Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS **1 NAME** HISTORIC Early Stone Houses of Bergen County The martin Resources AND/OR COMMON **2 LOCATION** Multiple locations throughout the county... refer STREET & NUMBER to individual survey forms. N/A\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN N/A VICINITY OF 7th,9th STATE CODE COUNTY CODE New Jersey 003 Bergen **3 CLASSIFICATION** Present use, accessibility, status, and public acquissition classifications vary... refer to individual survey forms. CATEGORY OWNERSHIP PRESENT USE STATUS \_\_\_DISTRICT \_\_PUBLIC \_\_OCCUPIED \_\_\_AGRICULTURE \_\_\_MUSEUM \_\_\_BUILDING(S) \_\_\_PRIVATE \_\_UNOCCUPIED \_\_COMMERCIAL \_\_\_\_PARK \_\_\_STRUCTURE **XBOTH** WORK IN PROGRESS \_\_EDUCATIONAL \_PRIVATE RESIDENCE \_\_\_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE \_\_ENTERTAINMENT ----RELIGIOUS .....OBJECT \_\_IN PROCESS \_\_\_YES: RESTRICTED \_\_\_GOVERNMENT \_\_SCIENTIFIC X Thematic \_\_\_BEING CONSIDERED ......YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL \_\_TRANSPORTATION N/A \_\_NO \_\_MILITARY \_\_OTHER: **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME Multiple Ownership STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bergen County Administration Building STREET & NUMBER Main Street CITY, TOWN STATE Hackensack New Jersey 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE Bergen County Stone House Survey/New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory DATE \_\_\_FEDERAL X\_STATE \_\_XCOUNTY \_\_LOCAL 1978-1979 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Office of Historic Preservation STATE CITY, TOWN Trenton New Jersey

# **DESCRIPTION** Varies (please refer to the individual Survey Forms attached Hereto)

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	NE
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#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey are typically one-and-one-half story buildings with cellars. Stone masonry walls rise to just above the garret floor. The front and rear walls receive the roof rafters and the end gables are framed and sheathed with shingles, clapboard or (rarely) brick.

Originally, space was ordered into vertical layers with the cellar, main floor and garret. These correspond to the functions of food storage, multi-purpose (food preparation and cooking/eating/ working, sleeping, etc.) and the sleeping garret which also contained storage space. Most garrets were unfinished; however, some contained finished rooms.

The Stone Houses consist of the following ten basic configurations of form/plan types (see also attached diagram):

- B. One room
- C. Extended one room
- A. Two room, twin door
- D. Four room, twin door
- E. Two room, center hall
- F. Four room, center hall, end wall or gable and chimneys
- G. Four room, center hall, interior chimneys
- H. Two room, through side hall
- I. Three room, side entrance
- J. Four room, center hall

The earliest 17th and 18th century dwellings were small rectangular units averaging approximately 19 feet square. Over the years as spatial needs increased, existing dwelling units were added to and newer houses became more spacious. By the first quarter of the 19th century the size of the dwelling had grown to an average of 46' x 36'. Space was added by altering the existing building or by adding wings. Houses were deepened by adding narrow rooms to the rear (A to D), lengthening the house with an extra bay (B to C), or by mirroring the existing unit (B to A).

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Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ

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#### Description (Continued)

The other method of expanding space, through building wings, led to T or L shaped structures combining two or more form/plan types. In some houses an earlier frame or stone house became a wing when a larger house was built. In others, the wing was built at the same time or later than the main house. Many of the larger houses built in the second half of the 18th or early 19th century seem to have been planned without interior kitchens. A one room east or west wing served as a kitchen wing.

Orientation of the Stone Houses is southward for the front facades of the earlier vernacular houses. The more dominant orientation of the later houses of the formal form/plan types is to the street. With few exceptions, the entrance to the house was on the eaves elevation.

Details carry the prevailing styles of the day, varying from the vernacular touches of Colonial craftsmanship through high-style Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival and into the mass-produced elements of the industrial nineteenth century. Specific items associated with the Stone Houses include the double leaf or "Dutch" door and the front "stop" or stoop and later verandas.

The stone masonry varies in treatment. Some houses are of random rubble with mixtures of sandstone and fieldstone. More sophisticated coursing of all sandstone ashlar block is extant on numerous houses. At times, the coursing is designed in a Flemish bond pattern. The importance of the front facade is evidenced in the many houses which have coursed ashlar fronts with random rubble on the other walls. Quoins at the corners sometimes mark this transition. In later houses, brick is combined with stone, sometimes as a front veneer and at other times as a quoin material. In some instances the stone is used in combination with wood frame walls.

