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2. **SOUTH CHURCH.** West Church Street and Prospect Avenue, Bergenfield. Open by appointment.

Organized in 1723 as the Schraalenburgh Dutch Reformed Church. First church erected in 1728, 150 feet to the east, the present building in 1799. The True Reformed Dutch Church was founded here in 1822. The church became Presbyterian in 1913. John Henry Goetschius, minister from 1748 to 1774, the principal founder of Queens College (Rutgers), and many Revolutionary War soldiers are buried in the churchyard.



"ACHTER COL" COLONY

In 1642, when this area was part of New Netherland, Johannes Winckelman built near here a ninety-foot long fur trading post and farmhouse - a building which sheltered both settlers and cattle. During the 1643 Indian war it was protected by five Dutch soldiers but on the night of September 17, 1643, it was attacked and burned to the ground by the Hackensack and Tappan Indians. This section of Bogota was known as "Winkelman" for many years.

SPONSORED BY RALPH W. HALL, POST NO. 5561, V.F.W. AND LADIES' AUX. 1974

3. Marker at Achter Col Veterans Park on southwest corner of River and West Fort Lee Roads, Bogota, notes the location of the second known colony in the county.

4. **HUYLER'S LANDING ROAD.** Marker at East Madison Avenue and County Road, Cresskill (not illustrated).

In colonial times a crude road led from here to a landing at the Hudson River. According to the reports and maps of Generals Erskine and Wayne this road was used by Cornwallis in attacking Fort Lee on November 20, 1776. On May 10, 1779 it was used by Tories in a devastating raid on homes in this valley. Around 1840 George Huyler improved the road. It became a major route for farm produce going to New York by way of Huyler's Landing until the coming of the railroad in 1859. Sponsored by the Cresskill Lions Club.



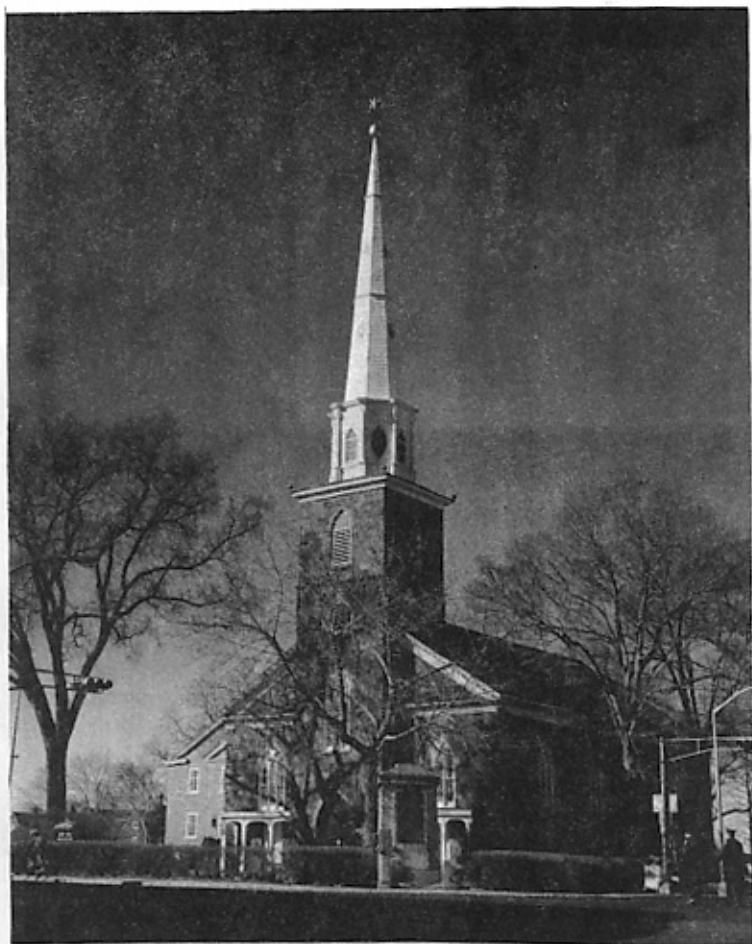
5. **BENJAMIN P. WESTERVELT HOMESITE.** County Road and Westervelt Place, Cresskill. Private residence.

The main wing of this house was built in 1808 by Benjamin P. Westervelt who served in the local militia during the Revolution. The site of this house has been continuously owned by the Westervelt family since early colonial times. General Erskine's maps show a Westervelt home on this site in 1778. A fine example of the Dutch Colonial style, it served as a background in some early moving pictures. Sponsored by the Cresskill Rotary Club.



6. **DERICK BANTA HOUSE.** 180 Washington Avenue, Dumont (Dixon Homestead Library).

This example of Dutch Colonial architecture was built between 1780-1790 by Derick Banta, soldier in the American Revolution, after his birthplace here was burned by Tories. Owned by the Quackenbush family from 1792, it was sold to Isaac Dixon in 1862, whose son Robert was Dumont's fourth Mayor. In 1929 Miss Sarah Dixon devised the homestead to the town for a public library. Sponsored by the Old Schraalenburgh Historical Society 1975.



7. **OLD NORTH CHURCH.** Washington and
Madison Avenues, Dumont.

Organized in 1723 as the Schraalenburgh Reformed Dutch Church. First church was built in 1728. In 1801 the present Old North Reformed Church was built, one mile north of first site, and continues as a Reformed congregation. This sanctuary is considered one of the finest examples of early American church architecture. Its churchyard is the resting place of many Revolutionary War Soldiers. Sponsored by Old Schraalenburgh Historical Society.



8. **ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD UNION SCHOOL.** Tenaflly Road and Pleasant Avenue, Englewood. Private residence.

This former school was originally built in 1818 near the Liberty Pole Tavern. In 1850 it was moved here and rebuilt with the original materials. This part of Englewood was then known as Highwood. The Englewood School was adopted in 1897. It continued to be used as a school until the close of the century. Sponsored by The Contemporary Club of Englewood 1964.



9. **JOHN G. BENSON HOUSE.** 60 Grand Avenue, Englewood. Office of Northern Valley chapter, American Red Cross.

Built c. 1800 by John G. Benson, a farmer, and from 1794 to 1797, a captain in the militia. This house, an example of post-Revolutionary War Dutch Colonial architecture, was built on property confiscated by New Jersey from the Reverend Garret Lydecker, a Tory during the American Revolution. Sponsored by Englewood Environmental Commission 1974.



10. **NAUGLE HOUSE.** Dunkerhook Road at the Saddle River, Fairlawn. Private residence.

This colonial home was built in the 18th century by a Naugle. He was said to have been a paymaster in Lafayette's Light Division. The house served as a landmark on many Revolutionary War maps. It is believed that Lafayette visited here in 1824. Sponsored by College Club of Fairlawn.

11. **FORT LEE FORTIFICATION SITE.** Marker at Main Street and the Bluff, Fort Lee (not illustrated).

Erected in 1776 to help close the Hudson to all British ships. Originally Fort Constitution; later renamed for Gen'l Charles Lee. From "The Redoubt", ½ mile north, it reached to a final battery, 200 yds. south of this point. On Nov. 20, 1776, warned of British landing 8 miles above, Washington and Greene safely evacuated the 2500-man garrison across the Hackensack. Sponsored by Fort Lee Arms Collectors' Club.

12. **FRANKLIN AVENUE.** Marker west of Pulis Avenue at 777 Franklin Avenue, Franklin Lakes (not illustrated).

Originated as an Indian trail across land the Redmen called "Campgaw". It was surveyed during the Revolutionary War by Robert Erskine, George Washington's mapmaker, and connected settlements in the Ramapo and Saddle River Valleys. Franklin Lakes was once part of Franklin Township, named for New Jersey's last Royal Governor, William Franklin.

13. **HOPPER FAMILY BURYING GROUND.** Spotswood Road near Delmar Avenue, Glen Rock (not illustrated).

Located on the boundary between two Hopper farms, the cemetery was shared by both families and their relatives for almost one hundred years. The earliest known burial was in 1804.



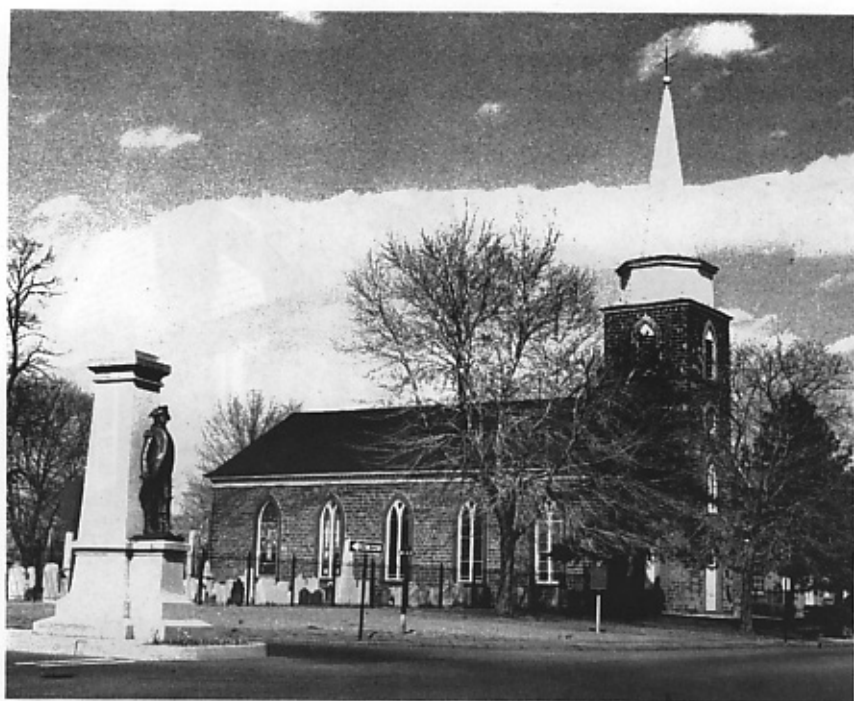
14. **HOPPER HOMESTEAD.** 724 Ackerman Avenue at corner of Hillman Avenue, Glen Rock. Private residence.

North wing built 1780 by Hendrick H. Hopper in area then called "Small Lots". Center section erected by son John, in early 1800's. The farmhouse was sold to the Hillmann family in 1895, ending four generations and 115 years of continuous Hopper ownership.



15. **THE RED BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE.** Rock Road and Ackerman Avenue, Glen Rock. Private residence.

This former one room Schoolhouse was the original Ridgewood Grove School Number 44. Built in 1846 it was used until 1894 by Ridgewood Township. In 1894 the proposed closing of this school resulted in the incorporation of the Borough of Glen Rock. It served this area as a school until March 8, 1900. Sponsored by Students of Glen Rock Junior High School in the Tercentenary year 1964.



16. HISTORIC FIRST REFORMED CHURCH. The Green opposite the Courthouse, Hackensack.

Earliest records of this pioneer Dutch church, dated 1686, mark it as the second oldest in New Jersey. Old stones embedded in the east wall show the initials of founding families and first settlers. The old burying ground contains the grave of General Enoch Poor, a Revolutionary officer. His funeral was attended by Generals Washington and Lafayette and a portion of the American army. Sponsored by Helen Demarest Bowe and Theresa Bicknell Zabriskie.



17. **GARRET J. DURIE HOUSE.** 371 Schraalenburgh Road, Haworth. Private residence.

Built c. 1811. An early 19th century example of Dutch Colonial architecture erected by Garret J. Durie on part of the estate of his father, John Durie. Garret J. Durie was a farmer whose 120 acre tract stretched eastward one mile to the Tenakill Brook. Located in what was once known as Schraalenburgh, the house was occupied by Durie heirs - the Westervelt and Mount families - until 1946.

18. **OLD BURYING YARD.** Tappan Road near Arcadia Court, Harrington Park (not illustrated).

In use for nearly two hundred years, largely by the Blauvelt family, the earliest known burial was in 1722. The cemetery contains the graves of members of other early Bergen County families, veterans of the American Revolution and slaves. Some of the tombstones are inscribed in Dutch. Sponsored by the Woman's Club of Harrington Park 1972.



