

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name John A.L. Zabriskie House
other names/site number Zabriskie-Schedler House

2. Location

street & number 460 West Saddle River Road not for publication
city or town Village of Ridgewood vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Bergen code 003 zip code 07450

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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
[DSHPO; Asst. Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources, NJDEP]
State or 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 this property is:
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
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

John A. L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- 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	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	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)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Third-Period Jersey Dutch Framed House

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Foundation: STONE

walls Walls: WOOD Shingle

roof Roof: ASPHALT

other Trim: WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca.1825-ca.1924

Significant Dates

ca.1825, ca.1840, ca.1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

John A. L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 7.08

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum is other than WGS84: _____
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.988482 Longitude: -74.092802

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 Beth A. Bjorklund and Margaret M. Hickey, AIA, Historic Preservation Specialists

organization Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC date 28 May 2019

street & number P.O. Box 1726 telephone 973-746-4911

city or town Cranford state NJ zip code 07016

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Village of Ridgewood

street & number 131 N. Maple Avenue telephone 201-670-5500

city or town Ridgewood state NJ zip code 07450

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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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John A.L. Zabriskie House

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Description Narrative

Summary Paragraph

The John A.L. Zabriskie House is a nineteenth-century Dutch-American wood-frame building with brownstone masonry foundation (Photograph 0001). The house, as a whole, reflects early-nineteenth-century origins with a large mid-nineteenth-century addition (also in the Dutch vernacular form) and modest early-to-mid-twentieth-century renovations. The house stands along the west side of West Saddle River Road on a triangular plot of land that backs up to New Jersey Route 17. The property contains approximately seven acres, much of which is undeveloped (Photograph 0002). The house faces south. A former driveway is located north of the house and now appears as a depression in the lawn. The building is composed of a ca.1840 two-story east section, a smaller ca.1825 one-and-one-half-story west wing, two small twentieth-century one-story additions, and a small twenty-first-century enclosed entry. The main entrance is located at the ca.1840 two-story section. All sections, except for the south enclosed entry addition, are clad with mid-twentieth-century wood shingles, and the roofs are clad with asphalt shingles over earlier wood shingle roofing. The ca.1840 east section has a brownstone foundation, which is dressed coursed ashlar at the south (front) and east (road-facing) sides (Photograph 0003) and rough coursed on the north side. The ca.1825 west wing has a random rubble brownstone foundation. The windows are typically six-over-six hung wood sash that date to different periods, with exceptions otherwise noted. The window and door openings are finished with flat stock wood trim; at the windows, the trim is adorned with a narrow drip cap and shallow molded apron set under the slightly projecting sill. All of the first-floor windows are currently covered with plywood, some of which are vented, as a stabilization mechanism.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Roof and Roof Drainage

The different sections each have a different roof form. The ca.1840 east section has a Dutch-type side-gambrel roof with a slight flare at the front and rear edges of the roof. The roof ridge runs east-west. It is clad in asphalt shingles but currently is covered with a tarp due to significant areas of damage and loss. The gambrel roof ends do not project beyond the walls and are finished with a simple wood fascia (Photograph 0004). The roof drainage consists of aluminum hung gutters and aluminum leaders. There is one interior brick chimney set just south of the ridge slightly inset from the east end, which may have been rebuilt above the roofline as part of the early-twentieth-century modifications. The enclosed front porch at the south elevation of this section has an end-gable roof with its ridge running north-south. This roof is also clad with asphalt shingles and currently covered with a tarp. The eaves have a boxed soffit and molded cornice return. The roof drainage consists of hung aluminum gutters and aluminum leaders.

The smaller ca.1825 west wing has a side-gable roof with its ridge running east-west. It is clad with asphalt shingles, has deep eaves, and a plain wood fascia (Photograph 0004). The roof drainage consists of an aluminum hung gutter and aluminum leaders. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridge near the west end. A shed-roof wall dormer dominates the south side of the roof. Both of the small additions on this section (the northwest sun porch/bathroom addition and the south enclosed entry porch) each have shed roofs clad with asphalt shingles, flat stock wood fascia boards, and hung aluminum gutters with

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aluminum leaders.

Elevations

South (Front) Elevation (Photograph 0001)

The south (front) elevation of the ca.1840 east section is three regular bays wide and two stories tall. The two-story height was created when the ca.1840 gambrel roof structure was lifted up onto two center post extensions approximately 18 inches to create more habitable space at the second floor circa 1924. The foundation consists of coursed ashlar brownstone tooled in a manner comparable to many Dutch houses in the region. A one-story enclosed entry porch (added in the early-twentieth century) covers the center and western bays. Wood steps with low wood-shingled sidewalls lead up to the porch entrance. The porch entrance is an early-twentieth-century eight-light over one-panel wood door with two-light sidelights and a transom. Pairs of fixed one-over-one wood sash windows flank the door, and the sidewalls of the porch have tripled one-over-one fixed sashes. Square wood pilasters delineate the porch bays. The shingled side walls of the porch are slightly flared at their bases. Within the porch, the main entrance of the house is a ca.1840 four-panel wood door with two tall over two short molded inset panels (Photograph 0005). Each of the other bays at the main section contain a six-over-six hung wood sash window (Photograph 0006); the first-floor window frame, sash and trim appear to be from ca.1840. The second-floor openings and sashes appear to date to ca.1924. A four-light basement-level window is set east of the porch entrance.

The south (front) elevation of the ca.1825 west wing is two bays wide. The foundation consists of random rubble brownstone masonry. A small wood frame, shed-roofed enclosed entry covers the east bay of the first floor (added c.2006). This enclosure is clad with vertical board patterned plywood with flat stock wood trim and at its east end features wood bulkhead doors that cover a basement entrance. Its south side has a centered pair of one-over-one wood sash windows. Two wood steps lead up to an entrance on the west elevation of the enclosure, which is a nine-light wood door. West of the enclosed entry is a single six-over-six hung wood sash window; the frame and trim appear to date to ca.1840 while the sash is early-twentieth-century fabric. The upper floor level is defined by a central wall dormer with a shed roof (added in the early-twentieth century), which contains a pair of small six-over-six hung wood windows contemporary to the dormer's construction and covered with late-twentieth-century exterior aluminum storm windows.

West Elevation (Photograph 0007)

The west elevation of the ca.1840 east section, which is partially covered by the ca.1825 west wing, has a random rubble brownstone masonry foundation. Set to either side of the west wing at the second floor are two six-over-six hung wood windows; the frames and exterior trim appear to be ca.1840 and the sashes and interior trim are ca.1924 fabric. There is a mid-to-late nineteenth-century two-over-two hung wood sash window centered at the attic level of the gambrel end that appears to be in a ca.1840 opening.

The west elevation of the ca.1825 west wing is two bays wide. The foundation consists of random rubble brownstone masonry. There is one six-over-six window in the south bay of the first floor; the frame and exterior trim date to ca.1840 and the sash and interior trim appear to be late-nineteenth-

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century fabric. There are two second-floor windows, which are ca.1840 six-light wood casements with late-twentieth-century exterior storm windows. At the north end of the west wing is a mid-twentieth-century shed-roof sun porch and bathroom addition set on a concrete foundation with brick edging. Its west elevation includes an entrance, which is an eight-light over one-panel wood door flanked by three-light wood windows; the windows and doors are contemporary with the addition.

North Elevation (Photograph 0008)

The north elevation of the ca.1825 west wing is obscured by the sun porch and bathroom addition. The foundation consists of random rubble brownstone masonry. The western half, at the sun porch, contains tripled three-light folding wood doors. The eastern half, where the restroom is located, has a sliding two-light wood window. All of the windows are contemporary with the addition.

The north elevation of the ca.1840 east section has three six-over-six hung wood windows at the first floor and two at the second floor. At the first floor, the frames and exterior trim date to ca.1840, while the eastern-most sash and trim are ca.1840 fabric and the other two sashes and trim appear to be late-nineteenth-century fabric. The second-floor frame, trim, and sashes are all ca.1924 fabric. A basement-level opening is set off-center towards the east. The foundation consists of rough coursed brownstone masonry.

East Elevation (Photograph 0009)

The east elevation of the ca.1840 east section has a single six-over-six ca.1840 window opening and sash centered at the first floor. There are two six-over-six ca.1924 sashes in ca.1840 openings at the second floor. There is a mid-to-late-nineteenth-century two-over-two wood sash window centered at the attic level of the gambrel end. The foundation consists of dressed ashlar brownstone.

Interior

Basement

The basement level of the ca.1840 east section is accessed via a simple wood staircase with open treads that descends along the west wall (Photograph 0012). A stone bulkhead entrance at the south end of the west wall has been enclosed by the small one-story entry addition, but the stone steps remain to the basement (Photograph 0010). The basement has a concrete floor, stone walls finished with limewash, and exposed first-floor heavy-timber framing (Photograph 0011). An infilled door opening at the west wall formerly accessed the basement or crawlspace beneath the ca.1825 west wing (Photograph 0012); it is not known what is located there. There are three ca.1840 openings at the basement; two contain mid-twentieth-century four-light in-swing wood awning windows and one sash is missing. The remaining building sections are set on inaccessible crawlspace.

First Floor

At the first-floor level, the ca.1840 east section has a modified two-thirds Georgian plan with the side Entry Hall (Room 101) running north-south, which is accessed through the enclosed entry porch at the south end (Photograph 0013). A Craftsman-style wood staircase extends along the west wall of the Entry Hall to access the second-floor level; the staircase features wood treads and risers, flat balusters, and a

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curved handrail, all stained and finished with varnish. The Dining Room (Room 103) is set at the north end of the Entry Hall. A basement staircase is set below the second-floor staircase and is accessed from the south wall of the Dining Room. The full-depth Parlor (Room 102) is set to the east of the Entry Hall and Dining Room, and is accessed from both by single door openings. The Parlor steps so that it is narrower at its north end; it originally would have been two separate spaces but was opened up likely during the early-twentieth century (Photograph 0014). A fireplace at the east wall of the Parlor is set off-center toward the south (Photograph 0015). The fireplace appears to have been updated in the early-twentieth century with its firebox constructed of concrete masonry units, and its room treatments consist of a bluestone hearth, brick cheeks, a simple wood mantelpiece with pilasters, and plaster finish at the chimney breast.

