

## APPENDIX E: SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

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<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
001	0.0-0.5	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	0.5-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
002	0.0-0.35	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 40% Rocks	NR
	0.35-0.85	Fill 1	10YR 3/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 40% Rocks	NCM
	0.85-2.05	Apb	10YR 4/6	Silty Clay w/ 40% Rocks	NCM
	2.05-3.0	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 70% Pebbles	NCM
003	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus	NCM
	0.3-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	NCM
	0.8-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
004	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 30% Rocks	NCM
	0.8-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
005	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.3-0.55	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.55-2.05	Apb	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 60% Pebbles	NCM
	2.05-3.0	B	10YR 3/6	Sand w/ Roots & 60% Pebbles	NCM
006	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.4-1.0	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	1.0-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
007	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.9-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
008	0.0-1.2	A	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam w/ Roots	NR
	1.3-2.4	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
009	0.00-0.95	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Silt w/ Roots & 50% Rocks	HM
	0.95-2.01	B	10YR 3/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock



<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
010	0.0-1.0	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	1.0-2.5	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.5-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
011	0.0-0.8	A1	10YR 3/2	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots	HM; NR
	0.8-1.3	A2	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	PM; HM
	1.3-2.4	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ 25% Pebbles	PM
	2.4-3.0	BC	7.5YR 5/8	Loamy Sand w/ 50% Pebbles	NCM
011 E10	0.0-0.6	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	0.6-1.5	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM
	1.5-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-2.7	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
011 E20	0.0-0.5	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	0.5-1.6	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM
	1.6-2.0	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
Stopped by root impasse					
011 N10	0.0-0.5	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	0.5-1.3	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM
	1.3-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-2.5	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
011 N20	0.0-1.0	Ap	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM
	1.0-2.1	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.1-2.6	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
011 S10	0.0-0.7	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles	HM
	0.7-2.0	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.0-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
011-S20	0.0-1.3	A	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 10% Rocks	NCM
	1.3-2.1	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots & 50% Pebbles	NCM
	2.1-2.5	C	7.5YR 5/8	Loamy Sand w/ 50% Pebbles	NCM
011-W10	0.0-0.4	A1	10YR 3/2	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	0.4-1.5	A2	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 10% Rocks	HM
	1.5-2.3	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ 25% Pebbles	NCM
	2.3-2.6	C	7.5YR 5/8	Loamy Sand w/ 50% Pebbles	NCM

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
011-W20	0.0-1.5	A	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 10% Rocks	HM
	1.5-3.0	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots & 50% Pebbles	NCM
012	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 50% Rocks	NCM
	0.5-1.2	Apb	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	1.2-3.0	B	10YR 3/6	Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
013	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	10YR 6/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	10YR 5/2	Silt w/ 70% Rocks	NCM Stopped by rock
014	Not excavated due to underwater				
015	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	10YR 4/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 30% Rocks	NCM
	1.0-2.3	B1	10YR 3/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	B2	10YR 4/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
016	0.0-0.6	Fill	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	HM; NR
	0.6-1.5	Ab	10YR 4/3	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots	HM
	1.5-2.3	B1	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ 20% Pebbles	NCM
	2.3-2.8	B2	7.5YR 4/4	Sandy Clay Loam w/ 30% Pebbles	NCM
017	0.0-0.4	Fill 1	10YR 3/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.40-0.65	Fill 2	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.65-1.30	Fill 3	10YR 3/6	Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	HM Stopped by rock
018	0.0-0.8	Fill 1	10YR 6/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	Stopped by rock
	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	10YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	
	1.8-2.7	Fill 3	10YR 4/3	Sand w/ 60% Rocks	
019	0.00-0.35	Fill 1	10YR 2/1	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.35-0.74	Apb	10YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM Stopped by water
020	0.00-0.35	Fill 1	10YR 2/1	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.35-1.10	Apb	10YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM Stopped by rock
021	0.0-1.2	Fill	10YR 4/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Gravels, Rocks	NCM Stopped by rock
022	0.0-0.4	Fill	10YR 4/2	Loam w/ 10% Gravels	HM
	0.4-1.3	Ab	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM; NR
	1.3-1.6	B	10YR 3/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by root impasse

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
023	0.00-0.55	Fill 1	10YR 6/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NR
	0.55-0.90	Fill 2	10YR 2/1	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.90-1.75	Fill 3	10YR 4/6	Silt w/ Roots & 70% Rocks	HM
	1.75-2.70	C	10YR 3/6	Sand w/ Roots & 70% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock
024	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	10YR 4/3	Coarse Sand w/ 25% Rocks	HM
	0.5-1.0	Fill 2	7.5YR 4/2	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM
	1.0-1.7	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
024 E25	0.0-1.3	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 40% Gravels	NCM
					Stopped by rock
024 N25	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Gravels	NCM
	0.9-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-2.4	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Pebbles	NCM
025	0.0-1.3	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ 50% Gravels	HM
					Stopped by rock
026	0.00-0.25	O	10YR 2/2	Silty Clay Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.25-0.30	Fill 1	7.5YR 5/2	Silty Clay w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.30-1.30	Apb	5YR 4/4	Silty Clay w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock
027	0.0-0.8	Fill 1	10YR 4/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 50% Gravels & Rocks	NR
	0.8-3.0	B	7.5YR 4/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
028	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 75% Gravels	NR
	1.0-1.5	Fill 2	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Gravels	NR
					Stopped by rock
029	0.0-0.4	Fill 1	10YR 4/3	Sandy Loam w/ 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-0.7	Fill 2	7.5YR 4/2	Sand w/ 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.7-1.8	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.8-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
030	0.0-0.6	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ 90% Wood chips	NCM
	0.6-1.3	Fill 2	10YR 4/6	Loamy Sand w/ 25% Gravels	NCM
					Stopped by rock
					Surrounded by push piles
031	0.00-0.5	Oa	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	HM
	0.5-1.15	B	10YR 4/3	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	1.15-2.50	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ Roots & 70% Pebbles	NCM

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
032	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots	
	0.3-1.4	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	
	1.4-1.9	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by rock
033	0.0-0.4	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Gravels	NR
	0.4-1.4	Ab	7.5YR 4/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.4-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 70% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by rock
034	0.0-0.7	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.7-2.5	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.5-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
035	0.0-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.8-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
036	0.0-1.2	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ 40% Gravels	NCM
	1.2-1.7	Fill 2	10YR 4/4	Loamy Sand w/ 50% Gravels	NCM Stopped by rock Surrounded by push piles
037	0.0-1.2	Ap	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam w/ Roots & 50% Rocks	NCM Stopped by root impasse
038	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots	NCM
	0.3-1.0	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.0-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-2.6	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
039	0.0-1.1	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles	NCM
	1.1-3.0	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 70% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
040	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.3-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NR
	0.9-1.9	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.9-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM

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041	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-1.0	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NCM
	1.0-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
042	0.0-1.1	Fill	10YR 4/3	Loamy Sand w/ 30% Rocks	HM
	1.1-2.0	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 40% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock
043	0.0-0.6	Ao	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.6-1.0	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
044	0.0-0.3	O	7.5YR 2.5/2	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 50% Rocks	NCM
	0.3-1.0	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	1.00-1.75	Apb	10YR 4/6	Silty Clay w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock
045	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	10YR 4/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.9-1.8	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.8-2.3	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 70% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
046	0.0-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-2.6	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 70% Pebbles	NCM
047	0.0-0.9	Fill	10YR 4/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NR
	0.9-1.3	Ab	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles	NCM
	1.3-1.9	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots & 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
048	0.0-1.2	Fill	10YR 4/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 30% Rocks, Gravel	NR
	1.2-2.1	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks, Gravel	NCM
					Stopped by rock
049	0.0-0.9	Fill	10YR 4/3	Loamy Sand w/ 30% Rocks	NR
	0.9-1.8	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Rocks	NCM
					Stopped by rock
050	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.3-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
051	0.0-0.6	Ao	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.6-1.9	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.9-2.3	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 70% Pebbles	NCM
052	0.0-0.5	O	7.5YR 2.5/2	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.5-0.85	Apb	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.85-3.00	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 75% Cobbles	NCM
053	0.0-0.9	Ap	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.9-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-2.7	C	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ 60% Pebbles	NCM
054	0.0-1.0	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles	NCM
	1.0-2.5	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.5-2.8	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 70% Pebbles	NCM
055	0.0-0.6	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 50% Gravels	NCM
					Stopped by rock Area cleared for access
056	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.7-1.8	Fill 2	10YR 4/4 m/w 10YR 3/4	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 75% Pebbles & Cobbles	HM; NR
	1.8-2.0	Apb	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	HM
	2.0-2.4	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by rock
057	0.0-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.9-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Clay Loam w/ Roots & 30% Rocks	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
058	0.0-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Rocks	NCM
	0.8-2.5	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Rocks	NCM
	2.5-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
059	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.3-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
060	0.0-0.9	Ao	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.9-2.0	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.0-2.3	C	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ 60% Pebbles	NCM

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
061	0.0-0.2	O	7.5YR 2.5/2	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 60% Rocks	NCM
	0.2-0.6	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 70% Rocks	NCM
	0.6-1.5	Apb	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 70% Rocks	NCM
	1.5-2.1	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 75% Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by rock
062	0.0-0.8	Ap	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NR
	0.8-1.7	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
063	0.0-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-1.4	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
064	0.0-0.3	Fill 1	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ 75% Gravels, asphalt, rock	NCM
					Stopped by gravel and asphalt Surrounded by push piles
065	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Loam	NR
	0.4-1.1	Apb	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	NCM
	1.1-1.7	B1	10YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	NCM
	1.7-2.6	B2	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles	NCM
					Stopped by root impasse
066	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus	NCM
	0.3-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
067	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.9-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
068	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.4-0.9	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	NCM
	0.9-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
069	0.0-1.0	Ap	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.0-2.0	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.0-2.2	C	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ 60% Pebbles	NCM

<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
070	0.0-0.35	O	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 60% Cobbles	NCM
	0.35-0.9	Fill 1	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam w/ Roots & 70% Cobbles	NCM
	0.9-2.1	Fill 2	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay w/ Roots & 70% Cobbles	NCM Stopped by rock
071	0.0-0.9	Ap	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	0.9-2.1	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.1-2.4	C	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam w/ 60% Pebbles	NCM
072	0.0-0.7	Oa	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & Humus w/ 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.7-1.5	B	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by root impasse
073	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 20% Rocks	NCM
	0.4-1.2	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Rocks	NR
	1.2-2.3	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.3-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
074	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 3/3	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots	NR
	0.4-1.0	Apb	7.5YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	1.0-1.8	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 30% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by root impasse
075	0.0-0.6	O	10YR 2/1	Mulch	NCM
	0.6-1.0	Oa	7.5YR 2.5/3	Silt Loam w/ Roots	NR
	1.0-2.2	Apb	7.5YR 5/4	Sandy Silt Loam	NCM
	2.2-3.0	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ 20% Pebbles	NCM
076	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus	NCM
	0.3-1.0	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Rocks	NCM
	1.0-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 50% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
077	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Rocks	NCM
	0.3-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Rocks	NCM
	0.8-2.4	B	7.5YR 5/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
078	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.3-0.8	Ap	10YR 3/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 25% Rocks	NCM
	0.8-2.2	B	7.5YR 5/6	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.2-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 20% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM



<u>STP</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ ARTIFACTS</u>
079	0.0-0.7	Oa	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by root impasse
080	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	10YR 4/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 30% Gravels, Rocks	NR
	0.5-1.1	Fill 2	10YR 2/2	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 40% Gravels, Rocks	NR
	1.1-2.5	B	2.5Y 4/4	Silt w/ Iron Oxide Staining & 60% Rocks	NCM
081	0.0-1.2	Fill 1	10YR 3/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 40% Gravels	NR Stopped by rock Adjacent push pile and ground disturbance
082	0.0-0.4	Fill 1	10YR 3/2	Loamy Sand	NR HM; NR
	0.4-0.8	Fill 2	10YR 5/6	Fine Sand	
	0.8-2.4	Fill 3	7.5YR 2.5/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 10% Coal ash	
	2.4-3.0	B	10YR 4/6	Sandy Loam w/ Roots & 10% Pebbles	
J-1	0.0-0.4	O	10YR 2/2	Loamy Sand w/ Humus & 10% Pebbles	NCM
	0.4-1.1	Apb	10YR 3/3	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 20% Pebbles	HM
	1.1-2.4	B	7.5YR 4/6	Sandy Silt Loam w/ 40% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
	2.4-3.0	C	7.5YR 4/6	Sand w/ 60% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM
J-2	0.0-1.1	Ao	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus & Roots & 25% Rocks	HM Stopped by concrete
J-3	0.0-0.4	Oa	10YR 2/2	Sandy Loam w/ Humus	NR Stopped by flat stone paver
J-4	0.0-0.2	Fill 1	10YR 4/2	Loamy Sand w/ Humus & 10% Gravels	NR
	0.2-0.5	Fill 2	7.5YR 3/2	Coarse Sand	NCM
	0.5-1.2	Ab1	7.5YR 3/4	Sandy Loam w/ Roots	HM
	1.2-2.0	Ab2	7.5YR 4/3	Sandy Loam w/ Roots	HM
	2.0-2.6	B	7.5YR 5/4	Loamy Sand w/ Roots & 25% Pebbles & Cobbles	NCM Stopped by root impasse

**Key:**

\*decimalized feet below ground surface

BGS= Below Ground Surface

HM= Historic Cultural Material

m/w= Mottled With

NCM= No Cultural Material

NR= Not Retained

PM= Pre-Contact Material

## APPENDIX F: ARTIFACT CATALOG

APPENDIX F: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Correx	Wt. (g)
John A.L. Zabriskie House site (28-Bc-232)														
1	STP 09	1	0.00-0.95	Fill	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Condiment Bottle	Aqua, body/rim fragment, mold blown mouth, applied club sauce finish	1850-1895 (Jindsey 2020)			
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Base sherdt, plain	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Base spall, exterior plain, tooled round footing	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment				3.9
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	2	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragments				2.5
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	FUEL	Slag	Slag	Slag	Fragment				2.3
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Red fragment				1.2
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal	Door Hardware	Latch and Screw	Complete hook latch attached to eye screw, heavily corroded				
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Shaft fragments, mended, heavily corroded				
3	STP 11	2	0.80-1.30	A2	1	TOB	White Clay	Tobacco Pipe	Pipe Stem	Fragment			3/32" Bore D.	
3	STP 11	2	0.80-1.30	A2	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment				3.4
3	STP 11	2	0.80-1.30	A2	1	PRE	Chert	Debrtage	Possible Flake	White and tan, matte Fragment			1.0-1.5cm	0.5
4	STP 11	3	1.30-2.40	B	1	PRE	Chert	Debrtage	Flake Fragment	Grey, waxy			1.5-2.0cm	0.2
5	STP 11 E10	2	0.60-1.50	Apb	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, one side plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
5	STP 11 E10	2	0.60-1.50	Apb	1	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragment				3.6
6	STP 11 E20	2	0.50-1.60	Apb	1	CLO	Porcelaneous	Clothing Fastener	Button	Complete, pressed, 4-hole Prosser button, tire design	1840-1960 (Sprague 2002)		0.55" D.	
7	STP 11 N10	2	0.50-1.30	Apb	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Aqua, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				
7	STP 11 N10	2	0.50-1.30	Apb	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body sherdt, plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
8	STP 11 N20	1	0.00-1.00	Ap	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan/Charger	Body spall, remnant yellow trail slip decoration on the interior	Pre-1870 (Denker & Denker 1985)			
8	STP 11 N20	1	0.00-1.00	Ap	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Flatware	Body/rim spall, interior plain	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			
8	STP 11 N20	1	0.00-1.00	Ap	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body sherdt, dipt, dark brown and green banded	1775-1860 (MACL 2015a)			
8	STP 11 S10	1	0.00-0.70	Ap	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Aqua, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
9	STP 11 S10	1	0.00-0.70	Ap	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Base/body sherd, plain, undercut footing	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
9	STP 11 S10	1	0.00-0.70	Ap	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Body/rim sherd, blue shell-edged impressed line, indeterminate diameter	1840-1870 (MACL 2015b)			
10	STP 11 W10	2	0.40-1.50	A2	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment				0.7
10	STP 11 W10	2	0.40-1.50	A2	1	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragment				5.0
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragment				
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Base sherd and spall, plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment				5.5
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragment				0.2
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	1	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Bike Chain	Fragment, heavily corroded				
11	STP 11 W20	1	0.00-1.50	A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Head and shaft fragment, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragments				
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, interior unglazed				
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, one side plain	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Body sherd and spalls, dipr, polychrome marbled/combed, (2) mend	1770-1820 (MACL 2015a)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body/rim sherd, underglaze painted earth tone orange rim band, indeterminate diameter	1795-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, interior plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment				9.8
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragment				2.4
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Head and shaft fragments, heavily corroded				
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Head and shaft fragment, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Head and shaft fragment, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, exterior plain	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body spalls, underglaze earth tones interior, partial green strokes visible	1795-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body sherd, underglaze earth tones interior, orange/brown line visible	1795-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Plate	Body sherds, mended, blue shell-edge decoration, straight lines, scalloped, indeterminate diameter	1800-1840 (MACL 2015b)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Body spall, dips, polychrome marbled/combed	1770-1820 (MACL 2015a)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	FUEL	Charcoal	Charcoal	Charcoal	Fragment				0.1
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragment				
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	2	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Flattish fragments, heavily corroded				0.3
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Head and shaft fragments, heavily corroded				
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Head and shaft fragment, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
13	STP 16	2	0.60-1.50	Ab	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Almost complete, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
14	STP 17	3	0.65-1.30	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Base spall, exterior plain, undercut footing	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
14	STP 17	3	0.65-1.30	Fill 3	8	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Base sherds and spalls, plain, tooled round footings, mends	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
15	STP 22	1	0.00-0.40	Fill	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragments				
15	STP 22	1	0.00-0.40	Fill	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body/cogged rim sherd, manganese glazed interior and exterior, rouletted vertical bands within horizontal bands exterior, possibly red-bodied refined earthenware, indeterminate diameter				
15	STP 22	1	0.00-0.40	Fill	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate Form	Base spalls, one side plain	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			
15	STP 22	1	0.00-0.40	Fill	7	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Flat fragments with one edge folded over, corroded				
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body spall, dark brown lead glazed interior, possible body/handle junction				
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate Form	Body sherd, plain	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body sherd, plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragment, Sampled				2.5
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragment, Sampled				7.3

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact		Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	ARCH	Sandstone	Building Material	Possible Building Stone	Brown/grey with pebble and quartz inclusions, fragment				46.4
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Blob of metal, heavily corroded over				
17	STP 23	3	0.90-1.75	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body sherd, plain	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
18	STP 24	1	0.00-0.50	Fill 1	2	CLO	Glass	Clothing Fastener	Button Form	Complete, black glass shank buttons, molded, decorative face contains alternating raised line and beaded /rhinestone band with curved leaf garland accented with bead "berries", tunnel shank		0.5" D.		
19	STP 24	2	0.50-1.00	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buff-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	Body sherd, black Albany slipped interior and exterior	1805-1920 (Miller et al 2000:10)			
20	STP 25	1	0.00-1.30	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat Vessel	Window Bottle	Aqua fragment Amber, body/base fragment, mold blown indeterminate, visible mold seam				
20	STP 25	1	0.00-1.30	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass							
20	STP 25	1	0.00-1.30	Fill 1	1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Hollow square shape that becomes more rounded, solid square knob coming off one side, fragment, corroded				
21	STP 31	1	0.00-0.50	Oa	5	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragments				
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Glass	Flat Vessel	Window Bottle	Aqua fragments				
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Green, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	6	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, body fragments, indeterminate manufacture, (1) crizzled				
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, body fragment, mold blown indeterminate, visible mold seam, probably square/rectangular bottle				
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	3	FUEL	Slag	Slag	Slag	Fragments				9.4
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Red fragment				1.4
22	STP 42	1	0.00-1.10	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Head and shaft fragment, heavily corroded				
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, body fragment, mold blown indeterminate, partial embossed letter visible				
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate Vessel	Colorless, body fragment, molded or pressed, paneled				
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	1	MISC	White Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Thin, flat, bent fragment, corroded				

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	1	MISC	Composite	Asphalt	Pavement	Fragment	1871-present (Miller et al 2000:16)			6.0
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragments				
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Safety Glass	Aqua fragment with imbedded chicken wire	1892-present (Miller et al 2000:9)			
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Amber, body fragment, mold blown indeterminate, visible mold seam				
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelaneous	Indeterminate Form	Body/base sherd, plain				
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelaneous	Flatware	Body sherd, residual overglaze red floral decal	1890-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
24	STP 56	3	1.80-2.00	App	1	FUEL	Slag	Slag	Slag	Fragment				0.9
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragments				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, body fragment, mold blown indeterminate, visible mold seam				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar Lid	Colorless, body/tim fragments, mended, pressed, lighting closure	1880-Mid-20th century (Lindsey 2020)			
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate Vessel	Colorless, body/tim fragment, molded or pressed, vertical fluted pattern exterior, scalloped rim				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate Vessel	Colorless, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture, possible vial or tube fragment				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	3	ACT	Ceramic	Terracotta	Flowerpot	Body sherd and spalls, unglazed				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	CLO	Plastic	Clothing	Button	Complete, black, 4 hole, tire design	1915-present (Miller et al 2000:16)		0.6" D.	
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	2	ARCH	Concrete	Building Material	Building Material	Fragments, one with asphalt or tar adhered	1876-present (Miller et al 2000:16)			108.5
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	3	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragments				8.6
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	2	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragments				12.3
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	FUEL	Slag	Slag	Slag	Fragment				3.9
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	2	ARCH	Concrete	Building Material	Building Material	Fragments, one with asphalt or tar adhered	1876-present (Miller et al 2000:16)			108.5
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange with molded decorative design on exterior, indeterminate pattern, smooth interior, unglazed, maybe a façade fragment		0.5" Th.		16.9
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragment				5.7
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Open flower shape with a hole in the center, fragment, corroded				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Screw	Head and shaft fragment, possible flat head, corroded				

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact		Description		Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
							Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type					
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Head and shaft fragments, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Shaft fragments, heavily corroded				
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Head and shaft fragments, (1) clinched, some wood still attached, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Complete, some wood attached, corroded, 16d	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)	3.5" L.		
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Complete, corroded, 10d	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)	3" L.		
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Complete, roofing nail, barely corroded, 2d	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)	1" L.		
26	STP J-1	2	0.40-1.10	App	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua fragment				
26	STP J-1	2	0.40-1.10	App	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Base spalls, one side plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
26	STP J-1	2	0.40-1.10	App	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Flatware	Body/rim sherds, plain, indeterminate diameter, mend	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
26	STP J-1	2	0.40-1.10	App	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Shaft fragment, heavily corroded				
26	STP J-1	2	0.40-1.10	App	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Shaft fragment, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Emerald green, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle/Jar	Colorless, rim fragment, mold blown indeterminate, indeterminate finish				
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, one side plain	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Base sherd, plain, partially charred/burned	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body spalls, blue transfer printed indeterminate pattern interior, mend	1815-1915 (Azizi et al 1996)			
27	STP J-2	1	0.00-1.10	Ao	1	DOM	Ceramic	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, blue transfer printed indeterminate pattern interior	1803-1915 (MACL 2015c; Azizi et al 1996)			
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body spall, red/brown lead glazed on the interior				



Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelaneous	Hollowware	Body/handle junction sherd, brown transfer printed indeterminate pattern interior, red and brown overglaze painted floral design exterior	1835-1915 (MACL 2015c; Azizi et al 1996)			
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	2	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragments				15.3
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	3	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragments				8.6
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	1	BIO	Faunal	Shell	Hard Clam	Right-sided hinge fragment				2.0
28	STP J-4	3	0.50-1.20	Ab1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Head and shaft fragments, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat Vessel	Window Bottle/Jar	Aqua fragment				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Glass			Aqua fragment, mold blown indeterminate, partial embossed letter				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	LIGHT	Glass	Lamp	Lamp Chimney	Colorless, body fragment, indeterminate manufacture				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate Form	Body spalls, missing interior and exterior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate Form	Base and body spalls, exterior unglazed				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body spalls, red/brown lead glazed one surface				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body spall, brown lead glazed interior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body spall, dark brown lead glazed on the exterior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body sherd and body/rim sherd, unglazed interior, dark brown manganese glazed exterior, folded over rim, indeterminate diameter				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body/rim sherd, dark brown lead glazed interior and exterior, straight rim, indeterminate diameter				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body sherd, mottled manganese/red glazed interior and exterior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger	Body/rim spalls, red/brown lead glazed interior, cogged rim, indeterminate diameter				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger	Cogged rim/body sherd, manganese glazed and yellow trailed slip decorated interior, indeterminate diameter	ca. 1770s-1815 (Magid and Means 2003)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red-Boiled Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Body sherd, red/brown lead glazed interior and exterior, shallow wavy engine-turned or rouletted band exterior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate Form	Base spall, exterior plain, tooled round footing	1762-1820 (Miller et al 2000: 12)			

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall and base/body spall (double uncured footing), plain	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, speck of blue painted or printed decoration on one side	1775-1830 (Miller et al 2000:12)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, one side plain	1820-present (Miller et al 2000:13)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate Form	Body spall, missing interior and exterior				
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	5	FUEL	Coal	Coal	Coal	Fragments				10.3
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	4	FUEL	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Coal Ash	Fragments				2.9
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	7	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Unidentified fragments				11.7
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	17	BIO	Faunal	Shell	Hard Clam	(1) right-sided hinge fragment, (1) left sided hinge fragment, fragments				66.7
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	5	ARCH	Red Clay	Fired Clay	Brick	Orange fragments				8.4
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Head and shaft fragments, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
29	STP J-4	4	1.20-2.00	Ab2	1	ARCH	Unidentified Stone	Building Material	Possible Building Stone	Dark grey fragment				28.1
30	MD 01-W			A	1	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Recreation Item	Gas Canister	Complete, corroded, resembles disposable CO <sub>2</sub> airsoft pistol cartridge			3.25" L. x 0.75" D.	
31	MD 02-W		0.40	A	4	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Flatware	Body/base sherds, flow blue printed indeterminate pattern interior, tooled round footing, mends	1835-1925 (Snyder 1992)			
31	MD 02-W		0.40	A	1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Slightly curved fragment, corroded				
31	MD 02-W		0.40	A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Head and shaft fragment, clinched, heavily corroded				
32	MD 03-W				2	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Curved fragments, possible exterior edge piece, corroded				
33	MD 04-W				1	MISC	Cast Iron	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Fragment, incised curved lines one surface, possible stove part, corroded				
34	MD 05-W				1	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Horse Furniture	Saddle Bit	Near complete, twisted and joined, common O or full cheek ring, resembles Type VI (Hilliard 2013), corroded	1826-1955 (Hilliard 2013)			
35	MD 06-W				1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Shaft fragment, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
36	MD 07-W				7	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Fencing	Barbed Wire	Fragments, corroded	1886-present (Miller et al 2000:15)			

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
37	MD 08-W				5	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Fencing	Barbed Wire	Fragments, corroded	1886-present (Miller et al. 2000:15)			
38	MD 09-W				1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Complete, slightly clinched, corroded, 16d	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)	3.5" L.		
39	MD 10-W				1	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Recreation Item	Bike Chain	Fragment, corroded				
40	MD 11-W				1	ACT	Ferrous Metal	Recreation Item	Bike Chain	Fragment, corroded				
41	MD 12-W				1	ARMS	Copper Alloy	Ammunition	Shotgun Shell	Head fragment, impressed head stamp reads, "UMC CO/NO. 12/NEW CLUB"	1892-1896 (AMD 2023)	0.8" D.		
42	MD 13-W				1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Vessel	Handle	Complete, square with rounded attachment ends, possible bucket handle				
43	MD 14-W				1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Strap	Fragment, one end folded, bent corroded		1.15" W. x 0.1" Th.		
44	MD 15-W				2	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Sheet Metal	Flat fragments, one fragment bent over end, corroded				
45	MD 16-W				1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Nail	Almost complete, heavily corroded	1879-present (Wells 1998:92)			
46	MD 17-W				1	HRDW	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Hardware	Disc	Near complete, stamped floral and radiating lines exterior, possible animal tack, slightly corroded		1.75" D.		
47	MD 18-W				1	MISC	White Metal	Miscellaneous Metal	Indeterminate Metal Item	Fragment, angular edge or corner piece, corroded				
48	MD 19-W				1	DOM	Zinc Alloy	Vessel	Jar Lid	Interior inset fragment, corroded	1810-present (Lindsey 2022)			
49	MD 20-W				5	PERS	White Metal	Accoutrement	Pocket Watch	Frame, winding knob and loop fragments, diagonal incised lines visible on frame		2" D.		
50	MD 21-W				1	TOY	Ferrous Metal	Toy Vehicle	Wagon	Near complete, open rectangular bed and spoke wheels, remnant red paint visible, possibly diecast, corroded		4" L. x 2.25" W. x 2.25" H.		
51	MD 22-W				1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle	Square frame and clape, possible clothing or animal tack, corroded		2" L. x 1.75" W.		
52	MD 23-W				1	MISC	Copper Alloy	Miscellaneous Metal	Strap	Fragment, one rounded finished end, perforated attachment holes spaced throughout length, (1) rivet attached, partially corroded		0.5" W.		
53	MD 24-W				1	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle	Rectangular frame, possible clothing or animal tack, corroded		2.3" L. x 1.25" W.		
54	MD 25-W				1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut or Wrought Nail	Head and shaft fragment, possible tack, heavily corroded	Pre-1893 (Nelson 1968; Wells 1998:92)			

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Ct.	Group	Artifact		Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Description	Dates	Measurements	Cortex	Wt. (g)
							Material								
55	MD 26-W			1	1	ACT	Ferrous Metal		Horse Furniture	Horseshoe	Complete, (2) nail fragments attached, corroded		7" L. x 5.75" W.		
56	MD 27-W			2		TOOL	Ferrous Metal		Hand Tool	Shovel	Small spade/blade and partial handle fragments, heavily corroded				
57	MD 28-H			3		DRAIN	Ferrous Metal		Cast Iron	Drainage Pipe	Fragments, corroded				
58	MD 29-H			1		DRAIN	Ferrous Metal		Cast Iron	Drainage Pipe	Fragment, corroded				4.5" D.
59	MD 30-H			1		ACT	Ferrous Metal		Horse Furniture	Horseshoe	Branch fragment, corroded				
60	SF 01-W			1		DOM	Ceramic		Buff-Bodied Stoneware	Hollowware	Body sherd, Albany slipped interior and exterior	1805-1920 (Miller et al 2000:10)			

**Total 28-Bc-232 Artifacts:**

**326**

**Key:**

\*decimalized feet below ground surface

ACT = activity	MD = metal detector	-W = woods, -H = house	Cortex Rank
ARCH = architectural	SF = surface find, -W = woods		0 = No Cortex
ARMS = armament	STP = shovel test pit		1 = <50% Cortex
BIO = biological			2 = >50% Cortex
CLO = clothing	cm = centimeter		3 = 100% Cortex
DOM = domestic	D = diameter		
DRAIN = drainage	g = grams		
FUEL = fuel	H = height		
HRDW = hardware	L = length		
LIGHT = lighting	Th = thickness		
MISC = miscellaneous	W = width		
PERS = personal			
PRE = pre-contact			
TOB = tobacco			
TOOL = tool			
TOY = toy			

## APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF NOT RETAINED ARTIFACTS

Bag #	Context	Level	Depth	Stratum	Description
	STP 02	1	0.00-0.35	O	White plastic wrapper
	STP 08	1	0.00-1.20	A	2 coal, 2 plastic
2	STP 11	1	0.00-0.80	A1	3 coal
12	STP 16	1	0.00-0.60	Fill	1 plastic, 1 foil, 3 brick, 4 coal
16	STP 22	2	0.40-1.30	Ab	5 brick, 2 coal
	STP 23	1	0.00-0.55	Fill 1	plastic straw
	STP 27	1	0.00-0.80	Fill 1	2 styrofoam, 1 plastic wrapper
	STP 28	1	0.00-1.00	Fill 1	1 can tab, 5 plastics
	STP 28	2	1.00-1.50	Fill 2	2 brick crumbs, 10 asphalt, 1 plastic
	STP 33	1	0.00-0.40	Fill 1	2 plastics
	STP 40	2	0.30-0.90	Ap	3 modern glass
	STP 47	1	0.00-0.90	Fill	1 modern bottle glass
	STP 48	1	0.00-1.20	Fill	3 asphalt, 1 coal, 1 modern glass
	STP 49	1	0.00-0.90	Fill	3 plastic, 1 aluminum can, 2 modern glass
23	STP 56	2	0.70-1.80	Fill 2	3 asphalt/slag
	STP 62	1	0.00-0.80	Ap	1 plastic bottle
	STP 65	1	0.00-0.40	O	2 polystyrene
	STP 73	2	0.40-1.20	Ap	1 plastic, 2 modern glass
	STP 74	1	0.00-0.40	O	2 modern vessel glass
	STP 75	2	0.60-1.00	Oa	5 plastic, 2 polystyrene, 1 modern vessel glass
	STP 80	1	0.00-0.50	Fill 1	1 plastic, 1 modern glass
	STP 80	2	0.50-1.10	Fill 2	2 plastic
	STP 81	1	0.00-1.20	Fill 1	2 plastic, 3 modern vessel glass
	STP 82	2	0.40-0.80	Fill 2	2 plastic, 1 polystyrene, 2 asphalt, 1 concrete, 2 coal ash
25	STP 82	3	0.80-2.40	Fill 3	50+ coal/coal ash
	STP J-3	1	0.00-0.40	Oa	2 plastic, 2 asphalt roof tiles
	STP J-4	1	0.00-0.20	Fill 1	2 plastic

### Key:

\*decimalized feet below ground surface

STP = shovel test pit, J- = judgmental

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**APPENDIX G: NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM SITE  
REGISTRATION FORM**





NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE REGISTRATION PROGRAM  
BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY  
P.O. BOX 530, TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0530  
Phone (609) 292-8594; Fax (609) 292-7636

**Site Name:** John A.L. Zabriskie House

**SITE #:** 28-Be-232

☒ Check this box if you prefer to have this site information restricted to professional archaeologists, academics and environmental researchers conducting project background research. If so, this form will be considered donated information according to New Jersey State Law.