19. BLANCH-HARING HOUSE. 341 Lafayette Road, Harrington Park. Private residence.

Homestead of Isaac Blanch from about 1758 and site of his grist mill, both inherited in 1767 from his father, Richard Blanch, a native of England. Isaac was a Patriot official and member of State Assembly during the Revolutionary War. He was taken prisoner by Tory raiders early in 1777 and jailed at New York until exchanged late that year. Property sold about 1788 to David Haring whose family owned it for the following century.



20. **WORTENDYKE HOMESITE.** 11 Harriot Avenue at corner of Lafayette Road, Harrington Park. Private residence.

Frederick Wortendyke owned this land in 1723. It was once part of a large grant called the Tappan Patent. His son Jacob, who owned the homestead during the Revolutionary War, was taken captive in one of many British raids made in the area. Later owners included members of the Blauvelt, Demarest and Herring families. The house, rebuilt over the years, is now a combination of eighteenth and nineteenth century architecture.



21. GARRET DURIE HOUSE. 156 Ell Road,
Hillsdale. Private residence.

Located in "Pascack" on land inherited from his father, Garret Durie built this house about 1767. During the Revolutionary War, the house was plundered by both American and British armies. Durie was a farmer and a blacksmith as well as a Bergen County Freeholder, Justice and Judge. The house, later enlarged, was inherited by his daughter and through her passed to the Terhune and Hopper families. Sponsored by Hillsdale Memorial Post # 8965, V.F.W.



22. **MAHWAH'S FIRST STATION.** Old Station Lane, Mahwah. Mahwah Historical Society Museum, open to public Sundays 2-4 P.M.

Built in 1871, the building served until 1902 and was moved from original site when four tracks were laid and grade crossing closed. Bought by A.J. Winter, it was used as a storehouse for fifty years. To preserve the landmark, The Mahwah Historical Society was founded in 1965 and the station removed to present site in 1967. Completely restored, it was dedicated as a town museum on Sept. 22, 1968 by Gov. Richard J. Hughes. Sponsored by Mahwah Lions Club.



23. **RAMAPO VALLEY COUNTY RESERVATION.** Ramapo Valley Road south of Darlington Road, Mahwah.

Purchased from the Indians in 1700 and settled by Samuel Laroe about 1720, part of this reservation was once farmland and the site of grist and sawmills and later, a bronze foundry. Owned in 1762 by Jacob Cough who served in the Revolutionary War; in the 1780's by John W. Hopper, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and in 1872 by A.B. Darling, whose country estate gave the name Darlington to this area. Sponsored by the Bergen County Park Commission 1973.

24. **RAMAPO VALLEY ROAD.** Marker on Ramapo Valley Road (Route 202), 0.3 mile north of Bear Swamp Road, Mahwah (not illustrated).

First an Indian path, then an important road during the period of colonial settlement. Washington's army used this road in July of 1777, and at many other times during the Revolution. This is one of America's oldest roads. It was an important link between New England and the South. Sponsored by the Valley Association.



25. **LAROE-VAN HORN HOUSE.** 398 Ramapo Valley Road, Mahwah. Private residence.

Located in "Ramapough" near the site of an Indian trading post, this Dutch Colonial house was built about 1750 by Jacobus Laroe. The small wing was added at a later date, the porch about 1840. Some later owners were Jacobus Bogert who had a tavern here; John Haring, a member of the Continental Congress; the Hopper family and Abraham Van Horn, a Bergen County Freeholder and New Jersey State Assemblyman. Sponsored by Ramapo College.



26. LOZIER HOUSE. Goffle Road and Pleasant Avenue, Midland Park. Private residence.

This old Dutch sandstone house, shown on Erskine's 1780 map, was built by Cornelius Lozier before the Revolution. South of it was the grist mill, known as Lozier's Mill. Later, when the property passed to Garret Lydecker, the area was called Lydecker's Mill. In 1826 Abraham Van Riper, then owner, built the stone mill presently standing north of the house. Sponsored by Borough of Midland Park in the Tercentenary Year 1964.



27. **THE OCTAGON HOUSE.** 13 West Grand Avenue, Montvale. Business office.

An example of the "Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building" popularized by Orson S. Fowler in the 1850's, noted for its use of building material, plan of rooms and adaptability to light and ventilation. Built 1855-60 by John Blauvelt, Jr., an adherent of this style, it was his home until 1882. Later owners were Garret Hering, Jules Schwenker and George Huff, all of whom served as Mayors of Montvale.

28. **NEW BRIDGE INN 1739-1964.** On site of modern restaurant, 105 Old New Bridge Road, New Milford (not illustrated).

Built in 1739-40 by Peter P. Demarest. In 1766 he received a license from the local court to "keep a Tavern or Public House" here. The old inn witnessed many stirring events during the American Revolution. In November 1776, Washington led his retreating Continental army past its door enroute from Fort Lee to the Delaware River. On May 30, 1964, the old tavern was destroyed by fire, ending 198 years of service. Sponsored by the New Milford Woman's Club.



29. HARING-DEWOLF HOUSE. 95 DeWolf Road, Old Tappan. Private residence.

This house was built about 1704 by Cosyn Haring, one of the sixteen Tappan patentees. It is an example of early Dutch Colonial architecture found in the Hackensack valley. This house has never been deeded to anyone, having been in the same family, in 1964, for 260 years. It was the birthplace and home of John H. DeWolf, the first mayor of Old Tappan. Sponsored in the Tercentenary Year of 1964 by the Tercentenary Committee of Old Tappan.

30. **THE STONE POINT.** Westwood Avenue at the Hackensack River bridge, Old Tappan (not illustrated).

As early as 1704 this area of the Tappan Patent was called the "steen" or "Stone" point, later Stony Point. It was commonly known by that name for over 150 years. A grist mill was built here in 1725, fifty years before the American Revolution. For over a century, it ground grain from the Old Tappan farmland. In 1857 Nicholas and Claudius Collignon established a large chair factory on this site. Their specialty was the manufacture of folding chairs. Sponsored by the Tercentenary Committee of Old Tappan in the Tercentenary Year of 1964.

31. **LAFAYETTE ENCAMPMENT.** Kinderkamack and Soldier Hill Roads, Oradell (not illustrated).

On Sept. 4, 1780 the Continental Army moved into the Hackensack Valley and went into camp along the ridge just to the west. Lafayette's Division, including artillery and Light Horse Harry Lee's Cavalry, occupied the heights at this point. When the Army moved out on Sept. 19 the formation stretched to what is now Route 4 in North Hackensack. Sponsored by Book and Needle Club of Oradell.

32. **PARAMUS.** Fairview Avenue at Petruska Park, Paramus (not illustrated).

The Indian name given this community by its Dutch settlers means "fields of wild turkeys". A fertile farming area, Paramus was familiar ground to both the British and American armies during the Revolution. Formerly a part of Midland Township, Paramus became an incorporated borough in 1922. Sponsored by Little League of Paramus and Ladies Auxiliary.

33. **DUNKERHOOK ROAD.** Marker at Dunkerhook Road and county park entrance, Paramus (not illustrated).

This old colonial lane was named Dunkerhook meaning Dark Corner by the Dutch who settled the area in the early 18th century. Along this road, the Zabriskie family, who bought the land from the Indians in 1702, built houses and a school for the use of their slaves. Sponsored by Orthodox Christian Church of Christ the Savior of Paramus.



34. **STEPHEN T. ZABRISKIE HOUSE.** 375 Paramus Road, Paramus. Private residence.

Built on the farm of his grandfather, Christian J. Zabriskie, who bought the property in 1775. Tradition places a house on the site in 1792 but the present stone dwelling was probably built in the early 1800's and occupied by Stephen T. Zabriskie. It was later owned by his son, Thomas V.B. Zabriskie, who added the frame wing in the late 19th century. The house has been greatly altered over the years.



35. OLD SPRING VALLEY BURIAL GROUND.

Rear of 224 Spring Valley Road, Paramus.

The historic cemetery directly in the rear of the Behnke farm contains the graves of descendants of early settlers in this area including at least two local farmer-militiamen of the American Revolution, Jacobus Brouwer and Henry Banta, as well as the grave of Cornelius Demarest, who served in the 22nd regiment of the Union Army during the Civil War. Sponsored by The Paramus Rotary Club May 30, 1964.

36. **SLUCKUP.** Marker on Spring Valley Road near East Brook Junior High School, Paramus (not illustrated).

In Revolutionary days this area of Paramus was known by the unusual name of Sluckup. The name was derived from a local legend. A Dutch farmer hung his shirt on a nearby fence while working in his field. When he saw the shirt disappear into the mouth of a cow, he described the shirt as having been "sluck up" by the cow. Sponsored by Ridge Ranch Social Club of Paramus.



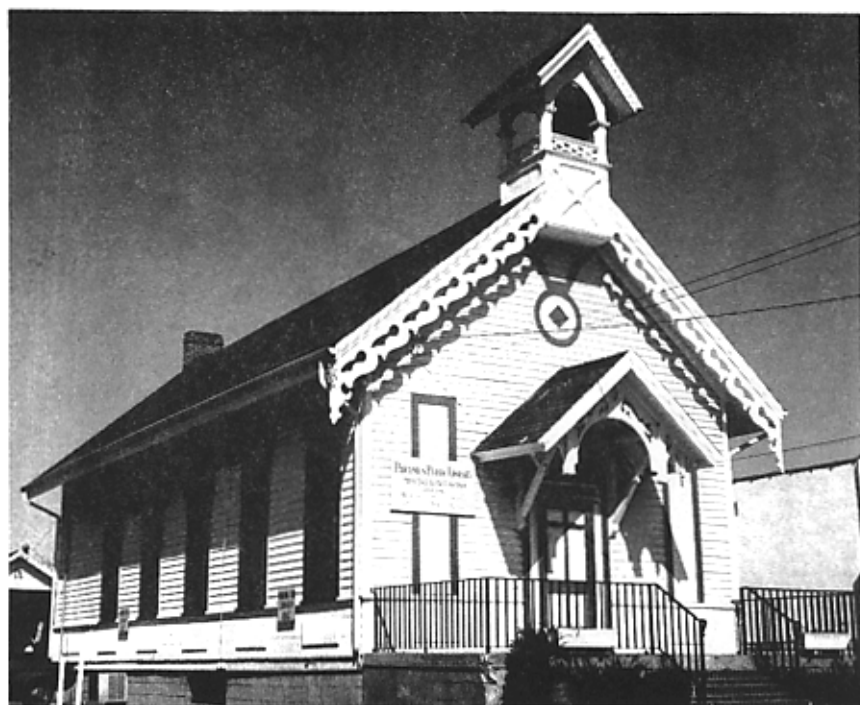
37. **TERHUNE-GARDNER HOUSE.** Paramus and Century Roads, Paramus. Private residence.

Pre-Revolutionary homestead of David Terhune (1713-1792), weaver and patriot official who served as Freeholder from New Barbadoes Township 1779 to 1785; and of his son, John D. Terhune, a Freeholder in 1787. Farm raided by British four times during Revolutionary War. From 1807 the country estate of Thomas T. Gardner, Gentleman, of New York City, who erected large north wing about 1808. Owned by the Gardner family until 1907.



38. **JACOB J. ZABRISKIE HOUSE.** 617 Paramus Road, Paramus. Private residence.

Built c. 1826, this house combines the Federal style of architecture with that of the earlier Dutch Colonial. Erected by Jacob J. Zabriskie on the site of an earlier home, the farmhouse remained in the Zabriskie family for 132 years.



39. ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE. Midland Avenue, Paramus. Now a branch library.

Built 1876. This sturdy old frame building is a landmark in the community, having served Paramus residents in various ways. Originally School No. 26 of Midland Township, it was converted into a borough hall when Paramus Borough was formed in 1922. In 1959 it became the main quarters of the Paramus Free Public Library 83 years after it had been erected. Sponsored by Woman's Club of Paramus.