A door at the west wall of the Dining Room (Photograph 0016) leads to the Kitchen (Room 104), which occupies the footprint of the ca.1825 west wing and is set a step lower than the ca.1840 section. There is a fireplace at the west end of the Kitchen (Photograph 0017), and counters with a sink and appliances occupy the east end (Photograph 0018). The fireplace is raised above the floor with a tiled hearth cantilevered over drawers meant to hold coal. There is a brick firebox, wood mantelpiece with basket-handle-arched opening, and plaster finish at the chimney breast. Most of the finishes in the Kitchen are mid-twentieth-century fabric. Located north of the Kitchen is the mid-twentieth-century addition containing a Bathroom (Room 105) at the east and the enclosed Sun Porch (Room 106) to the west. A twenty-first-century small entry enclosure is located south off the Kitchen and includes the covered basement bulkhead.

First-floor finishes at the ca.1840 east section typically include narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring, plaster walls with molded wood base and chair rail, and plaster ceilings. At the ca.1825 west wing, finishes include narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring and sheet linoleum at the Kitchen, sheet linoleum in the Bathroom, plaster wall and ceiling finishes in the Kitchen, and gypsum board wall and ceiling finishes in the Bathroom.

As noted, the first-floor windows are typically nineteenth-century six-over-six hung wood sashes and are set in molded wood trim consisting of two flat bands and a concave molded outer edge; an exception includes the twentieth-century window at the bathroom. The windows at the front of the Parlor and Entry Hall are set above a wainscot detailed with three molded panels. The first-floor doors typically are nineteenth-century four-panel wood doors with two-tall over two-short inset molded panels on one face and flush panels on the other. Exceptions include doors to the Kitchen and Basement, which are earlier-nineteenth-century six-panel wood doors with molded panels on the front side and beaded flush panels at the back side.

Second Floor

The quarter-turn staircase in the Entry Hall leads up to the second-floor Stair Hall (Room 201). The Stair Hall provides access to the Northwest Bedroom (Room 204) (Photograph 0019), Northeast Bedroom (Room 203), and Southeast Bedroom (Room 202), which are each named based on their respective location on the second floor. There also is a Bathroom (Room 205) south of the Stair Hall. Located west

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of the intermediary stair landing is the Office (Room 206), which occupies the second-floor level of the ca.1825 west wing (Photograph 0020). The room is set one step up from the adjacent stair landing, but three steps below the level of the ca.1840 east section. Access to the attic level is via an enclosed quarter-turn staircase located behind a door at the south end of the west wall of the Stair Hall.

Similar to the first floor, second-floor finishes typically include narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring, plaster walls with molded wood base, and plaster ceilings. Exceptions include sheet flooring at the Bathroom, knotty pine wood paneled walls in the Office, and gypsum board ceiling finishes at a few spaces. The molded baseboard, doors and windows, and the molded door and window surrounds are stained and finished with varnish, and are ca.1924 material fabric, reflecting when the second floor was renovated. Thesecond-floor doors typically are five-horizontal-panel wood doors and their head trim is detailed with cap molding (Photograph 0021). As noted, the windows are typically six-over-six hung wood sashes and are set in molded wood trim. The toilet in the second-floor Bathroom is dated 1924, and this may reflect the date when the second floor was reconfigured and renovated, which is consistent with the detailing of the trim and hardware at the windows and doors and the stair railings, newels and balusters leading from the first to thesecond-floor level.

Attic

The attic is accessed via the quarter-turn staircase from the second-floor Stair Hall (Photograph 0022). Exposed mortise-and-tenon, heavy-timber framing is visible in the open space. There is a free-standing cedar closet near the center of the space that was likely installed in the mid-twentieth century (Photograph 0023). The attic is largely unfinished except for tongue-and-groove flooring and a small section of plaster wall at the stair only. At either gambrel end is a two-over-two hung wood window. The window at the east end has been modified to accommodate an exhaust fan.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The John A.L. Zabriskie House is locally significant architecturally as a good, late example of a third-period Jersey Dutch-framed house, of which thousands once stood in the Dutch-settled parts of northeastern New Jersey. The Zabriskie house, itself, was built in two campaigns: first, ca.1825, as the residence of local farmer John A.L. Zabriskie in what was then Franklin Township, Bergen County. Second, it was enlarged ca.1840 with the construction of the principal, east section. The house exhibits several characteristics that are typical of a third-period Jersey Dutch framed house, and it survives as one of few remaining nineteenth-century Dutch frame houses in nearby parts of Bergen County, and one that still retains an acreage large enough to somewhat reflect its historic agricultural setting. The period of significance extends from ca.1825, with the construction of the first wing of the house, to ca.1924, the year the Smith family enlarged the house, in part by lifting the entire roof structure of the ca.1840 east section to its current height without sacrificing its character-defining Dutch-type gambrel roof form. That action, and others made by its owners in the early 20th century, show that the traditional form of the house continued to appeal to owners long after such houses stopped being constructed, and into the Colonial Revival period, when superficially similar houses were being built as new construction. The nominated property meets Criterion C with local architectural significance.

Historical Background

Village of Ridgewood

The John A.L. Zabriskie House is located at 460 West Saddle River Road in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. The Village lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. This region comprises about one-fifth of the total area of New Jersey, extending southwest from the Hudson and Delaware Rivers between the Highlands and the Inner Coastal Plain. The area is generally characterized by lowlands of gently rounded hills separated by wide valleys. The Piedmont reaches sea level at the Arthur Kill, the Newark Bay, the Hackensack Meadows, and the Hudson shoreline.¹ The region is composed of shale and sandstone; red shale is common in the region, as well as sandstone, locally called "brownstone," which, in the past, was often used as a building material.²

The land comprising the present-day Village of Ridgewood was acquired in the seventeenth century by Captain William Sanford who obtained title to 15,308 acres in 1668.³ Sanford, along with John Berry and Nathaniel Kingsland, all from Barbados, owned all of the land between the Hackensack, Passaic, and Saddle Rivers and the Newark Bay, and named their combined land "New Barbadoes." Bergen County was established in 1682 and at that time contained the land between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, the New York State line, and Constable's Hook (present-day Bayonne). In 1710, the provincial legislature moved the Township of New Barbadoes from Essex County to Bergen County by statute,

¹ Peter O. Wacker, *Land & People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 5.

² Kemble Widmer, *The Geology and Geography of New Jersey* (Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1964), 10.

³ J. M. Van Valen, *History of Bergen County, New Jersey* (New York: New Jersey Publishing and Engraving Company, 1900), 15.

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greatly enlarging the county's size. Six years later, a large portion of the new Township broke off to form Saddle River Township,⁴ and in 1772, the northern portion of that township broke off to form Franklin Township. Over the next century-and-a-half, several municipalities formed from Franklin Township, including Ridgewood Township in 1876.⁵ With the arrival in 1848 of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad through Franklin, the center of commerce in Ridgewood shifted from the area around the Reformed Church (and therefore, the Zabriskie's property) to the area around the train station, approximately one-and-one-half miles southwest; with this came the beginning of a change from a chiefly agricultural landscape to an increasingly suburban one.⁶

In 1894, Ridgewood Township was broken up during the "boroughitis" trend in Bergen County during the late-nineteenth century, and what was left of Ridgewood Township incorporated as the Village of Ridgewood. The Village acquired additional lands from adjacent municipalities during the twentieth century before reaching its current footprint in 1974 and today consists of about 24,958 residents⁷ within 5.818 square miles. Today, the Village of Ridgewood is a suburban residential town that developed initially primarily around the rail transportation introduced in 1848. It is located in the northwestern section of Bergen County. Ridgewood has developed into a modern residential suburb due to its proximity to midtown Manhattan, which is approximately twenty miles to the southeast.

The nominated property, the seven-acre tract on which the house stands, is part of what was a 45-acre tract granted to the Paramus Reformed Church in 1750 by Magdalene Valleau, who was settling her father's estate.⁸ The Church property, located less than a quarter-mile south of the nominated property along West Saddle River Road, held local importance during the Revolutionary War. The site was the focus of military activity and the Church stood at the intersection of two thoroughfares, Clove Road (present-day Saddle River Road) that ran from Hackensack to Goshen, New York and a second road that ran from Tappan, New York to Pompton.⁹ According to the National Register Nomination for the Paramus Reformed Church, the Church served several purposes during the war¹⁰ and on March 23, 1780, "On Thursday, the 23rd instant, a party of British and foreign troops, from New-York, supposed about 400, advanced as far as Paramus, where they surprised a small guard, carried off a few prisoners, and in their usual manner, plundered several houses: The militia collected fast, and attacked them furiously—several of our prisoners were relieved...(Fish-kill, March 30)"¹¹ This skirmish between

⁴ Arnold Lang, "Bergen County's Townships and Municipalities – Part 2," *The Archivist* XXVI, No. 3 (August 1999): 4.

⁵ Arnold Lang, "Bergen County's Townships and Municipalities – Part 3," *The Archivist* XXVI, No. 4 (November 1999): 5.

⁶ Peggy Norris, "Historic Houses Endangered," *Bergen County Historical Society Newsletter*, Spring 2012, 15.

⁷ As of the 2010 United States Census.

⁸ Bergen County Deed Book G, page 282. Magdalene Valleau was the daughter of Peter Fauconnier, a major early landholder in Bergen County who had promised in 1730 to give the land to the Paramus Reformed Church; however this was not officially recorded until Valleau confirmed it with this deed in 1750.

⁹ James Lee, M.A., RPA, and Eryn Boyce, "Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Zabriskie-Schedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey," (February 2019), 4-1 and 4-4.

¹⁰ Clare Tholl, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: Paramus Reformed Church Historic District*. 1974. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/0f06cb57-3186-406d-909c-dc8e6ec200b3> (Accessed: July 2019).

¹¹ New Jersey State Archives, *New Jersey, Published Archives Series. (Second Series, 1631-1782, Volume IV)*. Trenton, New

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British and Continental troops occurred in the vicinity and leans to the possibility, at least partially, of encampments within the present-day Zabriskie property.