**Date:** November 17, 2023

**NJ State Plane Coordinates:**

**USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad.:** Hackensack, NJ

**State Plane Coordinates:**

**UTM Coordinates (required):** E 576309 N 4537876

**County:** Bergen County

**Township:** Village of Ridgewood

**Location (descriptive):** Located at 460 West Saddle River Road, along the west side of West Saddle River Road and the east side of Route 17 (NJ 17).

**Survey Methodology**

Phase IA

Phase IB

Phase II

Phase III

**Period of Site:**

Historic – Late eighteenth to twentieth century;  
Pre-Contact – Unknown period

**Cultural Affiliation(s) (if known):** European-American

**Owner's (Tenant's) Name:** Village of Ridgewood

**Address:** 131 North Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ 07451

**Phone:** 201-670-5500

**Attitude Toward Preservation:**

**Surface Features:**

Extant Dutch-American wood frame house; stone well; landscaping features consisting of plantings, wooden fencing, and stone; soil, debris, and mulch piles in the surrounding wooded areas.

**Prominent Landmarks:**

Circa-1825 John A. L. Zabriskie House

**Vegetation Cover:**

Manicured lawn; wooded

**Nearest Water Source:** Saddle River

**Distance:** 1,100 feet

**Soil Type:** Dunellen-Urban Land Complex

**Erosion:** None observed

**Stratified (if known):**

**Threat of Destruction (if known):** Proposed athletic fields

**Previous Work and References (list below):**

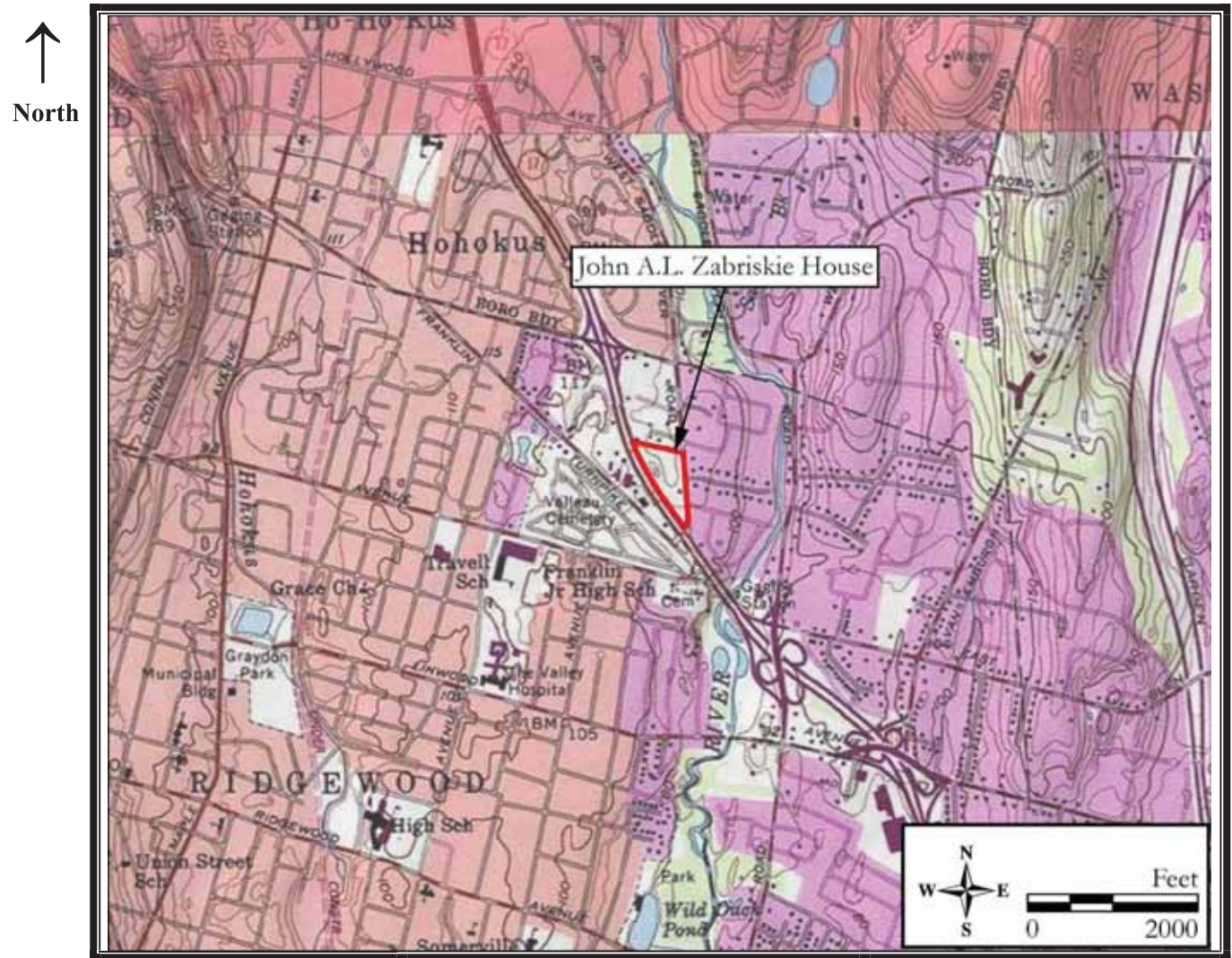
Name	Date	Reference (n/a if unpublished)
1. Hunter Research, Inc.	2019	Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Zabriskie-Schedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey.
2. Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC	2019	John A. L. Zabriskie House, National Register of Historic Place Registration Form

**Collections:**

Name	Date	Collection Stored	Previous Designation
1. Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.	2023	259 Prospect Plains Road, Building D, Cranbury, NJ 08512	

### Sketch Map of the Site:

Indicate the chief topological features, such as streams, swamps, shorelines, and elevations (approximate). Also show buildings and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with a dotted line. Use a scale (approximate) to indicate distance and dimensions.



Scale: 1" = 1,600'

### Observations, Remarks, or Recommendations:

The John A. L. Zabriskie House site is a 6.9-acre area (301,228-square-foot area) situated along the west side of West Saddle River Road and the along 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 New Jersey Register and National Register of Historic Places (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 site contains a historic period component associated with the standing wood frame house; and a minor pre-Contact 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 assemblage consists of two chert flakes recovered from a buried ground surface and the subsoil of the same shovel test pit. Additional bracket tests were negative for pre-Contact material.

The historic artifact assemblage is primarily composed of domestic-related items (n=114; 40.6%) and architectural material (n=76; 24.1%). 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 pipestem, window glass, brick, architectural stone, vessel glass, glass lamp chimney, and a variety of ceramic types (whiteware, redware, stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and refined earthenware). Diagnostic items possess manufacturing dates spanning from the mid-eighteenth to twentieth centuries, and include 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 porcelaneous 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). Shovel test pits with a higher density of artifacts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were located proximate to the house.

**Recorder's Name (Company):** Nicole Herzog (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)  
**Address:** 259 Prospect Plains Road, Cranbury, NJ 08512  
**Phone:** 609-655-0692  
**Date Recorder at Site:** October 23, 2023

*Revised 2007*

## APPENDIX H: CORRESPONDENCE LOG

## Personal Communication Log

Date: October 19, 2023

Project No./Name: 2023-249 Zabriskie-Schedler House

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Staff Name: Nicole Herzog

Contact: Jovan Mehandzic

Contact Organization: Village of Ridgewood, Division of Engineering

Contact Phone No.: (201)670-5500 ext. 2235

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At the project location on 10/19/2023, Village of Ridgewood engineer, Jovan Mehandzic, communicated to the RGA field crew that an unknown person was previously observed metal detecting within the northern, wooded portion of the property. Limited areas of ground disturbance were also observed by engineering staff in this portion of the property following the departure of the unknown individual. RGA staff was not able to identify any areas of ground disturbance that may have been caused by prior metal-detecting activities.

## APPENDIX I: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Author: Nicole Herzog, MA, RPA  
Title: Phase IB Archaeological Survey, John A. L. Zabriskie (Zabriskie-Schedler)  
House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey  
Date: December 2023  
RGA Project No.: 2023-249  
RGA Database Title: Zabriskie-Schedler House  
State: New Jersey  
County: Bergen  
Municipality: Village of Ridgewood  
Drainage Basin: Saddle River, Passaic River, Newark Bay, Arthur Kill and Kull Van Kill,  
Atlantic Ocean  
USGS Quad: Hackensack, NJ  
Regulation: New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (N.J.A.C. 7:4)  
Project Type: Government: Parks and Recreation  
Project Sponsor: Village of Ridgewood  
Client: Village of Ridgewood  
Level of Survey: Phase IB archaeological Survey  
Cultural Resources: John A. L. Zabriskie House (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR:  
11/21/2019); site 28-Be-232



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

Site Core 2

Site Core 1

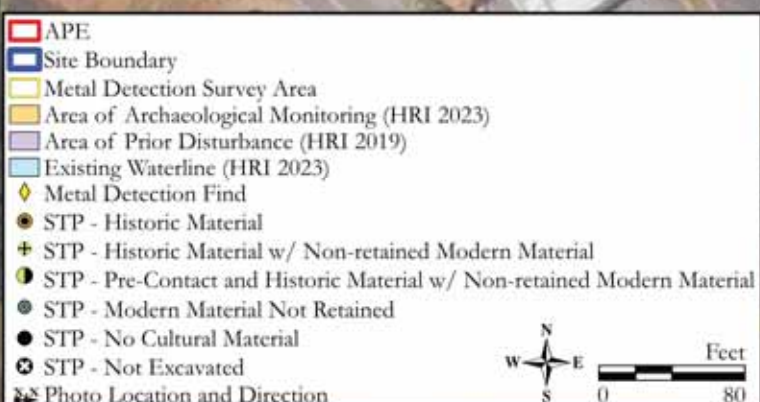
Feature 1

Feature 3

Feature 2

Figure 4.3

Figure 4.2



## Ross H. Komura, LLA, ASLA

---

**From:** peter primavera <petera.primavera@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, February 9, 2024 7:26 AM  
**To:** Ross H. Komura, LLA, ASLA  
**Subject:** Fwd: HPO Project No. 20-0608; John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232)  
**Attachments:** image002.jpg; 2023 249 Figure 4.1 Field Results.pdf

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This email an attached map will be added after the RGA report

peter a primavera  
peter primavera partners, llc

908.499.2116  
908.738.1027

po box 2938 westfield, nj, 07090

nyc  
phila

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** Paul McEachen <[pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com)>  
**Date:** Thu, Feb 8, 2024, 6:19 PM  
**Subject:** RE: HPO Project No. 20-0608; John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232)  
**To:** Maresca, Vincent [DEP] <[Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov)>  
**Cc:** Nicole Herzog <[NHerzog@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:NHerzog@rgaincorporated.com)>, peter primavera <[petera.primavera@gmail.com](mailto:petera.primavera@gmail.com)>, Keith Kazmark <[kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net)>, Chris Rutishauser <[crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net)>, Stephanie Grubb <[sgrubb@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:sgrubb@rgaincorporated.com)>, Richard Grubb <[rgrubb@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:rgrubb@rgaincorporated.com)>, Baratta, Meghan [DEP] <[Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov)>, Leynes, Jennifer [DEP] <[Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov)>, Marcopul, Kate [DEP] <[Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov)>, [egold@co.bergen.nj.us](mailto:egold@co.bergen.nj.us) <[egold@co.bergen.nj.us](mailto:egold@co.bergen.nj.us)>, [museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org](mailto:museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org) <[museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org](mailto:museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org)>, [jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net) <[jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net)>, Meagan Ratini <[MRatini@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:MRatini@rgaincorporated.com)>

Hi Vinny,

Thank you for the review correspondence in association with the Phase IB archaeological survey report and Phase II work plan for the Zabriskie-Schedler House.

Last fall, we completed a Phase IB archaeological survey and identified the John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232) within the block and lots that include the Zabriskie-Schedler House. Two core areas within the site were



identified that were specified for further survey. In response to your correspondence, we have provided the following information to help assist in your review.

We submitted our Phase IB survey report and Phase II work plan in late December 2023 for NJHPO review. We appreciate that you provided us the 2023 archaeological monitoring report on January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024. We were not aware of the monitoring that had taken place intermittently from January 2022 through May 2023, or that a monitoring report had been prepared and submitted to NJHPO for review. We considered the results and recommendations detailed in the monitoring report. Nothing was identified that would result in a modification to the Phase IB survey results. For record keeping, we would like to have a copy of the review correspondence for the monitoring report, if available.

We have provided some text and a graphic (see Attached Figure) that addresses the Phase IB survey coverage.

Phase IB archaeological testing was not performed within a limited area north/northwest of the Zabriskie-Schedler House with obvious surficial disturbance. We have closely reviewed the 2023 monitoring report and especially the stratigraphy observed and overall results of Trench 2201. The 2023 monitoring report indicated that this area was initially proposed for archaeological testing in January 2022 in advance of the installation of a 250 linear foot water line. As documented in the monitoring report: "Upon arrival, it was apparent that approximately 1 to 4 feet of grading fill had been added to the central portion of the project site that covered the entirety of the area of the proposed water line (Photograph B.1). This fill had been placed on the property as part of ongoing work along the edges of N.J. Route 17, which runs along the western border of the property. The presence of the compacted fill made shovel testing unfeasible." (Hunter Research 2023: 2-3). Archaeological monitoring was then undertaken during water line installation and called "Trench 2201". The trench was 3-4 feet wide and excavated 3-5 feet in depth. Three representative profiles were provided for Trench 2201. Two profiles documented a buried A-horizon under fill deposits and third profile documented grading with fills directly overlaying the C-horizon. The disturbed profile was in the middle section of the trench and extended for at least 20-feet. The full extent of the disturbance observed in the trench was not clearly indicated in the monitoring report. Notably, no features or structural remains (i.e. foundations) were reported and: "No artifacts were recovered from the excavation of Trench 2201." In the Conclusions and Recommendations, Hunter (2023: 5) then indicated: "Archaeological monitoring conducted in connection with three utility improvement projects (water, electric and sewage) conducted at the Zabriskie-Schedler House did not identify any new or significant archaeological resources." The archaeological monitoring over a 4-foot by 250-foot area in Trench 2201 represents 1,000 square feet of monitored excavations by professional archaeologists (see Hunter Research 2023: Figure A.3 and Attached Figure).

Trench 2201 falls between RGA's Phase IB testing transects that are separated by approximately 96 feet (between testing lines including STPs 24-28 and STPs 18-23). No archaeological resources were documented during observational monitoring over a 1,000 square foot area between these transects. The archaeological monitoring work has sufficiently covered the area between the transects. Note the lack of artifacts and features in Trench 2201. The collected historic artifacts from secondary contexts in Trenches 2202 and 2301 in what we identified as Site Core 1 was noted. No data was provided that would suggest the need to alter the site cores.

We have overlaid the metal detection survey limits on the Phase IB plan map (see attached Figure) for consideration. The metal detection work was performed within areas where ground surface conditions and limited vegetation permitted survey. Areas containing debris, felled trees, push piles, a large mulch pile and/or increased understory were

not metal detected. Dense vegetation and other obstacles prevent the swinging of a metal detector. The monitoring report documented the presence of fill exceeding 1-foot thick in the central area. Surficial disturbances like the earth moving or secondary deposition with at least a foot or more of soil displacement renders metal detector survey ineffective since natural soils would not be reached.

There was considerable disturbance from the installation of the large earthen berm along Route 17 and the water line within the property (see Hunter Research 2019: Figure 6.1). The water line monitored by Hunter has been installed in the center of the project area (see Figure). It was flagged during the One Call utility markout completed prior to the Phase IB survey. The disturbance in places observed during the archaeological monitoring and Phase IB surveys is reflective of past activity on this property and is typical of a long-occupied (likely 200+ years) historic farmstead where both intact and disturbed contexts would be expected.

The Phase IB archaeological survey represents a good faith effort to identify archaeological resources within the full limits of disturbance. Several field methods (i.e. GPR Survey, STP excavation and metal detector survey) were used in the site identification process, and the survey was productive. A multi-component archaeological site that potentially contributes to the National and State Register listed Zabriskie-Schedler House was identified and registered as a result, and two areas identified for further archaeological consideration.

This additional information was provided as requested to complete the Phase IB archaeological survey process. We respectfully request that NJHPO make an informed recommendation to the Village.

We look forward to further consulting with the NJHPO on the Phase II work plan on behalf of the Village of Ridgewood.

Best regards,

Paul

**Paul J. McEachen, MA, RPA**

*Director/Principal Senior Archaeologist*



**Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.**

259 Prospect Plains Road, Building D | Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

P. 609-655-0692 x 309 | [pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com)

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**From:** Maresca, Vincent [DEP] <[Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov)>

**Sent:** Thursday, February 01, 2024 4:10 PM

**To:** Paul McEachen <[pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com)>

**Cc:** Baratta, Meghan [DEP] <[Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov)>; Leynes, Jennifer [DEP] <[Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov)>; Marcopul, Kate [DEP] <[Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov)>; Keith Kazmark <[kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net)>; Gold, Elaine <[egold@co.bergen.nj.us](mailto:egold@co.bergen.nj.us)>; [museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org](http://museum@ridgewoodhistoricalsociety.org); [jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jwondergem@ridgewoodnj.net)

**Subject:** HPO Project No. 20-0608; John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232)

**\*\*This e-mail serves as the official correspondence of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office\*\***

HPO Project No. 20-0608-20

HPO-B2024-008

Bergen County, Village of Ridgewood

John A.L. Zabriskie House (SR 8/14/2019; NR 11/22/2019)

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

Phase IB Archaeological Survey

Phase II Archaeological Survey Work Plan

Technical Assistance Comment

Dear Mr. McEachen,

Thank you for providing the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) with the opportunity for review and comment on the potential for the above-referenced project to affect historic and archaeological resources. These technical assistance comments are in response to the following archaeological survey and work plan submitted to the HPO for review and comment on December 27, 2023, in anticipation of project review pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act:

Herzog, Nicole

December 8, 2023    *Phase IB Archaeological Survey, John A.L. Zabriskie (Zabriskie-Schedler) House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey.* Prepared for the Village of Ridgewood. Prepared by Richard Grubb and Associates Inc. (RGA), Cranbury, New Jersey.

and

McEachen, Paul

December 22, 2023    *Work Plan, Phase II Archaeological Survey, John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232), Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey.* Prepared by Richard Grubb and Associates Inc., Cranbury, New Jersey.

The reports state the project involves the installation of recreational facilities on the property by the Village of Ridgewood (Phase IB report, Figures 1.4 and 1.5).

### Phase IB Archaeological Survey

The Phase IB archaeological survey report states that the identification level survey included shovel test pits (STP), ground-penetrating radar (GPR), and a metal detecting survey “within visibly undisturbed portions” of the project’s area of potential effects (APE). The subsurface survey comprised 81 STPs with 14 additional close interval radial STPs which identified intact and capped fill over intact soil profiles while recovering two pre-Contact period lithic artifacts (waste flakes) and 324 eighteenth through twentieth century domestic and architecturally-related artifacts. The three features that were documented include two stone rings (Features 1 and 2) or possible shaft features, and a subsurface stone paving and curb for a possible 20<sup>th</sup> century patio (Feature 3). The GPR survey identified two potentially significant archaeological subsurface anomalies near the extant 1825 dwelling including a possible sheet midden (A1) and a probable shaft feature (A3) (Appendix A, geophysical report [Figure 4-1]). The report states that the metal detecting survey failed to identify any clear evidence for Revolutionary War period artifacts. The report also notes the presence of a metal detectorist on the property prior to the formal Phase IB survey.

In summary, the report states that the Phase IB identification level archaeological survey identified the potentially contributing, multi-component John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232) in two generally discrete loci encompassing the existing 1825 dwelling and known outbuilding areas (Figure 4.1). The remaining portions of the tested APE were characterized as containing non-significant “broadcast historic material”.

*Upon review, the HPO concurs with the report finding that the potentially contributing multi-component John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232) is present within the proposed park development APE. However, the HPO cannot concur with site limits based on the survey effort to date (see below).* In addition, the HPO concurs with the Phase II Work Plan that the recovered material culture and subsurface anomalies hint at the presence of a possible precursor occupation to the extant 1825 dwelling.

The report states Phase IB archaeological survey was not conducted in areas of visible ground disturbance. While no disturbance boundary was defined, it appears to be the unvegetated portions in Figure 1.3 and the untested areas in Figure 4.1. Please be aware, a 2023 archaeological monitoring report for utility work on the property was provided to RGA which was conducted within the “visibly disturbed” areas which did identify intact stratigraphy encapsulated below the fill event within portions of the untested section of the APE. Therefore, it is not possible for the HPO to concur with the report findings and identified archaeological site limits at this time as not all areas within the project site limits have yet to be tested at the Phase IB level.

In addition, the limits of the metal detecting survey are only verbally defined as the undisturbed portions of the grass lawn surrounding the John A. L. Zabriskie House and an approximate 3.9-acre wooded area to the north of the house. The limits of the metal detecting survey shall be identified in report graphs, such as Figure 4.1, for the HPO to understand where

survey was conducted, concur with the report findings, and make informed recommendations to the Village regarding the entire project APE.

### Phase II Archaeological Survey Work Plan

The above referenced Phase II archaeological survey work plan provides a research design, research questions, and field methodology for evaluating the multi-component John A.L. Zabriskie House Archaeological Site (28-Be-232), as understood in RGA's current Phase IB report, for inclusion in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion D significance.

*Upon review, until a technically complete Phase IB survey of the entire project APE is presented, the HPO cannot concur with the recommendations of the Phase II work plan as currently presented. Some things that HPO staff did note while reviewing the Phase II work plan is that the recommended Phase II survey effort percentage appears to be deficient for answering the research questions for the project site as currently presented in the work plan. In addition, any Phase II work plan shall include additional analysis of the recovered pre-Contact period waste chert flakes to understand if the material is related to any eighteenth century French and/or British gun flint production, maintenance, and/or wastage activities.*

### **Additional Comments**

*This information is provided as informal notes to you and does not constitute identification level cultural resources survey under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or other law or regulation. These notes do not constitute project review under any state or federal law. The absence of previously identified cultural resources does not imply that there are no eligible historic properties in the requested area.*

It is the HPO's understanding through a 1/8/2024 email with Keith Kazmark, Village of Ridgewood, that an application for project authorization pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act is anticipated to be provided to the HPO by the end of January 2024. The technically complete application will be necessary for HPO review and approval prior to the completion of the planned Phase II archaeological survey field effort.

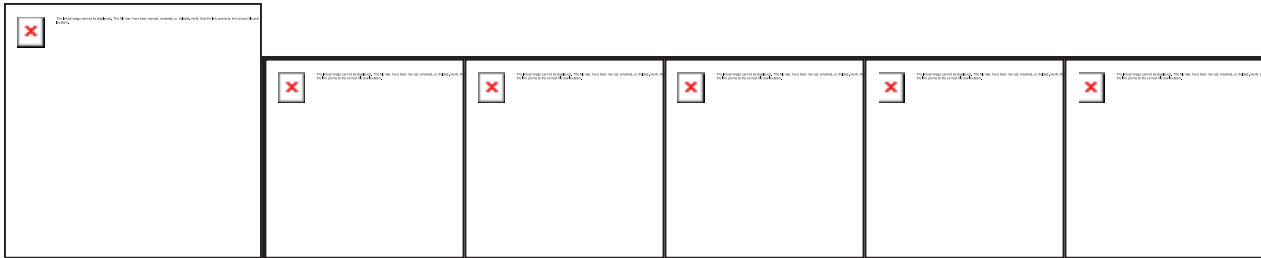
Thank you again for providing this opportunity for review and comment on the potential for this project to affect historic and archaeological resources. Please reference the **HPO project number 20-0608** in any future calls, emails, or written correspondence in order to expedite our review and response. Please do not hesitate to contact me at [Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov) with questions regarding archaeology or **Jennifer Leynes** of our staff at [Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Leynes@dep.nj.gov) with questions regarding historic architecture or landscapes. Thank you for your cooperation with this review.

Sincerely,

**Vincent Maresca, M.A. | Program Specialist 3 | 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](mailto:vincent.maresca@dep.nj.gov) | Website: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo>



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December 22, 2023

Katherine Marcopul, PhD  
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
501 East State Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
5 Station Plaza  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

**Re: Work Plan, Phase II Archaeological Survey, John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey (HPO Project # 20-0608)**

Dear Dr. Marcopul:

On behalf of the Village of Ridgewood, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) is pleased to submit this work plan for a Phase II archaeological survey on the John A.L. Zabriskie House property at 460 West Saddle River Road (Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12) in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County. The proposed project will include the installation of recreational facilities on the approximately 7-acre property situated between West Saddle River Road to the east and NJ Route 17 to the west. The property, previously identified as the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House), is listed in the New Jersey (NJR) and National Registers (NRHP) of Historic Places (COE: 5/2/2014; SR: 8/13/2019; NR: 11/21/2019). The circa 1825 John A.L. Zabriskie House is located on the property and has been rehabilitated and stabilized. The John A.L. Zabriskie House is listed under NR Criterion C and the period of significance extends from 1825 to 1924.

As this project is sponsored by the Village of Ridgewood and is located within the NJRHP-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 NJRHP requirements. The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) will perform project review. In 2018 and 2019, Hunter Research Inc. completed a Phase IA archaeological survey and assessed the project area as sensitive for Revolutionary War period and nineteenth-century archaeological resources. A Phase IB archaeological survey was recommended for the project area. In 2023, RGA performed a Phase IB archaeological survey that included background research, documentation of existing conditions, a metal detection survey, geophysical survey, and subsurface testing within visibly undisturbed portions of the APE. Eighty-one (81) shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated on a 50-foot-interval grid, in addition to fourteen (14) bracket or judgmental STPs. Three hundred and twenty-four (324) historic period artifacts and two (2) pre-Contact period artifacts were recovered from twenty-two (22) STPs and thirty-one (31) metal detection or surface find spots. One multi-component archaeological site was identified, the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) (Figure 1). The Phase IB archaeological survey report was submitted to the NJHPO separately on December 22, 2023.

### **Site Summary**

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. Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 are considered part of the archaeological site. As a result of the Phase IB archaeological survey, two core



portions of site 28-Be-232 are considered to have the potential to yield archaeological resources that contribute to the historic property (see Figure 1). The first core area of the site, Site Core 1, consists of approximately 16,322 square feet (0.37 acres) surrounding (and including) the extant house (Figure 2). The shovel test pits within Site Core 1 yielded a total of 197 historic artifacts, dating predominantly to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and 2 pre-Contact artifacts. A second area, Site Core 2, measures approximately 100 by 150-foot (15,000 square feet; 0.34 acres) and encompasses recovered architectural material that corresponds roughly with the map-documented location of one or more nineteenth-century outbuildings (Figure 3). A piece of Albany slip stoneware (1805-1920) was also identified near Site Core 2.

Since the areas around the house and the former outbuildings cannot be avoided by the project, a Phase II site evaluation was recommended to determine if the John A.L. Zabriskie site (28-Be-232) is 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. Based on project plans, the 100 by 150-foot area falls within the proposed athletic field footprint and areas around the house are proposed for landscaping (i.e. trees) and improvements related to pedestrian use (i.e. sidewalks) (Figure 4). Based on the nature of the proposed project activities around the John A.L. Zabriskie House, RGA proposes a sampling strategy that focuses on the nature of the impacts. The house (approximately 2,120 square feet) is being retained, and was included as part of the total acreage for the core area around the house. For the other core area, a 1% sample is proposed. With the footprint of the John A.L. Zabriskie House omitted, the undisturbed portions of the two site core areas encompass a total 0.67 acres (29,202 square feet).

## **Phase II Archaeological Survey Work Plan**

The purpose of this Phase II work plan is to present the research, archaeological fieldwork, artifact analysis, and reporting methodology for the Phase II archaeological survey at the site and to provide research questions that will guide the Phase II survey.

### **1. RESEARCH DESIGN**

The purpose of the Phase II archaeological survey is to evaluate the eligibility of the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) for listing in the NJR and NRHP and address the research questions posed below. The NJR and NRHP eligibility evaluation will follow guidance set forth by the National Park Service (Little et al. 2000; National Park Service 1983, 1995). The National Register Bulletin “Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties” provides five analytical steps to evaluate an archaeological property under Criterion D (Little et al. 2000). In order for an archaeological property to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, the Phase II investigation must demonstrate that it has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The five analytical steps include: 1) identifying the property’s data sets, 2) identifying appropriate historic contexts, 3) identifying important research questions, 4) considering archaeological integrity, and 5) identifying important information that the property has yielded or is likely to yield. The results of the Phase II survey will be presented in a report that 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 N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.4 through 8.5 (Requirements for Archaeological Reports – Standards for Report Sufficiency). The project archaeologist will meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61).

### **2. SCOPE OF WORK: John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232)**

The Phase II survey site-specific research questions, supplemental background research, and fieldwork effort is outlined below.

## Research Questions

An attempt will be made to address each of the following research questions for the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232), the ability of which to do so will be based on the type and integrity of the archaeological deposits encountered:

- What is the temporal range of the archaeological deposits from the site?
- Are additional pre-Contact artifacts present? If so, what do they indicate regarding chronology and site type or function?
- Does the site have integrity of cultural deposits? Are any intact pre-Contact or historic archaeological features present that shed light on site function and spatial site use? Are additional buried cultural features present? Are midden or shaft features present?
- Do the John A.L. Zabriskie site cores (Site Core 1 and Site Core 2) represent domestic occupation or activity spaces, refuse disposal areas, or secondary deposits of scattered material resulting from soil displacement and/or agricultural fertilization activities?
- Do archaeological deposits at the site retain integrity and are they temporally and spatially discrete enough to provide insight into the site inhabitants' or potential inhabitants' cultural and consumer behavior, ethnicity, diet, religion, and daily lives?
- Land records document the earliest landowners as Peter Fauconnier (circa 1710–1730) and Magdalene Valleau (1730–1750), after which the property was transferred to the Paramus Dutch Reformed Church. It is not known whether the extant house existed on the property prior to the purchase of the land by John A.L. Zabriskie from the church in 1825. Are there any intact and discrete eighteenth century features or artifact deposits that correspond with an earlier (pre-1825) occupation of the site?
- Is site 28-Be-232 individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and NJR under Criterion D? Does the site contribute to the significance of the John A.L. Zabriskie House historic property?

## Background Research

Background research presented in the Phase IB archaeological survey report will be expanded upon to further explore the potential for earlier site occupation (i.e. pre-1825), and to develop a more refined, site-specific historic context for the purposes of interpreting archaeological deposits and evaluating site significance. This research will include a review of existing deed and title research, examination of church records related to earlier ownership, eighteenth to early nineteenth-century tax records and census lists for the property, tenancy records, and other primary source records. Potential research repositories include the Bolger Heritage Center at the Ridgewood Public Library, the Bergen County Archives, the Old Paramus Reformed Church, and the New Jersey State Archives.

## Archaeological Fieldwork

Evaluation-level (i.e., Phase II) fieldwork methods will be completed within the two site locations and will include:

- Completion of a One-Call utility mark out request will be conducted prior to fieldwork commencement.