The roof is probably the most "romantic" aspect of the Stone Houses. Although thatch was probably the earliest roofing material, most of the houses were covered with wood shingles of firring strips. The dominant forms are the gable and the gambrel, often with spring eaves overhanging the stone walls front and rear.

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Description (Continued)

Supported overhangs or piazzas are extant on many buildings; however, many of these were added at later dates. The gables were framed with rafters pegged or nailed to the heavy wall plate. The spring eave was achieved by spiking a triangular outlooker to the ends of the roo<sup>f</sup> rafters at the plate. More complex framing is required for the gambrel roof, which seems to correspond to the extension of the house depth to the rear. Its form requires a break in slope to either side of and parallel to the ridge line. Therefore, longitudinal beams receive the rafters of the upper and lower slopes. The beams are usually tied together, supported by posts and braced diagonally. Most joints are mortised, tenoned and treenailed (pegged).

Floor framing is usually front-to-rear with intermediate girders in the extended front-to-rear plans. The halls are, for the most part, framed normal to the floors of the rooms. A notable feature of the Earlier Stone Houses is the garret floor beams which are often exposed to the main floor below. Where exposed, they are always finished and sometimes have beaded edges.

Access to the cellar storage area was external in the early houses. A wooden bulkhead with a hinged door, located on the front or end wall, contained a stair to the cellar. As more formal form/plan types evolved, the bulkhead was seen on the end walls. Eventually it disappeared entirely, and was replaced by the interior stair.

Internal circulation was achieved from the main floor to the sleeping garret by a simple rectangular opening in the floor under which was placed a ladder. This usually occurred in a corner of the earlier, simpler form/plan types. Stairs became more dominant in the later types and were a prominent visual aspect of the form/plan types with halls.

The houses vary considerably in the nature and extent of alterations. In addition to the 18th and early 19th century expansion from one form/plan type to another or the combination form/plan type in the main block with wings configuration, later 19th or 20th century alterations include addition of second stories, dormers, bay windows, porches and wings. These alterations display the various stylistic features of their times.

8 SIGN	IFICANCE			
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This group of houses represents one of the most important early American residential building types - the 1-1/2 story stone house associated with the Dutch cultural group who settled Bergen County. Built continuously from the Dutch colonization of the 17th century through the founding of the Republic and the early years of the 19th century, the houses are consistent in form and material utilization, and yet richly varied in size, plan and stylistic detail. Although other areas of New York and New Jersey have similar building forms, the abundance, variety and architectural quality of the houses which survive in Bergen County make this group unique. The architecture reveals a metamorphosis of buildings and people.

The building form is based upon the vernacular rural building tradition associated with the Dutch cultural group of northern Europe, which included parts of Belgium, France, and Germany, as well as Holland. Early settlers of the Dutch cultural groupwereattracted to the river valley of Bergen County: the Hackensack, Passaic, Ramapo and Saddle Rivers.

Settlers laid out their farms and houses in relation to the primary mode of transportation and mill power. It appears that all of the construction techniques and design elements utilized were previously known to the early settlers, based on their simple northern European dwellings. Their tradition of brick masonry building was transposed to the available local material, sandstone and fieldstone, which could be readily cut and dressed to workable shapes. Slaves and indentured servants provided labor.

As the Dutch cultural group became more assimilated into the prevailing Anglo-American base, their houses retained the same materials and methods but evolved into the more formal and sophisticated plans and details of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles.

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Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ

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Significance (Continued)

The decline of this building type in the second quarter of the 19th century corresponds to the revolution in the building industry with the rise of carpenter/builders and the development of the balloon frame. The abolition of slavery may also have contributed to the demise of this form of construction.

Although the stone house as a building form declined, the "Dutch Colonial" was to have a new life in the 20th century. The image of the "Dutch Colonial" - a 1-1/2 story house with gambrel roof, sweeping overhang and porch, Dutch door, and cellar bulkhead - inspired a Dutch Colonial Revival as part of the Colonial Revival which swept the country. The many Dutch Colonial Revival houses found in New Jersey and other parts of the country attest to the strength of this image.

This nomination is based on a county-wide survey of early stone houses. Two hundred and nineteen houses were identified through historic maps, local histories, windshield survey and local informants. An in-depth field survey followed. Data was recorded on individual forms designed specifically for this survey. Exteriors were measured and floor plans sketched. The survey shaped the theme of the nomination - the early stone houses as a significant vernacular building type with a rich evolutionary history rather than a style. The narrative introduction to the survey more fully discusses the growth, development and significance of Bergen's early stone houses summarized in this nomination.