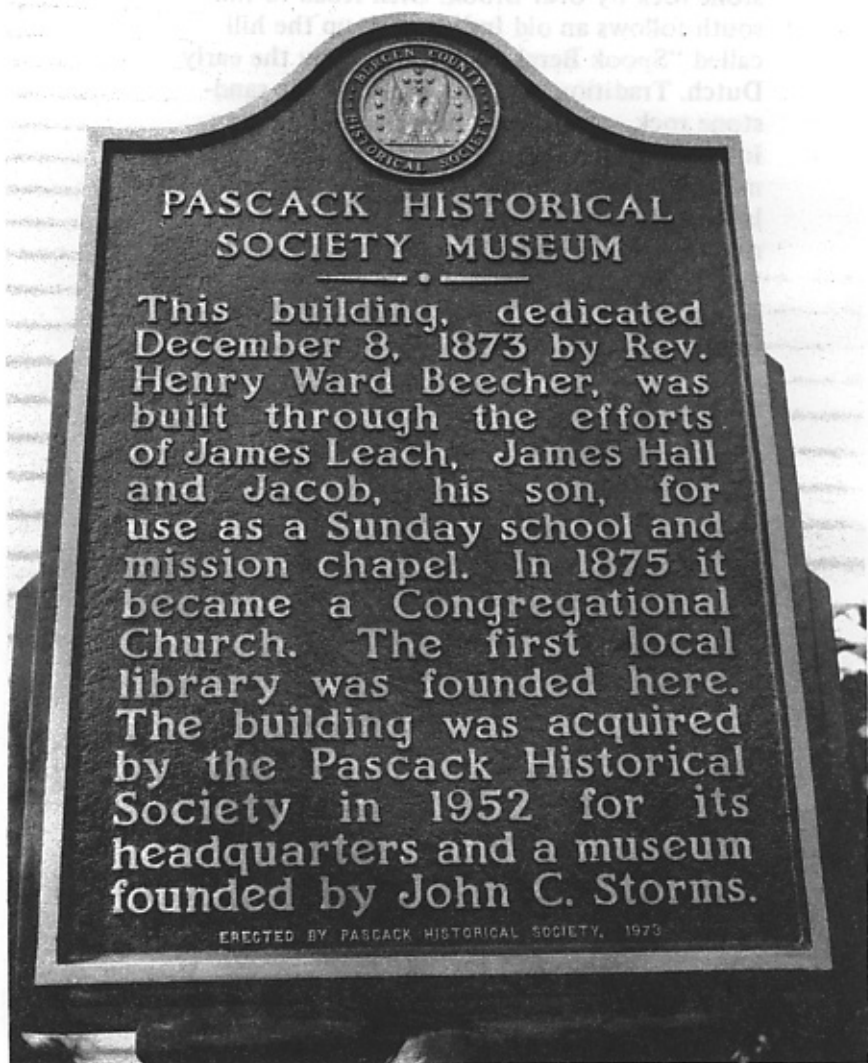
40. **ATKINS GLEN.** Fremont Avenue, Park Ridge (not illustrated).

The Glen is a deep ravine cut through sandstone rock by Bear Brook. Glen Road to the south follows an old Indian path up the hill called "Spook Bergh" (Ghost Hill) by the early Dutch. Tradition says that a cave in the sandstone rock, now almost filled, was used as an Indian hiding place and later by outlaws. For many years, former owners James Leach and, later, Daniel H. Atkins, preserved the Glen in its natural state against threatened development. The Park was given to the Boroughs of Park Ridge and Woodcliff Lake in 1956 as a memorial to Daniel H. and Virginia L. Atkins.

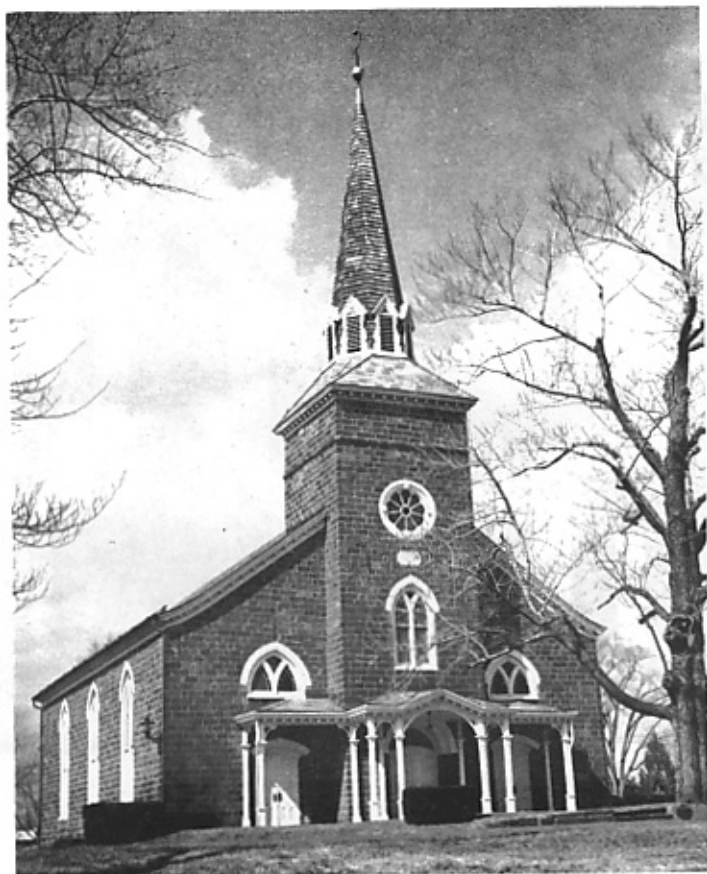


41. **WORTENDYKE HOMESTEAD.** 12 Pascack Road, Park Ridge. Private residence.

Frederick Wortendyke, Jr., built the original sandstone section of this farmhouse in the 1750's. Located at "Pascack" on land purchased by his father in 1735, the tract included nearly a third of present-day Park Ridge. The homestead was enlarged before 1775 and was further expanded and remodeled over the years. It remained in the Wortendyke family until 1851.



42. **MARKER AT MUSEUM.** 19 Ridge Avenue, Park Ridge. Open to Public.



43. OLD PARAMUS REFORMED CHURCH.
Glen Avenue and Route 17, Ridgewood.

Organized in 1725 by pioneer Dutch settlers, the congregation of this church has worshipped here over 240 years. First church, built 1735 on this land given by Peter Fauconier, a French Huguenot, was a headquarters of Gen. George Washington in 1778 and 1780. During the American Revolution it was used as a barracks, hospital and prison. Present structure, a model of Dutch Colonial architecture, was completed in 1800 using stones from the original church. Erected by the Consistory Body - Old Paramus Reformed Church - 1966.



44. **SCHOOLHOUSE MUSEUM.** 650 Glen Avenue near Paramus Church, Ridgewood. Open to public Wednesday 2:30 -4:30 P.M. and Sunday 3-5 P.M.

Built in 1872, this school is believed to be the fifth one erected on Paramus Reformed Church ground. From 1730 to the 1870's education was carried on by the church. Rented to Ridgewood Township, it became District School No. 45 from the 1870's to 1905. Since April 23, 1955 it has housed the museum of the Paramus Historical and Preservation Society. Sponsored by Paramus Historical and Preservation Society.

45. **HISTORIC GLEN AVENUE.** Marker at E. Glen Avenue near Ho-Ho-Kus Brook bridge and North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood (not illustrated).

This colonial road, traditionally an Indian trail, was a key route to Peramus Church during the American Revolution. Former names of this road mark eras in America's history - Franklin Turnpike, for the Tory governor Wm. Franklin; Harrison Ave., for Benjamin Harrison, 23rd U.S. President. Also called Libby Lane at one time, for a noted local family. Sponsored by Ramapo Valley Chapter Daughters of the Revolution.



46. **VAN DIEN HOUSE.** 629 Grove Street, Ridgewood. Private residence.

Located on property purchased by Garret Van Dien about 1713, this house was built by a descendant, and is a combination of 18th and 19th century architecture. It has been enlarged over the years and remained in the Van Dien family until 1900.

47. **BAYLOR MASSACRE PARK.** Rivervale and Red Oak Roads, River Vale (not illustrated).

In memory of American soldiers killed during the Revolutionary War in the "Baylor Massacre" on September 28, 1778. Lt. Col. George Baylor's 3rd Regiment of Continental Dragoons took quarters for the night on several nearby farms. Tories betrayed their presence to a British force, who surrounded the Dragoons during the night. A number of Americans were killed or wounded after they had surrendered. Bergen County Historical Society 1972.

48. **ROCKLEIGH ROAD.** Marker on Rockleigh Road near Piermont Road, Rockleigh (not illustrated).

A colonial road that led from Closter to Snedens Landing - the western terminus of Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson. Part of this road was built by New York in 1748 when that Province governed this area. Used by troops during the Revolutionary War. Sponsored by Borough of Rockleigh 1974.

49. **PIERMONT ROAD.** Marker on Piermont Road near New York line, Rockleigh (not illustrated).

First named Carterette Road, this section, from Rockleigh Road to the state line, was constructed in 1859 as an extension of the road from Closter. For local farmers it was an easier wagon route to New York State and for carrying produce to the steamboat landings on the Hudson River. Sponsored by Borough of Rockleigh 1974.



50. **ABRAHAM A. HARING HOUSE.** Piermont Road near Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh. Private residence.

Built c. 1758. Erected on a 200 acre farm by Abraham A. Haring, a captain in the Bergen County Militia. During the Revolutionary War, Haring was captured by the British and imprisoned in New York City where he died. In 1805 his grandson, Abraham D. Haring, sold the house to Moses Taylor, Jr., who built the frame kitchen wing about 1812. Taylor's descendants owned the house until 1902.



51. **JOHN A. HARING HOUSE.** Piermont Road below Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh. Private residence.

Built c. 1805. An early 19th century example of Dutch Colonial architecture erected by John A. Haring. Small wing added c. 1808; rear stone section built by a Haring about the time of the Revolutionary War. Inherited in 1854 by son Nicholas J. Haring, the farmhouse remained in the family until 1969, ending four generations and 164 years of continuous Haring ownership.



52. **ALBERT COOPER HOUSE.** 43 Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh. Private residence.

Built about 1827 by Albert "Obb" Cooper. Small wing added at a later date but both sections reveal the Dutch architectural heritage in roof slope and overhang. Erected on land inherited by his wife, Mary Ann Concklin, Cooper was a blacksmith and his shop once stood north of the house. The homestead was owned by Cooper heirs until 1946.

53. REVOLUTIONARY WAR ENCAMPMENT

- 1780. Marker at Teaneck Road and Cedar Lane, Teaneck (not illustrated).

Troops of the American army camped in this vicinity from August 22 to September 3, 1780, in order to forage for food and horses. The encampment extended to the north and east of Teaneck Road for about two miles. Situated near British-held New York City and mindful of enemy danger, General George Washington urged his men to display "that conduct, fortitude and bravery which ought to distinguish troops fighting for their country". Sponsored by Holy Name Hospital 1975.

**54. BRINKERHOFF-DEMAREST HOUSE. 493**

Teaneck Road, Teaneck. Private residence.

This old house was built around 1735 by Hendricks Brinkerhoff on land owned by his grandfather since the 17th century. An excellent example of early Dutch architecture, it has been in the possession of the Brinkerhoff and Demarest descendants since it was built, and is one of the oldest in Bergen County. Sponsored by Bergen County Post No. 208 American Legion, the first Women's post in N.J. in the Tercentenary year 1964.



55. THE CHRISTIE-PARSELS HOUSE. 195
 Jefferson Avenue, Tenaflly. Private residence.

Stands on land purchased by William P. Christie for 500 pounds for 100 acres. In 1804 he built his home. Following his sudden death, in order to be fair to the many heirs, the house and land were sold at auction to three buyers. In 1836 Samuel Parsels erected the large wing east of the Christie house. In 1860 he sold his property to Charles Newcomb. This example of an early split-level house is listed by the Historic American Buildings Survey, New Jersey, 470. Sponsored by the Tenaflly Mayor and Council in 1965.

