

APPENDIX 1

Vitae Of Persons
Involved In Preparing The Application

Paul Vagianos

Paul Vagianos was a 2017 Democratic candidate for District 40 of the New Jersey General Assembly.

Vagianos was a 2015 Democratic candidate for District 40 of the New Jersey General Assembly.

Biography

Vagianos earned his bachelor's degree in political science from Rutgers University and his J.D. from Seton Hall Law School. His professional experience includes working as the deputy attorney general for the Division of Gaming Enforcement, as the deputy attorney general for the NJ Environmental Prosecutions Task Force, and as the owner of the "It's Greek to Me" restaurant in Ridgewood.^[1]

Paul Vagianos



Democratic Party

Education

Bachelor's	Rutgers University
Law	Seton Hall Law School

Personal

Profession	Restaurant owner
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Contact

[Personal website](#)

Campaign themes

2017

On their shared campaign website, Thomas Duch, Paul Vagianos, and Christine Ordway highlighted the following issues:

Pension Reform

- For too long, the State of New Jersey has failed to meet its obligations for funding the pension system, which has led to a funding crisis and insolvency.

Area and State Issues

- Fighting for our area's fair share of state funding in Trenton must be an ongoing, top priority. Additionally, front door conversations with voters in each of the 15 towns in our Assembly district have revealed issues and concerns specific to each locality.

Fundamental Rights

- We support equal rights for all citizens of New Jersey, regardless of their race, religion, gender identification, or sexual orientation.

Flooding

- Despite numerous studies and discussions over the course of many years, very little has changed for homeowners impacted by ongoing flooding. Bold, new action is required.

Fiscal Reform

- We must recognize that New Jersey is in the midst of an acute fiscal crisis and that addressing this predicament is a precondition to solving many of the state's other longstanding problems. New Jersey's dismal rankings on virtually every key indicator underscore the imperative that we substantially overhaul the way we tax, spend, invest, and operate.^[2]

—Thomas Duch, Paul Vagianos, and Christine Ordway^[3]






Elections

2017

See also: [New Jersey General Assembly elections, 2017](#)

General election

Elections for the [New Jersey General Assembly](#) took place in 2017. All **80 seats** were up for election. State assembly members are elected to two-year terms. The general election took place on **November 7, 2017**. A primary election took place on **June 6, 2017**. The filing deadline for the primary election was **April 3, 2017**.^[4] Legislative districts in the New Jersey General Assembly are [multi-member districts](#), with two representatives in each district. In Democratic and Republican primary elections, the top two candidates move forward to the general election, and the top two candidates in the general election are declared the winners.^[5] Incumbent [Kevin Rooney](#) (R) and [Christopher DePhillips](#) (R) defeated [Christine Ordway](#) (D), [Paul Vagianos](#) (D), and [Anthony J. Pellechia](#) (You Tell Me) in the New Jersey General Assembly District 40 general election.^{[6][7]}

New Jersey General Assembly, District 40 General Election, 2017				[hide]
Party	Candidate	Vote %	Votes	
 Republican	✓ Kevin Rooney <i>Incumbent</i>	26.79%	31,170	
 Republican	✓ Christopher DePhillips	26.31%	30,610	
 Democratic	Christine Ordway	23.28%	27,092	
 Democratic	Paul Vagianos	22.98%	26,737	
You Tell Me	Anthony J. Pellechia	0.64%	748	
Total Votes			116,357	
Source: New Jersey Department of State 				


Democratic primary election

[Christine Ordway](#) and [Paul Vagianos](#) were unopposed in the New Jersey General Assembly District 40 Democratic primary election.^{[8][9]}

New Jersey General Assembly, District 40 Democratic Primary, 2017				[hide]
	Candidate	Vote %	Votes	
	✓ Christine Ordway	50.39%	7,299	
	✓ Paul Vagianos	49.61%	7,187	
Total Votes			14,486	
Source: New Jersey Department of State 				

Republican primary election





Incumbent [Kevin Rooney](#) and [Christopher DePhillips](#) defeated [Norman Robertson](#) and [Joseph Bubba](#) in the New Jersey General Assembly District 40 Republican primary election.^{[10][9]}

New Jersey General Assembly, District 40 Republican Primary, 2017 [hide]		
Candidate	Vote %	Votes
✓ Kevin Rooney <i>Incumbent</i>	35.92%	8,251
✓ Christopher DePhillips	33.29%	7,647
Norman Robertson	15.45%	3,548
Joseph Bubba	15.33%	3,522
Total Votes		22,968
Source: New Jersey Department of State 		

2015

See also: [New Jersey General Assembly elections, 2015](#)

Elections for the [New Jersey General Assembly](#) took place in 2015. A primary election was held on June 2, 2015. The general election took place on [November 3, 2015](#). The [signature filing deadline](#) for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 30, 2015.^[11] Since the [general assembly](#) uses multi-member districts, the top two candidates from each party in the primaries advanced to the general election. [Paul Vagianos](#) and [Christine Ordway](#) were bracketed together and were unopposed in the Democratic primary. Incumbent [David Russo](#) and incumbent [Scott Rumana](#) were bracketed together and were unopposed in the Republican primary. Russo and Rumana defeated Vagianos and Ordway in the general election.^{[12][13][14][15][16]}

New Jersey General Assembly, District 40 General Election, 2015 [hide]			
Party	Candidate	Vote %	Votes
 Republican	✓ David Russo <i>Incumbent</i>	28%	19,675
 Republican	✓ Scott Rumana <i>Incumbent</i>	27.6%	19,357
 Democratic	Christine Ordway	22.3%	15,629
 Democratic	Paul Vagianos	22.2%	15,573
Total Votes			70,234



ABOUT SIOBHAN

I am a proud graduate of the Ridgewood public school system (Orchard, GW Middle School, and RHS '91). I earned a BA in engineering from Lafayette College and an MBA from Fordham University School of Business. I worked at Tiffany & Co. for almost ten years, where I was Director of New Product Development & Engineering. I later founded Womily LLC, a small company that specialized in custom design jewelry, and I am currently employed part time at Borobabi, a sustainable clothing company headquartered here in Ridgewood.

EXPERIENCE AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

One Village One Vote. In 2020, I was one of five petitioners who spearheaded the One Village One Vote (OVOV) initiative, which succeeded in allowing Ridgewood residents to decide for themselves whether the Village's expensive, low-turnout, off-cycle spring elections should be moved to November. Ridgewood residents overwhelmingly voted in favor of the move and are now reaping its benefits.

Ridgecrest. For almost a decade, I have volunteered with the wonderful staff and residents of Ridgecrest Senior Housing in Ridgewood, where, among other things, I founded Toiletry Tuesday with my children — an annual toiletry drive supported by our schools and numerous other organizations —and helped found the annual Giving Thanks Elder Dinner.

RHSAA. I helped create and start the Ridgewood High School Alumni Association in 2014 and served as one of its ten founding Trustees and its first Secretary. I was instrumental in originating and running several ongoing RHSAA programs, including, for example, the RHS Commemorative Brick Campaign, RHS Alumni Wear Store (as well as the alumni t-shirt gift to all graduating RHS seniors), the RHS Alumni Party in the Park, and the reintroduction of the RHS Distinguished Alumni Award. In addition to their other benefits, RHSAA has raised over \$1 million through these and other programs to help further strengthen our public high school.

HSAs. I have served on the Orchard Elementary School, George Washington Middle School, Ridgewood High School, and Federated HSAs during which time I ran the Orchard School auction, helped launch the Stop Look & Wave Program as Orchard's safety chair, and got the county to clean up and install lights at their own cost in the Ackerman underpass, which many of our children use every day walking to and from town and school.

Community Boards and Committees. I have served our community in a number of other ways during my time in Ridgewood, including:

- Ridgewood League of Women Voters (Director)
- Ridgewood Guild Advisor (Canopy Committee founder)
- Feed the Front Lines initiative (social media coordinator)
- Ridgewood Mom & Dads Facebook website (Co-Moderator)
- Ridgewood Community Relations Advisory Board
- Ridgewood Pride Committee (original petitioner)
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Committee of Ridgewood and Glen Rock
- Women for Progress
- 2020 Complete Count Census Committee
- RHS Reunion Committee (Co-Chair since '91)
- Lafayette College Reunion (Co-Chair since '95)
- Project Graduation (Baby Photo Chair — Congratulations Class of 2022!!).

Keith Kazmark, RMC/CMC/MMC

871 McBride Avenue – Suite 2

Woodland Park, NJ 07424

973.420.9962

keithkazmark@gmail.com

EDUCATION & CERTIFICATIONS:

Rutgers University, Center for Government Services, Registered Municipal Clerk's Certification
New York Institute of Technology, M.S., Instructional Technology, Suma Cum Laude, May 2004
Syracuse University, B.F.A., Education, Magna Cum Laude, Dean's List, May 2000

Certifications: Master Municipal Clerk, International Institute of Municipal Clerks, 2012
 Certified Municipal Clerk, International Institute of Municipal Clerks, 2010
 Registered Municipal Clerk, State of New Jersey, June 2007
 New York State Teachers Certification, K-12, May 2000
 New Jersey State Teachers Certification, K-12, May 2000

EMPLOYMENT:

Village Manager, Village of Ridgewood, Ridgewood, NJ

July 2023 – present

Appointed as Village Manager in July 2023. Serving in a Faulkner Act, Council-Manager form of government. Carrying out the responsibilities of Manager; facilitating the day-to-day operations of the Village

Mayor/Business Administrator, Borough of Woodland Park, Woodland Park, NJ

January 2012 – July 2023 (BA, September 2020 – July 2023)

Elected in November 2011 as Mayor. Serving in a Faulkner Act, Small Municipality C form of government with a strong Mayor. Committed to adopting fiscally responsible budgets. Delivered zero municipal tax increase in multiple budget years. Improved municipal parks/recreation facilities and instituted flood mitigation projects through State and Federal grants. Worked with local businesses to re-vitalize our downtown area with funding for streetscape initiatives. Assigned the responsibilities of the Business Administrator in September 2020, carrying out the day-to-day responsibilities of running the municipality, including but not limited to: management of a \$20 million budget and water utility, human resources, strategic planning, COVID-19 response and working with community partners such as the Board of Education, the business association, and non-profit organizations.

***Executive Committee Member, New Jersey Intergovernmental Insurance Fund (NJIIF)
October 2020 – present***

Appointed to the NJIIF Executive Committee in October of 2020. Overseeing the operations and claims of the joint insurance fund with a budget of \$24 million and 23-member municipal entities and school districts. Chair of the By-Laws Committee and the New Member Committee, which is responsible for recruiting new government agencies to join the fund to enhance coverage opportunities, provide better training and risk management and thereby reduce costs.

***Business Administrator, Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills, Parsippany-Troy Hills, NJ
October 2018 – September 2020***

Appointed Business Administrator by the Mayor and Council in October 2018. Administrative responsibilities, within a Faulkner Act Mayor-Council form of government, include serving as the Chief Operating Officer of the municipality. Duties included, but not limited to: oversight of all municipal departments and divisions, responsibility over human resources/personnel and Information Technology, management of a \$104 million budget, risk management/insurance coverage, health benefits, development and implementation of policies and procedures relative to all governmental operations. Also required to perform other duties as are imposed by statute, regulation or by municipal ordinance or policy.

***Administrator/Registered Municipal Clerk, Borough of Elmwood Park, Elmwood Park, NJ
January 2007 – August 2018***

Appointed Municipal Clerk by the Mayor and Council in January of 2007 and appointed Administrator in May of 2010. RMC responsibilities included all statutory responsibilities of the Municipal Clerk. Administrative responsibilities included, but are not limited to: oversight of all municipal departments, direct responsibility for human resources/personnel, management of a \$28 million budget, risk management/insurance coverage, health benefits, development and implementation of policies and procedures relative to the operation of municipal government and municipal strategic planning. Also required to perform other such duties as are imposed by statute, regulation or by municipal ordinance or policy.

***Director of Communications, County of Passaic, Paterson, NJ
January 2005 – December 2006***

Appointed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders in January of 2005. Responsibilities included: oversight of the MIS Department and the telecommunications division (both in-house and wireless), posting of all Freeholder agendas and resolutions for public review, maintenance of the county website and website subscriptions, writing, editing and publishing the county newsletter, facilitating and responding to all media inquiries, issuance of press releases, handling all Open Public Records Act (OPRA) requests and holding the title Custodian of Public Records for the county.

***Member, Woodland Park Borough Council, Woodland Park, NJ
January 2001 – December 2010***

Elected in November 2001 to the governing body. First elected at 23 years of age. Served three terms as Council President. Chairman of the Recreation and Community Relations Committee, member of the Public Works and the Health and Senior Services Committees. Member of the Finance Committee. Liaison to the Boys' & Girls' Club and Passaic Valley Regional High School.

***Community Relations, Passaic County Sheriff's Department, Wayne, NJ
July 2003 – December 2004***

Responsible for scheduling senior citizen, school, and community events for the Passaic County Sheriff's Department. Facilitating and operating community outreach programs.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT & HONORS:

- Board of Directors, New Jersey Conference of Mayors
- Member, New Jersey League of Municipalities "Mayors Hall of Fame", 10 years of service
- Resolutions Committee Member, New Jersey League of Municipalities
- Former President, Municipal Clerks' Association of New Jersey, 2015-2016
- Former Immediate Past President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Treasurer & Secretary, MCANJ
- Past Member, International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC)
- Former Member, Bergen County Municipal Clerks Association
- Associate Member, AFT 2360, NYSUT, AFL-CIO
- Member, Woodland Park Planning Board
- Member, Alfred H. Baumann Free Public Library Board
- Member, Municipal Alliance Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Member, Woodland Park Stigma-Free Committee
- Honored Citizen Award, New Jersey State Police Honor Legion, 2011
- Passaic County Young Professionals Award, 2014
- Former Member, Passaic Valley Regional High School Education Foundation
- Coordinator, Harold "Hatch" Van Winkle Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund
- Former Director, West Paterson Summer Recreation Camp
- Past Teacher, Adult Education Computer Courses, Passaic Valley Regional High School
- Former Advisor, Youth in Government Month, Borough of Woodland Park

References are available upon request.

CHRISTOPHER J. RUTISHAUSER, P.E., CPWM

crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net

Cell (201) 693-6749

EXPERIENCE

Village of Ridgewood

131 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

July 2002 to Present

201) 670-5500, ext. 239

Village Engineer July 2002/Director of Public Works April 2005

- Direct oversight responsibility for the Village's Engineering Division, 5.0 MGD Water Pollution Control Facility, Traffic and Signal Division, Streets Division, Fleet Services Division, Yardwaste Composting Facility.
- Engineer for the Village Planning and Zoning Board of Adjustment.
- Created the Village's Sustainable Energy Program with a biogas fueled 240 KW generator at the water pollution control facility, plus solar panels at four locations.
- Oversaw the construction/reconstruction of Village Hall. Designed the parking lot for the new complex, 2005.
- Closed out the NJDEP mandated upgrade of the Village's Water Pollution Control Facility, 2006
- Village project manager for the construction of the Hudson Street Parking Garage 2020
- Oversaw capital paving throughout the Village at approximately \$2,000,000 per year.
- Oversaw the reconstruction of the dam and creation of the recreational facilities at the Habernickel Park. Prepared closeout paperwork for NJDEP.
- Working with staff, developed plans and specification for various Village capital projects.

Charles A. Manganaro Consulting Engineers, P.C.

August 1992 to July 2002

Charles A. Manganaro Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Hackensack, New Jersey

Senior Project Engineer/Senior Environmental Professional/Resident Engineer

- Prepared contract documents for bidding municipal and public authority projects.
- Performed initial and remedial site investigations of contaminated properties.
- Provided forensic engineering services for clients contemplating legal action related to leaky basements, faulty home construction, fire hydrants, etc.
- Provided technical oversight for the removal of underground fuel storage tanks. Directed initial remediation efforts.
- Resident engineer for ISRA closure projects.
- Resident engineer for Phase I, II, and III of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Authority Collection System Rehabilitation Program utilizing cured in place pipe lining, slip lining with PVC pipe, and installation of segmental GRP pipe.
- Resident engineer for cleaning and cement mortar lining of potable water mains.
- Resident engineer for the construction of a 24-inch diameter potable water transmission main.
- Resident engineer for the rehabilitation of the roughing filters at Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority

Paulus, Sokolowski, and Sartor, Inc. Consulting Engineers

June 1988 to August 1992

Warren, New Jersey

Design/Resident Engineer

- Prepared designs of site improvements for commercial and residential projects.
- Designed the vertical and horizontal geometry for various road projects.
- Oversaw construction of site improvements such as roads, subsurface utilities, detention systems.

Melick-Tully and Associates, Consulting Geotechnical Engineers March 1985 to June 1987
South Bound Brook, New Jersey

Geotechnical Field Engineer

- Observed, inspected, and tested soil conditions on various construction sites
- Resident Engineer on construction sites responsible for foundation and footing construction, ensuring soils had adequate bearing capacity for designed footings.
- Utilized dynamic compaction for the densification of poor bearing capacity soils and loosely placed fills.

EDUCATION:

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey 1978 - 1979

New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, New Jersey
Bachelor of Science Civil Engineering May 1987

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Certified Public Works Manager November 2004

CONTINUING EDUCATION:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
S-1 Wastewater Treatment, License No. 281138 April 2006
C-1 Collection, License No. 281139 April 2006
W-1 Water Distribution License No. 779505 August 2018

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 1992 to present
Underground Storage Tanks, License No. 0012898
Installation, Closure, Tank Testing, Subsurface, Corrosion Specialist

OSHA 40-Hour Health and Safety Course for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29CFR1910.120)
OSHA 16-Hour Permit Required Confined Space Entry Training (29 CFR 1910.146)
OSHA 8-Hour Supervisors Training for Hazardous Waste Operations (29CFR1910.120)
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Division of Fire Safety, Firefighter I and II
National Incident Management System/Incident Command System Level 100, 200, 300, 400, and 700

REGISTRATIONS:

Professional Engineer: New Jersey 1991; Vermont 1991; North Carolina 1994; Pennsylvania 1994

Certified Public Works Manager, New Jersey March 2004

MATTHEW S. ROGERS, ESQ.
123 PROSPECT STREET
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450
201-857-3700

OWNER: LAW OFFICES OF MATTHEW S. ROGERS, ESQ., LLC
August 2009 to present
123 Prospect Street
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

PARTNER: HUNTINGTON BAILEY, LLP
April 3, 2006 to July 31, 2009
312 Kinderkamack Road
Westwood, NJ 07675

PRINCIPAL: PRICE, MEESE, SHULMAN & D'ARMINIO, PC
Partner: January 2004 to March 2006
Of Counsel: 2002 - 2003
Mack-Cali Corporate Center
50 Tice Boulevard
Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07677

Of Counsel: October 2002 to December 2003

PARTNER: Contant, Shuber, Scherby and Atkins
Contant, Atkins, Rogers, Fede & Hille, LLC
Court Plaza North
25 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Partner: 1987 to 2002
Associate: 1985 - 1987

**ASSISTANT
PROSECUTOR:** Bergen County Prosecutor's Office
Hackensack, NJ
1980 - 1984

DIPLOMATE: Municipal Law
Rutgers University School of Government Services
New Brunswick, NJ
1993-1996

ORGANIZATIONS:

NJ League of Municipalities:
Associate Counsel - 1998 to present
M.L.U.L. Drafting Committee - 1997 to 2004;
Land Use Regulatory Reform Committee - 1996 to 2004;
Legislative Committee, Land Use and Environment Section-
1995 to 2004

Trustee: Bergen County Bar Association – 1996 to 2004
Delegate to American Bar Association – 2002 to 2004

Trustee: Bergen County Legal Services – 1995 to 2001

Member: Supreme Court of New Jersey – District II-B Ethics
Committee – 1995 to 1998; District II-A Ethics Committee 2023

COUNSEL:

Village of Ridgewood – April 2006 to present
Borough of Teterboro – January 2021 to present
Borough of Ramsey – Board of Adjustment – 1985 to 2002, 2019 to
present
Township of Rochelle Park - Planning Board – 1989 to 2000
Borough of Demarest – Municipal Prosecutor – 1988-2001
Borough of Demarest – Planning Board – 2001-2006
Village of Ridgewood – Zoning Board of Adjustment - 2003 to 2005

MEMBERSHIPS:

Bar Memberships: Bergen County, New Jersey State, American Bar
Associations

**CIVIC
ORGANIZATIONS:**

Trustee of West Bergen Mental Healthcare – 1994 to 1999

Board of Consultants
Saint Joseph Regional High School
Montvale, NJ
2014 - 2018



peter primavera partners llc

Historic Preservation Cultural Resources Urban Revitalization

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908-499-2116
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NYC, NJ, Phila, D.C,

Peter A. Primavera
Managing Partner & Founder



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LinkedIn: Peter Primavera

Facebook: Peter Primavera Partners, llc

Linked In: Peter Primavera

Peter Primavera is the founder and President of **Peter Primavera Partners, llc**. He has over **42 years of professional experience**. His expertise includes Anthropology, Historic Preservation, Cultural Resource Management, History, Urban Redevelopment, and Archaeology with a specialty in designing, coordinating, and administering projects that involve complex regulatory and legal issues.

Experienced in all aspects of federal, state, and local regulations involving Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation. While he was trained as a cultural anthropologist, he qualified as a Historian and Architectural Historian, and has 42 years of extensive experience in archaeology. At 15 he started studies and internships with the legendary Anthropology Professor Froelich Rainey at the University of Pennsylvania. At 17 he began work for two Princeton Archaeologists and Historians. At 24, he founded Cultural Resource Consulting Group while in graduate school, with offices in New York City, Philadelphia, and New Brunswick, NJ, it included a staff of 72. Peter sold it in 2010 and started P3llc that year.

He has directed over 4,000 projects for public and private sector clients. Over 2,500 technical reports. Projects have been conducted for major urban redevelopments, county-wide parks systems, historic site restoration and planning, large commercial

and residential developments, major road improvements, and utility and energy projects. Projects have been conducted in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Wyoming, Utah, Puerto Rico, Italy, Kenya, and Tanzania.

He has held many key positions in trade organizations, spoken at many conferences, and has a huge network of contacts and a national industry leading reputation. His work has been cited in academic articles more than 1,500 times.

Possesses exceptional experience with National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and has worked on many nationally significant historic sites. In addition, he is the Founder and current President of National Historic Landmark Alliance, with over 3,000 Landmark members across the country, and has continued to work with numerous NHLs. He is currently completing two books about NHLs.



Ritz Carlton, Philadelphia, PA, designed by Frank Furness and McKim Mead & White



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

- Client Representation & Advocacy
- Regulatory Compliance
- Agency Negotiations
- Expert Testimony
- Strategic, Tactical, & Operations Planning & Policy
- Producing RFPs & Consultant Selection Criteria
- Training Professional Staff and Historic Preservation Commissions
- Historic Preservation Ordinances
- Community Involvement & Outreach
- Funding Strategies & Grant Writing
- Cultural Resource Surveys
- Historic Preservation Consulting
- Section 106 compliance & NEPA
- Downtown Revitalization
- Non-Profit Management
- HABS/HAER/HALS documentation
- Historic Site Surveys
- Cultural & Heritage tourism
- Archaeological investigations
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Urban Planning & Design
- National Register nominations
- Historic Structures Reports
- Grant strategies and applications
- Historic Investment Tax Credit applications
- Preservation Planning
- Historical research



Trenton Urban Parks Competition – with WRT, EDAW, and Sasaki



EMPLOYMENT

Peter Primavera Partners, Ilc, Founder and President	Summit, NJ New York City Philadelphia, PA	2010-current
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Founder and President	Highland Park, NJ Philadelphia, PA New York City, NY	1984-2010
Historic Sites Research - Princeton Field/Lab Supervisor, Field Director, Crew Chief, Research Assistant	Princeton, NJ	1976-1984
Research Intern, University Museum University of Pennsylvania with Professor Froelich Rainey	Philadelphia, PA	1974-1976



Solomon R. Guggenheim Mansion, Carrere & Hastings



EDUCATION

Harvard University Graduate School of Design	Certificate in Urban Planning, Toward Smart Cities 2020 With Raul Methrotra, Chair & Dean Harvard GSD Chair of the Department of Urban Planning and Design, Director of the Master of Architecture in Urban Design Degree Program and Co-Director of the Master of Landscape Architecture in Urban Design Degree Program & John T. Dunlop Professor in Housing and Urbanization	
Harvard University Graduate School of Design	Certificate in Urban Planning, Resilient Urban Design 2017	
Harvard University Graduate School of Design	Certificate in Environmental Planning, "Restoring Our Natural and Built Environments: The New Frontier" 2014	
Rutgers University	Ph.D. program (DNF)	Anthropology
Rutgers University	B.A. degree, with High Honors	Anthropology
Historic Sites Research, Princeton	Field & Lab Director, Archaeology, Cultural Resources & Historic Preservation Dr. E. Larrabee & Dr. S. Kardis	7 years
University of Pennsylvania, Research Intern, University Museum 18 months		

Federal Professional Qualifications, 36CFR61 Qualified as Historian, 36 years

The requirements are those used by the National Park Service, and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.

Professional fulltime work in Archaeology, 42 years

Professional fulltime work in Architectural History, 36 years

Qualified as an expert in Historic Preservation by many Planning Boards and Historic Preservation Commissions

Directed over 4,000 project studies for public and private sector clients. Over 2,800 reports.

Professional development classes and seminars completed in:

- Business
- Leadership
- Management
- Nonprofits
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Marketing
- Accounting
- Fund-Raising
- Organizational Development
- Historic Preservation
- Smart Growth
- New Urbanism
- Ecological Restoration

US Green Building Council Completing L.E.E.D. accreditation

Harvard University Nominee in the Loeb Fellowship
Graduate School of Design Fellowship Program

Rutgers University Nominated by eleven individuals, Board of Trustees

Leadership New Jersey Accepted to the Fellowship for 2010 and 2011



Planning Studio at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University with Professor Paul Nakazawa and two graduate students



Governmental Agency Coordination

Works closely with numerous municipal, state, and federal agencies:

State Historic Preservation Offices (14 states)	
100's of Historic Preservation Commissions	
National Park Service	National Trust for Historic Preservation
State D.O.T.s	New Jersey D.E.P. - SHPO
Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Com.	Pinelands Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
US - EPA	Department of Treasury – OCC
US - GSA	US - Army Corps of Engineers
New York Landmarks Preservation Com.	US - Federal Communications Comm.
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation	
Municipal Historic Preservation Commissions, HARBS, Planning Boards	
City and Town Councils	Tribal SHPOS
Philadelphia Historical Commissions	Kenya National Museum
US – Department of Interior	
US – Bureau of Indian Affairs	



Beth Shalom Synagogue, Elkins Park, PA, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright
National Historic Landmark



Current professional research interests

- National Historic Landmarks
- Historic Preservation & Smart Growth & Sustainability
- Revolutionary War Sites, Interpretation and Preservation
- Retail Development in Historic Buildings and Districts
- Cultural and Heritage Tourism
- Historic Preservation Law
- Downtown Economic Development & Housing
- Compatibility of contemporary architectural design in historic districts
- Redevelopment in historic districts
- Historic Preservation & Green Building Technology
- Economics of Historic Preservation

- Historic Preservation Commissions as the front-line in historic preservation and the greatest problem in historic preservation
- Higher Education Campus Design and Historic Preservation
- Historic Sites Protection and Management in developing nations of East Africa
- Legal and Regulatory Standards & Protection of cultural resources
- International Historic Preservation and Cultural Heritage Programs
- Defining and delineating Historical Significance
- Advanced Historic Preservation Education



Pritzker Prize Winner, Thom Mayne, FAIA and Peter discussing a unique site on the New Jersey coast. 2019





Sample Project Experience

- 67 approvals for TD Bank locations on the eastern seaboard
- Numerous studies for WalMart, Home Depot, Lowes, WaWa, Exxon, PNC
- 12,000,000 sf Mixed Use Redevelopment Project, Hoboken -LCOR
- 18,000 acre Wetlands Restoration Project, NJ, - PSEG
- US Route.1 Major Highway Expansion, Trenton to New Brunswick - NJDOT
- 740 Miles of Gas Pipelines, NY, NJ, PA, - Duke Energy
- Woodrow Wilson Hall NHL, Historic Structure Report - Monmouth University -
- 29 Housing Development Projects, - K. Hovnanian
- 6 Major Urban Development Projects in New Brunswick, NJ, - NBDevco
- City-Wide Study of all Historic Districts, - Preservation Alliance of Philadelphia
- Brooklyn Navy Yard, NYC – Study of Officers Row, - BNYDC
- Harvard University Alston Campus Master Plan, - Cooper Robertson
- Large Waterfront mixed use development project, Perth Amboy, - Kushner
- 5,200 Acre Chapin Estate, NY, - Woodstone Development
- International Design Competition, College Ave Project, - Rutgers University
- AT&T Holmdel Adaptive Reuse Study/Historic Tax Credits - Somerset Develop.
- 1,500-acre Casino Resort Project, Poconos, PA, - Pocono Manor
- Union County Wide Study of 18 Olmstead Designed Parks, - Union County
- Somerset County wide study of all historic resources in 21 municipalities
- Hudson River Drift Removal project, NY and NJ, - US Army Corps of Engineers
- Major Electric Generation Plant, - LS Power, NJ
- Japanese UN Consulate, NY – Adaptive Use Rehabilitation Study
- DUMBO Historic District, NYC – Consulting with developer for Historic Tax Credits and Design of New Buildings
- Large Housing Development, Dragon Run Farm, DE, - Toll Brothers
- Major Sewer Expansion Project around East and West Princeton, included extensive study of the Princeton Battlefield National Historic Landmark
- Section 106, HPC, and HARB approvals for reuse on a historic building in the Alexandria Historic District, VA - Commerce Bank
- Section 106, HPC, and HARB approvals for reuse on a historic building in the South Beach Historic District, Miami, FL - Commerce Bank
- Cincinnati Union Train Terminal, Ohio, – Historic Materials Analysis
- College of Charleston National Historic Landmark, SC – Masonry Analysis
- Union Square, National Historic Landmark, NYC, NY – Approvals for new Residential Tower
- Carnegie Hill Historic District, NYC – Analysis of Boundary expansion and defense for proposed new residential tower
- Development of National HP Program in Kenya, Kenya National Museum
- South Street Seaport Archaeological Investigations for 3 years, NYEDC
- Archaeological Investigations (all Phase I, II, III)
 - Federal Senior Housing Project, Hamilton Twp
 - Corporate HQ, K Hovnanian, Red Bank, NJ
 - LS Power Generating Plant, West Deptford, NJ
 - BL England Power Generating Plant, Cape May Co., NJ
 - Toll Brothers, West Windsor Housing Project, NJ



Lucy, The Margate Elephant, National Historic Landmark



Sample Project Sites & Project Locations

- Frank Lloyd Wright's Beth Shalom Temple, National Historic Landmark, PA
- Woodrow Wilson Hall "Shadowlawn", National Historic Landmark, NJ
- Ritz Carlton, Philadelphia (Furness and McKim Mead White)
- Union Square, National Historic Landmark, NYC, NY
- Carnegie Hill Historic District, NYC
- DUMBO Historic District, NYC
- Brooklyn Navy Yard, NYC
- Virginia Fair Vanderbilt Mansion on the Upper East Side, NYC
- Cincinnati Union Train Terminal, Ohio, National Historic Landmark
- Lafayette Building, National Historic Landmark, Washington, D.C
- Hoboken Ferry Terminal, NJ
- Japanese Consulate, Carnegie Hill District, NYC
- Princeton Battlefield National Historic Landmark, NJ
- Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia
- Fort Hancock National Historic Landmark, Sandy Hook, NJ
- Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, NJ
- Great Falls National Historic Landmark, Paterson, NJ
- College of Charleston National Historic Landmark, SC
- Liberty Science Center, NJ
- Montgomery Bus Station National Historic Landmark, Alabama
- Hudson Valley Psychiatric Hospital National Historic Landmark, NY
- City-Wide Study of Philadelphia Historic Districts, PA
- Abel Nicholson House NHL & Patterned-Brick Houses of Salem County, NJ.
- Biddle Hall, U.S. Naval Home, National Historic Landmark, Philadelphia, PA
- Old Queens, National Historic Landmark, Rutgers Uni, New Brunswick, NJ.

- Elutherian Mills (I.E. DuPont) NHL, Hagley Museum, DE
- Squire Reynolds House: Jockey Hollow Encampment, NJ
- Alexandria Historic District, National Historic Landmark, VA
- South Beach Art Deco Historic District, Miami Beach, Fla
- Aspen Historic District, Aspen Colorado
- T. Thomas Fortune House, National Historic Landmark
- Jockey Hollow National Historical Park, Morristown, NJ
- Kenyan National Museum – National Preservation Law and Regulations
- Wall Street Historic District, New York City
- Rutgers University
- Princeton University
- Harvard University
- Monmouth University
- Unites States Military Academy, West Point
- Georgian Court University, National Historical Landmark
- Miami Beach Art Deco Historic District, FL
- Lucy, The Margate Elephant, National Historic Landmark
- Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area
- The Pinelands National Reserve, NJ



12,000,000 sf redevelopment at the historic Hoboken Terminal - NJ Transit, LCOR and FXFowle Collaborative.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Barton Ross, AIA, AICP, LEED AP BD+C September 18, 2020

Barton Ross & Partners, LLC Architects

Re: Peter Primavera Professional Reference and Recommendation

To Whom it May Concern,

It gives me great pleasure to recommend my colleague Peter Primavera. As an historic architect, I have spent my entire career working in historic preservation and with older buildings, corresponding with many experts in the field. Peter is certainly among the best in the industry, bringing a wealth of experience, professional contacts, and practical knowledge to preservation and archaeology projects.

A talented project manager and business executive with a strong academic background, Peter is thoughtful, resourceful, and relentless when working to secure regulatory approvals for his clients. Often sought after on large-scale development projects that require environmental and historic preservation approvals, he is very knowledgeable of public policy issues and has good working relationships with many state historic preservation offices. Peter consistently advises design and development teams during the planning stages of projects with meaningful considerations that take into account a myriad of local historic sensitivities.

Peter is also a practitioner who takes the time to give back to the profession through pro-bono leadership efforts around the country. This includes his service on the Board of Directors for Preservation Action in Washington, D.C., serving as the President of the National Landmarks Alliance, and his work with numerous local historic boards and organizations including Preservation New Jersey, where he currently sits on the Building Industry Network Committee. Over the years, Peter has also continued to provide hundreds of interns the opportunity to learn through actual fieldwork on diverse projects as they advance their education.

Peter Primavera is a strong advocate for a sensible approach to historic preservation. I have been fortunate to successfully participate with him on numerous project teams and would recommend him to anyone in the public or private sector who seeks expertise gaining preservation, environmental and archaeological approvals. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or require any further information.

Flavia Alaya. Ph.D, Professor Emeritus, New York University
Member New Jersey Historic Sites Council
Board President, the Center for Historic American Building Arts (CHABA)

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Peter Primavera. This isn't lightly said. I have spent much of my career in New Jersey, and represented it as an advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation

The opportunities that would have opened to anyone working with Peter in the 1980s and onward were heady. But I look at Peter's resume and see fifty kinds of activities I wish could have had a hand in, or learned from, or might have helped make the

difference they made, projects he has taken some leadership role in or consulted on, or organizations he's been part of (or even created) that have raised the public profile of preservation by consistently expanding its boundaries.

I like to think I'm making that difference. I know Peter makes that difference.”

Richard Veit, Ph.D., Professor and Chair, Dept. of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University ” Peter Primavera brings a wealth of experience, and knowledge to historic preservation and archaeological projects. A talented project manager and executive, he is thoughtful, resourceful, and driven.”

Stephen DePalma, PE, PP CEO – DePalma Group & NJIT Board of Director, Chair
“I have known Peter Primavera for over 25 years. During this time, we have worked together on over five hundred redevelopments, development, highway improvement, utility, and historic restoration projects throughout the Greater New York Tri-State Region. Peter has conducted himself in a highly professional manner and has always exhibited fervent support on behalf of his clients. Peter is a most knowledgeable individual and has an excellent grasp of historic public policy issues.”

Clinton Andrews, PE, PP, Ph.D - Professor of Urban Planning and Policy Development, Rutgers' Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
“Peter is a thoughtful and highly competent professional who I trust to do well for clients. My basis for this recommendation is the experience of our shared work in the Design Committee of the Main Street organization in Highland Park, NJ

Robert Goldsmith, Esq., Partner – Greenbaum Rowe Smith Davis & President of Downtown New Jersey , Associate Professor at Rutgers Law School “I have known Peter for more than 20 years in the context of land use and redevelopment. He is well regarded as a first class consultant in historic preservation and related development issues. I have also participated with Peter in various seminars presented to the development industry and I can personally say that he is knowledgeable, experienced and well respected.

Over the last year Peter and I have worked very closely to revitalize and run the statewide downtown education and advocacy group, Downtown New Jersey. Peter is the Executive Director and I am the President. During that time we have worked closely, efficiently and intelligently to bring this organization back to the prominence it deserves. Peter has been my primary go to person and has played a key role in the revival of this organization.

During this time we have faced various challenges but have worked cooperatively to address them and are enjoying the success that we have achieved.

Peter is well known throughout New Jersey and beyond for his experience and expertise in historic preservation and how to integrate historic preservation efficiently and effectively into development projects. I recommend Peter to anyone in the public or private sector who seeks professional expertise and management skills.”

Christiana Foglio, CEO, Community Investment Strategies

Peter Primavera has been a professional colleague for over 30 years. Peter has been a constant resource for me and my company through the development of over \$300 million of residential real estate.

As the president of the New Brunswick Development corporation, over 28 years ago, I relied on Peter to help me navigate through federal and state requirements in order to finance and build many of the key revitalization projects. His knowledge and professionalism as well as ability to find compromise with results always sets him apart from other consultants. In this role, I had the pleasure to work with Peter on the development of a water front park which included a historic canals and locks, building a parking garage next to a 150 year old church, as well as developing new residential developments in a federally designated historic district.

When I founded Community Investment strategies 25 years ago, Peter continued to advise and assist me in the development of complicated residential developments. Our projects included a challenging redevelopment of a historic monastery and many developments which were planned in state historic districts. The monastery project also included the sale of historic tax credits which were essential to the financial viability of the project. Mr. Primavera, prepared all applications and reports in order to secure these critical credits.

Peter has constantly provided clear strategies to meet the historic concerns while keeping our projects viable. He has prepared testimony on numerous occasions for planning boards, and historic councils. Peter has consistently advised regarding design considerations in the planning stages of projects that must meet local historic sensitivities. Most recently, he consulted on the construction of a senior citizen development next to a historic post office and was able to secure SHPO approval.

Mr. Primavera is a strong advocate for a sensible approach to historic preservation. I have been fortunate to have had him on my team for all these years and I would recommend him enthusiastically.

Doug Fenichel, Director Public Relations & Communications, K. Hovnanian Homes “Peter has earned a reputation with K. Hovnanian as an excellent source of information about the historical use of land being purchased and built on by K. Hovnanian. Peter also provided K Hovnanian with regulatory expertise to assure that the company was in compliance with land-use laws.

My work with Peter has taken place when he finds something of interest. Peter is not only knowledgeable and credible, he is well spoken and makes complicated findings simple and exciting. That's important when you're trying to be a good citizen and assure local residents that you're paying appropriate respect to artifacts or other objects you've found.

One such example was the finding of a Native American camping ground on land by the Navesink River. Peter's crew performed a full "dig" in a very visible part of town. Working together, we invited local media, school children and townspeople to see the dig and won praise from local media and the town.

Peter always has been available, returns call and has helped me by explaining his findings and the regulations that impact them. He's a pleasure to work with and is a great spokesperson.”

Mike J. Gross, Esq, Chief Executive Officer at Giordano, Halleran & Ciesla

"I have worked with Peter for over 28 years on a variety of projects from the small, very simple to the large, highly complex. Peter has extensive knowledge of both the Federal and State regulatory process as it relates to cultural resources and the substantive issues related to historic structures and archaeological resources. I would highly recommend Peter and his Company to effectively handle cultural resource issues."

Chris Gaffney, Sr. VP, Toll Brothers "I have had the pleasure of working with Peter on numerous projects in NJ, DE, NY and PA. He has also given me guidance from time to time in other markets of the country. He brings a true balance of expertise in his field with an understanding of land development business need(s). I would highly recommend Peter to all!!"

Robert Adinolfi, Sr. VP, Renaissance Properties "I have had the pleasure of working with Peter on a couple of different projects and have been very pleased with the results. Peter knows his field from front-to-back and knows how to approach different issues from the best possible angle for his client. His expertise allows him to effectively manage his clients' expectations in terms of cost, timing, and to the greatest extent possible, results. For this type of work, you don't need a second name - call Peter."

John Caniglia, Esq., K.Hovnanian Enterprises "Peter has great expertise in this field & consistently produces excellent results."

George J. Carfagno, AICP/PP "Peter has been and remains my "go-to" expert when I need guidance on historic preservation and cultural resource issues encountered in brownfield redevelopment projects. Peter has successfully addressed challenging conditions encountered on major redevelopment projects that I directed for Kushner Companies and Cherokee Investment Partners, and I plan on relying on his expertise for future projects."

Leonard Bier, Esq, Bier Associates "I've retained Peter for a number of municipal development projects. His speed, accuracy, detail and ability to interact with the State of New Jersey's Historic Preservation Office has been critical to the timely execution of my parking facility construction projects."

Nathan Imm, LA, ACIP, PP - Urban Planner, City of Alexandria, Virginia

"I have worked with Peter Primavera for years and believe that he has the skills and qualifications you seek."

Through our work together as Board members, Chairpersons, and active participants in the Main Street Highland Park organization, I have first-hand knowledge of Mr. Primavera's abilities in managing volunteers, consultants, non-profit and for-profit partners to achieve results for historic preservation and revitalization. Highland Park is a diverse environment with a wide variety of stakeholders, and a similar diversity in historic resources. Peter negotiated all situations that arose from the projects and processes that he managed with grace and genuine concern for all of the stakeholders. Peter also recognized the value of flexibility in the face of changes, while maintaining focus on the long-term goals of revitalization based on the preservation of the existing resources.

I have also had the opportunity to observe Mr. Primavera's work through an architectural alterations project that he managed through the Board of Architectural Review for the Old & Historic District of Alexandria, Virginia. His detailed analysis of the historic photographs and precedents made a compelling case for the appropriate solutions that created both a workable renovation for a new business and the retention of the character of our historic core."

Walter Kneiss, AIA, LEED AP, NK Architects "Peter's in-depth knowledge of cultural resources, conservation and historical architecture, combined with his expertise in navigating the requirements of various local, state and federal agency requirements have made him a valuable addition to our team. I've always found Peter to be both personable and highly professional."

George Azrak, RA, Principal at GA Architects "Peter has my highest regard for the level of expertise he brings to the Cultural Resource Profession. His work is well thought out, clear and to the point on all matters. Clients of his will and do find him to be a valuable asset to their team."

Laura Brinkerhoff, President, Brinkerhoff Environmental "Peter has always provided technically competent professional services in a timely manner. He is great to work with!"

Ray Mikell, President, RHM Associates, LLC "Peter is a thoughtful and highly competent professional in the services he renders and has my highest regard for expertise in his field. I feel very confident in recommending Peter's services, he is thorough and easy to work with, and always willing to take the extra time to discuss issues and concerns in response to his clients."

Jay Messina, Warfell Construction / Development

"I have personally known and worked with Peter for the past two decades. His knowledge base, professional performance, and awareness of the task at hand have always made the selection of Peter and his firm easy. I highly recommend him and would certainly hire him to represent us for any project that we work on."



Governors Island Design Competition, New York – with Field Operations/James Corner FASLA, WRT Design, and Sasaki -- Design, Historic Preservation Consultant and Design Consultation



591 Montgomery at the Jesey City Medical Center
with GRO Architects and CSG Attorneys



Jury Chair of the International College Ave Campus Design Competition,
Rutgers University
Finalist: Jean Nouvel, Thom Mayne, Enrique Norton, Peter Eisenman
Three Pritzker winners



Mexican architect Enrique Norton won the competition to reimagine the historic Rutgers campus. The competition called for improving the public spaces and designing a new academic building on College Avenue, a main thoroughfare on the original campus of the university, which began as Queen's College in 1766.





PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

LinkedIn for references and hundreds of recommendations: Peter Primavera

Facebook: Peter Primavera Partners

Barton Ross, AIA, PP, LEED –2020 AIA Young Architect of the Year

Email: BartonRossArchitect@gmail.com

Jordan Tannenbaum, Esq., Vice Chair - Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

JAG, Major US Army Reserve, Instructor to DOD on National Historic Preservation Act

Director of Development, US National Holocaust Museum, Washington, DC

Email: jtannenbaum@ushmm.org 202-488-0400

Flavia Alaya, PhD, Director, Center for Historic American Building Arts

NJ Historic Sites Council and NJ Representative, Nat. Trust for Historic Preservation

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J. Robert Hillier, FAIA, Studio Hillier and Princeton University

Richard Veit, Ph.D, Professor of Anthropology & Archaeology – Monmouth University

Email: rveit@monmouth.edu

Robert Goldsmith, Esq. - Greenbaum Rowe Smith Davis

Chair Land-Use/Real Estate Group & President of Downtown NJ

Email: rgoldsmith@greenbaumlaw.com

Anthony Marchetta, Executive Director, NJ Housing & Mortgage Finance Agency

Email: amarchetta@njmfa.state.nj.us

Tony DiLodovico, PE – Tony D Environmental Consultants

Nathan Imm, PP, LA, Sr. Planner, City of Alexandria, VA

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Howard Schoor, CEO - Woodstone Development, NY; Former CEO, Schoor DePalma Engineering

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Raymond Nadasky, Former CEO, Nadasky Kopelson Architects

Email: nadaskayray@verizon.net

Stephen DePalma, PE, CEO – DePalma Group & NJIT Board of Trustees, Chair
Email: depalmagroup@gmail.com 732-740-1111

Joesph Perrello, PE, LA, Principal, Suburban Engineers

David Workman, Sr.VP, - Winnick Realty Group, NYC
dworkman@winick.com

Christopher Paladino, CEO – New Brunswick DevCo
cpaladino@devco.org

William Bolger, MSHP, Senior Architectural Historian, (retired)
National Historic Landmarks Program, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA
Email: bill_bolger@nps.org 215-507-1649

Marvin Reed, former Mayor of Princeton & Downtown NJ Board member
Email: marvinreed@aol.com

Jay McGraw, Chairman, McGraw Hill Foundation and Chair, Millburn Historic Preservation Commission

Allison Canfield, Chair , Millburn Historic Preservation Commission

Jeff Greene, CEO, Evergreene Architectural Arts, NYC, Chicago, California

James Hughes, PhD, Dean of the Bloustein Planning School at Rutgers University
Email: jhughes@rci.rutgers.edu

Darius Sollohub, AIA, Director of School of Architecture – New Jersey Institute of Technology
Email: sollohub@njit.edu

Thom Mayne, FAIA and Scott Un-Joo Lee, AIA, Morphosis (Pritzker Winner)
NYC and Culver City, CA

Mayor Paul Vagianos, Esq. Village of Rirdgewood, NJ

Mayor James Cahill, City of New Brunswick
732-745-5004

Perry Vallone, Esq. Constantinople Vallone, PC
NYC

Debora Farr, VP – Real Estate - Stop and Shop

Mayor Bill Neary, Executive Director of Keep Middlesex Moving – East Brunswick

Thomas L. King, PhD – Thomas F. King, PhD, LLC
Previously at National Park Service and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation

Raul Methrotra, Chair & Dean Harvard GSD Chair of the Department of Urban Planning and Design, Director of the Master of Architecture in Urban Design Degree Program and

Co-Director of the Master of Landscape Architecture in Urban Design Degree Program &
John T. Dunlop Professor in Housing and Urbanization

Meryl Frank, former Mayor Highland Park, NJ - US Ambassador to UN on Women's Affairs

Email: mfrankhp@aol.com

Frank Wong, AICP, Director of Planning, - Rutgers University

Email: fwong@facilities.rutgers.edu

Gordon Bond, Publisher, Garden State Legacy

Email: gbond_gsl@yahoo.com

Judson Kratzer, Historical Archaeologist, National Park Service

Email: jkratzer@larsondesigngroup.com

Dan Saunders, former Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, NJDEP

Email: dan.saunders@dep.state.nj.us

Noreen Bodman, former Exec Director, Crossroad of the American Revolution

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University of Pennsylvania

David Hirzel and Mark Dawson, Sasaki

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Matthew Rutt, PE, CDP, President - LANDCORE Engineering Consultants, PC

John Hoffman, Anne Babineau, Steve Barcan, Larry Jacobs, Steve Tripp - Wilentz Goldman Spitzer

Ted Cassera, PE - Bowman/Omland Engineering
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Mark Zelina, P.E., Ray Walker, Ph.D., - Maser Consulting

Ken Paul and Dave Moskowitz – EcolSciences

**Ted Zangari, Esq., Meryl Gonchar, Esq, Andy Robins, Esq
Sills Cummis, Newark, NJ**

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Jack Morris, Edgewood Properties

L. Miguel Salinas, VP, Brian McPeak, Mark Lennon, Matt Tomaso - PS&S

Gerry Guidice, VP and Adriana Centrullo - TB Bank

Peter Kassabach – New Jersey Future

Brian DuBois & Alex Stollery - Trident Environmental Consultants, NJ

Carl Primavera, Esq, Chair of Land-Use, - Klehr Harrison, Philadelphia, PA

George Azrak, AIA – Principal Architect, GA Architects
Email: ga_architecturea@verizon.net

Mark Strauss, FAIA and Guy Geier, FAIA - FX Fowle Architects



Memberships and Positions Held in Non-Profits

- American Anthropological Association
- American Cultural Resource Association
- American Institute of Architects – Affiliate Member
- Architecture Specialty Group (ASG) of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)
- American Society of Landscape Architects – NJ Chapter, Affiliate
- Archaeological Society of New Jersey
- Association for Preservation Technology
- Building Industry Association of Philadelphia
- Chronicle of Philanthropy
- Chronicle of Higher Education
- Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, NJ 2007-2009
- Crossroads of the American Revolution Center Committee, Middlesex Convention & Visitors Bureau
 - Chair, Steering Committee – 2006-2017
- Downtown New Jersey – Executive Director, 2013-2016
- DOCOMOMO - the international committee for documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighborhoods of the modern movement
- Eastern States Archaeological Federation
- International Conference on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) Cultural/Heritage Tourism Committee
- Main Street Highland Park
 - Member, Board of Directors – 2003/2004
 - Chair of Design Committee – 2004-2005
 - Volunteer of the Year - 2005
- Monmouth County Historical Association
- Middlesex County, NJ – Convention & Visitors Bureau
 - Board of Directors - 2006-2008
- Middlesex Regional Chamber of Commerce

- National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
- National Council for Preservation Education
- National Geographic Society
- North Jersey Together, Steering Committee 2013-2014
- National Landmarks Alliance
 - Founder, President, 2010-present
- National Historic Landmark Stewards Association
 - Founding Charter Member & former Outreach Chair
 - Charter Member
- National Parks Conservation Association
- National Trust for Historic Preservation – Professional Forum Member
- Nature Conservancy
- New Jersey Builders Association
 - Environmental Committee & Land Use Committee
- New Jersey Business and Industry Association
- New Jersey Chamber of Commerce
- New Jersey Future – Redevelopment Committee 2009
- New Jersey Historical Society
- New York Landmarks Conservancy – Professional Circle
- Pennsylvania Builders Association
 - Chester – Delaware Chapter
 - Bucks – Montgomery Chapter
- Plan Smart New Jersey
- Preservation Action
 - National Board of Directors, 2014-2022
- Preservation Alliance of Greater Philadelphia
- Preservation New Jersey
 - Development Committee
 - Programs Committee
 - BIN Member
- Preservation Pennsylvania
- Preservation League of New York
- Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance (120 central NJ historic sites, collaborating to promote heritage tourism)
 - Board of Directors 2003-2007
 - President 2005, 2006, 2007
- Regional Plan Association – NY, NJ, CT
- Rutgers University Alumni Association
- Rutgers University Center for Green Building, Bloustein School
 - Advisory Board 2008-10
- Rutgers University Foundation – Ad Hoc Historical Monuments Committee
- Rutgers University Anthropology Field Schools Sponsor and Lecture Sponsor
- Rutgers University College Ave Design Competition Project
 - Co-Chair of Advisory Committee
 - Steering Committee
 - Jury Chair of Design Competition (Finalists: Jean Nouvel, Thom Mayne, Enrique Norton, Peter Eisenman)
- Rutgers University Press
 - Development Committee 2004-2007
 - Press Council 2005-2007
- Rutgers University Anthropology Field Schools Sponsor and Lecture Sponsor
 - SMPS - Society for Marketing Professional Services
 - (NYC, NJ, and PA Chapters)

- Society of Architectural Historians
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for College and University Planning
- Urban Land Institute
 - NJ District Council - Executive Committee 2006-2012
 - Sponsorship Chair 2009
 - Public Relations Chair 2007-2009
 - Philadelphia District Council
 - New York City Council
- United States Green Building Council (pursuing L.E.E.D. certification)
- World Monuments Fund
- Woodbridge Township Historic Preservation Commission
 - Commissioner 2002-2007 and Professional Advisor



Select List of Recent Awards

New Jersey Future

Kearny Point Project Plan, Hugo Neu Companies, Inc.

New York Construction Award of Merit: Best Pre-K-12 Education Project First Avenue School, Newark, NJ.

Preservation Alliance of Greater Philadelphia Award

Preservation of the Thomas Mill and Miller's House, West Whiteland Township, Chester County, PA.

American Institute of Architects NJ Gold Award

Historic Kean Hall, Kean University, Union, NJ.

National Park Service Partnership Award presented to Peter Primavera, President for work with National Historic Landmark Stewards Association.

Main Street Highland Park Volunteer of the Year

Peter Primavera, President/CRCG.

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Annual Preservation Award

First National Safe Deposit Building Rehabilitation, Camden, NJ
(CRCG was the historic preservation consultant on this project)

American Society of Landscape Architects Merit Award

Union County Park System Study

New Jersey Historical Commission Merit Award: Raritan Millstone Alliance for

work on “Guide to Central New Jersey Historical Sites.”

Special Recognition Award for Sustainable Development

First Avenue School, Newark, NJ with PS&S, New York Construction News.

American Consulting Engineers Council Award

First Street School, Newark, NJ.

American Society of Landscape Architects Honor Award

Union County Park System Cultural Resource Survey.

Main Street Highland Park, Volunteer of the Year

Main Street Highland Park , Appreciation Award

Peter Primavera, President/CRCG.