Of the 219 houses surveyed,  $_{204}$  are included in the nomination as individually significant in two basic categories:

- 1. Those significant for their architecture and their association with the exploration and settlement of the Bergen County area. They are reasonably well preserved examples of a specific form/plan type.
- 2. Those which, while having been altered through the years, still retain a sufficient amount of the original fabric that it should be recognized and retained. These are included for their architectural significance, for their association with the exploration and settlement of Bergen County, and for their remaining historic fabric.

Fourteen houses surveyed have not been included in the nomination since they have been so altered as to have lost integrity and, consequently, eligibility for the National Register.

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Early Stone Houses of Bergen Eounty, NJ **Item number** 8



#### Significance (Continued): Additions

The early stone houses have considerable historical importance due to their association with Bergen County's earliest families. They are also significant as a regional early American architectural type associated with Dutch culture. The use of indigenous stone particularly connects them to their locations. In addition, these buildings have a significant role in Bergen County's continuing history. Most went from farmhouses to suburban residences on small properties, sometimes passing through a stage as country estate residences. Many are significant because they are associated with noted late 19th and early 20th century occupants. Often these modifications and embellishments Most have been enlarged. have architectural distinction and are important to Bergen County's 19th and 20th century architectural history. The early stone houses generally have very visible locations along the oldest roads which today remain major county thoroughfares. This visual prominence increases their importance as local historic landmarks. Brief History of Bergen County

There were a few attempts in the 1640's to establish farms in today's Bergen County, but they were not successful. Bergen County is located on the west side of the Hudson River, across from the northern part of Manhattan and from part of Westchester County, New York. Since the steep Palisades along the river presented a barrier, most early settlers entered the county via other waterways, such as the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers whose mouths are located south of today's Bergen County boundaries. In most cases settlements were first established near the mouths of the waterways and gradually extended northward. Distance from the earliest Dutch settlements in New Jersey plus the threat of Indian attack retarded settlement in today's Bergen County until the late 17th century. Permanent settlers first established a few scattered farms here in the 1660's. By 1700 almost all land in today's southern Bergen County had been patented or deeded. In 1709 the 42,000-plus acre Ramapo Tract in the northwest was bought by developers.

When Bergen County was formed in 1683 it included all land between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers south of the New York border. The western part of today's county was not within these boundaries although much land south of the current boundary was. The southern portion was more heavily populated than the northern. Jersey City was the county seat (now it is the county seat of Hudson County).

Today's Bergen County along with the rest of New Netherlands had been transferred from Dutch to English rule in 1664. However, most early settlers in Bergen County were Dutch in cultural affinity and came from the near-by areas settled earlier by members of the Dutch cultural group. Bergen County's early settlers worshipped in Dutch Reformed churches, the first built in present Bergen County was the Hackensack church building erected in 1696 (not extant). The "Jersey Dutch" language was spoken well into the 19th century. Although some early settlers were English or French Huguenot, among other nationalities, and there was a large black population, Dutch culture dominated the early

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Early Stone Houses of Continuation sheet Bergen County, NJ Item number 8



#### Significance (Continued): Additions

Bergen population. Settlers belonged to a relatively small number of families, and names such as Ackerman, Banta, Bogert, Brinkerhoff, Demarest, Hopper, Lydecker, Van Buskirk, and Westervelt prevailed.

In 1710 Bergen County's limits were extended along the Passaic and Pequonnock Rivers as far as the Sussex County line, placing the western part of today's Bergen County and Passaic County within its legal boundaries. In 1715 the county seat was moved to Hackensack, where it has remained except for the Revolutionary War years. The 1726 census of Bergen County (including today's Hudson and Passaic Counties) shows 4,852 persons; 2,181 white and 2,673 black. The majority of this population was in territory now part of Hudson County. Within the boundaries of today's Bergen County, growth was hindered by inadequate transportation and by topographical features. Except for the waterways, Bergen County had few early\_transportation advantages. Hackensack, for instance, did not have regular stagecoach service to New York ferries until 1768. The Bergen Turnpike, which linked Hackensack and Hoboken, started in 1804. The Paterson Plank Road joining Hoboken and Paterson across the southern part of the county was also built at the turn-of-the-19th-century. А good deal of Bergen County's land is rocky which hindered agriculture, but its proximity to New York City markets did favor growth. Revolutionary War period maps show a scattering of homesteads along extant roads. The War disrupted Bergen County's economy due to raids by troops of both sides and to trade embargoes. Immediately after the Revolution a tariff war between New York and New Jersey hindered further economic and agricultural expansion. However, in the early 19th century, with the resolution of tariff difficulties, improved transportation, and the growing market in New York City being contributing factors, Bergen County pros-In 1790 the territory (now including present Bergen, Hudson, and pered. Passaic Counties) had a population of 12,601. By 1830, its population expanded to 22,414. In 1840, the first year Bergen and Hudson Counties were separate entities, Bergen had a population of 13,235 (Passaic County had received territory in 1837). Growth lessened about this date, probably due to the economic effects felt after the opening of the Erie Canal, which made Mid-west farm products available in the New York City market. Between 1840-1850 population in Bergen County increased minimally to 14,725.

