

**MAP REFERENCES:**

- Erskine (1778-80)
- Hopkins-Corey (1861) P.A. Zabriskie
- Walker's Atlas (1876) A.F. Zabriskie
- Bronley (1912) Ann Zabriskie
- Other

**RECOGNITION:**

- National Register  BCHS Marker
- HABS #6-271  Bailey
- Other

**ENVIRONMENT**

**HOUSE ORIENTATION:** S 42° W

**IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:**

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**

- Residential
- Commercial
- Agricultural
- Open Space
- Other

**COMMENTS:**

**USE**

**ORIGINAL:** Residence

**PRESENT:** Offices

**THREATS TO STRUCTURE:**

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

**COMMENTS:**

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:**

- Excellent  Good
- Fair  Deteriorated

**STATUS:**

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Work in Progress

**ACCESSIBLE:**

- Yes, Restricted
- Yes, Unrestricted
- No

This is a fine example of adaptive reuse. The house was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of commercial interests when it was remodelled for use as offices. The room arrangements are basically unchanged except for the relocation of the stairway, the removal of a partition, and the addition of two lavatories (2 more in frame wing). The shed was extended at the rear and a narrow addition was attached to the rear where there had been a piazza.

**PHOTO**



**MAP**



**DESCRIPTION**

**CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE:**

1805, frame wing 1830/HABS

**BUILDER:**

said to be Albert Jacob Zabriskie

**FORM/PLAN TYPE:**

"D" 4 bay, 2 rooms deep (front doors have been closed up) (34'2" x 30'2"). Frame wing was 22'2" x 30'5", now 7'6" deeper.

**FRAMING SYSTEM:**

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

**EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:**

Evenly cut sandstone on facade, random and irregular on side and rubble on rear.

**FENESTRATION:**

2'9" x 4'10"± (12/12), splayed casings, trapezoidal lintels on facade.

**ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE:**

Twin doors, originally with transoms. Contemporary decorative wood tracery 3'0" x 7'6"±.

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

- CELLAR:**  Yes  
 No

**CHIMNEY FOUNDATION:**

- Stone Arch
- Brick Arch, Stone Foundation
- Other

**FLOOR JOISTS:**

5-7" x 9-10", 27-30" between

**FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT:**

8' 1-1/2"

**FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS:**

20"

**GARRET FLOOR JOISTS:** not visible

(rear rooms had exposed beams)