Sample of Speeches, Talks & Interviews

New York Times – Real Estate Section

- Spirit of '76 Lives On, and On: Styles and Period
- A Slower Pace of Teardowns
- Mansions Now for the Masses
- Wanted: Keeper of the Flame Most Unusual, Lavish, and Historic Homes

WNYC, NY Interview

Frontiers in Downtown Redevelopment and Place-making

American Society of Landscape Architects

A Landscape Architect's Guide to Historic Preservation; Atlantic City, NJ

American Institute of Architects, New Jersey

Woodrow Wilson Hall, National Historic Landmark; West Long Branch, NJ

National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Conference Seminar

NHLs and NHLSA; Providence, Rhode Island

New Jersey Institute of Technology

Advanced seminar on environmental impacts. Planning for the SuperPort in Newark

New Jersey Builders Association

Historic & Archaeological Resources: Regulations & Current Issues

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Vision for College Ave for the International Design Competition

Urban Land Institute

Sustainable Development Series: Historic Preservation Opportunities & Challenges

New Jersey Bar Association

Historic & Archaeological Resources: Regulations & Current Issues

Rutgers University Landscape Architecture Department

Historic Preservation, Cultural Resource Management & The Built Environment

National Association of Home Builders LANDS Committee

Historic & Archaeological Resources: Regulations & Current Issues, Washington, D.C.
Piecing Together the Urban Redevelopment Puzzle - Historic Preservation

Builders Industry Association

Historic Preservation Challenges in Urban Philadelphia; Philadelphia Constitution Hall

National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association Congress

Historic Tax Credits, Abatements, and Incentives; Cape May, NJ

**Select Teaching Experience****Directed a rigorous Intern Program in since 1986****Senior Staff who were assigned and instructed interns:**

- Emily Cooperman, PhD – Architectural Historian
- Marvin Brown, MSHP, JD - Architectural Historian
- Charles Bello, MA - Archaeologist
- Carolyn Dillian, PhD - Archaeologist
- Richard Veit, PhD – - Archaeologist
- Gregory Dietrich, MSHP – Architectural Historian
- Katherine Woodhouse Beyer, Ph.D
- Matt Tomaso. MA – Archaeologist
- Ken Kalmis, MSHP
- Phillip Perazio, MA – Archaeologist
- Katherine Woodhouse-Beyer, Ph.D - Archaeologist
- Christine Miller, MSHP – Architectural Conservator
- Dorothy Krotzer, MSHP, MA – Architectural Conservator
- Nancy Zerbe, MSHP – Architectural Historian
- Barbara Ligget, Ph.D. - Archaeologist
- Anne Dowd, Ph.D - Archaeologist
- Judd Kratzer, MA - Archaeologist
- Gregory Lattanzi, PhD - Archaeologist
- Richard Grubb – Historian
- Brock Giordano, MA – Archaeologist
- Susan Fischer, MA – Architectural Historian
- Amy Lala, MA – Architectural Historian
- Vanessa Zeoli, MSHP – Architectural Historian
- Richard Affleck, MS – Archaeologist
- James Lee, MA – Archaeologist

- Peter Pagalotous, PhD - Archaeologist

Rutgers University

- Landscape Architecture Department: Historic Preservation and the Role of Landscape Architecture
- Landscape Architecture Department: Senior Studio Juror
- Anthropology Department: Guest Lecturer, Anthropology & Cultural Resource Management.
- Directed four Archaeological Field Schools

Urban Land Institute

- Historic Preservation, Smart Growth, and Green Building Technology

Princeton University / National Park Service

- Seminar on Financial Management and Grants for National Historic Landmarks
- Campus Master Planning and the Historic Preservation Element

National Association of Homebuilders & New Jersey Builders Association

Many seminars, lectures, panels, presentations

American Bar Association – NJ and National

Four Seminars on Historic Preservation Legislation, Regulations & Compliance

NJ Governor's Conference for Housing and Development

What's Old is New Again – The Role of Historic Preservation

New Jersey Institute of Technology w/Prof. Jerry English, Esq.

2015– Senior Honors Seminar: Case Study of Lincoln Tunnel Helix Study

New New Jersey Institute of Technology w/Prof. Jerry English, Esq.

2014– Senior Honors Seminar: Case Study of LaGuardia Airport Expansion

New Jersey Institute of Technology w/ Prof. Darius Sollohub

March 2011 – Graduate Seminar in School of Architecture

New Jersey Institute of Technology w/Prof. Jerry English, Esq.

2011– Senior Honors Seminar: Case Study of New York Off Shore Wind Project

New Jersey Institute of Technology w/Prof. Jerry English, Esq.

2009 & 2010 – Senior Honors Seminar: Case Study of Major Infrastructure Project



with Prof Lawrence Krauss
Receiving honorary degree
at NASA Goddard Center



with Michael Graves, FAIA
the ULI Lifetime
Achievement Award



with Nicolas G. Rutgers and
Professor Richard McCormick
debating Colonial History



With Chris Botti at the rededication os the restored Beacon Theater on NYC



The oldest human artifact that ever found in New Jersey. A Clovis, Paleo-Point (approximately 9-10,000 years old) found at the Abbott Farm National Landmark during a Section 106 Survey. This projectile point was analyzed at the Mass Spectrometry Lab at Penn State, where residue of Mastodon blood was found on it.



Strickland designed US Naval Home, National Historic Landmark, Philadelphia. Toll Brothers



Frank Lloyd Wright at Beth Shalom Synagogue



Olde Queens National Landmark, Rutgers



North Terminal, Newark Airport, Port Authority



DUMBO District, Brooklyn, Two Trees



Cincinnati Union Station, National Landmark



Helmetta Snuff Mill, Kaplan Companies



Twinklits, National Historic Landmark



Montgomery, AL, Bus Depot, National Landmark



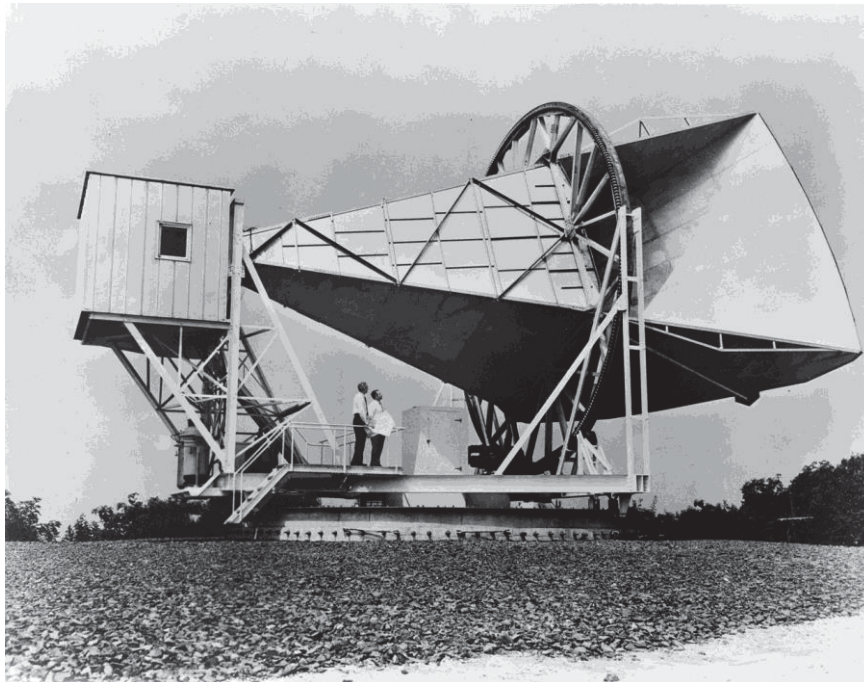
Archaeological Excavation of a 4,000-year-old Late Archaic site in Red Bank, NJ for
K.Hovnanian



Shadowlawn Estate, (Woodrow Wilson Hall) National Historic Landmark, Monmouth University
Horace Trumbauer and Julian Abele



Hadrosaurus Folkei Site of the first professional excavation of a dinosaur in the world



Horn Antenna, Bell Labs, Holmdel, NJ with Nobel Laureates Robert Wilson and Arno Penzias National Historic Landmark. The horn antenna was used to discover the background radiation in the Universe to prove the Big Bang Theory of the Universe's origin



BUSINESS EXPERTISE

Executive Management & Operations:

- Staff levels up to 82 + 70 part-time staff people in three offices
- Responsible for daily operations and all corporate functions
- Operations - overseeing all project functions of four departments
- Chaired Management Committee, Marketing Committee, Human Resource Committee, Outreach Committee, Development/Fundraising Committees, Quality Control Committee
- Designs and direct Project Management Seminars, Board meetings, and Retreats
- Completed detailed Project Manager Manuals
- Strategic Plans and Mission Statements
- Board, Donor, and Investor Relations
- SOPs - Standard Operating Procedures

Nonprofits:

- Served on 11 nonprofit boards and was an Executive Director most recently.
- Founded three nonprofits
- Substantial Development and Fundraising Experience
- Board Relations, Management, and Succession Planning
- Grant applications, Donations, Donor development and relations
- Event Planning and conferences
- Developing individual, corporate and foundation donors and sponsors

Marketing, Business Development & Sales:

- Developed complete Marketing Plan, Comprehensive marketing materials, newsletters, corporate identity package
- Direct public relations and outreach
- Proposal writing and presentations
- Oversaw several Website developments and social media
- Compilations of a 4,300-name Client database and 3,000 project database.
- Directed all business development activities and programs
- Active in numerous professional and trade associations
- Published articles in trade journals.
- Wide range of experience allows me to network in a broad range of markets.
- Public Speaking - Spoken at many professional conferences and seminars
- Interviewed for numerous newspaper, radio, and television stories
- Most recently interviewed by the New York Times several times
- LinkedIn Top 1% Networker

Finance:

- Designed and Oversaw all financial functions of CRCG, P3, and some nonprofits
- Maintained banking relationships
- Developed budgeting and project job-cost systems
- Conducted several Merger & Acquisition negotiations, including asset valuations
- Designed performance and financial metrics system

Human Resources:

- Member of Society of Human Resource Professionals
- Oversaw HR functions, policy, and compliance with state and federal regulations
- Developed all parts of benefits packages, including innovative PTO program
- Created employee review and evaluation system
- Developed employee career track program with leadership development component
- Conducted all hiring, promotions, and terminations
- Conducted all recruiting at major universities

- Strategic HR Management to develop corporate culture

Quality Control:

- Developed comprehensive QA/QC program and numerous SOPs
- Lead Project Manager meetings and quality control meetings
- Writing Project Management Manuals, Orientation Manual, and Continuing professional education

Legal and Insurance (Risk Management): Oversaw all contracts, legal compliance, risk management, insurance policies, health plans, and government compliance.

Facilities: Directed the acquisition, maintenance, and upgrades of all facilities, including three offices, leases, IT/computer networks, vehicles, support and vendors

Additional materials available:

- Writing Samples
- Project Panels
- Project Reports (samples)



Natirar Estate (King of Morocco), Far Hills, NJ, designed by Guy Lowell



Kearny Point Industrial Park with Bohler Engineering - Hugo Neu, Inc. and Woodmont
Phase I & II, Mitigation, HABS Photo Documentation, Historical Documentation

Adaptive Reuse of a World War II Shipbuilding Yard



peter primavera partners llc

Historic Preservation Cultural Resources Urban Revitalization

www.peterprimaverapartners.com

LinkedIn: Peter Primavera / Facebook: Peter Primavera Partners

PO Box 2938, Westfield, NJ 07090

908-499-2116

petera.primavera@gmail.com

ROSS H. KOMURA LLA, ASLA

SENIOR PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

BILLING TITLE: Senior Project Licensed Professional



EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Landscape Architect, Minor in Sustainability, Arizona State University - Tempe, AZ, 2014

LICENSES & CERTIFICATIONS

Licensed Landscape Architect (LLA)

- New Jersey

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Society of Landscape Architecture (ASLA)
Alpha Rho Chi (APX) – *National Fraternity for Architecture and the Allied Arts*

PROGRAMMING EXPERIENCE

AutoCAD Civil 3D
Adobe Creative Suite

- Photoshop
- InDesign
- Illustrator

Trimble Sketchup
Lumion
Land F/X
Visual Lighting
Microsoft Office

Mr. Ross H. Komura joined **SUBURBAN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.** (SCE) in June 2014 and is a Licensed Landscape Architect (LLA) in the state of New Jersey. Mr. Komura has over ten (10) years of experience in landscape architecture and is active in several design focused societies and committees including American Society of Landscape Architecture (ASLA) and Alpha Rho Chi (National Fraternity for Architecture and the Allied Arts) where he demonstrates his dedication and passion for the industry through his volunteer work and established positions.

Mr. Komura is committed to designing spaces that integrate the social, environmental, and ecological standards of the surrounding communities. He is excellent in understanding the technical characteristics of a given space, while utilizing his abilities to incorporate creative flair. Mr. Komura is providing site development and permitting services for various types of projects. His experience includes site design in various concentrations such as layout, grading and drainage, landscape and lighting, SESC plans, and quantity takeoff. Mr. Komura continues to advance his skills and creative design techniques to keep pace with the high demands of our Clients and their unique and innovating projects.

Recent SCE projects Mr. Komura is involved with include:

- Morris County - Regional Health Care Campus
- Hackettstown - Centenary University Baseball Field Improvements
- Hackensack - Main Street Streetscape & Two-Way Conversion
- Various master planning for large sports facilities

Mr. Komura has experience in many computer programs such as computer-aided drafting in AutoCAD Civil 3D and is then able to create a 3D model of the design in software including Sketchup, Lumion, and Photoshop.



WWW.SUBURBANCONSULTING.COM

APPENDIX 2

All Letters from Code Officials or Others with
Jurisdiction in which they have presented a position or
recommendation regarding the Project



VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450

PHONE: (201) 670-5500 x 2240

October 18, 2023

Mayor and Village Council
Village of Ridgewood
131 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Attention: Keith Kazmark, Village Manager

Re: Zabriske-Schedler Property
460 W. Saddle River Road

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Village Council,

At its September 14, 2023 meeting, the Historic Preservation Commission reviewed the plans titled "Zabriske-Schedler Property Park Development Plan (Concept 24pp5)," revision dated "August 29, 2023, Historic Consultant Commission" and voted unanimously not to oppose the plan.

Thank you for providing the Commission with the opportunity to review the Plans.

Very truly yours,


Joseph Suplicki
Historic Preservation Commission

APPENDIX 3

All Comments Received from Interested Parties
including Municipal Historic Preservation Commissions,
Historical Societies, and/or Organizations that have a
Statewide Interest in the Protection and Preservation of
Cultural Resources



PAMELA R. PERRON
COUNCILWOMAN

VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450
TEL 201-670-5500, EXT. 201
FAX 201-652-7623
EMAIL PPERRON@RIDGEWOODNJ.NET

April 23, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-212

Re: Ridgewood grant application

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I write in support of the Village of Ridgewood's application for grant funds to renovate the Zabriskie-Schedler House, specifically regarding interior rehabilitation and barrier-free upgrades. The renovation of the house so far has been respectful and in keeping with the neighborhood. The exterior of the renovated structure, particularly the repointed sandstone foundation, relates well to the historic Old Paramus Dutch Reformed Church within view just down the road. Now we must restore the interior so that the Village and residents can use the building as a community center. I hope the finished project will be an important gathering place for Ridgewood residents who live east of Route 17, as well as for the County.

Thank you for considering the Village of Ridgewood's application.

Sincerely,

PAMELA R. PERRON

April 22nd, 2021

Dana H. Glazer
61 Clinton Ave
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I'm writing in support of the conservation of the Zabriskie-Schedler house. It is so important that we protect and preserve a house with a 200-year-old backstory that exists in the middle of what was once a Revolutionary War battlefield. It should be treated with the care it deserves.

Too often the history of places is paved over by modernity and convenience and then something of the character of where we live is lessened. Furthermore, the Schedler property and the homes surrounding it are treated as an invisible part of Ridgewood - not known to a good majority of residents living in other sections. To elevate the historical significance that this home represents will serve the greater community by enhancing where we live as well as bringing deserved attention to this oft-forgotten part of our village.

Thank you for your efforts to bring funding to a cause that can only benefit our village and the generations of people who will live here.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Dana H. Glazer', with a stylized, cursive script.

Dana H. Glazer



BERNADETTE WALSH
COUNCILWOMAN

VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07451
TEL 201-670-5500, EXT. 201
FAX 201-652-7623
EMAIL BWALSH@RIDGEWOODNJ.NET

April 22, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
PO Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

RE: Zabriskie-Schedler House
West Saddle River Rd
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Dear Ms. Guzzo

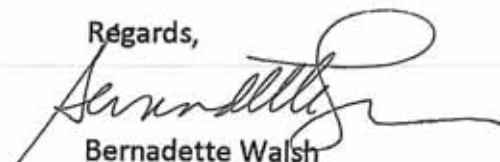
I am writing this letter not only as a Councilperson but as a resident for almost 25 years in the Village of Ridgewood. I have had the good fortune to be involved in the development of this property since my first term on the Village Council which began in 2010. I fondly remember the first time I walked through the house and learned of its history from our Village historian. The home was in disrepair but its classic features were evident. Being acutely aware of our lack of open space and park facilities, I was overjoyed with the purchase of this property by our Village.

Having grown up in Bergen County, I had seen many homes similar to the Zabriskie-Schedler house but sadly many have been torn down and replaced. I truly believe that we must preserve the historic elements of our County to the best of our ability so that future generations may experience the architecture that made this area so desirable.

We as a Village, humbly request consideration for this grant to continue the good works we have started. To be able to develop the house and park so that residents can enjoy the home, peaceful setting and spend time learning about our history as a Village, County and State is paramount.

Please let me know if you need any other information from me. And I appreciate your consideration of our application for the Zabriskie-Schedler House.

Regards,



Bernadette Walsh

April 22, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzman, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O.Box457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I am writing to support the Village of Ridgewood's application for the last phase of funding for the Zabriskie - Schedler House in Ridgewood, NJ. Residents of Ridgewood are proud that the "House" is listed in both the National and the New Jersey Register of Historic places and we are very grateful to you for recommending its designation.

The Zabriski-Schedler House sits on 7 acres and it is the largest undeveloped property in our Village. It is rich in the history of our country going back as far as the Revolutionary War. Only 4 families have lived in it since it was built.

Its location, though, on the East side of Ridgewood divides our Village because of a major highway. Rt 17 bi-sects the Village. Residents who live on the East side have never had a place to engage in Village events like meetings, lectures, and school functions. What a fitting place for a 4th of July celebration! . The "House" would provide that important public space and, of course, it would be accessible to residents on both sides of town.

Please approve funding for the last phase of the rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House. The restoration is almost complete, and when we have the long awaited ribbon-cutting ceremony I hope you will see the results of your generous grant in person

Many thanks

Susan Nashel
snashel@mac.com
275 South Irving St
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
201-447-0391

Aditya Singh
182 Mountain Ave, Ridgewood, NJ
201 844 4169
Aditya.ca@gmail.com

To
Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
NJ Historic Trust Fund
Department of Community Affairs
Box 457
Trenton NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo

I am a 10-year-old resident of Ridgewood and I write this letter in support of the application from Village of Ridgewood, for grant for the restoration of John A L Zabriskie - Schedler house.

The house is important historically as it was constructed around 1825 and still reflects its Dutch American root in a largely developed municipality.

The Zabriskie-Schedler has already been included in the Village of Ridgewood mater plan under Historic Preservation plan element, The house has historic value and plays a role at the crossroad of American revolution relevant not just to Village of Ridgewood but Bergen county and nationally.

I believe all efforts to restore the home should be granted and look forward to the potential opportunity to create a place where the rich history can be shared

Regards

Aditya Singh



MICHAEL A. SEDON
DEPUTY MAYOR

VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07451
TEL 201-670-5500, EXT. 201
FAX 201-652-7623
EMAIL MSEDON@RIDGEWOODNJ.NET

Thursday, April 22, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

RE: Proposed Development of the Zabriskie-Schedler property

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I am adding my voice in support of this grant application to help preserve the historic Zabriskie House located at 460 West Saddle River Road in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

The Dutch-frame structure is one of the few surviving homes of that particular style in the state. Built around the 1820's, the home has fallen into disrepair since the Village of Ridgewood purchased the property in 2009. It wasn't until recently that the Village began taking action to stabilize the structure by first repairing the roof and sealing the building from the elements. Work has continued on much of the outside and structural elements of the home. Asbestos has been remediated, and the inside work is ongoing to bring the home back to a useable state while painstaking attention has been given to the historical accuracy of the current rehabilitation work.

Prior to my time on the Village Council, I previously worked at the Ridgewood News as a reporter, and I have written roughly 20 stories or so about the Village's purchase of the home and property, focusing on the financing, grants and the rich history of the house and surrounding property. Having done hours of research on all aspects of this property and its purchase, I have a keen understanding of the history and a deep appreciation of the necessary financing required to make this dream a reality.

This grant will allow the Village to complete the project with a minimal impact to the local taxpayers, while preserving this historic structure for the entire state's residents to enjoy for many more generations. Preserving history is an ongoing struggle, but it only takes a single act to lose it forever.

Please help us preserve this house as a tether to our quickly vanishing heritage in New Jersey.

Best regards,

Michael A. Sedon
Deputy Mayor of the Village of Ridgewood

Laurie Weber
235 South Irving Street
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

April 19, 2021
Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
NJ Historic Trust Fund
Department of Community Affairs
Box 457
Trenton NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I am writing to you in regard to the Village of Ridgewood NJ Historic Trust Fund grant application. This funding is important to the preservation of Ridgewood's Zabriskie Schedler House. So much physical evidence of our history has been erased. This house, as it approaches it's 200th birthday, has stood the test of time. Given the opportunity, it can live on for generations to come as a much valued public space for our community.

Every community is a product of its history. It is my sincere hope that with your help, the Village of Ridgewood will complete its promise to give this gift back to us as a place for the past to meet the present in a meaningful way. As a society we must value the tangible evidence of our history or lose it forever.

Sincerely,

Laurie Weber



April 20, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo
NEW JERSEY HISTORIC TRUST
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

As a 20+ year resident of the Village of Ridgewood, I support the application of the Village of Ridgewood for the New Jersey Historic Trust grant for the preservation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, West Saddle River Road, Ridgewood.

By way of background, the house was built in 1825 as the residence for farmer John A.L. Zabriskie. It is one of the few remaining nineteenth century Dutch frame homes remaining in the Village of Ridgewood. Upon completion of the restoration, this home will serve as a much-needed public space to be enjoyed and shared by the many residents of Ridgewood.

As a resident of Ridgewood, I appreciate your support for this project and your continued good work throughout the state. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Saraceno", written over a large, stylized circular flourish.

John Saraceno

Janet Fricke

From: Philip Dolce <pdolce@bergen.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 21, 2021 5:22 PM
To: Janet Fricke
Cc: Susan Knudsen
Subject: Grant Application

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
NJ Historic Trust Fund
Department of Community Affairs
Box 457
Trenton NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I am writing this letter to support Ridgewood's NJ Historic Trust Fund grant application for the Zabriskie Schedler house. The house is over 200 years old and is the lynchpin of the community on the east side of Ridgewood as well as being an asset to the entire village. The Ridgewood Historic Preservation Committee and the State Preservation Committee agree that the house has great historic value for New Jersey. The house has been under expert renovation but needs further work to complete the task. A grant from the NJ Historic Trust Fund would be a tremendous asset in this effort. I urge you to fund our grant application so this 10 year venture of restoration can move ahead.

Sincerely Yours,
Phil Dolce

Philip C. Dolce, Ph.D.
Professor of History
Chair, Suburban Studies Group
Bergen Community College
400 Paramus Road
Paramus, NJ 07652
pdolce@bergen.edu

MATTHEW J. BANDELT, PH.D., P.E.
mathew.bandelt@gmail.com | (732) 491-6936
119 S. Van Dien Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

21 April 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo
Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I am writing to you and the members of the committee that are reviewing capital grant applications for the New Jersey Historic Preservation Fund in support of the Zabriskie-Schedler House application on West Saddle River Road in Ridgewood, New Jersey. I have reviewed the NJ Historic Trust's criteria for funding, and enclosed, I have highlighted a few points, among many others that are highlighted in the accompanying application, that I believe merit a high evaluation and funding of this application.

To begin, the architectural historical significance of the Zabriskie-Schedler House represents Dutch architectural framing consisting of aspects such as gambrel roof lines and a stone foundation. Today, if you drive through the streets of Ridgewood you will find many homes from varying construction periods that have used similar architectural styles and details. The Zabriskie-Schedler House's historical nature represents a reflection of other structures in our community and preserving it will keep the community rooted in its history.

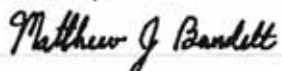
In regards to the second criteria for funding, the physical condition of the property is desperate need of repair to preserve its historic nature. While I have not personally toured the house, I have reviewed photographs of the home from publicly available sources such as the registration form for the National Register of Historic Places, among others, and it is clear that resources are needed to preserve and rehabilitate the structure. As a structural engineer, I understand the scope and complexity that comes with preserving a historic structure such as this, and the resources provided from this grant will help the Village meet the needs of the project.

The proposed grant application also uses match-expended funds which shows the Village's existing and long-standing commitment to this project, meeting the Historic Trusts' criteria for the ability to match the funds requested. The Village also has a detailed scope of work prepared for this project, meeting the criteria for the ability to complete the proposed work.

On a personal note, historical properties such as the Zabriskie-Schedler House are one aspect that make the Village of Ridgewood a unique community. The Village has a diversity of architectural structures and developments. It has blends of old and new residential construction, along with homes built on old farmland close to a bustling downtown. Preserving the Zabriskie-Schedler House will help the Village maintain this diverse character and historic nature.

In summary, I believe that the proposed application meets the criteria for funding, and that the match funding would have a positive impact on the community. Thank you for your time and consideration in reviewing this application.

Sincerely,



Matthew J. Bandelt, Ph.D., P.E.
Resident, Village of Ridgewood, NJ

Richard S. Brooks
777 East Ridgewood Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

April 22, 2021

Re: Preserve New Jersey Historic Preservation Fund/2021 Grant Application Level I and II

To whom it may concern:

I serve as Chairman of the Ridgewood Parks, Recreation and Conservation (PRC) Board, an advisory body comprised of resident volunteers and Parks and Recreation Department professionals. I write this letter on behalf of my fellow board members.

The PRC Board supports the Village of Ridgewood's application for the Preserve New Jersey Historic Preservation Fund/2021 Grant. The Zabriskie-Schedler Park development is one of the most ambitious public projects that the Village has undertaken in the last 10 years. The transformation of this area is of critical importance for the residents who are seeking active and passive recreation in a natural and historic location. As you may easily imagine, public spaces throughout the village are being utilized at an increasing rate, and in a post-pandemic world we expect this trend not only to continue, but accelerate.

The Zabriskie-Schedler House rehabilitation project represents an opportunity to preserve an important part of Ridgewood's unique architectural panoply, but it is also addresses a lack of usable public indoor space where residents can meet, learn and recreate together. The grant is an important step to making the promise that this structure offers come to fruition.

On behalf of the Ridgewood Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board, I urge you to approve this application for funding.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Brooks
Chair
Ridgewood Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board

419 Arden Court
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
March 15, 2021

To whom it may concern,

I am writing because I wish to show my support of the restoration of the interior of the historic Zabriskie/Schedler house in my town of Ridgewood, New Jersey. The house is one of the few extant historic homes in the style used in 1830 and its preservation is an important part of the history of Ridgewood, Bergen County and New Jersey. The home is architecturally unique and is situated on a seven acre parcel that is planned for community use.

I look forward to the development of what was a Dutch farmhouse into a meeting place for scientific, educational and cultural programs.

Joan Burns, MAT

March 12, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

I am writing in support of the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust Grant Preserve New Jersey for the final phase of rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, W. Saddle River Road, Ridgewood. The Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House was formed in 2015, for the sole purpose of promoting the rehabilitation of the House.

We are very pleased that we received the designation as listed in the register of both the National and New Jersey Register of Historic Places. We thank you for your hard work and diligence in recommending this designation.

This house, when completed as true to its historic state, will be a true public space. It was built in the early 1800's, and during these two and a quarter centuries only 4 families have ever lived there. It stands proudly as a reminder of architecture and materials that stand the test of time.

The significance of the house cannot be overstated. It is situated on a 7 acre property; it is the largest piece of undeveloped property in Ridgewood. Moreover, the history of the property is significant, due to the fact that in 1780, Revolutionary troops were camped on the property which extended across the road to the Old Paramus Reformed Church, (still active). At present a large highway divides the two. Artifacts found over the years prove this account.

The house is located on the East Side of Ridgewood; the highway divides the town, leaving many residents without any public facilities. The school was closed years ago, thus proving more of a burden as the neighbors must cross the highway for any public event or school function.

The house would fulfill an important function: it would allow meetings, celebrations, lectures, small video presentations. It will truly be the only public space available, and the restored building will make residents aware of the history of the area. But it will be more than that, as residents from across the highway will attend as well, because Ridgewood is lacking in affordable public meeting spaces.

With your funding the last phase of the rehabilitation will be completed. Thus far, extraordinary lengths have been taken by the Village to restore the house as it originally stood.

I urge you to approve the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood. We hope that you or your representative can visit the house when it is completed, so that you can see the results from your generous grant.

Thank you,

Ellie Gruber President,

Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Contact: mandegruber@gmail.com; 201-447-3025

1 15th Avenue
Elmwood Park, NJ 07407
March 14, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 07625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

As one of the Historians for Ridgewood, President of the Ridgewood Historical Society and a member of the Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission, I was involved in researching the history of the house, necessary for preparing the application for Historic Register Eligibility.

I write in support of the application from the Village of Ridgewood for a grant for the restoration of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

The house is located on West Saddle River Road, originally a Native American trail just west of the Saddle River in the fertile valley between the Hohokus Brook and the Saddle River in what became the Colony of East Jersey. When Counties were formed in 1683, it was in the eastern portion of Essex County. In 1710 it became part of Bergen County when the land between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers was added to Bergen County. By 1716 it had become part of the newly created Saddle River Township. It was part of the property Peter Fauconier, who in 1735, permitted the Paramus Church to be built on his property, with land to be given to the Consistory when they had both a church of their own and a "settled minister". This occurred in 1750, when Peter's daughter, Magdalena Fauconier Valteau, fulfilled her father's promise by deeding 45 acres to the "Elders and Deacons of the Paramus Church".—

The 45 acres included the church, the churchyard cemetery, the site of Valteau Cemetery, the site of the stores opposite the cemetery between Franklin Turnpike and Route 17, stretching eastward to the Saddle River. A parsonage was built on the east side of the road, a short distance southeast of the 9 ¼ that would be sold by the Consistory of the Paramus Church to John A. L. Zabriskie in 1825.

At this time began the construction and the story of the of the John A. L. Zabriskie House. What began as a humble farmhouse eventually was occupied by Seth Hawley and then Carmen Smith, suburbanites who typify the transformation of Ridgewood from an agricultural community into a suburb. The house ties these two stories of Ridgewood together, and at the same time is a useful structure. It is also a symbol of the community action that resulted in the purchase of the property and in advocating for the preservation of the house. It is an asset to the Village and to the neighborhood, both in telling the story of Ridgewood and providing practical space for present community and Village functions.

I support the continued restoration and preservation of the John A. L. Zabriskie House as a part of our historic fabric and an asset to the community.

Sincerely,



Joseph S. Suplicki

Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood
President, Ridgewood Historical Society
Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission

Janet Fricke

From: Linda McNamara <llmcnamara1@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 15, 2021 2:44 AM
To: Janet Fricke
Subject: Support for funding application/ New Jersey Historic Preservation Trustossible.

Mrs. Dorothy Guzzo
Executive Director
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Mrs. Guzzo, As a long time member of the LWV of Ridgewood, our organization has always supported historic preservation whenever possible. The Zabriskie Schedler House is an example of an historic home which sits on a 7 acre piece of property that has its own history dating back to the American Revolution. The house itself is in the final stage of restoration and is currently listed in the register of New Jersey Historic Places. The property borders Route 17 and is the largest piece of undeveloped land in Ridgewood. It is the home of several native birds and wildlife animals that are considered endangered species. The house will have a suitable purpose when fully restored. There is much interest in the village of using the space as an environmental center and library in addition to much needed meeting space for our active community. There is no downside. For its historic, aesthetic and cultural value, we as a community both locally and for our Bergen County neighbors will be the beneficiaries for years to come. Please consider approving the grant application from the Village of Ridgewood for this worthy project. Thank you for this opportunity. Most sincerely, Linda McNamara

email: llmcnamara1@gmail.com
phone: 201-444-0688

Sent from my iPad

Janet Fricke

From: Ghazey <cbracco@optonline.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 14, 2021 5:16 PM
To: Janet Fricke
Subject: Zabriskie-Schedler

3/15/2021

To Whom It May Concern:

We are writing in support of the restoration of the interior of the Zabriskie-Schedler house. The house is one of the few extant historic homes in the style used in 1830 and its preservation is an important part of the history of our town, county and state. The home is architecturally unique and is situated on a seven-acre parcel that is planned for community use. This generous grant opportunity will allow the village to complete the restoration of the Schedler-Zabriskie house by doing the needed work in the interior. This will allow it to become not only an historic treasure but a useful one". Thank you so much! □

I look forward to the development of what was a Dutch farmhouse into a meeting place for scientific, educational and cultural programs.

Carol Bracco Ghazey

500 Stevens Ave.

Ridgewood

Janet Fricke

From: Dorothy Barthold <dorothytrue@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 13, 2021 5:55 PM
To: Janet Fricke; Beth Spinato; mandegruber@gmail.com
Subject: Zabriskie-Schedler House

Here is a copy of the letter sent to Ms. Guzzo.

PO Box 79
Ridgewood, NJ 07451
March 15, 2021

Mrs. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

The League of Women voters of Ridgewood (LWV) supports the application by the Village of Ridgewood for the New Jersey Historic Trust grant for preservation and rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, West Saddle River Road, Ridgewood.

The LWV has a longstanding position on historic preservation whenever possible.

This house poses a unique opportunity, not only for a much needed neighborhood public space, but also for the Village of Ridgewood in order to appreciate and recognize its role in American history. The application by the Village gives details of the house, its provenance. The Village has been meticulous in hiring well reputed historic preservation architects and use of materials.

Also, we would like to add to the future use of this house. The location on the East Side of Ridgewood, not only provides the only neighborhood public meeting space for over 1,000 residents, but also the public house is situated in a seven-acre property, funded through the Bergen County Open Space Trust Fund, forever open to the public.

The Village has a history of preserving historic properties, the most visible is the former Lester Stable, located in Graydon Park. At the time of its rehabilitation, many asked the same questions as they are asking about the Zabriskie-Schedler House: what is the cost benefit. Over 30 years later, there is no longer a question, as it is continuously used by residents and visitors as a public space. We believe that in the near future, this also will no longer be a question of the house.

We fully support the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Trust.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Barthold, President
League of Women Voters of Ridgewood

Janet Fricke

From: Alan Dlugasch <alandlu46@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 11, 2021 9:10 PM
To: Janet Fricke; Beth Spinato
Subject: Restoration of the Schedler House and Property

My wife and I have lived on the East Side of Ridgewood for over 35 years. In that time our local Glen School was closed, making it necessary for all of our kids to be bussed, and we have not had any open space improvements to our neighborhood since that time. Finally, the opportunity has presented itself, with the purchase of the Schedler property to develop something for all of the East Side residents including the children and elderly, to visit and participate in the beauty of the restored Schedler House as well as the adjoining recreational facilities that are also planned. The restoration of the house, which has tremendous historic value, must be preserved for all to view, study, and enjoy. The work done so far on the Schedler House has increased the appearance and value of the House 100%. I am sure that when the interior of the House is completed, the residents of Ridgewood will enjoy visiting this property and learning of its historical past.

It is also about time that the East Side of town had its own open space to enjoy without having to drive to the West side of town. Our children will have a place to play and ride their bikes. The elderly and anyone else who has issues with transportation will be able to walk to this park and sit, enjoy nature, ride a bike, or play with their child. West Saddle River Road is a busy road and one of the entrances to the East Side Village of Ridgewood and should reflect the beauty and style of the kind that the Village of Ridgewood represents. More importantly, the restoration of the Schedler house and property will certainly improve the value of our properties as well as increase future revenues for the town.

This property and section of Ridgewood has been ignored for many years. Thanks to several members of the current council leadership in our town, we on the East Side are finally getting the attention we deserve, and will benefit from being part of a beautiful Village that continues to grow in a very positive way and one that reflects the needs of all of its residents.

--
Alan Dlugasch

Candace Latham
334 Van Emburgh Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

March 11, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

Re: Preserve N.J. Grant

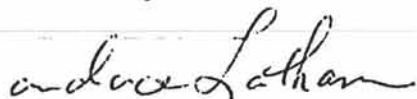
Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I am writing in support of the need to preserve and restore a valuable historic building, the Zabriskie-Schedler house , West Saddle River Road, Ridgewood. The building is situated on the grounds of a Revolutionary War encampment site, property owned at that time by the Old Paramus Reformed Church and sold to John A. L. Zabriskie in 1825. The home was built around 1830 and is a perfect example of a two-story, gambrel-roofed Jersey Dutch frame house.

The need to preserve such an historic building is inherent in its history. The restoration plans will maintain a high level of respect for the historical integrity of the house and will provide a much needed community asset with the opportunity for flexible uses.

I speak in support of the application for the grant as a current trustee of the Ridgewood Historical Society, president of the Board of Trustees from 2015-2019, and a long-time resident of the neighborhood in which the Zabriskie-Schedler house stands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Candace Latham". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

3/13/2021

To Whom It May Concern:

We are writing in support of the restoration of the interior of the Zabriskie-Schedler house. The house is one of the few extant historic homes in the style used in 1830 and its preservation is an important part of the history of our town, county and state. The home is architecturally unique and is situated on a seven-acre parcel that is planned for community use.

We look forward to the development of what was a Dutch farmhouse into a meeting place for scientific, educational and cultural programs.

Salvatore Infantino, MD

Patricia Infantino, MSW

1 15th Avenue
Elmwood Park, NJ 07407
March 12, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I write in support of the application from the Village of Ridgewood for a grant for the restoration of the John A. L. Zabriskie house. The Village has made great progress in getting to the point of stabilizing and restoring the house. Over the last ten years it has gone from a neglected home with a tarp on the roof to a recognized historic house with a new roof that the citizens of Ridgewood can be proud of. The property sits near a critical crossroads and has a long history that reflects the village's transition from an agricultural settlement to suburban community. The house has stories to tell.

It was at the nearby crossroads in March of 1780 that a Revolutionary War battle occurred. Three hundred Royal troops marched down W. Saddle River Rd. toward Paramus Church and fought 300 Continental troops drawn up behind a wall in front of the church. Forty-five years later, in 1825, the Consistory of the Congregation of Paramus Reformed Church sold 9 ¼ acres of land east of the church to John A. L. Zabriskie, a 36 year-old farmer, who built the house. John farmed the land for almost forty years. When he died in 1864 his will and the inventory of his possessions give interesting insights into the property, its use, and the life-style of the family. Son James received the homestead lot and also the necessary tools for farming: wagons, sleighs, sleds, plows, harrows, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, grain and a horse. The farm produced rye, corn, and oats and strawberries. Bergen County was a major source of strawberries for the New York City market, shipping millions of baskets in a single season. The house was well-appointed with both rag and ingrain carpets, a gilt framed looking glass, and an 8-day brass clock. Overall, the impression is of a prosperous general farm providing a comfortable life-style for the family.

During John A. L.'s lifetime, Ridgewood and Bergen County were changing. In 1848 the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad came through Ridgewood, connecting it to Jersey City, and thence by ferry to New York City. The mode of transportation of both crops and people changed and the center of activity and commerce shifted from the area around the Paramus Reformed

Church and the Zabriskie's property to the area around the train station. Ridgewood had begun its change from a purely agricultural economy to a suburban one.

These changes are reflected in John A. L.'s son's generation. James continued the with farming, but it became less and less profitable. His son went into business as a grocer. James eventually sold the land in 1893 to Seth Hawley, who was Clerk for the Commissioners of the New York City Police Department—one of the upper middle class commuters who were then moving to Ridgewood.

In 1931, the opening of the George Washington Bridge was the second transportation change (after the railroad) that had a big impact on Bergen County. The automobile was a new way to commute and Bergen County needed highways to get people and their cars to the bridge. The property was bisected in 1934 when the State of New Jersey bought 3 parcels from owner Clara Smith for the construction of Route 2 (now Route 17).

The John A. L. Zabriskie house ties together stories of Ridgewood -- as a battlefield, as a farming community, and as a suburb. It also tells a story of community action. It was the advocacy of residents that resulted in the purchase of the property and in the preservation of the house. It is valuable to the Village and to the neighborhood in telling the story of Ridgewood and in providing practical space for present community and Village functions. I am one of the Historians for Ridgewood and support the continued preservation of the John A. L. Zabriskie house as part of our historic fabric and an asset to the community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Peggy W. Norris". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with a large initial "P" and a stylized "N".

Peggy W. Norris

Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood

1 15th Avenue
Elmwood Park, NJ 07407
March 14, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 07625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

As one of the Historians for Ridgewood, President of the Ridgewood Historical Society and a member of the Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission, I was involved in researching the history of the house, necessary for preparing the application for Historic Register Eligibility.

I write in support of the application from the Village of Ridgewood for a grant for the restoration of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

The house is located on West Saddle River Road, originally a Native American trail just west of the Saddle River in the fertile valley between the Hohokus Brook and the Saddle River in what became the Colony of East Jersey. When Counties were formed in 1683, it was in the eastern portion of Essex County. In 1710 it became part of Bergen County when the land between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers was added to Bergen County. By 1716 it had become part of the newly created Saddle River Township. It was part of the property Peter Fauconier, who in 1735, permitted the Paramus Church to be built on his property, with land to be given to the Consistory when they had both a church of their own and a "settled minister". This occurred in 1750, when Peter's daughter, Magdalena Fauconier Valteau, fulfilled her father's promise by deeding 45 acres to the "Elders and Deacons of the Paramus Church".

The 45 acres included the church, the churchyard cemetery, the site of Valteau Cemetery, the site of the stores opposite the cemetery between Franklin Turnpike and Route 17, stretching eastward to the Saddle River. A parsonage was built on the east side of the road, a short distance southeast of the 9 ¼ that would be sold by the Consistory of the Paramus Church to John A. L. Zabriskie in 1825.

At this time began the construction and the story of the of the John A. L. Zabriskie House. What began as a humble farmhouse eventually was occupied by Seth Hawley and then Carmen Smith, suburbanites who typify the transformation of Ridgewood from an agricultural community into a suburb. The house ties these two stories of Ridgewood together, and at the same time is a useful structure. It is also a symbol of the community action that resulted in the purchase of the property and in advocating for the preservation of the house. It is an asset to the Village and to the neighborhood, both in telling the story of Ridgewood and providing practical space for present community and Village functions.

I support the continued restoration and preservation of the John A. L. Zabriskie House as a part of our historic fabric and an asset to the community.

Sincerely,



Joseph S. Suplicki

Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood
President, Ridgewood Historical Society
Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission

Janet Fricke

From: Anne and Boyd Loving <anneandboydloving@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 19, 2021 4:13 PM
To: Janet Fricke
Cc: Susan Knudsen
Subject: Support of Zabriske-Schedler Grant Application to NJ Historic Trust Fund

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
NJ Historic Trust Fund
State of NJ Department of Community Affairs
P. O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of our formal support of the Village of Ridgewood's application to the NJ Historic Trust Fund for grant monies in connection with rehabilitation of the historic Zabriskie-Schedler Home & associated property.

We are currently property owners/residents/taxpayers of/in the Village of Ridgewood and have been since 1979. The preservation of structures and property of significance in Ridgewood's history are, and always have been, very important to us. Additionally, the acquisition and appropriate development of open space for recreational use are both critical as well.

Please give your utmost consideration to approving the Village of Ridgewood's application to the NJ Historic Trust Fund.

Thank you.

Regards,

Anne L. Loving & Boyd A. Loving
342 South Irving Street
Ridgewood, NJ 07450-5130
201-652-5252

*ITG/BAV 4/20/21
sent to
Beth B.
(15)*

2021

April 19, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: Support for Application of Rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Dear Ms. Guzzo

I am writing this letter to let you know that I fully support the Village of Ridgewood's application to the New Jersey historic Trust Grant Preserve of NJ to fund the completion of the Zabriskie-Schedler House located on W. Saddle River Road, in Ridgewood, NJ.

I am writing this letter first as a member of the group, The Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House – a grass roots organization that came into being in order to try to save the house, and – more importantly, as a life-long Ridgewoodian who was born, raised, and still resides on the East Side of Ridgewood, ~ 4 blocks from where the property is located.

I joined the Friends of Zabriskie-Schedler a number of years ago, back in 2015, when I first learned that the house was potentially at risk of being demolished. Having grown up in the neighborhood, I was well aware of the beauty of the house and the historical significance of the property itself, and have always loved it, and wished it could be brought back to its former 'self'. As a true lover of NJ history (and especially the history of Ridgewood), I believe the property should be preserved. The East Side of Ridgewood was actually where Ridgewood first began, and has several early Dutch settler homes from the 1700's. I am a strong believer that Ridgewood (and Bergen County) history should be preserved for the future. The funding would enable the stewardship of Ridgewood history to continue and the house to be enjoyed and valued by generations to come.

I am also passionate about the house given my 50+ years of experience growing up and living on the East Side. We have never had a true park to call our own. I have always longed to have something similar to Ho-ho-kus' Hermitage – someplace where lectures, events, celebrations and other historical gathering could take place, creating a neighborhood cultural focal point. I strongly believe it would help bring the 2 sides of Ridgewood together as well – as Ridgewoodians from the West side would come to the East side to share in the beauty of the house and the park – thereby helping to repair the rift caused by Rte. 17 so many years ago. Additionally, it would also be a site that other local towns would also be able to enjoy.

In short, as both a lover of history as well as a lifelong local Ridgewood resident, I humbly yet earnestly request that you fund the renovation work required to complete the restoration. The town of Ridgewood has done a lot to date but more needs to be done to ensure that the house is preserved.

In closing, please approve the grant application submitted the Village of Ridgewood. The history and the beauty of the property are well worth preserving so it could be enjoyed by all of us.

Thank you.

E. Angela Leemans, Treasurer
Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Clara I. Traina
481 West Saddle River Road
Ridgewood, New Jersey, 07450

March 30, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust Fund
Department of Community Affairs
PO Box 457, Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

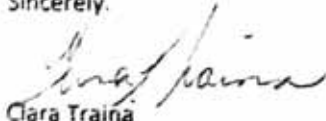
Ridgewood's historic Zabriskie-Schedler house, along with the surrounding seven-acre property, represents an important piece of our local and state history. My home sits just up the road from the historic Dutch frame home and I have fond memories of visiting with the previous owner before her passing in 2007 at the age of 104. The last occupant of the historic house was a life-long member of the historic Old Paramus Reform Church and was buried in historic Valleau Cemetery. The three historic sites are undeniably intertwined making the preservation of the Zabriskie-Schedler house even more significant.

Having had the opportunity to spend time in and around the house I recall the intact details in the home including window trim, doors, and flooring. The surrounding historic property included remnants of once beautiful gardens, potting shed, plants, trees, and a spectacular 230-year-old sugar maple. The Dutch frame home sits just along the West Saddle River Road with a front door facing directly toward the historic Old Paramus Reform Church. The surrounding tree covered property is home to an abundance of wildlife including hawks, eagles, wild turkeys, fox, deer, birds, and more. It is easy to visualize the continental army marching up West Saddle River Road or the life of the early Dutch settlers as they sought to make a new life here.

New Jersey's Historic Trust Fund support is essential to the preservation of the historic Zabriskie-Schedler House and, as the executive director your help will always be remembered and appreciated by all those who understand the importance of preserving and maintaining New Jersey's rich history in the formation of our great nation.

Thank you for taking the time to read my appeal to New Jersey Historic Trust Fund and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Clara Traina

Nancy Dowd Friedman
526 West Saddle River Road
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
917.584.8193
nancydfriedman@gmail.com

March 11, 2021

Re: the proposed development of the Zabriskie-Schedler property.

I am a 16-year Ridgewood resident, and a resident of the Zabriskie- Schedler neighborhood for the last seven years. When I was looking to purchase this home I went to Village Hall in Ridgewood to inquire about potential development of both the Zabriskie-Schedler parcel, and area properties grandfathered for use as farm stands. I have been encouraged by the work put in by a group of neighbors led by Isabella Altano, which has culminated in recognition of the house on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places. Through cooperative efforts with the Village of Ridgewood, a plan has been agreed upon to both restore the home and develop the parkland surrounding it to become a real treasure for the community for both active and passive recreation.

The Zabriskie-Schedler House is important historically, as it was constructed around 1825. Though the home was modified in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century it still reflects its Dutch-American roots. It is significant as a late example of a third-period Jersey Dutch framed house. It exhibits several characteristics that are typical of this house type, and the house survives as one of the few remaining nineteenth-century frame homes in the Village of Ridgewood. Situated on approximately seven acres, the house retains a relatively large property size that somewhat reflects its early setting in an otherwise largely developed municipality.

Furthermore, The Zabriskie-Schedler House has already been included in the Village of Ridgewood Master Plan, under "Historic Preservation Plan Element."

The history behind the parcel, in addition to the historic value of the home itself, includes that it played a significant role at the cross roads of the American Revolution. It is located about 100 yards from the Old Paramus Reformed Church which was built in 1735 for a congregation began in 1725. During the American Revolution, this land hosted the Continental Army military post for four years during which time clashes between the American and British forces took place. This has increased significance to me personally, as I have been entrenched in researching and documenting my lineage as part of my application to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Hopefully, the Schedler property, like many other historic sites in New Jersey can preserve this precious history and educate the public.

Secondary to the home and parcel's historic value, relevant to not just the Village of Ridgewood, but to Bergen County and nationally historic, I believe all efforts to restore the home should be granted. I look forward to its restoration and the potential opportunity to create a place where the rich history can be shared.

Best,
Nancy Dowd Friedman

Janet Fricke

From: Manish Shrimali <manish.shrimali@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 15, 2021 10:13 AM
To: Janet Fricke
Subject: Schedler support letter Apr 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O Box 457
Trenton, NJ 0862

"Dad, can we go in that house?" asked my 2 year old daughter. This is how I got introduced to Schedler property, when we bought our home right across from it, 15 years ago. My kid's curiosity got me thinking about this interesting but abandoned house. Who would have lived here, what were the stories which were created on this property? I asked around in the neighborhood and few people knew about this property. In few years, I met Phil and Isabella who had wealth of knowledge about this home.

After talking to them, I got engaged actively courting our Village Council to purchase this piece of historic land. I have been associated with restoration efforts of this property for last 13 years to bring back its glorious past. As a key board member of Friends of Schedler, I am writing in support of the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust Grant Preserve New Jersey for the final phase of rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, W. Saddle River Road, Ridgewood.

I have personally taken many walks on this property reliving wonderful moments of my kids growing up and recognizing being a small part of history. I am sure many residents and history experts would have provided you facts about the value of this house and property to Ridgewood and our neighborhood, but I am here to plead the case of my 2 kids who grew up watching this house slowly age and then get restored in last few years.

Responsible development of this property will bring joy to my family and many other Ridgewood families allowing us to create many more memories on this precious land. It will help us preserve and pass on the history of our Ridgewood to many more generations to come.

The house would fulfill an important function: it would allow meetings, celebrations, lectures, small video presentations for all residents and members of Ridgewood village community.

With your funding an important phase of the rehabilitation will be completed. Thus far, extraordinary lengths have been taken by the Village to restore the house as it originally stood.

I urge you to approve the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood

Thank you,
Manish Shrimali
Neighbor of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Contact: manish.shrimali@gmail.com; 201-669-0124

Date: April 5, 2021

Ridgewood Public Library

Bolger Heritage Center for Local History and Genealogy
125 N. Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ 07450
201-670-5600 ext.135 FAX 201-670-7215
skiefer@ridgewoodlibrary.org

March 15, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

Re: Preserve NJ Grant

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I am writing in support of the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust Grant Preserve NJ for the next phase of rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House located on West Saddle River Road, Ridgewood NJ. This valuable historic building allows for a visual documentation of not only the history of the Village of Ridgewood, but New Jersey as well.

Its story begins as a site for a Revolutionary War encampment in 1780. At that time, the property was owned by the Old Paramus Reformed Church and was then sold to John A. Zabriskie in 1825. Shortly after, in 1830, the Zabriskie home was built and provides an architectural example of a two story, Jersey Dutch frame house. John Zabriskie farmed the land for almost forty years, and passed the home with all its belongings to his son James. But gradually the Village of Ridgewood transformed from an agricultural area to a more developed suburb as a result of the railroad industry. These changes in lifestyle are reflected within the home and again provide a visual documentation of the history of the Village.

Therefore, there is a need to preserve this historic building for future generations to learn about. Subsequently I speak in support of the application for the grant. As the Local History Librarian at the Ridgewood Public Library, I know the value in preserving this piece of Ridgewood's history.

Best regards,

Sarah Kiefer
Local History Librarian
Ridgewood Public Library

419 Arden Court
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
March 15, 2021

To whom it may concern,

I am writing because I wish to show my support of the restoration of the interior of the historic Zabriskie/Schedler house in my town of Ridgewood, New Jersey. The house is one of the few extant historic homes in the style used in 1830 and its preservation is an important part of the history of Ridgewood, Bergen County and New Jersey. The home is architecturally unique and is situated on a seven acre parcel that is planned for community use.

I look forward to the development of what was a Dutch farmhouse into a meeting place for scientific, educational and cultural programs.

Joan Burns, MAT

Andrew and Malgorzata Lowry
441 Hawthorne Place
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

March 12, 2021

Re: Schedler Property - Ridgewood

To whom it may concern;

We write in support of the continued development of the Schedler property and especially the restoration of the house which has an historic and cultural value for the Village and the neighborhood.

We have been Ridgewood residents for about 38 years, 13 years of them on West Saddle River Road, right down the road from the Schedler property. When we moved to Hawthorne Place on the west side of Route 17 one thing we noticed, very soon, was how many wonderful parks, recreation areas and green spaces were on this side and missing from the other side.

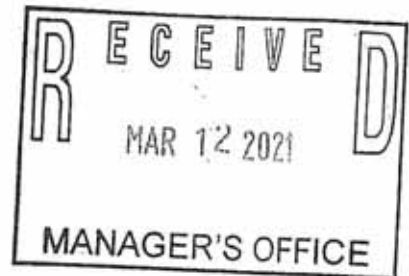
That's why we were happy to support the plans for purchasing and developing the Schedler property which gives the East Side residents a piece of green space and a recreational facility that is needed. It is only fair as they pay the same Ridgewood tax rates and should have the same quality of life amenities as the rest of Ridgewood Village's residents.