- Subsurface testing to include the hand excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) plotted at 25-foot intervals or judgmentally to supplement the Phase IB survey grid and help further sample the two core areas. This work will allow a better understanding of the artifact distribution patterns and aid in excavation unit placement. The STPs will measure 0.5 meters by 0.5 meters (each 2.69 square feet). A total of five STPs (13.5 square feet) is proposed for the core around the house and nineteen STPs (51 square feet) are proposed for the other core area. Stratigraphy encountered will be separately excavated and screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Soil profiles in each STP will be recorded and a log will be prepared. Recovered artifacts will be placed in resealable polyethylene bags with a tag that lists the appropriate provenience information.
- Following STP excavation, eight (8), five-foot square hand dug excavation units (EUs) (200 square feet) will be completed. Four (4) EUs will be placed in each core area. Stratigraphy in EUs to be excavated in natural levels or arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy, as determined by the project archaeologist. The plowzone in the EUs will be excavated as a natural stratigraphic level. At least two (2) 0.25-foot thick arbitrary levels will be dug in the subsoil followed by an STP at the bottom of the EU to ensure that the base of cultural deposits has been reached. If pre-Contact period artifacts are found in the subsoil, the subsoil will be excavated in 0.25-foot thick arbitrary levels until artifact counts have significantly diminished. An STP will be dug at the bottom of each EU to ensure that the base of cultural deposits has been reached. All excavated soils in the EUs will be screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Retained artifacts will be placed in resealable polyethylene bags with an associated tag that lists the appropriate provenience information. All soils encountered will be documented. Excavation unit stratigraphic profiles will be recorded via digital photography and scaled line drawings and soil characteristics will be documented. All STPs and EUs will be plotted on a project excavation base map using a handheld GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. All excavations will be hand dug and backfilled following completion. Combined with the Phase IB survey effort, the total excavated area will represent over a one percent sample of the core site areas (294.56 sf).
- Identified cultural features, if present, will be exposed within the confines of each EU and bisected along their long axis to enable profile documentation. Fifty (50%) percent of each cultural feature (measuring less than three feet in diameter) will be archaeologically sampled to facilitate feature profile exposure and the ability to define the feature's function and temporal association, if possible. Should foundation or structural remains be identified, the feature will be sampled within the EU(s). Shaft features will be sampled through the excavation of an EU, or will be bisected depending on size, to a depth of three feet. Excavation will then proceed via the placement of an STP for an additional two feet or until an impasse is encountered. Coordination with the NJHPO will be made to discuss an approach to further sampling such features, if necessary. Excavation of the capped shaft features will not be undertaken. However, it is anticipated that a possible shaft feature identified in the geophysical survey will be sampled. Excavated feature soils will be screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Exposed feature soil profiles will be documented via digital photography and scaled line drawings. Soil attributes will be recorded according to soil depth, texture and color on standardized forms.

### **3. ARTIFACT CATALOGUING/ANALYSIS**

Artifact analysis includes, at a minimum, the completion of an inventory and research to determine the age and origin of materials found in archaeological contexts. This work will aid in addressing the above research questions and evaluating the NJR and NRHP eligibility of the site.

Recovered artifacts to be processed and cataloged. An artifact inventory will be produced. All historic and pre-Contact period artifacts will be retained from the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) with the exception of modern or highly represented historic artifact types (e.g., brick, window glass, coal, coal ash, slag, asphalt, concrete, post-mid-twentieth-century bottle glass, plastic, Styrofoam, rubber, and building stone), which will be counted in the field and sampled, depending on context.

Collected and retained artifacts will be removed to an off-site laboratory for processing. Processing will consist of cleaning, analysis, and cataloging at the RGA headquarters in Cranbury, New Jersey. Collected artifacts will be placed in clean re-sealable, polyethylene bags with an accompanying tag listing the appropriate provenience information. Artifact curation and specialized analysis, such as macrobotanical analysis and faunal analysis, will not be undertaken during the Phase II archaeological survey. Recovered artifacts determined not eligible for the NJR or NRHP will be offered to the Village of Ridgewood following NJHPO review of the survey report. Curation marking of artifacts will be undertaken during a Phase III archaeological data recovery if the NJHPO determines that archaeological data recovery is necessary.

#### 4. PHASE II SURVEY REPORT

The results of the Phase II archaeological survey at the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) will be presented in a Phase II report for the proposed undertaking that 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 N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.4 through 8.5 (Requirements for Archaeological Reports – Standards for Report Sufficiency), as well as the NJHPO-approved Phase II archaeological survey work plan. Preparation of a revised NJSMA archaeological site registration form for the site will be completed. The significance of the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232) will be evaluated based on the NJR and NRHP evaluation criteria and the above research questions. An assessment of whether the site contributes to the significance of the New Jersey Register listed resource (i.e. under National Register Criterion D) will be made. The Phase II archaeological survey report will include management recommendations on whether further archaeological survey (i.e., Phase III archaeological mitigation) or no further survey is warranted. The Phase II archaeological survey technical report will be submitted to the NJHPO for review and comment.

Please contact me at 609-366-7138 or via email at [pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:pjmceachen@rgaincorporated.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Paul J. McEachen, M.A., RPA  
Principal Senior Archaeologist

Attachments Enclosed

cc: Keith Kazmark, Village of Ridgewood  
Peter Primavera, Peter Primavera Partners, LLC

## References

Hunter Research, Inc.

2019 Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Zabriskie-Shedler [sic] House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. Report on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

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Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

2023 Phase IB Archaeological Survey, John A. L. Zabriskie (Zabriskie-Schedler) House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. On file, Village of Ridgewood, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

## **ATTACHMENT 1: FIGURES**





Figure 1: Location map showing the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232).





Figure 2: Inset map of Site Core 1 of the John A.L. Zabriskie site (28-Be-232).

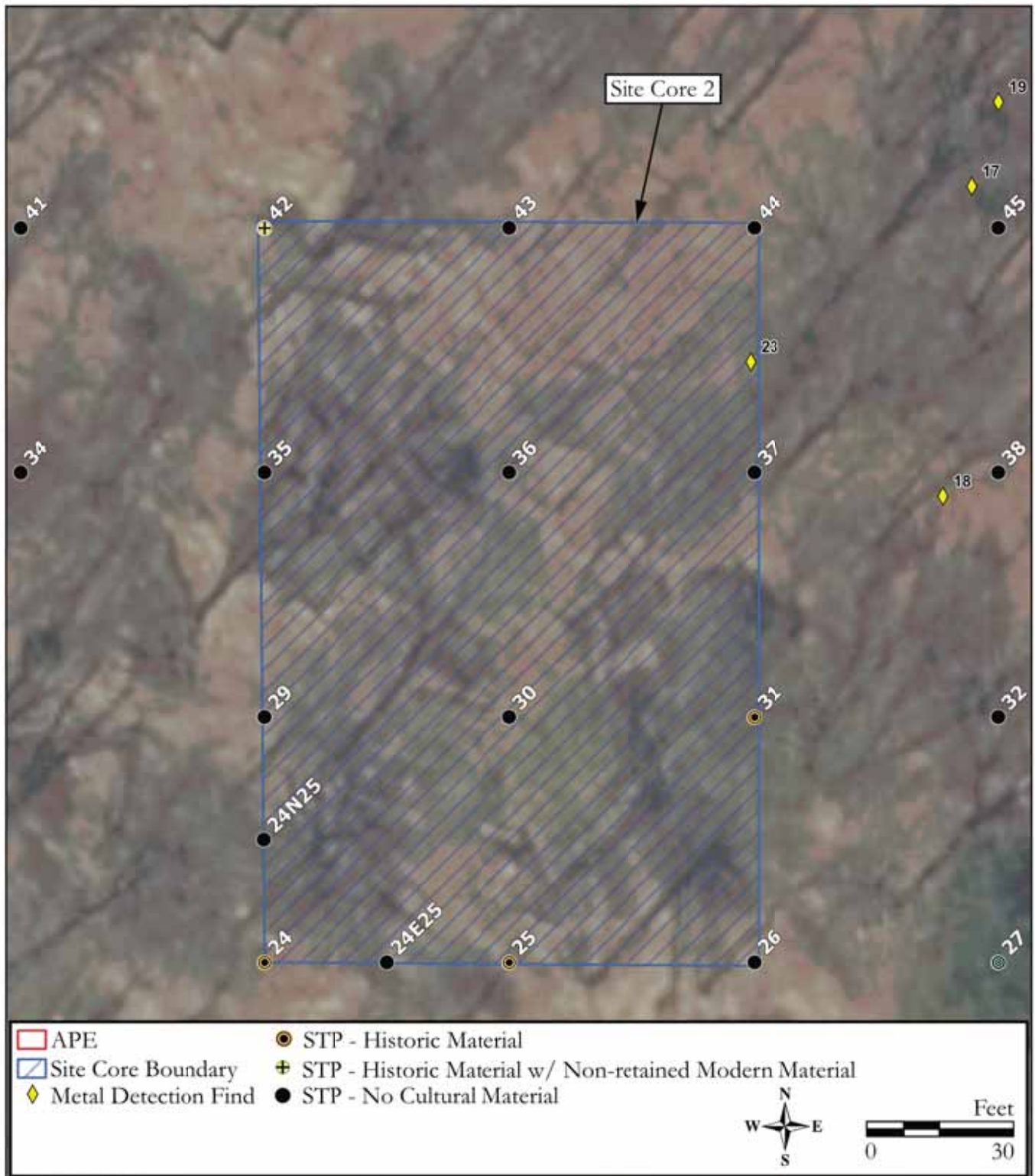


Figure 3: Inset map of Site Core 2 of the John A.L. Zabriskie site (28-Be-232).



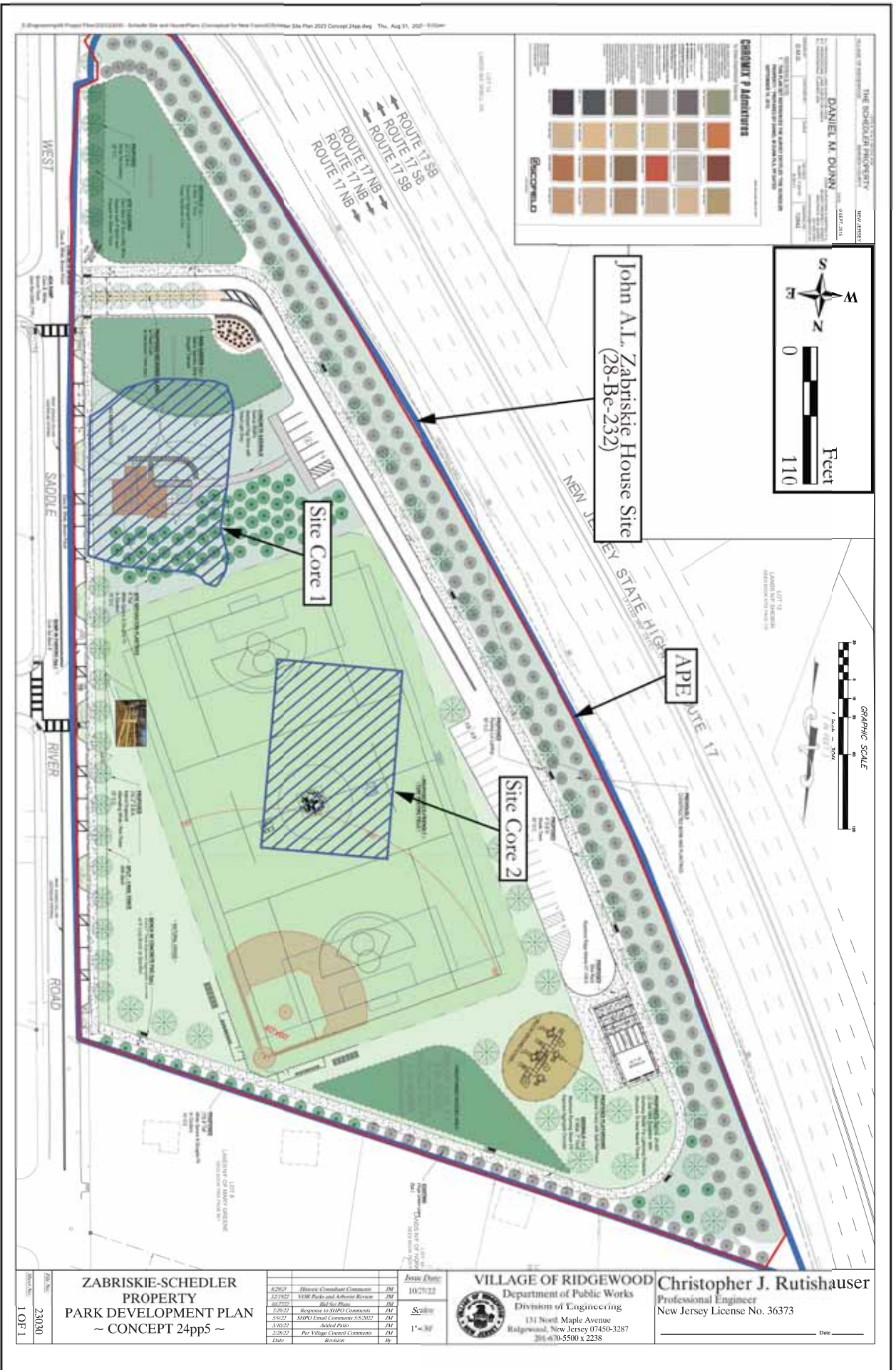


Figure 4: Zabriskie-Schedler Property Park Development Plan showing the John A.L. Zabriskie House Site (28-Be-232).

## **APPENDIX 12**

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Report  
prepared by Hunter Research, dated February 2019

**PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
ZABRISKIE-SHEDLER HOUSE AND PROPERTY  
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY**

*Prepared for:*

**Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects**

*Prepared by:*

**James Lee, M.A., RPA, Principal Archaeologist  
Eryn Boyce, M.S., Architectural Historian**

**FEBRUARY 2019**



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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This report describes the results of an archaeological assessment carried out over the winter of 2018-19 of the Zabriskie-Schedler House and property located at 460 West Saddle River Road in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. This work was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects on behalf of the Village of Ridgewood. The primary goal of this assessment was to define areas of likely archaeological sensitivity within the property and to provide recommendations for archaeological resource management procedures in the event of alterations and modifications to the property that may entail ground disturbance. In particular, the potential for Revolutionary War-related archaeology on the property was assessed in light of the active part this area played in that conflict.

Although a review of previously identified precontact sites registered with the New Jersey State Museum identified 27 sites within two miles of the subject property, it is assessed as having a low potential to yield significant prehistoric archaeology. The subject property lies just over 1,000 feet from the Saddle River and is upland in character – with no prominent natural features, rock outcrops, or water sources.

Given the proximity of the Paramus Reformed Church and crossroads to the subject property, and that the property was apparently an undeveloped part of the church's land, it is considered likely that some of these wartime activities extended on to the Zabriskie-Schedler property. The first permanent historic occupation of the subject property is believed to have taken place *circa* 1825 when the first house was built. The relative lack of landscaping and ground disturbance observed immediately around the house suggests that there is a high potential that historic archaeological deposits related to the 200-year occupation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House may survive. There is also a moderate potential that remnants of the foundations of the outbuildings survive. An archaeological survey of the property is recommended if significant ground disturbance is planned.





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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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We offer thanks to Margaret Hickey and Beth Bjorklund of Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, who coordinated this archaeological assessment. Gregory Lattanzi, Registrar of the New Jersey State Museum, kindly assisted us in our research at the Museum. We also have appreciated the assistance of the staffs of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, the New Jersey State Museum and the New Jersey State Library.

With regard to Hunter Research staff involvement, the project was conducted by James Lee, Principal Archaeologist under the overall direction of Dr. Richard W. Hunter. Background research was carried out by Eryn Boyce. Archaeological fieldwork was performed by James Lee. Report graphics were produced by Evan Mydlowski. Graphic design work and report layout were completed by Patricia Madrigal. This report was written by Eryn Boyce, James Lee and Richard Hunter and edited and organized by Patricia Madrigal.



# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

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### A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

The following report describes the results of an archaeological assessment carried out over the winter of 2018-19 of the Zabriskie-Schedler House and property located at 460 West Saddle River Road in the Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). This work was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects on behalf of the Village of Ridgewood. The primary goal of this assessment was to define areas of likely archaeological sensitivity within the property and to provide recommendations for archaeological resource management procedures in the event of alterations and modifications to the property that may entail ground disturbance. In particular, the potential for Revolutionary War-related archaeology on the property was assessed in light of the active part this area played in that conflict.

The Zabriskie-Schedler House received a certificate of eligibility on May 1, 2014 and has since been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The house is a well-preserved example of an early 19th-century Dutch-American wood-framed dwelling. It is situated on an approximately 7-acre parcel (Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12) between West Saddle River Road to the east and N.J. Route 17 to the west. The building comprises five principal sections: a small *circa* 1825 one-and-a-half story west section, a *circa* 1840 two-story east section, two small 20th-century one-story additions and a small 21st-century enclosed entry (Connolly

& Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018). Most of the property is wooded except for an overgrown lawn area around the house.

The archaeological assessment described here was performed as an adjunct to the preservation plan recently prepared for the house (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018) and aimed to provide an overall archaeological assessment of the property. All archaeological work was performed in conformance with the guidelines and standards of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The scope-of-work for these investigations involved four main tasks: background research; field inspection; analysis of the results of research and field-work; and preparation of this report. Background research entailed a thorough review of the recently completed National Register nomination (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018) and of historic photographic and mapping information pertinent to the physical development of the property.

### B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The research for this report was largely derived from the National Register of Historic Places nomination form prepared by Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC (2018) and the nomination form prepared by Claire Tholl for the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District (located across N.J. Route 17 from the subject property) (1974). This was supplemented with several Revolutionary War-related publications. The most significant of

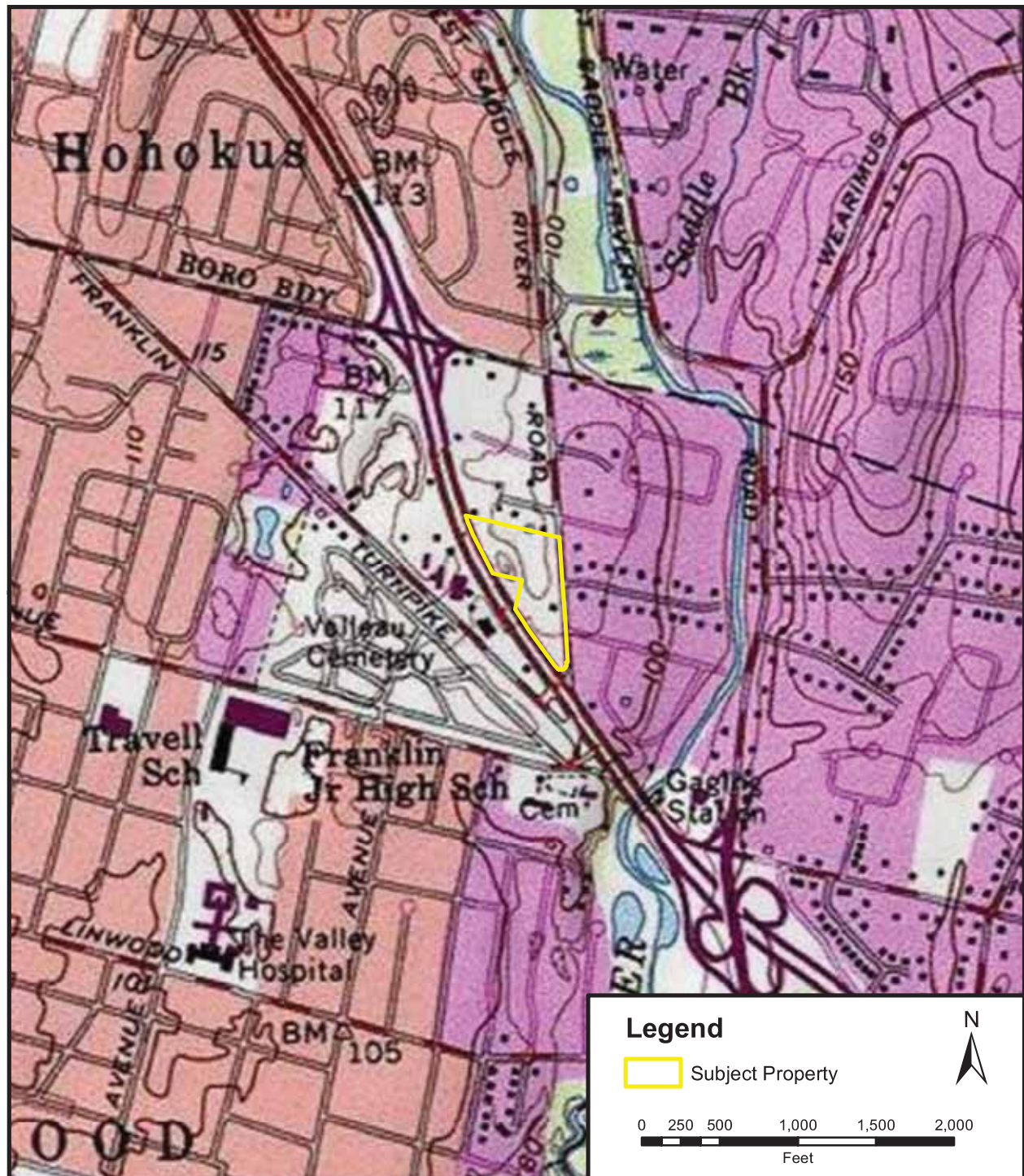


Figure 1.1. Location of the Zabriskie-Schedler House (outlined). Source: USGS 7.5' Topographic Series, Hackensack, N.J. Quadrangle (1955 [Photorevised 1970]).

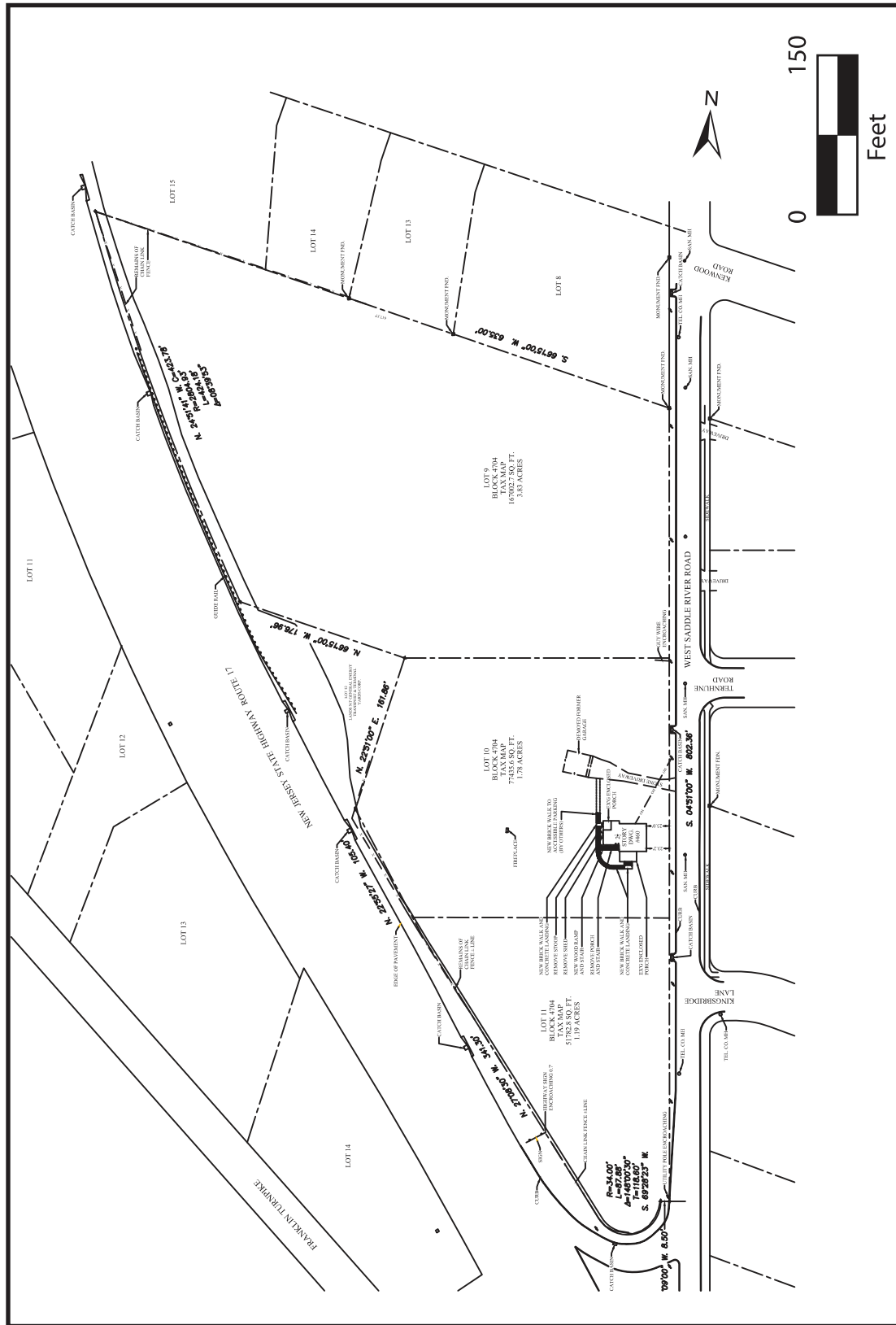


Figure 1.2. Site plan for Zabriskie-Schedler House Property showing current conditions. Source: Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018.



these were David Munn's *Battles and Skirmishes of the American Revolution in New Jersey* (Munn 1976) and Dennis Ryan's *New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783: A Chronology* (Ryan 1975). The *Washington-Rocheambeau Revolutionary Route in the State of New Jersey, 1781-1783: An Historical and Architectural Survey* prepared by Robert A. Selig (2006) was also consulted. Volumes 2 and 3 provide information on individual identified resources, which include the Paramus Reformed Church. Another helpful source was the report from a cultural resource survey of the nearby section of N.J. Route 17 prepared in 1984 by Heritage Studies. Several 18th- through 20th-century historic maps of the area were also used: Bromley and Walter 1913, Gordon 1828 and 1833, Hills 1781, Hopkins 1861, Robinson 1902, U.S. Coast Survey 1840, Walker 1876, Walling 1863, and Watson 1812.

## Chapter 2

### GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

---

#### **A. PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

The subject property is located in the Northwestern Plateau of the Piedmont Lowland physiographic province of New Jersey (Figure 2.1). The Piedmont Lowland in this part of Bergen county is characterized by rugged, undulating, wooded hills which are generally aligned in a northeast-southwest direction. N.J. Route 17 runs from south southeast to north northwest along the western border of the property and West Saddle River Road runs south to north along the eastern edge of the property. The northern end of the property is bounded by a series of mid-20-century residential lots.

The subject property lies within the Saddle River drainage basin, which lies approximately 1,000 feet to the east southeast on the ridge that separates the Saddle River valley from the Hohokus Brook valley to the west. These two rivers join about two miles south of the southern end of the subject property and flow southwards into the Passaic River near the City of Passaic. The ridge to the west of the Saddle River reaches elevations of more than 400 feet above sea level but is mostly flat-topped. A number of small, unnamed creeks drain east and northeast off this ridge and into the Saddle River across N.J. Route 17. The plateau-like topography of the Piedmont Lowland physiographic province in Bergen County has been developed on the resistant Late Triassic and Jurassic period sedimentaries that occupy the Newark Basin between the Watchung Mountains and the Palisades Sill. These sedimentary deposits are mostly comprised of the shales and sandstones of the Stockton, Lockatong, Brunswick and Hammer Creek

Formations and they have been altered by metamorphism through contact with intrusive magmas and extrusive lava flows (Wolfe 1977: 77-84).

The landscape has been extensively modified by glacial action, however, chiefly through the deposition of variable amounts of glacial drift. Much of the area east of the Ramapo River and the Watchung Mountains, west of the Palisades Sill, between the state line and Paramus contains kames (mounds of outwash sands and gravels), kame terraces (terrace-like bodies of similar material deposited alongside valley walls and glacier edges) and eskers (ridges of glacial drift deposited by streams of meltwater). These deposits obscure many of the pre-glacial landforms and are the determining factor in the subject property's pedology (Wolfe 1977: 263-268). Soils are mapped as Dunellen-Urban land complex in the northeastern and very northwestern corners of the property, and as Urban land for most of the western half of the property (Figure 2.2) (NRCS 2019). Dunellen-Urban soils consist of well-drained sandy loams that form in outwash plains. Urban soils are mapped where the original soils are considered to have been disturbed. These are probably mapped in this area because of its proximity to N.J. Route 17.

#### **B. FLORA AND FAUNA**

The natural vegetation in the vicinity of the subject property is fairly typical of the mesic upland of North Jersey in that it has been severely influenced by the actions of humans over the past three centuries. Excessive cutting and recurring fire damage, particularly in the 19th century, has resulted in a widespread secondary growth with certain tree species,

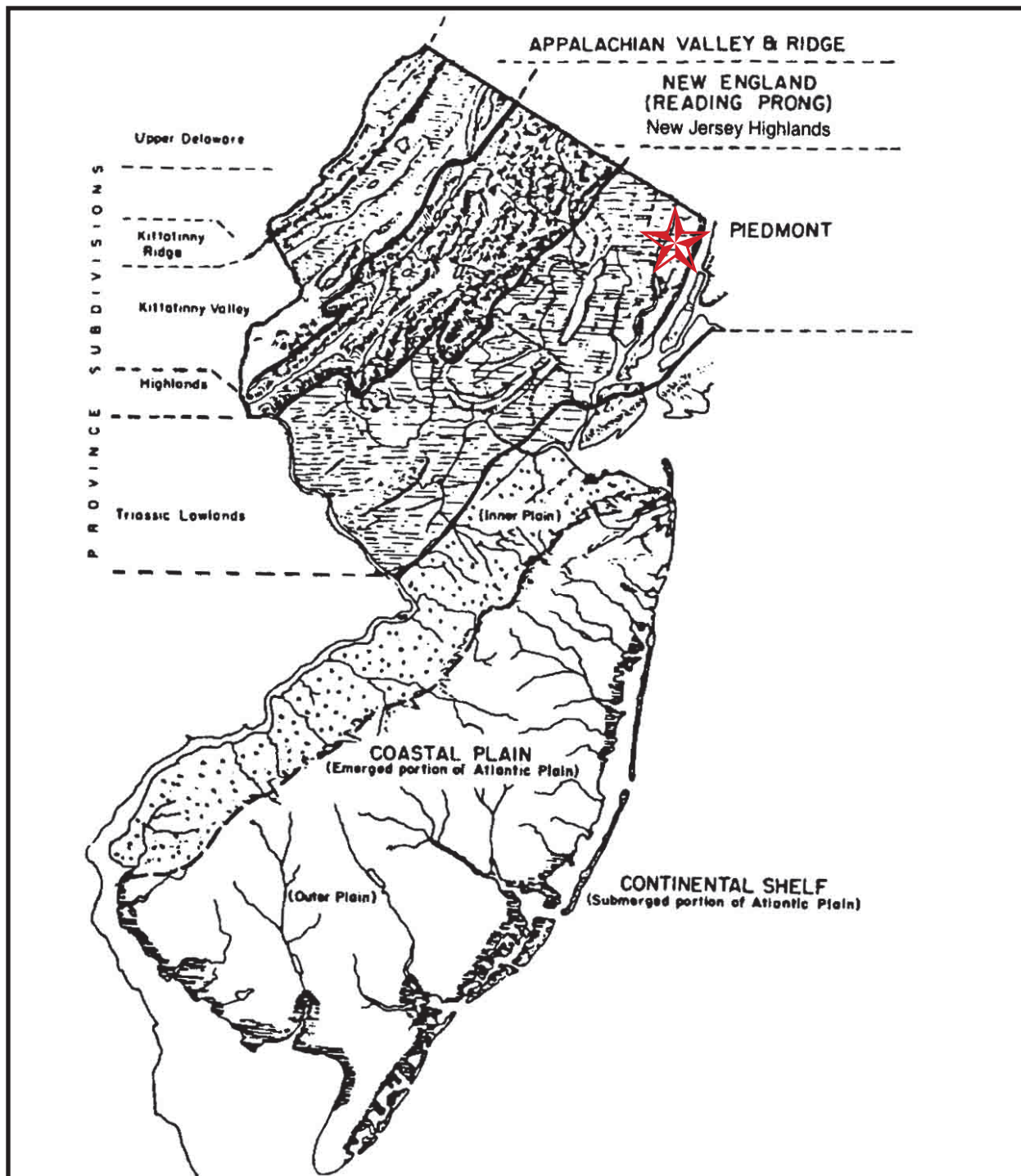


Figure 2.1. Physiographic Map of New Jersey Showing the Location of the Zabriskie-Schedler House. Source: Wolfe 1977.





Figure 2.2. Project Site Soils. Project site outlined. Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA), Web Soil Survey, accessed November 14, 2018. Key: DuuB = Dunellen-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes; DuuC = Dunellen-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes; UR = Urban land.

notably pitch pine, oak, sugar maple, hemlock and birch, being favored over others. All these species are represented within the subject property. The understory and ground cover within the subject property is comparatively sparse; grasses predominate with jewel weed and other fast-growing weeds also represented (Robichaud and Buell 1973). Virtually no faunal species were observed during the course of fieldwork. It is likely that the area is inhabited by small numbers of deer, squirrels, woodchucks, rabbits, small rodents, box turtles and grass snakes.