John A.L. Zabriskie House

The house that stands on the nominated property, today known as the Zabriskie-Schedler house, is believed to have been constructed for John A.L. Zabriskie, a farmer born in Paramus circa 1788.¹² In 1825, John A.L. Zabriskie purchased 9.25 acres from the Paramus Reformed Church in what was then Franklin Township; the property was bounded by West Saddle River Road, a colonial-period road, and the road then and now known as Franklin Turnpike.¹³ Zabriskie married his wife Elizabeth¹⁴ around 1819 and the couple would go on to have seven children: Albert, James, Jacob, Margaret, Simeon, George, and Martha Ann. In the 1830 Federal Census, his household included seven people,¹⁵ and in 1840, it included eight people, one of whom worked in agriculture and two in manufacturing.¹⁶ In 1838, Zabriskie's father, Albert J. Zabriskie, died and willed John his property. Through this inheritance and other land purchases, John tripled the size of his land holdings during his lifetime.¹⁷ In 1850 the household consisted of John (age 60), wife Elizabeth (age 50), daughter Martha Ann (age 16), son Simeon (age 19), son James (27), and daughter-in-law Catherine (25).¹⁸ James and Simeon were employed as farmers like their father. In 1860, the household consisted of John (age 70), who owned real estate valued at \$4,500 and a personal estate valued at \$600, and his wife Elizabeth (age 60); listed in the same dwelling but as a separate household were son James (age 39), his wife Catherine (age 35), and their son John (age 9).¹⁹ It is not known whether the smaller west wing existed when Zabriskie bought the property in 1825, or if he built it soon thereafter. Based on the architecture and information in the census records noted, he likely had the larger east gambrel section constructed by 1840 given his growing household and increased prosperity.

John A.L. Zabriskie died in 1864 and willed all of his homestead property in Franklin, totaling approximately thirty acres, to his son, James Zabriskie.²⁰ The will refers to "my dwelling house and kitchen," a portion of which his widow Elizabeth was allowed to continue occupying. Along with the

Jersey: John L. Murphy Publishing Company, 1960. (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

¹² FindAGrave.com, "John A.L. Zabriskie," <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/152862119> (Accessed December 2017).

¹³ Bergen County Deed Book W2, page 62.

¹⁴ Information provided by Joseph Spulicki, Village Historian on March 14, 2019 per research conducted as municipal historian.

¹⁵ 1830 United States Federal Census entry for John A.L. Zabriskie, Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 88; line 10 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

¹⁶ 1840 United States Federal Census entry for John A.L. Zabriskie, Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 141; line 3 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

¹⁷ Norris, 14.

¹⁸ 1850 Census United States Federal Census entry for John A.L. Zabriskie, Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 217A; line 30 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

¹⁹ 1860 Census United States Federal Census entry for John A.L. Zabriskie, Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 12; line 22 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

²⁰ Will of John A.L. Zabriskie – 1861 Wills, vol G-H, 1850-1863 - Ancestry.com. *New Jersey, Wills and Probate Records, 1739-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

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homestead lot, James was willed various tools and farming implements. James also received five acres of maple swamp in New Barbadoes and thirty acres of land in Hohokus Township. An inventory of John A.L. Zabriskie's possessions included various carpets, a gilt-framed mirror, a brass clock, a well-stocked kitchen, among other items as well as livestock, farm products and extensive fencing portraying him as a prosperous farmer.²¹

James Zabriskie seems to have initially achieved a similar level of success as his father, however this did not last. James' only son, John E. Zabriskie worked on his father's farm as a young man, but as an adult worked in various business positions instead of agriculture. In 1870, the household consisted of James (age 49) a farmer with real estate valued at \$12,000 and personal estate valued at \$1,300; wife Catherine (age 44), son John (age 19), and domestic servant Hannah Goldtrap (age 75).²² By the following federal census, the household included James (age 59); wife Rachel (age 52); and Martin Magroff a boarder and laborer (age 22); listed in the same dwelling but as a separate household was John E. (age 30); wife Amanda (age 22) and two young children.²³ By the 1880s, James had mortgaged his land, a portion of which he lost in 1889 and the remainder of which he sold in 1893.²⁴

In 1893, James Zabriskie sold the remainder of his father's homestead lot out of the family to Seth Hawley,²⁵ a police clerk originally from New York, who was an example of the middle and upper-middle-class residents who were moving to Ridgewood as the area changed from agricultural to also include suburban development.²⁶ Seth Hawley was born around 1842 to Seth C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk for the New York City Police Commissioners, and his wife, Lavinia. City directories²⁷ and the 1902 Robinson Atlas indicate Seth and his family lived in the former Zabriskie house on West Saddle River Road; however, the 1900 federal census indicates they were renting a house on Maple Avenue in Ridgewood. The household consisted of Seth (age 57), wife Augusta (age 41), son Charles (23), son Seth (age 18), daughter Lavinia (age 16), mother Lavinia (age 87), and two servants. Interestingly, James Zabriskie (age 78) was listed as a servant and retired farmer, living in the Hawley household.²⁸ It is not known if the former Zabriskie House was occupied at this time. Seth Hawley died in 1901, and in 1908, his 19.63-acre estate in Ridgewood passed to his widow.²⁹

The Smith Family Ownership

In 1908, Augusta Hawley sold 18 acres, including the former Zabriskie house, to Carman Smith, and

²¹ Norris, 15.

²² 1870 United States Federal Census entry for James Zabriskie; Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 20; line 28 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009).

²³ 1880 United States Federal Census entry for James Zabriskie; Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; page 3; line 30 (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

²⁴ Norris.

²⁵ Bergen County Deed Book 361, page 575.

²⁶ Norris, 16.

²⁷ W. P. Millar, *Director for the Village of Ridgewood...* (NY: John Polhemus Printing Company, 1897), 33.

²⁸ 1900 United States Federal Census entry for Seth Hawley; Ridgewood Township, Bergen County, New Jersey; sheet 4; line 49 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004). James Zabriskie died in 1905 and at that time had been living with his son John's family in Nyack, NY.

²⁹ Bergen County Deed Book 690, page 584-586.

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kept a 1.63-acre lot for herself to live on along Franklin Turnpike.³⁰ Carman Smith was the owner of Manhattan Press, a printing company in Manhattan.³¹ He married Clara Weyant in 1900, and the couple had three children: Florence, Milton, and Ruth. In 1910, the household included Carman (age 32), a proprietor of a print plant; wife Clara (age 32); daughter Florence (age 7); and son Milton (age 5),³² and the 1920 census reflects the addition of daughter Ruth (then age 5).³³ Carman Smith died in 1921, and sixteen acres of the property passed to his widow, Clara, who continued to live there with their three children.³⁴

It is during the Smiths' ownership that many of the changes to the house were likely made, including adding the south entrance, upgrading the kitchen, and reconfiguring and refinishing the second-floor level during the early-twentieth century. At this time, it appears the original gambrel roof structure of the ca.1840 east section was lifted approximately 18 inches to create a full section floor level and allow for interior plan changes; this approach of raising the gambrel roof rather than rebuilding allowed the roof to continue to reflect its Dutch-American roots. The northwest sun porch and bathroom addition were added during the mid-twentieth century. The small wood-frame enclosure at the front bulkhead was added c. 2007.

In 1931, construction of the George Washington Bridge had a major impact on Bergen County and transportation throughout the region. The construction of Route 2 (today Route 17) specifically impacted the former Zabriskie property, essentially cutting the property in half and separating it from the central business district of Ridgewood. In 1934, the State of New Jersey purchased three parcels of land from Clara Smith to make way for Route 2, leaving her with five acres around the house and a piece of undeveloped land west of the new highway.³⁵ By this time only Florence remained at the house with her mother. Florence worked as a stenographer for Judge Cornelius Doremus in Ridgewood until she then became a private secretary in Hackensack.³⁶ In the early-to-mid 1940s³⁷ Florence married August Schedler, a local attorney. The couple lived with Clara at the house on West Saddle River Road. Clara died in 1959, and two years later the property transferred to Florence.³⁸ Florence and August had no children and they lived in the house the remainder of their lives. Florence was a member of the Paramus Reformed Church and served as the church organist for many years,³⁹ this explains the presence of an

³⁰ Norris, 16; Bergen County Deed Book 689, page 608-611.

³¹ Norris, 16.

³² 1910 United States Federal Census entry for Carman M. Smith; Ridgewood Village, Bergen County, New Jersey; sheet 27B; line 65 (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006).

³³ 1920 United States Federal Census entry for Carman M. Smith; Ridgewood Village, Bergen County, New Jersey; sheet 12A; line 18 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010).

³⁴ Norris, 16.

³⁵ Bergen County Deed Book 1937, page 116.

³⁶ Norris, 16.

³⁷ They married sometime between 1942 and 1946 based on August Schedler's 1942 World War II draft application where he was single, and a 1946 city directory where the couple was married.

³⁸ Bergen County Deed Book 4233, page 450-453.

³⁹ Legacy.com, Florence Schedler Obituary, Legacy.com,

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/northjersey/obituary.aspx?n=florence-schedler&pid=93032093&>, (accessed November 2017).

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organ blower in the basement of their home and paint ghosting at the first-floor hall where the organ was located. August died in 1995, and Florence in 2007 at the age of 104. The Village of Ridgewood purchased the house with approximately seven acres in 2009.

Significance under Criterion C - Architecture

The John A.L. Zabriskie House is significant as an example of a third-period Jersey Dutch framed house. In his book *The Dutch-American Farm*, David Steven Cohen identifies three stages to the transition from the Dutch farmhouse to the Dutch-American farmhouse.⁴⁰ The first phase was from 1624-1664 when New Netherland existed as a colony, and settlers adapted building traditions from the Netherlands to fit the environment in America. The second phase began sometime after the English took over New Netherland in 1664. During this phase, four regional building sub-types emerged. Finally, a third phase began around 1750 and continued about half-way through the nineteenth century, as one of New Jersey's prominent, regional vernacular architectures. The ca.1825-1840 John A.L. Zabriskie House was constructed during this latter part of the third phase.

