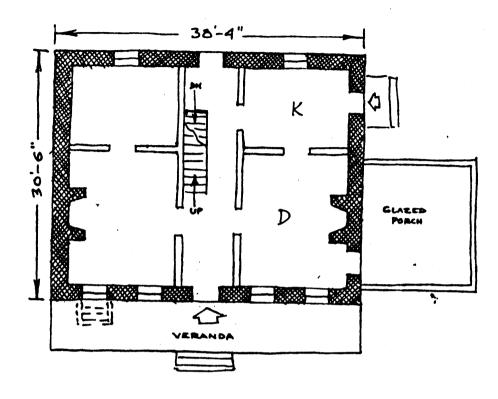


CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE: c:-1778/Erskine map; post-Revolutionary/Architectural	NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2 ← CELLAR: Yes ☐ No
evidence. BUILDER: FORM/PLAN TYPE: "F" center hall, 5 bay, 2 rooms deep (38'4" x 30'6")	CHIMNEY FOUNDATION: Gone Stone Arch Brick Arch, Stone Foundation Other
FRAM NG SYSTEM: Intermediate Summer Beam Intermediate Bearing Wall Clear Span Other EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC: Well cut sandstone, but rough hewn	FLOOR JOISTS: 6-8" x 9½-10", 29-36" between FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT: 7'8" FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS: 20" GARRET FLOOR JOISTS: 5-6" x 6", 16-17" between GARRET: Unfinished Space
w/ rubble on rear. FENESTRATION: 6/6. 37" x 67", trapezoidal lintels	Finished Space ROOF: Gable Gambrel Curb Other
ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE: Center, plain, 36" x 7'5"	EAVE TREATMENT: Sweeping Overhang Supported Overhang (Front) 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.

HISTORIC NAME: David & Cornelius Van Horn House LOCATION: 11 Cedar Lane, Closter



This house stands on a tract of 720 acres surveyed February 21/22, 1717 and purchased by Cornelius Christianse (Van Horn) from Miles Forster on August 10, 1696 (recorded in Trenton). Before 1765 one of Van Horn's sons or grandsons sold the northeast portion, containing 122-1/2 acres to Jacobus Peck of Schraalenburgh by unrecorded deed. The tract was bounded on the north and east by the Tenakill Brook, on the west by Schraalenburgh (or Tappan) Road, part west and part north by Dwars Kill, and on the south by the land of Abraham Quackenbush (Peck probably built the house shown on Erskine's map). Peck's will, proved October 24, 1775, devised to his son David the Van Horn land "where he then lived". David had married by 1765 and probably had lived there since that time. He was a Loyalist and served as a captain in the New Jersey Volunteers. His farm was confiscated in 1779 and sold to Henry Folks (Volk) on June 3, 1779. Shortly afterward he sold from his farm 1/4 acre with the house to Samuel Cole and his wife, who on March 7, 1800 sold it to Christian Van Horn, who seemed to be reclaiming the Van Horn land (as he also bought back the Volk land around it) for his son David who married February 15, 1800. Cedar Lane was surveyed and opened in 1804 and started 25 links off the northwest corner of David Van Horn's house and ran along the north side of it on its first course. By 1818 it was straightened to its present route. Christian died prior to April 9, (David probably wanted to improve his situation, tore down the old house and built the new one in 1817, since the new course of Cedar Lane ran almost over the site of the old house. - CKT) David died young on October 11, 1821 and left minor children. In 1833 his wife remarried and the Orphan's Court partitioned the land. The homestead of 4-1/2 acres (with the "Mansion House") was set off to son Cornelius (who Bailey also associates with the house). Near the middle of the century, Peter J. White, son of Jonas White of the Flatts, came into ownership. G. D. Curtis bought prior to 1891 and established the New York and New Jersey Poultry Farm, or Doroskill Farm (corruption of Dwarskill).

(Source: David I. Durie - new information)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Block 253, Lot 6 - Closter Tax Map

1.00 acre

U.T.M.

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