An important part of the property development plan has been the restoration and re-purposing of the Schedler house itself. It is an historic house in the context of Ridgewood history and worthy of an historically correct renovation. So few of the Village's early buildings remain, that it would be a mistake not to complete this project.

We urge you to continue your support.

Sincerely,

Malgorzata and Andrew Lowry



March 12, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

As a State Assemblyman representing the Village of Ridgewood, I am writing in support of funding for the restoration of the historic Zabriskie-Schedler House. Ridgewood has been working to restore the exterior of the building including the windows, roof, and abatement of hazard materials. The New Jersey Historic Trust would provide much-needed funding to complete the final restoration of the home.

The home was constructed in 1825, then a residence of John A.L. Zabriskie. The Village of Ridgewood acquired this historic property in 2009. This property is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century homes in the Village of Ridgewood.

The support of the New Jersey Historic Trust would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Christopher P. DePhillips

Kathryn Komsa Schmidt
123 South Irving Street
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450



March 16, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I'm writing today as a resident of Ridgewood, NJ, to ask for your support for funding for the historic Zabriskie-Schedler house located in the Village of Ridgewood. My community is lucky to have this historic house within our borders. Constructed in 1825 as the residence of John A.L. Zabriskie, it is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century Dutch frame homes in the area and reflects the everyday life of Dutch settlers who established homes and farms along the Saddle River. Given its proximity to the historic Old Paramus Reformed Church, Valleau Cemetery, and the Schoolhouse Museum, the Zabriskie-Schedler house provides a destination point for those interested in the history of our state and our region.

Ridgewood purchased the home, along with the surrounding acreage in 2009. Though the Village planned to demolish the structure(!), local residents, historians, and architects quickly organized to help preserve this historic artifact. The Zabriskie-Schedler house has long been listed on the Historic Element of the Ridgewood Master Plan and it is also now listed on both the State of New Jersey and National historic registries.

Over the past few years the Village has worked to stabilize and restore the exterior of the building and is now working on the interior of the home. Funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust can help our community complete this important project.

If you haven't done so already, please come to visit the house and surrounding area. I know that any of our knowledgeable residents would be happy to give you a tour!

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Komsa Schmidt

Cc: Susan Knudson, Mayor, Village of Ridgewood, NJ
Heather Mailander, Village Manager, Ridgewood NJ
Janet Fricke: Assistant to the Village Manager, Ridgewood NJ
Beth Spinato: Administrative Assistant, Village of Ridgewood, NJ



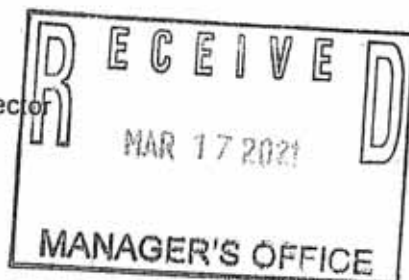
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
PLANNING BOARD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450

PHONE: (201) 670-5500 x 240
FAX: (201) 670-7305

March 17, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625



Dear Ms. Guzzo:

The Village of Ridgewood Planning Board supports the applications by the Village of Ridgewood for the New Jersey Historic Trust grant for the preservation and continued rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House.

The Zabriskie-Schedler House is designated in the Village of Ridgewood Master Plan as a Historic Site as it meets the following criteria for identification:

- A. Important to the general development of the area and the unique cultural heritage of the community.
- B. Significant example of an architectural style or period.
- C. Representative example of vernacular architecture of the area.

The preservation and rehabilitation of this house, built in 1825, will allow the opportunity for the house to fulfill an important function as a public meeting space in the future while maintaining its Dutch-American roots.

Thank you for this opportunity to express the support of the Planning Board for the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood.

Very truly yours,

Richard A. Joel, Jr.
Chairman, Village of Ridgewood Planning Board

PETER D. FENZEL

1439 YORK STREET · MAHWAH, NJ 07430

EMAIL: PDFENZEL@GMAIL.COM

PHONE: (201) 446-5334

March 25, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P. O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08652-0212

RE: Zabriskie-Schedler House – Preserve NJ Grant

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I have lived in Bergen County for half a century, 30 of those years in Ridgewood, am an attorney, and a local historian. I write in support of the request for grant monies to preserve the Zabriskie-Schedler House on West Saddle River Road in Ridgewood.

Others already have described to you the historical and cultural significance of the house itself, which I thoroughly endorse. Almost all such early Dutch farmsteads have been lost to time. Further historical inquiry, in my opinion, may disclose foundations on this site even predating the 1825 Zabriskie family structure. We do know the land itself was under cultivation long before the Revolution.

The house sits on what was a post of the local Bergen County militia, commanded by Major Peter Fell, and attacked on May 5, 1777 by Loyalist troops of the 4th NJ Loyalist Volunteers. In September 1778 it served as the encampment of the 3rd Regiment of Continental Light Dragoons commanded by Col. George Baylor, who would be massacred in River Vale on September 27th. In March of 1780 the grounds were part of the cantonment of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Army, and the site of a pitched battle on March 23, 1780 involving 500 British and 300 Continental soldiers. Some of those who fought that day lie in the Old Paramus Church graveyard across Route 17.

So you may see that this house and property are unique, precious, and inextricably related to the Old Paramus Church, and other local historical sites. Given the intention to use the house as a community resource your support would create a largely self-sustaining and irreplaceable keystone to the preservation of our early history.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,


Peter D. Fenzel

Janet Fricke

From: Lee Mishler <mishlerlee@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 23, 2021 10:18 PM
To: Janet Fricke; Beth Spinato
Subject: Re: Support for Zabriskie-Schedler House

>> On Mar 23, 2021, at 9:25 PM, Lee Mishler <mishlerlee@gmail.com> wrote:

>>

>> My wife and I would like to go on record supporting the restoration of the Schedler house and property. The west side of Ridgewood deserves an open space for children and seniors to enjoy.

>>

>> Sincerely,

>> Lee and Andrea Mishler

>> 5 Betty Ct.



LORRAINE REYNOLDS
COUNCILWOMAN

VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450
TEL 201-670-5500, EXT. 201
FAX 201-652-7623
EMAIL LREYNOLDS@RIDGEWOODNJ.NET

March 26, 2021

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
PO Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

I write to you today, as a member of the Ridgewood Village Council, as well as a member of the Ridgewood Planning Board.

I am in support of the application by The Village of Ridgewood for the New Jersey Historic Trust Fund Grant for the preservation and rehabilitation of the Zabriskie Schedler House. The house is rich in history, and its many tales need to be told to current, as well as future generations who visit. The house is one of a few remaining Dutch framed farm houses from the early 1800's. This property is the site of Revolutionary War skirmishes, native birds, rare wildlife species. It is imperative for us to be good stewards and preserve this treasure for future generations.

Through sheer determination, hard work and grit, a group of residents saved this house from demolition. It is our duty to preserve and protect it for the future. For the last several years, The Village has worked to restore the exterior of the building. We are moving forward with the interior restoration and we are looking to the New Jersey Historic Trust for financial support. Please help us bring our vision into fruition.

Once completed, the house and surrounding seven acre property will be the pride of our community and state, to be used by all who enter.

Sincerely,

Lorraine Reynolds
Council Member
Planning Board Member

BOARD MEMBERS
Michael W. Lembo, President
Hyunju Kwak, Vice President
Sheila Brogan
Saurabh Dani
Cristopher Kaufman



RIDGEWOOD

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADMINISTRATION
Thomas A. Gorman, Ed.D
Superintendent
Stacie Poelstra
Asst. Superintendent
Scott Bisi
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

March 30, 2021

Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ, 07625

Ms. Guzzo,

As the President of the Ridgewood Board of Education, I am writing in support of the preservation of the historic Zabriskie-Schedler House in the Village of Ridgewood. This home dates back to 1825 as the home of John A. L. Zabriskie, one of our Village's earliest residents, and part of one of the earliest settling families in the area. This house currently is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

We have only a few remaining houses left from the nineteenth century and teaching our young children about the history of not only our Village, but of the entire area is important to us. Educational opportunities for students from the Village and elsewhere would present themselves with the preservation of such a home and the grounds surrounding.

It is our hope that the residence, once restored, will serve as an educational center for not only the students of our district, but for anyone who would like to learn more about the early settlers of the area.

Thank you for your consideration,

Regards,

Michael W. Lembo
President
Ridgewood Board of Education

May 20, 2020

**Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O Box 457
Trenton, NJ 0862**

"Dad, can we go in that house?" asked my 2 year old daughter. This is how I got introduced to Schedler property, when we bought our home right across from it, 15 years ago. My kid's curiosity got me thinking about this interesting but abandoned house. Who would have lived here, what were the stories which were created on this property? I asked around in the neighborhood and few people knew about this property. In few years, I met Phil and Isabella who had wealth of knowledge about this home.

After talking to them, I got engaged actively courting our Village Council to purchase this piece of historic land. I have been associated with restoration efforts of this property to bring back its glorious past. As a key board member of Friends of Schedler,

I am writing in support of the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust Grant Preserve New Jersey for the final phase of rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, W. Saddle River Road, Ridgewood.

I have personally taken many walks on this property reliving wonderful moments of my kids growing up and recognizing being a small part of history. I am sure many residents and history experts would have provided you facts about the value of this house and property to Ridgewood and our neighborhood, but I am here to plead the case of my 2 kids who grew up watching this house slowly age and then get restored in last few years.

Responsible development of this property will bring joy to my family and many other Ridgewood families allowing us to create many more memories on this precious land. It will help us preserve and pass on the history of our Ridgewood to many more generations to come.

The house would fulfill an important function: it would allow meetings, celebrations, lectures, small video presentations for all residents and members of Ridgewood village community.

With your funding an important phase of the rehabilitation will be completed. Thus far, extraordinary lengths have been taken by the Village to restore the house as it originally stood.

I urge you to approve the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood

Thank you,

Manish Shrimali

Neighbor of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Contact: manish.shrimali@gmail.com; 201-690124

From: andrew lowry [<mailto:andrewblowry@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 1, 2020 8:51 PM
To: Janet Fricke <jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net>
Cc: Eleanor Gruber <mandegruber@gmail.com>
Subject: Schedler Property

I am writing in support of funding the completion of the Schedler house and surrounding park and playing field.

My wife and I lived on West Saddle River Road for about 14 years. The purchase of the property was a great first step in improving the facilities and environment in an area of Ridgewood that felt somewhat cut off from the rest of the Village.

The house and park have been the subject of much study and controversy. The plan that has emerged represents a major effort by Village residents to satisfy multiple constituencies.

The house has historic value and we have invested significant funds already. The Village should finish off the project and let the residents benefit from a unique and valuable new resource.

Andrew and Malgorzata Lowry

3/11
Andrew
Lowry

May 20, 2020

**Ms. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O Box 457
Trenton, NJ 0862**

I am writing in support of the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust Grant Preserve New Jersey for the final phase of rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, W. Saddle River Road, Ridgewood. The Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House was formed in 2015, for the sole purpose of promoting the rehabilitation of the House.

We are very pleased that we received the designation as listed in the register of New Jersey Historic Places.

This house, when completed as true to its historic state, will be a true public space. It was built in the early 1800's, and during these two and a quarter centuries only 4 families have ever lived there. It stands proudly as a reminder of architecture and materials that stand the test of time.

The significance of the house cannot be overstated. It is situated on a 7 acre property; it is the largest piece of undeveloped property in Ridgewood. Moreover, the history of the property is significant, due to the fact that in 1780, Revolutionary troops were camped on the property which extended across the road to the Old Paramus Reformed Church, (still active). At present a large highway divides the two. Artifacts found over the years prove this account.

The house is located on the East Side of Ridgewood; the highway divides the town, leaving many residents without any public facilities. The school was closed years ago, thus proving more of a burden as the neighbors must cross the highway for any public event or school function.

The house would fulfill an important function: it would allow meetings, celebrations, lectures, small video presentations. It will truly be the only public space available, and the restored building will make residents aware of the history of the area. But it will be more than that, as residents from across the highway will attend as well, because Ridgewood is lacking in affordable public meeting spaces.

With your funding an important phase of the rehabilitation will be completed. Thus far, extraordinary lengths have been taken by the Village to restore the house as it originally stood.

I urge you to approve the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood

Thank you,

Ellie Gruber President,

Friends of the Zabriskie-Schedler House

Contact: mandegruber@gmail.com; 201-447-3025

Janet Fricke

From: Andrea Mishler <andmishlee@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 23, 2020 1:51 PM
To: Janet Fricke
Subject: Letter supporting Schedler grant

To Preserve NJ (NJ Historic Trust Fund.),

The purpose of this letter is to indicate our support for the preservation of the Zabriskie Schedler House. The Zabriskie Schedler House is of historic significance to the Village of Ridgewood and surrounding areas. The work done thus far has been impressive and we encourage continued funding for its completion. Thank you for considering our letter.

Sincerely,

Andrea and Lee Mishler
5 Betty Ct
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Janet Fricke

From: Beth Bjorklund <beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 9:54 AM
To: Janet Fricke
Cc: Margaret M. Hickey, AIA
Subject: RE: Quick question
Attachments: Zabriskie-Schedler LoS DePhillips.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Dlugasch.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Friedman.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Gruber.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Hache.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Infantino.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Latham.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Lowry.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS LWV of Ridgewood.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS McNamara.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Mishler.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Norris.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Nowinski.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Shrimali.pdf; Zabriskie-Schedler LoS Suplicki.pdf

Janet – Attached are all of the letters of support submitted with last year's grant application. Anyone sending letters this year can email them to me (beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com) or can send hard copies to

Beth Bjorklund
Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects
P.O. Box 1726
Cranford, NJ 07016

From: Margaret M. Hickey, AIA <margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 9:15 AM
To: Janet Fricke <jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net>; Beth Bjorklund <beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com>
Subject: FW: Quick question

Janet – The NJHT advises for new letters. I think you can ask the same people for the same letter just update any dates as scope and approach have not changed.

If it is easier, they can e-mail them to our firm and we can include in the application.

Margaret.

Margaret M. Hickey, AIA
Historic Preservation Specialist
Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects
PO Box 1726
2 N. Union Avenue, Cranford, NJ 07016
973-746-4911 ext. 109

margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com
www.chhistoricalarchitects.com

Connolly &
Hickey

 Like us on Facebook.

From: Ceponis, Glenn <Glenn.Ceponis@dca.nj.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 7:51 AM
To: Margaret M. Hickey, AIA <margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com>
Subject: RE: Quick question

Hello Margaret,

That is up to the applicant. In the past evaluators have noted when letters have been reused rather than providing a letter with a current date.

Glenn

From: Margaret M. Hickey, AIA <margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com>

Sent: Tuesday, March 9, 2021 4:26 PM

To: Ceponis, Glenn <Glenn.Ceponis@dca.nj.gov>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Quick question

Glenn – Do applicants need to go and get new letters of support if they applied last year and nothing of the project changed (this client was right on the line with grant/no grant).

Thanks. Margaret.

Margaret M. Hickey, AIA

Historic Preservation Specialist

Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects

PO Box 1726

2 N. Union Avenue, Cranford, NJ 07016

973-746-4911 ext. 109

margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com

www.chhistoricalarchitects.com

Connolly &
Hickey



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THE LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF RIDGEWOOD

May 17, 2020

Mrs. Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo,

The League of Women Voters of Ridgewood (LWV) supports the applications by the Village of Ridgewood for the New Jersey Historic Trust grant for preservation and rehabilitation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House, West Saddle River Road, Ridgewood.

The LWV has a longstanding position on historic preservation whenever possible. Attached is our statement to the Village of Ridgewood Council on May 8, 2013, almost seven years ago.

This house poses a unique opportunity, not only for a much needed neighborhood public space, but also for the Village of Ridgewood in order to appreciate and recognize its role in American History. The application by the Village gives details of the house, its provenance. The Village has been meticulous in hiring well reputed historic preservation architects and use of materials.

Also, we would like to add to the future use of this house. The location, on the East Side of Ridgewood, not only provides the only neighborhood public meeting space for over 1,000 residents, but also a public space for meetings, lectures, and family events for all 25,000 residents of Ridgewood. This historic house is situated in a seven-acre property, funded through the Bergen County Open Space Trust Fund, forever open to the public.

The Village has a history of preserving historic properties, the most visible is the former Lester Stable, located in Graydon Park. At the time of its rehabilitation, many asked the same questions as they are asking about the Zabriskie-Schedler House: what is the cost-benefit. Over 30 years later, there is no longer a question, as it is continuously used by residents and visitors as a public space. We believe that in the near future, this also will no longer be a question of the house.

We fully support the application by the Village of Ridgewood for funding from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Trust.

Sincerely,

Janet Anderson, President
League of Women Voters of Ridgewood

League of Women Voters of Ridgewood: Position on the Schedler property

Historic Preservation of the Schedler House— League of Women Voters of Ridgewood supports the initiative to save the abandoned wood framed 1820's Dutch house located on the Schedler property from demolition and asks the Ridgewood Mayor and Council to conduct an investigation to restore, preserve, and maintain the structure. The house, built by the Zabriskie family - one of the oldest in Bergen County - is deep rooted in the history of the Village. It sits on historic property, the site of Revolutionary War skirmishes and on property originally included in the Old Paramus Church parsonage. The League supports the preservation of historic sites under the purview of the Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission in order to preserve valued historical characteristics of the Village of Ridgewood

Zoning — To avoid haphazard development, the League supports limitation on certain physical aspects of organized sports usage, i.e., constraints on development of recreational fields not proportioned to the actual acreage and constraints on parking lots to provide for safety and appearance compatible with a rural atmosphere.

Open Space — The League supports the implementation of the "Open Space" concepts to protect the valued characteristics, i.e., rural atmosphere, physical and historic features, protection of existing neighborhood fabric while providing areas of recreation and conservation.

Recreation — The League supports efforts in the area of village recreation in working toward improved facilities and programs and the use of some public areas throughout the town for planned recreational activities. Public areas should be developed as balanced recreational activities that take in consideration and respect village residents of all ages. We believe open spaces are to be designed for multi-use activities that include parks, paths, open fields (for organized sports and non-organized sports) and should not be created at the expense of trees, noise sound pollution, increased traffic and decreased neighborhood security.

Fiscal Policy — The League supports an intelligible and constructive town budgetary process that will recognize priorities and the need for adequate funding of agreed-upon essential services and of the established use of available grants.

Schedler Development — The League of Women Voters of New Jersey positions on Historic Preservation, Zoning, Open Space, Recreation, and Fiscal Policy should all be applied to the development of the Schedler property.

1 15th Avenue
Elmwood Park, NJ 07407
May 15, 2020

2020

Dorothy Guzzo, Executive Director
New Jersey Historic Trust
Department of Community Affairs
P.O. Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625-0212

Dear Ms. Guzzo:

I write in support of the application from the Village of Ridgewood for a grant for the restoration of the John A. L. Zabriskie house. The Village has made great progress in getting to the point of stabilizing and restoring the house. Over the last ten years it has gone from a neglected home with a tarp on the roof to a recognized historic house with a new roof that the citizens of Ridgewood can be proud of. The property sits near a critical crossroads and has a long history that reflects the village's transition from an agricultural settlement to suburban community. The house has stories to tell.

It was at the nearby crossroads in March of 1780 that a Revolutionary War battle occurred. Three hundred Royal troops marched down W. Saddle River Rd. toward Paramus Church and fought 300 Continental troops drawn up behind a wall in front of the church. Forty-five years later, in 1825, the Consistory of the Congregation of Paramus Reformed Church sold 9 ¼ acres of land east of the church to John A. L. Zabriskie, a 36 year-old farmer, who built the house. John farmed the land for almost forty years. When he died in 1864 his will and the inventory of his possessions give interesting insights into the property, its use, and the life-style of the family. Son James received the homestead lot and also the necessary tools for farming: wagons, sleighs, sleds, plows, harrows, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, grain and a horse. The farm produced rye, corn, and oats and strawberries. Bergen County was a major source of strawberries for the New York City market, shipping millions of baskets in a single season. The house was well-appointed with both rag and ingrain carpets, a gilt framed looking glass, and an 8-day brass clock. Overall, the impression is of a prosperous general farm providing a comfortable life-style for the family.

During John A. L.'s lifetime, Ridgewood and Bergen County were changing. In 1848 the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad came through Ridgewood, connecting it to Jersey City, and thence by ferry to New York City. The mode of transportation of both crops and people changed and the center of activity and commerce shifted from the area around the Paramus Reformed

Church and the Zabriskie's property to the area around the train station. Ridgewood had begun its change from a purely agricultural economy to a suburban one.

These changes are reflected in John A. L.'s son's generation. James continued the with farming, but it became less and less profitable. His son went into business as a grocer. James eventually sold the land in 1893 to Seth Hawley, who was Clerk for the Commissioners of the New York City Police Department—one of the upper middle class commuters who were then moving to Ridgewood.

In 1931, the opening of the George Washington Bridge was the second transportation change (after the railroad) that had a big impact on Bergen County. The automobile was a new way to commute and Bergen County needed highways to get people and their cars to the bridge. The property was bisected in 1934 when the State of New Jersey bought 3 parcels from owner Clara Smith for the construction of Route 2 (now Route 17).

The John A. L. Zabriskie house ties together stories of Ridgewood -- as a battlefield, as a farming community, and as a suburb. It also tells a story of community action. It was the advocacy of residents that resulted in the purchase of the property and in the preservation of the house. It is valuable to the Village and to the neighborhood in telling the story of Ridgewood and in providing practical space for present community and Village functions. I am one of the Historians for Ridgewood and support the continued preservation of the John A. L. Zabriskie house as part of our historic fabric and an asset to the community.

Sincerely,



Peggy W. Norris

Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood

To Whom It May Concern:

The Zabriskie-Schedler house is one of the few extant historic homes of the style used in 1830 and its conservation is important not only for its history but also for the possibility of becoming a community center for cultural, educational and administrative uses. While there are many historic homes of the smaller stone architectural style used in the 17th century, this home is unique in that it has balloon frame oak beams and columns held together with mortise and tenon joints, not nails. It has a gambrel roof and high ceilings and saving this structure for a modern use as a community center will enhance the rich history of the village, county, and state. Built on a Revolutionary War battlefield, the house has sheltered only three families, and has been used continuously for 200 years as a Dutch farmhouse residence and later a suburban residence. The residents of this area of Ridgewood, the Northeast Corridor, have not had any park, elementary school, or community center after our local elementary school was closed. A community center is important for citizens of all ages and promotes civic-mindedness. We of this area have felt abandoned by our community as monies and support have gone into larger westside projects. There are even some Ridgewood citizens that do not know we are a part of this town. If and when the Zabriskie-Schedler House becomes a meeting place for scientific, cultural, or community programs, the whole town will become aware of our presence and participate communally with us. Please preserve the house for the above reasons.

Sincerely,
Patricia Infantino, MSW
S. Infantino, M.D.
6 Betty Ct
Ridgewood

Janet Fricke

email 3/11

From: Linda McNamara <lmcnamara1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 21, 2020 4:58 PM
To: Janet Fricke
Subject: Support for funding application/ New Jersey Historic Preserva

Mrs. Dorothy Guzzo
Executive Director
P.O.Box 457
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Ms. Guzzo, As a long time member of the LWV of Ridgewood, we have always supported historic preservation whenever possible. The Zabriskie Schedler House is an example of an historic structure which also sits on a 7 acre piece of property that has its own history dating back to the American Revolution. The house itself is in its final stage of rehabilitation and is currently listed in the register of New Jersey Historic Places. The house sits on property which borders Route 17 and is the largest piece of undeveloped property in Ridgewood. It has been the home of several native birds and wildlife species that are considered endangered species. The house will have a purpose when completed. There is talk among some groups of using it as an environmental center and library in addition to much needed meeting space for our active community. There is no downside. For its historic, aesthetic and cultural value, we as a community both locally and for our Bergen County neighbors will be the beneficiaries for years to come. Please consider approving the grant application by the Village of Ridgewood for this worthy project. Most sincerely, Linda McNamara

email: lmcnamara1@gmail.com
phone: 201-444-0688

Sent from my iPad

APPENDIX 4

Village Council Resolution with Concept Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 15-257

WHEREAS, in January 2002, the Village of Ridgewood Open Space, Recreation, Farmland and Historic Preservation Committee (further known as the "Open Space Committee") was established; and

WHEREAS, in January 2003, the Open Space Committee submitted an "Open Space Plan" to the Village Council that identified "the Schedler property (see below for definition) as a first-priority target for acquisition by the Village"; and

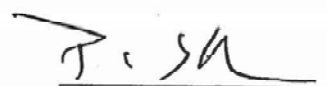
WHEREAS, in a September 2008 report to the Village Council, the Open Space Committee recommended further for the Schedler property "that the initial development consist of a parking lot, a baseball diamond and overlay multi-purpose field (without lights or restrooms), with the remainder of the property left as passive recreation space with wooded areas and a disabled-accessible (ADA compliant), senior-friendly paved walking path around the perimeter"; and

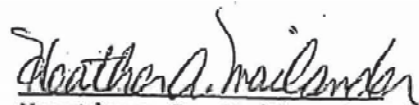
WHEREAS, in a November 2008 report to the Village Council, the Open Space Committee urged the Village of Ridgewood to acquire the Schedler property, warning that "if the property is acquired by a private developer, the Village will face the possibility of a "builder's remedy" suit forcing the Village to accept high-density multi-family residential development of the property, including affordable housing units"; and

I hereby certify that this resolution, consisting of 5 page(s), was adopted at a meeting of the Village Council of the Village of Ridgewood, held this 12th day of August, 2015.

Moved Second Ayes Nays Absent Abstain

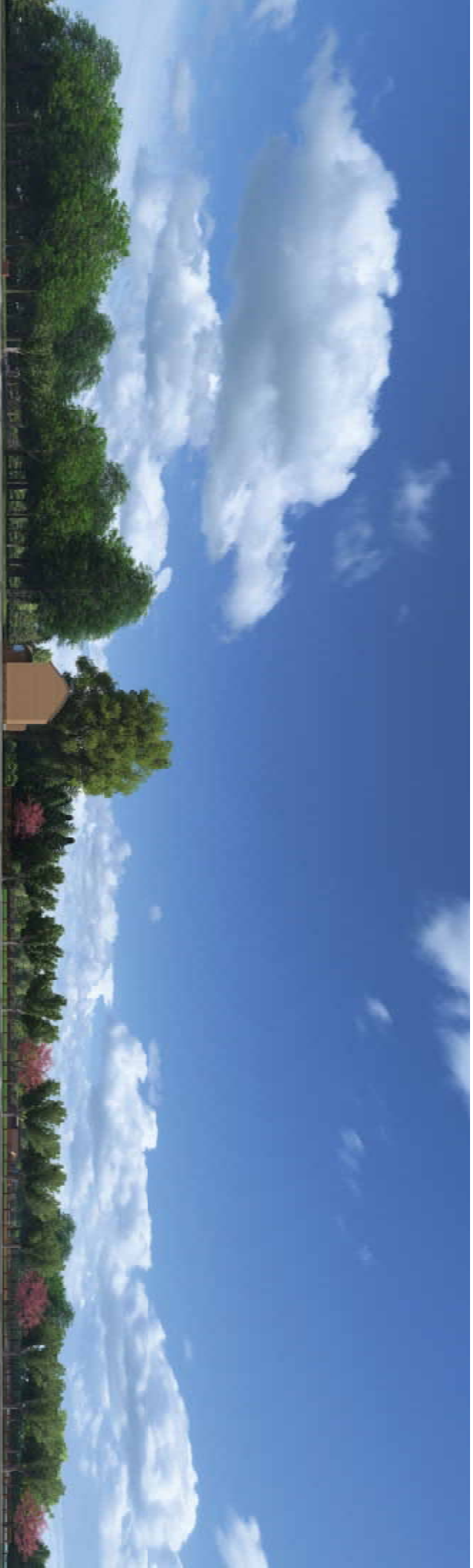
Hauck		X	X			
Knudsen				X		
Pucciarelli	X		X			
Sedon				X		
Aronsohn			X			


Paul S. Aronsohn
Mayor


Heather A. Mailander
Village Clerk

APPENDIX 5

Streetscape Profile of the Site Design from
West Saddle River Road looking West



Undisturbed Area

Park
Entrance

Undisturbed Area

Zabriske-
Schedler House

Landscape
Screen

Multi-Sport Turf Athletic Field

Undisturbed
Area

Schematic View of the Park
on Schedler Zabriske Park Facing West

Village of Ridgewood
Zabriske-Schedler Property Park Development Plan

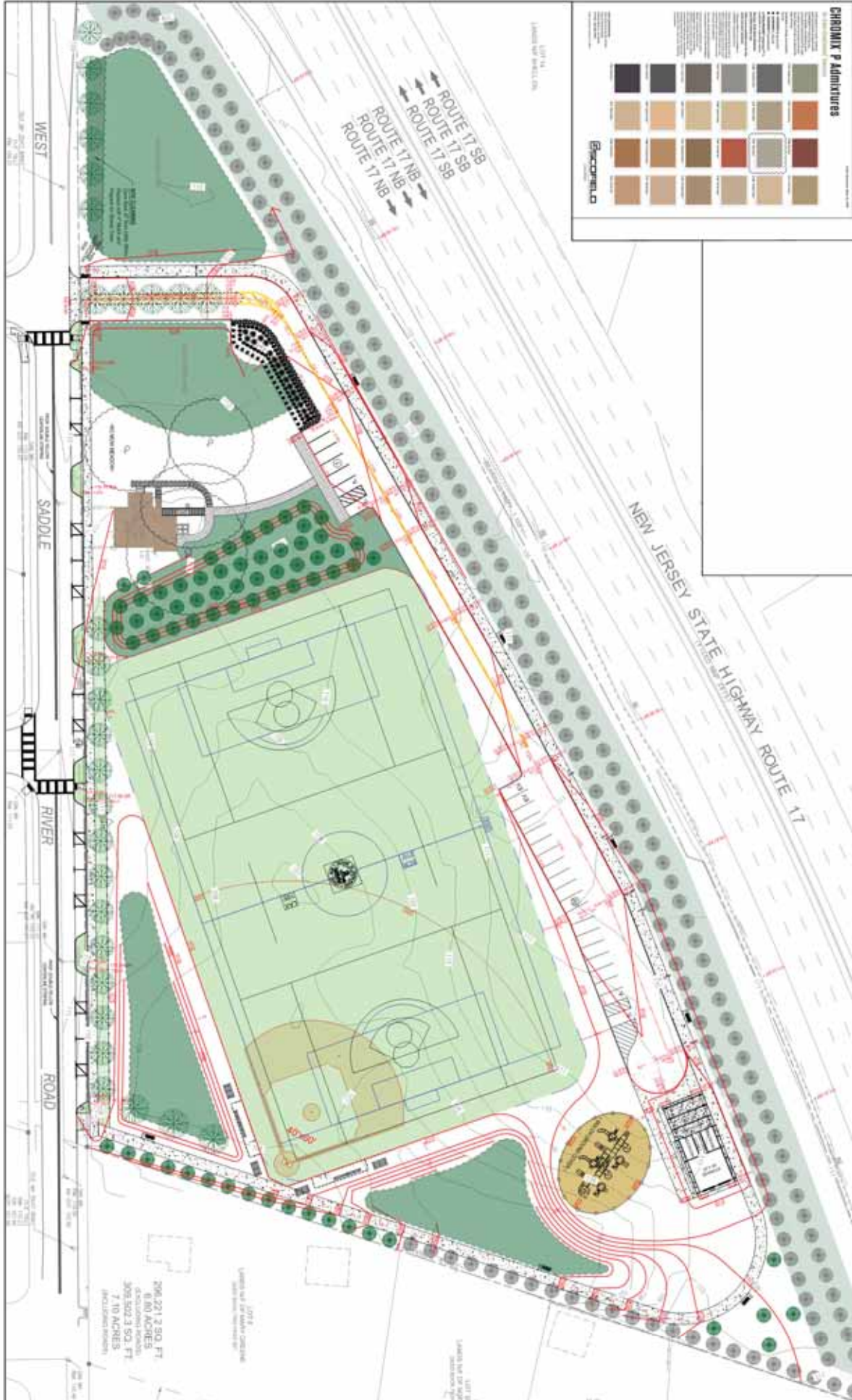
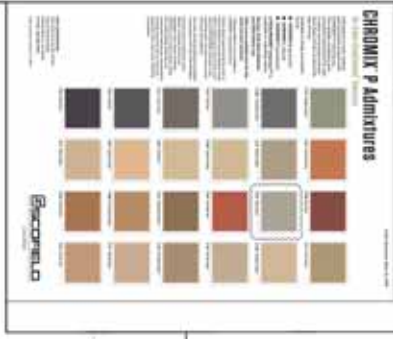
Note: This is a schematic drawing to illustrate the concept, this is not a final design drawing.

APPENDIX 6

Preliminary Grading Plan

THE SCHMIDT PROPERTY
NEW JERSEY
DANIEL M. DUNN
10/27/22

CHROMIX P Admixtures
10/27/22
10/27/22



APPENDIX 7

Concept Landscape Plan



APPENDIX 8

National Register Nomination

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:) _____

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.)

John A. L. Zabriskie House
Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ
County and State

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.

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 7 Page 1

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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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie House

Name of Property

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Section number 7 Page 2

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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John A.L. Zabriskie House

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Section number 7 Page 3

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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John A.L. Zabriskie House

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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 Valteau, 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 Valteau 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 Valteau 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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County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Other Sources

HMR Architects. "Condition Assessment: Zabriskie-Schedler House." 5 November, 2013.

Lee, James, M.A., RPA, and Eryn Boyce of Hunter Research, Inc., "Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Zabriskie-Schedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey." (Trenton, NJ: February 2019).

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

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

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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Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 1

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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John A.L. Zabriskie

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 2

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 the second-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

Boundary and Tax Map

Coordinates:
Lat 40.988482
Long -74.092802

Scale: 1:2,000

0 70 140 280 Feet

Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

Legend

- Property boundaries
- Tax Parcels

7.17 Acres



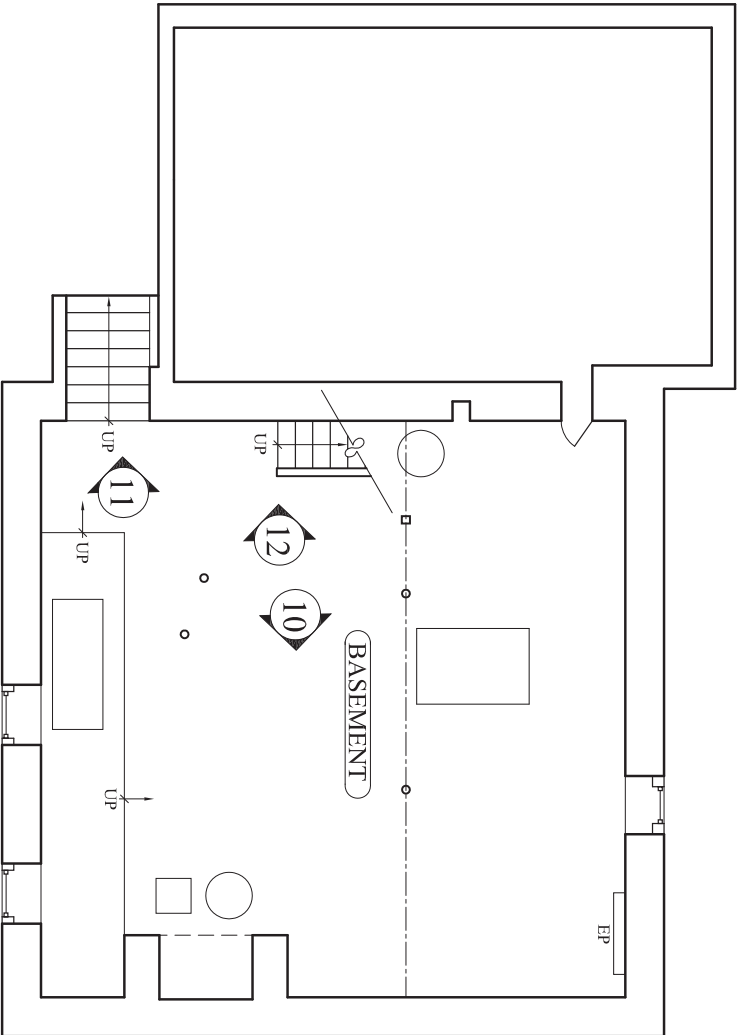
NJDEP,
Historic Preservation Office
October 2019



SP

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

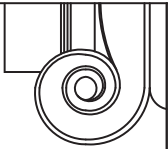
<p>CONSULT & HICKEY</p> <p>HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS LLC</p> <p>P.O. Box 126 Camden, NJ 07016</p> <p>973.764.0111</p>	<p>THOMAS R. CONNOLLY, P.A.</p> <p>NJ 21A101692900</p> <p>PA RA40376</p>	<p>MARGARET M. HICKEY, P.A.</p> <p>NJ 21A101824500</p>	<p>PROJECT No. 1718C</p>	<p>DATE: 11 DEC. 2018</p>
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3/16" = 1' - 0"

BASEMENT PLAN

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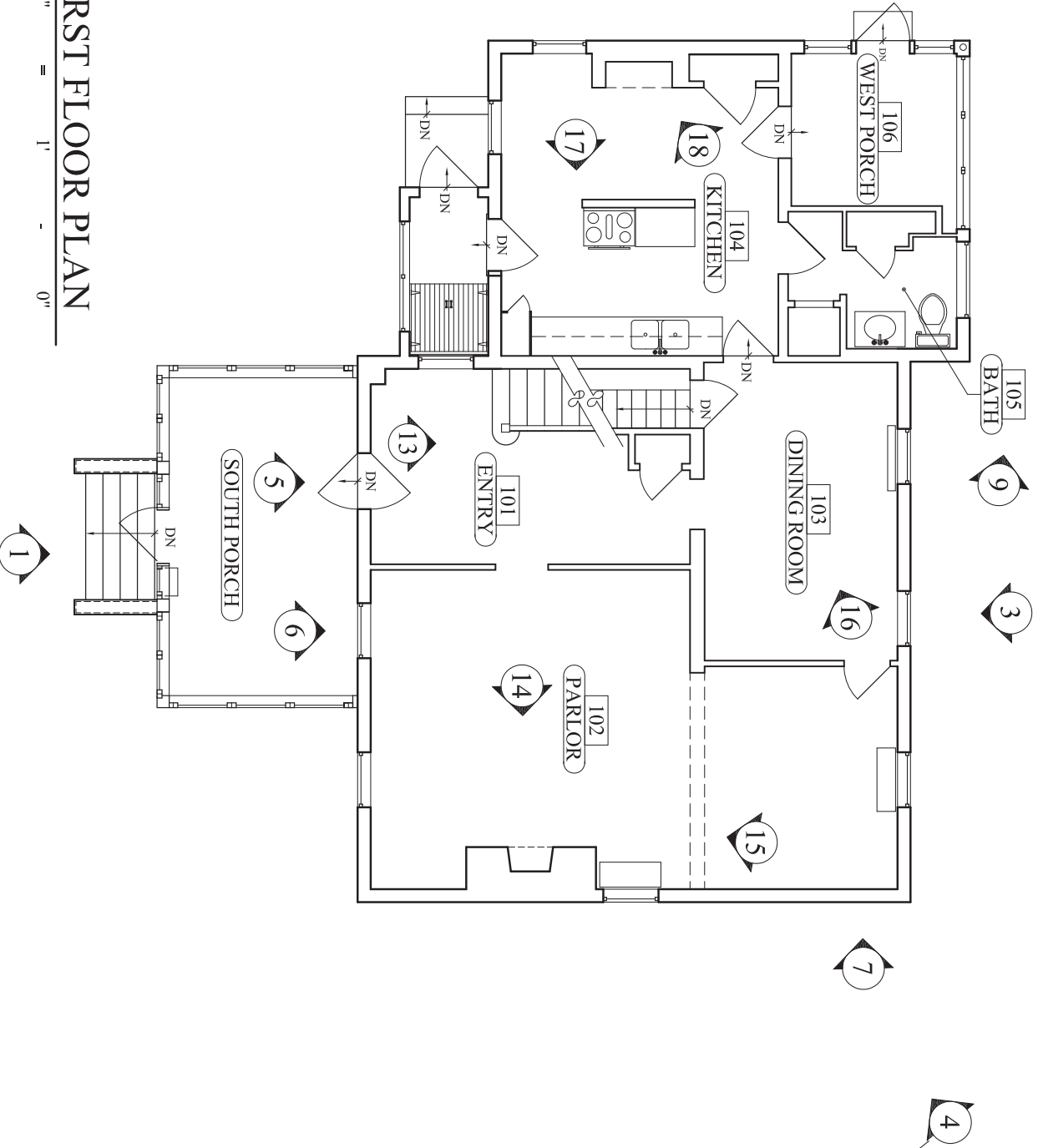
THOMAS B. CONSOLY, RA
NJ 21A01069200
PA 25405776
MARGARET M. HICKEY, RA
NJ 21A018244900
PROJECT No. 1710C
DATE: 23 JULY 2018

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

K1



JOB
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/16" = 1' - 0"



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PA 82A403776
MARGARET M. HICKEY, RA
NJ 21A10160400
PROJECT No. 1718C
DATE: 23 JULY 2018



3/16"

II

1.

0.



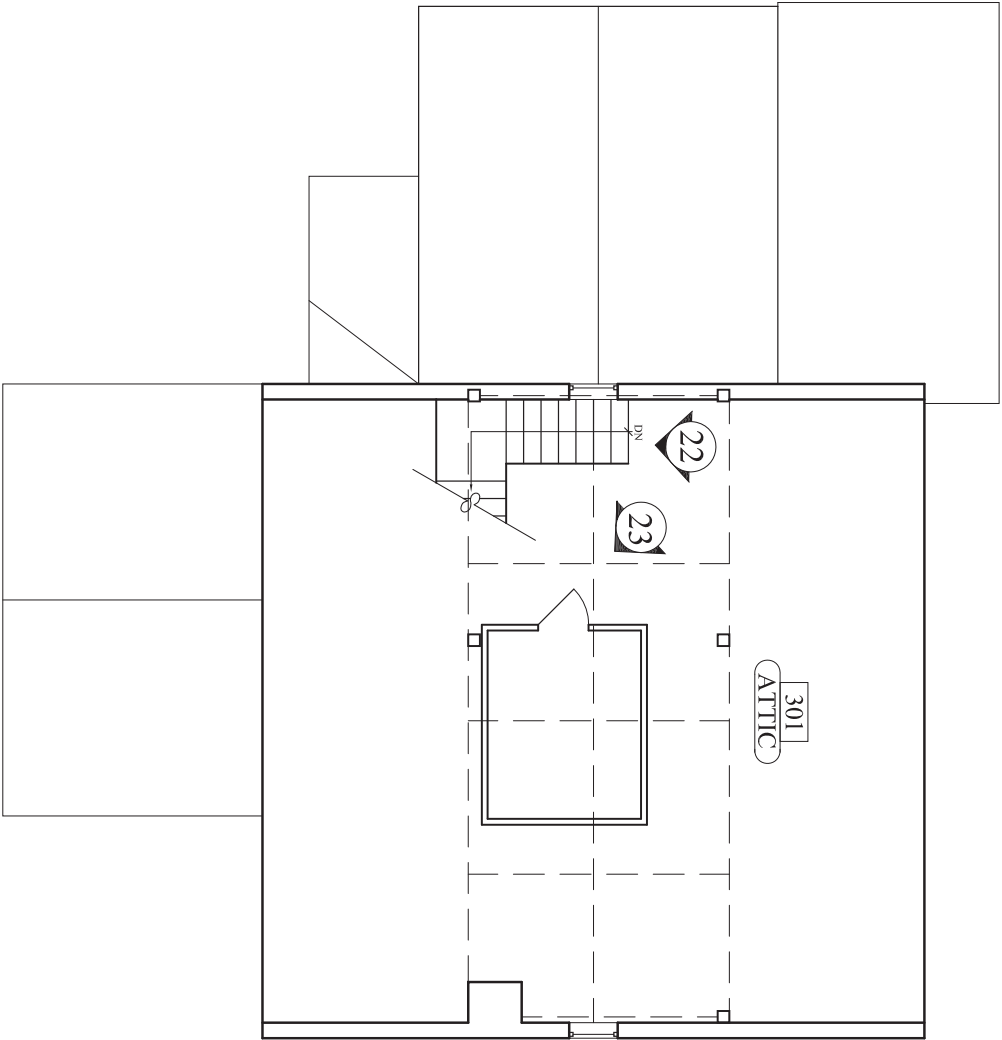
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DATE: 23 JULY 2018

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VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY





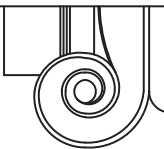
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PROJECT No. 1718C
DATE: 23 JULY 2018



United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

John A.L. Zabriskie House

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

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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 manner 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 cellar the use and occupancy of that part of my dwelling house and kitchen where 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 my consent full for her use so long as she shall remain my widow, all of which I give in 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 Barbours in the County aforesaid containing about five acres or thereabouts I give unto him and to his heirs and assigns forever: subject and charge to the legacies 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
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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
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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

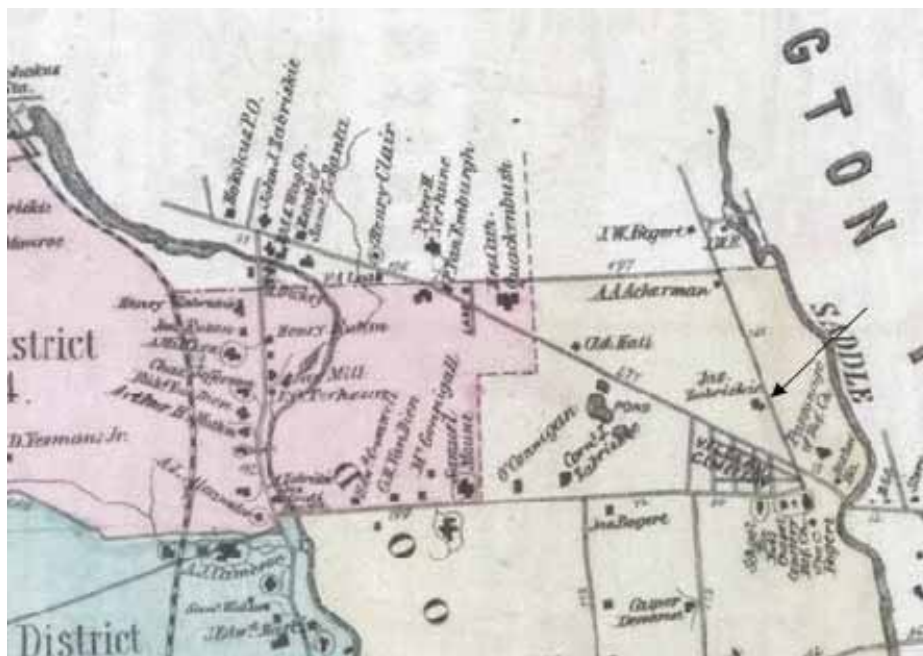


Figure 5. 1876 atlas showing the property owned by James Zabriskie.⁵

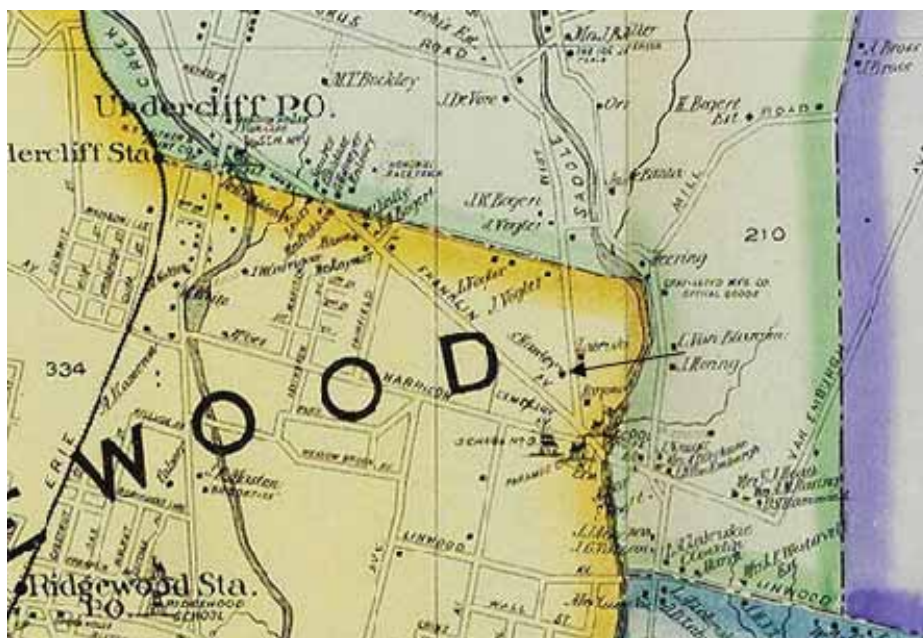


Figure 6. 1902 map of Bergen County showing the former Zabriskie property now owned by Seth Hawley.⁶

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

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John A.L. Zabriskie House

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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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
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John A.L. Zabriskie House

Name of Property

Bergen County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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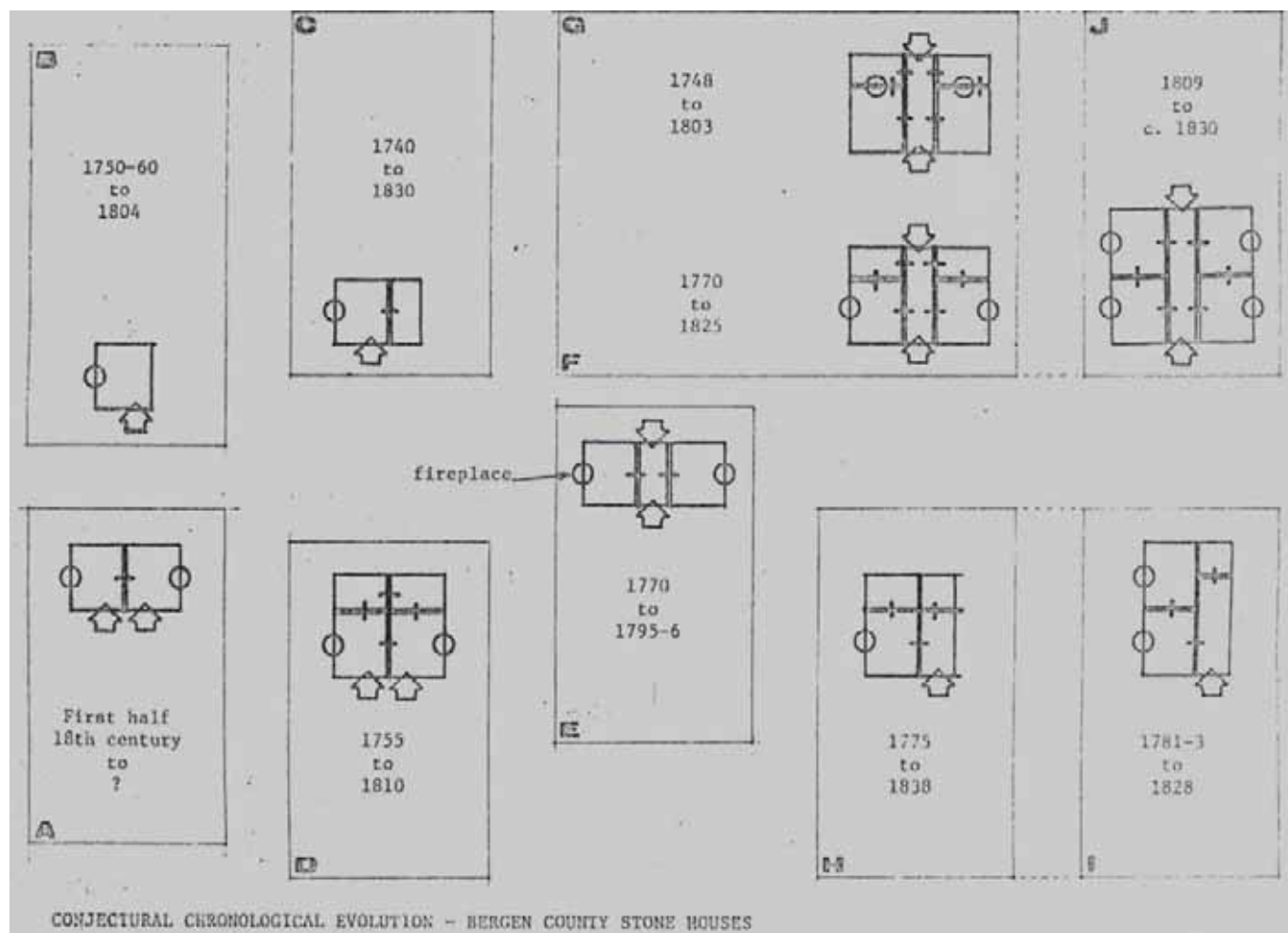


Figure 8. Dutch American house plan evolution as presented in the Thematic Nomination for Early Stone House of Bergen County, 1979.⁸

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

APPENDIX 9

Significance Statement from the NJ Historic Trust

John A. L. Zabriskie House



Preserve New Jersey Historic Preservation Fund

Capital Level II

Grant Award: \$199,166 (2021)

Grant Recipient: Village of Ridgewood

County: Bergen

Municipality: Ridgewood Village

The Zabriskie-Schedler House was originally constructed circa 1825 and was the home of farmer John A. L. Zabriskie. The house is an example of a late third-period Dutch-American frame building and exhibits several characteristics of the type including a construction date of c. 1752-c. 1840, was built by the "Dutch" cultural group, is south facing, follows the Dutch framing tradition, uses a gambrel roof for the main block and gable roof on the wing, uses native sandstone for the foundation material, uses oak timbers for heavy framing members, has interior end fireplaces, and has plaster ceiling finishes at the interior. The house survives as one of the few remaining nineteenth-century frame homes in Ridgewood. Over the course of his lifetime through inheritance and purchases, John Zabriskie tripled the size of his landholdings. Following his death in 1864, the house and property passed to his son James Zabriskie, also a farmer, who did not realize the same level of success as his father and was forced to mortgage and eventually sell off portions of his property. The Smith family purchased the home in 1908 and over the next century made several changes including adding the south entrance, raising the original gambrel roof at the circa 1840 section, reconfiguring and refinishing the second-floor level, and upgrading the kitchen. A small addition with a bathroom and sun porch were also added during the mid-twentieth century. Florence Schedler, daughter of Carman Smith, lived in the house until her death in 2007. The Village of Ridgewood purchased the property in 2009 and has been rehabilitating the building and grounds for use as a public parks and recreation facility.