Apart from its principal construction dates, which fall within the third period, the John A.L. Zabriskie house displays several other representative characteristics. The Zabriskie family was, itself, part of the "Dutch" cultural group in northeastern New Jersey, and the house followed building practices commonly seen among houses of this Dutch framing tradition. Most conspicuously, the east section was framed with a 1.5-story height and roof structure that embodies the Dutch gambrel form seen in many houses built in this region from the 1780s through the 1840s. Less easily noticed, the house also a brownstone treatment in the front foundation wall that is chiefly associated with the Dutch in this period. The dominance of the frame construction over that of the stone construction hints to a more distinct transition or characteristic of the third phase; the incorporation of other building influences, such as those employed in the Anglo-American building tradition,⁴¹ creating a greater variety in the plan layout and articulation to create the Dutch-American farmhouse. This is not to say that the Bergen County Dutch-American cultural group abandoned their previous traditions but more often employed or incorporated detailing influenced by the Adamesque or Greek Revival styles on the traditional Dutch-American form creating houses with more delicate and classical decoration. The melding of the traditional forms with popular style motifs perpetuated by pattern books and greater integration of cultural groups did not necessarily alter the traditional building framework but rather complemented or enhanced them so that new or expanded houses to about 1840 continued to reinforce the traditional image of the Dutch-American farmhouse.⁴²

One key characteristic of the Dutch-American house was the use of regional and readily available building materials. In Bergen County, based on the prevalence of extant and historically documented stone houses, wood frame Dutch-American houses were less common in the eighteenth century due to the local and readily available stone and slave labor to form the thick, load-bearing walls of the main

⁴⁰ David Steven Cohen, *The Dutch-American Farmhouse* (New York: New York University Press, 1992), 40.

⁴¹ T. Robins Brown and Schuyler Warmflash, *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2001), 47.

⁴² Brown and Warmflash, 47-48.

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body of a house. Different types of local stone were used in the different areas of the county, with the reddish-brownstone being the most common.⁴³ As Dutch-American stone building evolved, the treatment of the masonry was sometimes applied differently within the same building. For instance, ashlar-cut brownstone would often be applied to the front and random ashlar or random rubble utilized at the side and rear.⁴⁴ Although the John A.L. Zabriskie House reflects more nineteenth century building practices, the treatment of the masonry components, namely at the foundation, was applied, albeit in a limited fashion; the front (south) and east (road-facing) sides of the foundation at the ca.1840 east section feature a dressed coursed ashlar while the north (or rear side) is rough coursed ashlar denoting the hierarchy of the elevations.

While stone houses were more prevalent, frame and stone Dutch-American houses utilized common interior plans, massing, roof design, fenestration, and size. One difference is there were more examples of two and two-and-one-half-story frame buildings than of stone,⁴⁵ the John A.L. Zabriskie being one example.

The other key feature of a Dutch-American house is its roof. Prevalent roof forms for Dutch-American homes were either gable or gambrel, and cladding, particularly beginning in the late-seventeenth century, was wood shingle. The ridge typically ran parallel to the façade⁴⁶ and the end walls of the gables were typically wood frame covered with shingles or horizontal board siding. The gambrel roof was first seen in a limited application in the late-seventeenth century in specific regions and did not become widely used until ca.1740; the gable roof, however, continued to be widely used until almost the mid-nineteenth century. The use of flared eaves, at both gable and gambrel roofs, became popular ca.1750; at first, it was limited to the front but eventually was applied to both elevations. The use of flared eaves was predominant in Dutch cultural areas close to New York City; they were also used in Quebec and Connecticut.⁴⁷ Although the origin of the gambrel roof is debated, most historians agree that the use of the gambrel roof was a building tradition influenced by the English and reflected the use of the garret level for functional purposes.⁴⁸ The gambrel roof, however, became a defining characteristic of the Dutch-American farmhouse, due especially to its widespread use particularly in northeastern New Jersey and Southeastern New York.⁴⁹ As building traditions evolved, the Dutch and English would articulate the gambrel roof differently; the upper and lower slopes of an English-inspired gambrel roof evolved to be typically even. In the Dutch-American application, the upper slope was typically shorter and shallower than the lower slope, which would be longer and steeper.⁵⁰ The ca.1825 west wing of the

⁴³ Brown and Warmflash, 13.

⁴⁴ The Office of Albin A. Rothe, AIA, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," (Ramsey, NJ: 1979), Section 7, 1.

⁴⁵ Rothe, Section 8, Page 4. (This is reinforced by the examples presented in Brown and Warmflash's book *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey* and by inference in a review of Rosalie Fellows Bailey's book *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* on the regional differences in Dutch-American architecture.)

⁴⁶ Rothe, Cover, 2.

⁴⁷ Cohen, 35.

⁴⁸ Roderic H. Blackburn, "Dutch Material Culture: Architecture," *Halve Maen. Vol LVII, No. 1* New York, 5.

⁴⁹ Cohen, 34.

⁵⁰ Cohen, 34.

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John A.L. Zabriskie House has a side-gable roof, while the ca.1840 east section has a Dutch-type side-gambrel roof with a slight flare at its eaves. There is structural evidence in the attic that the roof structure of the ca.1840 east section was lifted approximately 18 inches ca.1924 to add a half story and create a full two-story house. The retention of the original Dutch-type gambrel rather than reframing it shows the continued influence and attraction of the Dutch-American building traditions and possibly reflects a returned affection for Colonial architecture as seen in its revival in early-to-mid-twentieth-century domestic architecture.

A key feature of Dutch-American house is its interior plan. Cohen and the *Early Stone Houses of Bergen County Thematic Nomination* for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places (refer to Figure 8 for the diagram of plan types) identify several distinct Dutch-American house plans. The evolutionary plans in the thematic nomination speak specifically to stone houses in Bergen County, Cohen's speak to a greater geographic area and include frame houses, and both cover the period of the two initial builds of the John A. Zabriskie House. In each, there are overlaps in the interior plan forms but after careful comparisons, the thematic nomination plan types (provided for reference) are more relevant because two of the plan types are applicable to the Zabriskie House. The relevance or overlap between the stone and frame buildings in Bergen County can be attributed to regional tastes and possibly the lack of exposure to other influences, even though that began to dissipate by the early-nineteenth century.⁵¹ At the John A.L. Zabriskie House, the ca.1825 west wing appears to have utilized Plan "B" in its initial construction, which is a single-room plan with an end-wall fireplace at one side; use of this plan was common from ca.1750/60 to 1804.⁵² The ca.1840 east section of the house appears to have utilized Plan "H," (albeit modified today), featuring a side hall with smaller rear room, equivalent rooms off to one side, and an end-wall fireplace at the larger front room; use of this plan was common from ca.1775 to 1838. This plan type appears to have some influence from Georgian architecture, which directly references the increased exposure to outside influences by the early-nineteenth century.

Evolution of the Dutch-American house can also be seen in the articulation of the interior finishes, which incorporate more delicate forms beginning in the 1800s and often are reflective of the Adamesque style.⁵³ Most published examples show houses with great distinctive interiors; however, as seen in the John A.L. Zabriskie House, the interior decoration exhibits the influence of Adamesque decoration. The flat stock trim with beaded edges and shallow molded paneled walls of the eighteenth century made way for deeply molded window and door trim, and the full-paneled walls or walls with dado and chair rails made way for tall wood bases, molded chair rails, and wood paneling limited to windows. The sashes have robust muntins with a delicately carved profile. The doors incorporate molded panels on the room side with the flush panel typical of an eighteenth-century door on the back side showing interior decoration in transition. When the house was expanded ca.1924 the majority of the finishes on the first floor were retained while the stair and the second floor were changed to reflect an Arts and Crafts influence with simplified massing and limited detailing. These features may stand in slight contrast to

⁵¹ Cohen, 46.

⁵² Rothe, Figure 57. (Although reference documents often demark a period of use, this is not to say a feature or element did not either precede or post-date the greater use of said feature or element.)

⁵³ Brown and Warmflash, 48.

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the ca.1840 finishes but compliment them as a single language has been applied and carried through to the base molding, door and window trim, and doors as well as in the simple elegance of the stair newels, railing and balusters.

There are several distinctive components of the Dutch-American house utilized at the John A.L. Zabriskie House including the use of materials, the articulation of the house in the vertical and horizontal planes, and in the finer detailing of the openings, finishes and features. However, an important element of the Dutch-American residence is its constant evolution; the house plan, framing, and features evolved as time passed to respond to the changes in architectural tastes and domestic needs. As such, individual houses evolved through sequences of additions and other alterations. At the John A.L. Zabriskie House, the two initial builds, ca.1825 and ca.1840 follow the typical trajectory of the Dutch-American residence: smaller one-room section that expands to a much larger addition so the earlier build serves as a wing to the next generation. These types of expansions typically reflected growth within the family and, often times, several generations living under a single roof. The ca.1924 expansion was different but no less significant. By taking the existing heavy-timber-framed gambrel roof and lifting it 18 inches to improve living conditions on the second floor, the Smith family retained a key defining feature of the Dutch-American vernacular.

While the John A.L. Zabriskie House has undergone some changes during its period of significance, the most significant was sympathetic to the ca.1840 section, it remains representative of the Dutch-American house type and its characteristic evolution. Properties from this period that remain and continue to retain most of their original features and finishes are extremely rare. It is therefore recognized that a property of this period may be significant for its association with this historic context despite its alterations as long as there remains visual characteristics to convey its historic association; this is a defining characteristic of the John A.L. Zabriskie House. Additionally, the building's setting of approximately seven undeveloped acres bolsters its significance, as it is one of the last remaining nineteenth-century frame houses in Ridgewood to retain a semblance of its earlier rural setting.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries include Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Block 4704 on sheet 47 of the Village of Ridgewood tax maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the current legal boundaries of the lot encompassing the John A.L. Zabriskie House (lot 9) as well as three adjacent lots, which are what remain of the once-larger property associated with the house. The property remains as one of the last nineteenth-century homes in Ridgewood that retains significant acreage to portray its original or early setting. These lots are now owned by the Village of Ridgewood, and lots 9, 10, and 11 protected by a conservation easement.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: John A.L. Zabriskie House

City or Vicinity: Village of Ridgewood

County: Bergen State: New Jersey

Photographer: Beth A. Bjorklund

Date Photographed: February 8, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 0001: Overall view of the (front) south elevation of the John A.L. Zabriskie House; camera facing north.

Photo 0002: Overall view of the property showing an undeveloped part of the property with Route 17 just visible in the background; camera facing northwest.

Photo 0003: View of the original ashlar brownstone foundation at the east elevation of the ca.1840 east section; camera facing west.

Photo 0004: View of the east gable end of the ca.1825 west wing showing a plain wood fascia and frieze boards, and an overhanging eave.

Photo 0005: View of the front door at the ca.1840 east section, likely an original feature; camera facing north.

Photo 0006: View of a nineteenth-century six-over-six hung wood window at the front of the ca.1840 east section; camera facing north.

Photo 0007: Overall view of the (side) west elevation; camera facing east.

Photo 0008: Overall view of the (rear) north elevation; camera facing south.