In the mid-19th century Bergen County began the change, which in most locales was a gradual one, from an agricultural economy to a suburban one. Railroads provided convenient transportation and allowed residents to reside in a Bergen County railroad suburb and commute to work in New York City, Paterson, or Jersey City. (The earliest railroad in the county dates to 1832). Land speculation became common, especially after the Civil War. Many farms, including those with early stone houses, were subdivided into residential lots. The older houses were adapted into "modern" country residences. Some of the early stone houses became the seats of large country estates. Bergen County's scenic terrain attracted a growing number of residents, first to its railroad suburbs, then to its streetcar suburbs, and finally to its automobile suburbs. By 1900

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Early Stone Houses of Continuation sheet Bergen County, NJ Item number 8

#### <u>Significance</u> (Continued): Additions

the county had 78,441 residents. This ballooned to 364,977 persons in 1930. In 1980 Bergen County's 238.725 square miles supported 895,385 persons.

The Early Stone Houses' Place in Bergen County's Architectural History The majority of surviving identifiable 17th, 18th, and early 19th century houses in Bergen County are, at least partially, of stone construction. The percentage of buildings which were of stone construction in the early years is not known because a scholarly, archaeological study of Bergen County's non-extant early architecture has not been made. Undoubtedly the houses of stone construction were the more substantial examples of local domestic architecture and those with the higher survival rate.

The Bergen County Historic Sites Survey, a county-side inventory of historic properties that attempts to identify properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, contains fewer pre-1840 frame buildings than stone ones. (The houses are considered to be of stone if they were included in the Bergen County Stone House Survey, even though they may have frame sections that are larger or older than their stone sections.) With some exceptions the frame buildings surveyed have less architectural integrity than their stone counterparts. Most of the frame houses have been resided, and when further altered lack a visual evidence of original material which might identify a construction date. The stone walls allow an altered early stone house to retain an identifiable association with its original construction period. The survey has located a minimal number of pre-1840 houses of brick construction.

Of the visually identifiable pre-1840 buildings in a given Bergen County municipality, pre-1840 stone houses usually outnumber coeval frame houses. For instance, the Dumont survey contains four stone and two frame houses which probably were constructed before 1840. Both the frame houses have been extensively altered. No pre-1840 frame houses are currented known to exist in the City of Englewood, which has six extant early stone houses. Closter, the home of ten extant pre-1830 stone houses, has no identifiable pre-1830 frame houses. It does have several frame houses that date circa 1830-60. The Borough of Oradell is an exception since it currently has more extant pre-1840 frame houses than stone ones. It has five pre-1840 frame houses and only one early stone house.

Bergen County's early stone and frame houses resemble each other in house plan, massing, roof design, fenestration, and size, but there are more 2 and 2½ story frame buildings.

The architectural development of the stone house type to 1840 has been discussed under "Description." By 1840, a number of the stone houses had already been enlarged. A common early-19th-century modification was raising the roof and inserting small eyebrow, or knee, windows in the new frame wall to light the garret space. Such eyebrow windows are frequently found in the upper stories of early 19th century frame houses built in Bergen County and are a typical local architectural feature here as elsewhere.

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Early Stone Houses of Continuation sheet Bergen County, NJ Item number 8

#### Significance (Continued): Additions

The transition of Bergen County from an area of farms to one of county houses and village and suburban residences led to the modification of many early stone houses. Typically, the attic space was lit to make it more Sometimes more extensive remodelling enlarged and embellished the useable. houses in contemporary styles. The circa 1847 remodelling and enlargement of the Hermitage in Ho-Ho-Kus(#72) was the major reason for its National Historic Landmark designation, although this stone house's earlier connection The modiwith Aaron Burr and Washington contributes to its significance. fications in the Gothic Revival style were designed by the New York City architect William Ranlett. In 1847 Ranlett published a description of the house in <u>The Architect</u>, his journal. This publication occupies an important place in the history of American architectural publications since it was the most elaborate architectural book to be published in the United States up to that date. The Hermitage's enlargement is Ranlett's earliest known It completely transformed the character of the early house while work. retaining several of its early stone walls.