### **C. CURRENT LAND USE**

The subject property is undeveloped. The only standing building is the Zabriskie-Schedler House. This structure is surrounded by an unkept yard, and secondary, mixed deciduous woodland has grown in what were the farm fields at the beginning of the 20th century.

## Chapter 3

### PRECONTACT BACKGROUND

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#### A. REGIONAL PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

The first evidence of human activity in the Middle Atlantic region occurred during the Paleo-Indian period, which is commonly dated to around 10,000 to 8,000 B.C. and characterized by terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene environments. From the shoreline along the continental shelf to the interior highlands the region slowly warmed to support stands of spruce, pine and birch and species such as musk ox, mammoth, horse and caribou. Paleo-Indian culture was characterized by small mobile groups subsisting through hunting, fishing and gathering. Most stone tools found from the Paleo-Indian period are associated with the processing of foods and other raw materials acquired through these activities. The tool kit typically contained fluted projectile points for the killing and butchering of animals, biface knives for butchering and for the manufacture of other tools, and flaked tools for various purposes, such as working bone, antler or hide (Kraft 1986; Custer 1989; Kraft 2001).

Around 6,500 B.C., evolving Holocene environments continued to change with a gradual warming of the climate, while increasing precipitation was sufficient to support dense hemlock and oak forests. These environmental changes spurred a shift in human adaptation strategies producing new settlement subsistence patterns based around exploitation of new seasonally rich environments. This period, referred to as the Archaic period, is marked archaeologically by the appearance of the bifurcated projectile point, which generally dates no later than 6,000 to 5,500 B.C. Many Archaic period sites are categorized as macro-band and micro-band base camps and are typically found in or close to areas of maximum habitat

overlap such as interior freshwater swamps and river confluence loci. There is also a marked difference in the use of lithic resources in the Archaic period. The use of crypto-crystalline material declines noticeably as emphasis is placed instead on alternative lithic sources, such as rhyolite. Exploitation of rarely occurring rhyolite outcrops suggests changes in patterns of mobility and possibly of social organization. The Archaic period tool kit is more expansive and includes flaked stone artifacts and a range of ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones and plant processing tools (Custer 1989, 1996).

Further climatic changes, about 2,600 years B.C., produced the warmest and driest conditions of the current post glacial period, with oak and hickory emerging as the dominant tree species in the Middle Atlantic region. These climatic shifts roughly coincide with what is defined archaeologically in northern New Jersey as the Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods, dating to *circa* 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1000. Native American occupation in this time period is exemplified by a greater degree of sedentism presumed to have been associated with larger stratified societies exploiting estuarine and riverine environments. The archaeological expression of this sedentism is most evident in large macro-band base camp sites established in the freshwater/saltwater interface zone and along the floodplains of major drainages. Evidence of long-distance trade/exchange networks involving exotic raw materials and finely finished artifacts is characteristic of this period, as is evidence of complex mortuary ceremonies, often in the form of cemeteries containing rich grave offerings. The appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels coincides with new diagnostic lithic projectile

point forms, such as large narrow-bladed stemmed points, smaller stemmed points, broadspear types and triangles.

About 2,000 years ago, shorelines and landforms similar to those of today began to emerge as warm and dry climatic conditions gave way to a cooler, moister modern climate. The dominant oak-hickory forest was also superseded by oak and chestnut vegetation. By A.D. 1000, the archaeologically defined Late Woodland period is recognizable. The intensive trade and exchange network noted during the Middle Woodland phase fades from the archaeological record, although increasing evidence of sedentism is manifested in the expanded use of storage facilities and more permanent house structures. Increased harvesting of plants reflects an intensification of food procurement, both of which are generally accepted as being brought about by population growth. Formal agricultural production also stems from this entrenchment of a sedentary settlement pattern and was maintained until European contact. Material culture of the Late Woodland period is typified by distinctive ceramic forms with more complex decorations and by small triangular projectile points reflective of bow-and-arrow technology (Custer 1989).

## **B. LOCAL PRECONTACT CONTEXT**

Background research was undertaken to establish the locations of previously documented Native American archaeological sites in the vicinity of the subject property. This task involved consultation of site maps and files at the New Jersey State Museum and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and a review of relevant published secondary sources on New Jersey prehistory (notably, Skinner and Schrabisch 1913; Cross 1941).

There are 27 previously documented Native American archaeological sites located within a two-mile radius of the project site, but only four within one mile (Table 3.1). Of these 16 were formally recorded almost a century ago by Max Schrabisch, a noted avocational archaeologist who had exceptional field knowledge of finds of precontact artifacts throughout northeastern New Jersey. While his survey records were of varying quality, this information formed a substantial part of the statewide archaeological survey that was published in 1913 as a bulletin of the Geological Survey of New Jersey (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913). The other 11 were recorded as part of the New Jersey Indian Sites Survey, a Works Projects Administration-funded effort to identify and map precontact sites in the state. While the project was overseen by Dorothy Cross at the New Jersey State Museum, many of the sites in this area were recorded by C.F. Schondorf, with details printed on file cards that are available at the museum.

Three of the four sites located within one mile of the subject property (28-Be-40, -41, and -42) are located to the southwest near the center of Ridgewood along Hohokus Creek. The fourth (28-Be-35) is located south of the subject property close to Wild Duck Pond. Unfortunately no information is provided for these sites. Site 28-Be-119 is also located along the Hohokus Brook a little further southwest of the site. It was identified by the Indian Site Survey, which described it as having yielded arrowheads, spears, axes, pestles, banner-stones, and black flint chips (NJSM Site Files). Sites 28-Be-36, -37, -123 and -124 are located almost two miles south on the eastern bank of the Saddle River and on the interfluvium between it and the Sprout Brook Tributary. These sites are described as having yielded similar artifacts. Although 28-Be-123 is described as having yielded a particularly good collection of artifacts including arrowheads, spearheads, long pestles, axes, celts, bannerstones (Late Archaic-period spear throwing weights), chips of jasper, flint and white quartz and Woodland-period pottery, suggesting it was a more

## PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: ZABRISKIE-SHEDLER HOUSE AND PROPERTY

Table 3.1. Previously Identified Prehistoric Sites within Two Miles of the Subject Property.

Site Name	Municipality	Smithsonian Inst. Registration #	Atlas Reference #	Bibliographic Reference	Distance from Project Site	Notes
Paramus [1]	Ridgewood	28-Be-35	23-43-2-7-1	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	0.95 miles southwest	n/a
Paramus [2]	Paramus	28-Be-36	23-43-2-7-6	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.12 miles southeast	Axes, knives, scrapers and some fine jasper and white quartz arrowheads, also the usual chip material. No pottery
Paramus [3]	Paramus	28-Be-37	23-43-2-7-9	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.26 miles southeast	n/a
n/a	Paramus	28-Be-38	23-42-5-2-5	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	n/a	n/a
Paramus [4]	Paramus	28-Be-39	23-43-5-3-1	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.85 miles southeast	n/a
Ridgewood [1]	Ridgewood	28-Be-40	23-43-1-6-4	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	0.93 miles southwest	n/a
Ridgewood [2]	Ridgewood	28-Be-41	23-43-1-6-8	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	0.91 miles southwest	n/a
Dunker Hook	Ridgewood	28-Be-42	23-43-1-6-5,6	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	0.74 miles southwest	n/a
Wearimus	Hillsdale	28-Be-50	23-33-9-7-4	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.92 miles northeast	n/a
Westwood [1]	Washington	28-Be-51	23-43-3-4-2	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.62 miles east	n/a
Westwood [2]	Washington	28-Be-52	23-43-3-4-4	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.52 miles east	Spears, arrowheads, knives, and scrapers; chips of flint, quartz, chert, and slate. No pottery
Westwood [3]	Washington	28-Be-53	23-43-3-4-5	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.97 miles southeast	n/a
Westwood [4]	Washington	28-Be-54	23-43-3-4-9	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.97 miles southeast	Arrowheads, scrapers, knives; chips of chert, flint, and white quartz. No pottery. Site has not been plowed since 1918.
Town of Saddle River [1]	Saddle River	28-Be-75	23-33-7-6-6	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	2.04 miles north	n/a
Town of Saddle River [2]	Saddle River	28-Be-76	23-33-8-4-7	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.71 miles north	n/a
Town of Saddle River [3]	Saddle River	28-Be-77	23-33-8-4-5	Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:83	1.96 miles north	n/a
Saddle River	Saddle River	28-Be-104	23-33-8-7-2	NJ Indian Site Survey:2	1.49 miles north	See Bulletin No. 9 - Schrabisch - The Isabelle Miller's Estate. The location numbers should read 23-33-8-7-2
Hillsdale [1]	Hillsdale	28-Be-105	23-33-8-8-2	NJ Indian Site Survey:2	1.56 miles northeast	Arrowheads, spears, scrapers, and knives; chips of flint, quartz, chert, argillite, and slate. No pottery noted.
Hillsdale [2]	Hillsdale	28-Be-106	23-33-8-8-6	NJ Indian Site Survey:2	1.48 miles northeast	Axes, arrows, spears, etc: chips of Jersey flint; one good grooved aze found 8 years ago by William Hessel; no pottery.
Hillsdale [3]	Hillsdale	28-Be-107	23-33-8-9-6	NJ Indian Site Survey:2	1.74 miles northeast	Artifacts found 75 years ago by father of Harry P. Winters, former owner.
Ridgewood [3]	Ridgewood	28-Be-119	23-43-1-8-9 9-7	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.16 miles southwest	Arrowheads, Spears, axes, pestles, banner-stones, and black flint chips.
n/a	Paramus	28-Be-120		NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.36 miles south	n/a
Paramus Borough	Paramus	28-Be-121	23-43-2-9-5	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.55 miles south	Arrowheads, spears, scrapers, drills, hearthstones, and hammerstones.
Washington Township	Washington Township	28-Be-122	23-43-3-7-2,3	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.64 miles southeast	Arrowheads, large spears, large mortar, axes, scrapers, knives, and etc., No pottery found.
Paramus [5]	Paramus	28-Be-123	23-43-5-1-5	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.89 miles south	Arrowheads, spearheads, long pestles, axes, celts, bannerstones; chips of jasper, flint and white quartz. Potsherds were also found. The collection of the late Mr. Eiselman contained many fine artifacts from this site.
Paramus [6]	Paramus	28-Be-124	23-43-5-2-4	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.72 miles southwest	Arrowheads, crude axes, spearheads, hammerstones, knives, scrapers and other common artifacts; also chip material. No pottery.
Paramus [7]	Paramus	28-Be-125	23-43-5-3-2	NJ Indian Site Survey:3	1.97 miles south	Arrowheads, spearheads, knives, scrapers, chips of flint and quartz. No pottery.



substantial long term site. Sites 28-Be-38, -39, -120 and -125 are located to the southeast along a few small tributaries of the Sprout Brook. Little detailed information is available for these sites, except for Site 28-Be-125, which is said to have yielded arrowheads, spearheads, knives, scrapers, chips of flint and quartz and no pottery. Site 28-Be-121 is located a little further to the east along very small tributaries that feed highland brook and yielded the same assemblage of artifacts (NJSM Site Files).

Another cluster of sites was identified in the 1913 survey along Musquapsink Brook, Swamp Brook (a small tributary of Musquapsink Brook) and Schlegel Lake to the east (28-Me-51, -52, -53, -54, and -122). Artifacts from these sites yield the typical arrowheads, large spears, large mortar, axes, scrapers and knives, however none yielded Woodland-period pottery. To the northeast are several sites located on small tributaries of the Saddle River that yielded similar artifacts and no pottery (28-Me-105, -106, and -107). Four sites were identified along the main branch of the Saddle River to the north of the subject property (28-Me-75, -76, -77, and -104) but lack detailed information (NJSM Site Files).

Based on the distribution of known Native American archaeological sites in the project vicinity, the subject property is judged to have a low potential for yielding precontact artifacts. Although other sites have been identified nearby, these are almost all situated immediately adjacent to watercourses, springs or ponds. The absence of a water source or significant landscape features (such as a rock outcrops) within the Zabriskie-Schedler property would not have made it attractive for occupation by Native American people. Given its situation in an upland area between watercourses where significant occupation has been demonstrated, there is the possibility that precontact artifacts could be found but these are likely to be isolated finds.

## Chapter 4

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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This chapter presents a brief historical background of the John A.L. Zabriskie House, also known as the Zabriskie-Schedler House. It draws on historical research and documentation developed for the recently prepared National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018). The property is currently in the process of being listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. This chapter is largely extracted from this source, though limited additional research into historic maps and secondary sources at the New Jersey State Library and New Jersey Historic Preservation Office was also undertaken.

In 1668, the project site and the land currently encompassed by the Village of Ridgewood formed part of a 15,306-acre tract of land acquired by Captain William Sanford. Sanford combined his land with equally large tracts owned by John Berry and Nathaniel Kingsland. Sanford, Berry and Kingsland, all natives of Barbados, christened their property, which was bounded by the Hackensack, Passaic and Saddle rivers and Newark Bay, “New Barbadoes.” The Township of New Barbadoes, originally in Essex County, became part of Bergen County in 1710. The project site fell within Saddle River Township in 1716, when it was formed from New Barbadoes Township. In 1772, Franklin Township was established from the northern portion of Saddle River Township. During the ensuing 150 years, Franklin Township gradually decreased in size as new municipalities, including Ridgewood Township in 1876, formed from its boundaries. During the late 19th century, Bergen County witnessed an explosion of new municipalities as it became the trend for towns to establish their independence as boroughs. This trend affected Ridgewood

Township, which fractured into numerous boroughs. In 1894, The Village of Ridgewood was incorporated from the land that remained in Ridgewood Township. The Village of Ridgewood received additional land from neighboring municipalities during the 20th century and reached its current boundaries in 1974 (Snyder 1969: 75-91; Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-1).

During the 18th century, the project site comprised part of a large undefined area known as Paramus or Peremis due to the proximity of the Paramus Reformed Church, which stands approximately 500 feet south of the Zabriskie-Schedler House on the south side of New Jersey Route 17. The Paramus Reformed Church was founded in 1725, a first church building constructed in 1735, and the current building was completed in 1800. The church stood at the intersection of two important colonial thoroughfares; one of these thoroughfares, known as the Clove Road (present-day Saddle River Road), ran from Hackensack through the Ramapo Pass to Goshen, New York, and the second road passed from Tappan, New York, through Hoppertown (Hohokus) to Pompton (present-day Glen Avenue) (Tholl 1974). A map of New Jersey and New York produced in 1769 shows the Paramus Reformed Church at the intersection of these roads along with a cluster of buildings, and it identifies the settlement as Paramus (Figure 4.1). Interestingly, several discrepancies are evident between this map and *A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey* published by John Hills in 1781 (Figure 4.2). The Hills map only depicts the road to Hohokus and it places the Paramus Reformed Church on the south side of the road. Regardless, during this period, the project site formed part of a 45-acre tract of land in Paramus that Magdalen Valteau granted to the

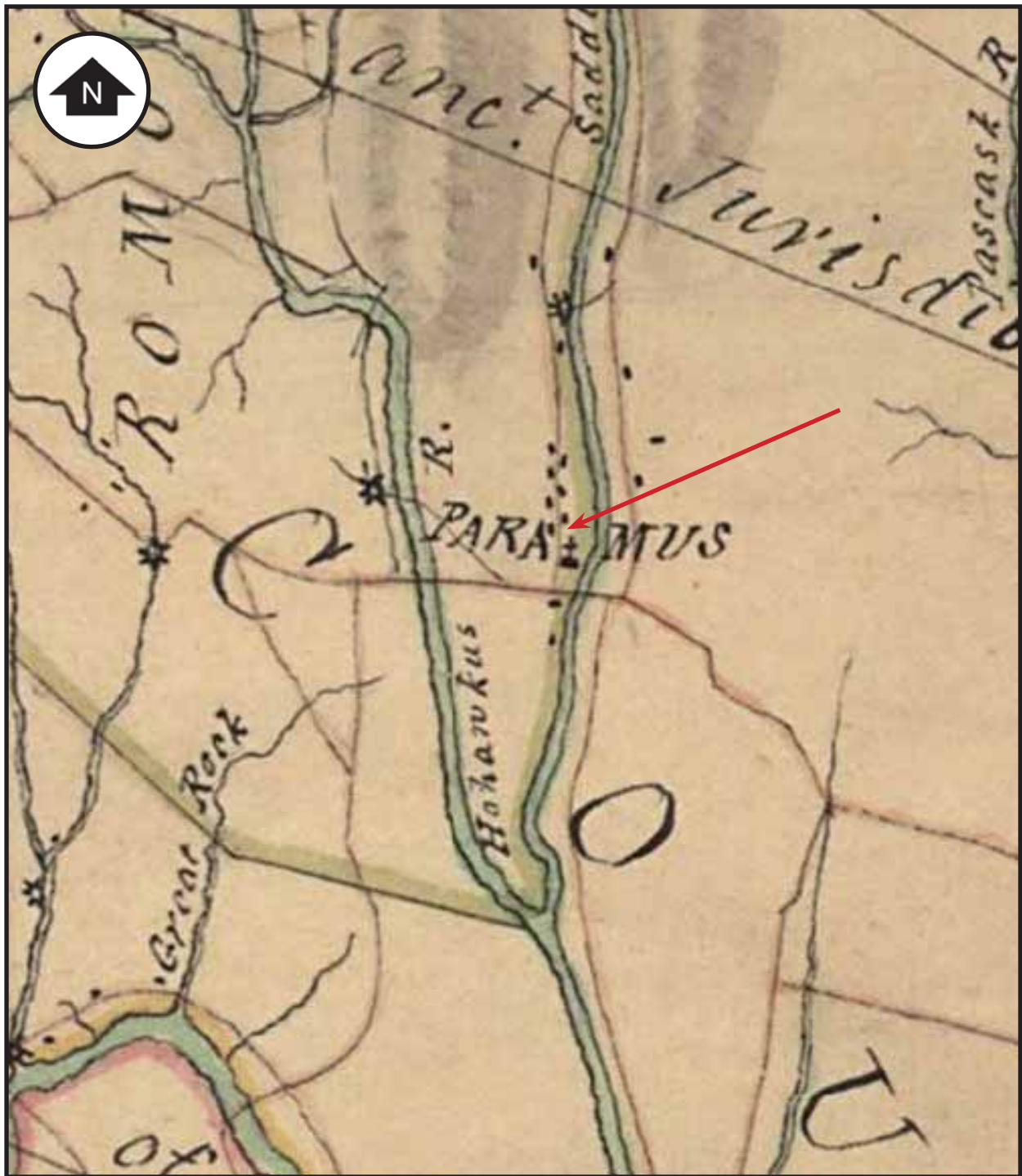


Figure 4.1. *Three Maps of Northern New Jersey with Reference to the Boundary between New York and New Jersey* (detail). 1769. Approximate location of project site indicated with arrow. Scale: 1 inch = 5280 feet (approximately).



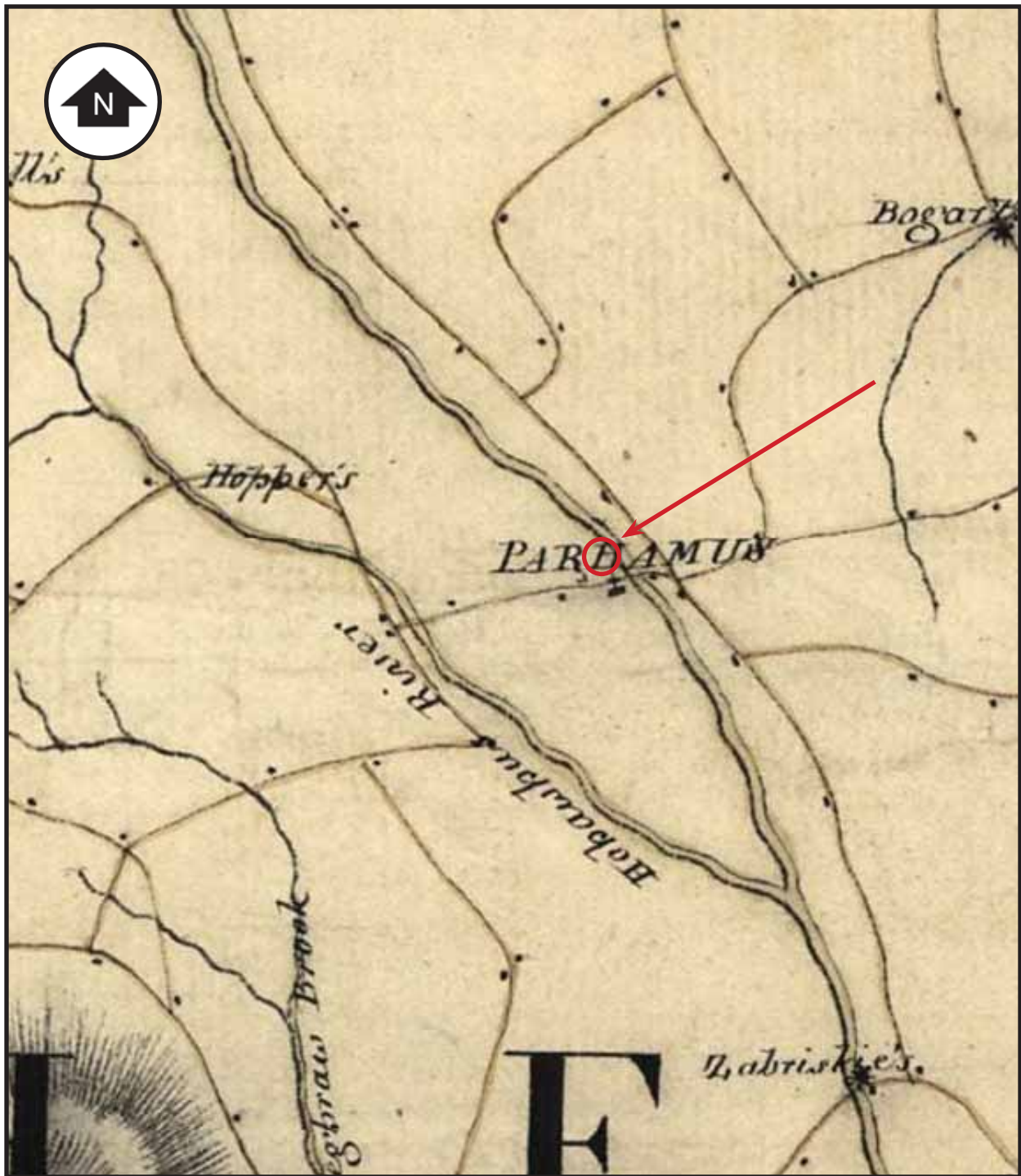


Figure 4.2. Hills, John. *A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey* (detail). 1781. Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles (approximately). Location of project site circled (approximately).

Paramus Reformed Church in 1750 to fulfill a promise made by her father, Peter Fauconnier (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-2).

With its proximity to New York, Bergen County experienced military activity throughout the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783 (Table 4.1) (Munn 1976). Within the vicinity of the project site, the Paramus Reformed Church held strategic importance and became a focus of military activity, and West Saddle River Road was one of the northern approaches to this crossroads. According to the National Register nomination of the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District, the Paramus Reformed Church served variously as a barracks, hospital and prison, and General George Clinton camped at the church in December 1776 (Tholl 1974). General George Washington established his headquarters at the Paramus Reformed Church at various times and held a session of the court-martial of General Charles Lee at the church from July 11 to July 15, 1778 (Tholl 1974). A skirmish between British and Continental forces occurred at the Paramus Reformed Church in March of 1780 (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-2). 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 in 1781 (Selig 2006). Since the southern end of the subject property was part of the church property during this period military activities said to have taken place at Paramus Reformed Church, particularly the encampments, may have been conducted at least partially within the property.

The Paramus Reformed Church retained ownership of the project site into the early 19th 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. It is unclear if the 1.5-story west wing of the Zabriskie-Schedler House already existed when Zabriskie purchased the property or if he constructed it after pur-

chasing the property. The Zabriskie-Schedler House is a vernacular, wood-frame, Dutch-American dwelling. It consists of the original *circa* 1825 1.5-story, gable-roof wing with a rubble fieldstone foundation, a *circa* 1840 2-story, gambrel-roof addition with an ashlar brownstone foundation to the east elevation of the original wing, two 20th-century 1-story additions and a 21st-century enclosed porch enclosure. The dwelling faces south, and a former driveway, which currently manifests itself as a depression in the lawn, is located to the north of the house. With its *circa* 1825 to *circa* 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 Zabriskie-Schedler House displays character-defining architectural features of a northern New Jersey Dutch wood-frame house of its period (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-4, 8-5, 8-6).

A series of early-19th-century maps shows that the road network surrounding the project site and within Paramus was well established by this period. While William Watson's *A Map of the State of New Jersey*, which was published in 1812, only depicts major roads and towns and does not provide any details about the project site and the surrounding area, the maps of New Jersey produced by Thomas Gordon in 1828 and 1833 show Saddle River Road, Franklin Turnpike and the Paramus Reformed Church (Figures 4.3-4.5). Unsurprisingly, the Zabriskie-Schedler House does not appear on either of the Gordon maps. It appears that Zabriskie drastically expanded the size of the house during the 1830s, constructing the two-story, gambrel-roof east wing *circa* 1840 to accommodate his growing family (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-2). A U.S. Coast Survey *Map of Part of New York and New Jersey* published in 1840 shows the Zabriskie-Schedler House against the west side of the West Saddle River Road. It reveals

**Table 4.1. Revolutionary War Actions at Paramus (from Munn 1976).**

Date	Action	Reference
December 16, 1776	Gen. William Heath and Gen. George Clinton capture stores at Paramus in the face of strong British resistance.	Leiby 1962:93
December 27, 1776	Party of Loyalists raids Hopperstown and Paramus.	NJ History 1960:164
April 22, 1777	Royal Bergen Volunteers chase party of rebel suttlers beyond Closter and capture their stores.	Leiby 1962:116 NJ Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. I, 354
May 12, 1777	Colonel Barton (Br.) attacks picket post under Peter Fell (Am.) at Paramus	Leiby 1962:117 NJ History 1960:165
June 13, 1777	British party of 200 under Col. Barton invades Bergen County as far as Paramus without opposition. Supposedly chase a rebel party under Frelinghuysen	NJ Archives 2nd Series, Vol. I, 398
May 18, 1779	Gen. Henry Clinton mounts full-scale military move through Closter against American troops at Paramus Church.	Leiby 1962:210
August 18, 1779	Major Henry Lee leaves Paramus with men and wagons (attacks Paulus Hook in successful pre-dawn raid the next morning)	Ryan 1975:62
March 22, 1780	About 400 British and foreign troops from New York advance to Paramus, take some prisoners and plunder several houses	NJ Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. IV, 280 NJ History 1960:171
April 16, 1780	British party of 200 horse and 300 foot invade Paramus and surprise Maj. Thomas Biles of the Pennsylvania Line. Biles mortally wounded and his Lieutenant kill. Many British casualties/	NJ Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. IV, 321, 324, 350 NJ History 1960:172-173



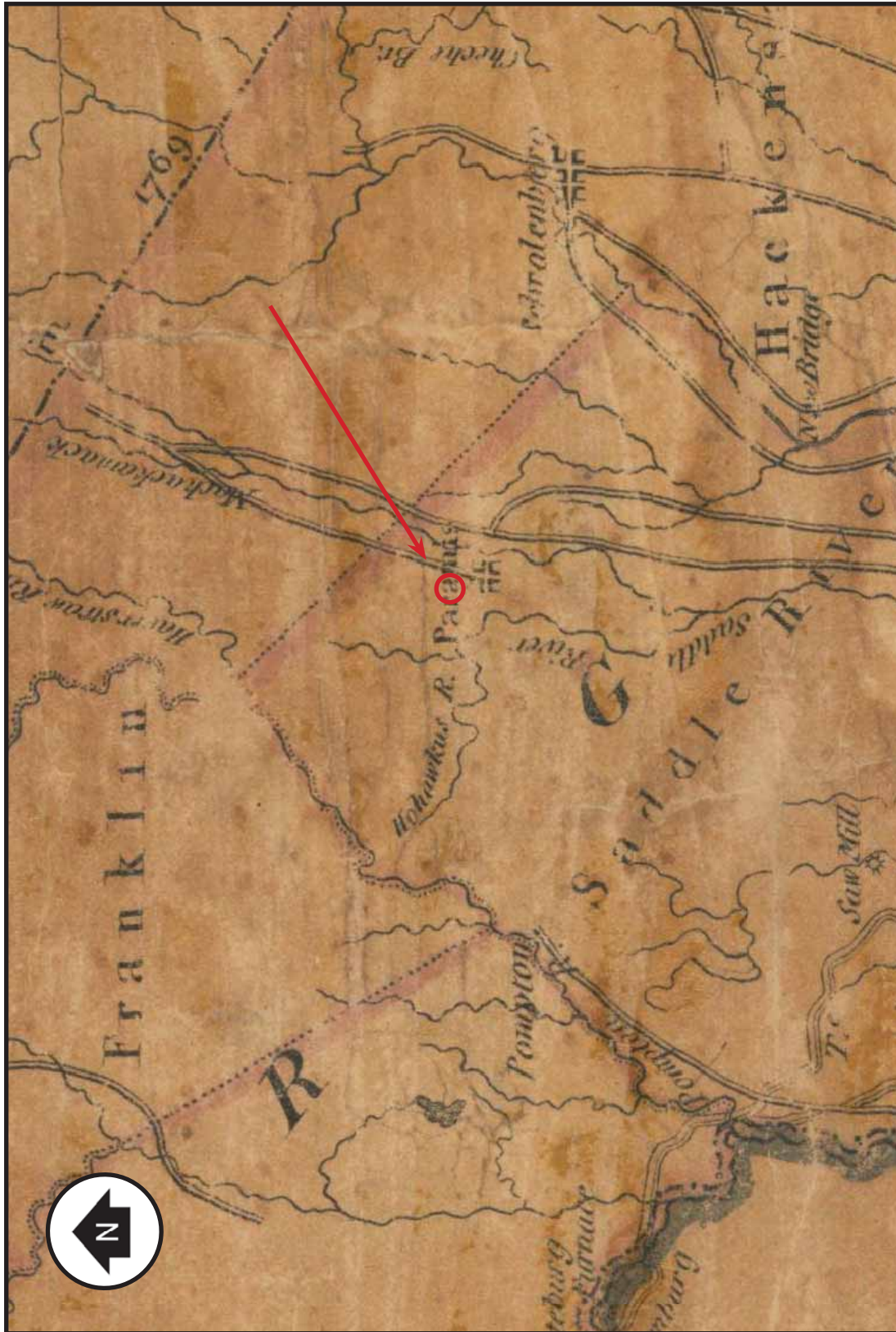


Figure 4.3. Watson, William. *A Map of the State of New Jersey, Compiled from the Most Authentic Information (detail)*. 1812. Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles (approximately). Location of project site circled (approximately).