The Trust grant will help fund interior rehabilitation and barrier-free improvements.

APPENDIX 10

Village Project Timeline

Historical Timeline for Inclusion in Application

Proprietors

Banta Ownership

1780: Revolutionary War activities led the minor event at the Paramus Church

1824-1925: Schedler

Period of Significance, not before 1824

Unused and Empty

Farm fields overgrown losing farm landscape to tertiary growth.

2007: Reasons to purchase discussed, Village hearings to acquire property

2007: Village Purchase, preventing commercial development

5/2/2014: Certificate of Eligibility (COE)

2018: Berm built to buffer Route 17

Feb 2019: Hunter, J. Lee. Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

11/14/2019 NJ State Register of Historic Places, by Connelly Hickey for the Village

Nominated as the Zabriskie House under Criteria C

No mention of Criteria A, B, or D

No mention of Revolutionary War significance

No mention of historical events, no mention of historical persons, no mention of historic architect, no mention of highly compromised landscape

11/22/2019: National Register of Historic Places, by Connelly Hickey for the Village Criteria C

2022: NJ Historic Trust Funds approved, no easement

2021: Bergen County funds awarded

Connelly and Hickey chosen architects for restoration

2021-2023: Restoration

2023: Village engaged Primavera Consultant

Assignment; Regulatory Compliance, Alternatives, Consideration of Secretary of Interior Standards

Consideration: grass or turf field, site inspection, Modify field design, alternatives, field alternatives.

Apply Secretary of Interior Standards

Design Alterations

Local approvals, many hearings at Village Council Work Sessions at Public Meetings

2023:

Concept Site Plan approved.

Opposition presented no historical argument or evidence

Letters of support received

Nov. 2023:

Richard Grubb & Associates Archaeological, Metal Detector, GPR study.

Alternative Analysis completed.

Jan 2024:

Submission of State Register Act application

Early 2024:

Historic Sites Council presentation and approval

2024:

Park Construction anticipated

APPENDIX 11

“Phase IB Archeological Survey” Report including
Ground-Penetrating Radar, and Metal Detecting Survey
with Historic Maps and Photos prepared by Richard
Grubb & Associates, dated December 2023

Field Results and Email Correspondence

“Work Plan, Phase II Archaeological Survey, John A.L.
Zabriskie House” prepared by Richard Grubb &
Associates dated December 22, 2023

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE (ZABRISKIE-SCHEDLER) HOUSE AND PROPERTY

Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey
NJHPO Project No.: #20-0608

PREPARED FOR:

Village of Ridgewood
131 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

December 2023



RICHARD
GRUBB &
ASSOCIATES

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JOHN A. L. ZABRISKIE (ZABRISKIE-SCHEDLER) HOUSE AND PROPERTY

Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey
NJHPO Project No.: #20-0608

Principal Investigator:

Nicole Herzog, MA, RPA

Prepared by:

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.
259 Prospect Plains Road, Building D
Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

Prepared for:

Village of Ridgewood
131 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

Date:

December 8, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IB archaeological survey in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the John A. L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler) property at 460 West Saddle River Road in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. The project area encompasses Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, comprising an approximately 6.9-acre area situated between West Saddle River Road to the east and NJ Route 17 to the west. The Village of Ridgewood proposes the installation of recreational facilities on the property. The property, designated as the John A. L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House), is listed in the New Jersey Register (NJR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019). The John A. L. Zabriskie House is listed under NRHP Criterion C, and the period of significance extends from 1825 to 1924. The John A. L. Zabriskie house was erected circa 1825 and has been previously rehabilitated and stabilized.

Since the project includes municipal involvement and the APE is located within the boundaries of the NJRHP-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House historic property, the project requires compliance with the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (NJAC 7:4). According to NJRHPA regulations, historic properties listed in NJR must be identified in order to determine if the proposed undertaking has the potential to result in direct or indirect effects on any district, site, building, structure or object listed in the NJR. The Phase IB archaeological survey was completed to identify potentially significant pre-Contact or historic period archaeological resources that may contribute to the significance of the John A. L. Zabriskie House and to make recommendations for further survey, if warranted.

The Phase IB archaeological survey consisted of background research, documentation of existing conditions, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey, a metal detection survey, and subsurface testing within visibly undisturbed portions of the APE. A total of 81 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated on a 50-foot-interval grid with 14 additional bracket or judgmental STPs. Three hundred and twenty-four historic period artifacts and 2 pre-Contact period artifacts were recovered from 22 STPs and 31 metal detection or surface find spots. No clear evidence of Revolutionary War period activity was identified during the metal detection survey. However, we understand that a metal detectorist was on the property before archaeological fieldwork began. The extent and nature of collected material is unknown. The GPR survey identified two potential archaeological anomalies near the extant house; additional subsurface testing is recommended for these anomalies.

One multi-component archaeological site was identified. The John A. L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) is a concentration of historic and pre-Contact material recovered from within NJR- and NRHP-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House historic property. As a result of the Phase IB survey, potentially significant archaeological resources were identified within two core portions of site 28-Be-232. The two core areas consist of an approximately 16,322 square feet (0.37 acres) area surrounding the extant house (Site Core 1) and a second approximately 100 by 150-foot area (0.34 acres) encompassing recovered architectural material that roughly corresponds with the nineteenth-century map-documented location of outbuildings (Site Core 2). Broadcast historic material was recovered from the remaining portions of the APE. If the areas around the house and the former outbuildings cannot be avoided by the project, a Phase II site evaluation is recommended to determine if the John A. L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) is eligible for listing in the NJR and/or the NRHP, or if the site contributes to the significance of the NJR- and NRHP-listed John A.L. Zabriskie House.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IB archaeological survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed construction of recreational facilities in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey (Figures 1.1–1.3). The purpose of the Phase IB archaeological survey was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the APE, to assess their potential significance, if present, and to make recommendations for any further surveys, if warranted. The Phase IB survey for this report was limited to areas previously assessed with high archaeological sensitivity within the APE based on the results of a prior Phase IA archaeological survey (Hunter Research, Inc. 2019). A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted around the extant John A. L. Zabriskie House as part of the Phase IB survey effort, and the results are appended to this report (Appendix A; RGA 2023).

Nicole Herzog, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator and authored the report. Ms. Herzog meets the professional qualification standards of 36 CFR 61 set forth by the National Park Service (Appendix B). Fieldwork was conducted by Ms. Herzog, Ed McFadden (crew chief), Gio Palumbo, MA, and Emily Healy. Allison Gall conducted background research and David Strohmeier, PSM, produced the report graphics. Paul J. McEachen, MA, RPA, was the project manager and report editor, Richard Grubb provided quality control, and Emma Durham, PhD, RPA, served as technical editor and formatted the report. Copies of this report and all field notes, photographs, and project maps are on file at the RGA offices in Cranbury, New Jersey.

1.1 Regulatory Context

Since the proposed project is publicly funded and the undertaking has the potential to “encroach upon, damage, or destroy” a historic property listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (NJRH), the proposed project falls under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (NJAC 7:4). According to NJRHPA regulations, historic properties listed in the NJRH must be identified in order to determine if the proposed undertaking has the potential to result in an encroachment on any district, site, building, structure or object listed in the NJRH.

A prior Phase IA archaeological survey assessed the majority of the approximately 6.9-acre (301,228-square-foot) APE as sensitive for Revolutionary War period and nineteenth-century archaeological deposits (Hunter Research, Inc. 2019). In email correspondence dated May 12, 2023, Vincent Maresca of the NJHPO indicated that a geophysical survey (GPR, magnetometer, etc.) would enhance any Phase I archaeological survey effort (Appendix C). Mr. Maresca also indicated that metal detection is required due to the high sensitivity for Revolutionary War resources. Further, a shovel test interval strategy is necessary that conforms to the NJHPO’s 17 tests per acre average, with close-interval testing around pre-Contact or eighteenth-century artifacts (see Appendix C).

This Phase IB archaeological survey meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and complies with the archaeological survey and reporting guidelines of the NJHPO set forth in NJAC 7:4-8.4 through 8.5 (Requirements for Phase I archaeological survey and Archaeological Reports – Standards for Report Sufficiency) (NJHPO 1994, 1996).

1.2 Project Description

The Village of Ridgewood is proposing to develop the subject property for recreational use. At the time of the survey, the APE was predominantly wooded with deciduous trees (see Figure 1.3). An unoccupied single-family house, the John A. L. Zabriskie House, fronts West

Saddle River Road. Linear sections of the project location, notably along the house's former driveway and fronting Route 17 to the west, have recently undergone utility work, general land clearing, and the construction of an approximately 8-foot-high and 22-foot-wide earth and stone berm along Route 17 (see Figures 1.3–1.4; Figures 1.4 and 1.5). Project plans include additional clearing and grading of areas in advance of construction; the construction of a multi-purpose turf athletic field and clay baseball diamond within the athletic field area, restroom and storage facilities, an ADA-accessible playground, sidewalks, an access road, and parking lots. The installation of benches, split-rail fencing, tree plantings, a rain garden, and associated utilities is also proposed. Limited portions of the APE are designated for passive use, and no ground disturbance is planned in these areas (see Figure 1.5). The extant circa-1825 John A. L. Zabriskie House will remain.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The APE includes locations that may be impacted by construction or that may experience effects once construction is completed. The APE takes into account all locations where an undertaking may result in disturbance of the ground. Archaeological resources are typically subject to a project's direct effects in the form of activities which generate ground disturbance, such as areas of cutting, filling, grading, excavation, demolition, subsurface utility installation, and construction staging. The APE reflects the "Area of undertaking's potential impact" (AUPI) as defined in accordance with NJAC 7:4-1.3), which defines the AUPI as the geographical area within which direct and indirect effects generated by the undertaking could reasonably be expected to occur.

The APE for the proposed project comprises the proposed Limit of Disturbance (LOD) as presented on project plans (see Figure 1.4 and 1.5). The prior Phase IA archaeological survey conducted for the proposed project identified areas of prior ground disturbance along the Route 17 corridor. (Hunter Research, Inc. 2019). During a site visit by RGA in May 2023, it became clear that some improvements have taken place since the Phase IA fieldwork was performed in October 2018. Evidence of clearing and ground disturbance had taken place that would have impacted archaeological resources or rendered them inaccessible for metal detector survey. Portions of the APE exhibiting recent ground disturbance are visible on Figure 1.3 and no testing was conducted in these areas.

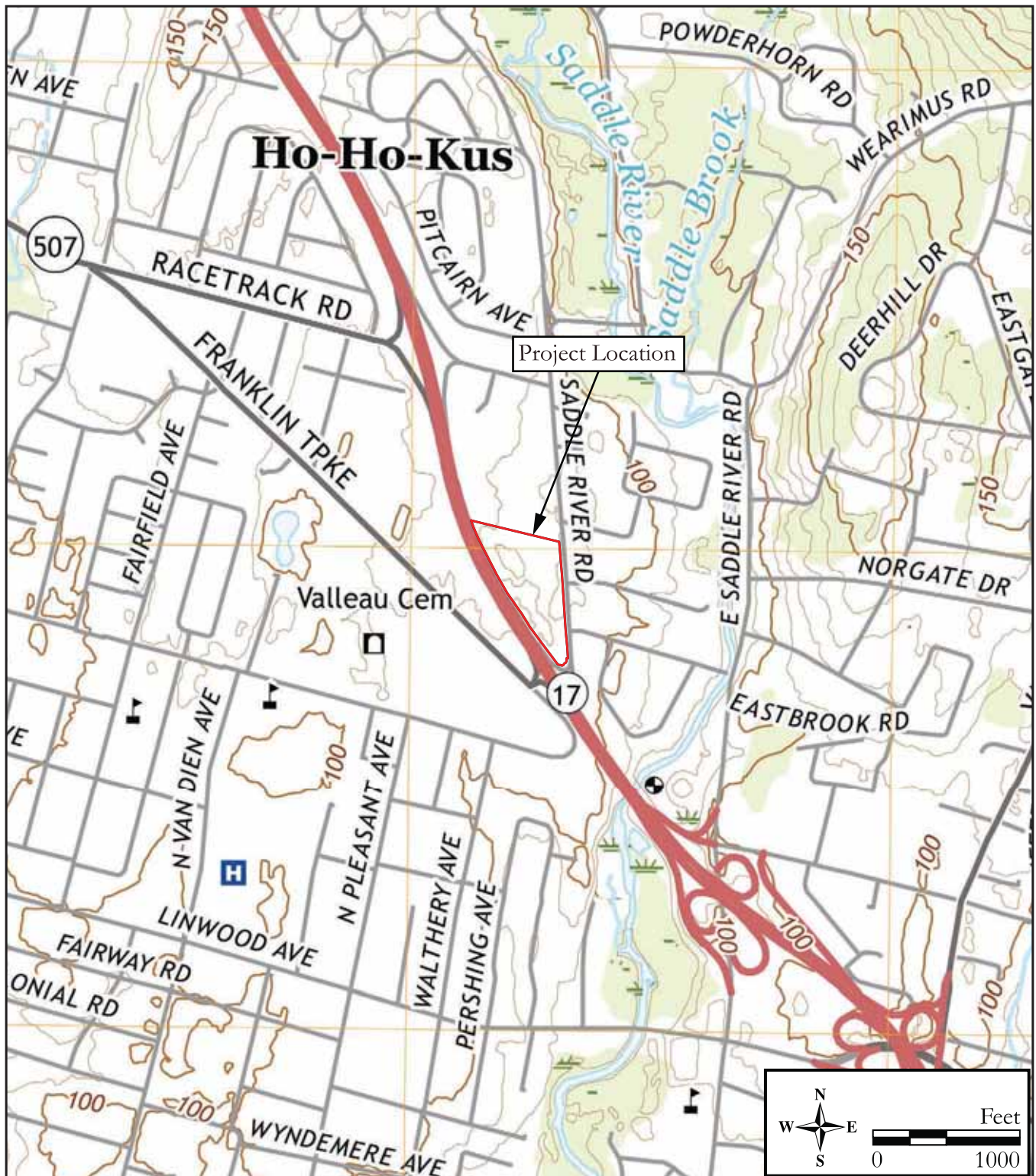


Figure 1.1: USGS map
(1997 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Hackensack, NJ).

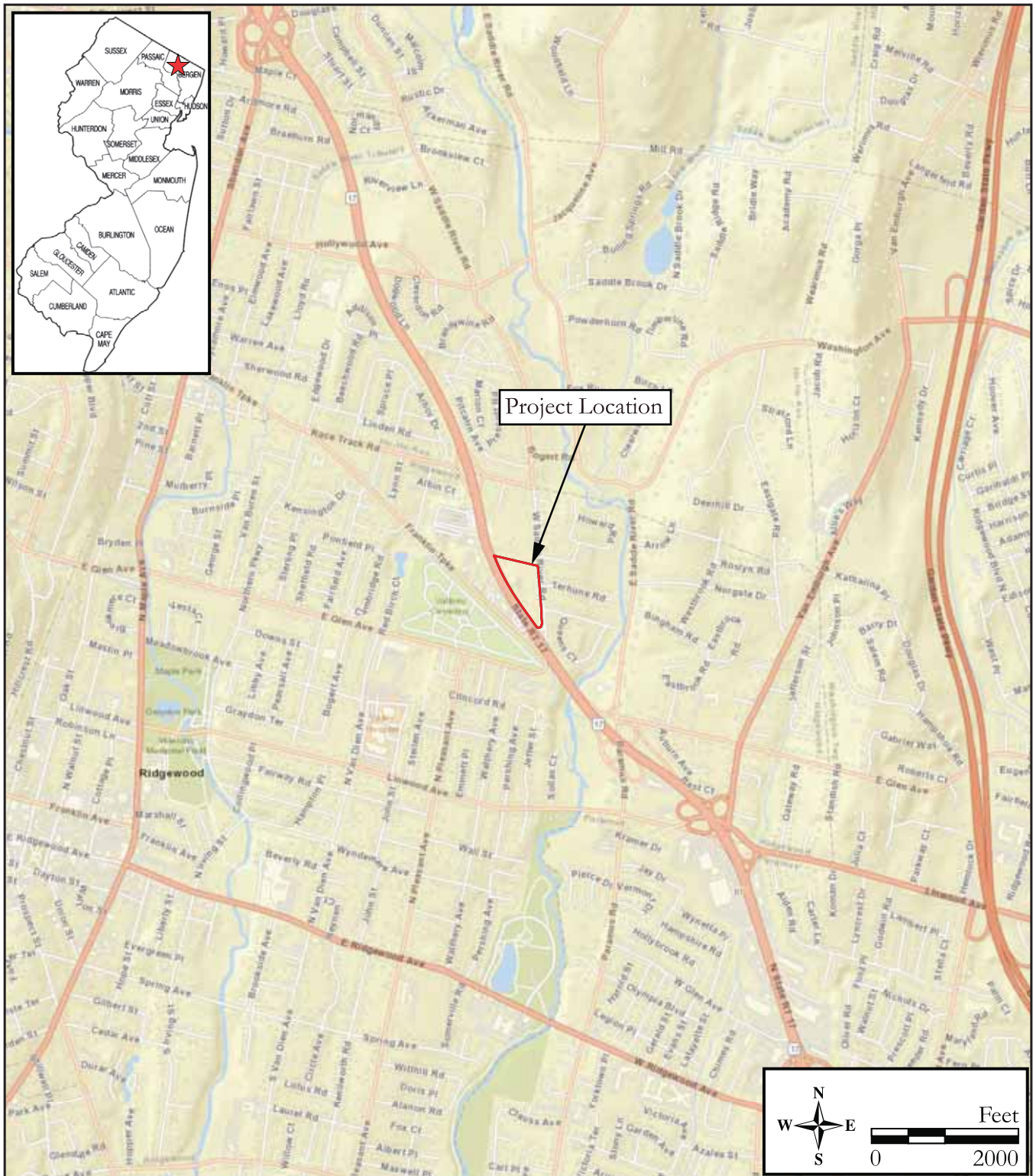


Figure 1.2: Road map
(2022 ESRI, World Street Map).



Figure 1.3: Aerial map of the APE
(NJGIS, Digital Orthographic Imagery 2020).



RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES

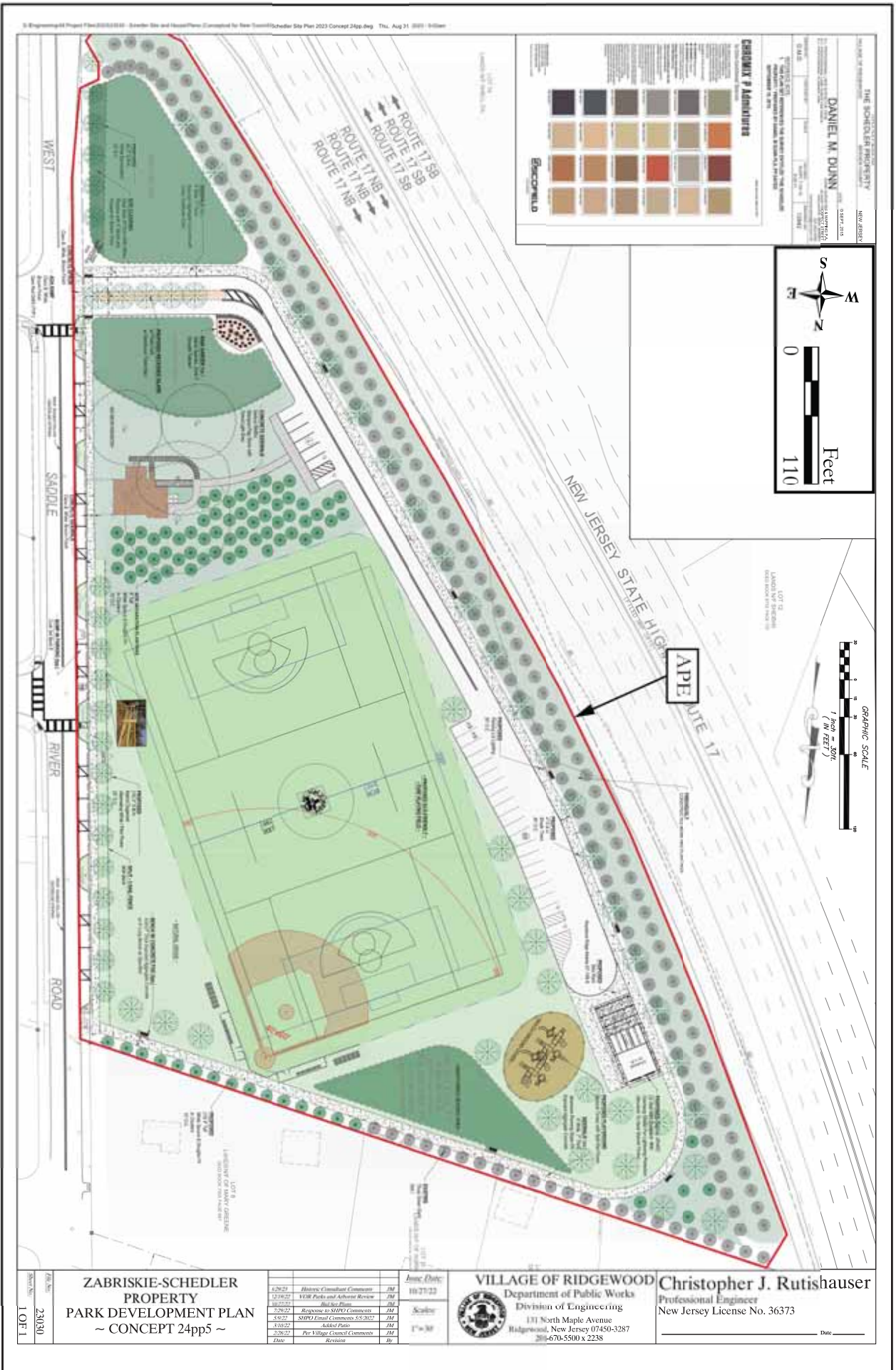


Figure 1.4: Zabriskie-Schedler Property Park Development Plan
(Village of Ridgewood, Department of Public Works 2023a).



RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES

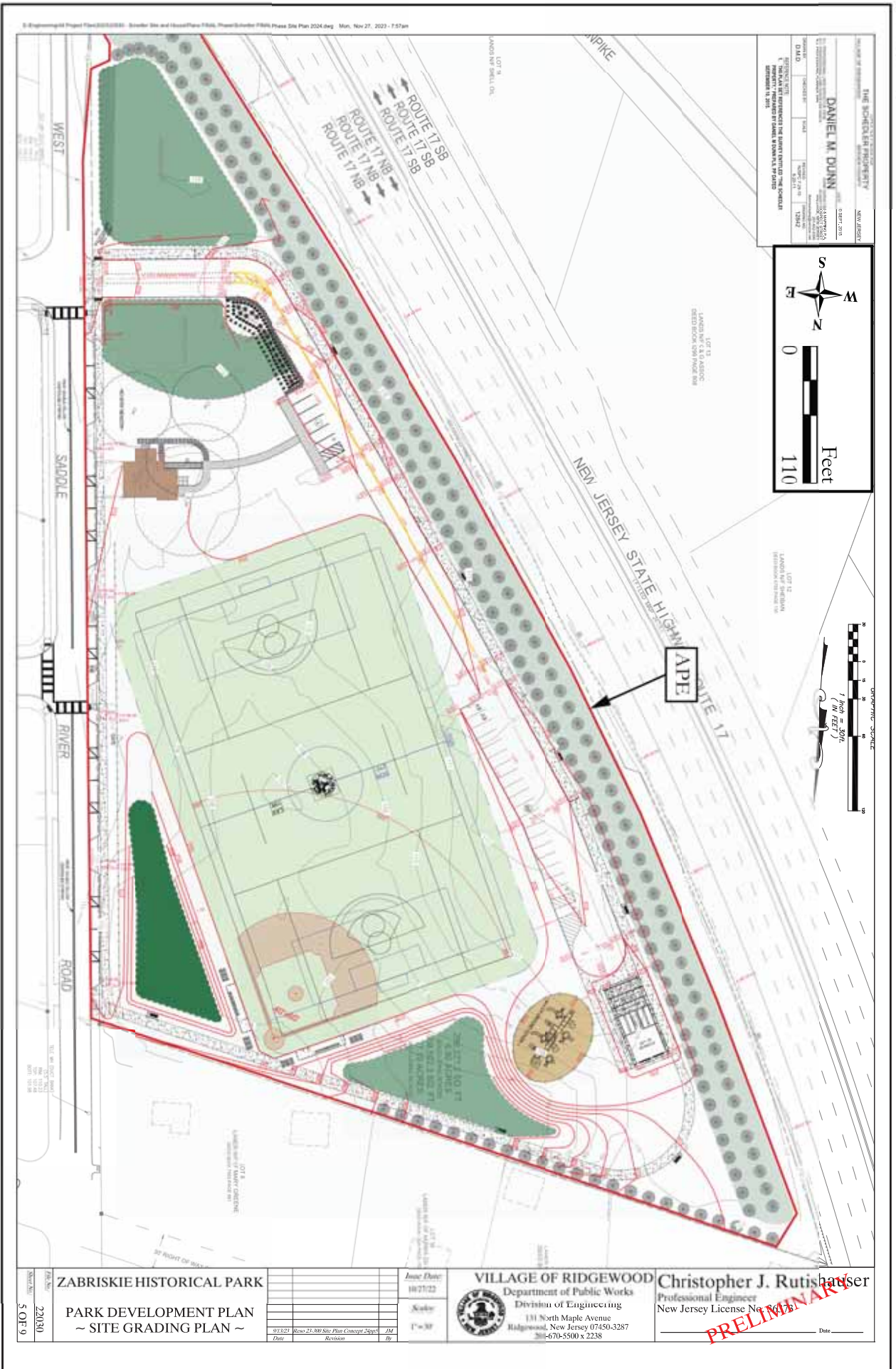


Figure 1.5: Site Grading Plan, Zabriskie Historical Park
(Village of Ridgewood, Department of Public Works 2023b).

2.0 PROJECT APPROACH

The goal of the Phase IB archaeological survey was to determine if archaeological resources are present or absent in the APE and to assess the potential significance of archaeological resources, if present. Determinations of significance are based on the NJR and NRHP Criteria of Evaluation (Appendix D).

2.1 Research Methods

Research was conducted to determine if any previously registered archaeological sites or historic properties exist within the APE, to assess the potential for unidentified archaeological resources within the APE, and to develop appropriate contexts for the interpretation of such resources. The prior Phase IA archaeological survey report and the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the John A. L. Zabriskie House were reviewed. Historical and archaeological resources and previously delineated historic properties within or adjacent to the APE were identified using online resources and archaeological survey reports on file at RGA's office. Research at the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) was conducted through email correspondence with Curator Dr. Gregory Lattanzi. Archaeological site files at the NJSM were reviewed to identify registered archaeological resources within or near the APE. Additional background research consisted of a review of pertinent secondary sources, including historic maps, atlases, and local and county histories available from online sources and in the RGA library.

2.2 Fieldwork Methods

A GPR survey was conducted around the extant John A. L. Zabriskie House as part of the Phase IB archaeological survey. A summary of the GPR survey results is included in Section 4.1, and the report is presented as Appendix B.

The Phase IB archaeological survey fieldwork included the excavation of 95, 1.5-foot diameter shovel test pit (STPs) within the portions of the APE determined to possess high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 82 STPs were initially plotted at 50-foot intervals and were given numerical designations. One plotted STP was not excavated due to the presence of standing water. Of the 95 excavated STPs, 10 were bracket STPs placed at 10-foot or 25-foot intervals around or near STPs (STPs 011 and 024) that yielded pre-Contact or isolated possible eighteenth-century cultural material. Bracket STPs were placed at cardinal directions to the initial positive STPs and given suffix designations indicating distance and direction (e.g., STP 011-10W, -011-20W, etc.). Four judgmental STPs were also placed at locations within the house yard areas to examine observed surface features and ensure adequate testing of potential yard deposits. These STPs are designated with the prefix "J" (e.g., J-01).

Round-nosed shovels and trowels were used for STP excavation. Each soil stratum was excavated and screened separately. Stratigraphy from each excavated STP was separated by context and was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Soil characteristics and stratum designations were recorded on standardized forms. Munsell charts were used to record soil color for each stratum. The STP log is available in Appendix E. All excavations were backfilled, and the ground was restored to its original elevation upon completion of testing.

Given the potential presence of Revolutionary War-related material, a metal detection survey was conducted within APE. Metal detector transects were spaced at 3-foot (1-meter) intervals within undisturbed portions of the grass lawn surrounding the John A. L. Zabriskie House. RGA also conducted a metal detecting survey in the approximately 3.9-acre wooded area to the north of the house. Due to the physical limitations presented by the forested nature of this area, metal detection transects were spaced at approximately 10-foot (3-meter) intervals, where

practical. Historic cultural material retained as a result of the metal detection survey was designated with the prefix initials “MD” followed by a whole number suffix, (e.g., MD 1, MD 2, MD 3). Artifacts recovered from the ground surface were designated with prefix “SF.” Locational information for each metal detecting (MD) and surface (SF) find spot was recorded using a Trimble Geo7x Series GPS device with sub-meter accuracy. Modern material (e.g., wire nails, aluminum cans, bottle caps, pull-tabs) was not retained.

Historic and pre-Contact artifacts recovered from subsurface testing and the metal detection survey were retained for detailed inventory and classification. Retained artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags along with standardized tags denoting their provenience, including coordinates, level, depth, and stratum. Ubiquitous historic material (e.g., coal, brick) was counted, noted, and a sample retained. Modern materials were noted and discarded in the field. Discarded material was listed as Not Retained (NR) in the STP log (see Appendix E). Recovered cultural material was processed and cataloged at RGA’s laboratory in Cranbury, New Jersey.

2.3 Laboratory Methods

Retained artifacts were brought to the RGA laboratory in Cranbury, New Jersey, where they were washed, catalogued, and bagged in preparation for analysis. Artifact processing consisted of cleaning and hand washing non-friable cultural material. Durable artifacts (i.e., ceramic, glass, lithics, etc.) were washed to remove residual soil and to facilitate identification. Less durable artifacts (i.e., metal, organic materials) were carefully dry-brushed to remove residues prior to identification. Artifacts were air-dried and subsequently placed in archival, 4-mil polyethylene zip lock bags with their provenience information prior to cataloging.

Historic artifacts were analyzed and cataloged according to provenience, artifact group (following and expanding upon South 1977), material, artifact type, decorative or surface treatments(s), and period of manufacture using standard references (e.g., Lindsey 2020; Magid and Means 2003; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory [MACL] 2015a, 2015b, 2015c; Miller 2000; Wells 1998). Detailed descriptions, dates, and weights, where applicable, are included. The artifact catalog with references is included in Appendix F.

Pre-Contact artifacts were cataloged by provenience, material type, artifact type, artifact description/function, counts, weights, presence/absence of heat alteration, potential usewear, and any additional qualitative observations made during analysis (see Appendix F). Analysis of lithic debitage differentiated angular debris from flakes, based on the latter exhibiting a dorsal and ventral surface as well as a point of applied force (Andrefsky 2004:81–82). Flake debitage included both whole flakes and flake fragments. Fragments can include platform fragments, proximal fragments, distal fragments, and medial fragments. All lithic debitage was categorized by size grade based on Andrefsky’s (2004:100–101) methodology of a graduated circle template at half-centimeter increments. The amount of cortex covering the dorsal surface of debitage was estimated using a four rank scale (Andrefsky 2004:103–105). In this method, a dorsal surface devoid of cortex receives a value of zero, while flakes with 100 percent of their dorsal surface covered with cortex receive a value of three. Debitage bearing one to 50 percent dorsal cortex is given a value of one, and that bearing between 50 and 99 percent is given a value of two.

All artifacts were cataloged, and an effort was made to identify and date all temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts. The artifact assemblage, project documents, and all field notes, and photographs are temporarily stored at the RGA headquarters in Cranbury, New Jersey. It is anticipated that recovered archaeological material will be returned to the Village of Ridgewood.

2.4 Archaeological Site Registration

A New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) Archaeological Site form was completed for the newly identified archaeological site, John A. L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) (Appendix G).

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted to identify any previously documented archaeological or historical resources in the vicinity of the APE. This information was used to assess the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources and to evaluate such resources in an appropriate cultural context. The results of this research are presented below and include information on the environmental setting of the project location, its pre-Contact and historic period contexts, documented resources in the vicinity, and cultural resources surveys conducted nearby.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The APE is within the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Figure 3.1). The Piedmont consists of lowlands and low, gently rounded hills with typical elevations of 200 to 400 feet above mean sea level as well as higher areas of volcanic basaltic ridges, such as the Sourland Mountain and Watchung Mountains (Wolfe 1977). The bedrock that underlies the APE consists of the Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic Passaic Formation Conglomerate and Sandstone facies. This formation is composed of pebble conglomeratic sandstone, medium- to coarse-grained feldspathic sandstone, and micaceous siltstone and contains local pebble layers. (Drake et al. 1996). Surficial sediments within the APE are mapped as Late Wisconsinan Glacial Delta Deposits, which were formed by meltwater streams in proglacial lakes at and beyond the glacier margin. These deposits consist of sand, pebble-to-cobble gravel, and minor silt as much as 150 feet thick (Stone et al. 2002). The natural terrain within the APE is generally level with elevations ranging from 106 to 111 feet above mean sea level. The APE is within the Saddle River Watershed. Saddle River is located approximately 1,100 feet to the east of the APE. The Saddle River empties into the Passaic River, which drains into Newark Bay and is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull tidal straits (see Figure 1.1).

Sediments mapped within the APE are primarily classified as very deep and well-drained soil types (Table 3.1; Figure 3.2; NRCS 2023). The soils mapped within the north and east portions of the APE and are classified as Dunellen-Urban Land Complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes (DuuB). These soils are typically found on outwash plains and stream terraces. Parent material of Dunellen-series soils consist of coarse loamy outwash derived from sandstone. The soil types mapped within the west and south portions of the APE are classified as Urban Land (Dunellen Substratum). This soil classification is characterized by surface covered by pavement, concrete, buildings, and other structures underlain by disturbed and natural soil material (see Figure 3.2; NRCS 2023).

Generally, the natural vegetation of northern New Jersey is classified as Mixed Oak Forest, Northern Phase, a term that reflects the drastic decline in American chestnut since pre-Contact times (Collins and Anderson 1994). The American chestnut tree (*Castanea dentata*) was once one of the most abundant trees in this region. During the early part of the twentieth century, the Asiatic fungus eradicated several billion trees in the eastern woodlands, although small pockets survive in Michigan and Long Island. This void was rapidly filled by species that took advantage of the new ecological niche, and the region is now part of the Mixed Oak Forest. Red, white, and black oaks, as well as species of hickory, red and sugar maples, white ash, tulip trees, American beech, black cherry, black birch, sour gum, and American elm trees compose the Mixed Oak Forest in northern New Jersey. An understory of dogwood, hornbeam, spicebush, sassafras, ironwood, witch hazel, blueberry, black huckleberry, pinxter flower, poison ivy, Virginia creeper, Japanese honeysuckle, and wild grapes are also found in the undisturbed Mixed Oak Forest (Collins and Anderson 1994:109). Current vegetation observed within the APE consists of areas with mature deciduous trees and sparse understory growth of grasses and herbaceous plants, mowed grass lawn around the extant house, and young conifer plantings along Route 17.

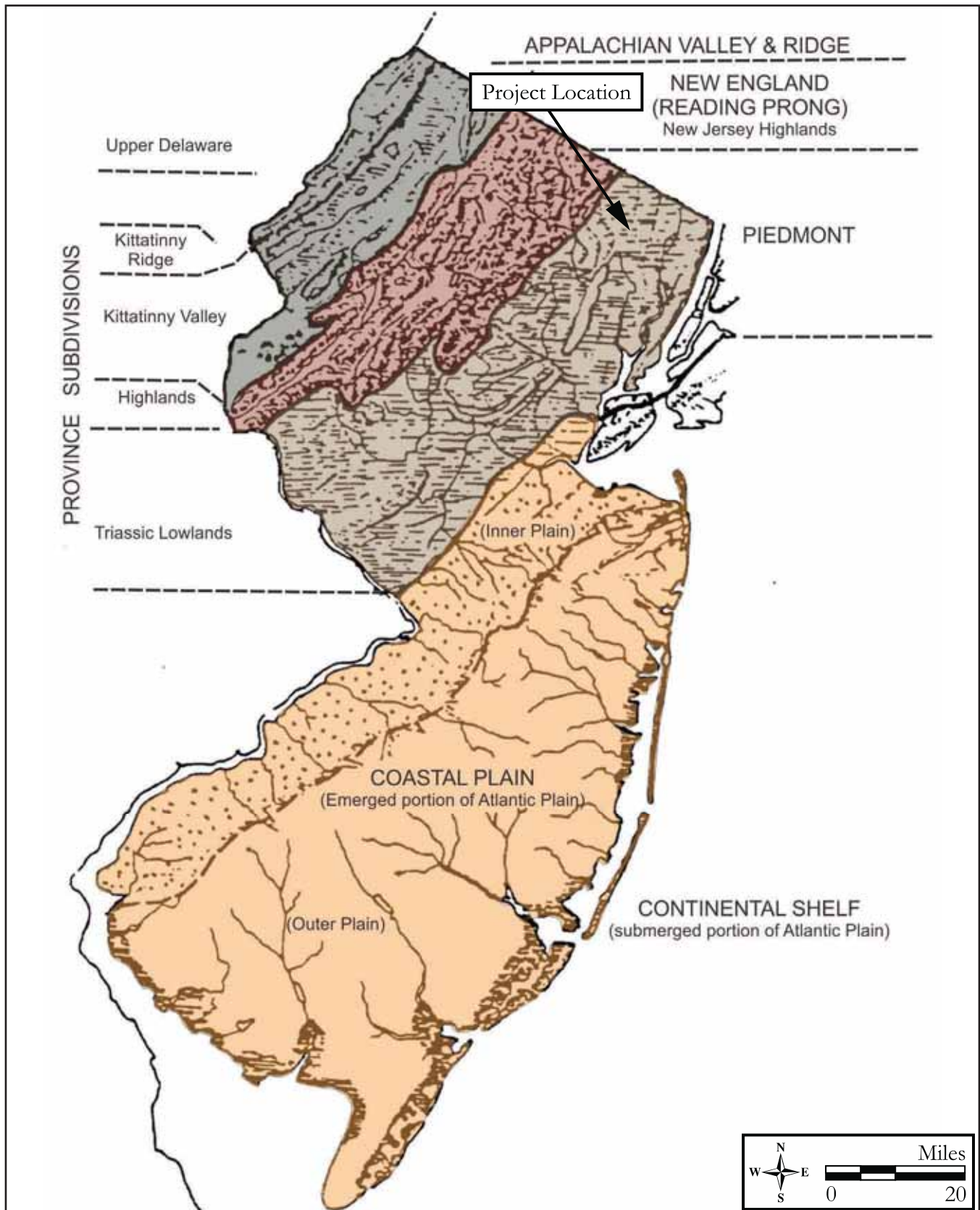


Figure 3.1: Physiographic provinces map
(adapted from Wolfe 1977).



Figure 3.2: Soils map
(2023 Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic [SSURGO]).

Table 3.1. Soil types within the APE.

Name	Typical Soil Horizon Depth in Inches	Texture	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Dunellen-Urban Land Complex (DuuB)	A1: 0-8 A2: 8-14 BA: 14-20 Bt: 20-31 C: 31-42 2C: 42-70	A1: sandy loam A2: sandy loam BA: sandy loam Bt: sandy loam C: sandy loam 2C: stratified gravelly sand to loamy sand	3–8%	Well drained	Outwash plains, stream terraces
Urban Land (UR)	Varied	Varied		Not specified	Low Hills

3.2 Pre-Contact Period Context

Archaeologists organize chronological and cultural information about the pre-Contact occupants of New Jersey and the Middle Atlantic region into three broad time periods: Paleoindian $\pm 13,000$ BP–10,000 BP, Archaic 10,000–3000 BP, and Woodland 3000 BP–400 BP/AD 1600 (Chesler 1982; Custer 1996; Grossman-Bailey 2001; Kraft 1986, 2001; Mounier 2003). These temporal periods serve as a chronological framework for the interpretation of archaeological data. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods. This chronology terminates at approximately AD 1600, marking roughly the initial contact between Native groups and Old-World populations, and is followed by a period of extensive colonization by predominantly Dutch, Swedish, and English populations. These periods act as a general framework in order to study the approximately 13,000 years of human occupation in the area. Localized settlement pattern studies have helped to refine this Middle Atlantic prehistory with reference to subsistence strategies and occupational patterns (e.g., Fitting 1979; Marcopul 2007; Mounier 1978; Pagoulatos and Walwer 1991). For each temporal period, environmental conditions, diagnostic artifacts, and cultural characteristics are briefly summarized.

Paleoindian Period ($\pm 13,000$ –10,000 BP)

The Paleoindian period represents the initial occupation of New Jersey following deglaciation. Major coastal plain landscape features likely influenced the occupational patterns of Paleoindian groups, including interior wetlands, periglacial features, cuestas, low terraces, deep river channels, estuaries, and dendritic drainages formed from glacial melt (Grumet 1990; Kraft 1986, 2001; Marshall 1982; Pagoulatos 1998). Areas of tundra, spruce, pine, and deciduous vegetation occupied microniches across New Jersey, influencing faunal patterns (Kraft 2001; Marshall 1982). Early Paleoindian inhabitants likely hunted large and small game, and supplemented their diet with collected wild plants, nuts, and aquatic resources (Carr and Adovasio 2002; Custer and Stewart 1990; Dent 1991; Gingerich 2011; Marshall 1982). Evidence from the Shawnee-Minisink Site in the Upper Delaware Valley, for instance, suggests a subsistence regime whereby fishing and plant foraging, including hawthorn plum, berries, and hickory nut, supplemented game hunting (Gingerich 2011). Paleoindians were likely organized as highly mobile bands, and sites dating to this period often consist of small encampments. Relatively few Paleoindian sites have been documented in the New Jersey Piedmont (Pagoulatos 2004:130). Two well-documented Paleoindian sites in northern New Jersey, the Plenge and Zierdt sites, were open-air sites on terraces along the Musconetcong and Delaware rivers, respectively (Gingerich 2013; Kraft 1973; Werner 1964). The Dutchess Quarry Cave site in Orange County, New York, however, suggests that rock shelters and caves were also used by Paleoindians (Funk 1976; Kopper et al. 1980). A fluted point made of Onondaga chert was found on the bank of the Ramapo River in Mahwah and other specimens were found in scattered locations further from the project site (Lenik 1999:11–12). Toolkits recovered from sites often include fluted projectile points, scrapers, flake tools, and debitage. Overall, the Paleoindian through Middle Archaic periods are poorly documented in the surrounding region, although landforms such as glacial lakeshores would have represented important locations for Native American settlement (Pagoulatos 1998:16).

Early Archaic Period (10,000–8500 BP)

The lifeways of Early Archaic period peoples were likely similar to those during the end of the Paleoindian period, as this transition was not marked by a punctuated change, but rather a variety of small, gradual adjustments over time (Adovasio and Carr 2009). Environmental conditions in northern New Jersey during this period consisted of a cool climate and a mix of areas containing boreal and mast-bearing deciduous vegetation (Raber et al. 1998; Sirkin 1977). Evidence for Early Archaic occupation in northern New Jersey suggests that small, mobile bands seasonally exploited resources in riverine and coastal areas, including floodplains and river islands (Dumont and Dumont 1979; Kraft and Mounier 1982). Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts include stemmed and notched points, chipped stone choppers, and hammerstones. New tool forms suggesting adaptations to exploit forest resources, such as grinding slabs, milling stones, and pitted cobbles, have been found in Early Archaic contexts (Custer 1996). Early Archaic diagnostic notched and stemmed projectile point forms consist of Amos, Palmer, Charleston, Lost Lake, Decatur, Fort/Nottoway/Thebes, and Kirk types (Kraft 2001; Stewart 2018). Radiocarbon dates are documented for limited Kirk point types in the Upper Delaware Valley and range between 9000 and 8000 BP, including at the Harry's Farm and Rockelein sites in the Upper Delaware Valley (Stewart 2018).

Although Early Archaic components are fairly rare, a number of sites in New Jersey and nearby are associated with the Early Archaic period, including Shawnee Minisink, Harry's Farm, Rockelein, Treichler's Bridge, Sandts Eddy (36-Nm-12), Twombly Landing, West Creek, Logan, Turkey Swamp, site 28-Hu-18, Apshawa Rockshelter, and Ward's Point on Staten Island (Bergman et al. 1998; Carr and Moeller 2015; Cavallo 1981; Cross 1941; Kraft 2001; Kraft and Mounier 1982:66–67; Mounier 1975; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2013; Stanzeski 1996; Stewart 2018). An Early Archaic component at the Shawnee Minisink yielded varied tools in layers below the Paleoindian levels including scrapers, drills, axes, and other tools and possibly functioned as a base camp (Carr and Moeller 2015:93). Ward's Point on Staten Island contains a stratified Early to Middle Archaic site with a range of diagnostic stemmed points, tools, and features (Cantwell and Wall 2001). An Early Archaic campsite was located on a ridgetop above the Ramapo River in Mahwah near the previously discussed fluted point find (Lenik 1999:11).

Middle Archaic Period (8500–5000 BP)

Ongoing environmental change in the Middle Atlantic region increased deciduous, mast-producing vegetation which offered additional food resources (Custer 1989; Kraft 2001). These changes coincide with an apparent population increase during the Middle Archaic period in New Jersey, though social groups were still limited in size. Occupation of riverine and stream settings continued, with increased exploitation of estuarine settings and deciduous wooded uplands (Carr and Moeller 2015:87; Kraft 2001; Kraft and Mounier 1982). Evidence suggests decreased settlement mobility during the Middle Archaic, a departure from Paleoindian and Early Archaic lifeways. By the end of the Middle Archaic, toolkits included woodworking tools (including axes, adzes, and gouges) manufactured through pecking and grinding of durable metamorphic and sedimentary stones. These implements could be used in felling trees and hollowing logs for canoes (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001). Middle Archaic diagnostic bifurcate projectile points are classified as MacCorkle, St. Albans, and LeCroy. Certain Kirk forms also date to the Middle Archaic period. Other distinctively Middle Archaic diagnostic types include Neville and Stanly projectile points with shallow basal notching (Custer 2001:45). New lithic sources were sought and quarried, including argillite and shale from north-central New Jersey and Cohansey quartzite from southern New Jersey (Grossman-Bailey 2001:211–223; Kraft and Mounier 1982). Various types of notched, bifurcate-base, and stemmed projectile points were used to tip spears for hunting, sometimes used in a stone-weighted atlatl.

Late Archaic Period (5000–3000 BP)

The Late Archaic is characterized by adaptation to a more temperate climate, stabilized sea levels, and tidal conditions along the region's large rivers and streams (Kraft and Mounier 1982; Ritchie 1965). The beginning of the Late Archaic period roughly corresponds to the late middle Holocene warm, dry Sub-Boreal period (Carr and Moeller 2015; Stewart 2018). An increase in the number and size of sites during this period suggests a greater population, likely due to environmental changes which offered

an increased food supply (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001; Kraft and Mounier 1982). Other major cultural developments during this period include the growth and expansion of long-distance trade networks and increased sedentism. Decreased social group mobility may have resulted in territorialization, spurring the development of trade networks (Kraft and Mounier 1982; Pagoulatos 1998; Stewart 1989). Larger Late Archaic sites were typically located in resource-rich areas along major rivers, with smaller campsites, procurement stations, transient camps, and isolated activity areas in a variety of settings (Custer 1984; Kraft 2001). Mortuary ceremonialism has also been documented for the Late Archaic period, as evidenced by such sites as Savich Farm and Koens-Crispin (Cross 1941; Regensburg 1971).

In addition to material types discussed previously, tools that emerged or became more common on Late Archaic sites include mortars, milling stones, pestles, nutting stones, sinew stones, shaft smoothers, atlatl weights, and plummets (Kraft 2001). During the latter portion of the Late Archaic, vessels carved from steatite (with sources in Pennsylvania and New England) emerged for food preparation (Kraft 2001). Argillite exploitation and use increased substantially during the Late Archaic (Stewart 1989, 1994). A variety of notched and stemmed projectile points (i.e., Bare Island, Brewerton, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, Macpherson, Normanskill, Pequea, Piney Island, and Poplar Island) were used throughout this period, and new forms were introduced, including broadspear (Susquehanna, Savannah River, Snook Kill, Lehigh/Koens-Crispin, and Perkiomen) and fishtail types (Custer 2001; Stewart 2018). In New Jersey, the increased use of argillite and locally available quartzite, as well as exotic materials, suggests the existence of complex exchange and interaction networks (Stewart 1989, 1994). Lenik (1991:13), however, notes continuity in the use of chert pebbles and cobbles as a source of lithic materials in the Highlands Region, to the north of the APE, over a long period of time.

Early Woodland Period (3000–2500 BP)

Many Late Archaic lifeways continued into the Early Woodland period. Defining a clear temporal boundary between these periods is problematic due to the increasing number of radiocarbon dates associated with diagnostic artifacts such as early ceramics, steatite vessels, and fishtail points (Carr and Moeller 2015:107; Stewart 2003:5, 2011, 2018). The occupational model for the Early Woodland suggests seasonal aggregation of social groups in semi-sedentary, riverine base camps, with cyclical movements to satellite encampments and procurement areas in interior settings (Custer 1996; Hummer 1994; Kraft 2001; Mounier 1978; Williams and Thomas 1982). Early Woodland peoples exploited plant foods associated with the Eastern Agricultural Complex, including sunflower, squash, little barley, knotweed, and *Chenopodium* (Carr and Moeller 2015; Messner 2011:30–31). Archaeologists have posited the emergence of a number of distinct cultural complexes during the Early and Middle Woodland periods (i.e., Orient, Meadowood, Middlesex, etc.). These cultures are distinguished by particular projectile point and ceramic morphologies, subsistence practices, ornamental and ceremonial artifacts, and burial ceremonialism. The practices and material culture of some of these complexes suggest an Ohio Valley influence (Bello et al. 1997; Custer 1996; Kraft 2001; Lowery 2012; Mounier 1981; Stewart 1989). Early Woodland diagnostic artifacts include Meadowood/Hellgrammite projectile points, teardrop bifaces, Adena material, and early ceramic types (Carr and Moeller 2015; Custer 1996, 2001; Stewart 2003, 2018). Ceramic types typically associated with the Early Woodland period include Marcey Creek and Vinette I (Stewart 1998a, 2018). Side-notched and stemmed projectile point types used during earlier periods continued to be manufactured and utilized during the Early Woodland.

Middle Woodland Period (2500–1200 BP)

The Middle Woodland period saw continued estuarine and tidal habitat development as slow sea level rise continued (Grossman-Bailey 2001). Developments during this period included early experimentation with horticulture and innovation and refinement of ceramic technology (Custer 1996: 217; Hart 2008; Stewart 2003). Exchange networks and mortuary customs continued, but also took new forms (Kraft 2001; Lowery 2012). Populations increasingly exploited anadromous fish, shellfish, and incorporated seed crops into subsistence regimes (Hart 2008; Mounier 2003; Schindler 2006; Stewart 1999). Materials diagnostic of the Middle Woodland include Fox Creek and Jack's Reef projectile points and interior-marked and crisscross, cord-marked pottery (Custer 1996; Harris 2007; Stewart 1998a, 2003; Walker 2013). Middle Woodland ceramic innovations included coil-constructed

pottery and net-marking surface treatment, both of which were common by the end of this period (Stewart 1998a). Evidence from the Abbott Farm Complex suggests a Middle Woodland settlement model based on seasonal aggregation and dispersal of social groups across relatively large territories. Social groups aggregated seasonally in larger semi-sedentary base camps supplied by outlying transient/procurement camps, hunting stations, and specialized encampments, then dispersed later in the year to better exploit environmental resources (Wall et al. 1996). Burial ceremonialism intensified during the Middle Woodland period in the region. Adena-Middlesex mortuary sites in the Upper Delaware Valley, such as the Rosenkrans Ferry Site, and in coastal portions of New Jersey contain a distinctive suite of exotic grave goods from the Midwest (Mounier 2003; Lowery 2012; Stewart 2003).

Late Woodland Period (1200–circa 400 BP [circa AD 1600])

The Late Woodland period saw a shift in social organization and settlement patterns whereby semi-sedentary occupation within more restricted territories became common (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001; Stewart 1998b). Such changes were evidenced by the circumscribed distribution of certain pottery styles and a greater focus on local lithic resources (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001; Stewart 1987). Larger Late Woodland occupations were frequently sited on floodplains (Stewart 1991). Throughout much of the Middle Atlantic region, the Late Woodland period saw an increasing reliance on horticulture as part of the subsistence regime as plants, including maize, beans, and squash, were cultivated (Carr and Moeller 2015; Custer 1996; Messner 2011; Stewart 1995, 1998b). Technological changes include the use of small, triangular projectile points with the bow and arrow and the development of complex, often locally specific ceramic designs and decorative motifs (Kraft 2001; Stewart et al. 1986).

The Raritan River is sometimes defined as the boundary between proto-Unami Delaware speakers to the south and the proto-Munsee Delaware to the north. The Munsee Delaware who occupied central and northern New Jersey may have interacted with other coastal groups occupying the Delmarva Peninsula, as well as the Unami Delaware in southern New Jersey, based on the distribution of ceramics and other artifacts (Kraft 2001; Stewart 1998b). Seventeenth-century ethnohistoric accounts suggest these linguistically related groups may have had organized polities that controlled, among other things, oystering and hunting territories during the Late Woodland and proto-historic periods (Goddard 1978:215). Algonquian speaking people who occupied northern New Jersey likely interacted with Iroquoian speaking groups who inhabited New York State and central Pennsylvania based on the distribution of ceramics and other artifacts (Custer 1996:269). Shellfish gathering occurred in the spring and summer months from smaller camps and the meats were dried for later use (Goddard 1978:216–217). The restricted distribution of pottery styles and the focus on the utilization of local lithic sources, along with ethnohistorical data, suggest a greater degree of territoriality in the Late Woodland period than in the preceding periods (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001). The Late Woodland period terminates at the arbitrary date of AD 1600, coinciding with contact between Late Woodland Native American populations and European explorers and colonists.