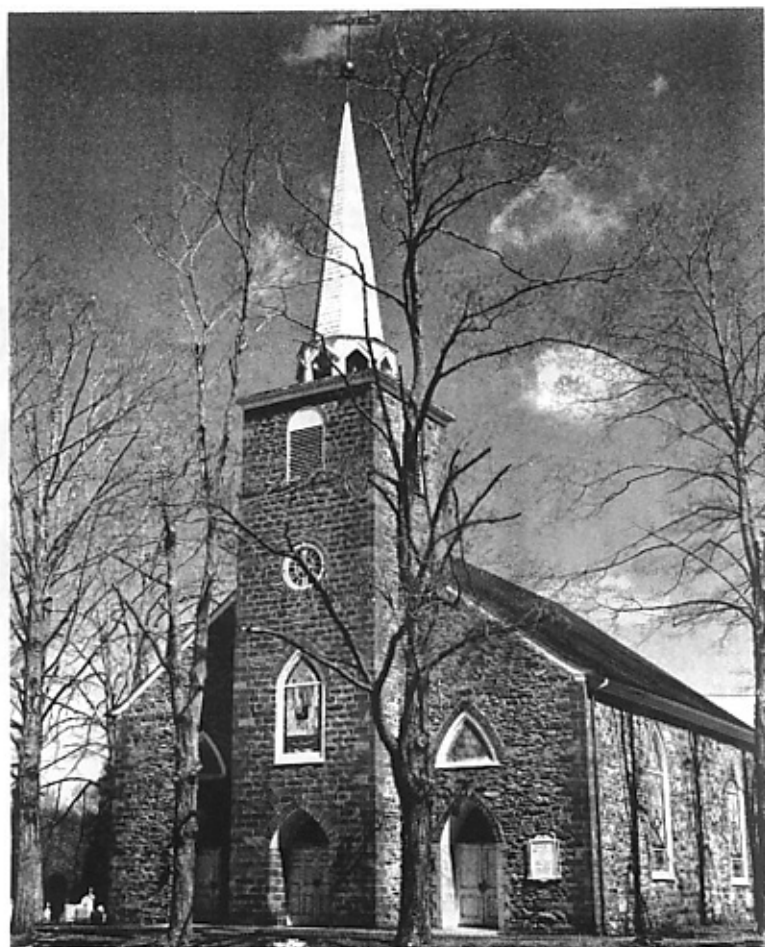


56. **ROELOF WESTERVELT HOUSE.** Westervelt Avenue near Tenaflly Road, Tenaflly. Private residence.

This house is a fine example of Dutch Colonial architecture. The south wing of the house was built by Roelof Westervelt in 1745. The land had been purchased by his grandfather, in 1695, from the Lord Proprietores of East Jersey. The central section of the house was completed around 1798, and the north wing was added in 1825. Ownership of the house remained in the Westervelt family until 1923. Listed by Historic American Buildings Survey, New Jersey 9. Sponsored by the Mayor and Council of Tenaflly in 1965.

57. **TETERBORO AIRPORT.** Marker on Industrial Avenue, Teterboro (not illustrated).

Established 1920. The home of Gates Flying Circus. Teterboro built Fokker tri-motors flown by Richard E. Byrd over North Pole (1926); South Pole (1929); Atlantic (1927); and by Amelia Earhart over Atlantic (1928). Clarence Chamberlin, Ruth Nichols, Floyd Bennett, Charles A. Lindbergh, Bernt Balchen and Bill Odom flew here. First airmail route flown to Boston (1926). Teterboro is now (1972) a general aviation airport. Sponsored by Teterboro Aviation Hall of Fame.



58. SADDLE RIVER REFORMED CHURCH AND CEMETERY. East Saddle River Road and Old Stone Church Road, Upper Saddle River.

Known as The Old Stone Church it has been ministering to this area since 1784. The present structure of native stone was completed in 1819. Buried here are: The Rev. Stephen Goetschius, minister 1819-1835; The Rev. Dr. Issac Van Kampen, minister 1893-1935, and many Revolutionary and Civil war veterans.



59. **SEVEN CHIMNEYS.** 25 Chimney Ridge Road near intersection of Pascack and Ridgewood Roads, Washington Township. Private residence.

Oldest house in Washington Township, built by Nicholas Zabriskie about 1750. Wings added after 1770 and second story frame raised above original native sandstone in 1812. Tradition says house was an Underground Railway depot for escaping slaves before Civil War. Theodore Roosevelt is said to have been a frequent visitor between 1915 and 1917. Sponsored by V.F.W. Ladies Auxiliary Post 6192.



60. **PETER P. POST HOUSE.** 259 Pascack Road, Woodcliff Lake. Private residence.

This sandstone and frame house was built about 1794 by Peter A. Post, a third generation miller from Pompton, who settled here in 1789 and operated a gristmill along nearby Bear Brook. Later owners included the Abraham J. Demarest family who were occupants for fifty years. Combining country and Federal styles of architecture, the house was enlarged and remodeled in the late 1800's.



61. **STAGG HOMESTEAD.** Sicomac Avenue near Cedar Hill Avenue, Wyckoff. Private residence.

Erected about 1812 by John C. Stagg on site of earlier building owned by his father, Cornelius Stagg, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The basement was operated as a grocery store for many years by John C. Stagg. His son, Albert, sold to Richard Terhune in 1846. Judge Nehemiah Millard, one of area's first railroad commuters to New York City, purchased house in 1868. It was later owned by the MacDonald family.

Preceding sites that have been placed in the State and National Register of Historic Places are:

Site numbers 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 29, 34, (State only), 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61.

A line space after the text but before the Register information indicates that the sites Register status was not included on the sign

SUPPLEMENT

62. CLOSTER DOCK ROAD.

Closter Dock and Old Dock Roads near Community Church, Alpine (not illustrated).

Laid out in 1761 by New York over an earlier route when that province claimed jurisdiction over this area. Used by troops during the Revolutionary War, the road led from Closter to Closter Dock on the Hudson where farm produce was shipped to New York City markets. In 1805 and 1854 road improvements led to an active waterfront community. Later it was the western terminus of Yonkers Ferry. World War I soldiers marched down the road to be ferried to troop transports.

(Sponsored by Alpine Bicentennial Committee, 1976.)



63. NAGEL (NAUGLE) HOUSE.

75 Harvard Street, Closter. Private residence.

Built about 1745 on land purchased in 1710 by Barent and Resolvert Nagel. The frame wing was added later. Owned by Barent's son John by 1754 and later by grandson David Naugle, a militiaman during the Revolutionary War. In about 1784 David built a gristmill and his son, John D., was known as an "honest miller". When sold in 1878, John J. Naugle was the last to possess the house after five generations of family ownership.

Sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Goldberg 1983.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

64. REFORMED CHURCH OF CLOSTER.

Corner of High and West Streets, Closter.

Built 1862. Established as the "Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Closter City", it was the first church erected in the Borough of Closter. Dedicated October 7, 1862, tradition says the church was the headquarters of the "Harrington Rifles," a group of churchmen who drilled here for service in the Civil War. In 1868, the church housed the first schoolroom in present Closter. The building has been enlarged and remodeled over the years.

Sponsored by The Reformed Church of Closter 1977



John M. Faivre

65. DANIEL DE CLARK HOUSE.

145 Piermont Road, Closter. Private residence.

Built about 1786 by Daniel De Clark, the frame kitchen wing was added in the early 1800's.

De Clark operated a large cattle and dairy farm on 170 acres of land. In 1815 son William was the owner and he sold the house to his grandson, Jacob D.C. Outwater, in 1849. Jacob was a farmer who also built and ran a nearby sawmill. The farmhouse passed from the family in 1856. Later it became part of the Palisade Stock Farm.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

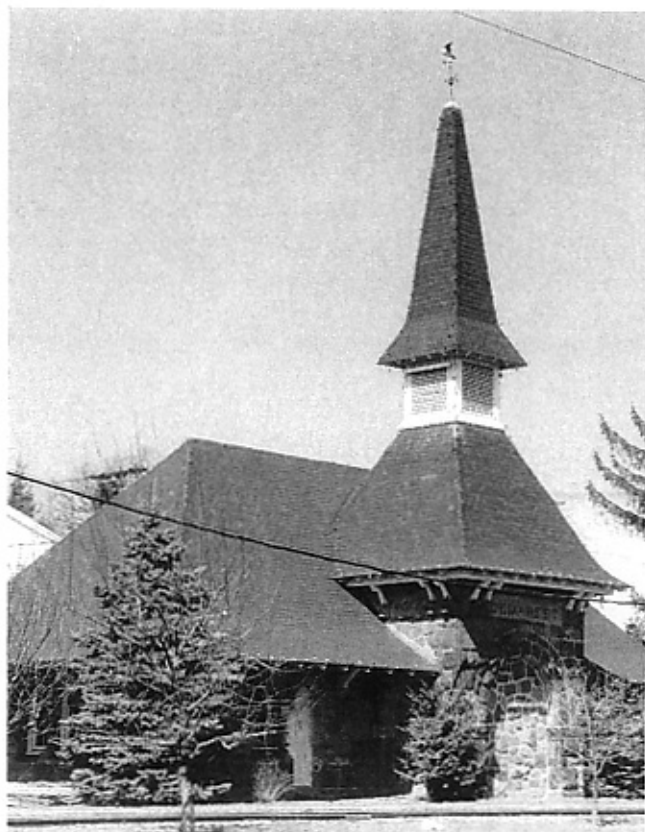
66. CAP'T JOHN HUYLER'S FARM.

50 County Road, Cresskill. Private residence.

In 1776, a 180 acre farm here was owned by Loyalist John Ackerson. It extended from the Tenakill to the Hudson, bordered on the north by the road used by British invaders that year. Seized as enemy property, it was bought in 1784 by Militia Captain John Huyler. The main wing of this house was built in 1836 by his son, Peter. The stone work is exceptional. The outbuilding of stone was probably a kitchen with quarters for slaves.

Sponsored by Cresskill Lions Club.

In National Register of Historic Places.



67. DEMAREST RAILROAD STATION.

Park Street, Demarest.

Senior Citizens Recreation Center.

Built 1872 at "Demarests Station" on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Designed by noted architect J. Cleveland Cady, it was considered the "handsomest on the line." The depot was built of Palisades stone quarried on the Demarest farm. The station was named for State Senator Ralph S. Demarest, a director of the railroad, and his family, who owned the land. The Borough took the name when incorporated in 1903.

Sponsored by Demarest Historical Association 1980.



68. FERRYBOAT BINGHAMTON,
725 River Road on Hudson River,
Edgewater. Restaurant.

Built for the Hoboken Ferry Company and launched in 1905, it plied the Hudson River between Hoboken and Manhattan (Barclay St.) for 62 years. This double-ended steamboat was designed to carry 986 passengers and a number of vehicles. It was in operation until 1967 when all ferry service on the river ceased. Moored here in 1975, the Binghamton was converted to a restaurant. The vessel was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.



69. VAN HOUTEN-HILLMAN HOUSE.

891 River Drive, Elmwood Park.

Private residence.

Built c. 1782 by Cornelius J. Van Houten as an addition to the earlier house of his father, John C. Van Houten. Located in "Slotterdam," the farm stretched between the Passaic and Saddle Rivers and was raided during the Revolutionary War by the British in 1776. Later owned by the Cadmus and Brooks families, it was purchased in 1888 by Herman Hillman. In 1901 he remodeled the home-
stead which he and his descendants have owned for five generations.

In National Register of Historic Places.

70. KINDERKAMACK.

Marker at corner of Kinderkamack Road and Main Street, Emerson (not illustrated).

An area which in colonial times included part of Emerson, Kinderkamack extended southward into part of River Edge. The name is found recorded as early as 1686. This portion became Etna in the late 19th century and Emerson in 1909. The road which bears the name was surveyed during the Revolution and used by American and British troops. Today the name remains only in the main route north from Hackensack to Montvale.

Sponsored by the Emerson Bicentennial Commission 1976.

71. LIBERTY POLE.

Palisade and Lafayette Avenues at traffic circle, Englewood (not illustrated).

This area named for a Liberty Pole erected here before the Revolution. The strategic junction was the scene of many American and British troop movements, including the 1776 retreat of the Continental Army from Fort Lee, and British activity in 1776 and 1778. The American encampment and HQ of General Washington in 1780; also present were Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton and General Anthony Wayne. Site of the Liberty Pole tavern.

Sponsored by the Englewood Bicentennial Committee 1976.



72. DE MOTT-WESTERVELT HOUSE.

285 Grand Avenue, Englewood
(Patriot Center).

Built about 1808 by Henry DeMott, this sandstone Dutch Colonial house was once attached to the pre-Revolutionary homestead of Albert Lydecker. Material from the older house used in the present frame wing built c. 1810 by Peter Westervelt. The Westervelt family owned the homestead until 1936. Adjacent Dutch Barn is an adaptation of the European "bouwhuys," or farmhouse, where men and cattle lived under one roof.