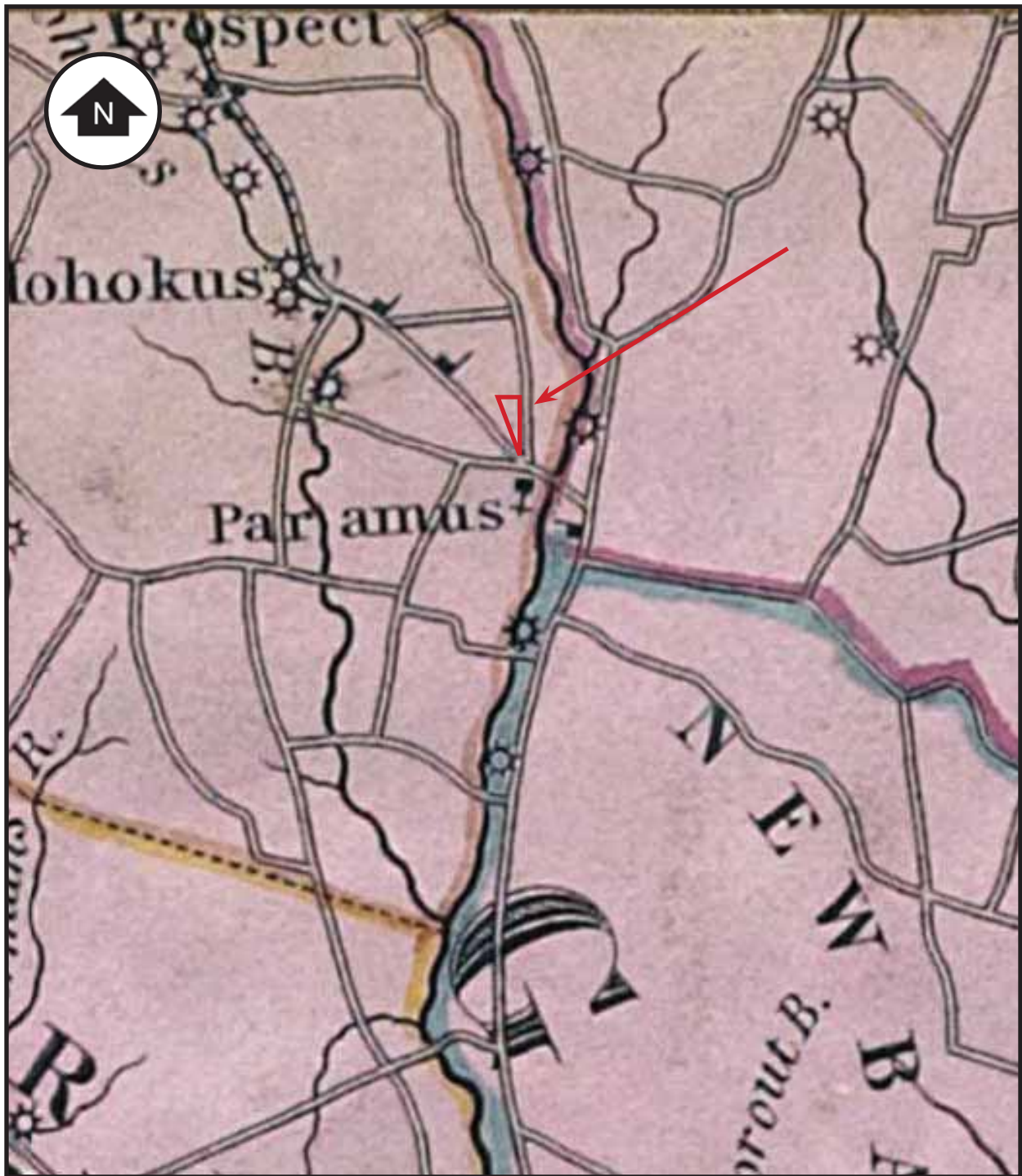


Figure 4.4. Gordon, Thomas. *Map of the State of New Jersey: with Part of the Adjoining States* (detail). 1828. Scale: 1 inch = 2560 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



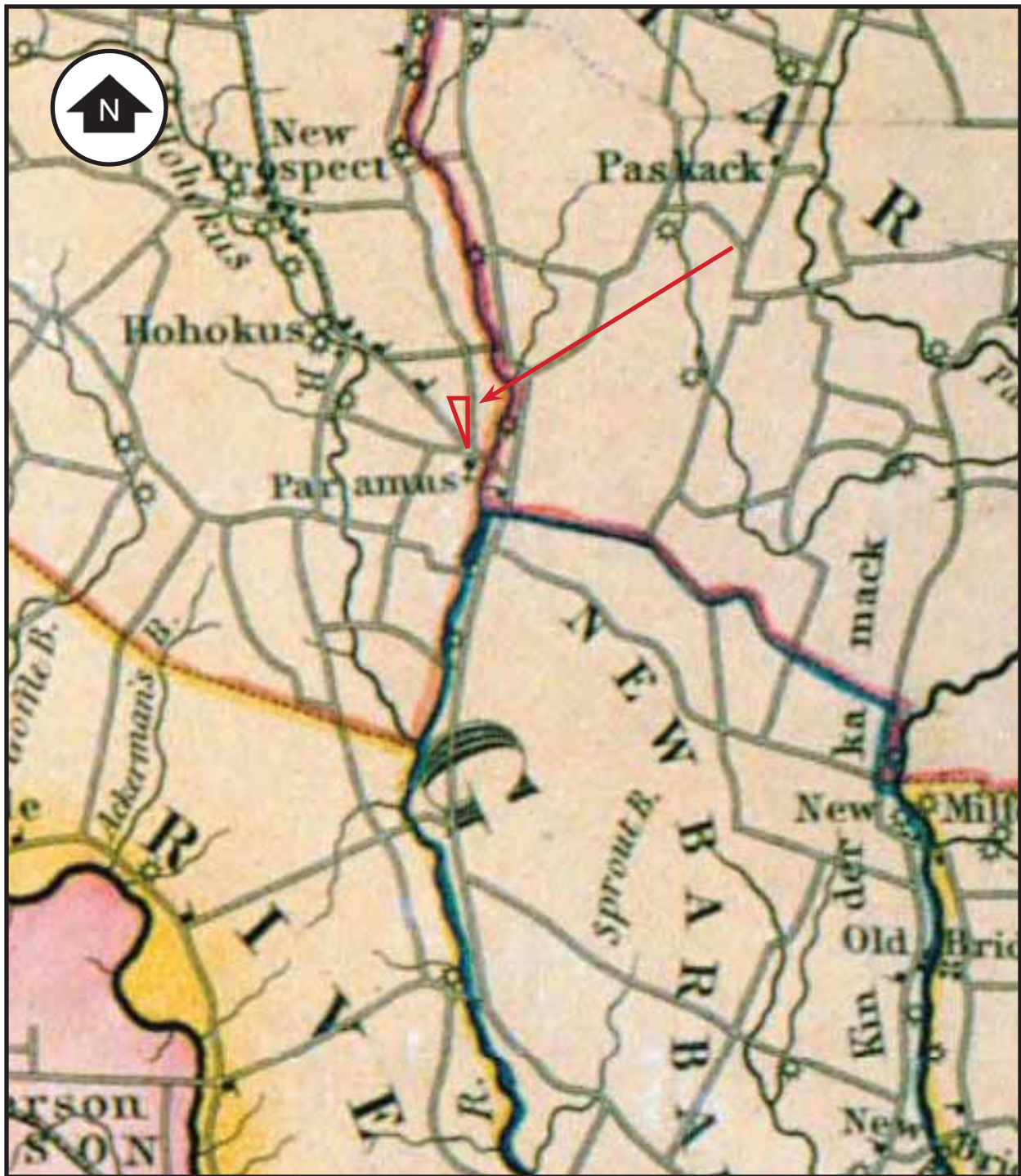


Figure 4.5. Gordon, Thomas. *Map of the State of New Jersey: with Part of the Adjoining States* (detail). 1833. Scale: 1 inch = 3680 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

two outbuildings to the northwest of the house, and a small orchard in the northwest corner of the property (Figure 4.6).

Zabriskie occupied the property with his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married around 1819, and their children. The couple eventually had seven children: Albert, James, Jacob, Margaret, Simeon, George, and Martha Ann. By 1840, the Zabriskie-Schedler House housed eight people, one of whom worked in agriculture and two of whom worked in manufacturing. By 1850, the size of the Zabriskie household had begun to decrease as Zabriskie's children established their own households. 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 all worked as farmers. According to the federal population census schedule of 1860, Zabriskie (age 70) and his wife Elizabeth (age 60) continued to live in the Zabriskie-Schedler House, and Zabriskie owned real estate valued at \$4,500 and a personal estate valued at \$600. 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 Zabriskie-Schedler house until his death in 1864. An 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 Zabriskie-Schedler House and property along with five acres of maple swamp in New Barbadoes and thirty acres of land in Hohokus Township. Initially, like his father, James Zabriskie farmed the property with his son, John E. Zabriskie, and 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. It appears that Catherine Zabriskie died sometime during the next ten years, for 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), and a boarder and laborer named Martin Magroff (age 22). His son, John E. Zabriskie (age 30), also occupied the Zabriskie-Schedler House and headed a separate household that included his wife, Amanda (age 22), and two young children (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-2, 8-3).

Changing economic conditions appear to have eventually created financial difficulties for James Zabriskie and his family in the last decades of the 19th 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 site, relocated the center of commercial activity from the area around the Paramus Reformed Church west to the area around the train station (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-2, 8-3). A series of mid- to late-19th-century maps captures the changing and increasingly developed landscape around the Zabriskie-Schedler House (Figures 4.7-4.9).

Zabriskie mortgaged his land in the 1880s, a portion of which he lost to foreclosure in 1889. In 1893, James Zabriskie sold the Zabriskie-Schedler House and the remainder of the property that he had inherited from his father to Seth Hawley. 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 19th century. While city directories from



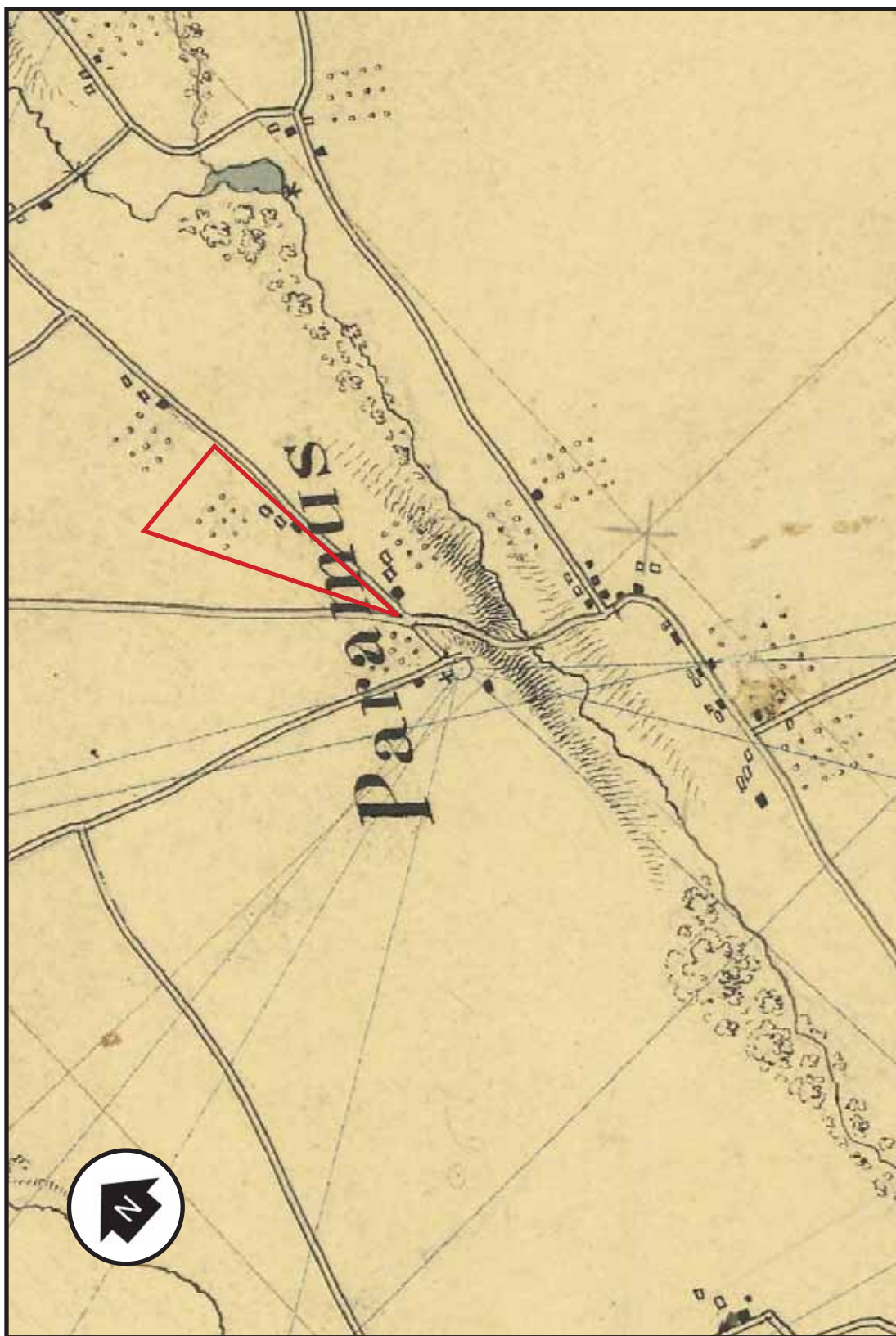


Figure 4.6. U.S. Coast Survey. *Map of Part of New York and New Jersey* (detail). 1840. Scale: 1 inch = 810 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



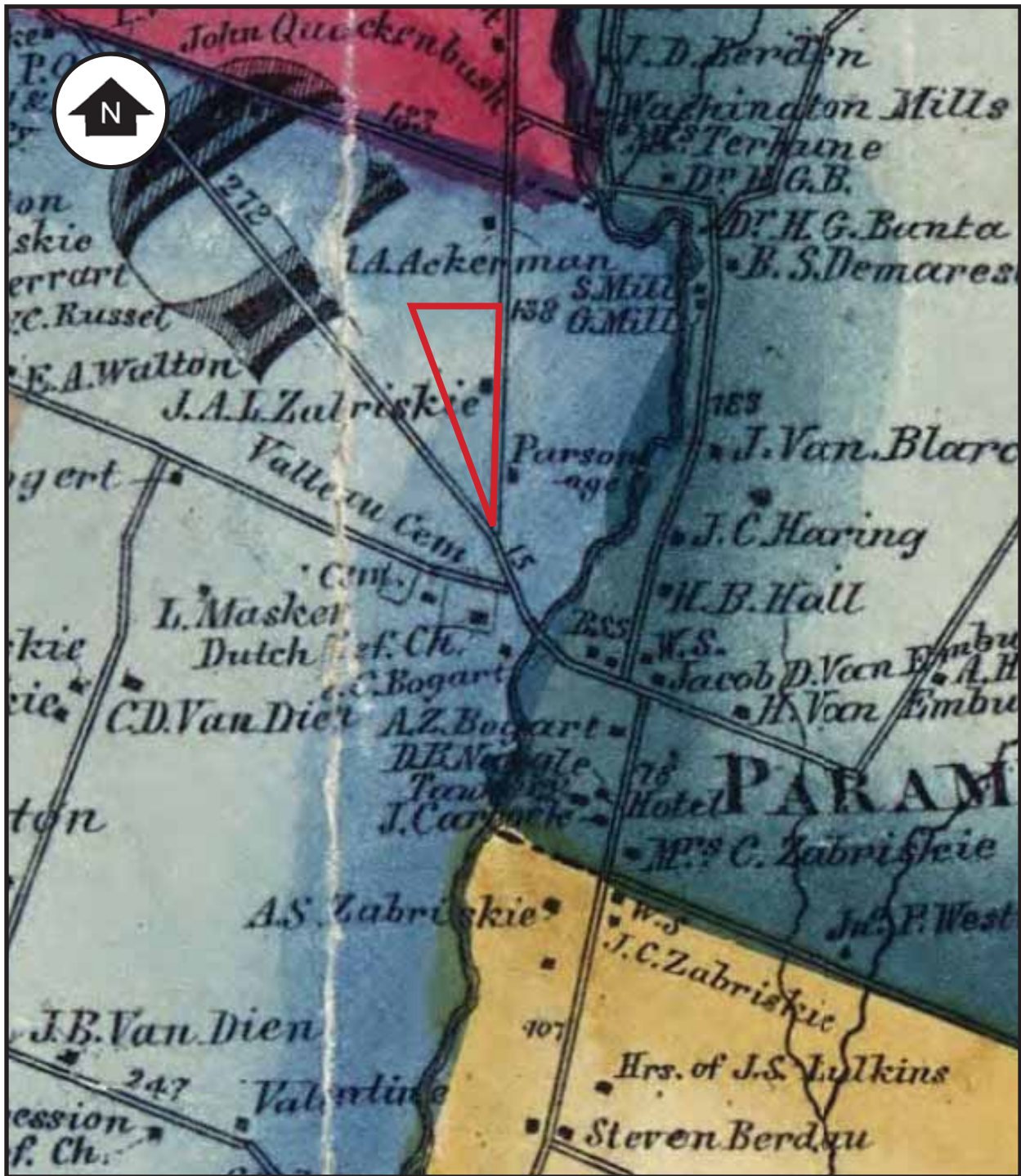


Figure 4.7. Hopkins, G.M. *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey* (detail). 1861. Scale: 1 inch = 1025 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

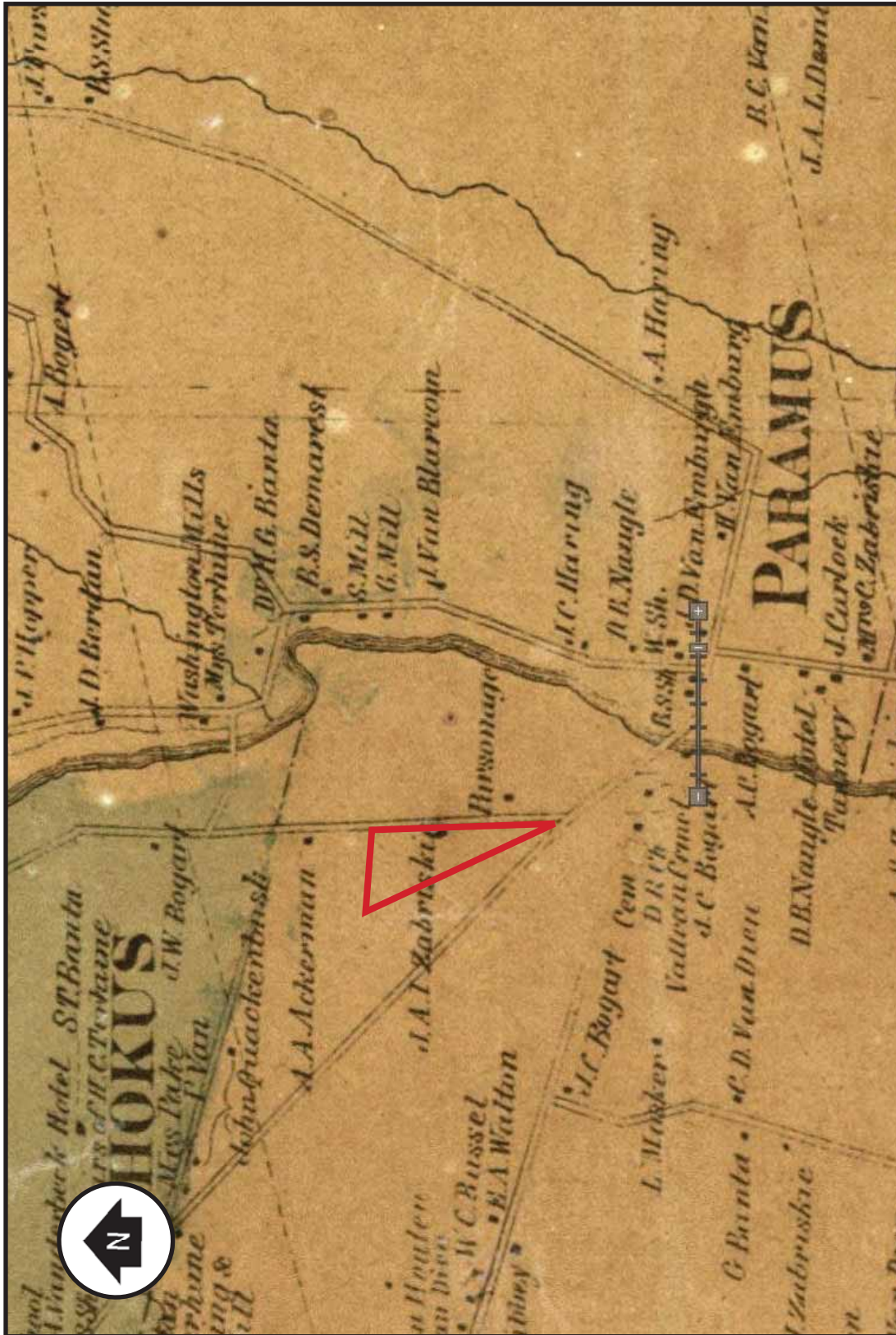


Figure 4.8. Walling, H.F. *Map of the City of New York and Its Vicinity* (detail). 1863. Scale: 1 inch = 1310 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



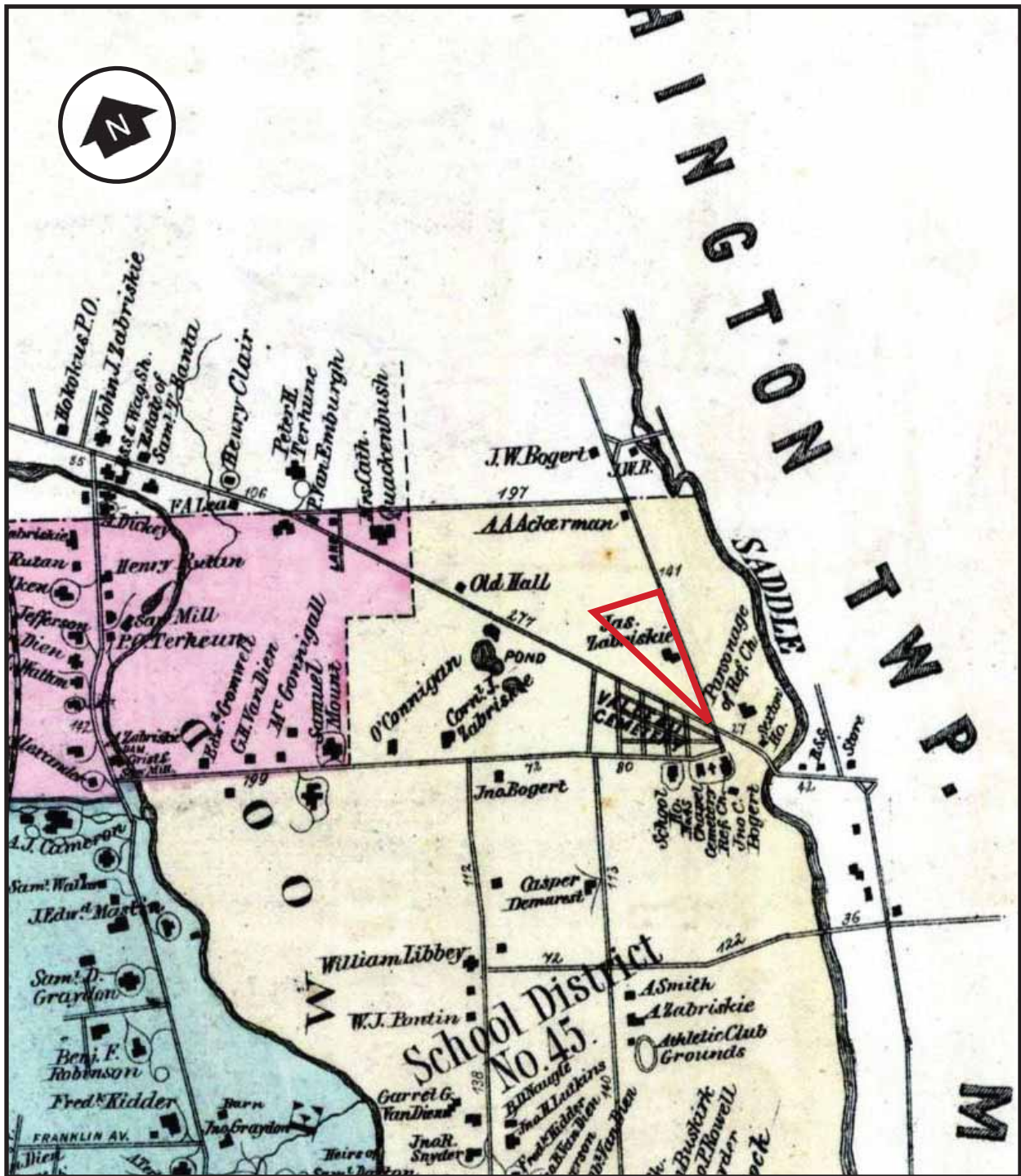


Figure 4.9. Walker, A.H. Ridgewood Township, *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey* (detail). 1876. Scale: 1 inch = 1375 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

the period indicate that Hawley lived in the dwelling, the federal population census schedule of 1900 for the Village of Ridgewood reports that he occupied a rented house on Maple Avenue. 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 (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-3). Regardless of the Hawley household's place of residence, the *Map of Bergen County* published by E. Robinson in 1902 identifies Hawley as the owner of the Zabriskie-Schedler House (Figure 4.10). The map also reveals the numerous new streets that had opened in the surrounding area as the result of suburbanization.

After Hawley died in 1901, his estate, including the Zabriskie-Schedler House and the 19.63-acres of land it occupied, passed to his widow. Augusta Hawley sold the Zabriskie-Schedler House and 18 acres of land to Carman Smith in 1908, retaining a 1.63-acre lot on Franklin Turnpike for her residence. The owner of Manhattan Press in New York City, Smith occupied the Zabriskie-Schedler House with his family. 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). Carman and Clara Smith welcomed their daughter, Ruth, in 1915. A map of the Village of Ridgewood published by George W. and Walter S. Bromley in 1913 depicts the boundaries of Smith's property and shows that it contained the Zabriskie-Schedler House and an outbuilding to the northwest of the house (Figure 4.11). Clara Smith inherited the Zabriskie-Schedler House and the 16 acres of land on which it stood after her husband's death in 1921. She and her three children continued to occupy the Zabriskie-Schedler 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 Zabriskie-Schedler House and the surrounding area experienced major changes in the 1930s (Figure 3.12). The State of New Jersey purchased three parcels of land from Clara Smith for the construction of a new highway known as New Jersey Route 2 (late renumbered Route 17) in 1934. This effectively cut Clara Smith's property in half, leaving five acres around the Zabriskie-Schedler House and undeveloped land west of the new highway. By 1934, Clara Smith lived with her daughter, Florence Smith, in the Zabriskie-Schedler House. Clara Smith died in 1959, and ownership of the house passed to Florence Smith and her husband August Schedler, a local attorney who married Florence between 1942 and 1946. August and Florence Schedler remained childless and occupied the Zabriskie-Schedler House until their deaths in 1995 and 2007, respectively. In 2009, the Village of Ridgewood purchased the Zabriskie-Schedler House (Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018: 8-4).



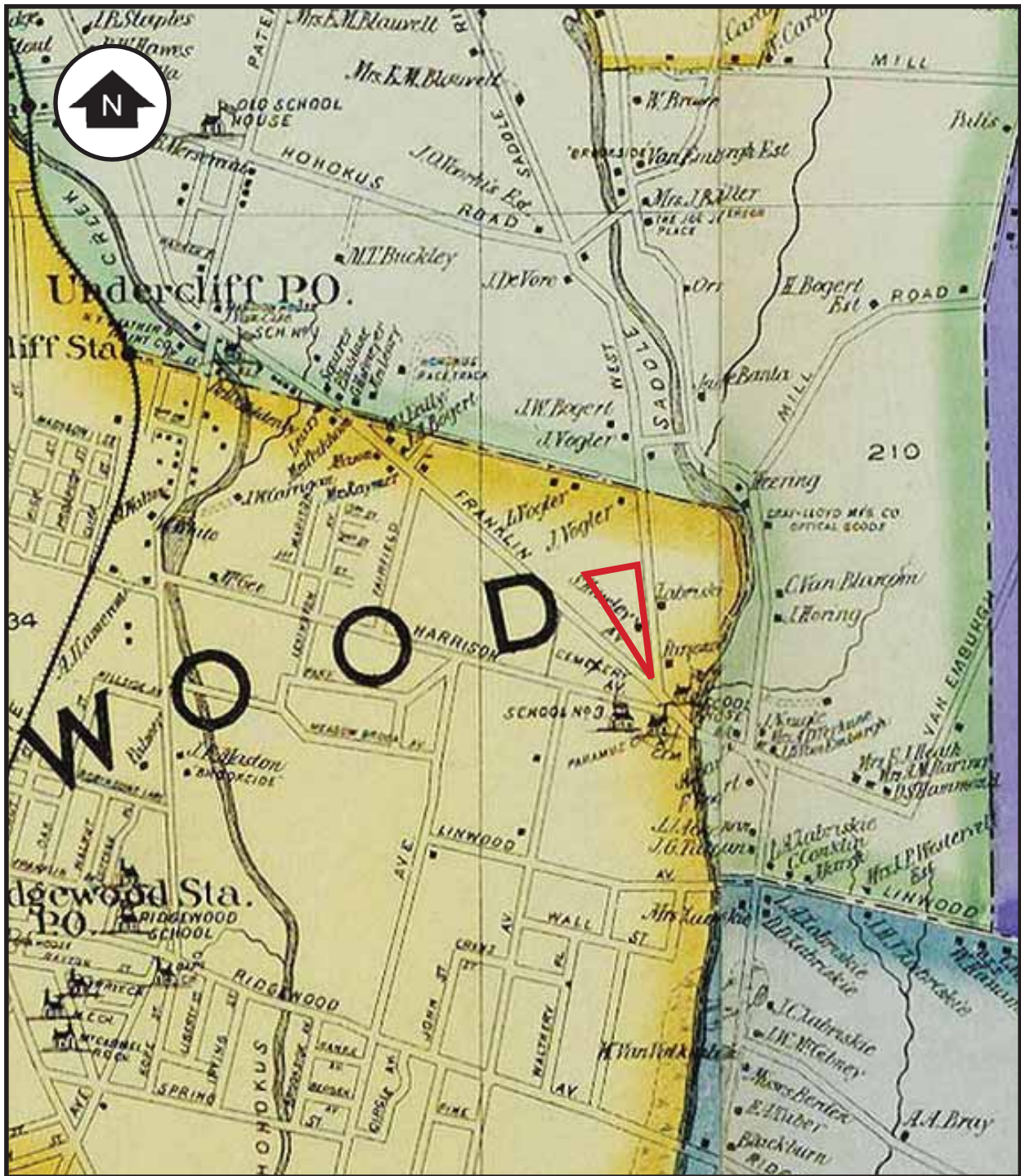


Figure 4.10. Robinson, E. *Map of Bergen County, New Jersey* (detail). 1902. Scale: 1 inch = 2590 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

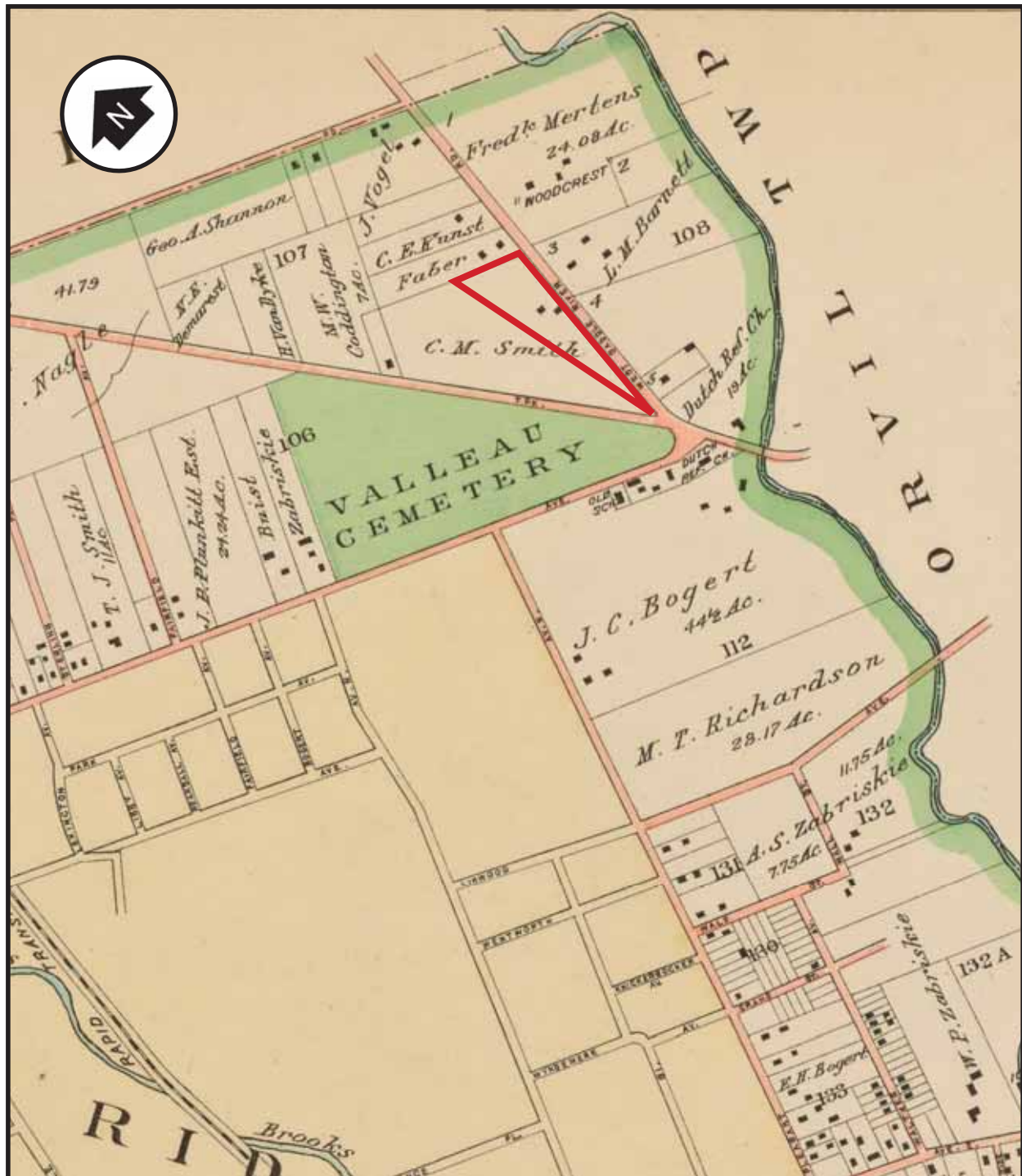


Figure 4.11. Bromley, George W. and Walter S. Bromley. *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey*, Volume 2, Plate 24. 1913. Scale: 1 inch = 925 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



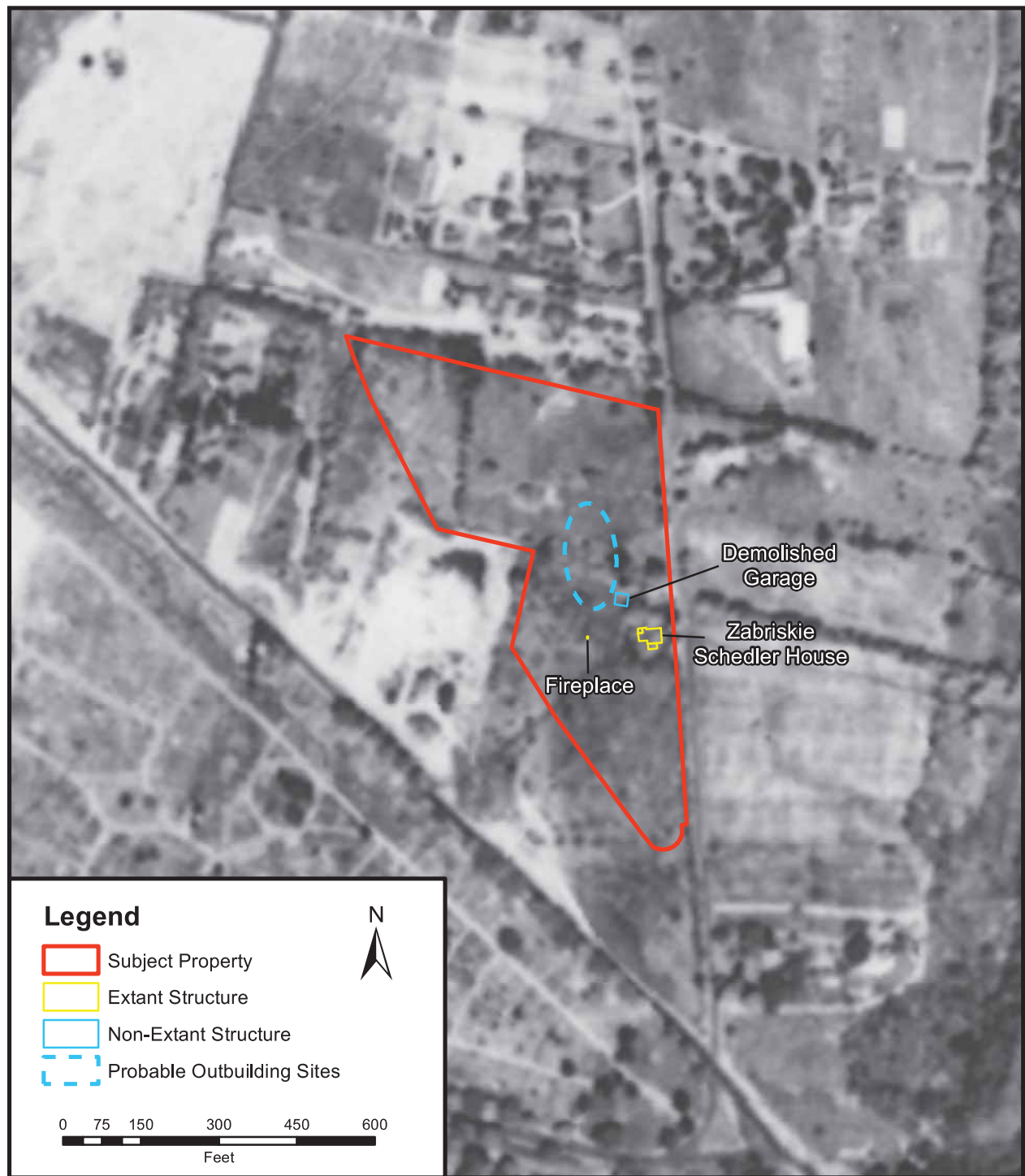


Figure 4.12. NJDEP. Detail of a historic aerial photograph of Ridgewood Village, New Jersey. 1930. Project site outlined.