The Contact Period (circa 400–250 BP [AD 1600–1750])

The Contact period describes the period of European exploration of the Atlantic coastline and near interior, during which early interactions began between the native inhabitants of New Jersey and Europeans. Most historians credit Giovanni da Verrazzano and Henry Hudson with initiating contact with the Lenni-Lenape and other native groups of the Northeast (Kraft 2001). Comparable to earlier periods, the effects and timing of these interactions vary significantly throughout the region. In New Jersey, early European traders and fishermen made sporadic contact with Native Americans; however, the effects of these early interactions are still not understood. Mounier (2003:24) notes that prior to European settlement, there appears to have been a Native American population collapse on the coast, which may have been caused by diseases introduced during early trading interactions, combined with group decisions to relocate as incidents of conflict increased. Early relations between the indigenous population and the Dutch, peaceful and otherwise, were documented in early historic records (Brahms 1998; Goddard 1978; Grumet 1990; Kraft 1986, 2001; Snell 1881). By the latter portion of the seventeenth century, the Ramapough Indians, who were descended from Munsee speakers and possibly other Algonkian groups, settled in the Highlands region, including the Ramapo Mountains,

possibly seeking refuge from encroaching Dutch and English settlers (Kraft 1986:241, 2001, Lenik 1999). A number of leading families in the area, including the DeFreese, Van Dunk, DeGroat, and Mann families are descended from the early Ramapough groups (Lenik 1999:69).

Contact period sites are rare. While Early European settlers also inhabited northern New Jersey during the Contact period, this contact between Native Americans and Europeans was “occasional or intermittent” and Native Americans “maintain[ed] their own level of technology ... and ... cultural lifeways” (Lenik 1989:117). Williams and Kardas (1982:185) point out that by the early 1600s the Contact period is more recognizable in the archaeological record due to European settlement and the establishment of trading posts. Early colonial settlements in northern New Jersey were established in the mid-seventeenth century at Bergen and Paulus Hook, which are now part of Jersey City (Grossman and Associates 1992:21; Wacker 1975:123). Dutch and English colonists initially occupied the area for commercial reasons associated with the fur trade.

The Hackensack and Passaic Rivers were important travel routes and figured prominently during the fur trade, and in 1641, a trading post was located along the western shore of the Hackensack River (Grossman and Associates 1992:22). Other early settlements include David Demarest’s circa-1677 dwelling and mill complex along the Hackensack River in Bergen County (Lenik 1985). Lenik (1999:19-21) lists 30 historic Contact-period archaeological sites in the Highlands with evidence of European trade goods manufactured from the circa 1600s to the late eighteenth century, including a village site in Oakland Center for which there is no data and a circa-1730 Echo Lake site in West Milford, which yielded a silver ornamental brooch (Lenik 1965; 1999:25–26). Native American paths passing between villages were soon used by European settlers for transportation across the landscape, including several paths known to lead from a ceremonial Contact-period site at the confluence of the Mahwah River and the Ramapo River. One trail led north, one led east to the Hudson River, and another led south toward Paramus (Bischoff and Kahn 1979).

Site-Specific Pre-Contact and Contact Period Context

Twenty-seven pre-Contact period archaeological sites have been previously documented within an approximate 2-mile radius of the project location. These sites are located in the Saddle River and Hackensack River valleys and were recorded during early twentieth century surveys (Cross 1941; Skinner and Schrabisch 1913). The sites were mostly located along Hohokus Creek and Sprout Brook (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:82). On the east bank of Saddle River, approximately 1 mile south of Paramus, two camp sites and one rock shelter were identified. A possible village site was noted on the upper ground east of Sprout Brook north of its confluence with the Saddle River between Arcola and Rochelle Park (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:82). Early collectors have also noted areas near the project location where pre-Contact period artifacts have been found in high numbers. J. R. Eschelman notes that the “fields beyond the Valleau Cemetery” yielded several Native American artifacts in the early twentieth century (Village of Ridgewood 1916:2).

Edward J. Lenik’s (1985, 1989) research in northern New Jersey indicates that areas in Bergen and Passaic counties were used by Native Americans until the 1760s. Most of the documented Native American sites were interpreted as small, transitory camps used for resource procurement and processing. While early European settlers also inhabited northern New Jersey during the Contact period, Native American and European interaction was “occasional or intermittent.” Native Americans “maintain[ed] their own level of technology ... and ... cultural lifeways” (Lenik 1989:117).

The project location is on an upland setting more than 1,000 feet from the nearest modern watercourse, the Saddle River to the east, and approximately 1,500 feet from a seemingly natural pond to the east. While pre-Contact sites are typically found closer to major water sources, a handful of previously identified sites were located on similar landforms and at comparable distances away from water. For example, the Paramus 3 Site (28-Be-037) is on an interfluvial landform more than 1,000 feet from the Saddle River and the Sprout Brook Tributary (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83). Therefore, the project location retains some sensitivity for pre-Contact archaeological resources.

3.3 Historic Context

This section presents historical background for the John A. L. Zabriskie House property, utilizing research from the previous Phase IA archaeological survey and National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018; Hunter Research, Inc. 2019). Additional research using historic maps and secondary sources available at the New Jersey State Library, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, was also undertaken. Note that the APE is referred to as the “project location” to account for the imprecision on historic maps of various scales.

The project location is within the Village of Ridgewood in Bergen County. In the seventeenth century, the Dutch considered the area comprising today’s Bergen and Hudson counties as part of New Netherland, stemming from Henry Hudson’s exploration of Newark Bay in 1609 (sailing for the Dutch East India Company) (Van Valen 1900). The earliest attempts at settlement were violently repelled, but by 1660, Bergen Township (now Jersey City) was settled. The Dutch lost their province to the British in 1664, who split New Jersey into two proprietorships, East and West Jersey, with the latter being a more conservative, Quaker-controlled polity. East Jersey was considered less conservative and more independent-minded (and therefore intransigent towards authority), and it remained predominantly Dutch well into the seventeenth century (Pomfret 1962). In 1675, Bergen and surrounding plantations were consolidated into Bergen County in an act passed by the province’s General Assembly (Hudson County was eventually sectioned from Bergen County in 1840) (Snyder 1969; Westervelt 1923:256).

The land currently encompassed by the Village of Ridgewood was part of a 15,306-acre tract of land acquired by William Sanford in 1668 (Clayton 1882:40). Sanford’s land and other large tracts owned by John Berry and Nathaniel Kingsland, who had emigrated from Barbados, were combined to form “New Barbadoes.” The Township of New Barbadoes was bounded by the Hackensack, Passaic and Saddle rivers and Newark Bay, and was originally situated in Essex County before becoming part of Bergen County in 1710 (Snyder 1969:82). In 1716, a portion of New Barbadoes Township, including the project location, was established as Saddle River Township. In 1771, the northern portion of Saddle River Township was established as Franklin Township by royal charter (Clayton 1882:199). During the next 150 years, Franklin Township gradually decreased in size as new municipalities, including Ridgewood Township in 1876, formed from its boundaries (Snyder 1969:85). During the late nineteenth century, Ridgewood Township separated into numerous small boroughs as part of a wider trend, termed “Boroughitis,” happening in Bergen County. In 1894, the Village of Ridgewood was incorporated by referendum from the land that remained in Ridgewood Township. The Village of Ridgewood received additional land from neighboring municipalities during the twentieth century and reached its current boundaries in 1974 (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-1; Snyder 1969:75–91).

During the eighteenth century, the project location was situated within the settlement known as Paramus (or ‘Peremis’), which was centered on the Paramus Reformed Church. The current Paramus Reformed Church stands approximately 1,100 feet south of the John A. L. Zabriskie House to the south side of New Jersey Route 17. The Paramus Reformed Church was founded in 1725, the first church building was constructed in 1735, and the current building was completed in 1800. The church stood at the intersection of two important colonial roads; the present-day alignment of Saddle River Road corresponds to a route known as the Clove Road, which ran from Hackensack through the Ramapo Pass to Goshen, New York. The second road aligns with portions of the present-day Franklin Turnpike, which passed from Tappan, New York, through Hoppertown (Hohokus) and connected to Saddle River (Tholl 1974).

A map of New Jersey and New York produced in 1769 shows the Paramus Reformed Church north of the intersection of these roads along with a cluster of buildings along the west side of road corresponding to West Saddle River Road (Figure 3.3; Faden 1769). In 1769, the settlement is identified as Paramus, though the larger area is depicted as part of the “Romopock Tract”. A more detailed map by Robert Erskine, dated 1781, shows the church at “Paramus” to the south of the project location (Figure 3.4; Erskine 1780). Two dwellings are also depicted close to the project location along the

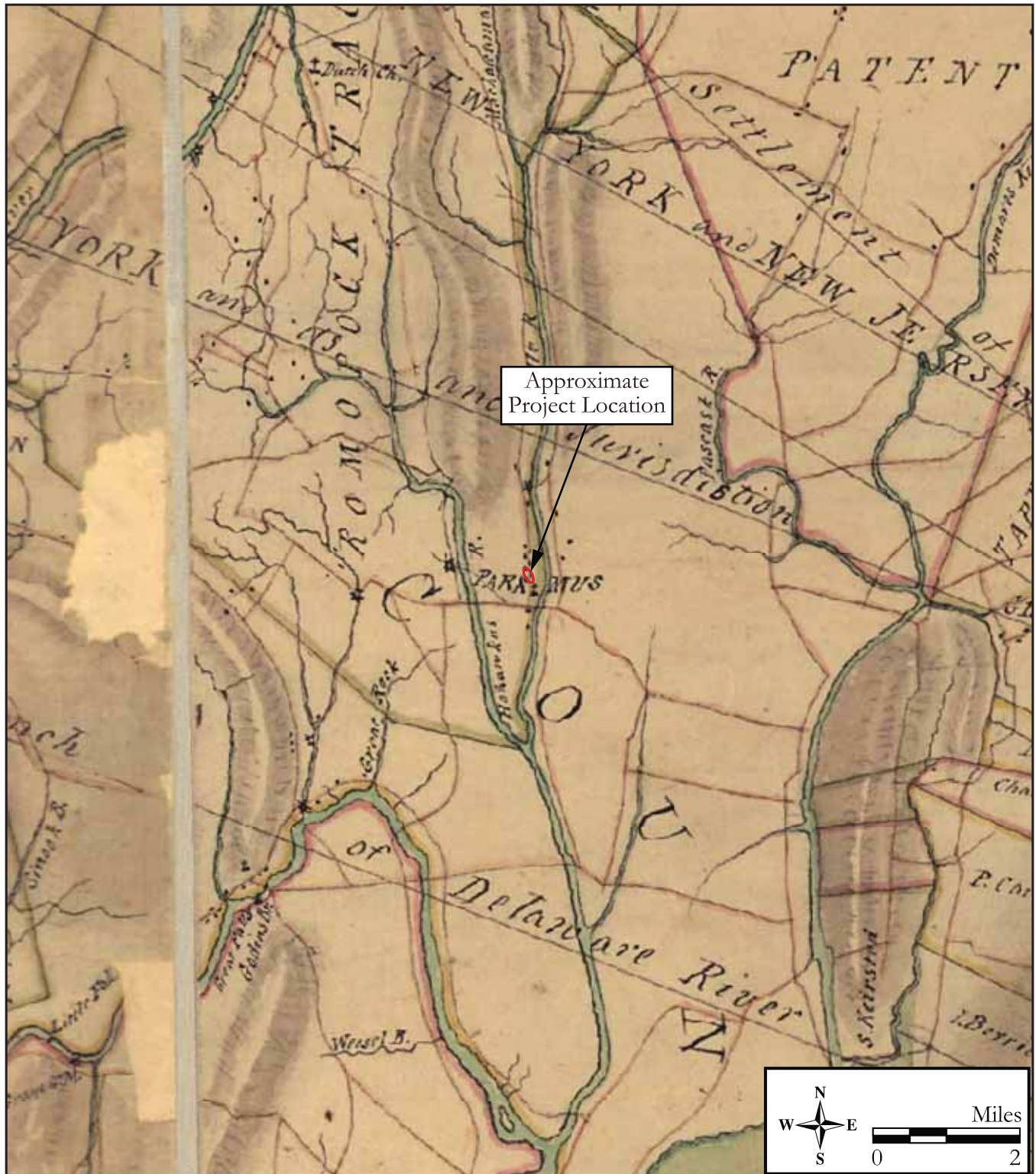


Figure 3.3: Circa 1769 William Faden, *Three Maps of Northern New Jersey with reference to the Boundary between New York and New Jersey*.

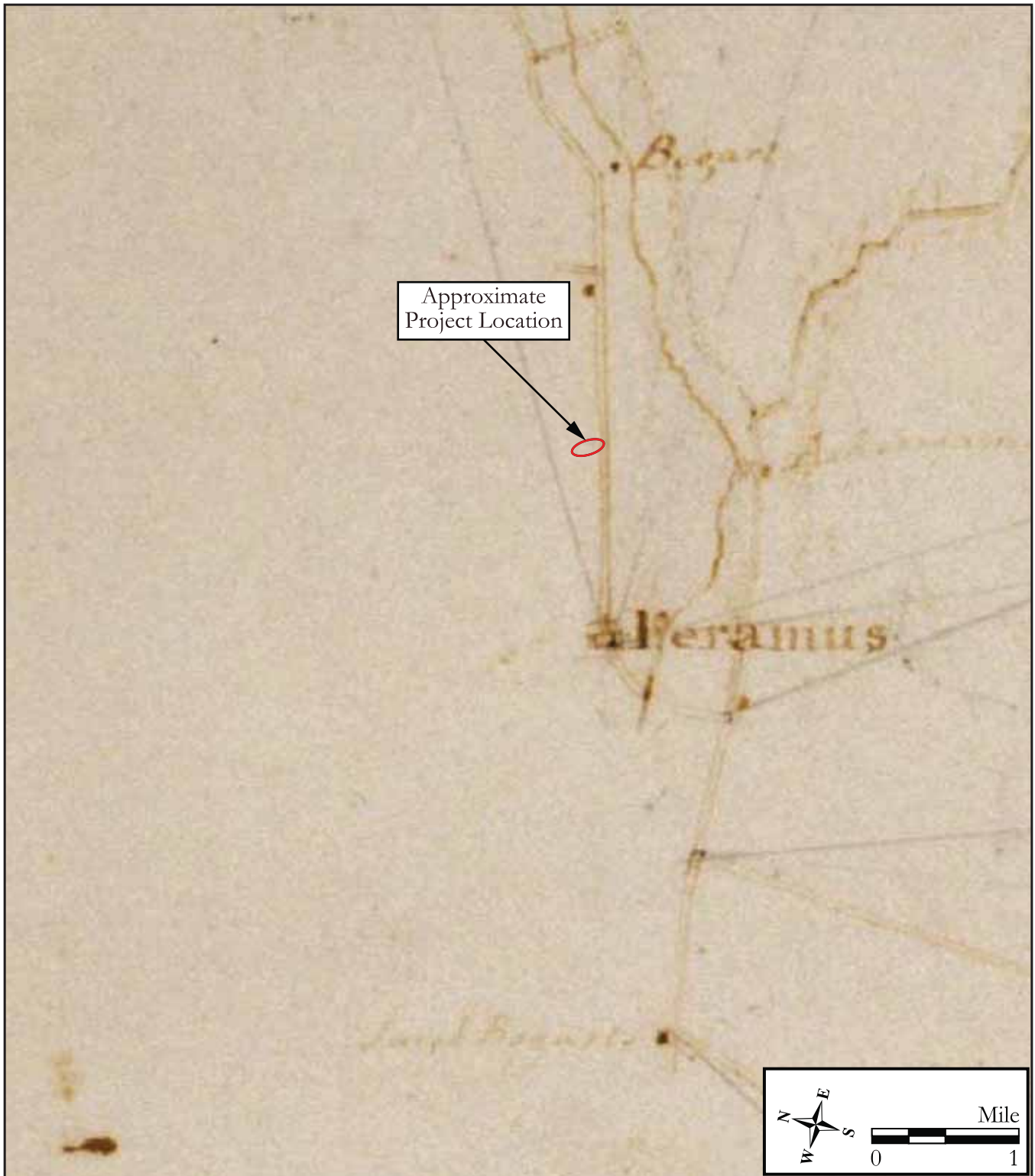


Figure 3.4: 1780 Robert Erskine, *Roads between Suffrans, Tappan, Kakeate Peramus, Dobbs Ferry, Clarkstown* +c. No 113, 1st, first fragment.

West Saddle River Road alignment, one of which is attributed to the “Bogart” family and the other to the “Ackermans” (Erskine 1780). Notably, a 1781 map by John Hills only depicts the road to Hohokus and it places the Paramus Reformed Church on the south side of the road (Figure 3.5; Hills 1781). Despite these inconsistencies, the project location was part of a 45-acre tract of land that Magdalen Valleau granted to the Paramus Reformed Church in 1750 to settle the estate of her father, Peter Fauconnier, and for use as a parsonage farm (Bergen County Clerk’s Office [BCCO] 1750, Deeds, G:282; Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-2). Fauconnier was a prominent landowner who, in 1730, granted the original tract of land on which the Paramus Reformed Church still stands (Clayton 1882:134). An 1881 sketch map shows the various tracts acquired by the church by the latter half of the eighteenth century, including Valleau’s grant containing the project location (Figure 3.6; Clayton 1882). The map also depicts the locations of the parsonage house, church, and cemeteries in relation to the project location. No details were given about the use or occupation of the land prior to its transfer to church ownership; however, it is possible that the project location may have been occupied in the late eighteenth century or very early nineteenth century, if the land was indeed cultivated or leased to tenant farmers as a way to support the church as seemingly intended.

Due to its proximity to New York, Bergen County experienced military activity throughout the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783 (Munn 1976). In the vicinity of the project location, the Paramus Reformed Church property and the local crossroads held strategic importance during the American Revolution and several military events were known to have taken place there. The NRHP Nomination form for the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District describes the church serving as a barracks, hospital, and prison at various times during the war. In addition, General George Clinton and the New York militia camped at the church in December 1776 (Tholl 1974). General George Washington is known to have headquartered in Paramus several times and was present at the court-martial of General Charles Lee at the church from July 11–15, 1778 (Tholl 1974). A number of notable figures were present at the court-martial, including General Lord Stirling, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton, and the Marquis de Lafayette, amongst others (Tholl 1974). In March 1780, a skirmish between British and Continental forces is documented in the vicinity of the project location, during which British and foreign troops “advanced as far as Paramus” attacking a small guard outpost and plundering nearby houses (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-2; New Jersey State Archives 1780; Ryan 1975). In 1781, Moses Hazen’s Regiment and the New Jersey Line camped in the vicinity of the Paramus Reformed Church during the Continental Army’s march south to Yorktown (Selig 2006). Although none of these Revolutionary War events are noted as taking place within the project location, there is potential for military-related activity at the project location due to its proximity to documented events as well as its ownership by the church during this period.

The Paramus Reformed Church retained ownership of the project location into the early nineteenth century. In 1825, John A. L. Zabriskie purchased from the Paramus Reformed Church a 9.25-acre tract of land bounded by West Saddle River Road and Franklin Turnpike (BCCO 1825, Deeds, W2:62). It is unknown if the earlier 1.5-story west wing of the John A. L. Zabriskie House already existed when John Zabriskie purchased the property or whether he constructed it after purchasing the property. The John A. L. Zabriskie House is a vernacular, wood-frame, Dutch-American dwelling. It consists of the original circa-1825 one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof wing with a rubble fieldstone foundation, a circa 1840 two-story, gambrel-roof addition with an ashlar brownstone foundation to the east elevation of the original wing, two twentieth-century one-story additions, and a twenty-first-century enclosed porch. The dwelling faces south, and there was a driveway, which is no longer visible, to the north of the house. With its circa-1825–1840 date of construction, gambrel-roof main block and gable-roof wing, stone foundation, heavy oak timber framing, south-facing orientation, and interior end fireplaces, the John A. L. Zabriskie House displays character-defining architectural features of a third-period Jersey Dutch framed house. The third period building phase of the New Jersey Dutch framed houses was a prominent vernacular architecture in the region between 1750 and the mid-eighteenth century (Cohen 1992:40; Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-4, 8-5, 8-6).

Early nineteenth-century maps show that the road network surrounding the project location and within Paramus was well established by this period (Figure 3.7; 1811 Eddy). John Eddy’s 1811 map depicts major roads and select landmarks, including the church at “Peramus” several mills along

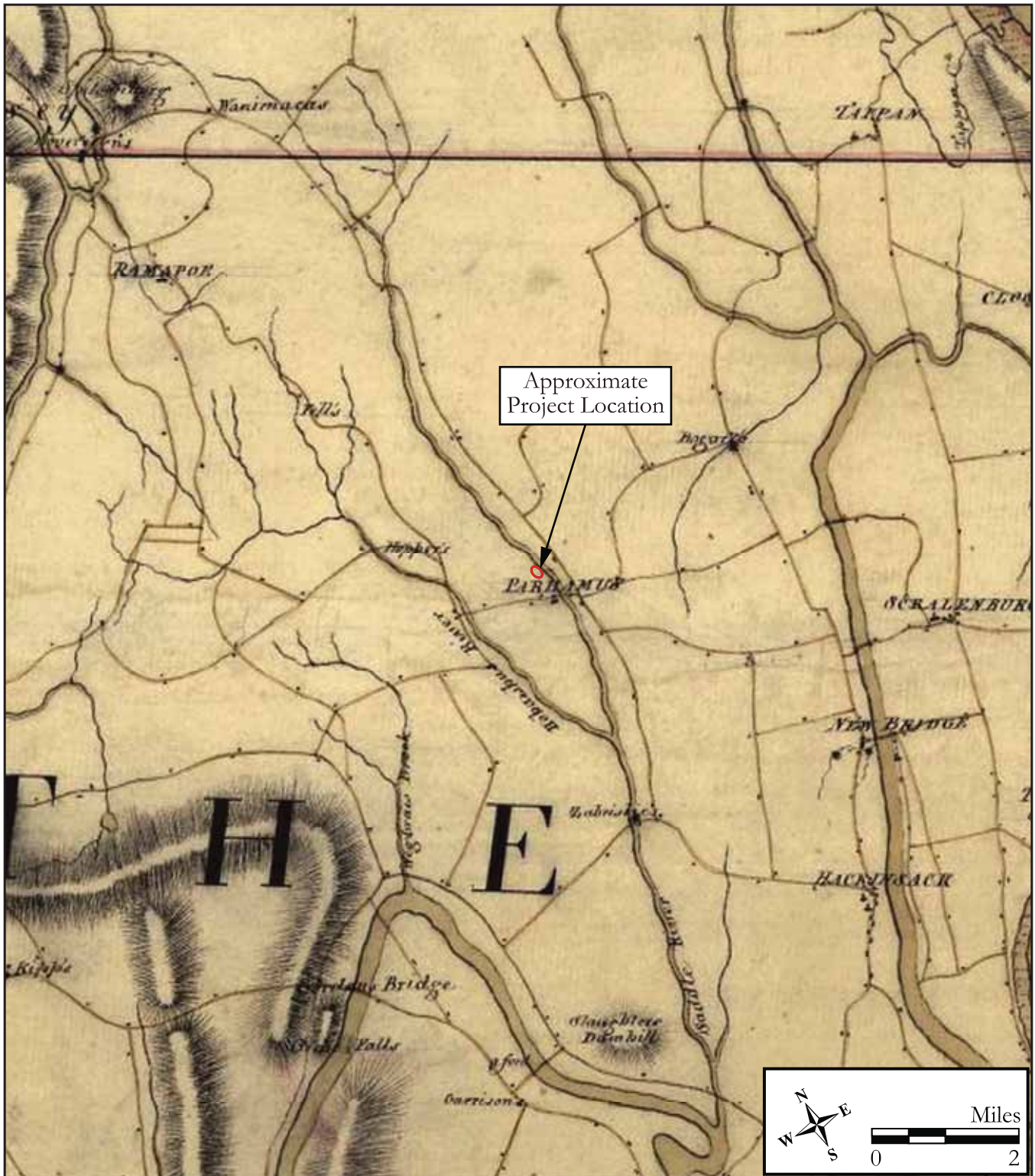


Figure 3.5: 1781 John Hills, *A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey*.

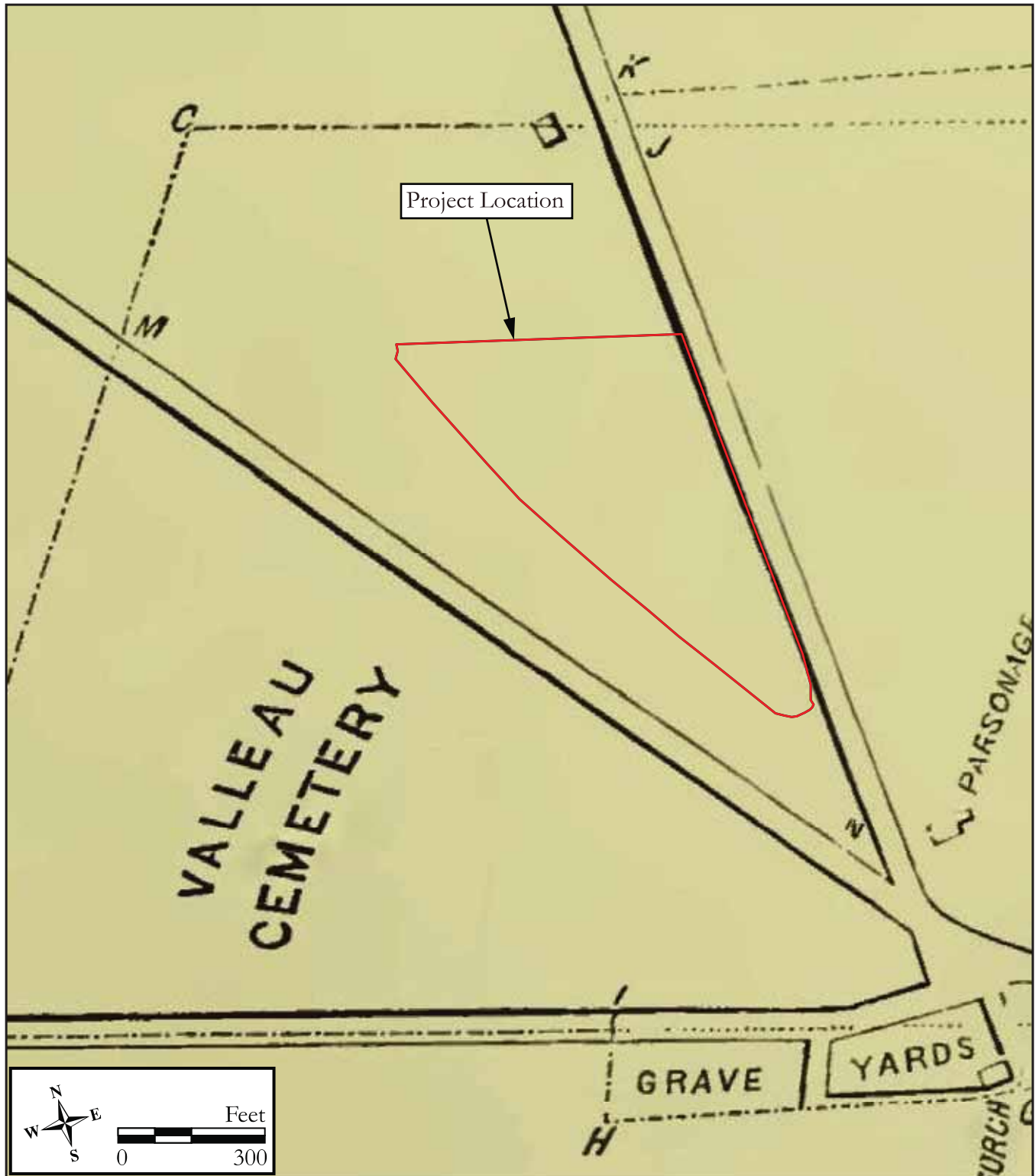


Figure 3.6: 1882 W. Woodford Clayton, *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey*.

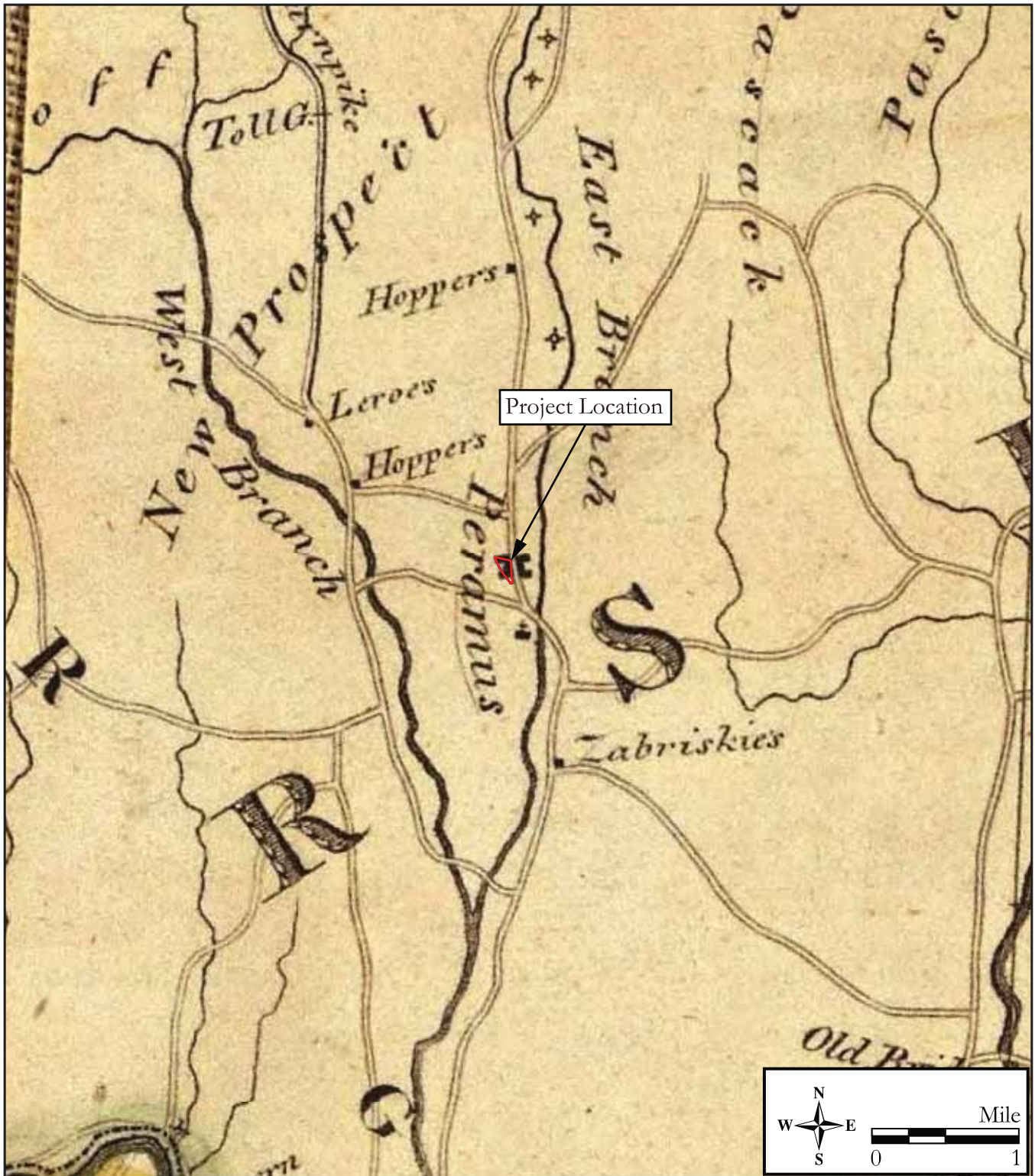


Figure 3.7: 1811 John H. Eddy, *Map of The Country Thirty Miles Round the City of New York*.

the Saddle River, and buildings belonging to the Hopper, Leroe, and Zabriskie families. While the 1811 map does depict a settlement in the general vicinity, it does not provide any details about the project location. Similar maps produced by Thomas Gordon in 1828 and 1833 show West Saddle River Road, Franklin Turnpike, and the Paramus Reformed Church (Figures 3.8; Gordon 1828, 1833). Unsurprisingly, the John A. L. Zabriskie House does not appear on these maps.

John Zabriskie resided on the property with his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married around 1819, and their children (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-3). The couple eventually had seven children: Albert, James, Jacob, Margaret, Simeon, George, and Martha Ann (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB] 1830). By 1840, the John A. L. Zabriskie House housed eight people, one of whom worked in agriculture and two in manufacturing (USCB 1840). Around this time, Zabriskie appeared to have drastically expanded the size of the house, constructing the two-story, gambrel-roof east wing to accommodate his growing family (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-2). A U.S. Coast Survey Map published in 1840 shows the John A. L. Zabriskie House against the west side of the West Saddle River Road, two outbuildings to the northwest of the house, and a small orchard in the northwest corner of the property (Figure 3.9; U.S. Coast Survey 1840). In the nineteenth century, the region was generally devoted to agriculture, and hay, corn, potatoes, oats, and grapes, both wild and cultivated, were commonly grown. The area was also well known for its apple orchards, with local mills producing cider, vinegar, and brandy “apple-jack” (Clayton 1882:204).

The 1850 federal population census schedule for Franklin Township reports that 60-year-old John Zabriskie lived with his wife Elizabeth (age 50), his son James (age 27), his son Simeon (age 19), his daughter Martha Ann (age 16), and his daughter-in-law Catherine (age 25). John Zabriskie, James Zabriskie, and Simeon Zabriskie were all employed as farmers (USCB 1850). According to the federal population census schedule of 1860, Zabriskie (age 70) and his wife Elizabeth (age 60) continued to live in the on the property, and Zabriskie owned real estate valued at \$4,500 and a personal estate valued at \$600 (USCB 1860). A 39-year-old James Zabriskie also occupied the house, but he headed a separate household that included his wife Catherine (age 35), and their son John (age 9) (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-2).

Zabriskie owned and occupied the John A. L. Zabriskie House until his death in 1864. The inventory of his estate reveals a prosperous agricultural property furnished with livestock, a well-provisioned kitchen, farm products, fencing, carpets, a gilt-framed mirror and a brass clock. James Zabriskie subsequently inherited the John A. L. Zabriskie House and property, totaling approximately 30 acres. According to the will, the property included “my dwelling house and kitchen,” and a stipulation allowing his widow Elizabeth to continue residing there (NJSA, Wills and Probate Records 1861). James Zabriskie farmed the property with his son, John E. Zabriskie, and initially enjoyed relative prosperity as a farmer. In 1870, the 49-year-old James Zabriskie headed a household that included his wife Catherine (age 44), son John (age 19), and a domestic servant named Hannah Goldtrap (age 75). He owned real estate valued at \$12,000 and a personal estate valued at \$1,300 (USCB 1870). It appears that Catherine Zabriskie died sometime during the next 10 years, as the 1880 federal population census schedule for Ridgewood Township reports that James Zabriskie was age 59 and lived with his second wife Rachel (age 52), along with a boarder and laborer named Martin Magroff (age 22). His son, John E. Zabriskie (age 30), also occupied the John A. L. Zabriskie House and headed a separate household that included his wife Amanda (age 22), and two young children (USCB 1880).

By the end of the nineteenth century, the surrounding area gradually shifted from an agricultural economy to a suburban economy. The opening in 1848 of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, which ran through Franklin (Ridgewood) Township to the west of the project location, relocated the center of commercial activity from the area around the Paramus Reformed Church west to the area around the train station (Figure 3.10; 1861 Hopkins; Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-2, 8-3). Mid- to late nineteenth-century maps of the region capture the changing and increasingly developed landscape around the John A. L. Zabriskie House (see Figure 3.10; Figures 3.11–3.12; Hopkins 1861; Walker 1876; Bracher 1887). Changing economic conditions appear to have eventually created financial difficulties for James Zabriskie and his family in the last decades of the nineteenth

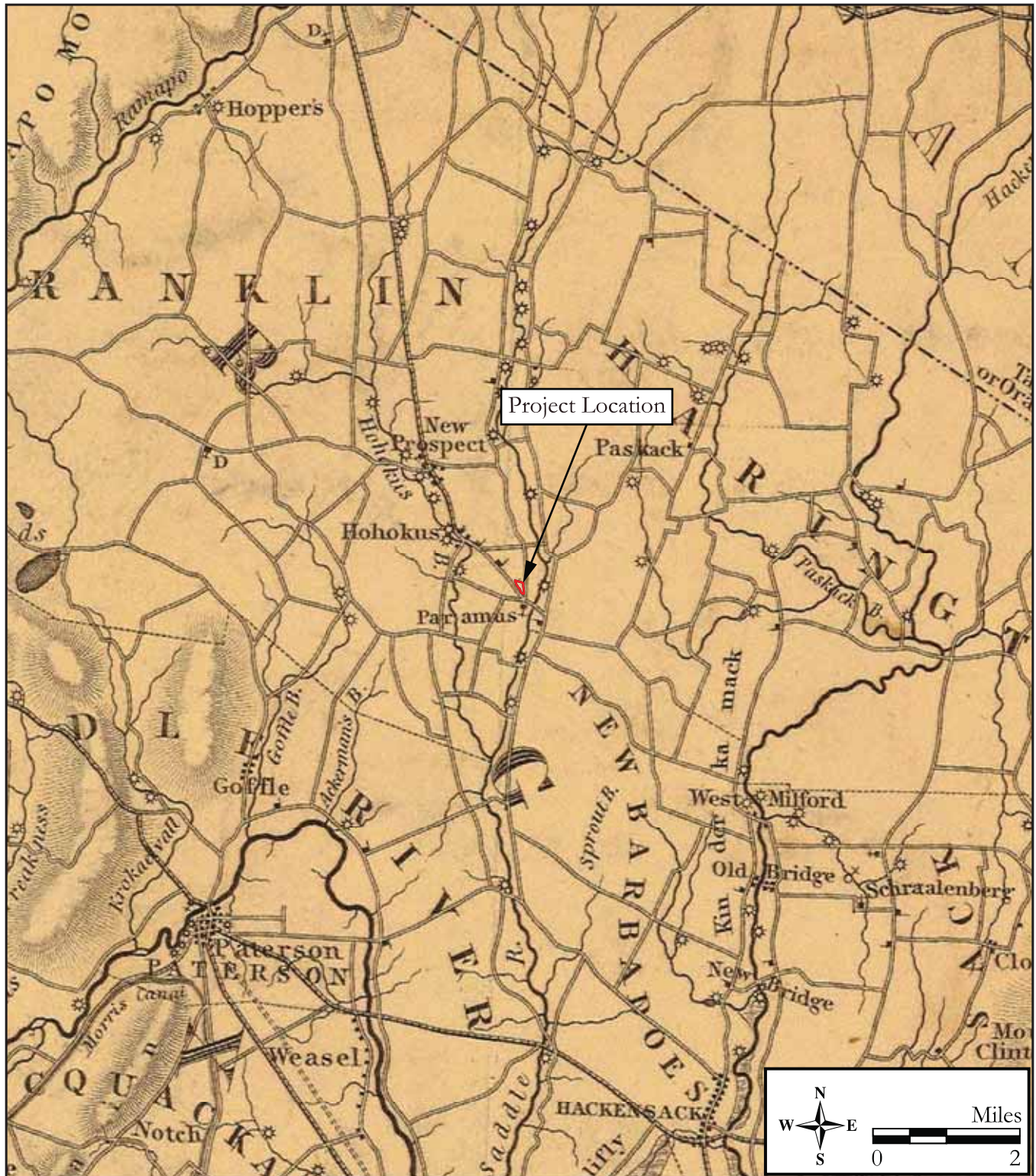


Figure 3.8: 1833 Thomas Gordon, *Map of the State of New Jersey: with Part of Adjoining States*.

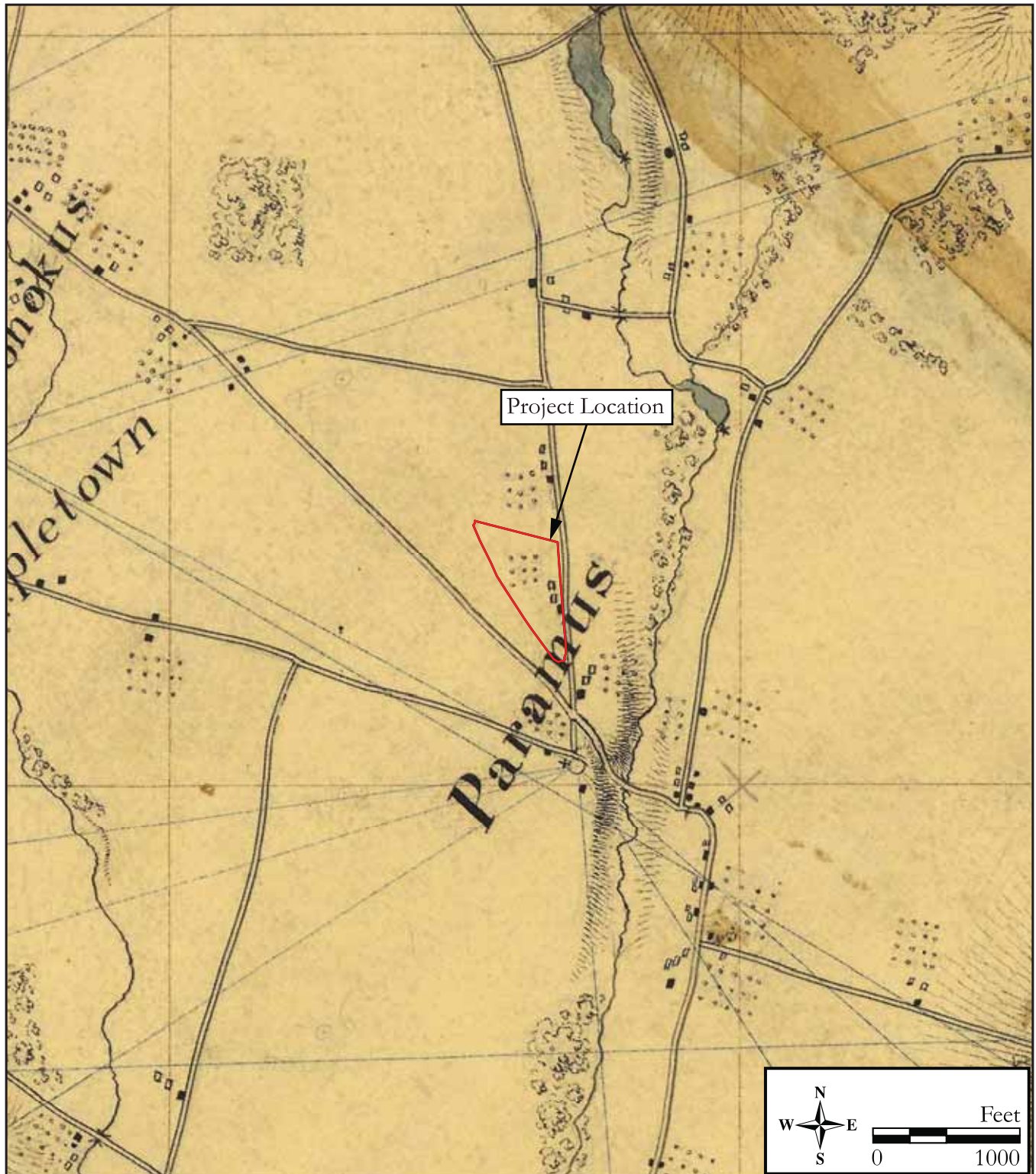


Figure 3.9: 1840 U.S. Coast Survey, *Map of Part of New York and New Jersey*.

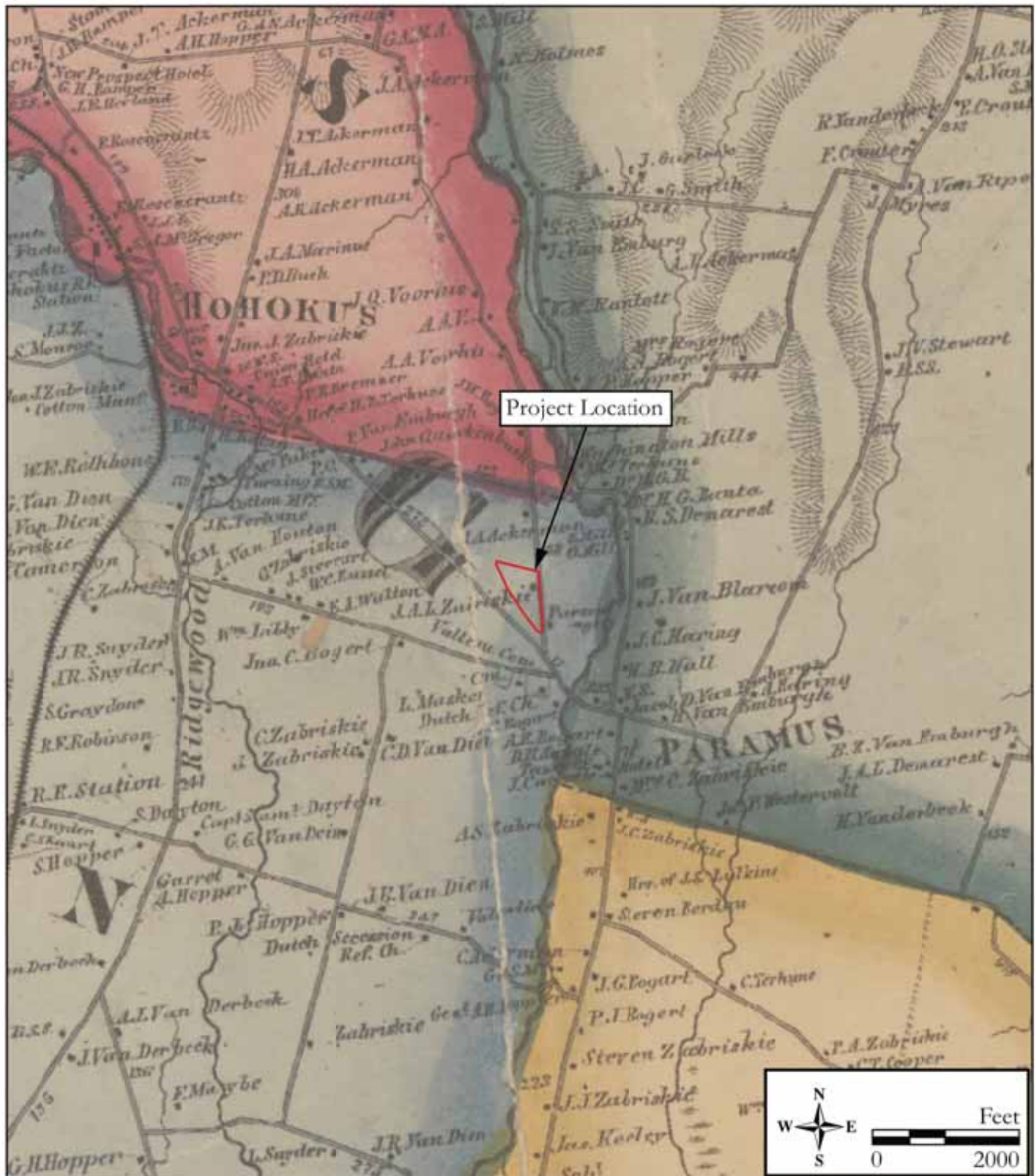


Figure 3.10: 1861 G. M. Hopkins, *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey*.

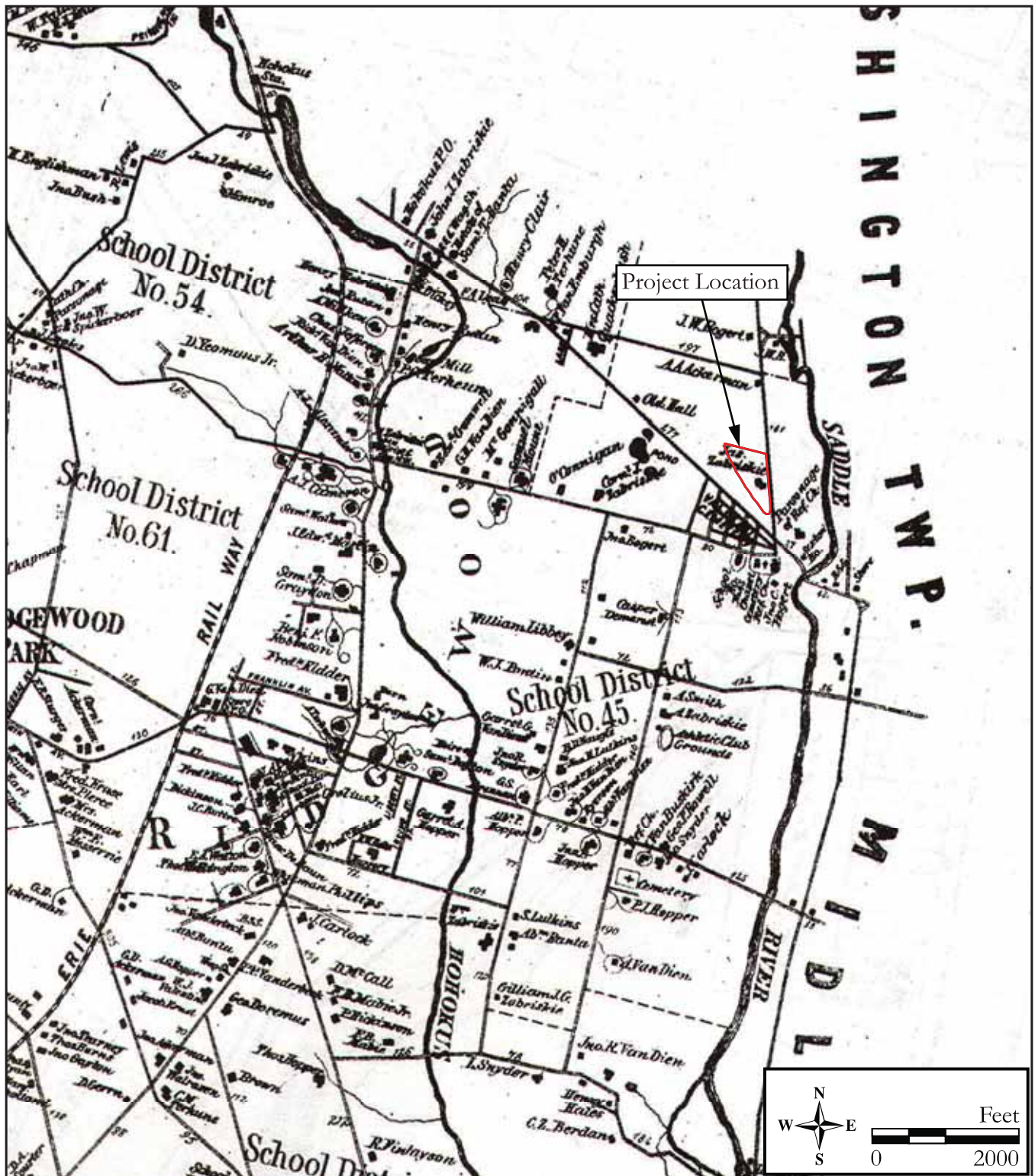


Figure 3.11: 1876 A. H. Walker, Ridgewood Township, *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey*.

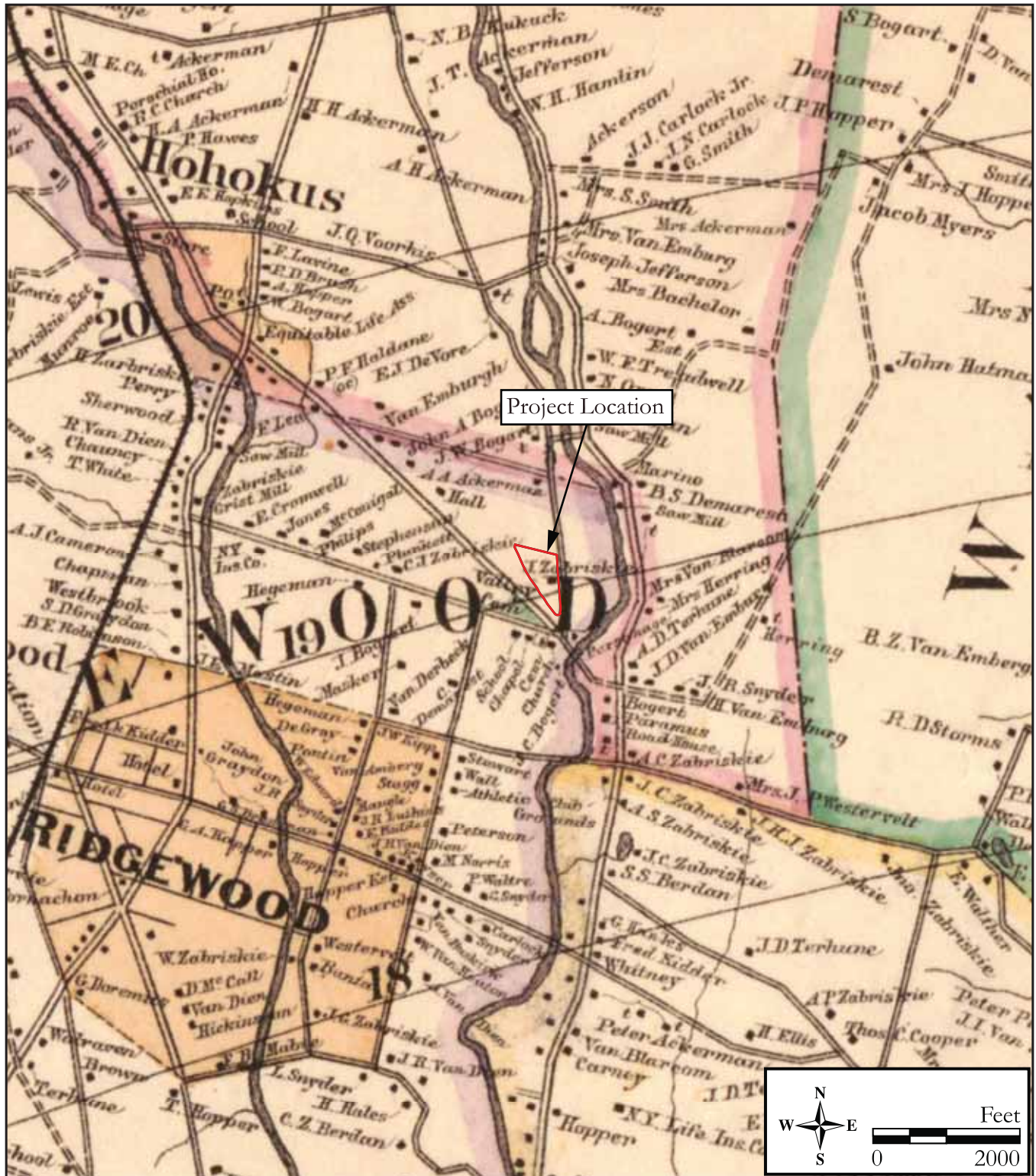


Figure 3.12: 1887 William Bracher, *Driving Road Chart of the Country Surrounding New York City*.

century. Zabriskie mortgaged his land in the 1880s, a portion of which he lost to foreclosure in 1889 (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-4). By 1887, no outbuildings are depicted on the property (see Figure 3.12; Figure 3.13; USGS 1898).