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Another remodelling that resulted in a design of considerable aesthetic interest is the circa 1870's alteration of the Samuel R. Demarest House in Demarest (#20). This early-19th century stone house became a handsome Second Empire style design by interior remodelling and the addition of a bay and a mansard roof. The early, finely cut and laid sandstone ashlar walls remain to recall the house's original construction date, and care was taken to match this stonework during the enlargement.

Most remodellings of early Bergen County stone houses were not as extensive as those of the Hermitage and the Samuel R. Demarest House. Often changes were similar to those recommended by George E. Woodward in the chapter "How to Re-Model an Old Farm House" in his Country Homes published in 1865. Woodward was a civil engineer, author, and publisheer of architectural books. In this particular chapter he discussed the renovations he made to his own home, an early stone house in Rutherford (the Yereance-Kettle House, #158). He explained the processes and rationale of mid-19th century modernization. There were practical considerations because roof covering material and exposed woodwork were delapidated, while the stone walls, timber framing, and floors were staunch. Woodward recommended re-surfacing roofs, adding dormers to light the attic, and adding wings to provide more space. His house had a porch but if it had not he undoubtedly would have provided this favored 19th century feature. He also made aesthetic changes, such as adding decorative trim and new chimneys. These gave the house the picturesque look favored in the mid and late 19th century. Woodward also landscaped the site, moving the barnyard out of sight of the house and adding other landscape features suitable for a mid-19th-century country home.

Throughout Bergen County in the 19th and early 20th century many early stone farm houses, particularly those of simpler design, were embellished by the addition of porches and dormers and sometimes more extensive modifications. These alterations vary considerably from house to house and in this diversity reveal much about Bergen County's

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Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ 8 item number Continuation sheet



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Significance (Continued): Additions

architectural history after the architecture of the Dutch cultural group no longer dominated.

The influence of the early stone house, particularly in its gambrelroofed form, on the "Dutch Colonial" Revival architecture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries has already been mentioned (Significance, continuation sheet 1). It is interesting to note that a number of the early gable -roofed stone houses received gambrel roofs in the early 20th century in an attempt to make an actual remnant of Dutch culture appear more "Dutch" to early 20th century sensibilities. This survey of the early stone houses reveals that the gable roof was just as typical on the domestic architecture of the Dutch cultural group as the more elaborate gambrel one.

Early Stone Houses with Interesting Post-1840 Associations

While the post-1840 histories of many of Bergen County's early stone houses have not yet been thoroughly researched, a number of the houses are known to be associated with persons of importance after 1840. Dr. William Howland, publisher of <u>The Outlook</u> and <u>The Independent</u>, was owner of the Nicholas Zabriskie Housein Washington Township' (#187) between 1914-30. Orville Victor, the general editor of Beadle & Adams publications, owned the Hopper House in Saddle River (#166) from circa 1870 to 1905. His wife Metta Fuller Victor (1831-1885) is also important in literary history. She was a profific writer of best-selling novels. After 1919 artist G. Rutherford Boyd resided in the Cole-Allaire House in Leonia (#78) at a time when Leonia was home to an informal artist Three authors of mid-19th century architectural pattern books colony. are known to have lived in early stone houses. William Ranlett resided in the Terhune-Ranlett House in Ho-Ho-Kus (#75), George Woodward lived in the Yereance-Kettle House in Rutherford (158), and Daniel T. Atwood's home was the Demarest-Atwood House in Cresskill (#213). After 1870, the Terhune-Ranlett House (#75) was the home of famed actor Joe Jefferson. Stephen Birch, an important financier, owned the Hopper-Van Horn House in Mahwah (#81) after 1917.

Persons of local historical interest who owned stone houses include Dr. William L. Vroom (1866- 1966). Dr. Vroom and an associate established Ridgewood's first hospital in his stone house at 160 East Ridgewood Avenue (#139). The Brinkerhoff House in Wood-Ridge (#196) was the home of Henry E. Brinkerhoff, one of the borough's first councilmen when it incorporated in 1894, and later the home of Leopold W. Brandenburg, Wood-Ridge's mayor in 1918-19. Criteria for Inclusion in the Survey of the Early Stone Houses of

Bergen County

For inclusion, the building has to meet all of the following criteria:

- The building has to have at least two walls of stone which display 1. pre-1840 stonework characteristics; these walls need not be contiguous.
- The building has to be a house erected before c. 1840, when local 2. stonework techniques and house types changed from those associated with the Dutch cultural group.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA		please refer to hereto)	the individual Survey Forms
QUADRANGLE NAME			QUADRANGLE SCALE
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ORGANIZATION The Office of Albin H. Ro STREET & NUMBER 60 East Main Street	othe, A.I.	Α.	DATE July 3, 1979 TELEPHONE (201) 327-1580
city or town Ramsey		•	state New Jersey
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESE THE EVALUATED SIGN	NIFICANCE OF		ERTIFICATION
	Officer for the N	Notional Mistoria Presso	untion Act of 1066 (Public Low 90 665) L
As the designated State Historic Preservation ( hereby nominate this property for inclusion in criteria and procedures set forth by the Nationa Deputy STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATE TITLE Chief, Office of Cultura	the National I al Park Service	register and certify ma 11/12/82 current R	t it has then evaluated according to the
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY Le Continuetion	IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER DATE
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CHIEF OF REGISTRATION			