## Chapter 5

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INSPECTION

---

A half-day field visit was made to the project site on October 26, 2018 during which the project site was examined on foot. This task entailed a thorough inspection of the clearing around the Zabriskie-Schedler house and examination of the wooded areas to the north, south and west along N.J. Route 17 (Figure 5.1). Field documentation involved the taking of notes and digital photographs. No subsurface testing was performed. Weather conditions were cold and dry.

The dominant feature of the 7-acre project site is the Zabriskie-Schedler house (Photographs 5.1 and 5.2). This Dutch-American wood frame house was built *circa* 1825 with a two-story *circa* 1840 section, and two, one-story 20th-century additions. The western *circa* 1825 section has a rubble fieldstone foundation, while the eastern *circa* 1840 section is a coursed ashlar brownstone. The house is clad in 20th-century wood shingles with an asphalt shingle roof that was covered by a large tarp when the field inspection was conducted. Brick chimneys are present at the eastern and western gable ends of the house, which is situated with its eastern gable end facing West Saddle River Road and its front façade facing south. A large hickory tree and a large maple tree located just southwest and northwest of the house and overgrown evergreen shrubs surround its front porch. The site of an early 20th-century garage (now demolished) is located northwest of the house. An underground storm sewer appears to run parallel to the road within the yard just west of the street curb. No other signs of modern disturbance were noted in the immediate vicinity of the house. No surface evidence of an outhouse or well was observed.

No other buildings stand within the project site. A masonry barbeque grill was observed east of the house (Photograph 5.3) and a rough fieldstone and concrete rubble foundation or garden plot measuring 10 by 15 feet was identified northwest of the house (Photograph 5.4). The sites of the two barns identified in historic maps were inspected and piles of fieldstones were observed around the base of a few trees, but no intact elements of these buildings were identified (Photographs 5.5 and 5.6).

The wooded and overgrown area south of the house narrows quickly to the intersection of N.J. Route 17 and West Saddle River Road. The vegetation in this area consists mostly of smaller trees suggesting that this area was open until more recently (Photograph 5.7). A 4-foot-high chain link fence separates the property from a grassy verge along N.J. Route 17. West and north of the house the woods appear more established with larger trees and less underbrush. A section of this woods in the northwest corner of the property has recently been cleared of smaller trees as evidenced by freshly cut stumps and wood chips and an informal driveway from West Saddle River Road (Photograph 5.8). The band of the northwest section of the property N.J. Route 17 extending roughly 50 to 75 feet from the property edge has a severely undulating surface that appears related to the construction and maintenance of the highway (Photograph 5.9). In the northeast corner of the property, along West Saddle River Road, the property is level and lightly wooded. A stand pipe, spray-painted orange is located near this corner of the property and could indicate the presence of an underground utility (Photograph 5.10).



Figure 5.1. Aerial Photograph Showing Locations of Existing Structures and Building Sites and Direction of Photograph Views.



Photograph 5.1. View facing northeast showing the front façade of the Zabriskie-Schedler House. The one-and-half-story western wing was built circa 1825 and the two-story eastern wing was built circa 1840 (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:010]).





Photograph 5.2. View facing south showing the rear façade of the Zabriskie-Schedler House (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:042]).



Photograph 5.3. View facing east showing the masonry barbeque grill in the lawn west of the house (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:018]).





Photograph 5.4. View facing east showing the concrete rubble and fieldstone foundation or garden plot located northeast of the house. Note the large pile of redware flower pots in the upper left of the view (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:044]).





Photograph 5.5. View facing north showing the site of a barn northwest of the house. No in situ physical evidence of the barn was observed in this location (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:019]).



Photograph 5.6. View facing northwest showing roughly trimmed fieldstone around the base of a tree near the barn sites (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:020]).





Photograph 5.7. View facing south showing the wooded area south of the house. Note the chain-link fence along N.J. Route 17 in the right of the view (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:014]).



Photograph 5.8. View facing northwest showing the northwest corner of the property and recent tree cutting activity (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:030]).





Photograph 5.9. View facing west showing the disturbed, undulating topography along N.J. Route 17 (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:025]).



Photograph 5.10. View facing south showing the woods within the northeast portion of the property. A painted stand pipe is visible in the foreground and the house is visible in the background (photographer: James Lee, October 2018 [HRI Neg.#18052/D1:037]).



## Chapter 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

Hunter Research has completed an archaeological assessment of the Zabriskie-Schedler property. This investigation entailed background research, particularly in relation to the Revolutionary War history of the area, historic map analysis, field inspection and the production of a technical report.

**The following assessment and recommendations are offered:**

#### *Precontact Archaeological Potential*

A review of previously identified precontact sites registered with the New Jersey State Museum identified 26 sites within two miles of the subject property. Most of these sites were identified during the early 20th century before intensive suburban development of the area had begun. They are almost all situated along stream terraces adjacent to the Saddle River, the Hohokus Brook to the west, or the Musquapsink Brook to the east. The subject property lies just over 1,000 feet from the Saddle River and its upland character – with no prominent natural features, rock outcrops, or water sources – suggests it would have a low potential to yield significant precontact archaeology. While it may have been a location traversed or hunted by Native Americans, it is not likely to have been the location of significant precontact occupation. The occasional isolated find, such as a precontact projectile point, would not be out of the ordinary.

#### *Colonial Period Archaeological Potential*

The subject property was part of the Paramus Reformed Church property from at least 1750 onwards. The original church, built *circa* 1735, was located at the

site of the existing church, approximately 500 feet south of the Zabriskie-Schedler property. There is no indication that the property existed as anything other than undeveloped agricultural land prior to the Revolutionary War.

With its proximity to New York, Bergen County experienced military activity throughout the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783. Paramus' position at the crossroads of two major northern New Jersey routes gave it strategic importance and this location became a focus of military activity. The Paramus Reformed Church served variously as a barracks, hospital and prison, and General George Clinton camped at the church in December 1776 (Tholl 1974). General George Washington established his headquarters at the Paramus Reformed Church at various times and held a session of the court-martial of General Charles Lee at the church from July 11 to July 15, 1778 (Tholl 1974). A skirmish between British and Continental forces occurred at the Paramus Reformed Church in March of 1780 (Bjorklund and Hickey 2018:8-2). Finally, 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 in 1781 (Selig 2006). Given the proximity of the church and crossroads to the subject property, and that the property was apparently an undeveloped part of the church's land, it is considered likely that some of these wartime activities extended on to the Zabriskie-Schedler property. An archaeological survey of the property is recommended if significant ground disturbance is planned.

The archaeological expression of military activity, particularly of encampments and skirmishes, may be difficult to discern. No evidence for the construction of any substantial buildings or earthworks was iden-

tified in the site inspection, although encampments normally included features such as privy trenches and pits, which may survive as subsurface anomalies. Another archaeological expression of military activity is dropped or discarded items, such as munitions or clothing. In this instance, the best way to test for buried features, and specifically for military artifacts, is to undertake a metal detecting survey. If ground-disturbing activities are planned such a survey should be conducted under the direction of a professional archaeologist, using procedures developed by the Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist (AMDA) course offered by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). A work plan for any survey of the property should be developed in coordination with and reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

### ***Historic Archaeological Potential***

The first permanent historic occupation of the subject property is believed to have taken place *circa* 1825 when the first house was built. This house was expanded around 1840. A U.S. Coast Survey Map from this year shows the Zabriskie-Schedler House, along with two large outbuildings to the northwest of the house and a square orchard to the northwest of the outbuildings. While the outbuildings are assumed to be barns, the 1840 census indicates that two of the people living at the house were working in manufacturing and it is possible that the second outbuilding was used for an industrial purpose. The Bromley Atlas of 1913 shows the house and a single outbuilding, both of which are visible in a 1930 aerial photograph of the property. The last remaining outbuilding had been pulled down by the mid-1960s. The field inspection identified roughly cut fieldstone in the general location of the southern barn but did not identify an intact foundation. A small foundation of stones and concrete, probably for a shed, was identified slightly west of the barn site, while a stone and concrete fire pit was noted to the west of the house.

The relative lack of landscaping and ground disturbance observed immediately around the house (approximately 75 to 100 feet, excluding the site of the no-longer-extant garage) suggests that there is a high potential that historic archaeological deposits related to the 200-year occupation of the Zabriskie-Schedler House may survive. These deposits may take the form of trash scatters, lenses of domestic refuse (middens), filled-in privies or wells, or remains of outbuilding foundations (e.g., a smokehouse or shed). Analysis of these types of deposits could provide relevant information on the earliest date of occupation of the house and social and economic details regarding its occupants. It is more likely that these deposits would be located away from the road and to the rear and west of the house, which faces south. If extensive ground disturbance is proposed around the house archaeological survey is recommended to identify archaeological features, particularly if such disturbance will extend more than one foot below the ground surface. In particular, a Ground-Penetrating-Radar (GPR) survey of the area around the house would benefit the overall management of the property's archaeological resources, since this would likely indicate areas of archaeological sensitivity and locations of possible subsurface features.

There is also a moderate potential that remnants of the foundations of the outbuildings may survive, particularly the structure furthest to the north, which was removed earlier (and potentially by hand, thereby causing less disturbance). Excavation may throw light on the exact function of these outbuildings (e.g., livestock, storage, blacksmithing, cider making, etc.). A GPR survey and/or a metal-detecting survey, as described above, may also aid in the identification and characterization of these outbuilding sites. The area of the property outside of the immediate surroundings (approximately 100 feet) of the house and outbuildings sites has less potential to yield 19th-century domestic archaeology.



Figure 6.1. Aerial Photograph Showing Locations of Existing Structures and Building Sites and Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity.



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**Appendix A**  
**RESUMES**





**JAMES S. LEE, III, M.A., RPA**  
**Vice President**  
**Principal Investigator/Archaeologist****EDUCATION**

M.A., Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom, 1996

B.A., Anthropology and History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1995

**EXPERIENCE**

2015-present Vice President/Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Vice President of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Responsible for:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Technical and synthetic writing
- Proposal preparation, contract negotiation and management
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation

2001-2015 Principal Investigator  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for survey, evaluation and mitigation of selected archaeological projects. Technical and managerial responsibility for report production. Participation in:

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- supervision of cartographic and GIS product, graphic design and report layout
- hiring and supervision of personnel

2001 Crew Chief  
Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

- survey and excavation
- supervision of field personnel
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis

1997-2001 Principal Investigator/Project Manager  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- report and proposal preparation
- hiring and supervision of personnel

- 1997-2000      Laboratory Supervisor  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey
- Technical and managerial responsibilities for laboratory components of archaeological projects. Participation in:
- management of laboratory operations
  - supervision of laboratory personnel
  - computerization of artifact data
  - prehistoric and historic ceramic analysis
  - preparation of artifact inventories and writing of artifact sections of reports
- 1996-1997      Field Technician  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

### **SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS**

- canals and associated water control structures
- waterpowered mill sites
- iron manufacture
- prehistory of the northeastern United States
- prehistoric lithic technology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

### **CERTIFICATIONS**

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologists (36 CFR Part 61)  
Register of Professional Archaeologists  
OSHA 40-hour Initial Training, 2002  
OSHA 8-hour Refresher Course, 2012

### **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Society for Industrial Archaeology  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Member at Large  
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology  
New York State Archaeological Association  
Canal Society of New Jersey  
Warren County Morris Canal Committee  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

### **SELECTED PRESENTATIONS**

"The Fishkill Supply Depot: Archaeological Synthesis" Paper presented to the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, October 25, 2015.

"Archaeological Investigations at the Tulpehacken Nature Center, Abbott Marshlands, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 21, 2015.

"The Last 100 Years at Morris Canal Plane 9 West." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, November 21, 2014 (with James Lee Jr.).

"Ephrata Tract Archaeological Assessment." Paper presented to the Moravian Historical Society, October 20, 2014.

"Archaeological Investigations in the Shadow of the Gap, I-80 Weigh Station Site (28Wa290)." Paper presented to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14. April 3, 2013.

"Exploring the Industrial Archaeological Resources of Waterloo Village." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 15, 2013 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"Archaeological Investigations at Morris Canal Lock 2 East, Wharton, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 16, 2012.

"Delaware and Raritan Canal Lock #1, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, December 1, 2010 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"The Archaeological Potential of the Morris Canal." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 19, 2007.

"Planes and Plans: The Morris Canal in Warren County." Paper presented to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Conference, April 23, 2004.

**ERYN C. BOYCE**  
**Architectural Historian/Historian, MS****EDUCATION**

M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 2015  
B.A., History, Hamilton College, 2013

**EXPERIENCE**

June 2016-present Architectural Historian/Historian  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

Execution of research in support of historic, historic architectural and archaeological studies including:

- review of primary and secondary source materials
- title research
- genealogical investigation
- review of historic cartographic materials
- selected contributions to reports

December 2015-June 2016 Program Associate  
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey

- performed Section 106 reviews on above-ground projects.
- determined eligibility of resources
- studied buildings' historic contexts
- evaluated project effects

December 2015-June 2016 Intern  
Heritage Consulting, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- conducted background research
- compiled written reports
- edited grants and strategic plans
- assisted principal during stakeholder meetings.

September 2013-June 2016 Site Assistant/Interpreter  
Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

- developed, implemented, and evaluated tours, programs and special events
- led the planning and execution of annual Old-Fashioned Fourth of July event
- assisted with interviewing, training and supervision of volunteers

December 2014-March 2015 Research Assistant/Teaching Assistant  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- researched literature on identity
- teaching assistant for American Architecture class

May 2014-August 2014 Property Care Intern  
Historic New England, Boston, Massachusetts

- compiled background information Eustis Estate in Milton, MA
- wrote conditions assessment report for Eustis Estate

May 2013-August 2013 Museum Education/Marketing Intern  
Erie Canal Museum, Syracuse, New York

- planned, developed and implemented series of eight family programs
- designed and implemented marketing campaign for family programs

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| June 2012-<br>August 2012    | Museum Education Intern<br>Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• developed lesson plans for summer camp activities</li><li>• worked at four summer camps and led camp activities</li></ul> |
| May-Aug 2011<br>May-Aug 2010 | Intern<br>Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• gave tours</li><li>• developed activities for summer camps and birthday parties</li></ul>   |

**SPECIAL SKILLS**

Proficient with Microsoft Office Suite, Adobe Creative Suite and ArcGIS





**Appendix B**

**NEW JERSEY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABSTRACT**



**APPENDIX B**  
**New Jersey Historic Preservation Office**  
**Bibliographic Abstract**

**HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.**

<b>Location:</b>	Zabriskie-Shedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ
<b>Drainage Basin:</b>	Saddle River
<b>U.S.G.S. Quadrangle:</b>	Hdackensack, N.J.
<b>Project:</b>	Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Zabriskie-Shedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey
<b>Level of Survey:</b>	IA
<b>Cultural Resources:</b>	Zabriskie-Shedler House and Property





## **Appendix C**

### **PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Project Administrative Data**

#### **HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.**

##### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

**Project Name:** Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Zabriskie-Shedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey

**Level of Survey:** IA

**HRI Project Reference:** 18052

**Date of Report:** February 2019

**Client:** County of Bergen

**Prime:** Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects LLC

**Review Agency:** NJHPO

**Agency Reference:** N/A

**Artifacts/Records Deposited:** N/A

##### **PROJECT CHRONOLOGY**

**Date of Contract Award:** 8/27/2018

**Notice to Proceed:** 8/27/2018

**Background Research:** September 2018

**Fieldwork:** October 2018

**Analysis:** N/A

**Report Written:** September 2018 - February 2019

##### **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

**Principal Investigator(s):** Richard W. Hunter, James Lee

**Background Researcher(s):** Eryn Boyce

**Field Supervisor(s):** N/A

**Field Assistant(s):** N/A

**Analyst(s):** N/A

**Draftperson(s):** Evan Mydlowski

**Report Author(s):** James Lee and Eryn Boyce



State Register Act Application  
With Alternatives Analysis

**Zabriskie-Schedler Property – Park Project**

**Rehabilitation of the Property**  
**According to the Secretary of Interior Standards, For New Construction (36 CFR Part 67)**

HPO Project No. 20-0608-18z

“John A.L. Zabriskie House”	
NJ State Register of Historic Places	11/14/2019
National Register of Historic Places	11/22/2019
Certificate of Eligibility (COE)	05/02/2014

16 February 2024

Applicant:  
Village of Ridgewood  
Bergen County, NJ

**Volume No. 2**



Schematic View of the Park on Zabriskie-Schedler Property Facing West



## **APPENDIX 13**

Chart Describing Community Use  
and Need for Athletic Fields

## **RJFA Letter to Field's Committee for Fall 2023**

**Abstract:** The structure of the RJFA season is such that we have short, heavy usage of fields interspersed with periods of no field usage at all. The current field allocation does not optimize the field use—RJFA is crammed at some periods of home games, and at the same time has no mechanism to give back unused field time to other organizations. We'd like to explain our season field needs in order give back unused time and have extra space for the small number of home games.

**Goal:** To better describe the RJFA season to the Field's Committee members to help create optimized field schedules for the Fall Youth Sports Seasons.

### **Observations:**

- RJFA coaches are all volunteer parents, many of whom work in the city. Ideally the practice fields are available at night, with lights to allow these coaches to continue volunteering.
- RJFA numbers have increased annually with each tackle grade comprising more than 30 players each. Flag football numbers are approaching 800 players. This high number of players has historically done excessive damage to grass fields. Since the majority of our players also play other sports outside of the football season, we are highly incentivized to keep the grass fields in the best condition possible.
- The nature of our game schedule, i.e. one game a week on the weekend, lends itself to a very high number of spectators and fans. In addition, the youth Cheer programs co locate with RJFA on game day which brings another large group of participants, families and fans.

### **Registration Numbers (2023 Season) :**

Graduation Year	Flag Total	Flag Female	Tackle	Total
2028	80	2	35	115
2029	90	9	33	123
2030	104	20	29	133
2031	94	18	33	127
2032	92	9	28	120
2033	86	12	19	105
2034	85	18	14	99
2035	43	2	NA	43
2036	62	5	NA	62
Total	736	95	191	927

## **Nature of the RJFA Schedule:**

### ***Tackle:***

Practice starts the 2nd week of August. Teams have practices M-F in the even for the first two weeks. The first week is acclimation, the second week is the installation of contact. Teams will schedule preseason scrimmages, according to other teams availability. The season generally starts the first week after Labor Day. During the season, our A teams (Sr, Jr, Pw) play on Saturday nights, and our B teams play on Sunday during the day. We have 4 home Saturday night games and 4 home Sunday games per season, not including playoffs.

The schedule, including home and away games, are determined by the league we play in. They accommodate us for changes we need to make for field availability. The sooner we know scheduling conflicts the easier it is for the league to accommodate. This past season we found out there was a conflict late after schedules were made, and while the league accommodated, our A teams played their first 4 games away. Then with flooding, these teams ended up playing almost all of their games away.

Once playoffs start, all the B teams seasons are over, and A teams practice needs are determined by playoff seeding. The playoffs last 2 weeks at most, assuming our teams win out. Once a team loses in the playoffs, the season is over.

### ***Co-Ed Flag (Fall):***

This year the flag season for the co-ed league (grades K-2 and grades 3-8) begins on the weekend of August 24th and goes through the weekend of October 26th (rain date on November 2nd). There are no practices during the week, only one game on the weekends. We have been doing a one-day playoff for grades 3-8 on the last day of the season for the past two years and would like to continue this tradition. We have been playing these games in the afternoon or evening on the last weekend of the season which will be the weekend of October 26th this year. After the playoff, our season is over and we can give the fields back.

During the season, the K-2 teams (approximately 180 kids) play from 8-9:30 on Saturday mornings. Grades 3/5/7 (approximately 270 kids) play from 8:00-12:00 on Saturday mornings. Grades 4/6/8 (approximately 270 kids) play from 8:00-12:00 on Sunday mornings.

### ***Girls Youth Flag (Spring):***

The girls youth program is new this year and will be running from the weekend of March 9th through the weekend of May 18th. We are planning to have one practice during the week and one game on the weekend.

### ***Asks:***

For tackle, we would like Stevens and Stadiums M-F 6:30-8:30 for first two weeks of the season. After that, we'd like Stevens M-Thursday evening and Stadium 3 nights a week for practices from End of Aug to mid November. Once playoffs start, we'd give up the second field. For Saturday night games, we'd like 4 home games, from 4-10pm. (Generally the games end by 9pm). We don't know which days home games will be scheduled so we ask for flexibility but we usually know by middle of the summer. For Sunday B games, we're requesting 4 home games on Stadium. We would also need 5 hours, however the timing for those consecutive hours is flexible (but they have to be continuous, we have the same referees for all 3 games—it's not economically viable for them to

only ref one game). The request for Stadium over Stevens is due to the high number of fans and spectators—Stevens cannot hold the crowds.

We have never hosted any playoffs games, and we're grateful our league has accommodate us. If there's an opportunity to host, that would be amazing.

For coed flag, we're requesting the same fields we have for the past several years. For K-2 we are requesting Vets South and Vets East fields from 8-9:30 on Saturday mornings from Aug 24th - Nov 2nd. For grades 3/5/7 we would like Maple field from 8-12 on Saturday mornings from Aug 24th - Oct 26th and Maple or Stadium from noon - 4pm on October 26th for the playoffs. For grades 4/6/8 we would like Stevens field from 8-12 on Sunday mornings from August 25th - October 27th and Stevens or Stadium from noon-4pm On October 27th.

For girls flag, we are requesting a turf field for two hours for one night during the week and Maple fields from 8-11 on Saturday mornings.

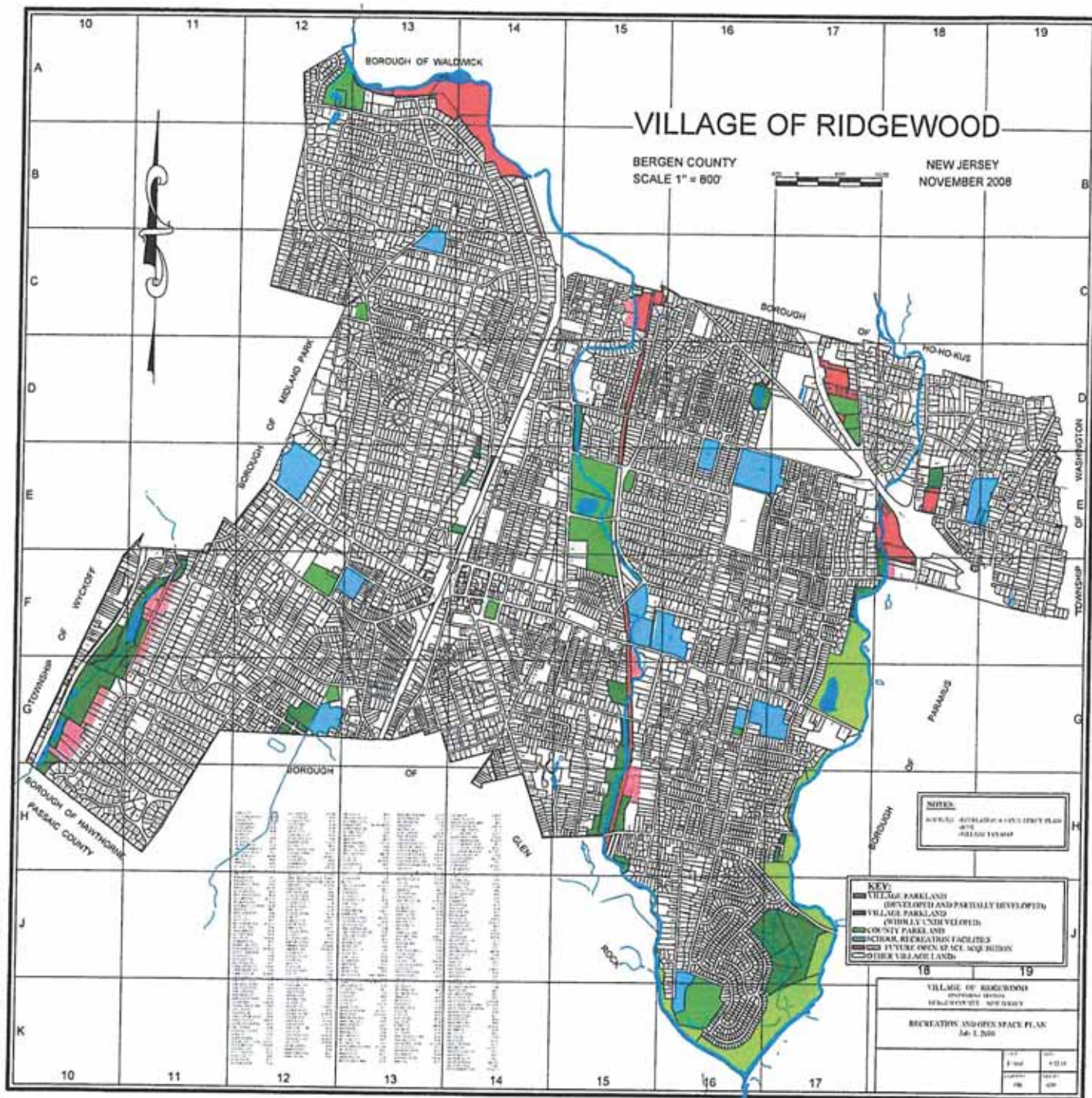
Respectfully Submitted,

RJFA Board

## **APPENDIX 14**

Map Showing Location of  
Other Athletic Fields in Town





## **APPENDIX 15**

Flash Drive (see Enclosures) with:

Two Drone Flyovers of the Site

Two Recent Flyovers of Flooded Field in the Village

## **APPENDIX 16**

Two Historic Preservation Office Letters  
and Keith Kazmark's Responses



**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 17**

### Support Letters



*email 3/11*

**Janet Fricke**

---

**From:** Linda McNamara <llmcnamara1@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: [llmcnamara1@gmail.com](mailto:llmcnamara1@gmail.com)  
phone: 201-444-0688

Sent from my iPad

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 17<sup>th</sup> 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

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".

Peggy W. Norris  
Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood

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

## **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.





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 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

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](mailto:margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com)>

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

**To:** Ceponis, Glenn <[Glenn.Ceponis@dca.nj.gov](mailto: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](mailto:margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com)

[www.chhistoricalarchitects.com](http://www.chhistoricalarchitects.com)

Connolly &  
Hickey

 Like us on Facebook.

## Janet Fricke

---

**From:** Beth Bjorklund <[beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 10, 2021 9:15 AM  
**To:** Janet Fricke <[jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net)>; Beth Bjorklund <[beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com](mailto:beth@chhistoricalarchitects.com)>  
**Subject:** FW: Quick question

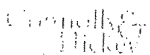
Janet – The NJHT advises for new letters. I think you can ask the same people for the same letter just update any dates as scope and approach have not changed.


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](mailto:margaret@chhistoricalarchitects.com)  
[www.chhistoricalarchitects.com](http://www.chhistoricalarchitects.com)

Margaret M. Hickey

 Like us on Facebook.

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

**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

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](mailto:mandegruber@gmail.com); 201-447-3025



**From:** andrew lowry [<mailto:andrewblowry@gmail.com>]

**Sent:** Monday, June 1, 2020 8:51 PM

**To:** Janet Fricke <[jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jfricke@ridgewoodnj.net)>

**Cc:** Eleanor Gruber <[mandegruber@gmail.com](mailto: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

"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](mailto:manish.shrimali@gmail.com); 201-690124

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 Poelstr  
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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Michael W. Lembo'.

Michael W. Lembo  
President  
Ridgewood Board of Education



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

**Janet Fricke**

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**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.



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 4<sup>th</sup> NJ Loyalist Volunteers. In September 1778 it served as the encampment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Continental Light Dragoons commanded by Col. George Baylor, who would be massacred in River Vale on September 27<sup>th</sup>. In March of 1780 the grounds were part of the cantonment of the 5<sup>th</sup> 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



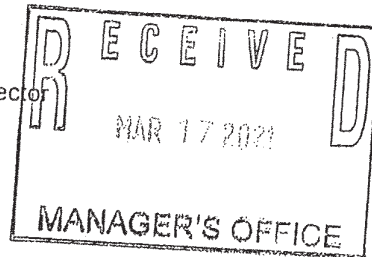
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD  
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY  
PLANNING BOARD

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

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.