In 1893, James Zabriskie sold the John A. L. Zabriskie House and the remainder of the property that he had inherited from his father to Seth Hawley (BCCO 1893, Deeds, 361:575). A police clerk from New York, Hawley exemplified the middle- and upper-middle-class professionals who were increasingly moving to Ridgewood as it slowly suburbanized in the late nineteenth century (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-4.) While city directories from the period indicate that Hawley lived in the dwelling, the federal population census schedule of 1900 for the Village of Ridgewood reports that he may have occupied a rented house on Maple Avenue (USCB 1900). In 1900, the 57-year-old Hawley headed a household that included his wife Augusta (age 41), their sons Charles (age 23) and Seth (age 18), their daughter Lavinia (age 16), Hawley's mother Lavinia (age 87), and two servants. The census also listed James Zabriskie, who was 78 years old and described as a servant and retired farmer, as a member of the Hawley household (USCB 1900). Despite the rental property as the Hawley household's reported place of residence, a 1902 map identifies Hawley as the owner of the John A. L. Zabriskie House (Figure 3.14; Robinson 1902). The 1902 map also shows the impact of suburbanization as numerous new streets and houses have been built in the surrounding area.

In 1901, the 19.63 acres of land encompassing the John A. L. Zabriskie House and property passed to the widow of Seth Hawley, Augusta Hawley, after his death (BCCO 1901, Deeds, 690:514-586). Augusta Hawley sold the house and 18 acres of land to Carmen (or Carman) Smith in 1908 but retained a 1.63-acre lot along Franklin Turnpike for her residence (BCCO 1901, Deeds, 689:609-611). Carmen Smith was the owner of Manhattan Press in New York City and resided on the property with his family until his death in 1921. In 1910, Smith was 32 years old and led a household that included his wife Clara (age 32), their daughter Florence (age 7), and their son Milton (age 5) (USCB 1910). Carmen and Clara Smith had another daughter, Ruth, in 1915 (USCB 1920). A map of the Village of Ridgewood published by George W. and Walter S. Bromley in 1913 depicts the boundaries of Smith's property, which contained the John A. L. Zabriskie House in addition to an outbuilding to the northwest of the house (Figure 3.15; Bromley & Bromley 1913). Clara Smith inherited the house and property, noted as 16 acres of land, after her husband's death in 1921. Clara and her three children continued to occupy the John A. L. Zabriskie House. During this period, the Smith family added the south porch entry and raised the original gambrel roof of the main east block to create a full second story (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-3, 8-4).

The John A. L. Zabriskie House and the surrounding area experienced major changes in the 1930s (Figure 3.16; USGS 1934). The State of New Jersey purchased three parcels of land from Clara Smith in 1934 for the construction of a new highway known as New Jersey Route 2 (later named Route 17) (BCCO 1934, Deeds, 1937:116). This effectively cut Clara Smith's property in half, leaving 5 acres around the John A. L. Zabriskie House and undeveloped land west of the new highway. An unfinished portion of the new Route 2/Route 17 alignment is visible on the 1934 USGS topographic map (see Figure 3.16). By 1934, Clara Smith lived with her daughter, Florence Smith, in the John A. L. Zabriskie House. In the early to mid-1940s, Florence Smith married a local attorney, August Schedler, and the couple resided with Clara on the property. Clara Smith died in 1959, and ownership of the house passed to Florence Smith (BCCO 1959, Deeds, 4233:450-453). August and Florence Schedler remained childless and occupied the John A. L. Zabriskie House until their deaths in 1995 and 2007, respectively. In 2009, the Village of Ridgewood purchased the John A. L. Zabriskie House (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018:8-6). A garage and driveway to the north of the house is visible in aerial imagery from 1954 until 2018 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1954, 1966, 1970, 1985, 1995, 2010). The rest of the property appears wooded throughout the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, until areas of land clearing and other ground disturbance appear in 2018.

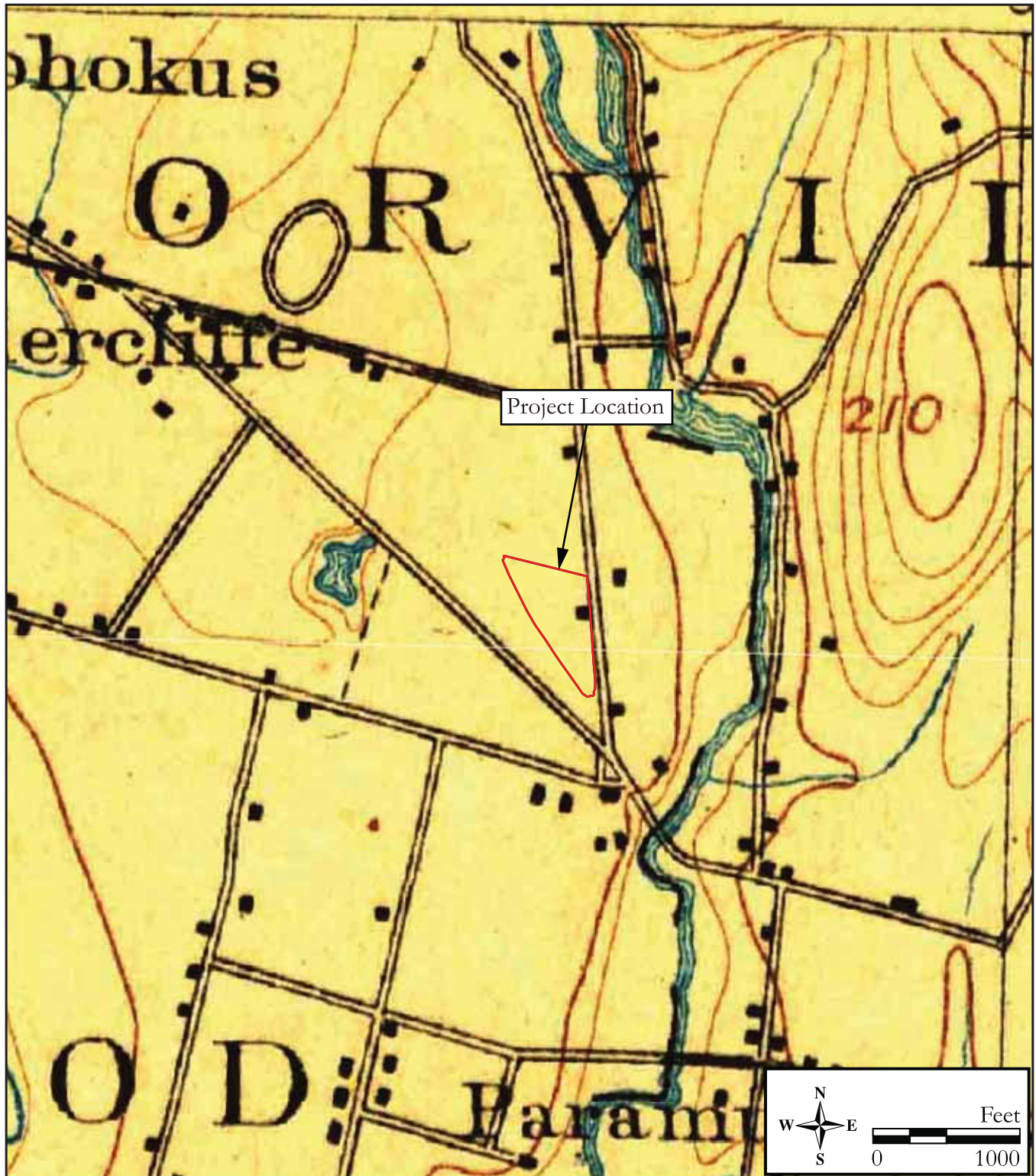


Figure 3.13: 1898 USGS 15' Quadrangle: Hackensack, NJ.

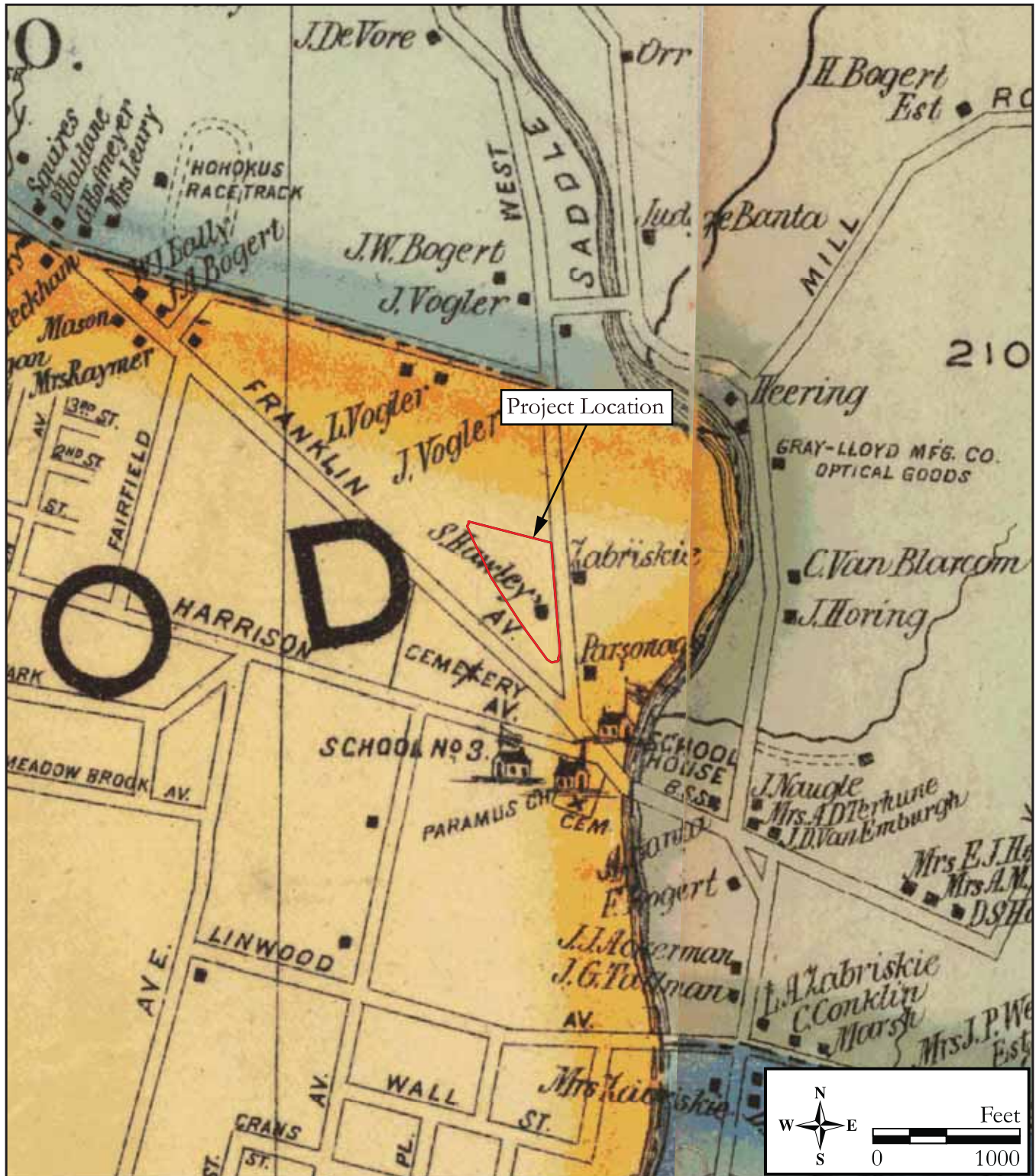


Figure 3.14: 1902 E. Robinson, *Map of Bergen County, New Jersey*.



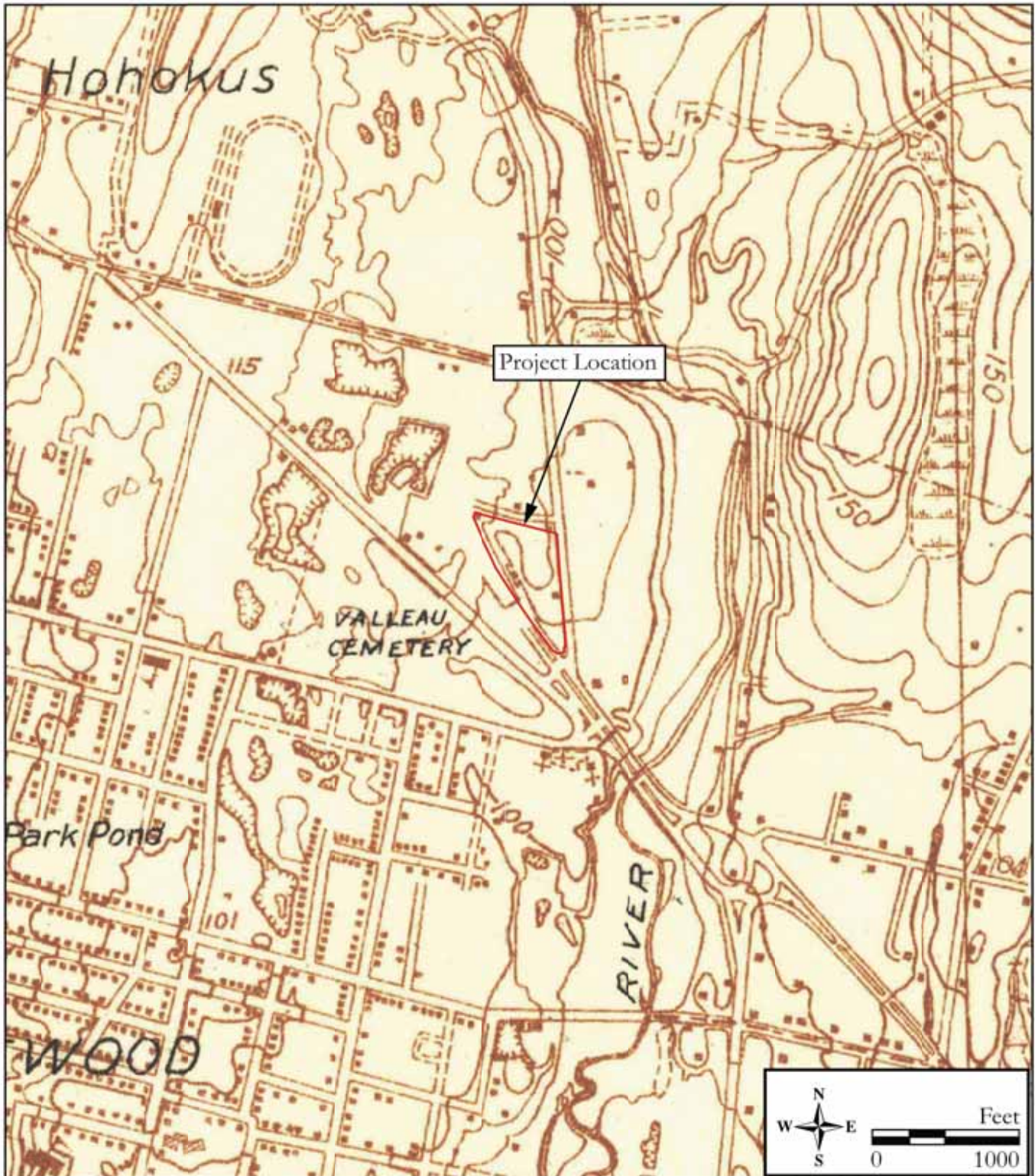


Figure 3.16: 1934 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Hackensack, NJ.

3.4 National and State Register of Historic Places Eligible and Listed Properties

A review of files at the NJHPO indicated that the NJR- and NRHP-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019) historic property is located within the APE. The property encompasses the entirety of the APE, defined as Block 4704, Lots 9–12, between West Saddle River Road and Route 17. The property contains the John A. L. Zabriskie House, a nineteenth-century wood-frame building with brownstone masonry foundation. The house is composed of a smaller, circa-1825 one-and-a-half-story west section, a circa-1840 east section, and additions dating to the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The John A. L. Zabriskie House is significant under National Register Criterion C with local architectural significance as a good example of a late third-period Jersey Dutch frame house. The period of significance for the property is circa 1825 to circa 1924 (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018).

3.5 Known Archaeological Sites

An examination of standard references (Cross 1941; Skinner and Schrabisch 1913) and site files at the NJSM indicated that no archaeological sites have been previously registered within the APE; however, a total of four registered sites are present within a 1-mile radius of the APE (Table 3.2). These sites had all been initially recorded as part of an early twentieth-century survey (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913). The closest pre-Contact site to the APE is the Dunker Hook Site (28-Be-042), which is located 3,900 feet to the southwest of the APE and approximately 1,000 feet from the Hohokus Brook. The other three sites—the Paramus 1 Site (28-Be-035), Ridgewood 1 Site (28-Be-040), and Ridgewood 2 Site (28-Be-041)—are located more than 4,700 feet to the south and southwest of the APE and are in proximity to water sources (Saddle River, Hohokus Brook, Wild Duck Pond) (see Table 3.2). No additional information regarding site type, period, or recovered artifacts was provided in the documentation for these sites.

Further from the APE, 23 additional pre-Contact sites have been recorded during early twentieth century surveys along the Saddle River, Hackensack River, and their tributaries (NJSM; Cross 1941; Hunter Research, Inc. 2019; Skinner and Schrabisch 1913). The records for many of these sites contain few details on the quantities and types of artifacts recovered; therefore, the period and type of occupation for these sites remain unknown. The artifacts from the Paramus 5 Site (28-Be-123),

Table 3.2. Recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the APE.

Site #	Site Name	Distance/ Direction from the APE*	Closest Water Source/Distance*	Time Period	Site Type	Reference
28-Be-035	Paramus 1	4,800/ S	1,600/Saddle River	Pre-Contact: Unspecified Period	Unspecified	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83; NJSM
28-Be-040	Ridgewood 1	4,700/ SW	Adjacent/ Hohokus Brook	Pre-Contact: Unspecified Period	Unspecified	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83; NJSM
28-Be-041	Ridgewood 2	4,700/ SW	300/ Hohokus Brook	Pre-Contact: Unspecified Period	Unspecified	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83; NJSM
28-Be-042	Dunker Hook	3,900/ SW	1,000/ Hohokus Brook	Pre-Contact: Unspecified Period	Unspecified	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83; NJSM

NJSM – New Jersey State Museum

*Distance in feet

however, include bannerstones and pottery, along with various projectile points, long pestles, axes, celts, and a variety of lithic debitage, which suggests the occupation of a substantial site during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods.

3.6 Prior Cultural Resources Surveys

A review of NJHPO files found two cultural resources surveys that have been conducted within or adjacent to the APE (Heritage Studies 1984; Hunter Research, Inc. 2019).

Hunter Research, Inc., conducted a Phase IA archaeological survey in 2019 as part of the proposed project. Based on the Phase IA archaeological survey, portions of the APE were assessed as having high archaeological potential for historic period resources associated with the 200-year occupation of the John A. L. Zabriskie House and for Revolutionary War-related deposits. A low sensitivity for pre-Contact Native American archaeological resources was also assessed. As a result of the 2019 survey, a Phase IB archaeological survey, GPR survey, and a metal detection survey were recommended for the APE.

A 1984 cultural resources survey for improvements to Route 17 was conducted within a portion of the APE (Heritage Studies 1984). The survey consisted of an identification-level architectural survey and the assessment of archaeological sensitivity for those portions of the survey area intersecting with the current APE. The survey did not record any new historic resources within or adjacent to the APE, nor was subsurface testing conducted within the APE (Heritage Studies 1984).

In addition, the 1984–1986 county-wide survey of historic sites for the Village of Ridgewood in Bergen County identified the John A. L. Zabriskie House as the “Jas. A. L. Zabriskie House.” The entry for the property on the inventory list describes the house as built in circa 1820 and one of the few surviving early nineteenth-century dwellings. It is also not the only example attributed to the locally prominent Zabriskie family (Bergen County Office of Cultural & Historic Affairs 1984–1985).

4.0 RESULTS

Fieldwork for the archaeological survey was conducted on October 17–25, 2023, and consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, photo-documentation, the excavation of 95 STPs, and a metal detection survey. Fieldwork was conducted by Ed McFadden, Nicole Herzog, Gio Palumbo, and Emily Healy, and was supervised by the Principal Investigator and Ed McFadden, Crew Chief. The results of the subsurface testing and metal detection are presented on Figures 4.1 to 4.3. Photographs depicting existing conditions and fieldwork activities are included as Plates 4.1 to 4.24.

4.1 Summary of the Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

As part of the current Phase IB effort, a GPR survey was conducted on October 10 and 11, 2023 by Geophysical Archaeologist Olivier Vansassenbrouck, MA, MSc, RPA, assisted by Archaeologist Rick Altenburg, MA (see Appendix A; RGA 2023). The purpose of the non-invasive survey was to identify any potential archaeological features around the house, as well as direct further archaeological testing. The survey was limited to an approximately 0.5-acre area immediately around the historic house and identified eight anomalies within the APE (Figure 4.2; see Appendix A:Table 4-1; RGA 2023). All eight anomalies were detected between 0.9 and 3.2 feet (0.2–1.0 meters) below the ground surface. Four anomalies (A1–A4) were identified as potential archaeological or modern features. The remaining four linear anomalies are interpreted as buried utilities and correspond to the locations of known utilities as marked by facility operators during the One Call survey.

Anomaly A1 is a planar anomaly located to the southwest of the house, and measures approximately 13 feet long and 6.5 feet wide and appeared at about 0.9 feet below the ground surface. Subsurface testing (STP J-1) in proximity to A1 yielded a total of seven historic artifacts from a buried plow zone (Ap-horizon) context consisting of window glass (n=1), whiteware (n=4), a cut or wrought nail (n=1), and an indeterminate nail (n=1). Anomaly A1 could represent a sheet midden or other archaeological feature. Anomaly A2 is an approximately 8.5-foot-diameter, rounded area located just south of the house and detected between 0.9 and 1.9 feet below the ground surface. This anomaly (A2) roughly corresponds to a stone ring identified during the Phase IB fieldwork. Subsurface testing within the area of the stone ring (STP J-2) revealed a possible concrete surface underlying 1.1 feet of a humus-rich topsoil. Anomaly A3 represents a potential shaft feature with a roughly 5-foot-diameter that was detected between 0.9 and 3.2 feet below the ground surface. The anomaly is located at the south of the former garage's footprint. Anomaly A4 is an approximately 7-foot-diameter, rounded area located 15 feet to the north of the house and detected between 1.6 and 2.6 feet below the ground surface. Based on the size and location of A4 and its proximity to the identified utility lines, it is likely that this anomaly represents the location of a previously removed sewer tank.

Based on the results of the GPR survey, additional subsurface testing is recommended at the locations of anomalies A1 and A3 to determine whether they represent intact archaeological features. Due to the likely modern nature of Anomalies A2 and A4, no further testing is recommended at the locations of those anomalies (RGA 2023).

4.2 Subsurface Testing

An initial 82 STPs were plotted at 50-foot intervals in portions of the APE assessed with high archaeological sensitivity. One of the plotted STPs (STP 014) was not excavated due to standing water. An additional 10 bracket tests were excavated at 10-, 20-, and 25-foot intervals from STPs positive for pre-Contact or possible eighteenth-century artifacts. Four additional STPs were judgmentally placed in undisturbed portions of the yard around the extant house



Figure 4.1: Aerial image showing the APE, site boundary, metal detection finds, STP results and locations, and photograph locations and directions (NJGIS, Digital Orthographic Imagery 2023).



Figure 4.2: Inset map of Site Core 1 of the John A. L. Zabriskie Site (28-Be-232), showing STP results and locations, metal detection finds, identified GPR anomalies and surface features (NJGIS, Digital Orthographic Imagery 2023).

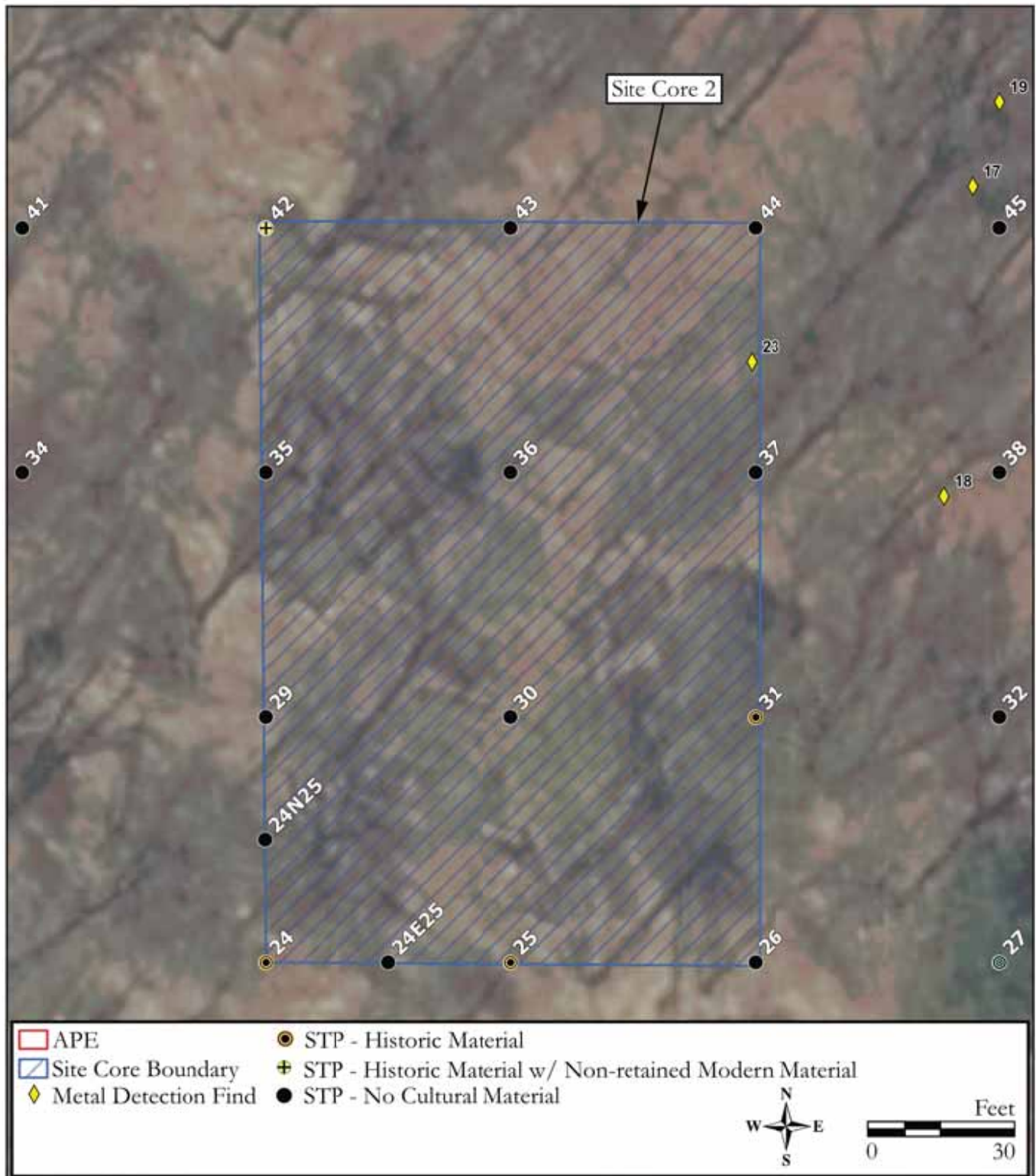


Figure 4.3: Inset map of Site Core 1 of the John A. L. Zabriskie Site (28-Be-232), showing STP results and locations, and metal detection finds (NJGIS, Digital Orthographic Imagery 2023).



Plate 4.1: View of the John A. L. Zabriskie House showing the south (front) and west elevations.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.2: View of the John A. L. Zabriskie House showing the south and east elevations from West Saddle River Road.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.3: View of the John A. L. Zabriskie House showing the north and east elevations from West Saddle River Road.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.4: View of the John A. L. Zabriskie House showing the north elevation and the location of subsurface utilities (marked).

Photo view: West

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.5: View of the John A. L. Zabriskie House showing the north and west elevations, and the fencing and stone boundary of the current yard area.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 17, 2023



Plate 4.6: View of the west yard of the John A. L. Zabriskie House from STP 21 showing the existing shed and recent mobility ramp.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 19, 2023



Plate 4.7: View of the north yard of the John A. L. Zabriskie House with temporary fencing and stone boundary marking the undisturbed area and former driveway location.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 19, 2023



Plate 4.8: View of the former driveway and garage locations at the north and northwest of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.9: View of the stone ring (Feature 2) located to the south of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 20, 2023



Plate 4.10: View of the stone ring (Feature 1) located to the northwest of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 20, 2023



Plate 4.11: View along West Saddle Road from the driveway access north of the John A. L. Zabriskie House; showing redeposited soil piles along the driveway alignment, location of utility lines, and the woods at the north of the property.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.12: View along the Route 17 corridor showing the installed fencing, earth and stone berm, and subsurface water utility pipeline.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.13: View of subsurface water utility pipeline running east–west approximately 150 feet to the south of the John A. L. Zabriskie House.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.14: Fieldwork in progress at STP 07 showing the installed fencing and berm along Route 17 in the background.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 17, 2023



Plate 4.15: Fieldwork in progress at STP 013 showing surface water ponding, areas of recent clearing, and large pile of mulch.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 17, 2023



Plate 4.16: View of the southernmost portion of the APE showing installed fencing and piled stone associated with the construction of the berm along Route 17.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.17: Overview of the southern portion of the APE showing cleared areas proximate to Route 17 to the left and undisturbed, wooded areas to the right.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 24, 2023



Plate 4.18: Overview of Site Core 1, showing some undulation of the landscape and tree fall.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 19, 2023



Plate 4.19: Overview of the west-central portion of the APE showing areas of prior disturbance proximate to Route 17.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.20: Standing water within the graded areas along the Route 17 corridor.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.21: Overview of the northern portion of the APE facing south.

Photo view: South

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.22: Overview of the northern portion of the APE facing west.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.23: Overview of the northwest portion of the APE showing areas of prior disturbance proximate to Route 17.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 18, 2023



Plate 4.24: Overview of the northwest portion of the APE showing the undisturbed wooded area.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Nicole Herzog

Date: October 23, 2023

to ensure adequate coverage of potential yard deposits and to further investigate identified surface features. A total of 326 artifacts was recovered from 22 STPs and 31 metal detection and surface find spots.

Subsurface testing encountered stratigraphy that ranged from disturbed soils over buried or truncated topsoil and subsoil horizons to intact natural soil profiles. Shovel test pits containing redeposited fill or disturbed soils (n=40; 42.1%) were encountered throughout the APE; however, the disturbed layers commonly corresponded to areas where recent clearing and grading was evident (i.e., STPs 13, 15, 18–21, 24–30, 36, 42, 47–49, 55, 56, 64, 80–82). A representative soil profile (STP 015) with disturbed contexts consisted of a 1.0-foot-thick (Fill 1) fill layer consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt loam with rock inclusions, underlain by subsoil comprising 1.3 feet of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay loam B1-horizon with roots, pebbles, and cobbles, over a second subsoil (B2-horizon) layer of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand with roots, pebbles, and cobbles.

In contrast to the heavily disturbed portions of the APE, the central portions of the wooded areas and those areas proximate to the standing house contained either natural soil profiles or shallow, redeposited soils capping natural stratigraphy. A representative soil profile from the yard area of the house (STP 011) contained 0.8 feet of a very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam A-horizon with roots, over 0.5 feet of a second A-horizon of a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) sandy silt loam, which was underlain by 1.1 feet of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) subsoil (B-horizon) with pebble inclusions that terminated at substrata material (BC-horizon) at 2.4 feet below the ground surface.

Of the 95 excavated STPs, 22 contained cultural material (n=271), of which one (STP 011) yielded pre-Contact material (n=2) consisting of two chert flake fragments. Artifact density ranged from 1–84 artifacts per STP, with the highest concentrations yielded from the STPs excavated around the John A. L. Zabriskie House (see Appendix F). The STPs excavated around the house had an average artifact density of 13 artifacts per STP and yielded a total of 189 historic artifacts and 2 pre-Contact artifacts. This concentrated portion of the APE is surrounded by STPs which were negative for cultural material or where previous ground disturbance has been documented.

4.3 Metal Detection Survey

The metal detection survey took place in two noncontiguous areas of the APE. Metal detection transects were conducted at 3-foot intervals in grass-covered areas surrounding the John A. L. Zabriskie House (see Plates 4.1–4.7). In addition, 10-foot metal detection transects were conducted within the wooded area to the north where the ground surface was unrestricted by vegetation and push piles (see Plates 4.21–4.24). A total of 55 historic artifacts was retained from 30 metal detections find spots (MD 1–30) and one surface find spot (SF-1) (see Figure 4.1).

The historic artifacts consisted chiefly of activity-related items (n=18); comprising barbed wire (n=12), horseshoes (n=2), a horse snaffle bit (n=1), a possible horse bridle rosette (n=1), bike chain (n=2), and a gas canister (n=1). Additional artifacts consist of nails (n=5), a shotgun shell (n=1), jar lid (n=1), drain pipe (n=4), fragments of a pocket watch (n=5), shovel (n=2), a toy wagon (n=1), and a variety of miscellaneous or indeterminate metal fragments (n=12) (see Appendix F; Figure 4.4). Fragments of whiteware (n=1) and stoneware (n=1) ceramic were also recovered during the metal detection survey. Twenty-three of these items possessed diagnostic characteristics of manufacture spanning the early nineteenth century to the present. A shotgun shell recovered from metal detection find spot MD-12 is narrowly dated between 1892–1896 (see Appendix F).

No military-related artifacts associated with the Revolutionary War were identified during the metal detection survey; however, an unauthorized metal detectorist was observed within the APE by a Village of Ridgewood representative prior to the Phase IB fieldwork (Jovan Mehandzic, personal communication October 2023; Appendix H). The extent and nature of collected material is unknown.



Key to artifacts:

Top Row, Left to Right: Copper Alloy stamped decorative disc (MD 17-W: Cat. #46); Copper Alloy pocket watch frame and winding mechanism (MD 21-W: Cat. #49); Ferrous Metal buckle (MD 22-W: Cat. #51); Ferrous Metal cut or wrought nail/tack (MD 25-W: Cat. #54).

Bottom Row, Left to Right: Ferrous Metal toy wagon (MD 21-W: Cat. #50); Copper Alloy perforated strap (MD 23-W: Cat. #52).

Figure 4.4: Metal Detector finds from the John A. L. Zabriskie House site (28-Be-232).

As a whole, the artifacts retained from the metal detection survey are consistent with the expected refuse patterns from agricultural use of the land throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The relatively high quantity of items related to the keeping of animals (i.e., horse furniture and barbed wire) is also consistent with the agricultural history of the project location. Findspots were most concentrated in the wooded area immediately adjacent to West Saddle River Road, and some of the recovered material in this area may represent the casual discard of refuse that is common to roadside or vacant spaces (see Figure 4.1).

4.4 John A. L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232)

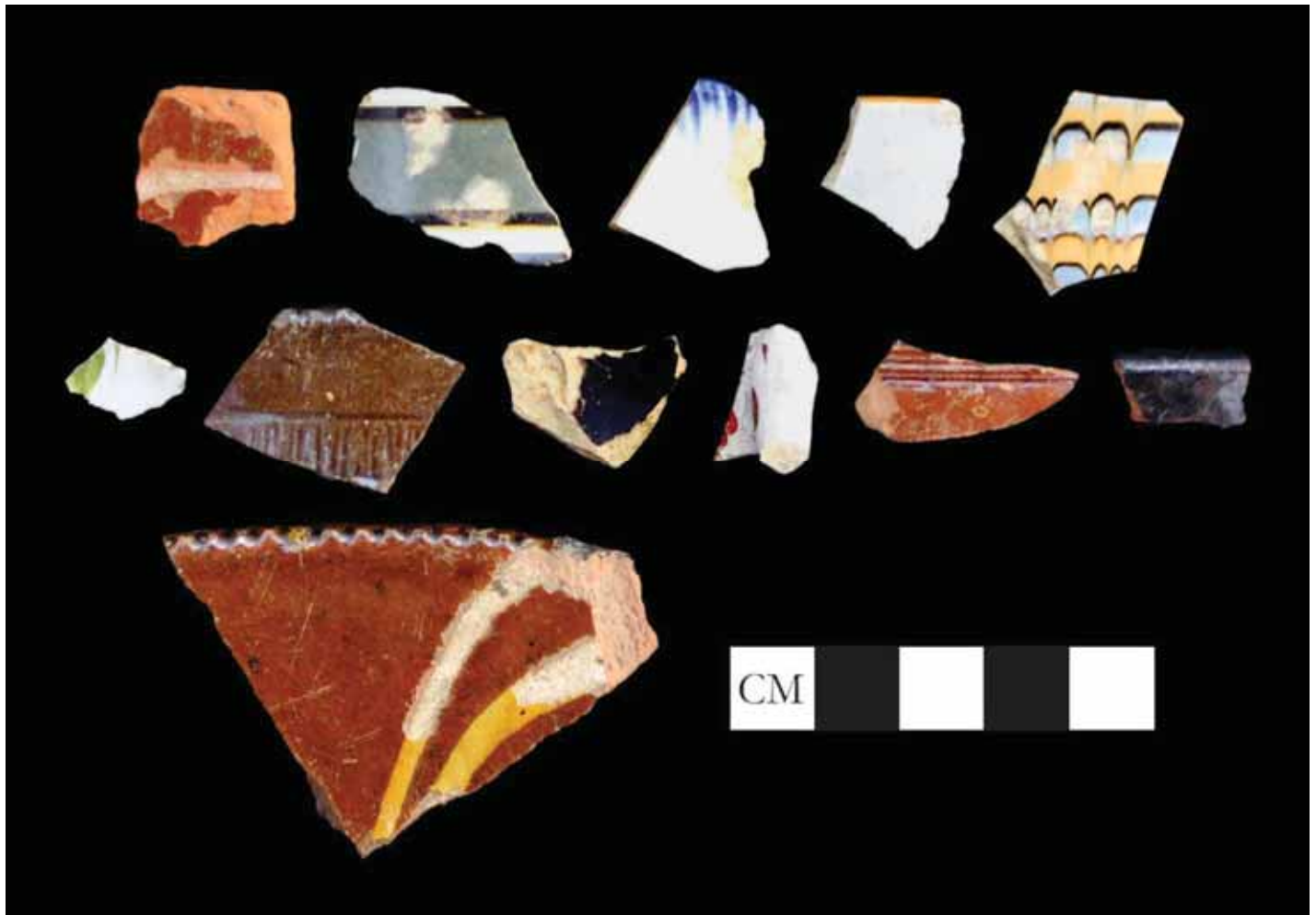
The John A. L. Zabriskie House Site is a multi-component archaeological site encompassing a 6.9-acre (301,228-square-foot) area along the west side of West Saddle River Road and the east side of New Jersey Route 17. The extant circa-1825 John A. L. Zabriskie House stands along the eastern edge of the site boundary. The northern and southernmost portions of the site are currently wooded, and the area surrounding the extant house is covered by grass lawn. Recent grading and earthen berm construction has taken place along the site's western boundary, and limited areas of utility-related ground disturbance is evident near the extant house. The John A. L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) historic property is listed in the in the NRHP and NJR (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019). The house and property has a period of significance from circa 1825 to circa 1924.

The archaeological site contains a historic period component associated with the John A. L. Zabriskie House property and a minor pre-Contact Native American component of unknown period and type. The excavation of 95 shovel test pits and a metal detection survey within the site resulted in the recovery of 326 artifacts, of which 2 are pre-Contact artifacts and the remaining 324 historic. The pre-Contact period assemblage consists of two chert flakes recovered from a buried ground surface context and the subsoil of STP 011. Subsequently, STP 011 was bracketed by eight STPs at 10- and 20-foot intervals. No additional pre-Contact Native American material was recovered from the bracketed STPs; however, additional historic and modern artifacts were recovered (see Appendices E and F).

The historic artifact assemblage is primarily composed of domestic-related items (n=114; 40.6%) and architectural material (n=76; 24.1%; Table 4.1). Historic artifacts include ammunition, bone, shell, coal and coal ash, slag, horse furniture, metal fragments and hardware, wire nails, cut or wrought nails, terracotta flowerpot fragments, a metal toy wagon, vitrified clay drain pipe fragments, buttons, metal buckles, a pocket watch, a clay tobacco pipe stem, window glass, brick, architectural stone, vessel glass, glass lamp chimney, and a variety of ceramic types (whiteware, redware, stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and refined earthenware) (Figures 4.5 and 4.6).

The historic artifact assemblage includes diagnostic items with manufacturing dates spanning from the mid-eighteenth to twentieth centuries (Table 4.2). Chronologically diagnostic items from site 28-Be-232 consist of creamware (1762–1820), dipped/dipt refined earthenware (1770–1830), pearlware (1775–1830), slip-trailed redware (circa 1770s–1815), a redware pan or charger fragment (pre-1870), transfer-printed refined earthenware (1803–1903), Albany slip stoneware (1805–1920), whiteware (1815–present), mold blown vessel glass (1850–1895), glass jar lids (1880–mid-20th c.), cut or wrought nails (pre-1893), snuffle horse bit (1826–1955), decorated porcelainous ceramics (1835–present), a Prosser button (1840–1960), a shotgun shell (1892–1896), asphalt (1871–present), safety glass (1892–present), and wire nails (1879–present).

As a result of the Phase IB survey, potentially significant archaeological resources were identified within two core portions of site 28-Be-232, Site Core 1 and Site Core 2 (see Figure 4.1). These two areas of the site were identified as containing artifact concentrations with the greatest potential to inform about the nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation, as well as potentially earlier periods of occupation, within site 28-Be-232.



Key to artifacts:

Top Row, Left to Right: Redware white slip trailed pan/charger (STP 11 N20: Cat. #8); Pearlware brown and gray banded factory slipped hollowware (STP 11 N20: Cat. #8); Whiteware blue shell-edged plate (STP 11 S10: Cat. #9); Pearlware orange painted plain rim band rim sherd (STP 16: Cat. #12); Creamware blue, black, and orange combed factory slipped hollowware (STP 16: Cat. #12).

Middle Row, Left to Right: Pearlware green painted body sherd (STP 16: Cat. #13); Redware dark manganese glazed and molded hollowware (STP 22: Cat. #15); Buff-Bodied Stoneware black Albany slipped hollowware (STP 24: Cat. #19); Porcelaneous brown and red transfer printed hollowware (STP J-4: Cat. #28); Redware clear lead glazed and incised hollowware (STP J-4: Cat. #29); Redware black lead glazed hollowware (STP J-4: Cat. #29).

Bottom: Redware white slip trailed charger (STP J-4: Cat. #29).

Figure 4.5: Representative domestic ceramics from the John A. L. Zabriskie House site (28-Be-232).



Key to artifacts:

Far Left: Aqua-tinted condiment bottle, mold-blown (STP 09: Cat. #1).

Top Row, Left to Right: White Clay tobacco pipe stem (STP 11: Cat. #3); Chert flake fragment (STP 11: Cat. #3); Chert flake fragment (STP 11: Cat. #4); Ferrous Metal cut or wrought nail (STP J-1: Cat. #26).

Bottom Row, Left to Right: Mammal bone (STP J-4: Cat. #29); Hard Clam shell (STP J-4: Cat. #29).

Figure 4.6: Representative domestic, faunal, architectural, and pre-Contact artifacts from the John A. L. Zabriskie House site (28-Be-232).

Table 4.1: Artifacts from site 28-Be-232 by group.

Group	Count	Percent
Activity	22	6.7%
Architectural	79	24.2%
Armament	1	0.3%
Biological	25	7.7%
Clothing	4	1.2%
Domestic	114	35.0%
Drainage	4	1.2%
Fuel	36	11.0%
Hardware	3	0.9%
Light	1	0.3%
Miscellaneous	26	8.0%
Personal	5	1.5%
Pre-Contact Artifacts	2	0.6%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.3%
Tool	2	0.6%
Toy	1	0.3%
Total	326	100.0%

28-Be-232 Site Core 1

Shovel test pits with a higher density of artifacts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were located proximate to the house. Notably, STPs 011, 011-N20, 011-S10, 011-W20, 16, 17, 22, 23, J-1, J-2, and J-3, around which was designated Site Core 1. Site Core 1 consists of approximately 15,000 square feet (0.34 acres) surrounding the extant house (see Plates 4.1–4.10). A total of 197 historic artifacts and the 2 pre-Contact artifacts were recovered from STP excavation and metal detection survey within Site Core 1. The pre-Contact Native American artifacts consist of secondary or tertiary flakes which indicate the presence of tool manufacturing within the site. Site Core 1 contained predominantly domestic-related artifacts (n=85; 43.2%) and moderate amounts of architectural items (n=39; 19.8%), biological remains (n=25; 12.7%), and fuel-related items (n=26; 13.2%). This historic artifact assemblage subset includes all of the diagnostic items possessing manufacturing dates that span the eighteenth century (n=57) (see Table 4.2). Possible eighteenth-century artifacts include a variety of creamwares (n=10; 1762–1820), pearlwares (n=14; 1775–1860), redwares (n=26; 1770s–1870), and white-bodied refined earthenware (n=1; 1770–1820), in addition to cut or wrought nails (n=6). Twelve of these possible eighteenth-century artifacts possess manufacturing dates that predate the estimated 1825 construction of the John A. L. Zabriskie House. The remaining diagnostic artifacts (n=33) possess later manufacturing dates that still fall within the period of significance of the John A. L. Zabriskie House (circa 1825–1924); consisting of a button (n=1; 1840–1960), wire nails (n=5; 1879–present), later pearlware types (n=2; 1800–1840), porcelaneous ceramic (n=1; 1835–1915); white-bodied refined earthenware (n=1; 1803–1915); and whiteware (n=23; 1815–present).

A tobacco pipe stem fragment with a bore measurement of 3/32 inches (6/64 in) was also recovered from a buried A-horizon context in Site Core 1. While tobacco pipe stem bore measurement can often provide information about the relative chronology of archaeological deposits up to the mid-eighteenth century, this measurement is not a reliable dating method for deposits dating to later periods (Binford 1964; Harrington 1954), and no other diagnostic material was recovered from that context.

Three surface features were also identified proximate to the house, consisting of two stone rings (Features 1 and 2) and an area with laid stone pavers and a stone block curb (Feature 3) along the west elevation of the house (see Figure 4.1). The first circular stone feature, Feature 1, is adjacent to

Table 4.2. Artifacts from site 28-Be-232 by type and date.

Class	Artifact (<i>Subtype</i>)	Quantity	Date Range and Count
ACT	Barbed Wire	12	1886–present
	Bike Chain	3	N/A
	Flowerpot	3	N/A
	Gas Canister	1	N/A
	Horseshoe	2	N/A
	Snaffle Bit	1	1826–1955
ARCH	Nail	35	
	<i>Cut/Wrought Nail</i>	9	Pre–1893
	<i>Indeterminate Nail</i>	13	N/A
	<i>Wire Nail</i>	13	1879–present
	Brick	13	N/A
	Concrete	2	1876–present
	Possible Building Stone	2	N/A
	Safety Glass	1	1892–present
	Flat Window Glass	26	N/A
ARMS	Shotgun Shell	1	1877–present
BIO	Mammal Bone	7	N/A
	Hard Clam Shell	18	N/A
CLO	Button	4	1840–1960 (1), 1915–present (1)
DOM	Vessel Glass	25	1850–1895 (1), 1880–Mid-20th century (3)
	Zinc Jar Lid	1	1810–present
	Ceramic	88	N/A
	<i>Buff-Bodied Stoneware</i>	2	1805–1920
	<i>Creamware*</i>	10	1762–1820 (7)*, 1770–1820 (3)*
	<i>Pearlware*</i>	16	1775–1830 (9)*, 1775–1860 (1)*, 1795–1830 (4)*, 1800–1840 (2)*
	<i>Porcelaneous</i>	3	1835–1915 (1), 1890–present (1)
	<i>Red-Bodied Refined Earthenware*</i>	1	N/A
	<i>Redware*</i>	26	ca. 1770s–1815 (1)*, Pre–1870 (1)*
	<i>White-Bodied Refined Earthenware*</i>	3	1770–1820 (1)*, 1803–1915 (1)*
	<i>Whiteware</i>	25	1815–1915 (2)*, 1820–Present (20), 1835–1925 (4), 1840–1870 (1)
DRAIN	Cast Iron Drainage Pipe	4	N/A
FUEL	Coal/Coal Ash	29	N/A
	Charcoal	1	N/A
	Slag	6	N/A
LIGHT	Lamp Chimney	1	N/A
HRDW	Door Hardware	1	N/A
	Fastener	1	N/A
	Miscellaneous	1	N/A
MISC	Asphalt Pavement	1	1871–present
	Buckle	2	N/A
	Handle	1	N/A
	Metal Strap	2	N/A
	Sheet Metal	2	N/A
	Indeterminate Metal Item	18	N/A
PERS	Pocket Watch	5	N/A
PRE	Lithic Debitage*	2	N/A
TOB	Tobacco Pipe Stem*	1	N/A
TOY	Metal Wagon	1	N/A

ACT = activities; ARCH = architectural; ARMS = armament; BIO = biological; CLO = Clothing; DOM = domestic; DRAIN = drainage; FUEL = fuel; HRDW = hardware; LIGHT = lighting; MISC = miscellaneous; PERS = personal; PRE = pre-Contact; TOB = tobacco; TOY = toy

* Indicates artifact types recovered exclusively from Site Core 1.

a large tree approximately 15 feet to the west of the house's northwest corner. Feature 1 measures approximately 7.5 feet in diameter, with multiple courses of stone visible (see Plates 4.5 and 4.10). The interior of the feature has been partially infilled with topsoil and contains overgrown vegetation, though the center forms a depression about 2.0 feet below the current ground surface and the stone ring top. The interior was probed during Phase IB fieldwork and a hard, flat surface—probably concrete—was encountered approximately 0.5 feet below the plants and topsoil fill. A vertical metal pipe was observed in the north of the stone ring interior, and a black sealant was observed on some of the stones, suggesting use of the feature into the modern period.

Feature 2 is a similar stone ring with a diameter of approximately 8 feet and is located to the south of the house (see Plate 4.9). The stone ring of Feature 2 has been completely filled in and only the tops of the stones are visible at the ground surface. Judgmental STP J-2, excavated in the western half of Feature 2, contained a 1.1-foot-deep, humus-rich topsoil material that yielded seven historic artifacts: creamware (n=1; 1762–1820); undecorated (n=1; 1820–present) and transfer printed whiteware (n=2; 1815–1915), and vessel glass (n=2). The STP terminated at a concrete impasse, suggesting a modern surface or cap. Ground-penetrating radar Anomaly A2 corresponds to the location of the stone ring Feature 2. Based on the GPR results, Feature 2 (Anomaly A2), may extend to between 0.9 and 1.9 feet below the ground surface.

Feature 3 consists of flat pavers and a line of cut stones forming a roughly rectangular area that extends to the west of the house between Feature 1 and the current mobility ramp (see Plate 4.5). The stone paving is not visible at the ground surface and was encountered in STP J-3 at approximately 0.4 feet below the ground surface. Additional probing of the area provided an approximation of the feature's extent. This feature is probably a modern patio or landscaping feature.

28-Be-232 Site Core 2

Site Core 2 of 28-Be-232 consists of an approximately 100 by 150-foot area encompassing recovered architectural-related and other historic material that corresponds with the map-documented location of outbuildings (see Figure 4.3; see Plate 4.18). A total of 31 historic artifacts was recovered from 4 STPs (STP 024, 025, 031, 042) and 1 metal detection find spot (MD-23). The Site Core 2 assemblage consists of window glass (n=12), brick (n=1), an indeterminate nail (n=1), glass buttons (n=2), Albany-slip stoneware (n=1; 1805–1920), mold blown (n=2) and indeterminate (n=7) vessel glass fragments, slag (n=3), a copper alloy strap (n=1), and a miscellaneous ferrous object (n=1). All these artifacts from Site Core 2 were recovered from contexts identified as redeposited fill, which may reflect the demolished remains of former buildings. Based on nineteenth-century maps of the project area and the Phase IA archaeological assessment, one or more outbuildings once stood to the northwest of the house (see Figures 3.9–3.11; U.S. Coast Survey 1840; 1861 Hopkins; Walker 1876; Hunter Research, Inc. 2019). At the time of survey, there was some undulation of the terrain in this area, but no conclusive evidence of former outbuildings, such as large depressions or piled architectural materials, was observed on the ground surface (see Plates 18 and 19). Areas of uneven terrain in the south portion of Site Core 2 is most likely a result of modern clearing and improvement activities; however, natural soils were commonly encountered underlying the redeposited soils or in other STPs within the Site Core 2 area. As such, the potential for buried foundation remains or other features exists within Site Core 2.

Given the association of identified archaeological deposits with the extant circa-1825 John A. L. Zabriskie House and former map-documented buildings, and the site's potential to provide information about the occupation of the property by the Zabriskie, Hawley, and Smith families in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and possibly earlier occupation, site 28-Be-232 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D. The project as proposed has the potential to impact the identified archaeological deposits (Figure 4.7). The remaining historic artifacts recovered from the surrounding portions of site 28-Be-232 and outside Site Core 1 and Site Core 2 are interpreted as a broad but limited distribution of household and activity material associated with historic agricultural practices and modern refuse disposal. No military-related artifacts associated with the Revolutionary War were recovered during subsurface testing or the metal detection survey.