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Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ

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



Early Stone Houses

of Bergen County,NJ 9 ·7 Continuation sheet Item number Page

Significance (Continued): Additions

3. The building's stone walls must extend through the first story. (Houses with only stone foundations or cellars are excluded unless the cellars were actual living quarters).

4. The building must have originally been, and still be located within today's boundaries of Bergen County. (Houses moved to the county from elsewhere are excluded, as are houses moved out of the county). Integrity Criteria for Buildings to be Listed on the National Register of

Historic Places as Part of the Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ, Theme 1. Building must meet the criteria for inclusion in the Survey of the

- Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, NJ.
- The building must retain to a considerable degree its pre-1840 appearance 2. including two of the following:
  - exposed stone exterior walls unless covering was installed prior a ) to 1840;
  - b) roof shape;
  - c) plan-type;
  - d ) fenestration pattern; 0r

The building must retain one of the items above (a, b, c, or d) and have architectural or historical importance associated with its post-1840 appearance. It must retain architectural integrity related to this later period of importance.

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet	Item number	Page 1 af #1
	Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group	dnr-11
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Name <u>Stone Houses of Berge</u> State <u>New Jersev</u>	n County Thematic Resources	
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<b>32.</b> Blackledge-Kearney	Substantive Review Keeper	Bras in Mar Day el 3/24/4
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4. Bogert House	Substantion Keeper	- Ponce har Mungel 1/9/83
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5. De Clark, William, House	Keeper	Romer than Dougel 1/9/83
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Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group

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#### Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group

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rs	32. Van Horn-Newcomb House	Particle & State Victorian Statements - Statements - Statements	Keeper	taun/hr Dry 1 7/29/2
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ي <sup>114</sup> •	Ackerson, John G., House	erez-ler Kavlau	Keeper	Ame Mar Doy C 1/10/8
			Attest	
(*115.	Perry, Peter D., House	neovierine Korden	Keeper	How he Day & 1/10/1
			Attest	
116.	Debaun, Isaac, House (124 Rivervale Rd.)		Keeper	Bour her Dayl 1/10/0
		· ,	Attest	
<b>√117.</b>	Van Gelder, David, House	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Keeper 🗸	Munch here Doy ! 1/10
		TER ANGLING	Attest	
~ 118.	Mowerson, J., House	Wester Class Octor and Larry	Keeper	
			Attest	
×119.	Post House	ນີ້ ເຊິ່ງ ເ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່	Ke <b>e</b> pe <b>r</b>	Peter
			Attest	
120.	Paulison-Christie House	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Keeper√	Brue bandreyd 1/10/8
		فيد المركبية من المنه من ال	Attest	

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n<sup>4</sup>124.

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Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group Stone Houses of Bergen County Thematic Resources New Jersey Nomination/Type of Review Date/Signature Ackerman, David, House Keeper Sussenie heriew Attest Keeper Mics Ackerman-Van Emburgh, House التافك بدرا تشتشه حكك Attest Substantive Review Keeper Ackerman House (252 Lincoln Ave.) Attest Van Ackerman House Keeper (222 Doremus Ave.) Attest ARCHIBALD -125. Vroom, Dr. William House TowKeeper Attest Substantive Review Keeper Vanderbeck House

Attest

Keeper

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Keeper Miler Marken Marken

Item number

√<sup>°</sup>127. Van Dien House (627 Grove St.)