Photo 0009: Overall view of the (side) east elevation; camera facing southeast.

Photo 0010: View of the bulkhead stair at the south end of the west basement wall of the ca.1840 east section; camera facing west.

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Photo 0011: View of the basement of the ca.1840 east section showing whitewashed masonry walls, an arched fireplace support, and exposed heavy timber framing; camera facing east.

Photo 0012: View of a wood lintel in the west basement wall, which is possible evidence that an opening existing between this basement and the kitchen wing.

Photo 0013: View of the Entry hall of the ca.1840 east section; camera facing north.

Photo 0014: View of the Parlor showing typical first-floor features including six-over-six hung wood windows set over paneled wainscot, molded wood chair rail and baseboard, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, and narrow wood flooring; camera facing south.

Photo 0015: View of the fireplace at the east wall of the Parlor, which was likely altered during the early-twentieth century; camera facing east.

Photo 0016: View of the Dining Room towards the connection with the ca.1825 west wing; camera facing west.

Photo 0017: View of the fireplace at the west wall of the Kitchen; camera facing southwest.

Photo 0018: View of the Kitchen; camera facing east.

Photo 0019: View of the Northwest Bedroom showing typical second-floor features including six-over-six hung wood window, early-twentieth-century molded wood baseboard and window surround that are finished with varnish rather than paint, wallpapered plaster wall, plaster ceiling, and narrow wood flooring; camera facing northwest.

Photo 0020: View of the Office at the second-floor level of the ca.1825 west wing, which was updated during the twentieth century; camera facing west.

Photo 0021: View of an early-twentieth-century five-panel wood door found throughout thesecond-floor level; camera facing east.

Photo 0022: View looking down the attic staircase showing plaster wall finishes, wood steps, and plain wood stringer; camera facing south.

Photo 0023: View of the twentieth-century cedar closet with reused nineteenth-century, four-panel wood door in the attic; camera facing east.



John A. L. Zabriskie House

New Jersey and National Registers Nomination
 460 West Saddle River Road
 Village of Ridgewood,
 Bergen County, New Jersey

Coordinates:
 Lat 40.988482
 Long -74.092802

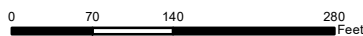
Legend

- Property boundaries
- Tax Parcels

7.17 Acres

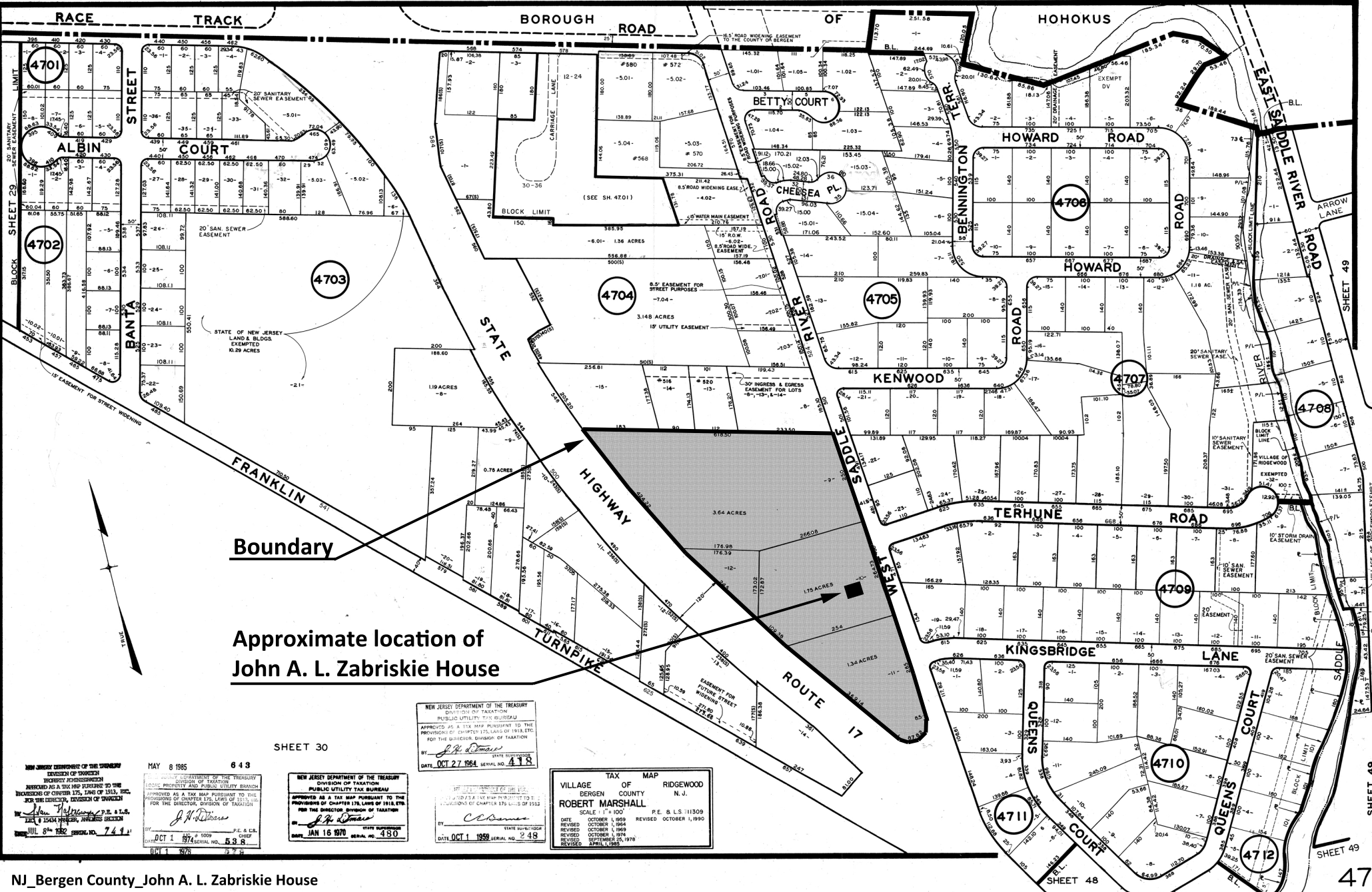


Scale: 1:2,000



Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

NJDEP,
 Historic Preservation Office
 October 2019



Boundary

Approximate location of John A. L. Zabriskie House

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF REVENUE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
RECORDED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 175, LAWS OF 1913, ETC.
FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION

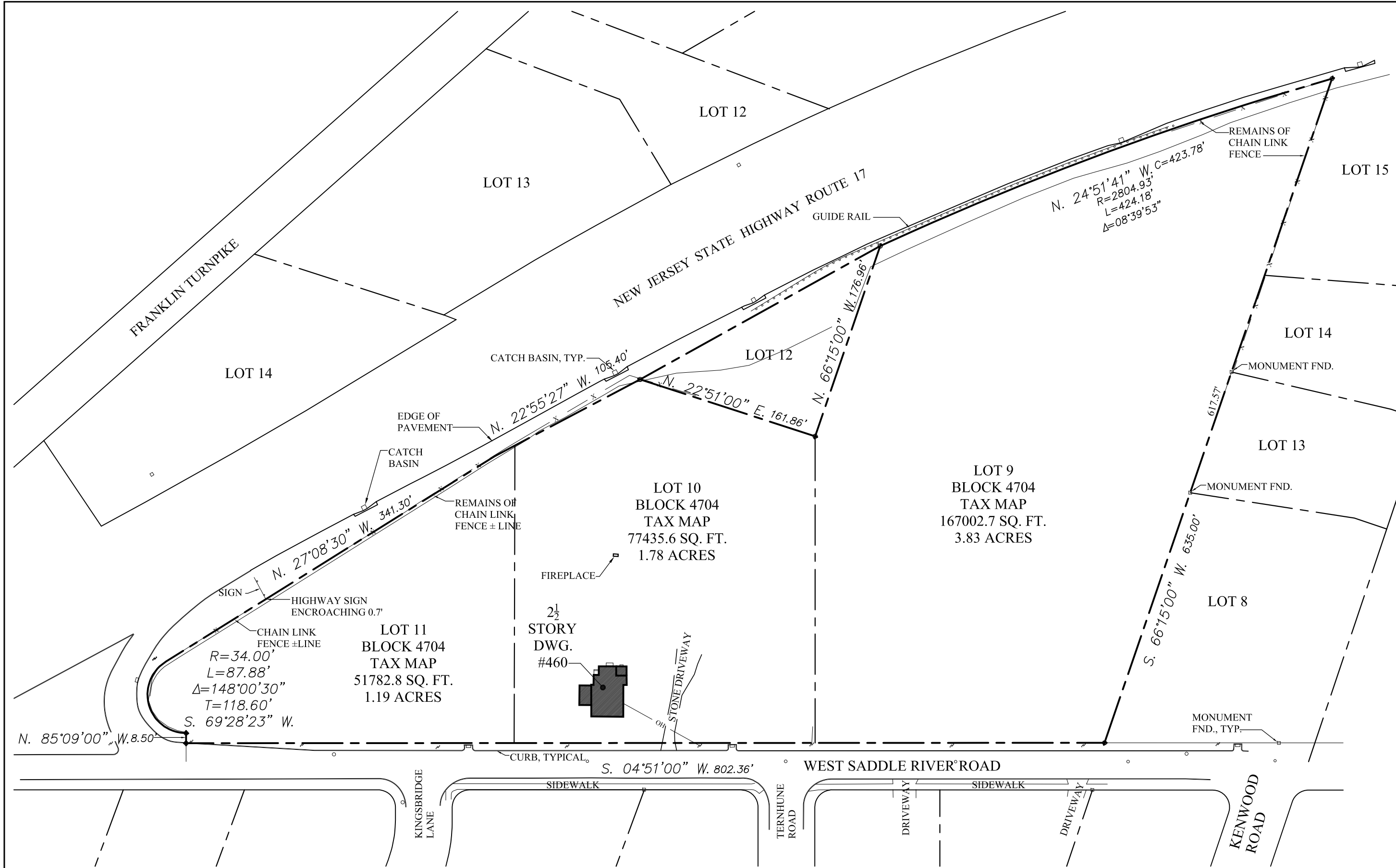
MAY 8 1955 643
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX BUREAU
APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 175, LAWS OF 1913, ETC.
FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION

SHEET 30
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX BUREAU
APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 175, LAWS OF 1913, ETC.
FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX BUREAU
APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
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FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX BUREAU
APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 175, LAWS OF 1913, ETC.
FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION

TAX MAP
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD
BERGEN COUNTY N.J.
ROBERT MARSHALL
SCALE 1" = 100'
DATE OCTOBER 1 1969
REVISED OCTOBER 1 1964
REVISED OCTOBER 1 1969
REVISED OCTOBER 1 1974
REVISED APRIL 1 1985



CONNOLLY & HICKEY
 HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS, LLC
 P.O. Box 1726
 Cranford, N.J. 07016
 973 746-4911

THOMAS B. CONNOLLY, RA
 NJ 21A101699200
 PA RA403776

MARGARET M. HICKEY, RA
 NJ 21A1018244500

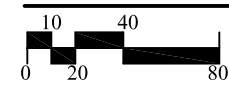
PROJECT No. 1718C
 DATE: 11 DEC. 2018

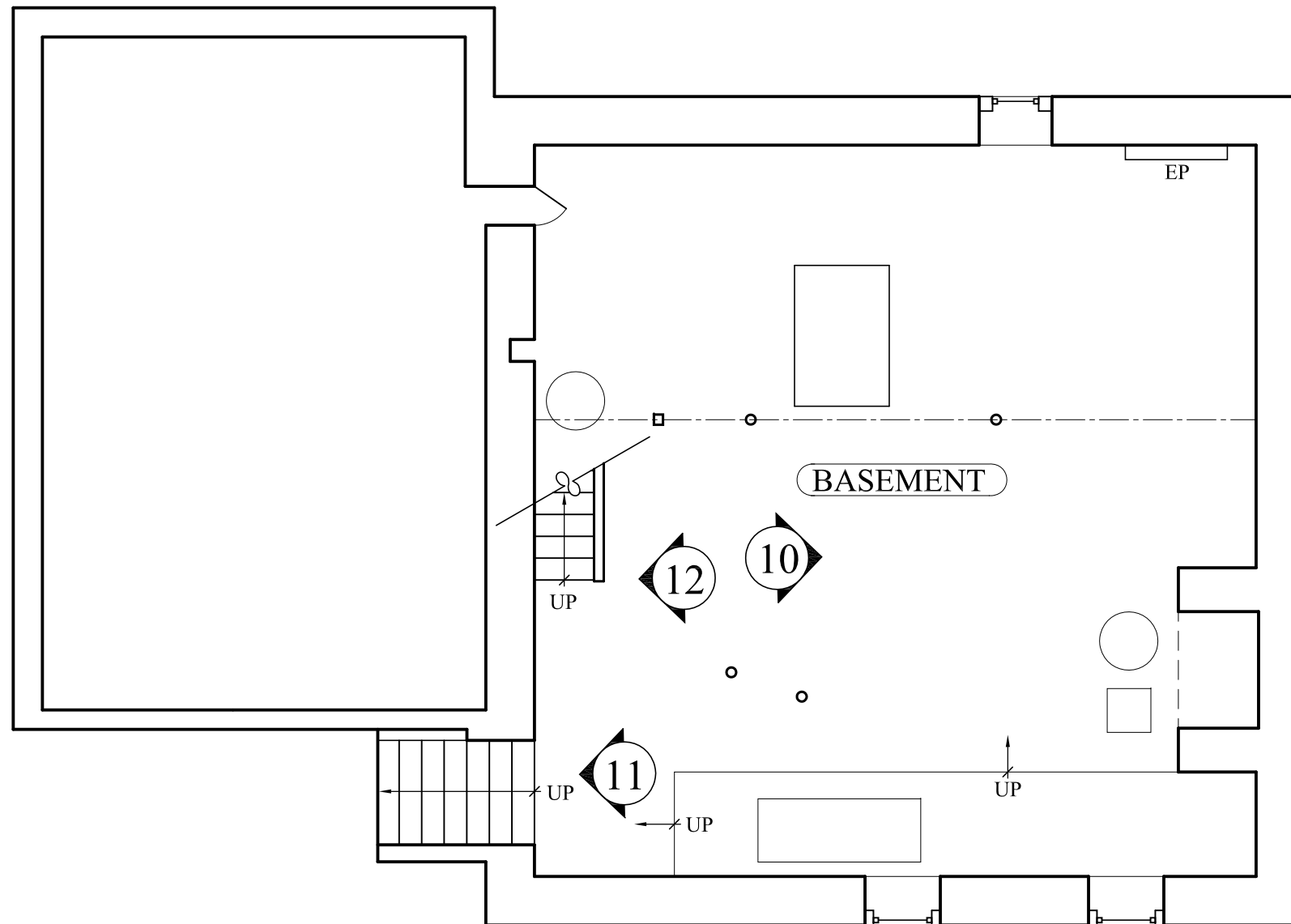
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE HOUSE
 VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY



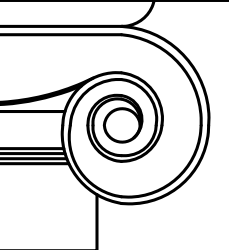
SITE DIAGARM





BASEMENT PLAN

3/16" = 1' - 0"



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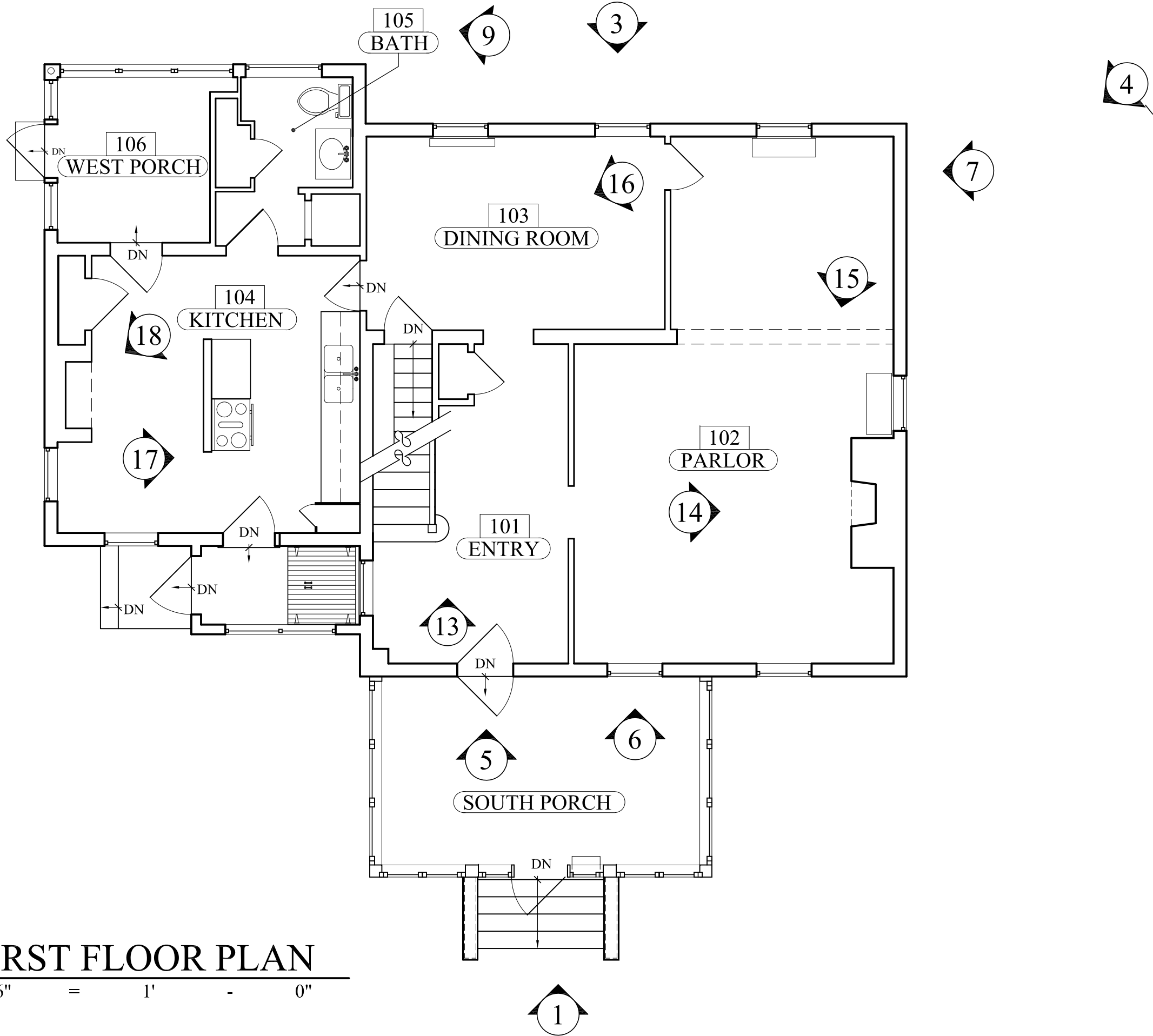
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DATE: 23 JULY 2018

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

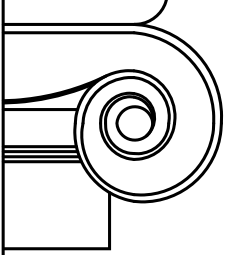
JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE HOUSE
 VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

K1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3/16" = 1' - 0"