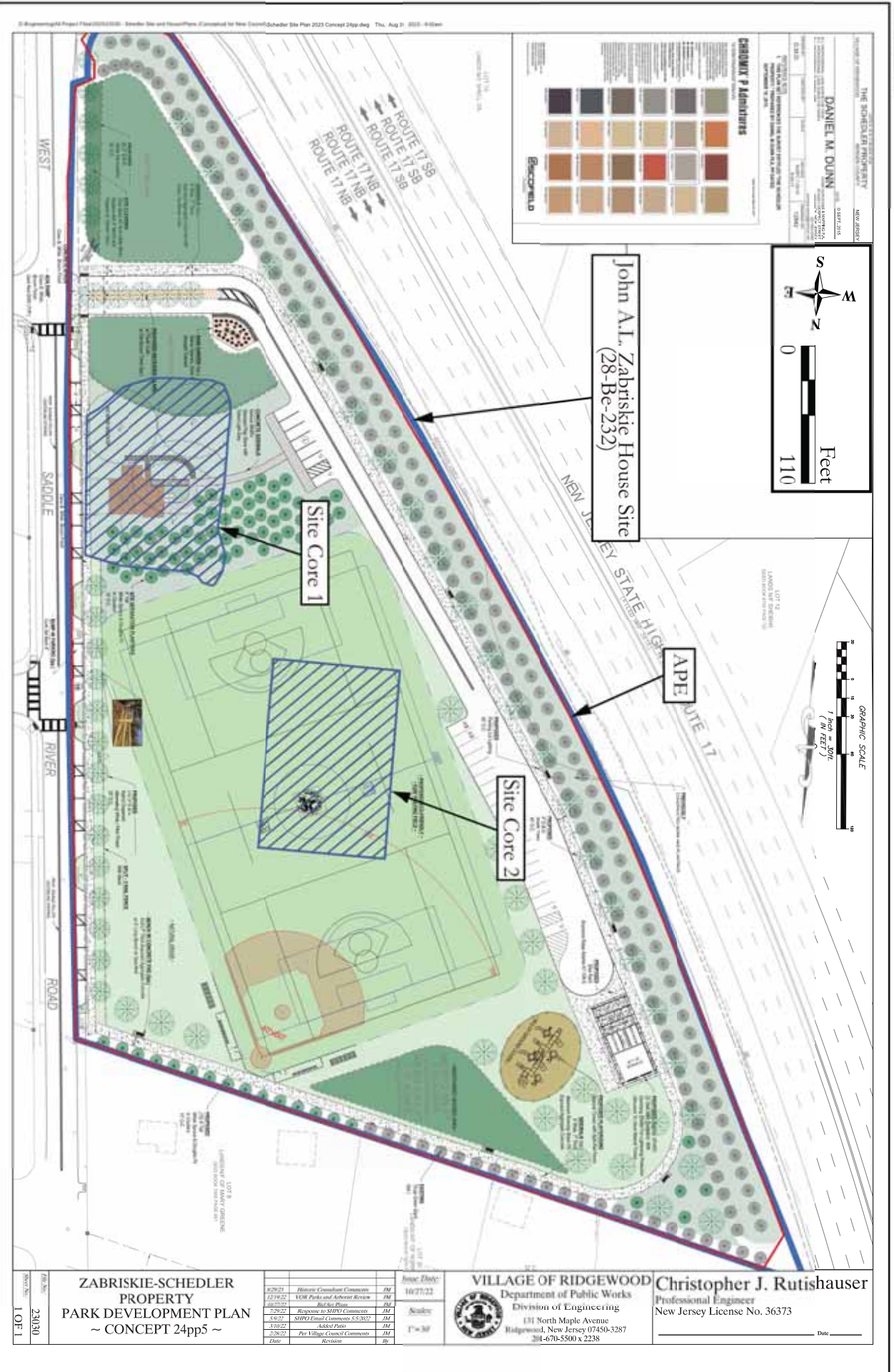


Figure 4.7: Zabriskie-Schedler Property Park Development Plan showing the APE and the locations of Site Core 1 and Site Core 2 within the John A. L. Zabriskie Site (28-Be-232) site boundary
(Village of Ridgewood, Department of Public Works 2023a).
4-25

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IB archaeological survey in the APE for the proposed construction of recreational facilities within the 6.9-acre John A. L. Zabriskie House historic property in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. The purpose of the Phase IB archaeological survey was to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources within the APE. The Phase IB archaeological survey included review of background research, additional pre-Contact and historic context development, photographic documentation of existing conditions within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), subsurface testing, a metal detection survey, artifact analysis, completion of a NJSM archaeological site registration form, and reporting of the results.

Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance, a metal detector survey, and the excavation of 95 STPs at 10-, 25-, and 50-foot intervals, and judgmental locations within the APE resulting in the recovery of 324 historic artifacts and 2 pre-Contact artifacts. None of the recovered artifacts are associated with the military events that took place during the American Revolution; however, unauthorized metal detection was documented within the APE prior to the Phase IB survey, the results of which are not known. The GPR survey conducted around the John A. L. Zabriskie House identified four anomalies within which may represent archaeological deposits or features.

Based on the results of the survey, the John A. L. Zabriskie House site (28-Be-232) was identified within the New Jersey Register (NJR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House property. The site measures a total of 301,228 square feet (6.9 acres) in area. The evolution of the John A. L. Zabriskie House property from circa 1825 or earlier to the twentieth century is reflected in the artifact assemblage throughout the site. Potentially significant archaeological resources were identified within two core portions of site 28-Be-232, Site Core 1 and Site Core 2. The potential exists for buried historic features (e.g., shaft features, former outbuildings, structural remains, middens) in these core areas.

If the areas around the house and the locations of the former outbuildings cannot be avoided by the project, a Phase II site evaluation is recommended to determine whether the John A. L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) is individually eligible for listing in the NJR and/or NRHP, or if the site contributes to the significance of the NJR- and NRHP-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House historic property (circa 1825–1924). No further survey is recommended for portions of site 28-Be-232 that fall outside the limits of the core areas.

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APPENDIX A: GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY USING GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR



ZABRISKIE-SCHEDLER HOUSE

460 West Saddle River Road, Village of Ridgewood
Bergen County, New Jersey

PREPARED FOR:

Village of Ridgewood
131 North Maple Avenue,
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

Draft Report

December 2023

RGA Technical Report No. 2023-249NJ



RICHARD
GRUBB &
ASSOCIATES

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY USING GROUND- PENETRATING RADAR AT THE ZABRISKIE- SCHEDLER HOUSE

Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey

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Draft Report

Date:

December 2023

RGA Technical Report No. 2023-249NJ

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) conducted an archaeological geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) around the Zabriskie-Schedler House at 460 West Saddle River Road, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey (Figure 1-1; Figure 1-2). The Zabriskie-Schedler House is listed in the New Jersey and National Registers (NR) of Historic Places (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019). The Zabriskie-Schedler House is listed under NR Criterion C and the period of significance extends from 1825 to 1924. This survey was performed as part of a larger Phase IB Archaeological Survey on the historic property.

The non-invasive survey focused on a 0.5-acre survey area immediately around the historic house. The survey work aimed to identify any potential archaeological features around the house, as well as direct further archaeological testing. The geophysical survey identified modern utilities and four potential archaeological anomalies around the house, including a possible shaft anomaly, the location of a septic tank, and landscaping features. Subsequent Phase IB archaeological testing around the house provided additional information which was compared to the geophysical results during post-fieldwork analysis. One GPR anomaly may reflect the presence of a concentration of artifacts.

RGA recommends targeted ground-truthing of two potential archaeological anomalies in order to ascertain their origin.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) conducted an archaeological geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) around the Zabriskie-Schedler House at 460 West Saddle River Road, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey (Figure 1-1; Figure 1-2). The Zabriskie-Schedler House is listed in the New Jersey Historic Register (NJR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019). The Zabriskie-Schedler House is listed under NRHP Criterion C, and the period of significance extends from 1825 to 1924. The house was erected circa 1825.

Since this Village of Ridgewood-sponsored project lies within the NJR-listed John A. L. Zabriskie House property, an Application for Project Authorization (APA) must be prepared in accordance with the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (N.J.A.C. 7:4; Laws of 1970, Chapter 268). The archaeological work will be performed in support of the NJR requirements.

Geophysical survey can identify subsurface features without disturbing the ground surface and provide the location of areas of archaeological interest, including foundations, buried utilities, or graves. The objective of this geophysical survey was to identify any potential archaeological resources around the historic house and create a scaled map of subsurface features. The results of this work will direct further archaeological testing, if required. The geophysical survey was performed in accordance with standard approaches to archaeological geophysics (Conyers 2006; Doolittle and Bellantoni 2009; European Archaeological Council 2016; Leach 2021; Lowry 2016).

Meagan Ratini, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator and meets the professional qualifications standards of 36 CFR 61 set forth by the National Park Service (Appendix A). Olivier Vansassenbrouck, MA, MSc, RPA, served as the Geophysical Specialist and conducted the GPR survey and completed the post-fieldwork data processing of GPR data. Mr. Vansassenbrouck authored this report and produced the report graphics. Meagan Ratini, MA, RPA, aided in data analysis and edited the report. Dr Emma Durham, RPA, edited and formatted the report. Copies of this report and field data, notes, photographs, and project maps are on file at the offices of RGA in Cranbury, New Jersey.

This report consists of a discussion of background research, environmental setting, GPR survey theory and methods, survey results and interpretations, and conclusions and management recommendations.

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
Project Location

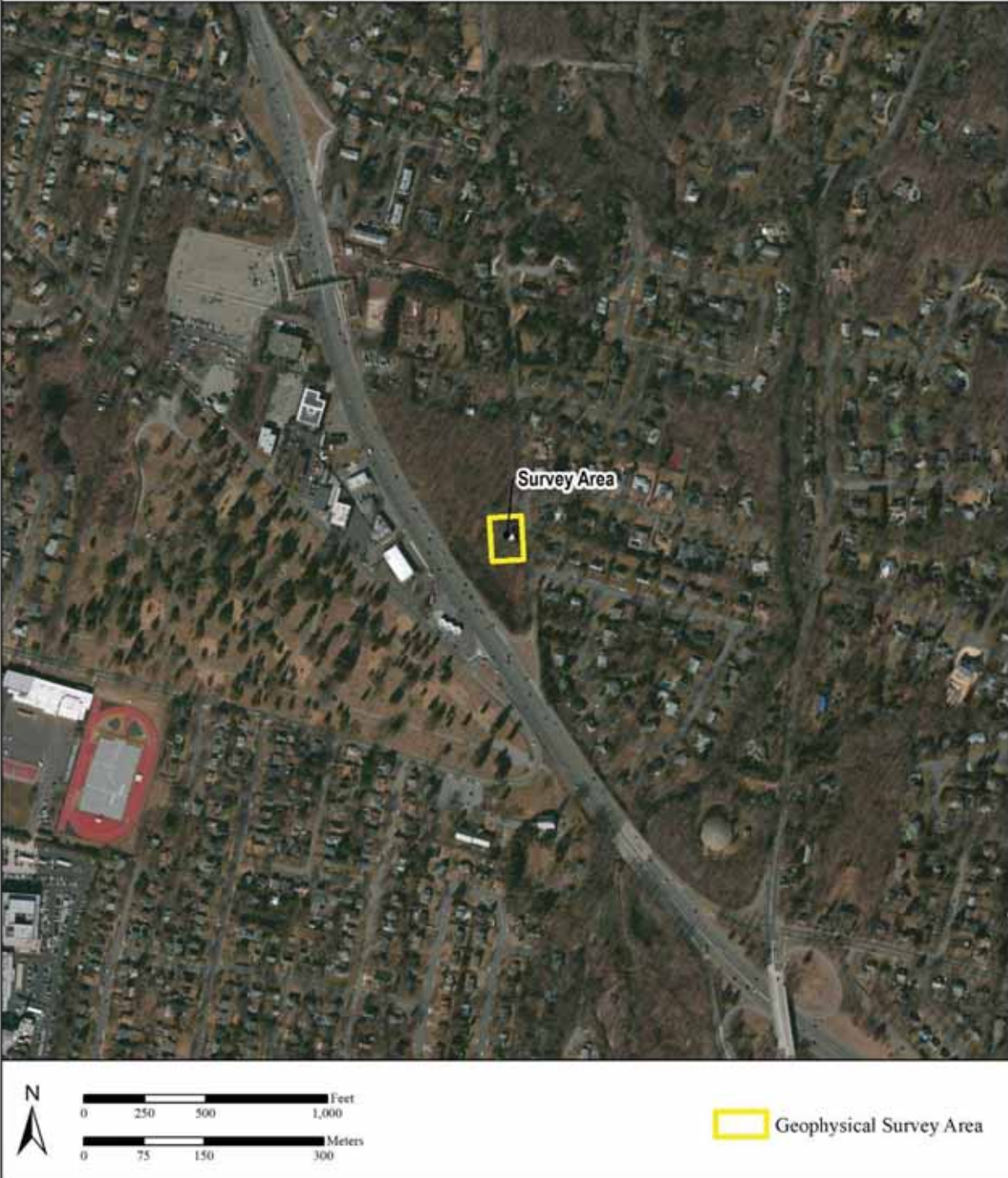


Figure 1-1: Project location on a modern aerial basemap (ESRI World Imagery 2023).

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
Project Location

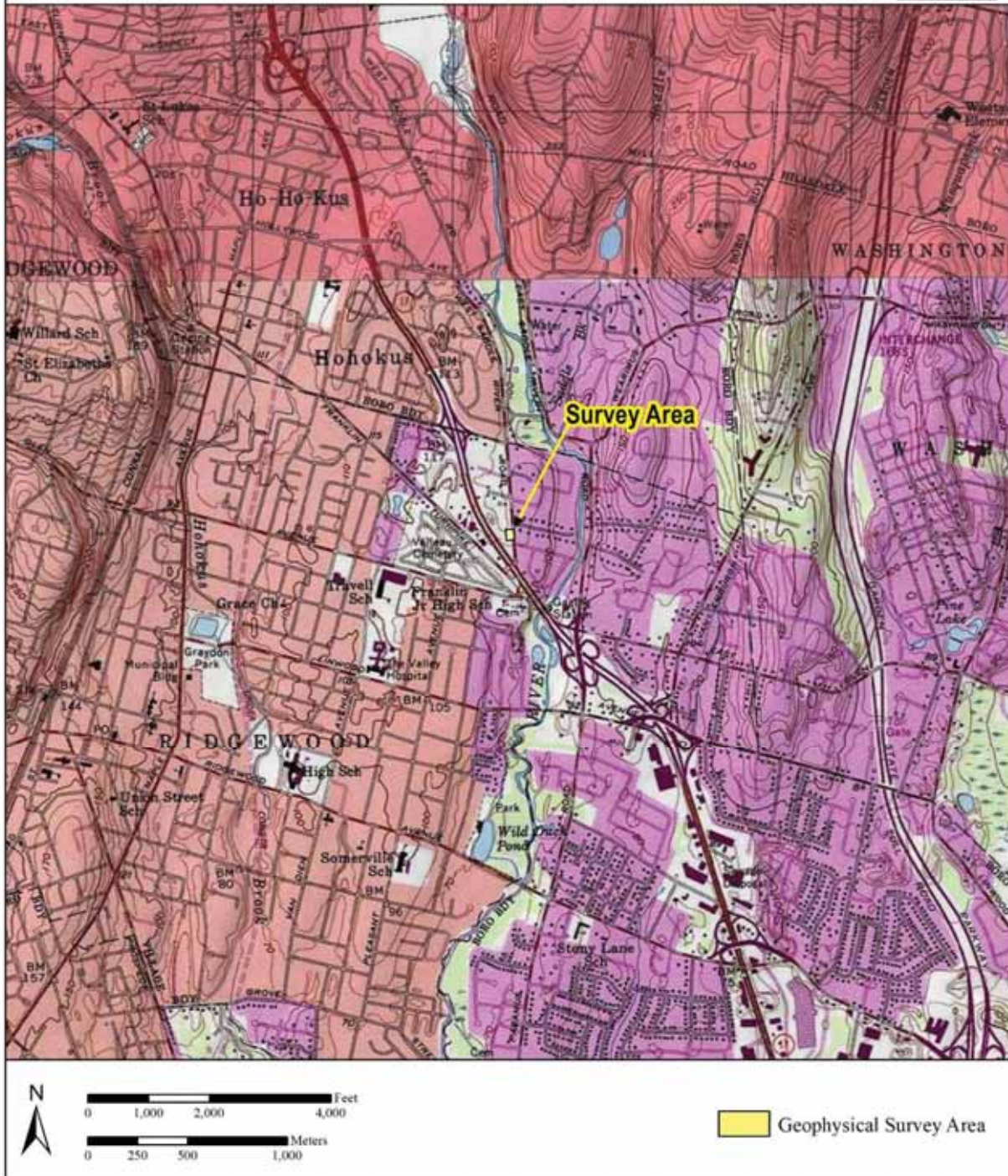


Figure 1-2: Project location on USGS map.
(1957 USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle: Trenton East, NJ).

1.1 Previous Research

Hunter Research conducted a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Zabriskie-Schedler House and property that concluded that the likelihood of encountering pre-Contact archaeological resources is low, as the site is situated over 1,000 feet from the Saddle River and has no prominent natural features or water sources (Hunter Research 2019).

For the colonial period, the Phase IA assessment concluded that while the property was part of the Paramus Reformed Church from 1750 onwards, there is no indication that the property was in use as anything but undeveloped agricultural land before the Revolutionary War. The church itself is located approximately 500 feet south of the geophysical survey area, at the site of the present-day church (Hunter Research 2019).

The Phase IA found multiple periods of activity at the church during the Revolutionary War, including a skirmish in 1780. Due to the Zabriskie-Schedler property's proximity to the church, the Phase IA assessment concluded that it is likely that some of these wartime activities extended onto the property and recommended a metal detector survey to investigate the potential military for artifacts on the property (Hunter Research 2019).

Historical background research conducted by Hunter Research identified the earliest permanent occupation of the site to be around 1825. This first house was expanded around 1840, with a U.S. Coast Survey Map showing the Zabriskie-Schedler House, two large outbuildings to the northwest of the house, and an orchard to the northwest of these outbuildings. Only one outbuilding can be seen on a 1913 Bromley Atlas and a 1930 aerial photograph; it was pulled down by the mid-1960s (Hunter Research 2019).

The Phase IA assessment concluded that there is a high potential for historic archaeological deposits related to the 200-year long occupation of the Zabriskie-Schedler house, in the form of trash scatters, middens, filled-in privies or wells, and the remains of outbuilding foundations. This was based on the relative lack of landscaping and ground disturbance found during Hunter Research's site visit. A GPR survey was recommended in order to indicate areas of archaeological sensitivity and locations of possible subsurface features.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project location is situated within the Piedmont Lowlands Physiographic Province of New Jersey. This province is characterized by shales, argillites, sandstones, and siltstones punctuated by some igneous intrusions, including the Watchung Mountains and the Palisades Sill (Wolfe 1977). Piedmont terrain generally consists of a gently undulating surface that slopes gradually from the New Jersey Highlands to the Coastal Plain, with some areas of plateau-like topography and more resistant ridges.

Soils in the survey area consist entirely of Dunellen-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes (DuuB). Dunellen soils are well drained and are found on outwash plains. Parent materials consist of coarse loamy outwash derived from sandstone. Urban Land (Dunellen Substratum) are found on outwash plains and consist of surfaces covered by pavement, concrete, buildings, and other structures underlain by disturbed and natural soil material (NRCS 2023).

The underlying bedrock formation is the Passaic Formation Conglomerate and Sandstone Facies, consisting of Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic conglomeratic sandstone, feldspathic sandstone, and micaceous siltstone (USGS 2023).

Table 1-1: Typical Dunellen series soil profile (NRCS 2023).

Depth	Horizon	Texture
0–8 in (0.00–0.20 m)	A1	Sandy Loam
8–14 in (0.20–0.35 m)	A2	Sandy Loam
14–20 in (0.35–0.50 m)	Bt2	Clay loam
20–31 in (0.50–0.78 m)	Bt3	Silty clay loam
40–60 in (1.00–1.52 m)	C	Silty clay

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
Soils Information



Figure 1-3: Soils Information (ESRI 2023, NRCS 2023).

2.0 BACKGROUND ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS

Geophysical survey methods, including GPR, are non-invasive approaches to identifying and mapping below-surface objects and unmarked graves and for visualizing the current topography of the ground surface in relation to these underground anomalies (Conyers 2006). These methods of remote sensing allow a glimpse into what may lie underground and can serve as one of many bases from which archaeological excavations can be undertaken. Geophysical survey methods are also used to identify prehistoric earthworks and monuments, fortifications and trenches on battlefield sites, graves, and spatial organization of early historic settlements, trading posts, farmsteads, and tavern sites, among others (Cornett and Ernenwein 2020; Ewen 2019; Heckman 2005; Horsley et al. 2014; Kvamme 2003).

It is important to note that: “The results and subsequent interpretations of geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying features. It is normally only possible to prove the nature of anomalies through intrusive means, such as trial excavations” (Horsley et al. 2014:10); therefore, geophysical anomalies must be subjected to ground-truthing methods to determine whether they represent cultural features or other subsurface manifestations (Ewen 2016; Hargrave 2006). A recent literature review indicates that there has been a general lack of ground truthing to test geophysical anomalies (WSP, Inc. and New South Associates, Inc. 2018).

2.1 Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Theory

Ground-penetrating radar has been successfully utilized on historic and prehistoric archaeological sites for several decades in the eastern United States. GPR accurately maps the spatial extent of near-surface objects and features.

The antenna of a GPR unit transmits into the ground an electromagnetic wave, that operates in the microwave range of frequencies. The frequency of an antenna, such as the 350 MHz used in this survey, represents the center frequency of the antenna while the actual transmission is made up of a wide range of frequencies, in this case ranging from 125 MHz to 700 MHz. This wave of energy is emitted from a transmitter in the shape of a cone and reflects off sediment, rock, or buried materials and back to a receiver in the antenna. The reflected waves continually bounce between the subsurface and the receiver at the speed of light until the energy has dissipated due to a loss of heat and energy (Balanis 1997). As a result, the GPR antenna gathers a log of positive and negative amplitude reflections measured in decibels (dB) as well as a measurement of radar travel time in nanoseconds (ns). Across a GPR transect, each individual line scan is divided into 512 or 1024 samples, depending on the unit's settings, displaying the change in the amplitude of a reflection as depth, or time, increases (Evans 2003). These changes in amplitude of reflection and the changing speed of the radar wave as it moves through the subsurface are due to changes in the dielectric constant of the materials or sediments of the subsurface. For instance, radar waves travel fastest through air, which has a dielectric constant of 1, and slowest through water, which has a dielectric constant of 81. The dielectric constant of soils ranges from 10 to 40 given changes in clay, silt, and sand content as well as conductivity and moisture content (Daniels 2004).

Given this knowledge, GPR application and data interpretation rely on identifying anomalies which represent strong reflections of such changes in the ground during a survey. These black-white-black

(negative-positive-negative amplitude reflections) and white-black-white (positive-negative-positive amplitude reflections) series of reflective bands represent significant changes in the dielectric constant of materials and potential anomalies such as utilities, storage tanks, buried features, structures, or graves.

The results from GPR and other remote-sensing methods do not usually involve the identification of specific features, but rather the data provide differences in reflections from radar energy pulsed into the ground from the GPR antenna. As the pulses encounter varying subsurface features, they are reflected back to the GPR unit in varying degrees of strength and transmission time. Thus, changes in soil compaction and chemistry may transmit a contrasting signature that is different from the surrounding matrix. Transmission time is the amount of time it takes for the radar pulse to be reflected back to the receiving antenna and is interpreted as depth (i.e., the longer the transmission takes the deeper the object lies). The shape of the reflection may also give clues to the nature of a below-surface object. A hyperbolic shape in the profile usually suggests a single object, while a planar reflection may indicate a flat surface such as a floor or a change in stratigraphy (Conyers 2006).

Ground-penetrating radar units vary by antenna frequency. While soil properties, surface condition (for example, obstacles such as trees and shrubs or surface treatments such as hardscaping), and water retention may affect transmission and data resolution, in general there is a relationship between antenna frequency and resolution. Low-range frequency antennas (50–100 MHz) may penetrate as much as 15 m below surface under certain conditions. High-range frequency antennas (800–1000 MHz) may penetrate only 1 m but have extremely high resolution and are often used to locate buried utilities or items buried in concrete. Medium-range frequency antennas such as the 350 or 400 MHz are typically used in archaeology and are reliable to a depth of up to 3 m below the surface, depending on the surface conditions (Conyers 2006). The 350 MHz HyperStacking (HS) antenna is known to reduce noise via high-speed interpolated sampling (Kruske 2020).

Limitations include surveys in urban areas where buried and overhead utilities can produce too much “noise” to effectively identify archaeological features. Moist or waterlogged clay can impede GPR penetration or survey results (Kvamme 2003). Other limiting factors include natural anomalies such as iron deposits, soil composition and burn episodes, and wooded areas or large trees with extensive root systems that could trigger false positives (Chadwick and LaVigne 2019:104).

3.0 APPLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS

3.1 GPR Methodology

3.1.1 Field Methodology

Ground-penetrating radar data was collected using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) SIR 4000 control unit with a 350 MHz digital HyperStacking (HS) antenna (transmitter and receiver) mounted on a three-wheeled cart with a survey wheel for distance calibration. The survey grids were set up using stakes and measuring tapes. All grid corners were recorded with a Trimble R12i RTK base and rover paired with a rugged Trimble field controller running Trimble Access 2020 for centimeter-level accuracy. A total of six grids of varying sizes (see Figure 3-2, Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1) were established to collect data around the historic house. The combined survey area covered an approximately 40 by 54 m (131 by 177 feet) area. All grids were collected at a 0.5 m (1.64 feet) parallel interval, customarily used on historic sites (Leach 2021:48).

Obstacles to survey, such as trees, brush, fencing, large rocks and various landscape features, caused some unintended gaps in the data (see Plate 3-3 to Plate 3-5).

Table 3-1: Survey Area A GPR grid collection parameters.

Grid	Size (m)	Transects	Spacing (m)	Traversal	Direction
1	30 × 20	72	0.5	Unidirectional	South (North for reversal lines)
2	30 × 6	61	0.5	Unidirectional	East
3	30 × 18	95	0.5	Unidirectional	South (North for reversal lines)
4	16 × 9	33	0.5	Unidirectional	South
5	16 × 7	33	0.5	Unidirectional	North
6	10 × 9	21	0.5	Unidirectional	South

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
Ground-penetrating Radar Survey Grid



Figure 3-1: GPR Survey Grid (ESRI 2023).

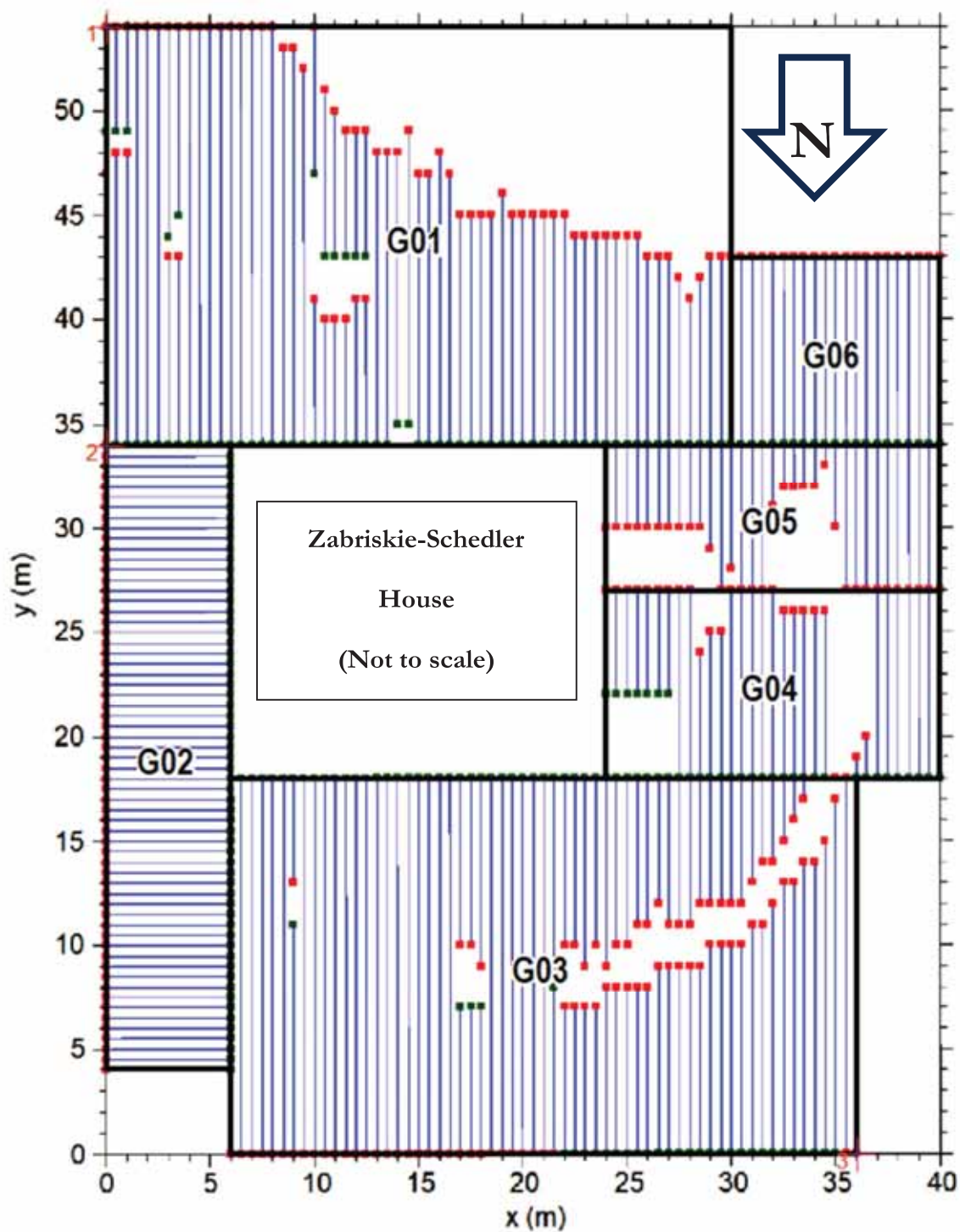


Figure 3-2: Combined Geophysical Survey area, covering 40×54 m (131×177 ft), with a total of 315 transects collected at 0.50-m spacing.



Plate 3-1: Overview of survey area to the north and east of the Zabriskie-Schedler House.
Photo view: West; Photographer: Olivier Vansassenbrouck; Date: October 10, 2023.



Plate 3-2: Overview of the Geophysical Survey Area to the west of the Zabriskie Schedler House.
Photo view: South; Photographer: Olivier Vansassenbrouck; Date: October 10, 2023.



Plate 3-3: Setting of Grid G1 from the northeast corner of G1 to the south of the Zabriskie-Schedler House. The wooded border of the backyard prevented GPR survey in those areas.
Photo view: West; Photographer: Olivier Vansassenbrouck; Date: October 10, 2023.



Plate 3-4: The western side of the Zabriskie-Schedler house, including Grids G4 and G5. Modern landscaping boulders and a large tree limited areas of survey.
Photo view: East; Photographer: Olivier Vansassenbrouck; Date: October 11, 2023.



Plate 3-5: Modern stone circle in grid G04.

Photo view: West; Photographer: Olivier Vansassenbrouck; Date: October 10, 2023.

3.1.2 Analytical Methodology

Following the fieldwork, the GPR data was copied from the GSSI SIR 4000 onto flash drive, processed using GPR-SLICE v7.MT imaging software, assembled with ArchaeoFusion, and mapped in ArcMap v10.8.2.

Using GPR-SLICE, the GPR data was appended into a 2D batch of files. File information was then created and edited based on collection parameters set in the field. The manufacturers' data was converted to GPR-SLICE format, and dc-drift and wobble noise were removed from the converted radargrams. Transects were reversed where applicable, and navigation was set to artificial markers since the survey wheel was employed. A time-zero adjustment was performed to remove the direct wave and some horizontal banding associated with the surface conditions. A vertical high pass/low pass filter was performed to remove horizontal banding and reduce graininess in the reflection profiles or radargrams. A background removal filter was then applied to further remove banding associated with surface conditions. A range gain was applied to the radargrams to compensate for the signal attenuation, amplifying the appearance of the hyperbolic anomalies, and reducing contrast near the surface and bottom on the profiles outside the area of focus. Hyperbola matching was performed to calculate velocity and identify the true dielectric constant, increasing the accuracy of depth. Data was reviewed between filters in order to account for the analysis of anomalies which may appear differently when post-processed using varied methods. After filtering, the data was sliced, gridded, and interpolated to create time slice grids which were downloaded as Surfer files.

Surfer files from the GPR grids were then imported into ArchaeoFusion which filters and integrates multiple geophysical datasets collected in the field. After the grids were imported, a standardize function was performed to smooth out edges between datasets and grid coordinates were added and the data georeferenced. The grids layers were then exported as GeoTiffs to be displayed and viewed in ArcMap.

The results of the GPR survey are best viewed in selected radargram profiles associated with transects and in an interpolated 3D grid of all transects which displays time slices by depth. While viewing the radargrams, it became clear that the strongest positive and negative reflections appear at depth range of 0.30–1.00 m (0.98–3.28 ft) below the ground surface with a maximum depth of 2.9 m (9.5 ft). A time-variable range gain was applied to amplify these areas of interest and minimize contrast near the surface and bottom of the radargram profiles. A variety of color palates and transformations were used to display the anomalies identified.

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The GPR survey was performed on October 10–11, 2023, by Geophysical Archaeologist Olivier Vansassenbrouck, MA, MSc, RPA, assisted by Archaeologist Rick Altenburg, MA. The weather was dry with temperatures ranging from 55–65°F. The survey goal was to locate and characterize any potential former structures, and other subsurface features around the Zabriskie-Schedler House as part of a larger Phase IB archaeological survey around the historic property. The data and interpretations presented herein are based on the local conditions at the time of survey.

The survey area was mostly cleared of leaves, branches, and other debris; however, impediments to survey remained, including large trees, boulders forming a semicircular fence line around the north and west sides of the house, and a ramp on the west side of the house. Survey transects were collected as close to surface features and impediments as possible, with some obstacles and areas being avoided. Topography within the survey area was flat.

The GPR survey identified eight anomalies through post-fieldwork data processing (Table 4-1; Figure 4-1). Four linear anomalies were identified as modern utility lines, corroborated by a One Call survey and/or visible features on the ground and building indicating their presence (e.g., manholes, an electric meter).

Geophysical anomalies were numbered consecutively and are abbreviated on maps and tables with an “A” prefix for identified anomalies followed by an individual identification number (e.g., A1, A2, etc.). Conclusively identified anomalies were given more detailed identifiers related to their origin. A combined table of these anomalies appears below.

Geophysical anomalies were identified at depth range of 0.30–1.00 m (0.98–3.28 ft) below surface with a maximum depth of 2.9 m (9.5 ft). Data used to make the interpretations were extracted from time slice maps which can be viewed in Appendix B. Data showed large amounts of “noise” throughout the survey area and at all depths.

Anomaly A1 shows a large planar anomaly approximately 4 m long and 2 m wide (13 ft long, 6.5 ft wide). The anomaly could not be characterized any further, but it may represent a change in the stratigraphy of the soil, such as a layer of more compacted soil. Anomaly A2 corresponds to a second modern stone circle, similar to the stone circle in Plate 3-5. As the stones were shallowly buried, they did not impede survey. The anomaly appears to be caused by a buried concrete slab in the center of the circle of stones. Anomaly A3 is located within the gravel driveway to the north of the house and is characteristic of a shaft feature, with a potential diameter of 1.2–2.0 m (3.9–6.7 ft). No surface features were visible on the ground at the time of survey; however, the area had recently undergone landscaping and it is possible this has obscured the origin of the anomaly. Anomaly A4 is identified as the infilled location of a possible former septic tank, with the recently installed sewer line running just 1.2 m (3.9 ft) south of its location. This planar anomaly is approximately 2.4 m long and 1.7 m wide (7.9 ft long, 5.6 ft wide), at a depth of approximately 0.4–0.7 m (1.3–2.3 ft).

Due to surface conditions (such as tree roots) and environmental variables, a certain number of anomalies may exist that could not be defined. The survey area to the northeast and east of the house

was affected by a high water table, causing interference in the data beyond a depth of 1 m (3.3 ft; see Figure 4-4), and modern fill had recently been deposited on site to level the ground. It is possible that identified anomalies could also represent false positives, which means that they appear to be consistent with known signatures but are not archaeologically significant. Determining their precise nature will require ground-truthing.

Table 4-1: Identified GPR anomalies and their interpretation.

Anomaly	Grid Number	Depth Below Ground Surface	Interpretation
A1	1	0.2–0.6 m (0.9–1.9 ft)	Unknown
A2	6	0.3–0.6 m (0.9–1.9 ft)	Landscape Feature / Concrete Slab
A3	3	0.3–1.0 m (0.9–3.2 ft)	Possible Shaft Feature
A4	3	0.5–0.8 m (1.6–2.6 ft)	Removed Sewer Tank
GAS	2	0.5–0.7 m (1.6–2.3 ft)	Utility line / Pipe
WATER	3	0.6–1.0 m (1.9–3.2 ft)	Utility line / Pipe
SEWER	3	0.5–0.7 m (1.6–2.3 ft)	Utility line / Pipe
SEWER / ELECTRIC	2	0.4–1.0 m (1.3–3.2 ft)	Utility line / Pipe

Shortly following the GPR survey, Phase IB archaeological testing was performed around the Zabriskie-Schedler property, covering a much larger area than the GPR survey (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2023). Several shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the Geophysical Survey Area. The results of these STPs were reviewed in order to inform the interpretation of the geophysical data.

The STP results in general showed heavy concentrations of pebbles, cobbles, and rocks across the Phase IB survey and Geophysical Survey areas. This may explain some of the noise found in the geophysical data around the house, affecting the GPR data throughout the full depth range.

Two judgemental STPs (J1 and J2) appear to correspond to the location of GPR anomalies A1 and A2, respectively. While STP J1 did not provide more information as to the origin of GPR anomaly A1, historic material was recovered at a depth of approximately 0.12–0.33 m (0.4–1.1 ft) within a soil layer described as a buried plowzone (A_{pb}). STP J2 corresponds to GPR anomaly A2 and encountered buried asphalt/concrete. This appears consistent with the similar modern stone circle to the west of the house (Plate 3-5; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2023).

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Data Interpretation



Figure 4-1: Plan view time slice map showing all GPR survey anomalies found at full radar depth range (ESRI 2023).

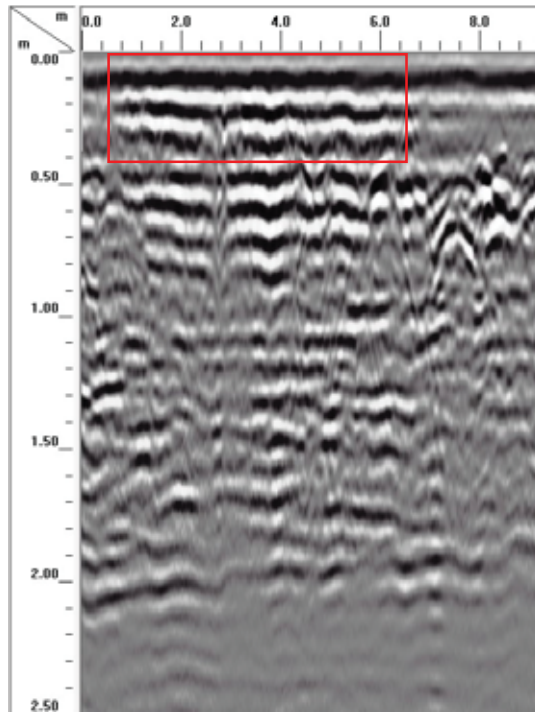


Figure 4-2: Radargram G6_003 (L297) shows planar anomaly A1 (red box) in Grid 1.

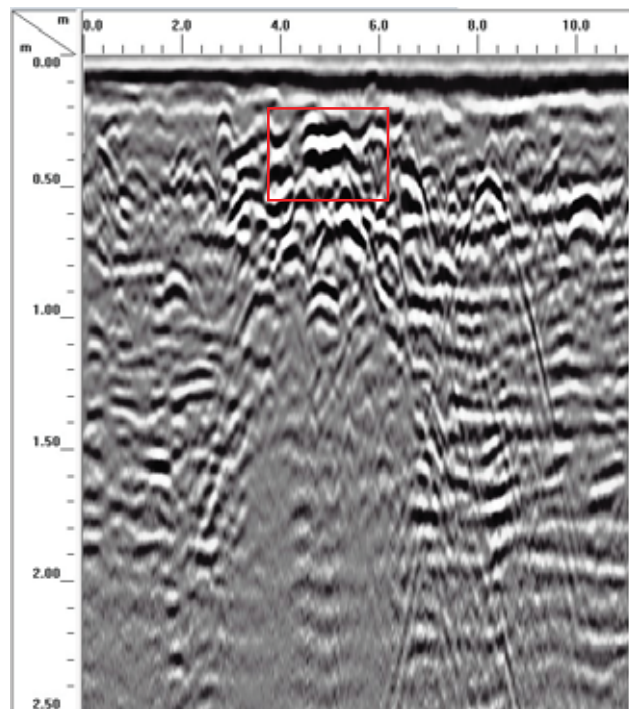


Figure 4-3: Radargram G1_053 (L053) showing Anomaly A2 (red box) in Grid 1.

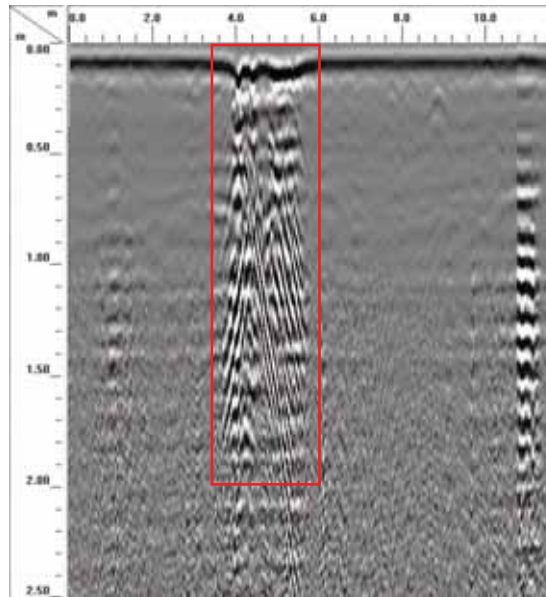


Figure 4-4: Radargram G3_085 (L218) showing the potential shaft feature (A3) in the northwest corner of Grid 3.

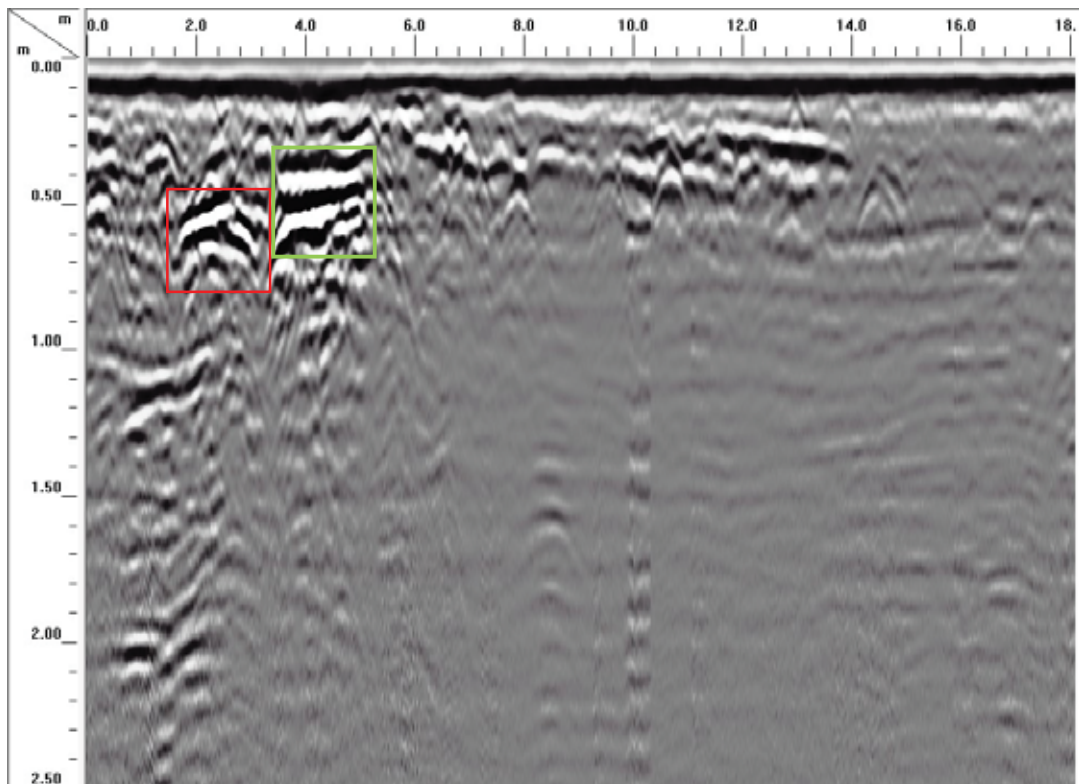


Figure 4-5: Radargram G3_021 (L154) showing the sewer line (red box) and possible infilled location of a removed septic tank (anomaly A4; green box) in Grid 3.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) conducted an archaeological geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) around the Zabriskie-Schedler House at 460 West Saddle River Road, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. The Zabriskie-Schedler House is listed in the New Jersey Register and National Register of Historic Places (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019).

The GPR survey was performed on an approximately 0.5-acre survey area around the historic house and identified potential archaeological resources and utility features through post-fieldwork data processing. The GPR survey identified four linear anomalies corresponding to the location of modern utilities to the north and east of the house. Anomaly A1 could not be positively identified; however, subsequent STP testing of the anomaly recovered historic cultural material from the location of this anomaly. This could indicate the presence of a sheet midden or other concentration of archaeological artifacts. Anomaly A2 corresponds to a stone circle with a concrete/asphalt slab in the center and is most likely a relatively modern landscape feature. Anomaly A3 is characteristic of a shaft feature. Anomaly A4 is most likely related to the sewer utility and could be the location of a removed septic tank.

Based on these results, combined with the results of the Phase IB archaeological survey testing, RGA recommends targeted ground-truthing of anomalies A1 and A3 in order to determine if these anomalies represent in situ archaeological features. Anomalies A2 and A4 are most likely of modern origin and are not recommended for further testing.

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Appendix A: Qualifications of the Geophysical Specialist and Principal Investigator



YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

With this firm: <1
With other firms: 11
In other heritage fields: 3

EDUCATION

MA 2014
Uni. of Massachusetts Boston
Historical Archaeology

Certificate 2011
Bucks Co. Community College
Historic Preservation

BA 2008
Rutgers University
Anthropology/English

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Advanced Interpretation for
GPR, GSSI

Master Class in GPR Data Post-
Processing, ScreeningEagle

Mapping Sites with Magnetic
Susceptibility, Council for
Northeastern Historical
Archaeology (CNEHA)

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA)

CNEHA (Vice Chair, USA)

Society for Historical
Archaeology (SHA)

Pennsylvania Archaeological
Council (PAC)

Archaeological Society of New
Jersey (ASNJ)

Archaeological District. Survey identified potential archaeological features which may indicate that the site continues into previously unexcavated areas.

MEAGAN M. RATINI **DIRECTOR OF GEOPHYSICS**

Meagan Ratini, RPA, has over twelve years' experience in archaeological investigations across the Eastern US, including excavations, geophysical surveys, collections projects, and laboratory analyses. She specializes in combining traditional archaeological methodology, archaeological geophysics, and geographic information systems (GIS) to create fuller understandings of the past. She has served as Principal Investigator for geophysical surveys, Phase I and II archaeological investigations, and monitoring on sites ranging in date from the Archaic Period to the 1950s and has conducted analysis for Phase III data recovery projects, both historic and precontact. Her geophysical projects have delineated numerous historic-period cemeteries and have identified potentially National Register-eligible archaeological features for federal and state agencies, military bases, museums, and private clients. She specializes in archaeological ground-penetrating radar (GPR). Ms. Ratini has extensive experience across the Mid-Atlantic region and meets the qualifications set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeologists and Historians [36 CFR 61].

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

White Hill Mansion Multi-Method Geophysical Survey, Fieldsboro, NJ (Sponsor: Friends of White Hill)

Principal Investigator for combined magnetometer and GPR survey around the 18th-century White Hill Mansion. Survey planned in order to identify potential archaeological features related to pre-contact and historic period occupations.

Geophysical Survey of Historic Moorefields: Manor House, Yard Areas, and Cameron-Moore-Waddell Cemetery, Hillsborough, NC (Sponsor: Friends of Moorefields)

Principal Investigator for dual method geophysical survey of the yard areas around the 1785 home of US Supreme Court Justice Alfred Moore. Magnetometry was conducted over four acres of the property and identified 32 anomalies of possible archaeological origin. One acre targeted for further GPR survey, which identified an additional 14 potential archaeological anomalies. Pedestrian survey also identified a potential area of burials of enslaved individuals. Subsequent ground-truthing identified potential structural remains.

Alexander Rock House Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey, Charlotte, NC (Sponsor: Charlotte Museum of History)

Supervised and co-authored report on survey of an area of the Hezekiah Alexander Homesite, the earliest house in Mecklenburg County. Survey was intended to identify potential burials based on earlier archaeological infrared photography investigations. No burials were identified within the survey area, but possible historical features and earlier archaeological excavations were identified.

Magnetometer and GPR Survey of River Road and Landing Lane, Piscataway, NJ (Sponsor: Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission)

Assisted with analysis of magnetometry and GPR results for survey within the Raritan Landing

Elton Point Development GPR Survey, Manalapan, NJ (Sponsor: Private client)

Principal Investigator for GPR survey of an approximately 0.79-acre buffer of the cemetery easement for the 19th-century Old Thompson Family Burial Ground #8. Marked graves were present over 115 feet away from survey area. No signs of burials were identified.



OLIVIER VANSASSEN BROUCK GEOPHYSICAL SPECIALIST/ARCHAEOLOGIST

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

With this firm: Mar. 2022-
Present
With other firms: 4

EDUCATION

MSc 2016
University of Bradford (U.K.)
Archaeological Prospection –
Shallow Geophysics

MA 2014
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
(Belgium)
Art History and Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

ISAP
International Society for
Archaeological Prospection

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Olivier Vansassenbrouck's experience includes conducting archaeological field investigations and geophysical surveys. Mr. Vansassenbrouck specializes in magnetometer, earth resistance and ground-penetrating radar surveys. His work has encompassed geophysical surveys of several large tracts. He has worked extensively in the United Kingdom, on a variety of sites ranging from the 6th to 19th century. He has also worked on early medieval archaeological sites in Belgium and France.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

White Hill Mansion (28-Bu-738), 217 Fourth Street, Fieldsboro, Burlington County, New Jersey

Mr. Vansassenbrouck participated in a magnetometer and ground-penetrating radar survey of the mansion and associated yard areas, as well as a grass field running parallel to the driveway of the mansion. The survey aimed to identify former outbuildings and their functions, and to determine whether the presence of tunnels on the site could be identified. The survey in the grass field aimed to identify the potential location of a Hessian camp. The GPR survey identified several former structures, including a potential barn, and potential passageways or shafts. The magnetometer survey on the grass field identified the location of another potential barn building.

Historic Moorefields, 18th/19th Century Manor House, Moore Family Cemetery, and Associated Acreage, Town of Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina (Sponsor: Friends of Moorefields)

Mr. Vansassenbrouck performed data analysis of magnetometer data collected as part of a multi-method geophysical survey around the 18th/19th century Historic Moorefields manor house and associated yard areas, and the Cameron-Moore-Wadell Cemetery. The survey was undertaken to ascertain the location of and characterize outbuildings, marked and unmarked burials inside the cemetery walls, and other subsurface features. The survey identified potential archaeological resources and modern anomalies, including former structures.

Raritan Landing, Part of Block 11801, Lot 1.02, River Road and Landing Lane, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey (Sponsor: County of Middlesex, Office of Arts & History)

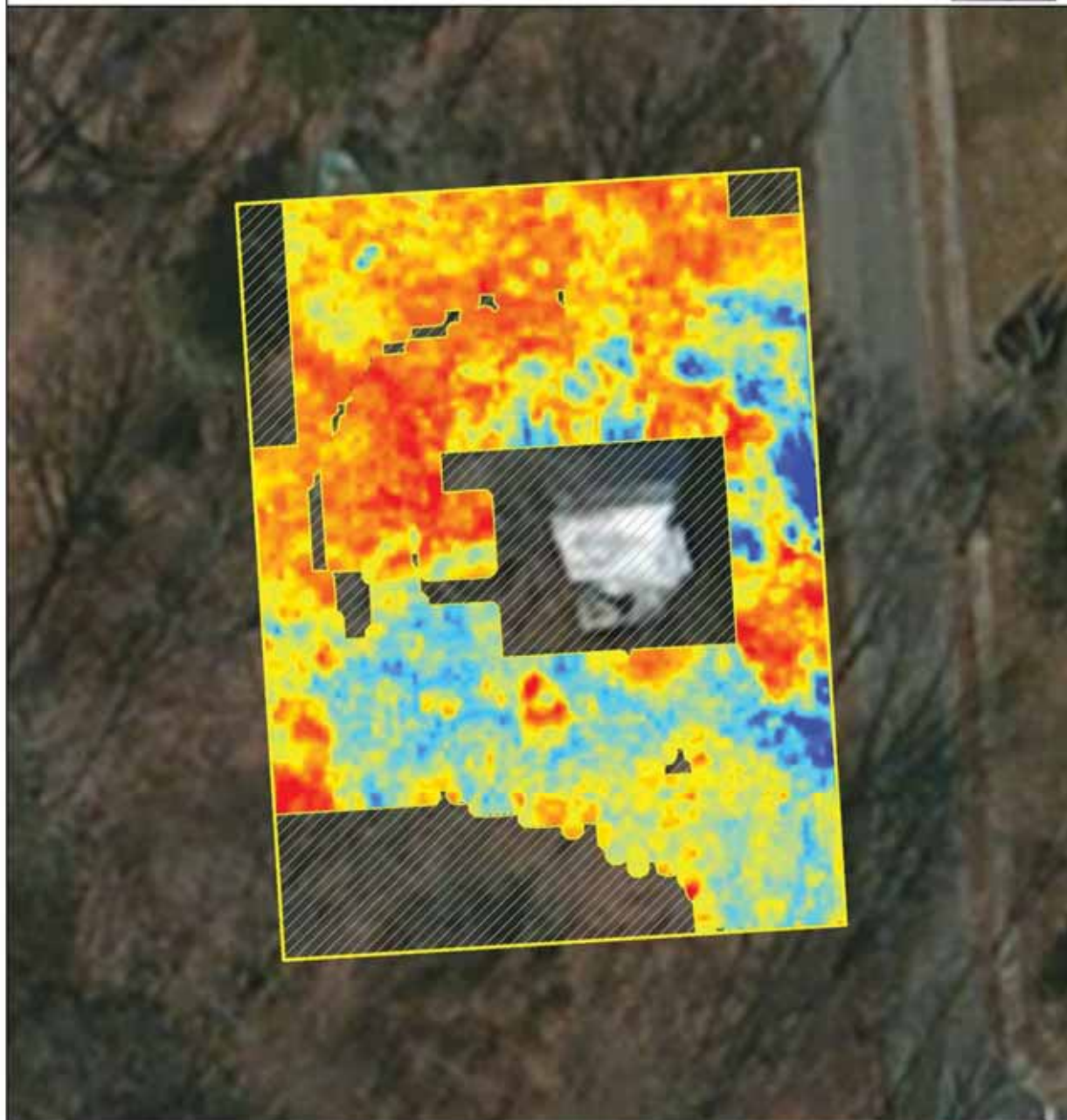
Mr. Vansassenbrouck conducted a geophysical survey (magnetometer and ground-penetrating radar) of a 0.72 acre area within the Raritan Landing Archaeological District to ascertain the presence of any potential archaeological features related to the 18th century village of Raritan Landing in the area adjacent to the location of extensive archaeological excavation work in the 1990's and 2000's. The survey results suggest the presence of archaeological features related to Raritan Landing continue outside these previously excavated areas, with many GPR anomalies showing at a consistent depth with the depth of previously excavated features.