Westervelt-Cameron House

Attest Rathbone-Zabriskie House A129. Keeper

130. Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House

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ntinuation she	et	Item number	Page , 4 1 20
			Resource Area natic Group
Name State	Stone Houses of Bergen Co New Jersey	unty Thematic Resources	
Jomin	••*ion/Type of Review	-	Date/Signature
∛131.	Demarest House (Main St.)	Substantive Review Keeper	- Pruce han Doug (1/10)
132.	Campbell-Christie House	Attest Substantive hovies Keeper,	Bu la Don & 1/10/8
	•	Attest	<u> </u>
(* 133.	Debaun-Demarest House	Substantive NeviowKeeper	Amer Jun Doy & 1/10/
		Attest	
134.	Holdrum, William, House	Substantive NevlewKeeper	Much Douged 1/5/
		Attest	
ф <b>Ч35.</b>	Haring-Blauvelt-Demarest House	Reeper -	Prince her Doug & 1/10/8
		Attest	
136.	Demarest, Cornelius, Hous	se Keeper	Toma /la Nory 1/12/8
		Attest	
137.	Haring, Nicholas, House	Substants savin Keeper	1 Mun Ma Douge 1/10/83
		Attest	
ູ ( <sup>3</sup> 138.	Haring, Abraham A., House	a Musical de la devilia Reeper	Pruse Aran Doug el 1/10/0
		Attest	
139.	Haring-Corning House	Keeper	Ration
1 <sup>(2)</sup> , <sup>1</sup> , <sup>1</sup>		Attest	
140.	Concklin-Sneden House	Keeper	french Dongod 1/10/8
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		-	ple Resource Area
		Th	ematic Group
Name		County Thematic Resources	1
State	New Jersey		· · ·
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1/1	Nama and Damma Hausa		- I dry to light had
141.	Yereance-Berry House	Sale Sale Seview Keepe	ancered in the
		Attes	t Maticual Protocol
142.	Kip Homestead	Substantive Review Keepe	or Muss lie. Dr. Outster
	icip nemecoda	TITLE TEALOW	muce there where per 11/19/03
		Attes	
143.	Yereance-Kettel House	Substanting SublewKeepe	or bruce tran Arm & 1/10/82
	(245 Union Ave.) $DOE/6$	OWNER OBJECTION	
		Attes	t
,"* <b>144</b> .	Ackerman House	Substantive Peview Keepe	er Ret.
',	(245 Union Ave.)	Attes	
		Attes	t
145.	Ackerman, Abraham, House		er pruce handbriged 1/10/8
	(199 E. Saddle River Ro	1.) -	V
		. Attest	
146.	Van Buskirk, Andries	Keepe	or Muce Var Norge 1/0/83
	Thomas, House	Attest	Y
್ 147.	Ackerman House	Succession Reality Keepe	er Muce her Day 21/10/
	(136 Chestnut Ridge Rd	•) Attest	+ / ( <sup>+</sup>
		Substantive Harton	$P \downarrow D \downarrow I$
148.	van Buskirk, Laurance	Keepe	er Muer Un H Orangel 1/10/1
	Thomas, House	Attest	t v
	·	Anderstein Lovice Keepe	
149.	Hopper House (45 W. Saddle River Rd	.)	er Marca Alar Mug LT 129/19
	(10 W. Dadate Hivel Wa	Attest	t v v
1			
्र <b>े 150</b> .	Ackerman, Peter, House (81 W. Saddle River Rd	,) Keepe	er <u>Kulon</u>
		Attest	t
	RESUBMITTED - SADDLE & AS ACKERMAN-DENNETT	LIVER MAR)	
	T> ACKERMAN-DENNETT	··· /	

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Name State	Stone Houses of Bergen ( New Jersey	County Thematic Resour	cces	
Moni	notion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
» <sup>¢*</sup> 151.	Ackerman-Dater House	Substantive Review F	Keeper	Muci ha Day 2 1/10/53
			Attest	
152.	Brinkerhoff-Demarest Hou	se Aubetantive Reviews	Keeper	Munden Dory & Us/r;
		ŀ	Attest	
ે <b>153</b> .	Westervelt, Caspar, Hous	e Substantive Nevley P	Keeper	Ponce ha Brugel 1/10/
		ŀ	Attest	
154.	Ackerman, John, House	were and the the start	Ceeper	Thuce the Mage 1/10/8
	(1286 River Rd.)		ttest	V
155.	Banta-Cole House	Sportauli (20. 1994) 🕁	Geeper	Bruce har Dore zel 1/10/
,		P	Attest	·
× 156.	Vandelinda, Adam, House	AND AND A	Keeper∕	Ponu ha Dongel 1/10/8:
		A	Attest	
157.	Vandelinda, James, House	ABIEL COLLEGE EN COMPANY	Keeper	Brun ha Dong & 1/10/53
		A	Attest	/
	Westervelt House	Harris - Wao'll H	Keeper	Linea In Clelland 8/15/8
		A	Attest	1
× <sup>*</sup> 159.	Christie-Parsels House		Keeper <sup>j</sup>	Farren han Douged 1/10/107
		P	Attest	- '
r <sup>(</sup> 160.	Demarest-Lyle House	Contraction from the state of the second	Keeper	Proven Dauged 1/10/83
		A	Attest	-