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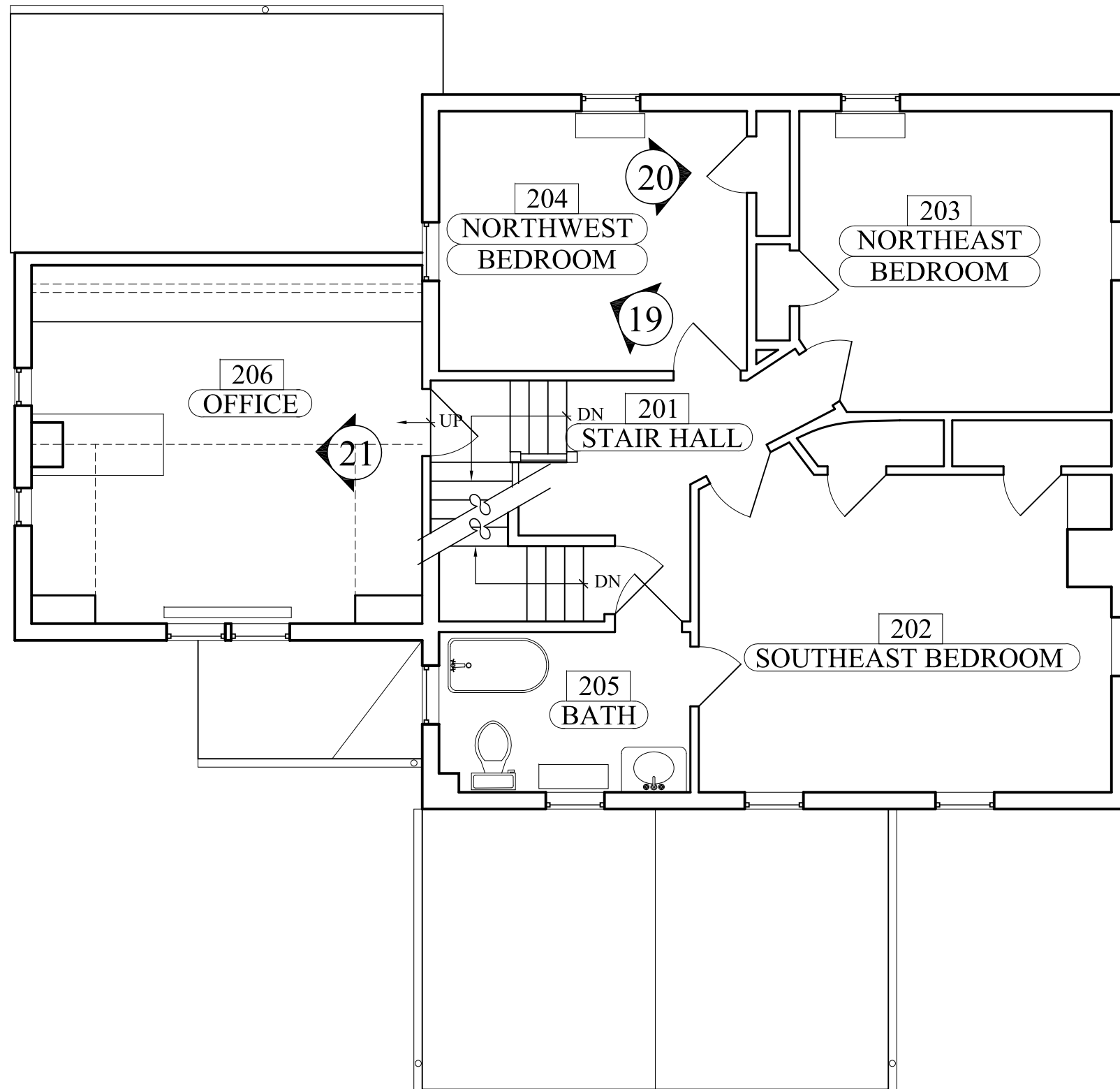
MARGARET M. HICKEY, RA
 NJ 21A1018244500

PROJECT No. 1718C

DATE: 23 JULY 2018

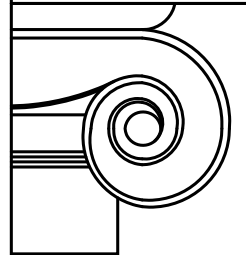
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE HOUSE
 VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

K2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

3/16" = 1' - 0"



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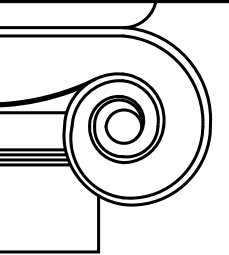
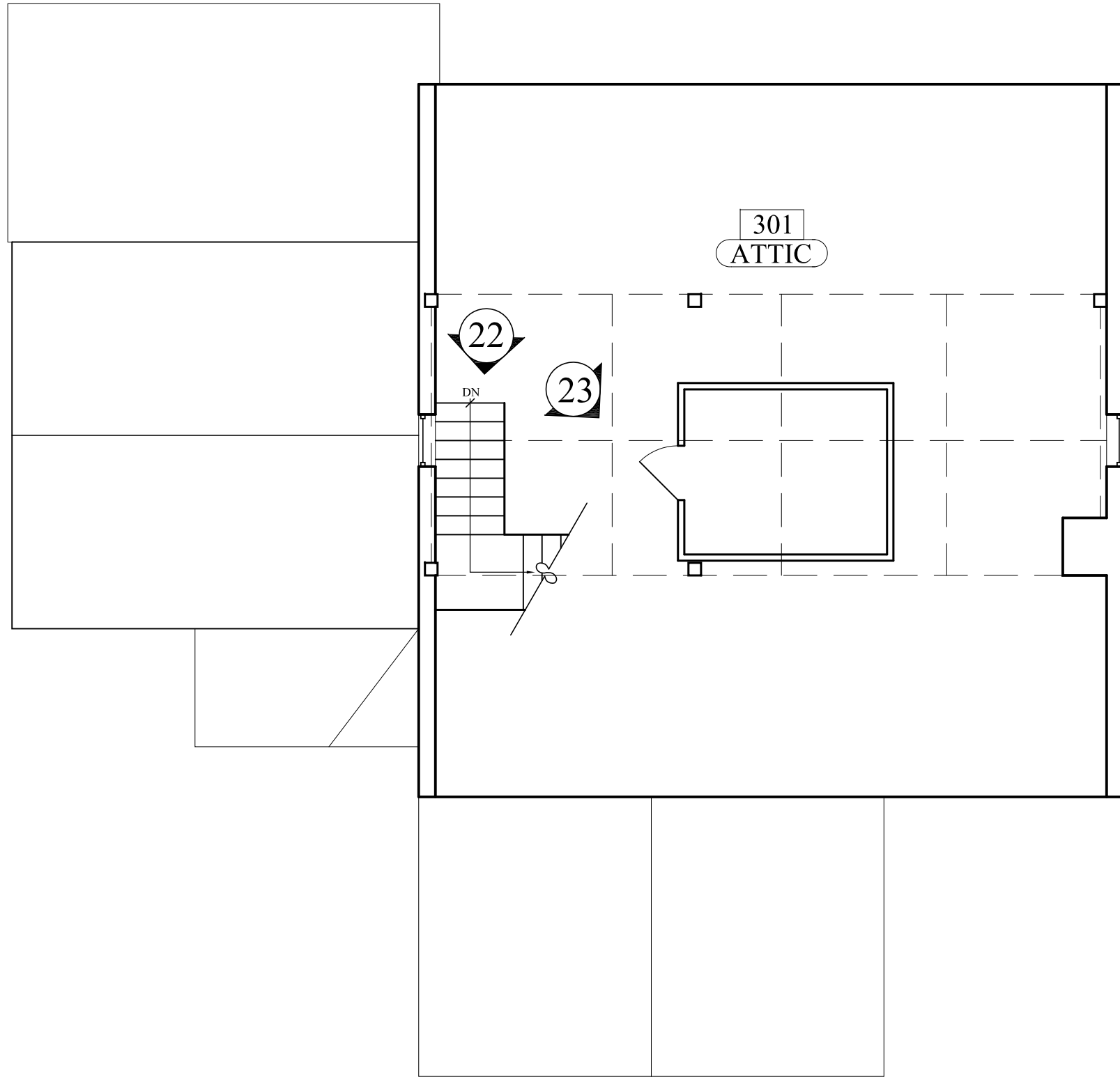
THOMAS B. CONNOLLY, RA
 NJ 21A101699200
 PA RA403776
 MARGARET M. HICKEY, RA
 NJ 21A1018244500

PROJECT No. 1718C

DATE: 23 JULY 2018

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE HOUSE
 VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

K3



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 NJ 21A1018244500

PROJECT No. 1718C

DATE: 23 JULY 2018

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE HOUSE
 VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

K4



ATTIC PLAN

3/16" = 1' - 0"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property
Bergen County, NJ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 1

I John A. L. Zabriskie of the Township of Franklin in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, Being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make public and declare this as and for my last will and testament in substance and form following, that, to wit: First I give and bequeath unto my lawful wife Elizabeth all my household and kitchen furniture, and all my or also the use and occupancy of that part of my dwelling house and kitchen which my wife and I now occupy, also the use of one half part of my garden, about yearly sum of eighty dollars to be paid to her by my son James together with six percent fuel for her use, so long as she shall remain my widow, all of which I give to her in lieu of her right of dower. Secondly: I give devise and bequeath unto my son James all my homestead lot of land situate in the township of Franklin aforesaid, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon containing about thirty acres. And also all that lot of maple swamp, situate in the township of New Barbadoe in the County aforesaid containing about five acres all of which I give unto him and to his heirs and assigns forever: subject and charge to the legacy to be paid to my daughters Margaret and Martha and ~~to~~ as herein expressed, also subject to the payment of my lawful debts, funeral charges and

Figure 1. Excerpt of the will of John A. L. Zabriskie written in 1861, indicating the c.1825 west/kitchen wing and the c.1840 east section both existed by that time.¹

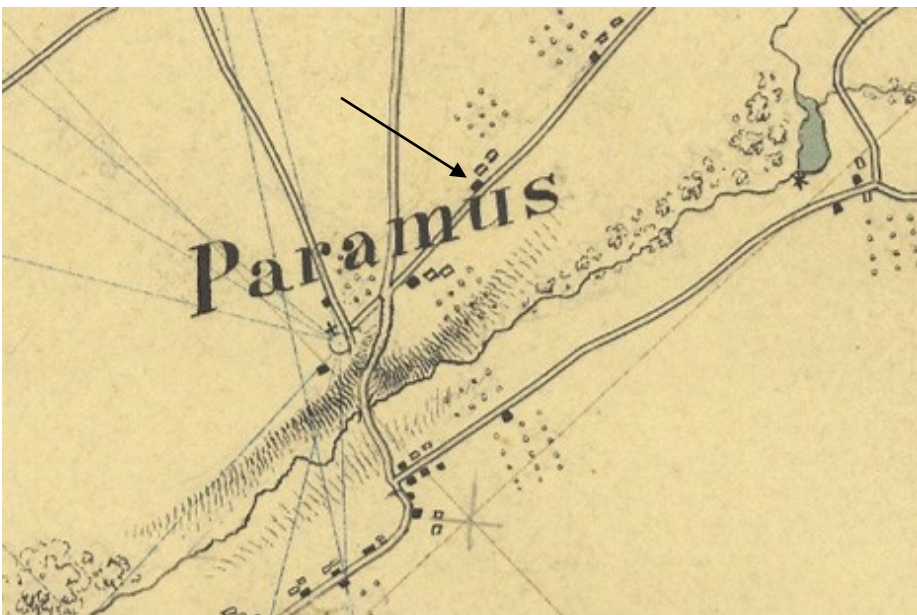


Figure 2. 1840 U.S. Coast Survey map showing what is believed to be the John A. L. Zabriskie House near Paramus.²