First Reformed Church of New Brunswick Cemetery, City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey (Sponsor: County of Middlesex, Office of Arts & History)

Mr. Vansassenbrouck conducted a ground-penetrating radar survey on a small subsection (0.01 acres) of the 18th and 19th century cemetery in order to ascertain the presence of any potential burials in an area where no headstones are present. Several possible unmarked shallow graves were identified, potentially associated with the gravestones of the next row of graves or an additional row of unmarked graves, as well as a complex anomaly in the center of the unmarked area that showed some of the characteristics of a grave shaft with associated casket.

Appendix B: GPR Time Slices at 10 cm intervals

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

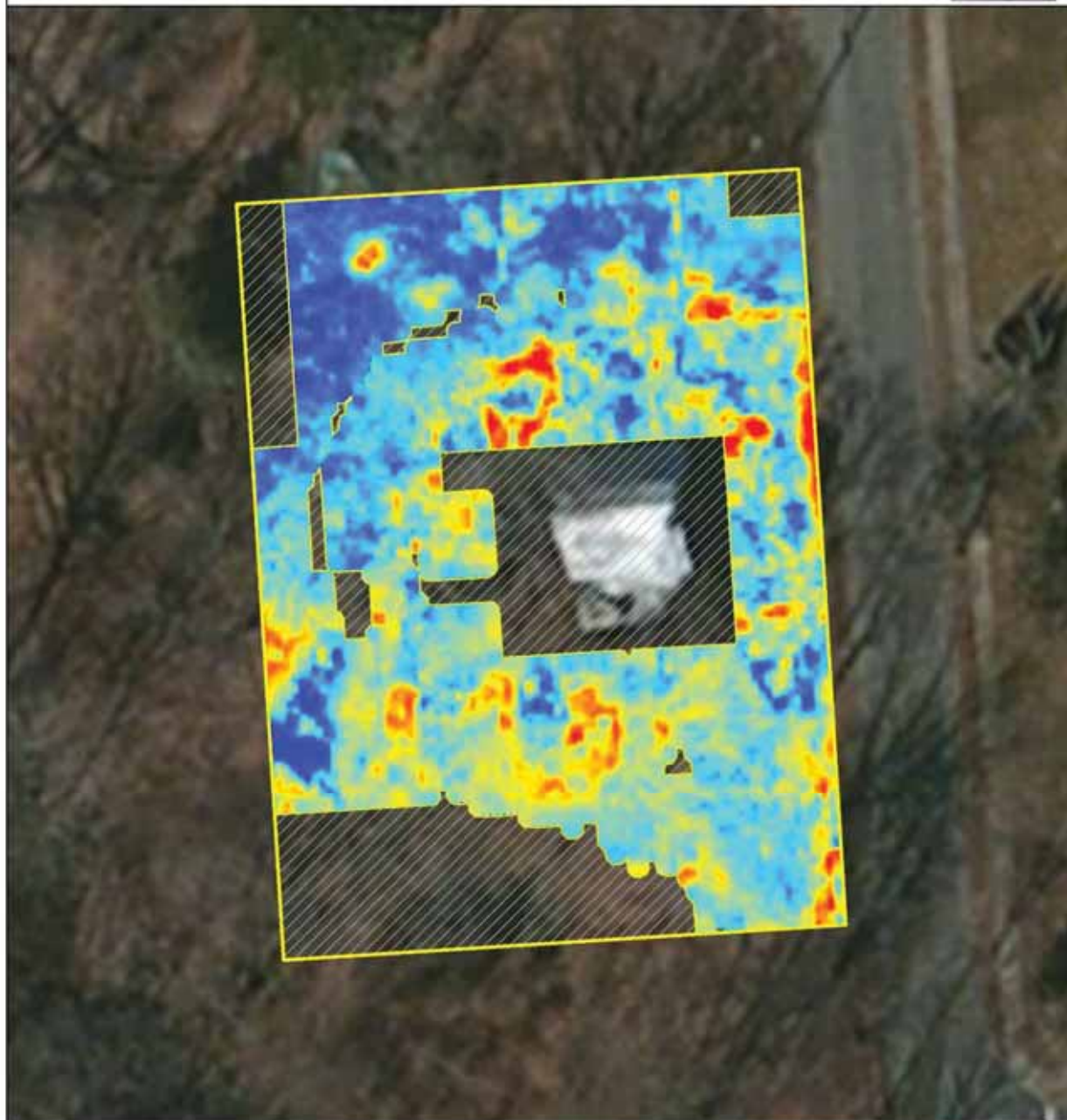


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.00 - 0.10 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

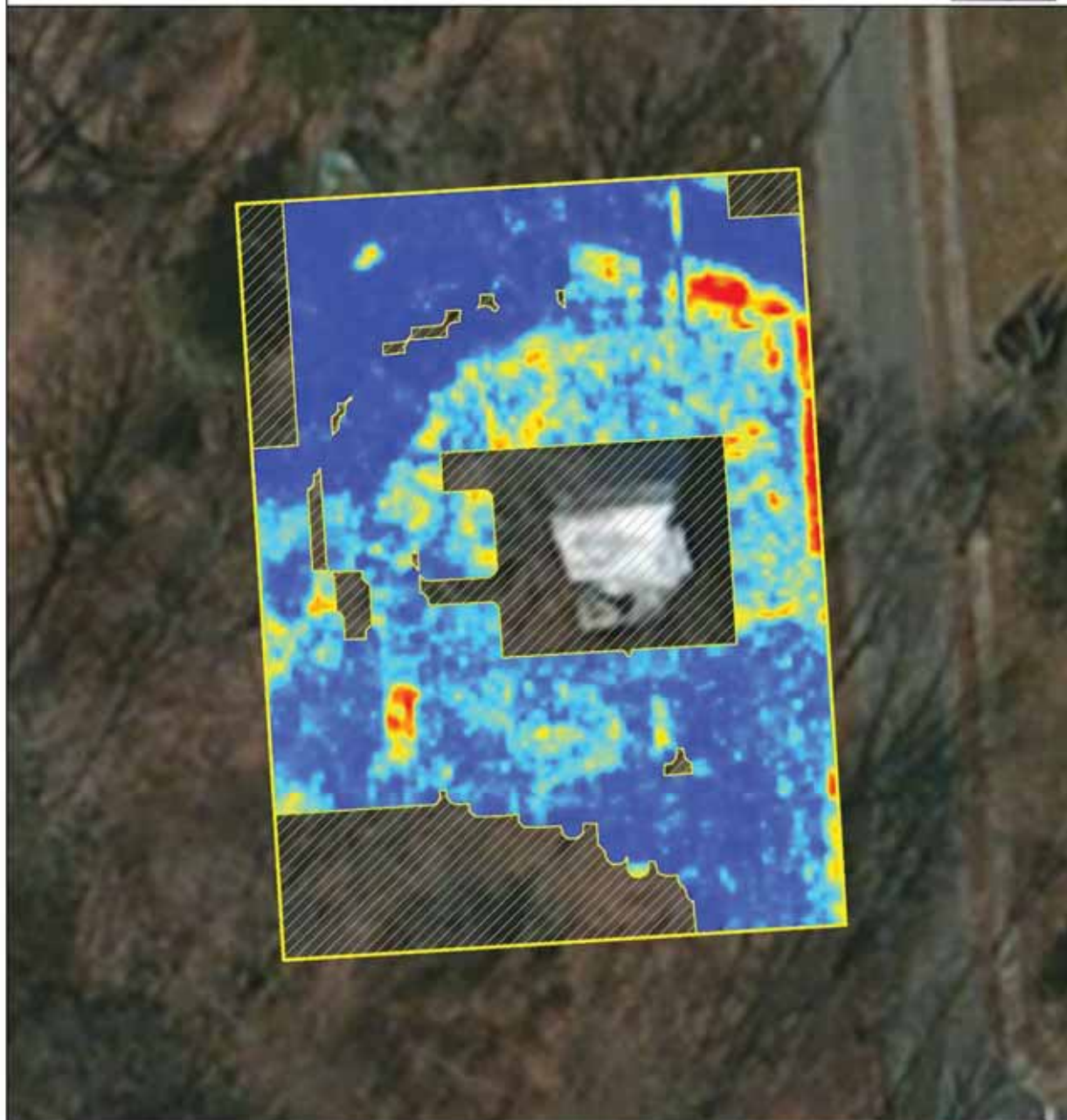


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.10 - 0.20 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.20 - 0.30 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

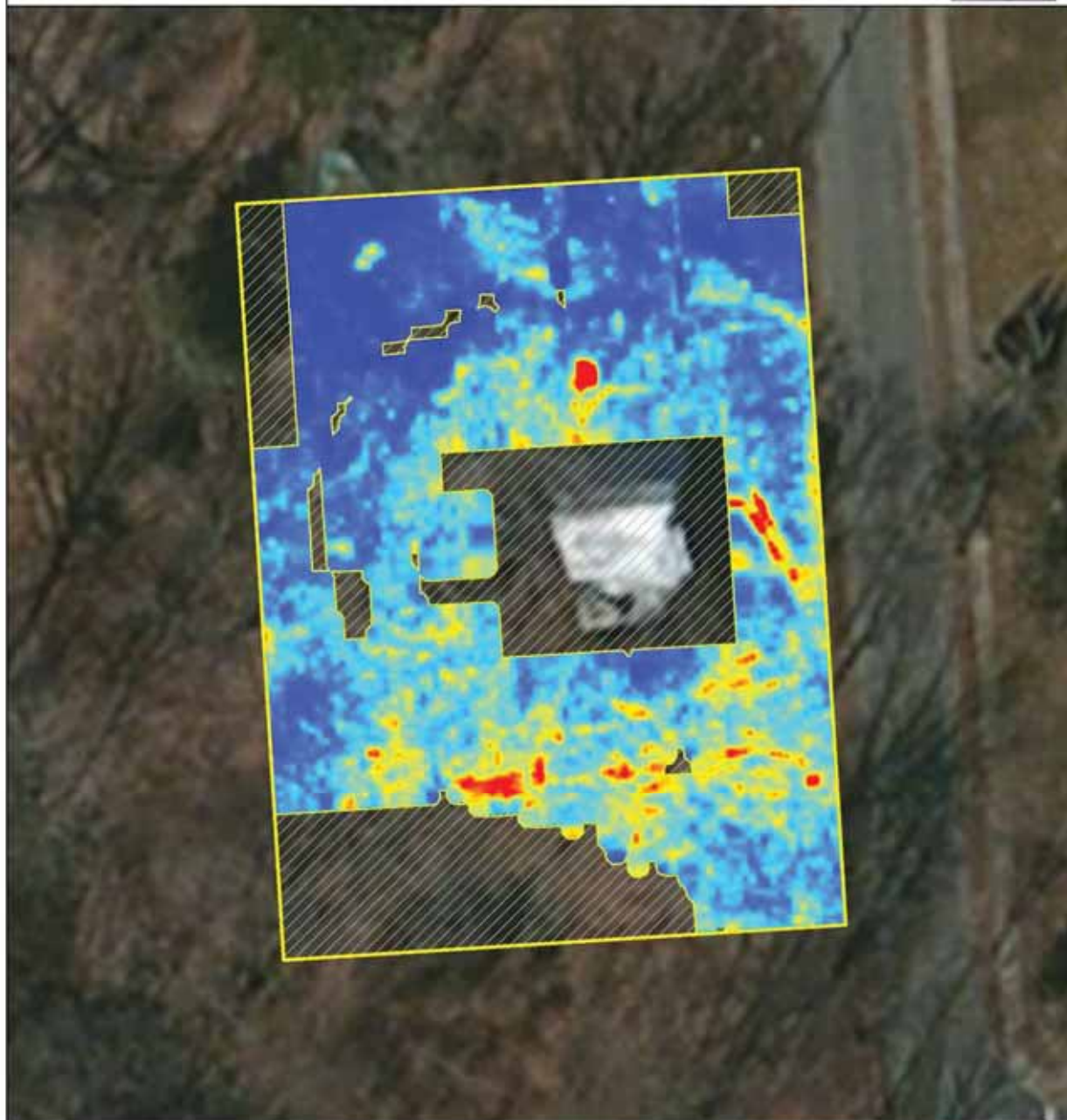


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.30 - 0.40 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

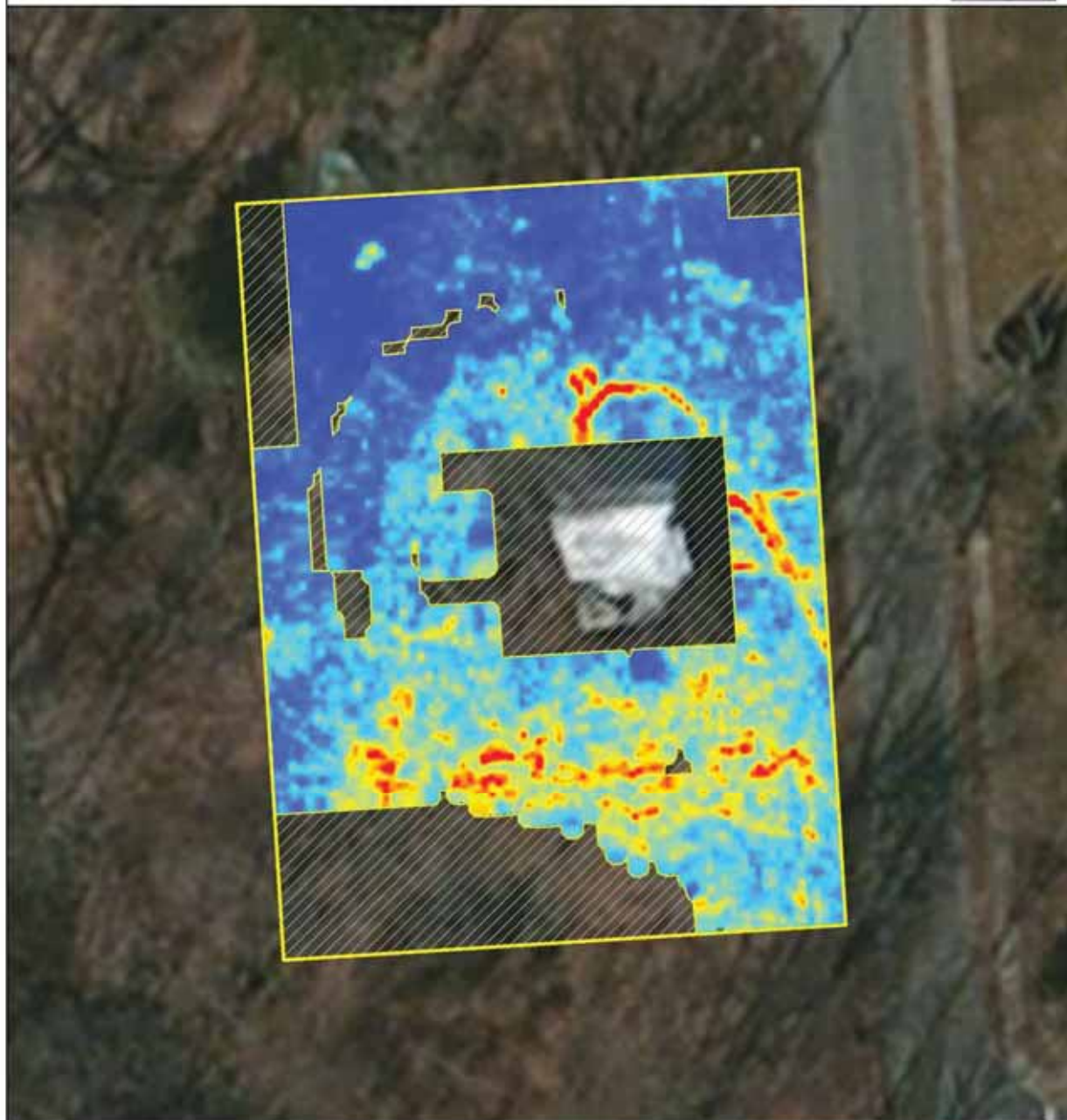


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.40 - 0.50 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.50 - 0.60 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

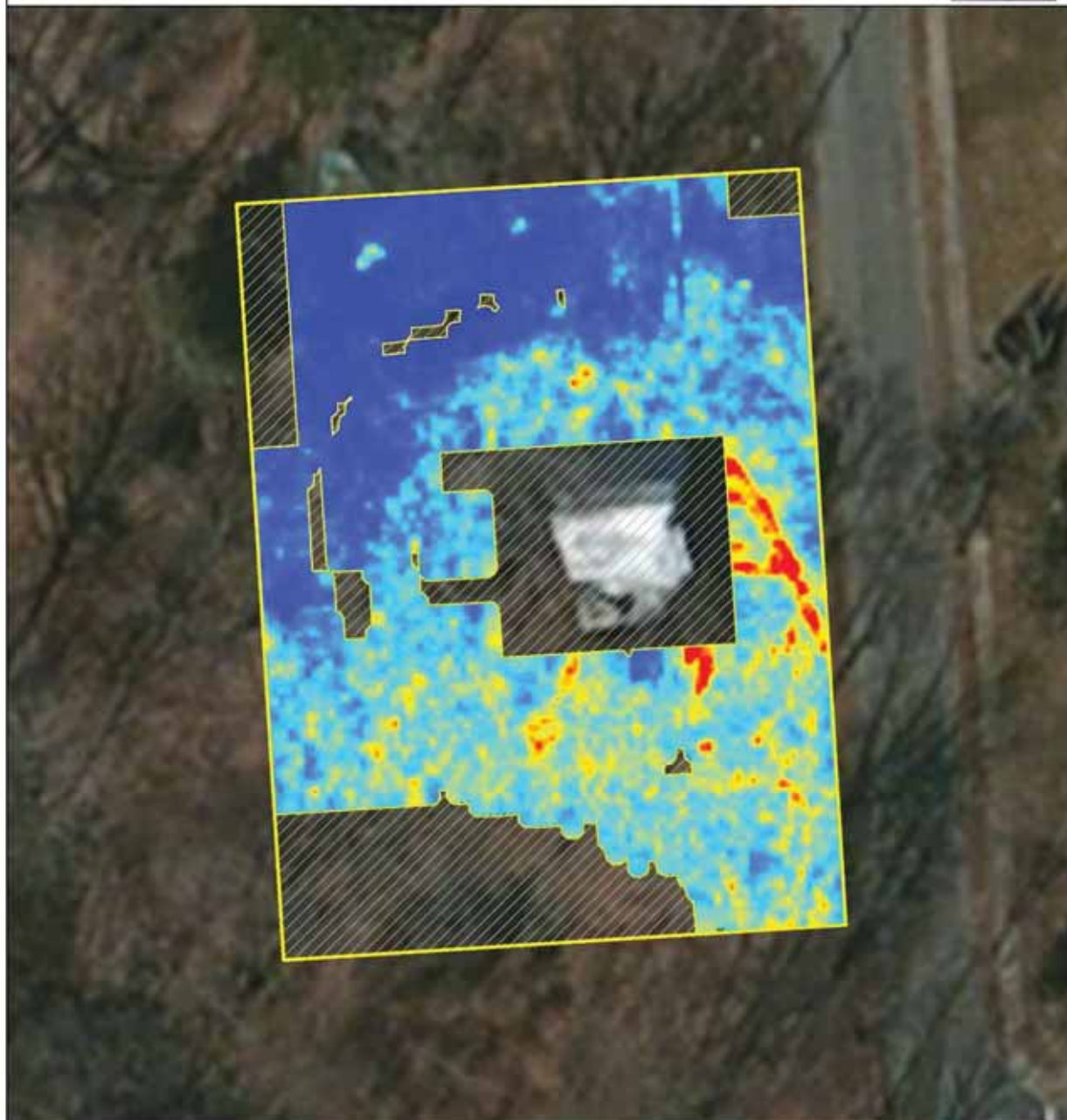


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.60 - 0.70 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

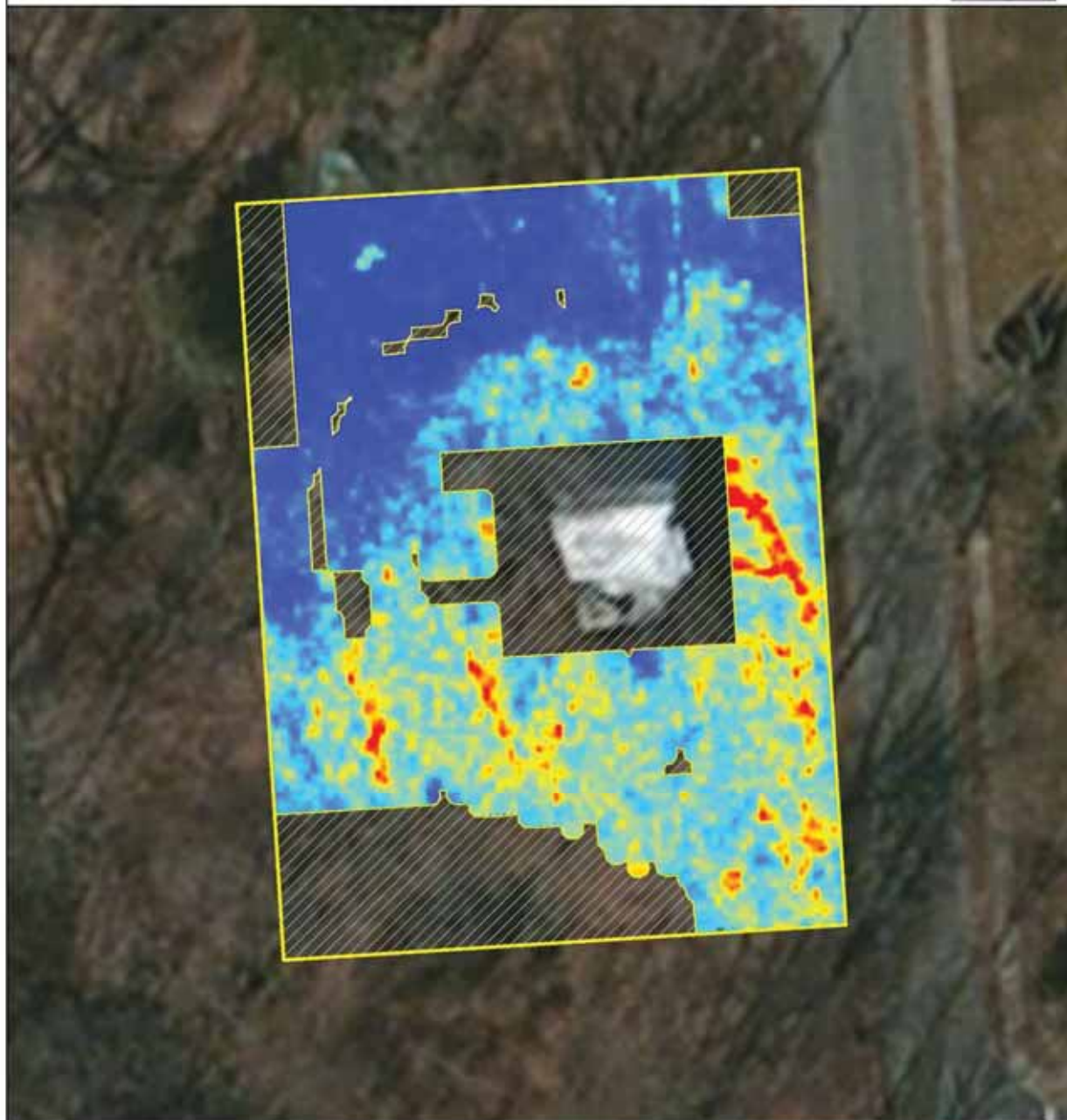


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.70 - 0.80 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

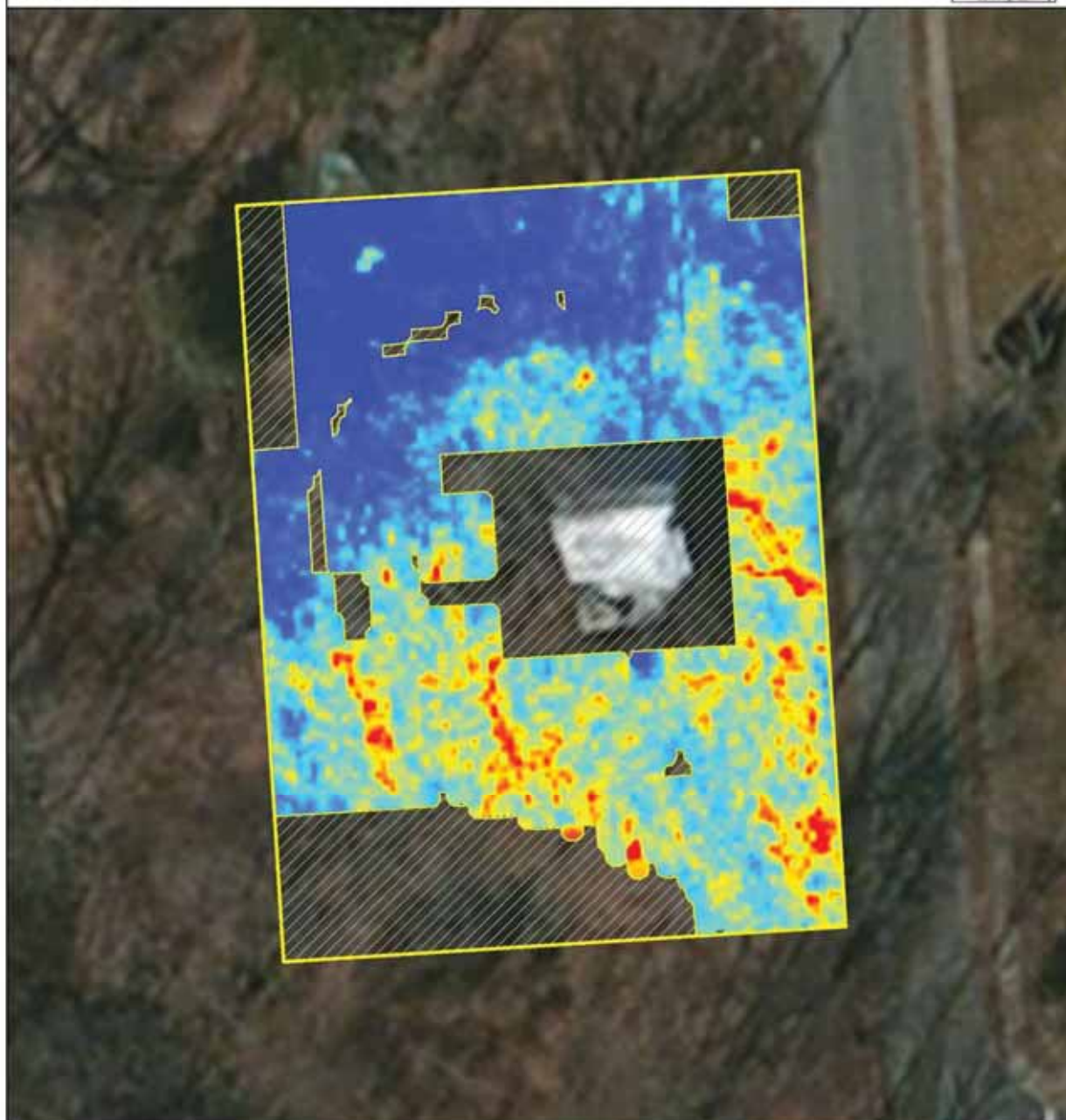


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.80 - 0.90 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

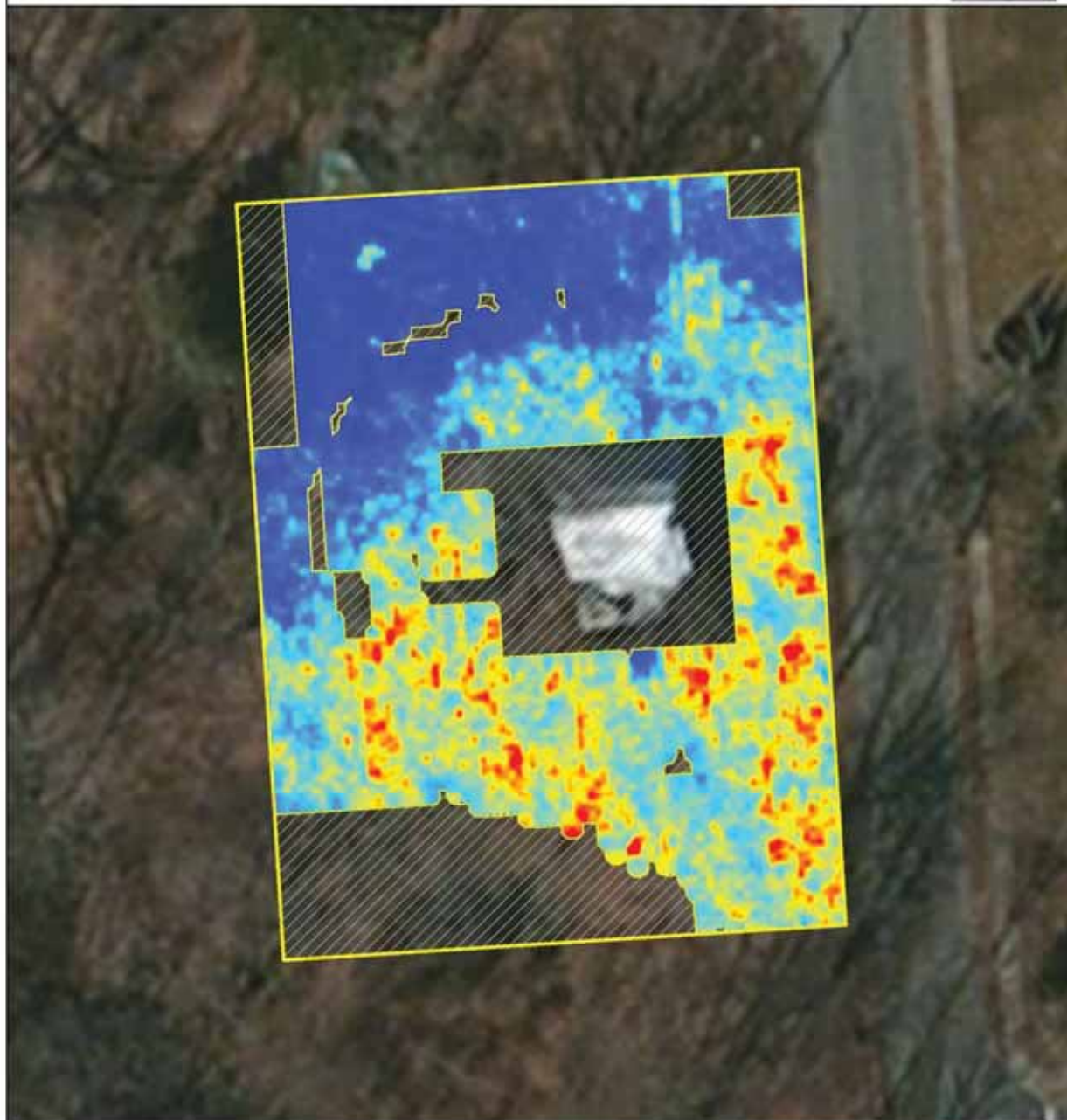


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

0.90 - 1.00 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

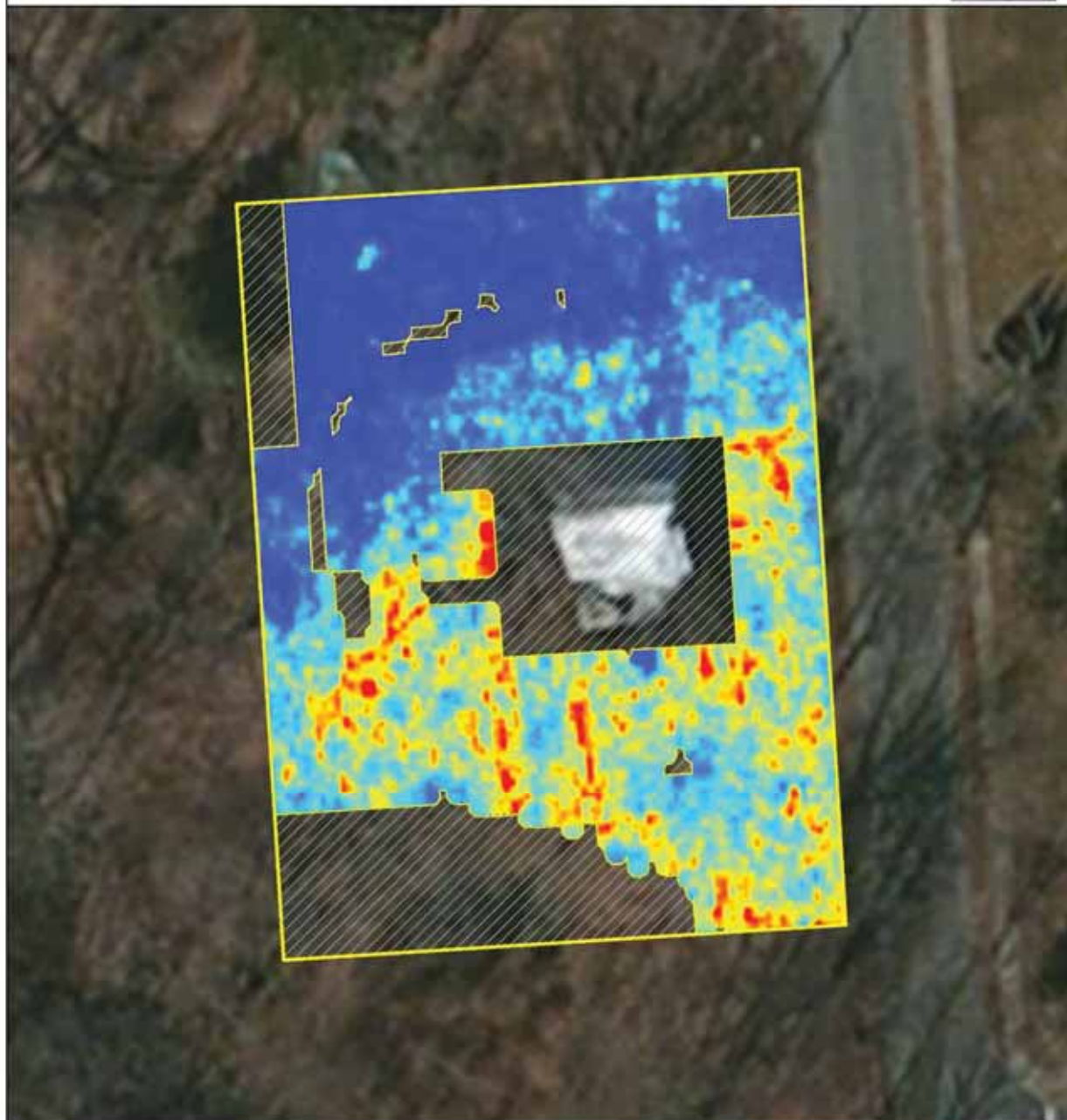


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1.00 - 1.10 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

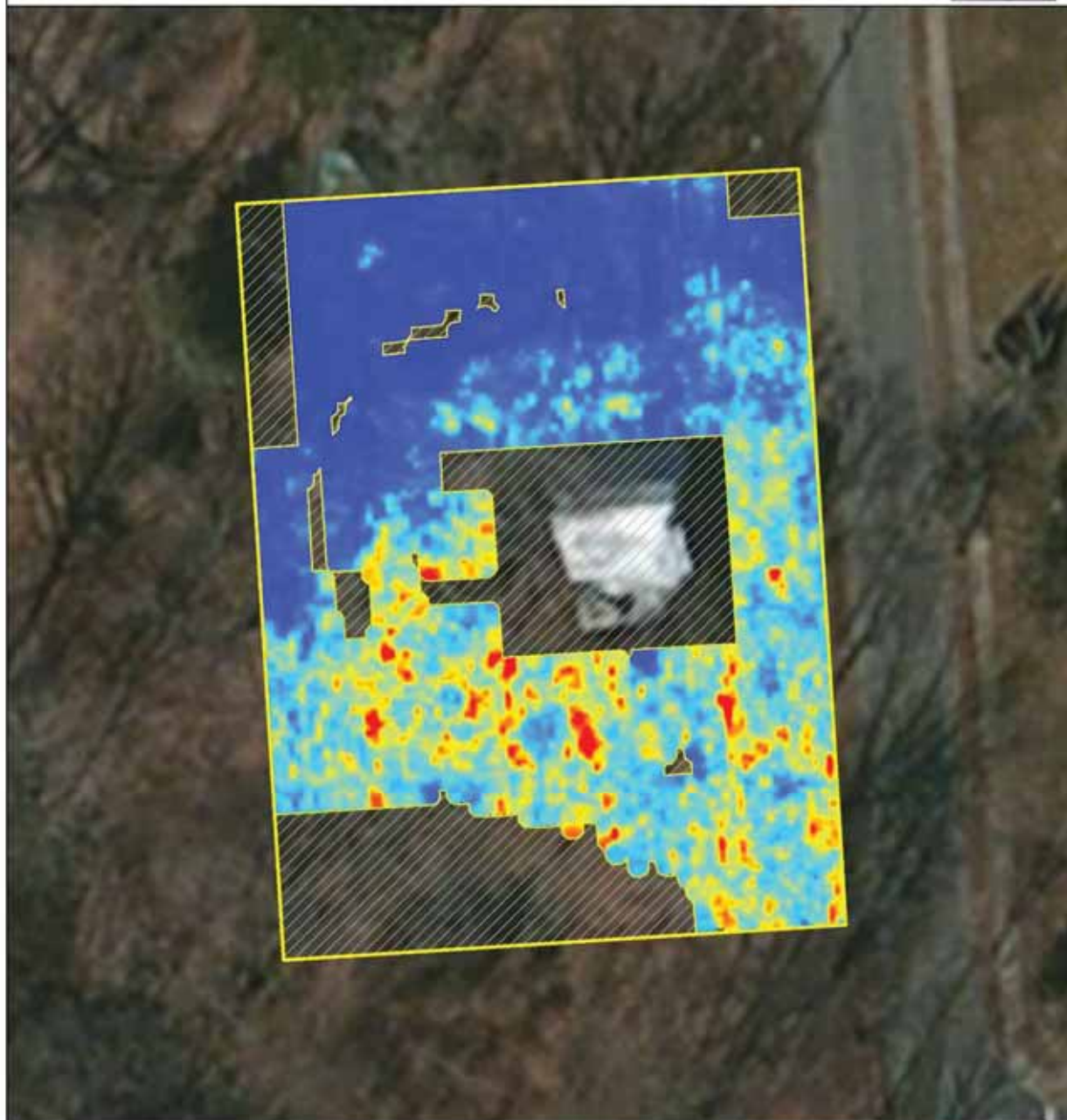


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1.20 - 1.30 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1.40 - 1.50 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

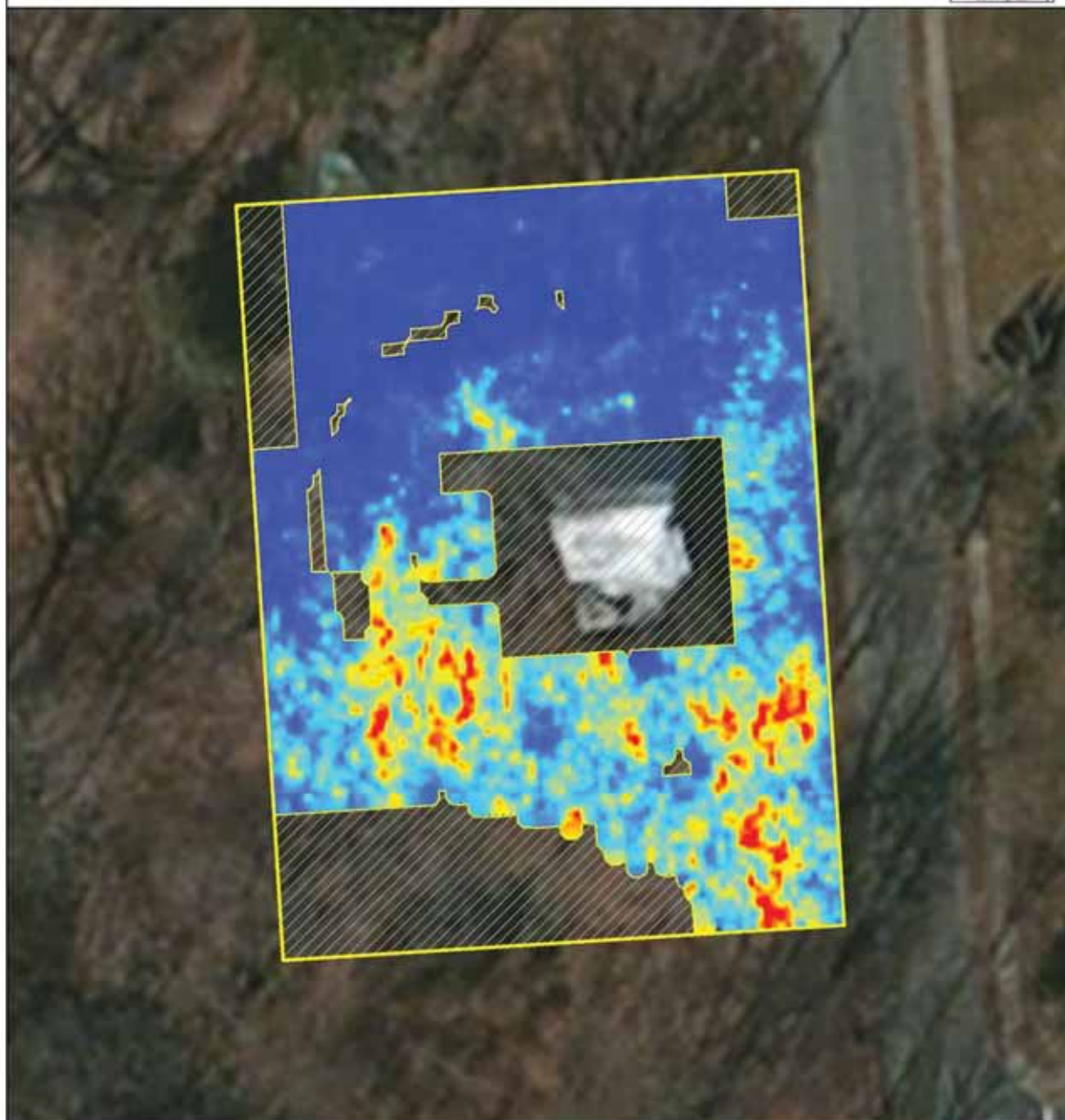


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1.60 - 1.70 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice

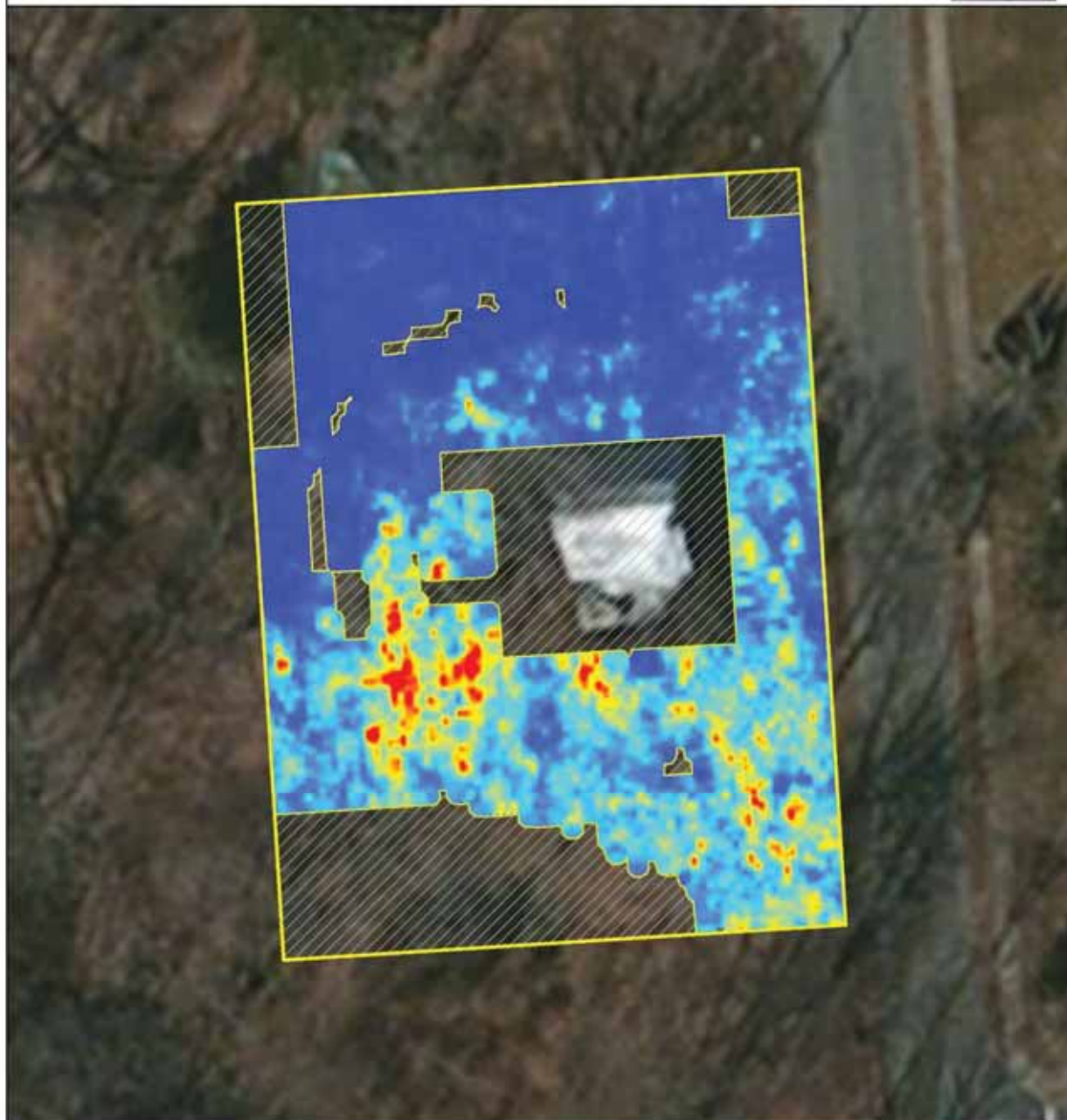


0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

1.80 - 1.90 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

2.00 - 2.10 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

2.40 - 2.50 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Zabriskie-Schedler House GPR Survey
Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
GPR Slice



0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

2.90 - 3.00 meters below surface
High Reflection
Low Reflection

Geophysical Survey Area
Area Not Surveyed

Appendix C: Annotated Bibliography

Author: Olivier Vansassenbrouck

Title: Geophysical Survey Using Ground-Penetrating Radar: Zabriskie-Schedler House, 460 West Saddle River Road, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey

Date: December 2023

RGA Database Title: Zabriskie-Schedler House

RGA Project No.: 2023-249NJ

State: New Jersey

County: Bergen County

USGS Quad: Hackensack, New Jersey

Drainage Basin: Saddle River, Passaic River, Newark Bay, Raritan Bay, Atlantic Ocean

Regulation: New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (N.J.A.C. 7:4)

Project Type: Park development

Project Sponsor: Village of Ridgewood

Client: Village of Ridgewood

Level of Survey: Geophysical Survey (GPR)

Cultural Resources: Zabriskie-Schedler House

Geophysical Anomalies: 4 GPR anomalies

APPENDIX B: QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

**YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**

With this firm: 2020-Present
With other firms: 2

EDUCATION

M.A. 2014

University of Chicago
Social Sciences / Archaeology

B.A. 2012

The University of Texas at Austin
Anthropology and Classical
Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Register of Professional
Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

40-hour Hazardous Waste
Operations and Emergency
Response (OSHA 29 CFR
1910.120), July 2020

NJ Transit Contractor
Safety/RWP Training, September
2020

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Archaeological Society of New
Jersey (ASNJ)

Society for Historical
Archaeology (SHA)

NICOLE M. HERZOG

ARCHAEOLOGIST (36 CFR 61)

Nicole M. Herzog is an Archaeologist at RGA with experience conducting archaeological field investigations for Phase I, II and III archaeological projects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington D.C., New Hampshire, North Dakota, Delaware, and New Mexico. Ms. Herzog's experience includes in field and laboratory artifact analysis and processing, and report writing. She has worked on cultural resources surveys prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other municipal and state cultural resource regulations. Ms. Herzog's educational and professional background meet the qualifications set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeologists [36 CFR 61].

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

Monroe Source Point, Monroe Township, Bradford County, PA (Sponsor: JHA Companies) Principal Investigator of Phase I archaeological survey performed for a proposed surface water withdrawal along the Towanda River. The survey was requested by PA SHPO due to the area's high probability for pre-Contact archaeological resources. A preliminary examination of CRGIS indicates that three pre-Contact archaeological sites and one historic archaeological site are mapped within one mile. A total of sixty-four (64) shovel test pits were excavated. Subsurface testing identified one isolated prehistoric flake and a very low-density scatter of nineteenth- through twentieth-century historic artifacts. None of the identified cultural material is considered to be potentially significant archaeological resources, and no further survey was recommended. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the recommendation.

Confidential Energy Project, Susquehanna County, PA (Sponsor: Confidential Client) Co-Principal Investigator for a Phase I archaeological survey for the expansion of an HP Gas Cooling system at a natural gas compressor station facility in northeastern Pennsylvania. RGA reviewed background research via PA SHPO's on line files and archaeological fieldwork to identify the presence or absence of archaeological sites. A list of consulting parties, including federally recognized tribes, was developed. The survey was performed in accordance with Section 106 and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) guidelines.

Jumping Brook Water Treatment Plant Site Upgrades, Neptune Township, Monmouth County, NJ (Sponsor: New Jersey American Water) Co-Principal Investigator for the Phase IA historical and archaeological survey to assess the archaeological sensitivity of a property for proposed upgrades to the existing water treatment plant site. Areas of archaeological and historical sensitivity were identified and delineated. This survey was performed in accordance with the archaeological guidelines of the NJ Historic Preservation Office and in compliance with the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (Section 7:7A).

Schaechter Farm Stream Habitat Improvements, Rumney, Grafton County, NH (Sponsor: USDA-NRCS) Archaeologist and report author for the Phase IB archaeological survey performed on behalf of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) for proposed stream habitat improvements. Twenty-three (23) shovel test pits were excavated along a linear transect at 8-meter intervals within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The archaeological investigation did not identify any potentially significant Pre-Contact or historic period archaeological resources within the APE. No additional archaeological survey was recommended. Under Section 106, a finding of No Effect on historic properties is also recommended. The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources concurred with the recommendation.

APPENDIX C: AGENCY REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE

Nicole Herzog

From: Paul McEachen
Sent: Wednesday, December 6, 2023 3:35 PM
To: Nicole Herzog
Subject: FW: Zabriskie-Schedler House Site Upgrades Project(HPO Project No. 20-0608)
(2023-04-216NJ)

From: Maresca, Vincent [DEP] <Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2023 9:08 AM
To: West-Rosenthal, Jesse [DEP] <Jesse.West-Rosenthal@dep.nj.gov>; Margaret M. Hickey, AIA <margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com>; Leynes, Jennifer [DEP] <Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov>
Subject: RE: Zabriskie-Schedler House Site Upgrades Project(HPO Project No. 20-0608)

Hello Margaret,

As RGA has the capability to do geophysical survey (GPR, Magnetometer, etc.), it would enhance any Phase I archaeological survey effort. Metal detecting is required here based on high sensitivity for Revolutionary War resources. Finally, RGA knows our Phase I survey rules so they are free to use whatever shovel test interval strategy they choose as long as it conforms to our 17 tests per acre average. We do always request close-interval testing around any pre-Contact or eighteenth century artifacts to confirm if they are an isolated find spot or not.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Regards,

Vincent Maresca, M.A. | Program Specialist 2 | Historic Preservation Office
Department of Environmental Protection | Mail Code 501-04B | PO Box 420 | Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
P: (609) 633-2395 | F: (609) 984-0578 | vincent.maresca@dep.nj.gov | Website: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo>



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From: West-Rosenthal, Jesse [DEP] <Jesse.West-Rosenthal@dep.nj.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2023 8:42 AM
To: Margaret M. Hickey, AIA <margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com>; Leynes, Jennifer [DEP] <Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov>
Cc: Maresca, Vincent [DEP] <Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov>
Subject: RE: Zabriskie-Schedler House Site Upgrades Project

Hi Margaret,

Vincent from our office is actually the one who has been consulting on this project. I have copied him on this e-mail. He should be able to answer your questions.

Take Care,
Jesse

Jesse West-Rosenthal, Ph.D.
Program Specialist 2
Historic Preservation Office
NJ Department of Environmental Protection
501 East State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625
jesse.west-rosenthal@dep.nj.gov
T (609) 984-6019 | F (609) 984-0578



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APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects, or sites that are at least 50 years of age and meet at least one National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property(s) must possess:

the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, or
- d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

There are several criteria considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or
- b) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or
- c) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life, or
- d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or
- e) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or
- f) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance, or
- g) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. (36 CFR 60.4)

When conducting National Register evaluations, the physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property are examined. While a property in its entirety may be considered eligible based on Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, specific data is also required for individual components therein based on date, function, history, and physical characteristics, and other information. Resources that do not relate in a significant way to the overall property may contribute if they independently meet the National Register criteria.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.