Sponsored by The Englewood Bicentennial
Committee 1976.

In National Register of Historic Places.

Note: The barn has since been demolished.

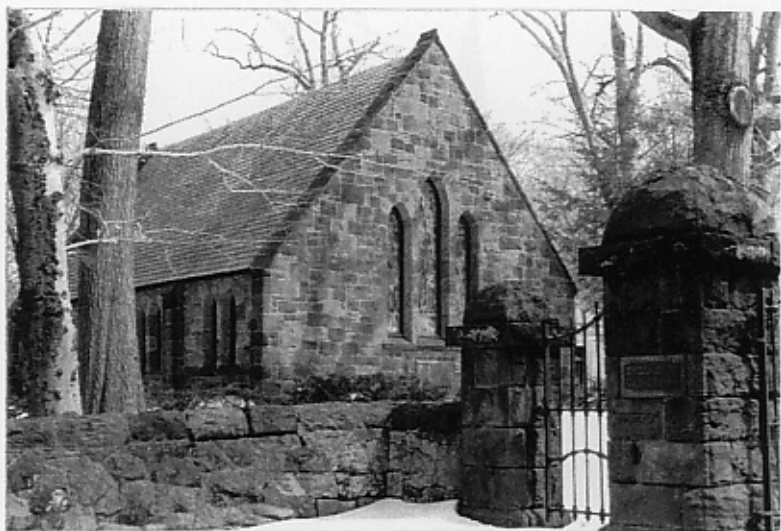


John M. Faivre

73. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

150 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood.

Organized in 1860 as "The Englewood Presbyterian Church," the first edifice was erected on this site in the same year. It was the first church building in Englewood and the first Presbyterian congregation in Bergen County. Today's structure was built in 1870 in Victorian Gothic style of architecture. Over the years the church has been enlarged and remodeled.



John M. Faivre

74. BROOKSIDE CHAPEL.

Engle Street at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood
(opposite hospital).

Built in 1850 on Palisade Avenue as "The Englewood Presbyterian Church," it was the first church established in the city. A new, larger church was built on the original site and the old building was taken down, stone by stone, and re-erected at Brookside Cemetery about 1877. The sandstone church, later known as the "Chapel," is in the English style of Gothic Revival architecture. Brookside Cemetery was established in 1876.

Sponsored by First Presbyterian Church, 1989, to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Presbyterian Church (USA).



John M. Faivre

75. SAINT PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

113 Engle Street, Englewood.

Organized in 1865, the congregation first met in homes and in the armory on Van Brunt St. The original church was built in 1866. The present chapel was erected in 1895 as a parish hall. Today's Gothic church structure, built in 1899, has the rose limestone of the original building in its foundation. The stained glass windows are from the Tiffany, La Farge, and Lamb Studios. Sponsored by the congregation in the year of the church's 125th anniversary, 1990.

76. SITE OF HOPPER-CROUCHER FARM-STEAD.

Marker at Fair Lawn Avenue and Route 208, Fair Lawn (not illustrated).

One of the last farmsteads in Fair Lawn stood on this site. The house built by Henry A. Hopper in 1855 was razed for road improvement in 1989. He was a Sheriff and Freeholder of Bergen County and served in the State Legislature. In 1919 William M. Croucher, Sr., bought the farm and with his sons, Percy, Clarence and William worked the land as a truck farm until 1953.

Sponsored by James R. Croucher, Sr., 1991.

77. FRANKLIN LAKE.

Marker south of shopping center on Franklin Lake Road, Franklin Lakes (not illustrated).

Known to the Indians as "Michanagrape," these waters were formed by the melting glacier some 10,000 years ago. In 1700 the lake was named Christian Pool when it was included in a land grant to Michael Hawden. Later called Great Pond, Big Pond and Crystal Pool, it became Franklin Lake in the late 19th century. The land around the lake was settled in the 1700's by farmers of Dutch heritage. The area was long known as the Ponds Neighborhood.

Sponsored by Urban Farms, Inc. 1984.



John M. Faivre

- 78. ACKERMAN-BOYD HOUSE.**
1095 Franklin Lake Road, Franklin Lakes.
Private residence.

Built about 1793 by James A. Ackerman on land owned by the family since 1727. The farm was then in the locality known as Ponds Neighborhood and within the old Township of Franklin. In 1841 the house was purchased by Adam Boyd who farmed the land and was also a noted lobbyist at Trenton. The farmhouse was owned by Boyd heirs until 1901 and has been remodeled over the years. Sponsored by John and Lois Hamil, 1987.
In National Register of Historic Places.



79. HOPPER HOUSE.

470 Prospect Street, Glen Rock.
Private residence.

Located in "Small Lots," Henry G. Hopper began the construction of this house about 1788 on a 120 acre farm. Son Garret erected the Dutch-style main house in the early 1800's. The north frame wing was built in the 1850's for his son Thomas who inherited the homestead in 1872. His son, Garret T., was a Glen Rock founder and councilman. He sold the house in 1897 after more than a century of family ownership.

In National Register of Historic Places



80. JOHN I. HOPPER HOUSE.

231 Polifly Road, Hackensack. Restaurant.

Built in 1818 by John I. Hopper in old "Polifly," this Federal style house stands on land purchased in 1694 by his great-grandfather Hendrick. The farm remained in the Hopper family for seven generations. Slaves lived in the kitchen wing on the north and in the south wing which was added later. The large frame section was completed in 1983. The Hopper farmhouse has been a restaurant since 1937.

Sponsored by Stony Hill Inn, 1983.

On National Register of Historic Places.

Note: 1983 addition not in photo.



81. BANK HOUSE.

14 Washington Place (on the Green), Hackensack.
Office.

Erected about 1831 by the Washington Banking Company. The first bank in present Bergen County, it opened in the nearby Mansion House in 1825-26. After the bank failed in 1833, it housed the offices of prominent lawyers and judges. Later the home of the "New-Jersey Citizen," a newspaper published in the 1870's. The original Federal style building was enlarged by additions to the side and rear in 1909.

Sponsored by Michael J. Breslin, Jr., Esq., 1981.



John M. Faivre

**82. VARICK MEMORIAL AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.**
120 Atlantic Street, Hackensack.

First African American Church in Hackensack. Organized in 1864 as "Olive Branch Colored Mission Number Three of Hackensack." First church was an old lime shed moved here in 1867. In 1917 current name was adopted in honor of the first Bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church, James Varick. The present sanctuary built in 1919. Sponsored by 125th Anniversary Church Committee, 1989.



John M. Faivre

83. ABRAHAM D. BLAUVELT HOMESTEAD.
622 Lafayette Avenue, Harrington Park.
Private residence.

The house and kitchen wing were built about 1801 by Abraham D. Blauvelt who farmed the land. It came into possession of his niece, Catherine Blauvelt, wife of Richard J. Blauvelt, and remained in the family until 1891. In 1904 Herman Steinhoff, a later owner, established the Rosewood Nursery which was continued by Freidrich and Karl Weiss when they purchased the premises in 1943. The Federal Period house was remodeled over the years.

Sponsored by Pauline Weiss, 1992.

In National Register of Historic Places.

84. SITE OF THE MYERS-BOGERT GRIST MILL.

Harriot Avenue at Hackensack River bridge, Harrington Park (not illustrated).

Abraham Myers established a grist mill at this site on the Hackensack River prior to 1765. Inherited by son John who operated the mill until his death in 1829, it was continued by his son-in-law James Bogert. Long known as "Bogert's Mill," it remained in the family for three generations until 1922. The building was demolished in 1932 and was the last water-powered mill to grind grain in the area.

Sponsored by the Harrington Park Historical Society 1985.

85. SCHRAALENBURGH ROAD-HAWORTH'S HISTORIC HIGHWAY.

Park on Schraalenburgh Road near Dumont line, Haworth (not illustrated).

Beginning as an Indian trail, it became a Colonial road through the village of Schraalenburgh, linking Teaneck with Tappan, N.Y. Surveyed and improved in 1775, it appeared on maps made during the Revolutionary War by Americans, French and British. The road was used by troops of both sides, including Tory raiding parties. This section still retains the Schraalenburgh name.

Sponsored by Haworth 1776-1976 Bicentennial Committee.



86. ZABRISKIE-CHRISTIE HOUSE.

317 Massachusetts Avenue, Haworth.
Private residence.

Built 1818 by Garret H. Zabriskie on land his father Henry purchased in the 18th century. Garret's farm consisted of 219 acres. It began on Schraalenburgh Road and ran westward for one mile. Later owned by son John G. Zabriskie who sold it to his grandson John H. Christie in 1894. Christie, one of Haworth's first councilmen, enlarged and remodeled the house. It was sold in 1936 after 118 years of Zabriskie-Christie ownership.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

87. VREELAND HOUSE.

125 Lakeview Drive, Leonia. Private residence.

Located in old English Neighborhood on land purchased by Dirck Vreeland before the Revolution, the homestead stretched between the Hudson River and Overpeck Creek. The stone wing of this house was built about 1786 and later was remodeled. Son Michael D. Vreeland added the main Dutch style house about 1815 which is noted for its Federal decorative detail. It remained in the Vreeland family until 1928.

Sponsored by Walter and Jean Cronan 1985.

In National Register of Historic Places.



88. RIVER ROAD SCHOOL.
Riverside and Fern Avenues,
Lyndhurst. Museum.

The first schoolhouse was built on this site in 1804. Located in what was then called New Barbadoes Neck, the land was donated by Jacob Van Winkle "for the sole purpose of erecting a School House." In 1849 it was replaced by a two-story building. The present one-room school, with Queen Anne style cupola, was built in 1893. It continued to be used as a Lyndhurst school until 1978.

Sponsored by the Lyndhurst Historical Society, 1984.
In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

89. ECKERSON HOUSE.

280 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale.
Private residence.

Built in the 1790's by Jacob Eckerson near an earlier home where he had settled about 1770. The farmstead then consisted of 119 acres. The house was inherited by his son John J. Eckerson in 1810 who owned it until 1870 when purchased by James Ledwith. The frame second story was added in the 1890's. John Foxlee bought the house and farm in 1917 and it was occupied by that family until 1971. Sponsored by Robert J. and Georgia Parsons 1984. In National Register of Historic Places.



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90. JACOBUS DEMAREST HOMESTEAD.

618 River Road, New Milford.

Private residence.

The earliest part of this house, one of the oldest in the county, was built on land purchased in 1677 by David Demarest, Sr., Founder of the Huguenot colony in Bergen County. His grandson Jacobus, born 1681, lived here until his death in 1763.

Jacobus' son John completed the house in 1765. It remained in the family until 1850. An architectural feature surviving from its early days is its unbroken gambrel roof.

Sponsored by New Milford Woman's Club, 1976.

In National Register of Historic Places.



91. DEMAREST-BLOOMER HOUSE.

147 River Edge Road (near bridge), New Milford.
Private residence.

Built about 1840 in the Greek Revival style of architecture by John C. Demarest. He was a farmer with an interest in river trade when schooners plied the Hackensack River. The house was purchased in 1864 by George Bloomer, a dealer in coal and lumber, and his family owned it until 1928. This locality was known at different times as Demarest's Landing, Bloomer's Landing, and Old Bridge.

Sponsored by F. Bruce and Doris Hart, 1986.
In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

92. PETER A. BLAUVELT HOUSE.

234 Tappan Road, Norwood. Private residence.

Built about 1890 in the High Victorian style of architecture when Norwood was part of old Harrington Township. Blauvelt was an undertaker and erected the building as a residence. In 1922 it became the home of Charles S. Gray who served as Mayor of Norwood for two terms. Purchased in 1946 by Walter H. and Alice H. Jones who restored the house and grounds. Mr. Jones was a New Jersey State Assemblyman and Senator. Sponsored by Mrs. Walter H. Jones, 1987.



93. CAMPBELL-BLANCH HOUSE.

130 Tappan Road, Norwood. Restaurant.

The earliest part of this house was built about 1771 by Christian Campbell, a blacksmith. It was raided by the British during the Revolution and was a tavern in 1785. Captain Thomas Blanch, a noted veteran of the war, purchased the house in 1789 for his son Richard and built the large section. It was later owned by great-grandson Richard A. Blanch. The house has been a restaurant since 1924.