¹ Will of John A. L. Zabriskie – 1861 Wills, vol G-H, 1850-1863 - Ancestry.com. *New Jersey, Wills and Probate Records, 1739-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

² Historical Map & Chart Collection. “A Map of Part of New York and New Jersey,” U.S. Coast Survey, 1840 . Available online from NOAA online at historicalcharts.noaa.gov (Accessed December 2017).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

John A.L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property
Bergen County, NJ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 2

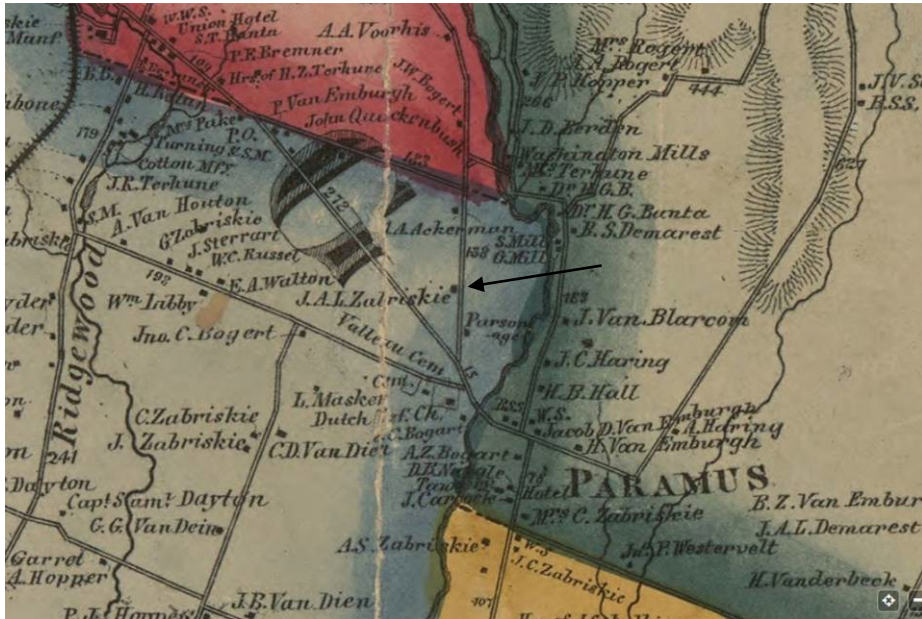


Figure 3. 1861 map of Bergen and Passaic Counties showing the property of “J. A. L. Zabriskie” in Franklin Township.³



Figure 4. 1863 map showing a portion of Franklin Township including John A. L. Zabriskie’s House.⁴

³ Griffith Morgan Hopkins, “Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey: from actual surveys,” (Philadelphia: G.H. Corey, 1861). Available online from the Library of Congress at <https://www.loc.gov/maps/collections/> (accessed October 2017).

⁴ H. F. Walling, “Map of the City of New York and its Vicinity,” (New York: S. D. Tilden, 1863). Available online from David Rumsey Map Collection online at <http://www.davidrumsey.com/>. (Accessed October 2017)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property
Bergen County, NJ
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 3



Figure 5. 1876 atlas showing the property owned by James Zabriskie.⁵

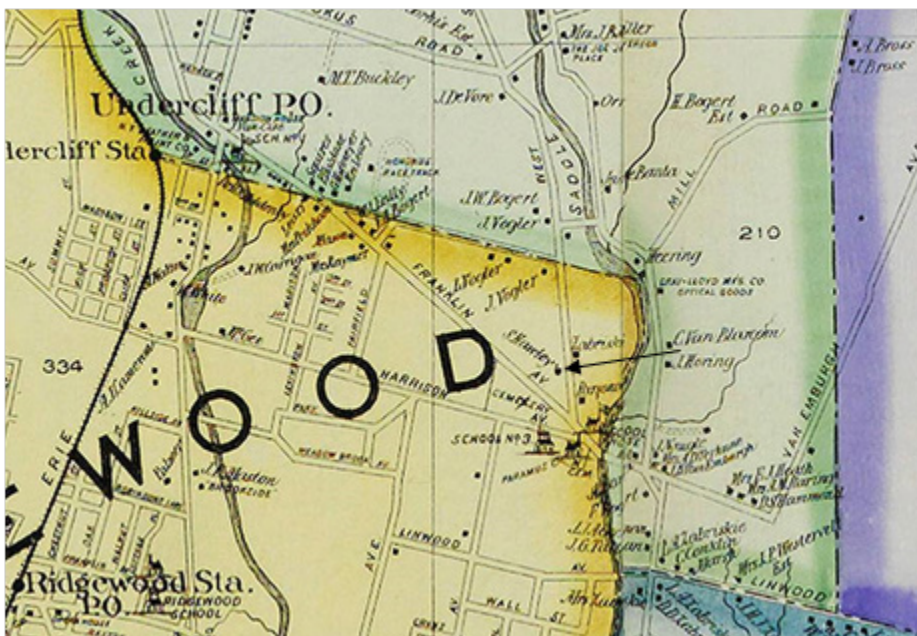


Figure 6. 1902 map of Bergen County showing the former Zabriskie property now owned by Seth Hawley.⁶

⁵ A. H. Walker, "Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey" (Reading, PA: C. C. Pease, 1876), 126. Available from the Bolger Heritage Center for Genealogy and Local History at the Ridgewood Public Library.

⁶ E. Robinson, "Map of Bergen County New Jersey with a portion of Passaic Co.," (New York: E. Robinson & Co., 1902). Available from the Bolger Heritage Center for Genealogy and Local History at the Ridgewood Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie House
----- Name of Property
Bergen County, NJ
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 4



Figure 7. 1912-13 atlas showing the property now owned by Carman M. Smith.⁷

⁷ George W. and Walter S. Bromley, "Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey" Volume Two (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley & Co., 1913), 24. Available from the Bolger Heritage Center for Genealogy and Local History at the Ridgewood Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

John A.L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property
Bergen County, NJ
County and State
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 5

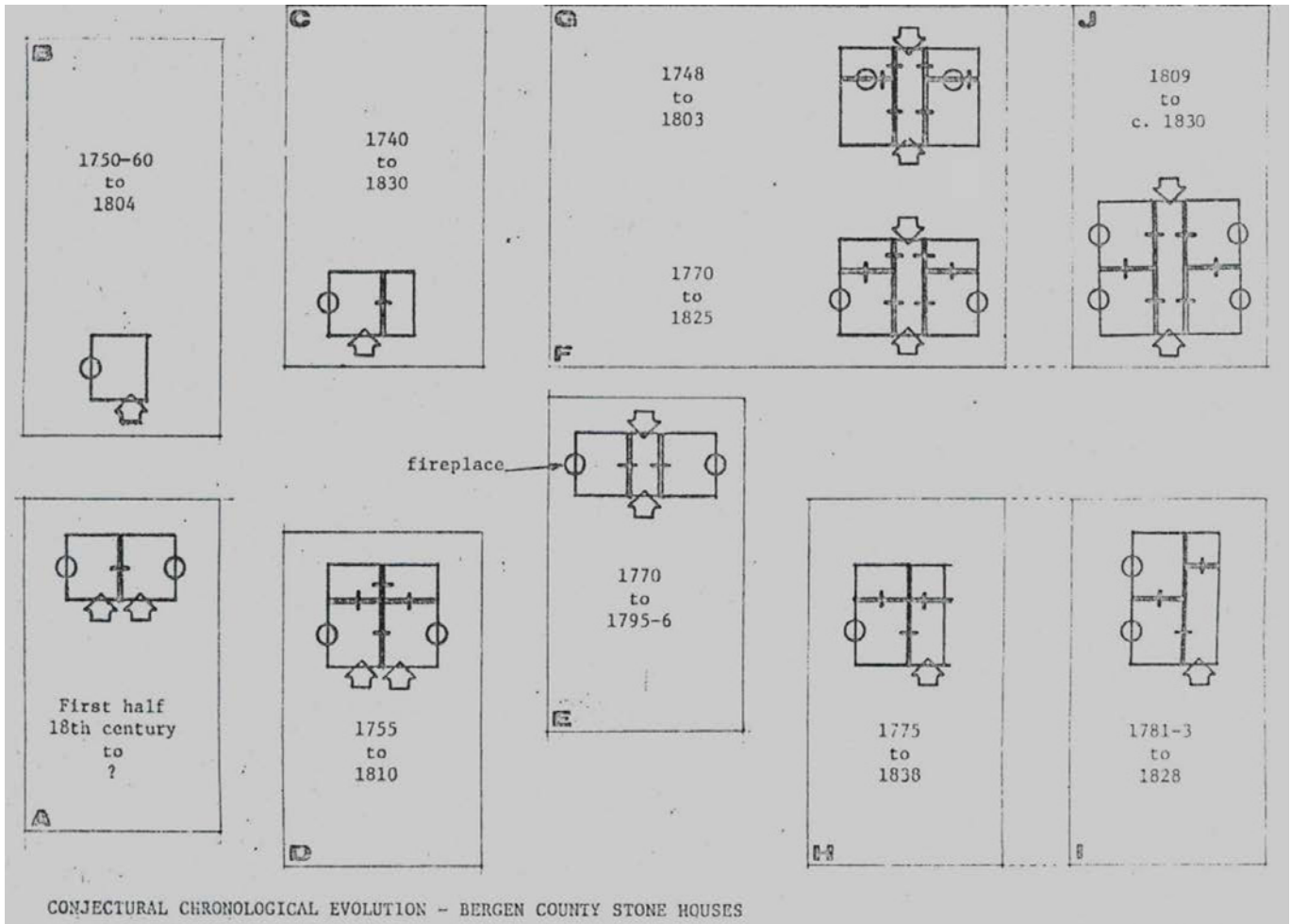


Figure 8. Dutch American house plan evolution as presented in the Thematic Nomination for Early Stone House of Bergen County, 1979.⁸

⁸ The Office of Albin A. Rothe, AIA, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," (Ramsey, NJ: 1979), Figure 57.