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Page 17 NL 20 Item number Continuation sheet Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group Name Stone Houses of Bergen County Thematic Resources State New Jersey Nomination/Type of Review Date/Signature Substantive Review Keeper ×161. Brinkerhoff House (231 HACKENISALK AVE.) Attest Substantive Review Hopper House Keeper-162. (72 Hopper Farm Rd.) Attest Substanting Same Keeper Hopper-Goetschius House 163. Attest Substantin .... Keeper 164. Hennion House (54 Pleasant Ave.) Attest *√*<sup>∨</sup>165. Terhune-Hopper House Substantion Roview Keeper Attest Mail Monten Keeper White Tenant House 166. Attest Substantive Farley Keeper 167. Smith, Albert, House Attest \$168. Zabriskie, Nicholas, House Keeper Attest Wortendyke, Frederick, House 169. Keeper Attest Å 170. Post, Peter P., House Keeper Attest

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	1a .	×			-
	Name		County Thematic Reso	urces	
	State	New Jersey			
	Momin	• * ion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
	√ັ171.	Wortendyke, Jacob, House	Substantive Raview I	Keeper .	Pome has Bruged 1/10/89
				Attest	·
	172.	Crim-Tice House	Substantive Noview 1	Keeper	Bonin han Dough 1/10/83
			. 4	Attest	v
	173.	Westervelt-Lydecker House	2009 to start a strat	Keeper	Brun han Dougd 1/10/87
			·	Attest	··· /
٢	× 174.	Brinkerhoff House (Iterafly Ra)	<u>Reference des 105</u>	Keeper <sub>V</sub>	Riter
				Attest	
	175.	Van Voorhees-Quackenbush House	istant the second of the second of the	Keeper	Bonco her Boyl 1/19/87
			1	Attest	
5	176.	VAN Voorthis - Quackenbush, Corines, Hou	15 <b>6</b> 1	Keeper	But the Bry l 1/24/9
			1	Attest	· · ·
	× 177.	Van Horn-Ackerman House	Andrew and the second with the second	Keeper	Konce tra May e 1/10/07
				Attest	
	178.	Stagg, John C., House	Substantive Roview	Keeper	Munce her Mound 1/10/23
				Attest	•
5	179.	Westervelt	internet in the Constant of I	Keeper	petro
		(284 Sicomac Ave.)	L	Attest	/
	* <sup>*</sup> 180.	Van Houten-Ackerman House	e I National III - Albar	Keeper-⁄	Pour ha Dre to 1/10/83
			, and the second se	Attest	

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•}		N		Resource Area atic Group
	Stone Houses of Bergen C New Jersey	County Thematic Resour	ces	
	notion/Type of Review			Date/Signature
181.	Folly House	Substantivo Noview		Brace hun Borred 1/11/53
	-		Attest	
182.	Van Blarcom House	Subolization Control R	Keeper	Porce han Dong 1/10/83
			Attest	
183.	Terhune House	Substantive Sevier K	Keeper 🗸	muce har Dougal 1/10/83
	(161 Godwin Ave.)	1	Attest	· · · · ·
184.	Masker House	rander and the second sec	Keeper	Anere like Dough 1/0/87
			Attest	· / · · ·
185.	Van Blarcom - Jardine Ho	ouse	Keeper	Men In Drugh 1/10/13
			Attest	
\$186.	Cruse-Hossington House	Substitution Section R	Keeper 🗸	Have her Nongel 1/10/8
			Attest	
187.	Cairns-Whitten-Blauvelt	Housenberthing Torfel	Keeper	Imuce Aun Douged 1/10/23
		Į	Attest	<i>U '</i>
188.	Van Blarcom, Albert, Ho	use the second sec	Keeper	Mone the Mayel 1/10/2
		I	Attest	
189.	Van Gelder House	Frank and the second	Keeper√	tonce han Mound 1/1
		ł	Attest	
~ <sup>(1</sup> 190.	Winters, Aaron, House	$\underline{i}_{2}(\underline{i}_{1})$ is to be the domain of the set of $\mathbf{k}$	Keeper	Money 1/24/8
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191.	Cadmus-Folly House	Substantivo Review	Keeper	Bruce has Dougd 1/
			Attest	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
192.	Cadmus House	Substantiva Kavior	Keeper <sub>v</sub>	the burley
	(264 Gl <b>e</b> n Rd.)		Attest	7/24/
			Keeper	
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Blauvelt House (Franklin Lakes)	Substantive forfer	Keeper <u>7</u>	un har Angl 8.	
(ITAIKIIII Lakes)		Attest		
$\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{N}}$ Anderson Outkitchen	Subatistica for tow	Keeper	min han An pl 80	
		Attest	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
W <sup>M</sup> Haring-Corning House	and the second	Keeper ガ	un la Ampol 8.8	
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