Sponsored by Stegemann's Cock 'n' Bull 1984.

In National Register of Historic Places.



94. HENDRICK VAN ALLEN HOUSE.

Corner of Ramapo Valley Road (Route 202) and Franklin Avenue, Oakland. Museum.

This Dutch Colonial farmhouse was built by Hendrick Van Allen before the Revolutionary War on a farm that consisted of over two-hundred acres. General George Washington used this house as his Headquarters on July 14-15, 1777, when he moved his troops over "extremely deep and miry roads" from Morristown, New Jersey to Smith's Clove, New York.

Sponsored by the Oakland Historical Society 1975.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

95. JACOBUS S. DEMAREST HOUSE.

3 Dogwood Drive at corner of Ramapo Valley Road (Route 202), Oakland. Private residence.

Built about 1789 by Jacobus S. Demarest. The frame wing was added later. Demarest served in the Revolutionary War. Over the years his farm grew to 180 acres. In 1835 his son, Daniel J. Demarest, inherited the farmhouse. In 1863 it passed to his daughter, Letty Ann, and in 1894 to her son Daniel J. Fox. Daughter Irene Fox Munzinger was the last of the Demarest line to occupy the house after 194 years in the family. Sponsored by Neil L. and Joan P. Andrito; Joseph and Evelyn Andrito, 1988.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

- 96. TEUNIS HARING HOUSE.**
70 Old Tappan Road, Old Tappan.
Private residence.

Erected about 1810 on the site of an earlier house, the brick and sandstone center section is Dutch Colonial style, with wings added c. 1820-1875. It was the homestead of Teunis Haring, a farmer and Chosen Freeholder of Bergen County. Later owned by son John T. Haring, also a Freeholder, it was occupied by the family for 100 years. Silent motion pictures were produced here about the time of World War I; later it was the "300 House" tavern.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

97. JOHN HARING, JR., HOUSE.

392 Old Tappan Road, Old Tappan.

Private residence.

Built about 1826 by John Haring, Jr., the house is an example of Greek Revival architecture and retains many original features. Haring's homestead was on 14 1/2 acres, but he also owned adjacent lands which he farmed for decades. Daughter Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Jacob G. Demarest, a merchant, inherited the premises. In 1908 it came into possession of Nellie and Walter Fred and in 1959 it was purchased by the Williams family.

Sponsored by Amory L. and Elnora J. Williams, 1990.



John M. Faivre

98. RICHARD T. COOPER HOUSE.

234 Kinderkamack Road, Oradell.

Office and residence.

Built about 1825 by Richard Teunis Cooper, a chairmaker, on land owned by the family since 1716. This Federal style house, once on a 22 acre farm, is in the Oradell locality formerly known as New Milford. Son John R. Cooper, a master blacksmith, sold the homestead in 1866 and entered the ministry. Later owners have made additions and remodeled the interior of the house.

Sponsored by the Traphagen Family, 1985.

In National Register of Historic Places.



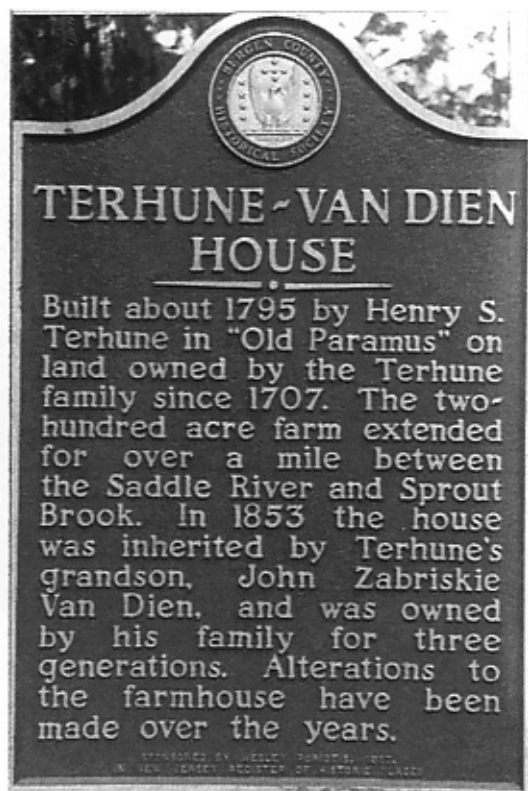
99. VAN BUSKIRK-OAKLEY HOUSE.

467 Kinderkamack Road (opposite Mill Lane),
Oradell. Offices.

Small wing built by Abraham J. Van Buskirk about 1820 from earlier c. 1789 house. Federal style main wing built c. 1832-34 for Fanning T. Oakley and wife Hetty Van Buskirk. Later owned by son Abraham V. B. Oakley and wife Eliza Voorhis; their daughter Margaretta Hoyt acquired the house in 1900. It remained in the family until 1978. The 211 acre farm in "Kinderkamack" once stretched from the Hackensack River to Paramus.

Sponsored by Fenner & Esler Agency, 1980.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

- 100. MARKER** at
109 Paramus Road, Paramus. Private residence.

Sponsored by Wesley Poriotis, 1987.

In New Jersey Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

101. ACKERSON HOMESTEAD.

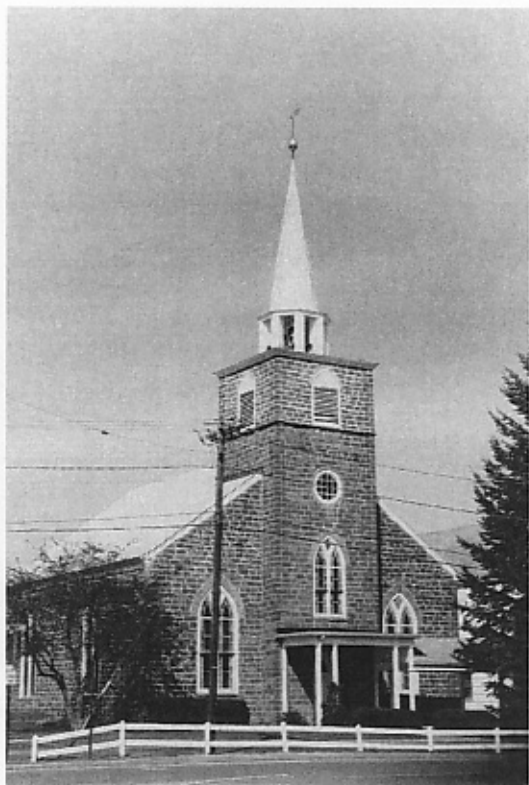
142 Pascack Road, Park Ridge.

Private residence.

Built about 1800 by John Ackerson and son Garret, this stone house stands on land purchased in 1759. The property was developed during a century of family ownership. A general store was built opposite the house site in 1777 and successive generations built a distillery and woolen mill beside the Pascack Brook. In 1857 the homestead was sold to Levi Gurnee who also operated the general store for forty years.

Sponsored and restored by Russell K. and Wendy Smith, 1981.

In National Register of Historic Places.



102. PASCACK REFORMED CHURCH.

Pascack Road, Park Ridge.

Erected in 1813 on farmland purchased from the Campbell and Wortendyke families, the church had thirty-six original members. Dedicated in the fall of that year by Dominie Stephen Goetschius, the first pastor, who called it a "beautiful and well-proportioned" House of God. Built of local sandstone and timber, the labor was performed by members from Pascack and Saddle River, where a joint pastorate existed until 1854.



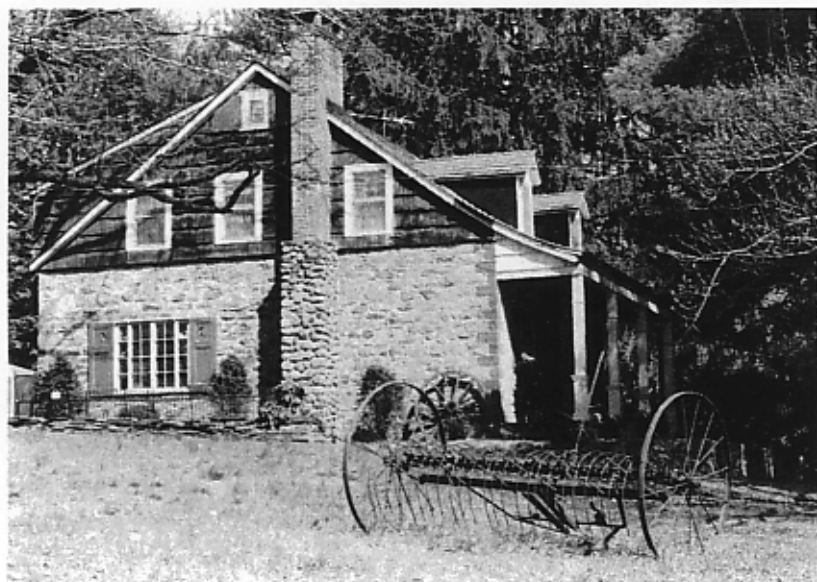
103. WORTENDYKE DUTCH BARN.

Pascack Road nearly opposite Glen Road,
Park Ridge. Museum.

This Pre-Revolutionary Dutch barn was built by the Wortendyke family. Once common in the Hudson River area, the barn is one of the few remaining in this county. Broader than deep, the structure is entirely supported by four H-frames tied with massive anchor beams. Front and rear wagon doors permit through access to the threshing floor, which is flanked by side aisles for animals.

Sponsored by the Pascack Historical Society, 1976.

In National Register of Historic Places.

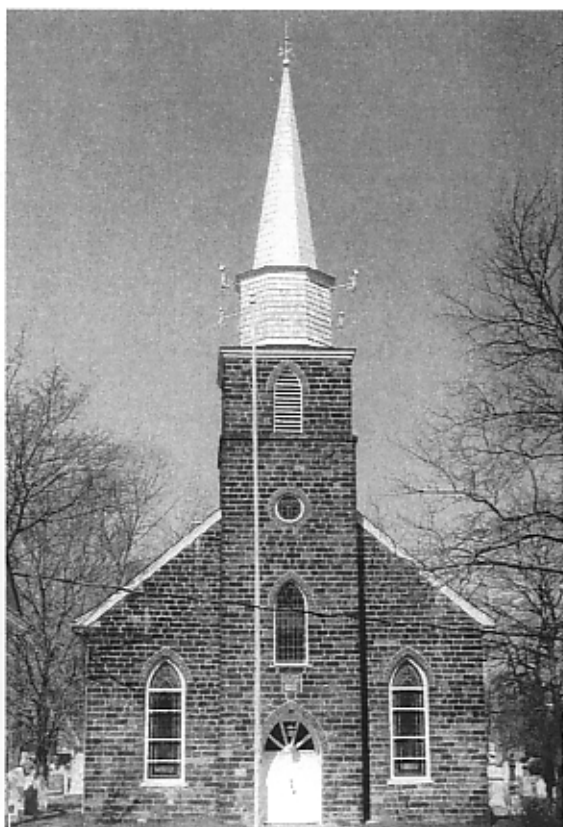


104. DAVID VAN GELDER HOUSE.

37 W. Crescent Avenue (near Wyckoff Avenue), Ramsey. Private residence.

Built by David Van Gelder after his marriage in 1794. Located in the area once called "Brabant," the land was purchased twice - c. 1737 and 1745 - by grandfather Abraham to insure valid title from the Proprietors of East New Jersey. It included most of nearby Van Gelder's Pond. Inherited by David's son Abraham B. in 1845, he willed it to his sister Pernelphe, a farmer, in 1876. The house remained in the Van Gelder family name until 1884.

In National Register of Historic Places.



105. ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD REFORMED CHURCH.

Edgewater Avenue W. and Church Avenue,
Ridgefield.

Organized in 1770 as a Dutch Reformed Church, the first building, erected in 1768, was located in Leonia. After the Revolution, it was decided to "Erect a New One in a more Proper Place." In 1793 the present church was built on the farm of Cornelius Vreelandt in the locality once known as the "Point." Stone from the first building was used in the construction of this church which has survived without major alteration.

Sponsored by The Exchange Club of Ridgefield, 1976.