**GARRET:**

- Unfinished Space
- Finished Space

**ROOF:**

- Gable
- Gambrel
- Curb (small)
- Other

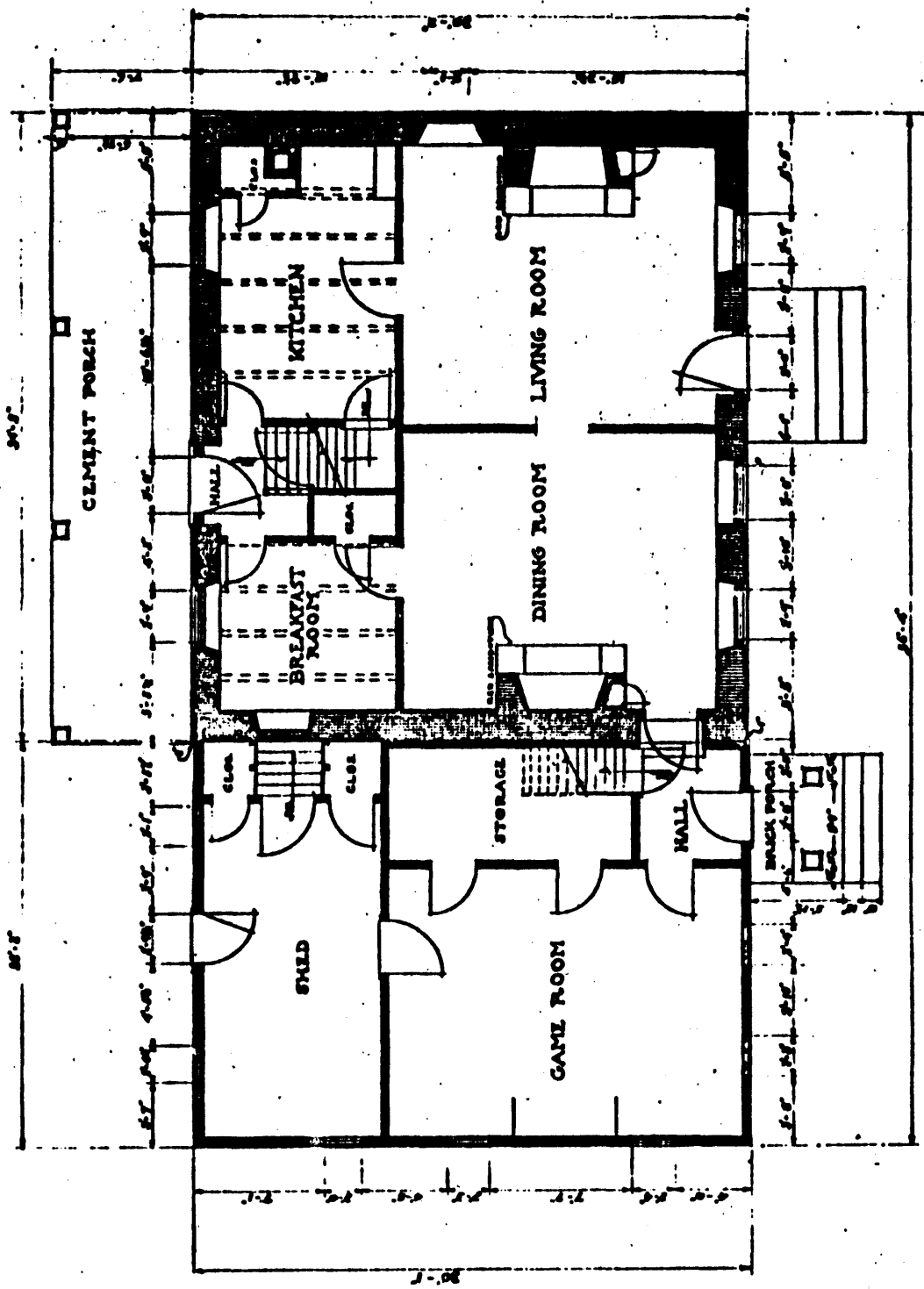
**EAVE TREATMENT:**

- Sweeping Overhang
- Supported Overhang
- No Overhang
- Boxed Gutter
- Other

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

BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY  
HISTORIC NAME: Albert Jacob Zabriskie House  
LOCATION: 7 East Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

WALLACE DUNLOP ARCHT.  
U.S. HOUSING



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES, ARCHITECTURE, AND RESTORATION  
DIVISION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES, ARCHITECTURE, AND RESTORATION  
DIVISION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS  
NO. 6-271  
THE ALBERT JACOB ZABRISKIE HOUSE  
OLEN AVENUE, PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES, ARCHITECTURE, AND RESTORATION  
DIVISION OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS  
NO. 6-271



Albert Jacob Zabriskie was the son of Jacob H. Zabriskie and Wyntje Terhune. He was baptized in 1760 and married Maria Westervelt. The Albert Zabriskie house shown on Erskine #113 is said to have been the stone kitchen that preceeded the frame wing of this house. This house was built in 1805 with stones from the Peter A. Zabriskie house which had been across the street. Their son was also Peter A. Zabriskie (1798-1875). When HABS visited the house it was owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Brooker. Raymond Wells bought it in 1967. - CKT

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Block 6913, Lot 22 - Paramus Tax Map

Less than 1 acre

U.T.M.

18 577 620 4535 620  
Hackensack, New Jersey