John M. Faivre

106. PAULISON-CHRISTIE HOUSE.

8 Homestead Place, Ridgefield Park.
Private residence.

Built about 1775 by John Paulison who owned 150 acres in what was then known as "Old Hackensack." The farm was raided by the British during the Revolutionary War. In 1826 the house was inherited by his son Paul Paulison. Purchased in 1844 by David Christie for his son Albert Brinkerhoff Christie. The farmhouse remained in the Christie family for 140 years and has seen additions and alterations over the years.

Sponsored by the Village of Ridgefield Park, 1985.

In National Register of Historic Places.



107. ARCHIBALD-VROOM HOUSE.

162 E. Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood. Offices and stores.

Built about 1789 by John M. Archibald on 26 acre farm. Later owned by Peter J. Hopper who started a small store in the 1830's, the first on the avenue. Victorian improvements were made in the 1880's. William L. Vroom, a noted physician, purchased the house in 1892 and established Ridgewood's first hospital in the adjacent frame wing. The old farmhouse has been expanded and remodeled over the years.

Sponsored by Arthur K. Augustensen, Jr., 1984.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

108. BLAUVELT-SEAMAN HOUSE.

725 Rivervale Road, River Vale.

Private residence.

Built about 1828 by David C. Blauvelt on land he purchased in 1801. The 37 acre farm was situated in the locality once known as Overkill Neighborhood. David was a blacksmith and after his death, son John D. Blauvelt bought the home-
stead in 1842. He sold it in 1882 to Margaret Leah, wife of George H. Seaman, and the house remained in the family until 1918.

Sponsored by K. Miller, J. Poggioli, L. Thomas, 1981.

109. ROCKLEIGH,

New Jersey. Marker at Borough Hall, Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh (not illustrated).

In 1685 this land was granted by New Jersey to George Lockhart and confirmed in 1687 by New York when that Province governed this area. It remained under New York jurisdiction until 1769 when the boundary dispute between the two colonies was resolved. In the 1700's farmers settled this land then known as "Rockland." Declared "Rockleigh Historic District" on July 2, 1976 because it retained "rural 18th and 19th century cultural characteristics."

Sponsored by Rockleigh Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

**110. VAN WICKEL-MOORE HOUSE.**

Rockleigh Road near the state line, Rockleigh.
Private residence.

These lands, part of the 1685 historic Lockhart Patent, were bitterly claimed by NJ and NY alternately until the 1769 boundary settlement. Here, Richard Van Wickel and wife Phebe, daughter of Jacob Conklin, built this Federal style farm house c. 1828 on 5 3/4 acres she inherited. Her cousin Phebe Ann Moore, wife of John L.V.K. Moore, daughter of Samuel Sneden, bought the property in 1837. In 1848 she added 25 acres. Boro Hall now stands on part of last tract. House held by Moores to 1938.



111. JOSEPH DUBOIS HOUSE.

31 Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh.

Private residence.

Built 1835. Erected by Joseph Dubois in the locality once known as Rockland Neighborhood. South wing built 1835, with material from 18th century house of John Gesner. Center section built soon after with Victorian porch and north wing added at a later date. Barn erected 1836. Dubois was a Hudson River "boatman" and owner of a sloop operating from nearby Snedens Landing.



112. JACOB CONCKLIN HOUSE.

21 Rockleigh Road, Rockleigh.
Private residence.

Built about 1796 by Jacob Concklin, Jr., a "wheelwright," the house is an example of Dutch Colonial architecture. Erected on the site of an earlier Concklin homestead, it stands on a 166 1/2 acre farm purchased in 1748 by Jacob Concklin, Sr. Later owners, all descendants of Concklin, were the Samuel Sneden family and Samuel Beasley who lived here until 1902. The house has since been enlarged and remodeled.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

113. ABRAHAM P. ACKERMAN HOUSE.

136 Chestnut Ridge Road, Saddle River.
Private residence.

Built circa 1802 by Abraham P. Ackerman who added stone kitchen wing soon after. Later, son William built frame unit. His son Abraham W., owner in 1875, remodeled house and added mansard roofs. The farmhouse remained in the Ackerman family until 1880. Homestead property lines became present roads - Woodcliff Lake Road in 1811 and Chestnut Ridge Road in 1825.

Sponsored by Edward and Marion Dohrman, 1981.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

114. ACKERMAN-PELL HOUSE.

139 W. Saddle River Road, Saddle River.

Private residence.

Built about 1835 in the Greek Revival style, it incorporates parts of a late 18th c. home. John D. Ackerman was a miller and his son, David I., was a blacksmith who built a trip hammer forge on the Saddle River opposite the house. His grandson, David Ackerman Pell, was sheriff and surrogate in the late 1800's. David Ackerman Pell, 2nd, inherited the property and was Mayor of Saddle River for many years.

Sponsored by the Schuck Family, 1988.

In National Register of Historic Places.



John M. Faivre

115. EVERETT-DUNN HOUSE.

20 Forest Road, Tenaflly. Private residence.

Built about 1867 for the Charles J. Everett family, this house was designed by famous architect Richard Morris Hunt in the Swiss Chalet style. Everett was noted as an inventor. In 1919 it became the home of Harvey Dunn, a prominent artist whose studio was nearby. Both Everett and Dunn were active in Tenaflly civic affairs. The house has been enlarged and remodeled over the years.

116. SLAVE CEMETERY.

Knights Court off of E. Saddle River Road, Upper Saddle River (not illustrated).

Known by this name for generations, it once was part of the Hopper family farm. Believed to have been a burial ground for slaves and freed blacks, there once were many stones, most without marks. In 1910, the surviving stones with inscriptions were recorded. Known to rest here are John Thompson who died July 22, 1854 at the age of twenty-one; S.F.T., June 30, 1821; Sam (undated); and Gin, July 1775. Her tombstone was inscribed in Dutch.

Sponsored by Upper Saddle River Historical Society, 1987.

Restoration by Troop 133, BSA.



John M. Faivre

117. HOPPER-GOETSCHIOUS HOUSE.

Lake Street and E. Saddle River Road,
Upper Saddle River. Museum.

Abraham Hopper built a "new stone house" here (the west wing) in 1739, according to surveyor Charles Clinton. The rest is late 18th century. About 1813 it was bought by the Rev. Stephen Goetschius (1752-1837), pastor of Old Stone Church. Borough clerk Stephen J. Goetschius and his wife Lizzie Carlough were the last residents. After over 170 years in the Goetschius family, the house was given to the Borough by Clinton D. and Grace Carlough in 1985.

Sponsored by The Upper Saddle River Historical Society, 1988.
In National Register of Historic Places.

118. SITE OF BOGERT'S MILL.

First Avenue and Mill Street, Westwood
(not illustrated)

Near here on Musquapsink Brook stood the earliest grist mill in Pascack, built before 1734 by Rev. Johannes Bernardus Van Dieren, a Lutheran Pastor. In 1765 it was purchased by Isaac Bogert and owned by his descendants until destroyed by fire in 1910. During the Revolutionary War, General George Washington with his officers and troops paused here to refresh on Saturday, October 7, 1780 on a march from Tappan to Totowa.

Sponsored by the Borough of Westwood, September 1989.

**119. WORTENDYKE HOMESTEAD.**

168 Pascack Road, Woodcliff Lake.
Private residence.

Frederick Wortendyke IV built this house between 1812-1825 to replace an older home near-by. It stands on land purchased in 1775 by his grandfather Frederick Jr., of Park Ridge. The family operated a general store on the opposite side of Pascack Road where Frederick V was postmaster for Pascack in the 1850's and 1860's. From 1920 on the house was the residence of the Hollenbeck family for nearly 50 years.

Erected by Michael and Karen Collins, 1978.

In National Register of Historic Places.



120. BRINKERHOFF HOUSE.

231 Hackensack Street, Wood-Ridge. Library.

Located in old "Polifly," George Brinkerhoff built this house about 1792 on a 200 acre farm he purchased in 1784. Owned in 1806 by son Henry G. and in 1849 by his son, Enoch, a N.J. assemblyman. In the 1870's, great-grandson Henry E. remodeled the house. He later became a founding councilman of the the Borough of Wood-Ridge. Purchased in 1905 by Leopold Brandenburg, Mayor in 1918-19. The house was renovated as the town memorial library in 1954.

Sponsored by Evening Membership Dept. - Woman's Club of Wood-Ridge, 1982.

In New Jersey State Register of Historic Places.



121. WYCKOFF REFORMED CHURCH.

Wyckoff Avenue, Wyckoff.

Built 1806. Once known as the Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff, this was the first church to be erected in the Township. It was established by members of Ponds Church at Oakland who lived in this area. They constructed the building of local stone and timber on one-half acre of land purchased in 1805. Peter DeWitt was the first pastor. Early settlers are buried in the churchyard.

Sponsored by Mae Seitz Memorial Fund, 1981.



**122. VAN VOORHEES-QUACKENBUSH-
ZABRISKIE HOUSE.**

421 Franklin Avenue, corner of Maple, Wyckoff.
Museum.

Built in 1824 by Albert Van Voorhees, this Federal home replaced his earlier house. The land, owned by father William since 1720, was called "Wikehoff." Albert, a veteran of the Revolution and a Justice, deeded the new home to grandson Albert J. Van Voorhees. In 1867 it was purchased by Uriah Quackenbush who willed it to his granddaughter, Grace Quackenbush Zabriskie. She bequeathed the home to the Town of Wyckoff in 1973.

In National Register of Historic Places.

EARLY BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARKERS

123. LUTHERAN CHURCH SITE AND CEMETERY.

River Road and Maitland Avenue, Teaneck.



124. FRENCH (HUGUENOT) CHURCH SITE AND CEMETERY.

River Road at Borough Hall, New Milford.



125. REVOLUTIONARY WAR CEMETERY.

(not illustrated) (True Reformed Dutch Church Cemetery). No tombstones and most burials removed.

Hudson Street, Hackensack.

126. BERGEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

(not illustrated)

c. 1732, burned by British in 1780. Stone marker on Hackensack Green not far from actual site.



127. ZABRISKIE-STEUBEN HOUSE
1209 Main Street, River Edge.

Built 1752. N.J. State Historic Site, owned and staffed
by Division of Parks & Forestry.
Presently not open due to April 2007 flood.
In National Register of Historic Places.
Part of New Bridge Landing Park.

Other structures on this site are:



CAMPBELL-CHRISTIE HOUSE.

Built c. 1774. Moved here from New Milford in
1977. Headquarters of the BERGEN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Building owned by Bergen County, land owned by BCHS.

WESTERVELT-THOMAS BARN.

Built 1891 with timbers from
an old brewery.
Agricultural museum.



OUT-KITCHEN.

Reproduction built 1990 by
Tim Adriance.
Colonial cooking demonstrations.



NEW BRIDGE.

1888-89 iron swing bridge
on site of 1745 crossing of
Hackensack River. Remnants
of old landing are in foreground.
Now a footbridge.



DEMAREST HOUSE MUSEUM.

Moved here in 1954-56 from
New Milford. Maintained by
the Blauvelt-Demarest
Foundation.

Grounds open until 5 PM. For house openings phone
(201) 343-9492 or 487-1739, or write to:
BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
P.O. Box 55, River Edge, N.J. 07661.

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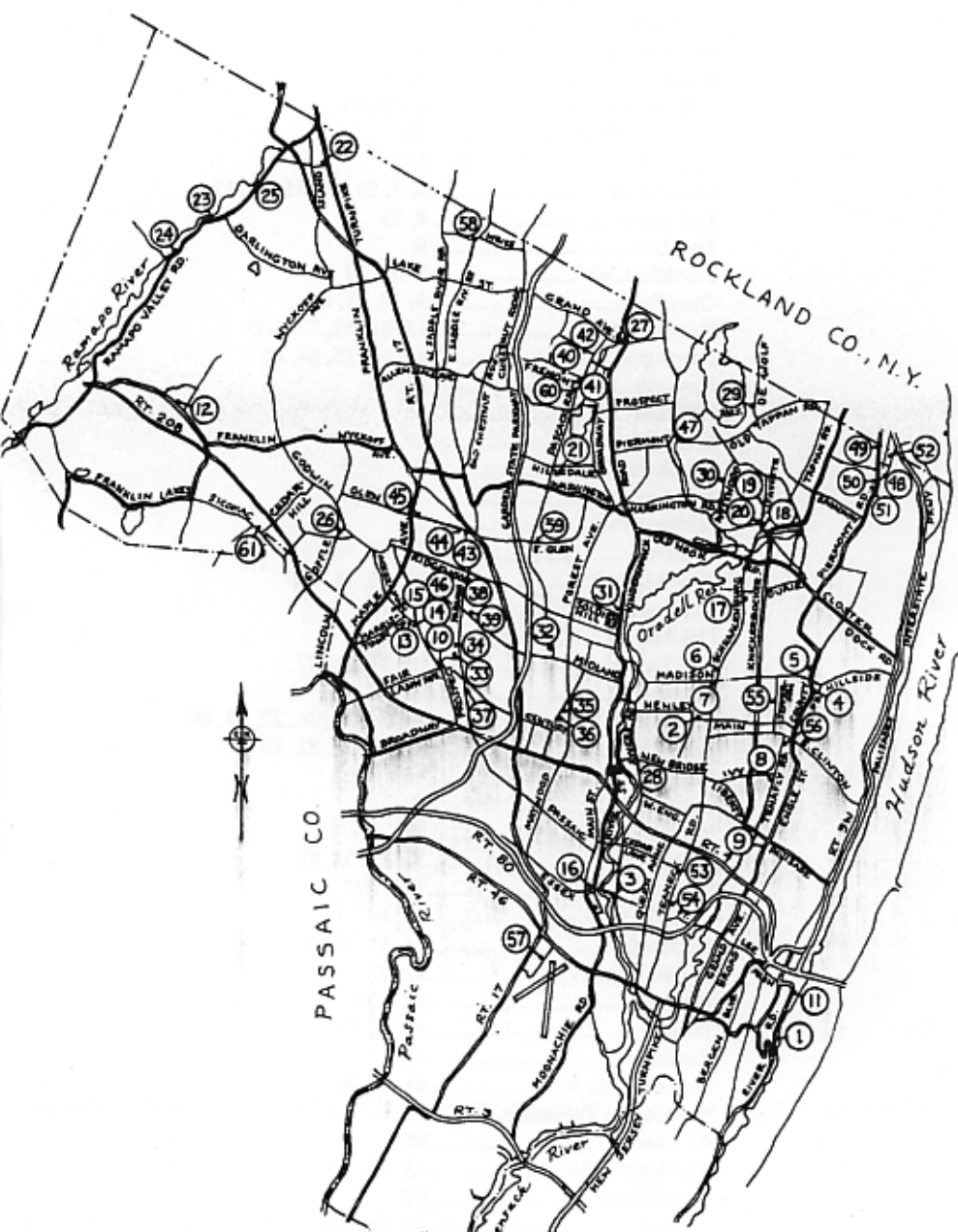
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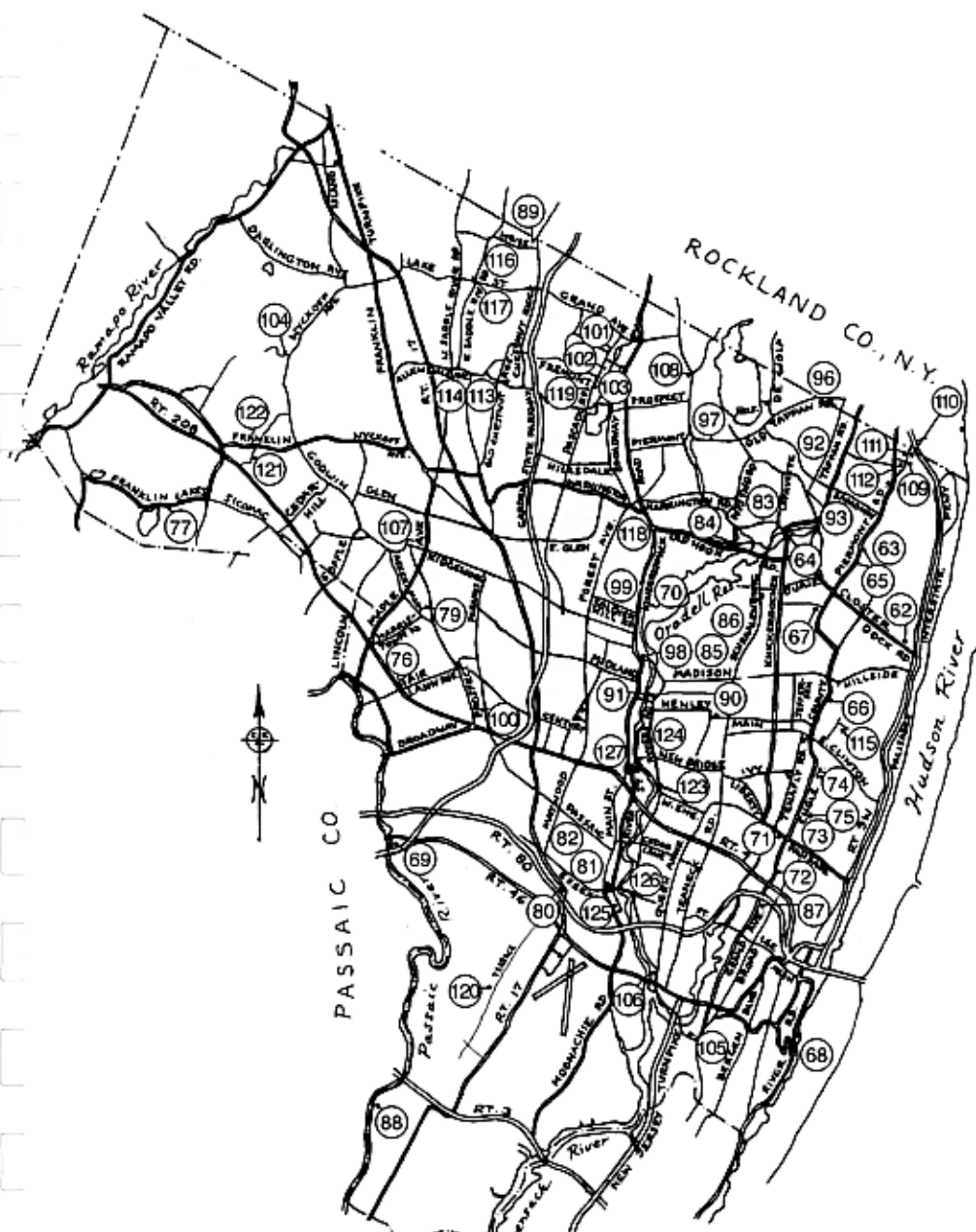
MAP No. 1

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MAP No. 2

Sites 62 - 127



ADDENDUM

The following are markers, unillustrated, that were installed after the book had been prepared for publication.

STORMS-FOX HOUSE.

699 Ramapo Valley Road, Oakland.

Private residence.

Frederick Storms built the house about 1785 on the foundation of an earlier structure, perhaps a barn. Built into a hill, it is called a "bank" house. The farm was in "Yaupough", an Indian locality in present Oakland. Jacob D. Fox was the owner in 1828 and his son, Jacob J. Fox, added the frame kitchen wing about 1849. Often remodeled, the Sheldon family in the 1920's rebuilt the old house in the Dutch Colonial Revival style and named it "Fox Hall".

Sponsored by Edward M. and Helen J. Hirsch, 1993.

In National Register of Historic Places.

VAN HOUTEN-YEOMANS HOMESTEAD.

209 W. Allendale Avenue, Allendale.

Private residence.

John H. Van Houten came to this neighborhood in 1792 and later purchased land. His son, Paul J. Van Houten, built this farmhouse about 1869 on family acreage. In 1870 he willed it to his daughter, Margaret Ann, the wife of John L. Yeomans, a farmer. Later, the Van Houten-Yeoman farm was divided into house lots which contributed to the growth of Allendale. The farmhouse remained in the family until 1955.

Sponsored by Douglas K. and Ruth Ann Harris, 1993.

CAPT. JOHN H. BANTA HOMESTEAD.

211 Pascack Road, Hillsdale. Private residence.

Built about 1796 by John H. Banta on a tract bought in 1755 where he had an earlier house. Banta was a carpenter and farmer who enlarged his homestead to 395 acres. At the time of the French and Indian War he served a captain in the Bergen Militia. His son Jacob, a farmer, inherited the house which remained in the Banta family until 1860. John I. Mabie, a farmer, was the owner from 1861 to 1910. The house was renovated in the years between 1910-15.

Sponsored by Michael and Meryl Gross, 1993.

In National Register of Historic Places.

JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN SUMMER RESIDENCE.

305 W. Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood.

Private residence.

Built about 1869 in the late Italianate style of architecture, it was the summer home of Joseph H. Chapman who was a Wall St. insurance agent. In 1868 a group of investors laid out streets and house lots and named the development Ridgewood Park. As it was convenient to the Erie R.R. station, the area attracted commuters who contributed to the growth of Ridgewood. The house exterior has had a few changes over the years.

Sponsored by Stuart, Sondra, Bobby and Andrew Pattison, 1993.

BOROUGH OF RIVER EDGE.

705 Kinderkamack Road, River Edge.

Borough Hall.

Sections were once know as Kinderkamack, Steenrapie, Old Bridge and New Bridge. George Washington, in 1776, retreated across New Bridge and the hill above was fortified by the British in 1778. In 1780 the Americans encamped in town with the HQ of Gen. Washington at New Bridge. Incorporated as the Borough of Riverside in 1894, the name was changed in 1930 to River Edge. The Borough Hall, home of former Mayor Elmer Howell, was enlarged and renovated in 1941.

Sponsored by the River Edge Centennial Committee, 1994.

THE TENAFLY RAILROAD STATION.

Opposite Huyler Park, Tenafly.

Built in 1872 when George Huyler donated the land and a third of the cost. Residents and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey shared equally in the balance. Designed in High Victorian Gothic by Architect Daniel T. Atwood, the station opened in 1874 serving rail and later trolley passengers. Acquired in 1963 by the borough, restored with funds from the New Jersey Historic Trust and Tenafly in 1994, the station is once more a town focal point.

In National and State Registers of Historic Places. and Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory.

AFRICAN AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY.

Cedar Street, Bergenfield.

Francis Jackson, a freed slave, purchased 7 3/4 acres of woodland here in 1868. Later it would include the black cemetery and "a plain neat little church" built about 1873. The Pastor, Rev.

Nicholas Fr. Jackson, lived nearby. The cemetery had 72 burial plots which may have included former slaves. Tombstones no longer exist but some families who rest here are Jackson, Pomplin, Bell, Sisco, Brown, Chase, Blenus, Napson and James. A Bergenfield Historic Site, 1996.

CLAUDIUS O. COLLIGNON HOUSE.

1019 Westwood Avenue, Old Tappan.

Private residence.

Built about 1864 by Claudius with a kitchen wing, it has elements of Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture. He purchased a half interest in the farm and mill works owned by his brother Nicholas. Their firm was known as the Collignon Brothers, noted for chair manufacture, including the patented folding deck chairs for ocean liners. The house, with later additions and remodeling, remained in the family until 1895. The mill burned down in 1904.

Sponsored by Franz and Robert Colwell, 1996, owners of the house since 1957.

RUTAN-TERHUNE-BIDWELL HOUSE.

470 Paramus Road, Paramus. Private residence.

Built by Jacobus Rutan, a farmer, on 32 acres of land about 1794-95. In 1800 his widow and son sold the house to Cornelius H. Zabriskie, a blacksmith and farmer. In 1856 he deeded the house to his grandson, Cornelius Zabriskie Terhune, also a farmer. The property was sold in 1869 to Rebecca S. Bidwell, wife of John A. Bidwell who farmed the land. They remodeled the house, including a new roof in the French mansard style, popular at that time.

Sponsored by Robert H. and Ann H. Oppenheimer, 1996.
In State and National Registers of Historic Places.

WILLIAM HOLDRUM, JR. HOUSE.

634 Midvale Court, River Vale. Private residence.

Built about 1784 by William Holdrum, Jr., a farmer who inherited a 116 acre tract from his father, William Holdrum, Sr., the present structure was built as an addition to the 1765 house of Johannes Mabie. Holdrum enlarged the dwelling to the west around 1800. The house remained in the Holdrum family until 1842, passing to many later owners and tenants. The original Mabie house was torn down about 1865. Later additions include a porch and roof dormers.

Dedicated to the Memory of Claire K. Tholl, 1996.
In National Register of Historic Places.