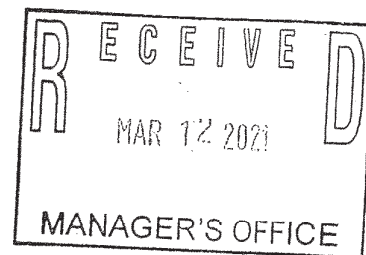
Sincerely,

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

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christopher P. DePhillips". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Christopher P. DePhillips

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



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

# 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

Date: April 5, 2021

**Janet Fricke**

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**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](mailto:manish.shrimali@gmail.com); 201-669-0124

Nancy Dowd Friedman  
526 West Saddle River Road  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450  
917.584.8193  
[nancydfriedman@gmail.com](mailto: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



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:

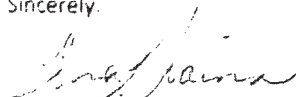
Ridgewood's historic Zabriskie-Schedler house, along with the surrounding seven-acre property, represents an important piece of our local and state history. My home sits just up the road from the historic Dutch frame home and I have fond memories of visiting with the previous owner before her passing 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 Valteau 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

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

**Janet Fricke**

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**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

*ITo/Be 4/20/21  
sent to  
Beth B.  
(15)*

*2021*

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 Valleau, 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 Valleau 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

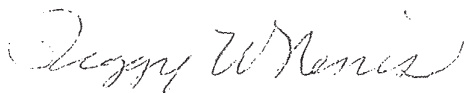
Church and the Zabriskie's property to the area around the train station. Ridgewood had begun its change from a purely agricultural economy to a suburban one.

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 long, sweeping underline.

Peggy W. Norris  
Co-Historian, Village of Ridgewood



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

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

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

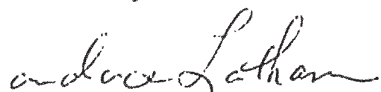
Dear Ms. Guzzo:

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".

[alandlu46@gmail.com](mailto:alandlu46@gmail.com)

Janet Fricke

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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



## Janet Fricke

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**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**

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**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**

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**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](mailto:llmcnamara1@gmail.com)  
phone: 201-444-0688

Sent from my iPad

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 Valleau, 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 Valleau 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

Contact: [mandegruber@gmail.com](mailto:mandegruber@gmail.com); 201-447-3025



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

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

**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

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

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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*

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

**Janet Fricke**

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**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](mailto:pdolce@bergen.edu)



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", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

John Saraceno



Laurie Weber  
235 South Irving Street  
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

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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 200<sup>th</sup> 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



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

Aditya Singh  
182 Mountain Ave, Ridgewood, NJ  
201 844 4169  
[Aditya.ca@gmail.com](mailto: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

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



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<sup>nd</sup>, 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, flowing script.

Dana H. Glazer





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



Dear Members of the Ridgewood Town Council,

We, the board members of the Maroons Soccer Club, are writing to express our strong support for Resolution 23-148, the installation of a new turf field in our community. As one of the largest and most successful soccer clubs in the area, we are committed to providing our youth soccer players with the best possible facilities and resources to support their development as athletes and individuals.

The Maroons Soccer Club is a non-profit youth soccer organization that has a long and proud history of excellence on the field and commitment to our community. Founded in 1990, our club has grown from a small group of dedicated players to a thriving organization with over 600 boys and girls ranging from 4 to 19 years old (pre-K to high school). Our mission is to deliver an inspiring soccer learning experience that creates a culture of commitment, teamwork, and good citizenship while developing intelligent, skilled, and confident soccer players who play the beautiful game, beautifully. We operate by, and teach our players our five core values of passion, commitment, teamwork, sportsmanship, and citizenship.

Despite our success and growth over the years, we are facing significant challenges in securing adequate field space for our growing member base which is projected to eclipse 700 players in the Fall of 2023. We conduct an annual survey of our members and field availability and quality has been the number one complaint each year.

As the popularity of soccer continues to grow in our community, we are competing with other sports groups for access to limited field resources. This has resulted in a situation where our members are often forced to play on fields that are in poor condition or overused, which can impact their safety and performance. The overused fields pose a risk not only to our players but to the players from neighboring towns who visit to play against our teams.

In light of these challenges, we believe that the installation of a new turf field is an essential investment in the future of soccer in our community. Turf fields offer a number of advantages over traditional grass fields, including greater durability, easier maintenance, and a more consistent playing surface which provides consistent player development and safety. They are also more environmentally friendly than traditional grass fields, which require significant amounts of water, fertilizer, and other resources to maintain.

In addition to the benefits for our club and its members, we believe that a new turf field would also have significant positive impacts on our community as a whole. Soccer is a sport that is enjoyed by people of all ages and backgrounds, and a new turf field would provide a safe and accessible space for people to come together, engage in healthy physical activity, and build relationships across different groups and communities.

Maroons Soccer Club | [www.maroonssoccer.com](http://www.maroonssoccer.com)



We understand that the installation of a new turf field requires significant resources and collaboration across multiple stakeholders, including the town council, local businesses, and community members. However, we believe that the benefits of this investment far outweigh the costs, both for our club and for our community as a whole and fully support Resolution 23-148.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

The Board Members of the Maroons Soccer Club

**Rurik & Cynthia Halaby  
1 Franklin Avenue  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450**

To: Mayor Paul Vagianos  
Council Member Siobhan Winograd

Date: 23 September 2023

I am writing you this on behalf of Cynthia and myself. As you may remember, Cynthia and I moved to Ridgewood in 1969, some 54 years ago. We are now retired here, and plan on enjoying Ridgewood for a long time to come. And as you also know, Cynthia has been an active volunteer in Village affairs for decades and I have followed Village politics for years.

We fully support the hard work you have put in on Schedler. This unfortunate project has lagged on for far too long and finally we see a solution to its many challenges. In particular, we support a full-sized playing field with artificial turf that can help alleviate the playing field shortage in Ridgewood, and that can be used more readily.

For the record, you have done an outstanding job encouraging and listening to Resident comments on Schedler from across the spectrum.

We support the fact the Village Council has passed Resolution 23-300.

Keep up the good work and thank you,

Rurik Halaby

[emailed Thursday, February 16, 9:20 am]

Dear Council Members Perron, Reynolds, Vagianos, Weitz, and Winograd:

This is Jin Lee, and I live at 561 Bennington Terrace. I'm unable to attend the next council work session, in-person or virtually, and wanted to share my thoughts about the Schedler property, which I pass every day as I walk and drive in and out of my neighborhood. If you need to read this letter at the meeting to enter in the record, please do.

As long as the village engineering office's rendition of the property with a full-size soccer/lax field does not displace the playground, I continue to support putting a full-size field at Schedler.

Each of my three children participated in sports: rec, travel, freshman, jv, varsity. When Ridgewood bought the Schedler property in 2009, I eagerly looked forward to enjoying a park there with them. Today, my oldest is in her third year of living and working in the city, and my youngest is a freshman in college.

Even when my children were playing, I remember the difficulty of getting field time for the older kids. I could share story after story about dangerous fields, "fields" crafted out of makeshift plots, and canceled practices.

I don't need to be convinced that our youth athletes need another full-sized field.

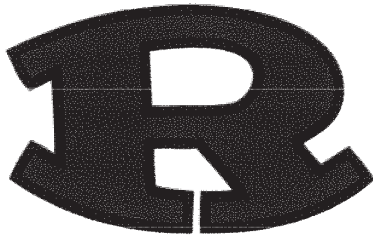
I also support a turf field. If we're going to build a field there, we should get as much use out of it as possible. When Hurricane Ida hit in September 2021, Vets field was flooded and damaged. I work near Vets, and I saw how long it took to get Vets back in shape. Vets was not ready for practice for the spring 2022 sports. We're talking months! The high school stadium was back in action in fall 2021. A few days of heavy rain leave grass fields unplayable for too long. And then overuse does the same. Ask anyone about Citizens.

I would also like to address an issue some residents have raised: noise from Route 17 making Schedler inhospitable to competitions. I attended a varsity baseball game at Morristown HS a few years ago, and only after the game did I realize that field sits right along Route 287. That's a major interstate during rush hour. I did not notice any traffic noise. My point is there are solutions to the problems we're talking about. I'm tired of the "we can't"s, and am encouraged that our council seems to embrace "we can."

Thank you for taking the time to discuss the opportunity we have at Schedler. I ask that you move forward as quickly as possible, making smart choices that take into account the needs of the whole village and me and my neighbors who live right by Schedler.

Addendum: I fully support Resolution 23-300, a full-size turf field.

Respectfully yours,  
Jin Lee  
561 Bennington Terrace



## CC: RJFA BOARD

info@ridgewoodjrfootball.com

## SUPPORT FOR SCHEDLER FIELD DEVELOPMENT

September 19, 2023

Dear Mayor and City Council,

I am writing to you regarding the field at Schedler. I have lived in Ridgewood for over 10 years. I am a volunteer football coach and I have been the President of Ridgewood Junior Football for over 3 years. I know first-hand how dire our fields situation is in town. We are blessed to have very active sports programs in town. Sports programs provide many benefits to both the physical and mental growth and development of our youth. They also provide opportunities for parent coaches to teach life and organizational skills. Our active programs require heavy usage of our fields. Unfortunately, we simply do not have enough fields to meet the demands of our sports programs. The situation is particularly difficult during the fall when several of our fields get flooded and go offline for weeks at a time.

I fully support the development of the Village Council's final plan 23-300 for an athletic field at the Schedler property. A new multipurpose field would provide much needed relief to our sports programs. I would also like to suggest that the field be artificial turf instead of natural grass. Most other towns have realized the benefits of turf. All of opponents' fields turf. Turf fields are more durable, easier and more economical to maintain. They are also less likely to cause ankle injuries since they do not have divots which go through the normal freeze and thaw process in late fall.

An investment in a new athletic field is an investment in the growth and development of our children. Please feel free to contact me should you have additional questions.

Zach Pace

President RJFA



EMAIL



TWITTER HANDLE



TELEPHONE



LINKEDIN URL





*September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023*

Ridgewood Village Council  
c/o Councilwoman Siobhan Winograd  
131 North Maple Avenue #1  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

**Sent via electronic mail**

Councilwoman Winograd –

The Ridgewood Lacrosse Association “RLA”, on behalf of our approximately 700 players, would like to thank you and the other members of the Village Council who have worked so diligently to address the very real problem of a lack of sufficient full-sided field space within the Village of Ridgewood.

The RLA recognizes that not everyone in the Village supports the idea of more full-sided field space and that some of those who may support the idea do not support additional “turf” fields or do not support those fields being in a specific location. We know this issue has presented numerous challenges and we are grateful for the dedication the Council has shown to our players (really just the children of the Village) and all of Ridgewood’s residents.

As I know you are aware, the current number of full-sided fields in Ridgewood is simply not tenable. Our Village has a growing number of organizations looking to access our fields and during the week most practice times are limited to between 5 PM and 9 PM (assuming there are lights). Locations without lights are even more limited depending on where we are within the calendar year. This condensed time window, coupled with the already extreme demand placed on our three existing turf fields on weekends, creates a real shortage of reliable surfaces for our residents to practice/play/train or to simply exercise on.

Folks who extoll the virtues of only small sided fields or only grass fields (which rain can easily knock out for days on end and which are not open until late spring depending on the snow that season) should walk a mile in the shoes of their neighbors who, as volunteers, struggle to put together practice and game schedules for the number of youth athletes that Ridgewood is fortunate to have.

The RLA’s Board of Trustees is unanimously in favor of Resolution 23-300 as approved on September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

Respectfully,

Ridgewood Lacrosse Association

Board of Trustees

### **RJFA Letter to Field's Committee for Fall 2023**

**Abstract:** The structure of the RJFA season is such that we have short, heavy usage of fields interspersed with periods of no field usage at all. The current field allocation does not optimize the field use—RJFA is crammed at some periods of home games, and at the same time has no mechanism to give back unused field time to other organizations. We'd like to explain our season field needs in order give back unused time and have extra space for the small number of home games.

**Goal:** To better describe the RJFA season to the Field's Committee members to help create optimized field schedules for the Fall Youth Sports Seasons.

#### **Observations:**

- RJFA coaches are all volunteer parents, many of whom work in the city. Ideally the practice fields are available at night, with lights to allow these coaches to continue volunteering.
- RJFA numbers have increased annually with each tackle grade comprising more than 30 players each. Flag football numbers are approaching 800 players. This high number of players has historically done excessive damage to grass fields. Since the majority of our players also play other sports outside of the football season, we are highly incentivized to keep the grass fields in the best condition possible.
- The nature of our game schedule, i.e. one game a week on the weekend, lends itself to a very high number of spectators and fans. In addition, the youth Cheer programs co locate with RJFA on game day which brings another large group of participants, families and fans.

#### **Registration Numbers (2023 Season) :**

Graduation Year	Flag Total	Flag Female	Tackle	Total
2028	80	2	35	115
2029	90	9	33	123
2030	104	20	29	133
2031	94	18	33	127
2032	92	9	28	120
2033	86	12	19	105
2034	85	18	14	99
2035	43	2	NA	43
2036	62	5	NA	62
Total	736	95	191	927

## **Nature of the RJFA Schedule:**

### ***Tackle:***

Practice starts the 2nd week of August. Teams have practices M-F in the even for the first two weeks. The first week is acclimation, the second week is the installation of contact.

Teams will schedule preseason scrimmages, according to other teams availability. The season generally starts the first week after Labor Day. During the season, our A teams (Sr, Jr, Pw) play on Saturday nights, and our B teams play on Sunday during the day. We have 4 home Saturday night games and 4 home Sunday games per season, not including playoffs.

The schedule, including home and away games, are determined by the league we play in. They accommodate us for changes we need to make for field availability. The sooner we know scheduling conflicts the easier it is for the league to accommodate. This past season we found out there was a conflict late after schedules were made, and while the league accommodated, our A teams played their first 4 games away. Then with flooding, these teams ended up playing almost all of their games away.

Once playoffs start, all the B teams seasons are over, and A teams practice needs are determined by playoff seeding. The playoffs last 2 weeks at most, assuming our teams win out. Once a team loses in the playoffs, the season is over.

### ***Co-Ed Flag (Fall):***

This year the flag season for the co-ed league (grades K-2 and grades 3-8) begins on the weekend of August 24th and goes through the weekend of October 26th (rain date on November 2nd). There are no practices during the week, only one game on the weekends. We have been doing a one-day playoff for grades 3-8 on the last day of the season for the past two years and would like to continue this tradition. We have been playing these games in the afternoon or evening on the last weekend of the season which will be the weekend of October 26th this year. After the playoff, our season is over and we can give the fields back.

During the season, the K-2 teams (approximately 180 kids) play from 8-9:30 on Saturday mornings. Grades 3/5/7 (approximately 270 kids) play from 8:00-12:00 on Saturday mornings. Grades 4/6/8 (approximately 270 kids) play from 8:00-12:00 on Sunday mornings.

### ***Girls Youth Flag (Spring):***

The girls youth program is new this year and will be running from the weekend of March 9th through the weekend of May 18th. We are planning to have one practice during the week and one game on the weekend.

### ***Asks:***

For tackle, we would like Stevens and Stadiums M-F 6:30-8:30 for first two weeks of the season. After that, we'd like Stevens M-Thursday evening and Stadium 3 nights a week for practices from End of Aug to mid November. Once playoffs start, we'd give up the second field. For Saturday night games, we'd like 4 home games, from 4-10pm. (Generally the games end by 9pm). We don't know which days home games will be scheduled so we ask for flexibility but we usually know by middle of the summer.

For Sunday B games, we're requesting 4 home games on Stadium. We would also need 5 hours, however the timing for those consecutive hours is flexible (but they have to be continuous, we have the same referees for all 3 games—it's not economically viable for them to

only ref one game). The request for Stadium over Stevens is due to the high number of fans and spectators—Stevens cannot hold the crowds.

We have never hosted any playoffs games, and we're grateful our league has accommodate us. If there's an opportunity to host, that would be amazing.

For coed flag, we're requesting the same fields we have for the past several years. For K-2 we are requesting Vets South and Vets East fields from 8-9:30 on Saturday mornings from Aug 24th - Nov 2nd. For grades 3/5/7 we would like Maple field from 8-12 on Saturday mornings from Aug 24th - Oct 26th and Maple or Stadium from noon - 4pm on October 26th for the playoffs. For grades 4/6/8 we would like Stevens field from 8-12 on Sunday mornings from August 25th - October 27th and Stevens or Stadium from noon-4pm On October 27th.

For girls flag, we are requesting a turf field for two hours for one night during the week and Maple fields from 8-11 on Saturday mornings.

Respectfully Submitted,

RJFA Board

## **APPENDIX 18**

Village's Project Budget and Funds Expended to Date

## **List of Funding and/or Financial Incentives for Historic Preservation Projects:**

### **Federal Tax Credits for Adaptive Reuse Projects:**

The Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/3preserve/itc.htm>

The New Market Tax Credit or the Bank of America Historic Tax Credit Fund which is administered through the National Trust for Historic Preservation:

[http://www.nationaltrust.org/community\\_partners/hist\\_tax\\_credit.html](http://www.nationaltrust.org/community_partners/hist_tax_credit.html)

### **Public or private non-profit projects may be eligible to apply for funding:**

The New Jersey Historic Trust:

<http://www.njht.org>

The Foundation Center is a funding guide that can be searched using various key words such as “historic preservation”, “cultural tourism”, etc.

For more information about the foundation center please refer to:

[www.foundationcenter.org](http://www.foundationcenter.org)

### **Financial assistance for low and moderate income housing may be obtained through:**

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dca/programsbook/programsbook.pdf>

New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dca/hmfa/>

PSE&G 5 Star Energy program:

<http://www.pseg.com/environment/urban/smart.jsp>



## **APPENDIX 19**

Statement About No Wetlands from Village Engineer



VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD  
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Christopher J. Rutishauser, PE, CPWM  
Village Engineer, Director of Public Works

131 N. MAPLE AVENUE  
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450  
PHONE: (201) 670-5500, Ext. 2238  
FAX: (201) 670-7305

Via Email and First Class Mail

November 29, 2023

Peter Primavera  
Peter Primavera Partners, LLC  
P.O. Box 2938  
Westfield, New Jersey 07090

RE: **Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 4704**  
Zabriske - Schedler Site Development  
Village of Ridgewood  
File No. 23030

Dear Mr. Primavera:

As requested, we investigated and examined the referenced property for the presence of conditions conducive to "wetlands". The following were noted:

- Observations of the site soils do not indicate any hydric soils that are sufficiently wet to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation such as Skunk Cabbage (in the springtime).
- The NJ-GeoWeb printout for the site area does not show any wetlands. The nearest identified wetlands are approximately 0.16 miles to the east from the site near the Saddle River. Copy of printout attached.
- Site elevations based on NAVD'88 are generally between +105.00 and +112.00, exclusive of the site soil berm.
- Observations of site utility trenching (in the presence of a historic archeologist) did not note any soil mottling.
- Preliminary geotechnical investigations performed in 2015 indicated that site soils consisted of tan-brown fine to coarse sands, little fine glacial gravel, trace silt, interspersed with thin clayey lenses. Such localized clayey lenses can impede site drainage through the otherwise highly permeable soils at the site.
- There are no sources of water into the reference site other than rainfall runoff.

Based on my observations, the referenced site conditions do not support wetlands.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to email me at:  
[crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net)

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Christopher J. Rutishauser".

Christopher J. Rutishauser, P.E., CPWM  
Director of Public Works/Village Engineer

C: Keith Kazmark, Village Manager

**APPENDIX 20**  
OPRA Requests



State of New Jersey  
**Department of Environmental Protection**  
**GOVERNMENT RECORDS REQUEST FORM**



**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Please read this entire form carefully as it contains important information concerning the response to your record request, accessing records, disputing denials, and your rights concerning government records. For further information, access [WWW.NJ.GOV/DEP/OPRA](http://WWW.NJ.GOV/DEP/OPRA).

**Requestor Information**


First Name:	MATTHEW	MI	S	Last Name	ROGERS
Company:	LAW OFFICES OF MATTHEW S. ROGERS, L.L.C.				
Mailing Address:	427 ARDEN COURT				
City:	Ridgewood	State:	NJ	Zip:	07450
Email:	msr@mrogerslaw.com				
Business Telephone:	(20) 1) -857-		Extension	3700	
Facsimile Telephone:	(20) 1) -857-				

**State Use Only**

Tracking #	344933
Received Date	10/24/2023
Access Method	Send Electronic copies
All matters relating to the response and access of any records identified for this request should be directed to:  <b>NJDEP – Office of Record Access</b> 401 East State Street PO Box 420 Mail Code 401-06Q Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420 Tele #: (609) 341-3121 Fax #: (609) 292-1177	

**Record Request Details:**

Copies of any and all documents, writings and/or other communication pertaining to or referencing the Zabriskie-Schedler Property and House submitted to NJDEP or NJ State Historical Preservation Office from May 1, 2023 to present House

Disposition Notes	Record Request Response
Based on this record request, responsive records were located. Some records are exempt pursuant to N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 and not subject to public access. See Addendum Disposition Notes for further information concerning the exemption and accessibility of the records.	In Progress – Open
	Filled – Closed
	Denied – Closed
	Partial – Closed X
<b>Addendum Disposition Notes:</b> Based on the record request, responsive electronic records have been identified and will be provided to you within 3-business days via the File Sharing Transfer site "WeTransfer.com". You will receive an email notification on how to access the FSTS once the records have been prepared and uploaded to the site. If you do not receive an email notification within 3-business days, please check your SPAM Email folder. The NJDEP has denied and redacted the portion of the responsive records that reveal personal identifying information (i.e., unlisted telephone numbers) pursuant to N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1.1. Additionally, the NJDEP denied and redacted personal email addresses on the basis that the information is confidential pursuant to N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1; N.J.S.A. 47:1A-9.b; Brennan v. Bergen County Prosecutors Office, 233 N.J. 330, 337 (2018); Burnett v. County of Bergen 198 N.J. 408, and Wolosky v. Somerset County, 2017 N.J. Super. Unpub. Lexis 781 (App. Div. 2017); and an expectation of privacy.	 11/02/2023 Custodian Signature Date

**Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)**

Information Regarding the Requested Records		
If your request is in reference to a single facility, please provide the name of the facility, and the name of the operator name of the facility:	Facility Name: <b>ZABRISKIE-SCHEDLER HOUSE</b>	
	Operator Name: <b>Village of Ridgewood</b>	
Please provide the owner name the facility or parcel of land:	Owner Name: <b>Village of Ridgewood</b>	
If your request is in reference to a specific parcel of land, please provide the street address, block, lot and property owner of the parcel of land: (Note: if the property in question is over multiple blocks and lots, please list all in the description field below)	Street Address 1: <b>460 West Saddle River Road</b>	
	Street Address 2:	
	Block: <b>4704</b>	Lot: <b>9, 10, 11, 12</b>
If your request is in reference to a facility, site or parcel of land, please provide the Municipality and County where the facility, site or parcel of land is located:	County:	
	Municipality:	
If the request is in reference to a particular permit issued by NJDEP, please provide the type of permit and any identifying numbers such as permit, incident or case numbers. (i.e. Fishing, Hunting, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Land Use, NJPDES, Pesticides, Stream Encroachment, TWA, UST, Water Allocation)	List Permit Type:	List ID Numbers:
		<b>NR 11-22-2019 NR Reference # SG 00004648; SR; 8-1</b>
If your request is in reference to an individual, please provide the individual's name and type, and if the individual is a DEP employee, your relationship with the individual:	Individual's name:	
	Type of Individual:	
	Relationship:	
If the an individual was specified above, the individual was DEP Licensed, please specify the license type the individual holds:	License Type:	

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has responded to your submitted Open Public Records Act (OPRA) record request. The following information will help you understand the response and your next available actions.

**Tracking #:** This is the Department's assigned Tracking # to your OPRA record request, which should be used in all corresponding matters.

### Record Request Response:

- **In Progress** – Based on the nature of the request, the records sought, and/or the manner to which the records may exist, the Department requires additional time to investigate and respond to the request.
- **Filled** – Based on the information provided in your request, the Department was able to investigate and respond to your record request.
- **Denied** – Based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, the Department has denied your request pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.
- **Partial** – The Department has identified both responsive government records and records being denied based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, that do not meet the definition of a government record pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.

**Disposition Notes:** Provides detailed information concerning the Department's response to your request.

**Accessing Records:** Dependent on the volume of records and your interest, there are five (5) methods available to access the responsive government records:

- **File Review** – Schedule a file review with the Department to directly access the records and take notes or tag records of interest for copying. Copying can be performed by either the Department’s onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs or by the requester employing a Copy Vendor Service. If there are records stored in archives, a five-day processing period will be included prior to scheduling a review.
- **Copy Request** – All records of interest will be copied by the Department’s onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs unless a Copy Vendor Service is employed.
- **Electronic Records Request** – Dependent on the size & nature of the e-records, the Department will email the records or provide a CD or DVD.
- **Fax Request** – Based on the number of pages, the Department faxes the responsive records.

## Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)

- **Web Access** – The responsive records can be access directly through the Department’s web site. Web address will be provided.

1. The fees for duplication of a government record are specified below. We will notify you of any special charges, special service charges or other additional charges authorized by State law or regulation before processing your request. Payment shall be made by check or money order payable to the State of New Jersey and mailed to the address specified below.

**Hard Copies:** Letter & Legal size = \$0.05 per page  
Oversized Maps (Color) = \$5.00 per map  
Oversized Maps (B&W) = \$3.00 per map

**Electronic Records:** CDs = \$0.55 per CD  
DVDs = \$0.55 per DVD

2. Pursuant to OPRA (C.47:1A-5c & C47:1A-5d), the Department will apply special service charge for any extraordinary expenditure of time and effort to accommodate a request. The special service charge will be based on the actual direct cost of providing the records. The requester shall have the opportunity to review and object to the charge prior to it being incurred; however, in the event the requester objects to the special service charge, the request will be closed and access to the records will not be granted.
3. By law, the Department must notify you that it grants or denies a request for access to government records within seven business days after the custodian of the record requested receives the request, provided that the record is currently available and not in storage. If the record requested is not currently available or is in storage, the custodian will advise you within seven business days when the record can be made available and the estimated cost. You may agree with the custodian to extend the time for making records available, or granting or denying your request.
4. You may be denied access to a government record if your request would substantially disrupt agency operations and the custodian is unable to reach a reasonable solution with you.
5. If the Department was unable to comply with your request for access to a government record, the custodian will indicate the reasons for denial on the request form.
6. Except as otherwise provided by law or by agreement with the requester, if the custodian of the record requested fails to respond to you within seven business days of receiving a request form, the failure to respond will be considered a denial of your request.
7. **Resolution of Disputed Findings:**

In the event that a requester does not agree with the Department’s record response, the requester should:

**No Records** - Reexamined the request details to evaluate if all of the information was provided that could aid the Department in locating records. The Department’s ability to identify records of interest is in direct correlation to matching the Department information with the information provided on the request. Such important identifiers are Facility/Site Name, Address, Case #, Permit #, Block/Lot.

**Denial** - If your request for access to a government record has been denied or unfilled within the time permitted by law, you have a right to challenge the decision by the Department to deny access. The Department denies access to records only when those records do not meet the definition of a government record and/or public access is not allowed pursuant to the law. At your option, you may either:

- a. Contact the Office of Record Access to re-visit the matter or provide further explanation.
- b. Institute a proceeding in the Superior Court of New Jersey
- c. File a complaint in writing with the Government Records Council (GRC). You may contact the GRC by toll-free telephone at 866-850-0511, by mail at PO Box 819, Trenton, NJ, 08625, by e-mail at [grc@dca.state.nj.us](mailto:grc@dca.state.nj.us), or at their web site at [www.state.nj.us/grc](http://www.state.nj.us/grc). The Council can also respond to other questions about the law.

8. Information provided on this form may be subject to disclosure under the Open Public Records Act.

**Revised Addendum Disposition Notes:** NONE





State of New Jersey  
**Department of Environmental Protection**  
**GOVERNMENT RECORDS REQUEST FORM**



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**Requestor Information**

First Name:	MATTHEW	MI	S	Last Name	ROGERS
Company:	LAW OFFICES OF MATTHEW S. ROGERS, L.L.C.				
Mailing Address:	123 PROSPECT STREET				
City:	Ridgewood	State:	NJ	Zip:	07450
Email:	msr@mrogerslaw.com				
Business Telephone:	(20) 1) -857-		Extension	3700	
Facsimile Telephone:	(20) 1) -857-				

**State Use Only**

Tracking #	345013
Received Date	10/26/2023
Access Method	Send Electronic copies
All matters relating to the response and access of any records identified for this request should be directed to:  <b>NJDEP – Office of Record Access</b> <b>401 East State Street</b> <b>PO Box 420 Mail Code 401-06Q</b> <b>Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420</b> <b>Tele #: (609) 341-3121</b> <b>Fax #: (609) 292-1177</b>	

**Record Request Details:**

Copies of any and all written communication, petitions, or other writings or documents sent to the NJDEP Historic Preservation Office from January 1, 2023 to present, in which any of the following emails addresses and/or persons either sent, were copied, or otherwise were named on the document or identified therein regarding the Zabriskie Schedler property or house. The email addresses are: kweise31@gmail.com schedlerfriends@gmail.com lreynolds@ridgewoodnj.net mandegruber@gmail.com gwright@wright-associate.com Joseph.Bennett@dep.nj.gov jhone201@yahoo.com annelloving@gmail.com cynthia.okeefe@verizon.net denisealima@verizon.net kathryn.s.komsa@gmail.com clandesilva@gmail.com pdolce@bergen.edu pattyi26@optonline.net salvo1945@icloud.com, and Kristina Weise, Anne Loving, Patty Infantino, Eleanor Gruber, Lorraine Reynolds, Philip Dolce, George Wright, Joseph Bennet, Jacqueline Hone, Cynthia O'Keefe, Denise Lima, Kathryn Schmidt and Fretta Dasilva.

Disposition Notes	Record Request Response	
Based on the record request, responsive electronic records have been identified and will be provided to you within 5-business days via the File Sharing Transfer site WeTransfer.com or MoveIt. You will receive an email notification on how to access the FSTS once the records have been prepared and uploaded to the site.	In Progress	Open
	Filled	Closed
	Denied	Closed
	Partial	Closed
<b>Addendum Disposition Notes:</b> The responsive records for this request are the same records provided to you on November 2, 2023 in response to your request OPRA 344933.	Matthew J. Cooper	
	11/02/2023	
	Custodian Signature	Date

**Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)**

Information Regarding the Requested Records		
If your request is in reference to a single facility, please provide the name of the facility, and the name of the operator name of the facility:	Facility Name: <b>Zabriskie-Schedler Property and House</b>	
	Operator Name: <b>Village of Ridgewood</b>	
Please provide the owner name the facility or parcel of land:	Owner Name: <b>Village of Ridgewood</b>	
If your request is in reference to a specific parcel of land, please provide the street address, block, lot and property owner of the parcel of land: (Note: if the property in question is over multiple blocks and lots, please list all in the description field below)	Street Address 1: <b>460 West Saddle River Road</b>	
	Street Address 2:	
	Block: <b>4704</b>	Lot: <b>9, 10, 11, 12</b>
If your request is in reference to a facility, site or parcel of land, please provide the Municipality and County where the facility, site or parcel of land is located:	County: <b>Bergen</b>	
	Municipality: <b>Ridgewood Village</b>	
If the request is in reference to a particular permit issued by NJDEP, please provide the type of permit and any identifying numbers such as permit, incident or case numbers. (i.e. Fishing, Hunting, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Land Use, NJPDES, Pesticides, Stream Encroachment, TWA, UST, Water Allocation)	List Permit Type:	List ID Numbers:
If your request is in reference to an individual, please provide the individual's name and type, and if the individual is a DEP employee, your relationship with the individual:	Individual's name:	
	Type of Individual:	
	Relationship:	
If the an individual was specified above, the individual was DEP Licensed, please specify the license type the individual holds:	License Type:	

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has responded to your submitted Open Public Records Act (OPRA) record request. The following information will help you understand the response and your next available actions.

**Tracking #:** This is the Department's assigned Tracking # to your OPRA record request, which should be used in all corresponding matters.

### Record Request Response:

- **In Progress** – Based on the nature of the request, the records sought, and/or the manner to which the records may exist, the Department requires additional time to investigate and respond to the request.
- **Filled** – Based on the information provided in your request, the Department was able to investigate and respond to your record request.
- **Denied** – Based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, the Department has denied your request pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.
- **Partial** – The Department has identified both responsive government records and records being denied based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, that do not meet the definition of a government record pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.

**Disposition Notes:** Provides detailed information concerning the Department's response to your request.

**Accessing Records:** Dependent on the volume of records and your interest, there are five (5) methods available to access the responsive government records:

- **File Review** – Schedule a file review with the Department to directly access the records and take notes or tag records of interest for copying. Copying can be performed by either the Department’s onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs or by the requester employing a Copy Vendor Service. If there are records stored in archives, a five-day processing period will be included prior to scheduling a review.
- **Copy Request** – All records of interest will be copied by the Department’s onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs unless a Copy Vendor Service is employed.
- **Electronic Records Request** – Dependent on the size & nature of the e-records, the Department will email the records or provide a CD or DVD.
- **Fax Request** – Based on the number of pages, the Department faxes the responsive records.

## Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)

- **Web Access** – The responsive records can be access directly through the Department’s web site. Web address will be provided.

1. The fees for duplication of a government record are specified below. We will notify you of any special charges, special service charges or other additional charges authorized by State law or regulation before processing your request. Payment shall be made by check or money order payable to the State of New Jersey and mailed to the address specified below.

**Hard Copies:** Letter & Legal size = \$0.05 per page  
Oversized Maps (Color) = \$5.00 per map  
Oversized Maps (B&W) = \$3.00 per map

**Electronic Records:** CDs = \$0.55 per CD  
DVDs = \$0.55 per DVD

2. Pursuant to OPRA (C.47:1A-5c & C47:1A-5d), the Department will apply special service charge for any extraordinary expenditure of time and effort to accommodate a request. The special service charge will be based on the actual direct cost of providing the records. The requester shall have the opportunity to review and object to the charge prior to it being incurred; however, in the event the requester objects to the special service charge, the request will be closed and access to the records will not be granted.
3. By law, the Department must notify you that it grants or denies a request for access to government records within seven business days after the custodian of the record requested receives the request, provided that the record is currently available and not in storage. If the record requested is not currently available or is in storage, the custodian will advise you within seven business days when the record can be made available and the estimated cost. You may agree with the custodian to extend the time for making records available, or granting or denying your request.
4. You may be denied access to a government record if your request would substantially disrupt agency operations and the custodian is unable to reach a reasonable solution with you.
5. If the Department was unable to comply with your request for access to a government record, the custodian will indicate the reasons for denial on the request form.
6. Except as otherwise provided by law or by agreement with the requester, if the custodian of the record requested fails to respond to you within seven business days of receiving a request form, the failure to respond will be considered a denial of your request.
7. **Resolution of Disputed Findings:**

In the event that a requester does not agree with the Department’s record response, the requester should:

**No Records** - Reexamined the request details to evaluate if all of the information was provided that could aid the Department in locating records. The Department’s ability to identify records of interest is in direct correlation to matching the Department information with the information provided on the request. Such important identifiers are Facility/Site Name, Address, Case #, Permit #, Block/Lot.

**Denial** - If your request for access to a government record has been denied or unfilled within the time permitted by law, you have a right to challenge the decision by the Department to deny access. The Department denies access to records only when those records do not meet the definition of a government record and/or public access is not allowed pursuant to the law. At your option, you may either:

- a. Contact the Office of Record Access to re-visit the matter or provide further explanation.
- b. Institute a proceeding in the Superior Court of New Jersey
- c. File a complaint in writing with the Government Records Council (GRC). You may contact the GRC by toll-free telephone at 866-850-0511, by mail at PO Box 819, Trenton, NJ, 08625, by e-mail at [grc@dca.state.nj.us](mailto:grc@dca.state.nj.us), or at their web site at [www.state.nj.us/grc](http://www.state.nj.us/grc). The Council can also respond to other questions about the law.

8. Information provided on this form may be subject to disclosure under the Open Public Records Act.

**Revised Addendum Disposition Notes:** NONE

## **APPENDIX 21**

### Turf Justification

## **Turf Justification:**

Ridgewood, New Jersey has had an athletic playing field deficit for decades. With increased flooding around three of our main fields, increased participation in recreational and competitive sports, and a growing mental health problem, that deficit has become more pronounced and detrimental in recent years. When all Ridgewood fields are operational, our current inventory of fields is still inadequate, overused and overburdened. Moreover, our grass fields are seldom at their best and often unusable. Ridgewood simply does not have the capacity to maintain and water our grass fields. That combined with the need to maximize use of our fields despite that grass fields can sustain only limited use, often leads to our grass fields being unsafe, uneven, dry, and/or dusty. Other towns have refused to allow their teams to play on certain of our grass fields for safety concerns. Adult participants refuse to play on our grass fields for safety concerns. To make matters worse, after rainstorms, which occur now with increasing frequency, most or all of our grass fields are typically closed for several days to avoid their being destroyed for entire seasons if played on right after a rainstorm. Games scheduled on grass fields are often cancelled at the first sign of rain. Even our best grass fields are typically unsuitable for high level sports or adult sports. Turf solves all of these issues. It is much easier (and more economical) to maintain. It maximizes the time participants can use the field -- a turf field can be used effectively non-stop, rain or shine. Consistent use does not tear up a turf field or otherwise create unsafe playing conditions. Instead, a turf field provides a consistently clean, even surface that is safer for all ages and allows for any level of competition from recreational to competitive. A turf field also may be lined for use by any number of sports. Even aesthetically turf is more appealing since it always maintains a green, manicured appearance, whereas our grass fields are often bare, dry and/or dusty. Finally, with advances in turf, we can use an infill without crushed rubber and without past concerns over generation of excessive heat. Simply put, uniformly and for a long list of reasons, turf is the only practical solution for a new field in Ridgewood.

## **APPENDIX 22**

### **Precedent for Turf Fields at Historic Sites**



ORDER ON MOTION

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IN THE MATTER OF  
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH, PASSAIC COUNTY  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK SYNTHETIC TURF  
FIELD  
GOFFLE BROOK PART (SR: 8/29/2002)

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
APPELLATE DIVISION  
DOCKET NO. A-004347-16T4  
MOTION NO. M-008393-16  
BEFORE PART S  
JUDGE(S): THOMAS V. MANAHAN  
ROBERT J. GILSON

MOTION FILED: 07/28/2017

BY: BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF  
THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC

ANSWER(S)  
FILED:

SUBMITTED TO COURT: August 17, 2017

ORDER

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THIS MATTER HAVING BEEN DULY PRESENTED TO THE COURT, IT IS, ON THIS  
21st day of August, 2017, HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

MOTION BY MOVANT

MOTION TO INTERVENE PERMITTING THE  
BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS TO  
FORMALLY OPPOSE A MOTION FILED BY  
THE BOROUGH OF HAWTHORNE AND FILE  
OPPOSITION TO THE APPEAL

GRANTED

SUPPLEMENTAL:

FOR THE COURT:



---

THOMAS V. MANAHAN, J.A.D.

SR: 8/29/2002  
KAK

---

IN THE MATTER OF HAWTHORNE  
BOROUGH, PASSAIC COUNTY GOFFLE  
BROOK PARK SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK (SR: 8/29/2002)

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
APPELLATE DIVISION  
Docket No. A-004347-16T4

CIVIL ACTION

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On Appeal From:  
Decision of the Commissioner  
Of the DEP dated 5/11/2017

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APPELLANT, BOROUGH OF HAWTHORNE'S BRIEF

---

MICHAEL J. PASQUALE, ESQ.  
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Borough of Hawthorne

On the Brief: Michael J. Pasquale, Esq.

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This matter comes before the Court on appeal from a determination by the Department of Environmental Protection authorizing the installation of a synthetic turf field in historic Goffle Brook Park. The Park, listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places, is located entirely in the Borough of Hawthorne, the appellant in this matter. The park is owned by the County of Passaic as part of its County Park System.

The Borough of Hawthorne is a community of 18,000 people living in 3.2 square miles. In the center of the Borough is Goffle Brook Park, which fairly well runs from one end of town to the other. It has a pond and traces a brook. It has rolling hills and is a 103 acre swath of green in a busy suburban community.

The Park was designed by the Olmsted Brothers, the sons of Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of Landscape Architecture in this County. It has historic significance as home to Native Americans of the Lenni Lenape Tribe and as an encampment site for the General Marquis de Lafayette and Major Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee during the American Revolution. It was designed by a Master Landscape Architect during the Great Depression as part of several relief programs. It has a rightful place on the Register of Historic Places.

In 2013 the County of Passaic undertook a multi-year, multi-million dollar restoration of the Park. With painstaking attention to detail, it restored the park to its original Olmsted design. The result is breathtaking, a place of great pride in the community. And when all of this work was done, the County of Passaic determined to install a synthetic turf field where there existed a loosely lined grass field, used occasionally for football or pick-up soccer games.

This appeal does not focus on the wisdom of the County in undertaking a project that so violates the sanctity of this beautiful, historic place. It instead focuses on the abject failure of the agency charged to protect the historic, architectural and cultural heritage of this State, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Because the Park is listed in the Historic Register, the County was compelled to seek project approval from the State Historic Preservation Office. That Office got it right. It ruled that the installation of a turf field would constitute an "encroachment" impacting the historic integrity of the Park. It disallowed the project to be undertaken.

The County sought what amounts to an exception from the Commissioner of the DEP and appeared before the Historic Sites Council, the statutorily designated advisor to the Commissioner. The Council dead-locked, 2-2, on the adoption of a resolution

endorsing the project. It also did that what it was charged to do and protected the integrity of this historic place.

Yet even before the Council considered the matter, the Assistant Commissioner delegated to decide the matter, Richard Boornazian, had determined to approve the application. With a single stroke he over-turned the determination of the Historic Preservation Office and paid no heed to the advice offered by the Historic Sites Council. He granted project approval without any adherence to the statutory scheme designed to protect and preserve our history or heritage. That is the sole focus of this appeal - review of the arbitrary and unreasonable decision made by the Assistant Commissioner of the DEP, who failed to articulate any factual or legal basis for his determination to permit an encroachment in a historic park.



PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Goffle Brook Park in the Borough of Hawthorne is listed on the Register of Historic Places of the State of New Jersey and the National Register of Historic Places, a designation attained in 2002. [Pa 1]. It is owned by the County of Passaic. In January of 2016, not long after it completed a multi-million dollar restoration of the park to its original Olmsted Brothers design, the County finalized plans for the installation of a synthetic turf field where once there was located a casting pond. [Pa8] As the field to be constructed was to be located within feet of Goffle Brook, the County applied for a Flood Hazard Area Individual Permit [Pa18] and a Freshwater Wetlands General Permit. [Pa244].

The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Hawthorne from the outset opposed the project proposed by the County as being incongruous with the historic nature of the park. It argued that the installation of synthetic turf field would constitute an "encroachment" as defined by law. [Pa249]. The DEP acknowledged receipt of the objection of Hawthorne. [Pa250]. Shortly thereafter, on December 2, 2016, the State Historic Preservation Office, an arm of the DEP, advised the County that as Goffle Brook Park was listed on the Register of Historic Places, it would need to submit an Application for Project Authorization to that office for consideration. The letter sent to the County stated, "The intent of the New Jersey Register Law is to ensure that New Jersey

Register listed properties and districts are protected from potentially harmful public action." [Pa252]

The County submitted an application as required. [Pa255]. The DEP requested additional information, [Pa292], which was provided by the County. [Pa294]. The Municipal Council of the Borough of Hawthorne adopted a Resolution, dated February 15, 2017, imploring the County to reconsider this ill-conceived idea and asking the DEP to consider the significant negative impact of the application on the integrity of this historic park. [Pa297].

The State Historic Preservation Office concurred with Hawthorne's assessment and ruled that the installation of a synthetic turf field would constitute an "encroachment." [Pa298]. In its letter of March 22, 2017, denying project authorization, the Council stated:

"I am in receipt of an application for project authorization for the proposed synthetic turf field located within Goffle Brook Park, which is listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (NJRHP). Your application was deemed technically complete and professionally sufficient upon the receipt of additional requested information on March 2, 2017. The project involves the replacement of an existing grass football field with a multi-use Field Turf synthetic turf field. The alteration of a portion of the park and introduction of a significant new visual intrusion will alter the setting and integrity of Goffle Brook Park. The project does not meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties - Rehabilitation* and therefore, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.4, this project **constitutes an encroachment** on Goffle Brook Park. (Emphasis in original).

The County was undeterred by the ruling of the State Historic Preservation Office and requested a direct ruling from the Commissioner, allowing the project to go forward despite the determination that it would constitute an encroachment. After making small, rather insignificant changes to the plan, it pressed forward with the project. [Pa300]. The matter was listed on the Agenda of the New Jersey Historic Sites Council on April 21, 2017. [Pa301]. The Council, which acts as advisor to the Commissioner, was provided in advance of the meeting with a proposed resolution endorsing the project. [Pa302] The Historic Sites Council, by a 2-2 vote, declined to adopt the resolution and endorse the project. [Pa307]. As such, the matter went to the Commissioner without recommendation.

The Hawthorne Mayor and Council, as well as its State Senator, Bob Gordon, continued to oppose the project and filed written objection. [Pa321, Pa323, Pa326] The Commissioner delegated the determination to Assistant Commissioner Rich Boornazian. He emailed the Administrative Assistant to the Mayor on May 6, 2017, [Pa325], his candid words reading as follows:

I am the Assistant Commissioner for Natural and Historic Resources and this matter will fall on me for a decision.

The State Historic Preservation's staff have prepared a package for me to review and I will have time over the weekend to look at it. I will consider all sides, testimony, positions, etc. however, **I must warn you that I was briefed on the project before it went to**

the Historic Sites Council and at that time, I was in favor of our staff's recommendation to approve the project on the County property.

Again, and I am sorry to be so blunt, but I am very likely to approve the project once I review the package as it will be consistent with other matters involving artificial turn (sic) brought before the council and the mitigation is reasonable.

(Emphasis Added).

The matter being effectively decided even before receiving the required advice and recommendation of the Historic Sites Council, Mr. Boornazian authorized the project by letter dated May 11, 2017. [Pa328]. He imposed three "mitigating" conditions:

- Installation of three signs highlighting the history of the park;
- Display of a reproduction of the original Olmsted plans in the Rea House, located in the Park;
- Creation of an amendment to the County's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

The Municipal Council authorized Court action. [Pa331]. Before doing so, the Mayor wrote again to the Commissioner, asking that he reconsider the determination. [Pa332]. The County of Passaic, despite widespread public opposition, refused to yield and on May 31, 2017, transmitted acceptance of the conditional approval to the DEP. [Pa334]. It immediately solicited bids for the project and undertook the construction without delay.

The Borough of Hawthorne filed this appeal of the determination of Assistant Commissioner Boornazian and as part of its submission, requested the grant of a stay of approval pending

determination by the Court. It wrote the Commissioner on September 1, 2017 seeking a stay. [Pa341]. Assistant Commissioner Boornazian denied the request for a stay of his own decision and the request to reconsider his decision on September 18, 2017. [Pa 343]. The Appellate Division thereafter denied Hawthorne's request for a stay. [Pa346].

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Borough of Hawthorne consists of 3.2 square miles and is home to 18,000 residents. [Pa338]. Through the center of the town, virtually running from one end to the other, is Goffle Brook Park. [Pa338]. Goffle Brook Park, which is owned by the County of Passaic, was dedicated as a public park in the early 1930's. [Pa338]. Its designers were the Olmsted Brothers, the sons of Frederick Law Olmsted, the Father of Landscape Architecture in this County. Their father is best known for designing Central Park in New York and Golden Gate Park in California. The Olmsted Brothers, like their father, designed hundreds of parks, estates and university campuses. They were visionary designers and properly called the First Family of Landscape Design. [Pa338].

In 2013, the County of Passaic undertook a multi-year, multi-million dollar restoration of the Park. Tremendous attention to detail was paid every step of the way. The Goffle Brook was re-aligned to follow its original course. Walking paths were installed across the rolling hills. Hundreds of invasive tree and plant species were removed and replaced with over 400 new trees and over 500 bushes and shrubs native to the region. The restoration was completely faithful to the Olmsted Brothers design. [Pa338].

Then, when all the work was done, the restoration complete, the County of Passaic decided to install a synthetic turf field.



Not just any field. A multi-purpose field with permanent stripes, white, yellow and blue. And if the affront to the visionary designers and residents was not sufficiently made with synthetic turf and multi-colored stripes, the County decided to indelibly brand the Park, placing the County Seal at midfield. [Pa8].

Goffle Brook Park is listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places. [Pal]. It was home to two groups of Native Americans of the Lenni Lenape Tribe. [Pal]. The Park was an encampment site of General Marquis de Lafayette during the American Revolution. Stationed nearby, assigned to protect his southern flank, was the renowned Virginia Cavalry of Major Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. [Pal]. The Park retains remnants of the Ryerson House, built in the early 1700's, and is home to the historic Rea House, built in the early 1800's. The County plans to restore the Rea House, committing \$1.5 million to the project.

The Olmsted design always envisioned recreation. The 1928 commentary provided by the firm depicted the Park as "spacious, gentle in topography, pastoral in landscape character and fitted with a variety of recreational activities and out-of-door enjoyment." There are baseball fields depicted on the plan and a loosely lined football field existed where the County of Passaic proposed to install a synthetic turf field. What is clear from the Olmsted design, and the faithful restoration by the County, is

that recreation was always secondary, informal, consistent with the pastoral theme.

Because the park is listed on the Register of Historic Places, the County was required to obtain approval from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office before undertaking the project. [Pa252]. The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Hawthorne, with unanimity across party lines, opposed this project as being "antithetical" to the "historic integrity" of the Park. [Pa297].

The Historic Preservation Office ruled that a synthetic turf field would constitute an "encroachment" on historic Goffle Brook Park. [Pa298]. It ruled that a synthetic turf field would represent a "significant new visual intrusion" which would "alter the setting and integrity of Goffle Brook Park." [Pa298]. That determination has never been challenged.

That determination did not deter the County from going forward. It sought what amounts to an exception from the Commissioner. The matter was referred to the Historic Sites Council (HSC) which considered the matter at its April 21, 2017, meeting. [Pa301]. The HSC received a proposed resolution, prepared by DEP staff, recommending approval of the project. [Pa302]. The HSC declined to adopt the resolution, dead-locking 2-2. [Pa307]

The matter went to the Commissioner without recommendation. The Commissioner delegated the decision to Assistant Commissioner

Rich Boornazian. On May 6, 2017, Assistant Commissioner Boornazian informed the Office of the Mayor of the Borough of Hawthorne that he had been "briefed" on the matter by DEP Staff and had been in favor of the project "even before it went to the" HSC. He advised he was likely to approve the project prior to review of the "package" provided to him. [Pa325]. Not surprisingly, he did so on May 11, 2017. [Pa328]. The County accepted the project authorization and with rather incredible speed completed this \$1,000,000 project in a matter of months.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

**THE DECISION OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE DEP WAS  
ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS AND MUST BE OVERTURNED BY THIS COURT  
(Raised Below: PA328)**

As noted throughout, Goffle Brook Park is listed on the State of New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The Register was created to protect and preserve places having significant, "historical, archeological or cultural value." N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128. The Register of Historic Places is part of the Division of Parks and Forestry in the Department of Environmental Protection, (DEP).

Because Goffle Brook Park is listed on the Register of Historic Places, no project can be undertaken in the Park absent written approval of the Commissioner of the DEP. The statutory framework finds home in a single paragraph at N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.131. That statute reads:

"The State, **a county**, municipality or an agency or instrumentality thereof **shall not undertake any project which will encroach upon, damage or destroy any area, site, structure or object included in the Register of Historic Places without application to, and the prior written authorization or consent of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.** The Commissioner shall solicit the advice and recommendations of the Historic Site Council in connection with any such application and may direct the conduct of a public hearing or hearings thereon prior to granting or denying authorization or consent. The failure of the Commissioner to authorize consent or deny any such application within 120 days of application therefore shall constitute his consent thereto." (Emphasis added).

The first step in the process is the filing of an application to determine whether or not the work proposed is in fact an encroachment. By letter dated March 22, 2017, the DEP Historic Preservation Office found that the project would indeed "alter the setting and integrity" of the Park and would be in violation of the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines. It found that it would be an "encroachment."

The process undertaken by the DEP faithfully followed the corresponding Administrative Code provision. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2 (c) provides that a technically and professionally complete application submitted pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.131 shall be reviewed "to determine if the undertaking for which the application is submitted constitutes an encroachment or will damage or destroy the historic property under the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.4 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties."

The determination of the DEP was supported by the record, explained in the letter issued by the DEP and relied upon a clear standard, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The determination has never been challenged by the County of Passaic. This stands in stark contrast to the course followed by the DEP thereafter, which failed to adhere to the statutory and administrative code strictures.

Once a project is determined to constitute an encroachment, it may not proceed absent the grant of project approval by the Commissioner. The Administrative Code sets forth an exacting protocol to be followed by the applicant which includes the delivery of 12 copies of the project plans to the Department, notice to affected governing bodies, notice to any established Historical Societies, a public appearance before the Historic Sites Council, and the publication of notice in two newspapers. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e).

The letter of March 22, 2017, advises that the project "has been added to the April 21, 2017, Historic Sites Council (HSC) agenda." The letter paraphrases the language of the statute, set forth above, which requires the Commissioner to seek "advice and recommendations" from the Council.

The establishment of the Historic Sites Council is found at N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.108. The Statute provides for an 11 member board that acts as an advisor to the Commissioner. It is specifically charged with acting to safeguard historic sites and places in accordance with established standards for their preservation. N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.110(c).

The solicitation of advice from the Historic Sites Council is not optional. It is mandatory. When the HSC convened its meeting



on April 21, 2017 only four members were present.<sup>1</sup> While the statute does not speak to a required number of members to constitute a quorum, four out of eleven is most likely not what the legislature would have considered as the right number. Robert's Rules of Order provides that a quorum for any assembly is "such number as is competent to conduct its business. Unless there is a special rule on the subject, the quorum of every assembly is a majority of all of the members of the assembly." Robert's Rules of Order, 1893 Edition, Section 43. (Jove Books, 1967).

The HSC is obligated to follow the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines in conducting its review. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e) (6). It is required to submit a written recommendation to the Commissioner. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e) (7). It did none of that. The HSC deadlocked 2-2. At the end of the day, no recommendation whatsoever was made to the Commissioner, despite a statutory requirement mandating such action.

The HSC considered a draft resolution, prepared by DEP staff, as is provided for at law. The resolution begins with a single paragraph describing the Park, omitting its historic significance before and during the American Revolution. While it mentions design by the Olmsted Brothers, it fails to describe the multi-

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<sup>1</sup> The meeting minutes reflect a six member body but the statute mandates an 11 member body.

year, multi-million dollar project the County had just completed, specifically undertaken to restore the original Olmsted design.

The resolution goes on to describe the public purpose to be served - recreation - but fails to explain the justification for the change from grass to synthetic turf other than to note that the grass field is hard to water. Unintentionally embedded in the resolution is a line, "The existing grass field is used for football games, and informally by residents for other sports and activities." (Emphasis added). This is the essence of the Park, the genius of the Olmsted design. The Park was created for the people and never intended for stadium use. It was always informal - organized little league mixed with scattered pick-up games.

The description of the proposed synthetic turf field in the resolution, juxtaposed with the loosely lined, irregularly shaped football field that it was to replace, further highlights the magnitude of the encroachment. The County plan proposed permanent white lines for football, yellow lines for soccer and blue lines for lacrosse. And if that visual impact was not jarring enough, the Seal of the County of Passaic would be emblazoned in the center of the field. That DEP Staff could for one minute consider this appropriate in an Olmsted designed historic park is, in a word, embarrassing.

The failure of DEP Staff and its ill-conceived resolution is most prominently found in its abject failure to consider the

encroachment in the context of the statutory and administrative framework. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(d) (6) requires that the identified public benefit must be evaluated utilizing two specific criteria:

1. Whether or not feasible and prudent alternatives to the encroachment exist; and
2. Whether or not sufficient measures could be taken to avoid, reduce or mitigate the encroachment.

There is simply no analysis in the resolution, and none at any point along the line, using the mandated criteria. For if one was to consider the question, "Is there a feasible and prudent alternative to a synthetic turf field that still provides the public benefit of recreation and requires no mitigation whatsoever," one would reach the obvious answer - "a grass field."

It is small wonder that the HSC failed to adopt the resolution and failed to give endorsement to the project. The advisors to the Commissioner were simply not convinced. Yet the County remained undeterred, perhaps knowing all along that the man charged with making the decision on behalf of the Commissioner, Rich Boornazian, had long ago decided in its favor. Mr. Boornazian made this clear in his email correspondence of May 6, 2017:

"I must warn you that I was briefed on the project before it went to the Historic Sites Council and at that time, I was in favor of our staff's recommendation to approve the project on the County property."

It begs the question - If the Commissioner is obligated to gain the advice and written recommendation of the HSC before rendering his decision, why is he being "briefed" and in his own words, "likely to approve the project," before hearing from his statutorily designated advisors. The process set forth in the Statute and in the Code makes no mention of informal "briefings." In fact, it is a rather formal process, requiring legal notice, a right of the public to be heard, and recorded proceedings in conformity with the Open Public Meetings Act. The decision of the Commissioner is deemed to have authority comparable to the authority of a Superior Court Judge - hence the appeal to the Appellate Division. Imagine a Judge of the Superior Court announcing to a party, "I already know how I am likely to rule and pretty much made up my mind before hearing testimony." That is precisely what happened here.

Beyond pre-judging the project, the Assistant Commissioner completely failed to consider the application in the context of the Code. In his email, Mr. Boornazian says the project will be "consistent with other matters involving artificial turf brought before the Council and the mitigation is reasonable." The Code makes no mention of comparison to other turf field applications.

In his letter of May 11, 2017, Mr. Boornazian simply pays lip service to the Code and gives absolutely no basis for his decision to approve the project. He states, "I have evaluated the

undertaking's public benefit; prudent and feasible alternatives; and measures taken to avoid, reduce, or mitigate the encroachment." He does not identify the public benefit, gives no hint as to what prudent or feasible alternatives exist or were considered and then simply "cut-and-pasted" the three conditions from the rejected resolution as mitigating factors. He even appended the resolution to his letter.

The Administrative Code does not suggest for one minute a pre-determined outcome. It vests great power in the Commissioner but requires strict adherence to process. The Commissioner is required to consider the written recommendation of the HSC. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e) (7). The Commissioner is authorized to conduct hearings and take testimony from proponents and opponents to the application. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e) (8). Most significantly, the Commissioner is required to issue a "written decision with specific reasoning" in granting or denying the project approval. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2 (e) (9). None of that happened here.

The decision of the Assistant Commissioner, completely unsupported and devoid of all analysis under the Statute and Administrative Code, also stands in stark contrast to the carefully considered evaluations found in relevant Case Law. While cases interpreting the statute and code are sparse, and seemingly support the decision of the Commissioner in each instance, they are informative.

It is understood that the role of a reviewing Court considering an administrative agency's final determination is limited. In re Taylor, 158 N.J. 644, 656 (1999). The determination will not be reversed unless: "(1) it was arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable; (2) it violated express or implied legislative policies; (3) it offended the State or Federal constitution; or (4) the findings on which it is based were not supported by substantial, credible evidence in the record." University Cottage Club of Princeton, New Jersey Corp. v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 191 N.J. 38, 48 (2007). There is no contention that the determination of the Assistant Commissioner violated express or implied legislative policies or offended the State or Federal constitution. Conversely there is no doubt that the decision was arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable and in no way supported by the record.

In Application of North Jersey Dist. Water Supply Commission, 175 N.J. Super. 167 (App. Div. 1980), the DEP approved a project proposed by a water supply commission which would constitute an encroachment upon the historic Great Falls located in the City of Paterson. The Court upheld the decision, noting:

"We find there was a record for the Commissioner's review which included findings of the six-member panel of the [Historic Sites] Council, the report of the Council itself, as well as material submitted by Paterson and developed by the DEP Staff personnel for the HSC. The Commissioner weighed the conflicting interests before him and determined that encroachment on the Great Falls



and the adjacent district was necessary in order to satisfy the need for an increased public water supply ... An examination of the record here shows that it contains sufficient credible evidence to support the Commissioner's decision." Id. at page 205.

In Beattystown Community Council v. Department of Environmental Protection, 313 N.J. Super. 236 (App. Div. 1998), a developer proposed improvements to intersecting roads in the Beattystown Historic District. The DEP determined the improvement to be an encroachment. A public hearing was held before the HSC. The Assistant Commissioner determined that a more complete record needed to be developed before the HSC and required an additional hearing. He thereafter approved the project. Id. at page 240.

In his decision, the Assistant Commissioner found that the roadway improvements would have a negative impact on the historic district but were "not avoidable" as there were "no meaningful alternatives to making some road and traffic improvements." Id. at page 242. In point of fact, six alternate plans to a signalized and widened intersection were considered with none found to be "reasonable and prudent alternatives." Id. at page 243.

In re Project Authorization Under New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, 408 N.J. Super. 540 (App. Div. 2009) further illustrates adherence to the process envisioned by the Statute and Code. As part of a planned redevelopment in the City of Camden, Campbell Soups proposed to acquire and demolish the historic Sears Building in order to create a multi-million dollar expansion of

its corporate campus. The DEP found the demolition to constitute an encroachment. The HSC held a hearing resulting in the adoption of a resolution recommending denial of the application. It concluded that the applicant had not adequately addressed feasible and prudent alternatives to the demolition. *Id.* at page 553.

The Commissioner nevertheless approved the project. As described by the Court, the Assistant Commissioner "reviewed the record and considered the project's public benefit. She also considered whether there were feasible and prudent alternatives to demolition, and whether sufficient measures could be taken to avoid, reduce or mitigate the impact on the Sears building." *Id.* at page 553. She made explicit findings based upon the credible evidence. She described the public benefits such as the retention of 1,200 jobs, the expansion of Campbell Soup's Landmark headquarters, the development of an office park to attract new businesses, infrastructure improvements and tax ratables for an ailing City. *Id.* at page 561.

She similarly analyzed whether feasible and prudent alternatives that could avoid demolition existed. She found, based upon a careful analysis of the costs submitted, that "significant financing gaps render all other alternatives infeasible." *Id.* at page 567. Finally, she approved measures specifically designed to mitigate the encroachment including efforts to salvage significant architectural details. *Id.* at page 553.

In the present case, none of that happened. The HSC did not hold hearings. It conducted a single "meeting" before a four member assembly. It did not adopt recommendations or make any findings to guide the Commissioner. It dead-locked, 2-2, and as such submitted no report for consideration by the Commissioner.

The Assistant Commissioner clearly prejudged the application and relied upon invalid criteria. He sent an email to the Mayor's Office advising that the project was similar to uncited applications for synthetic turf fields in unidentified places, which is not a consideration under the statute. He noted that he had been briefed on the project before his statutorily designated advisory council ever heard the matter or made a recommendation. He candidly admitted he was likely to approve the matter before considering the record.

The letter of May 11, 2017, contains no analysis whatsoever. There is no identification, as required by law, of the public benefit. There is no review of that public benefit in the context of reasonable or prudent alternatives. There is no correlation between the supposed mitigating factors and the encroachment created by the project. Case law makes clear that there must be findings of fact, there must be conclusions of law, and there must be support for each in the record.

The purpose to be served, while not stated, is presumably recreation. Even if we were to surmise the purpose to be

recreation, it must be remembered that recreation was taking place at the time of the application, albeit on a marginally improved grass field. Recreation is indeed a laudable purpose. But that purpose could still be served, without any encroachment whatsoever, through simple improvements to a grass field. In case after case the important public benefit requiring the grant of approval to encroach upon an historic place was one of urgent necessity. How does one reconcile the installation of a turf field with purposes like the provision of potable water, the signalization of a dangerous intersection, or the demolition of a historic building in a city desperately in need of redevelopment. In each reported case there was no alternative to the encroachment. That is not the case here.

The statute requires consideration of feasible and prudent alternatives to the encroachment. The letter of the Assistant Commissioner does nothing of the sort. The failure to do so, like the failure to identify a public purpose, is arbitrary by definition. It is required by law. Feasible alternatives clearly exist. There is no indication any were considered.

The resolution prepared by Staff suggests that the synthetic turf field is needed because it is hard to get water to the field. It is kind of dry. How does that justify the expenditure of one million dollars to install turf in an historic Park when a few thousand dollars, at most, would have been needed to run a one-

inch water line - without any encroachment. Are there any other spots in the 103 acre park where a grass field might be located with better access to water. Are there alternative locations for a synthetic turf field outside of historic Goffle Brook Park. Is it really possible that the only place to install a synthetic turf field in all of Passaic County is in the middle of this historic place. These questions are left unanswered by the conclusory letter of the Assistant Commissioner.

A review of the mitigating conditions is equally disconcerting. None of the conditions actually mitigate the damage done by the encroachment. Installation of three way finding signs and a display of the original Olmsted Plans in historic Rea House have no bearing on a synthetic turf field. Neither does the creation of an updated Historic Preservation Plan Element to the County's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. Finally, the idea that the County will move a \$1,000,000 project if it suddenly finds a better location is pointless. It does beg the question, were alternative locations really considered.

The decision of the DEP was unquestionably arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable. It was not based upon a credible, supported record and there is nothing in the decision issued by the Assistant Commissioner that would constitute the "specific reasoning" mandated by the Code. How does any reading of the conclusory and unsupported letter of May 11, 2017 not result in,

at the very least, a remand for application of the statutory and administrative code factors. There is no finding as to the public purpose to be served. There is no weighing of that purpose against feasible or prudent alternatives or consideration of mitigating measures. There is simply no statutory compliance at all.

On a visceral level, it is hard to imagine what the elected County officials were thinking when they came up with this plan. After a painstaking and thoughtful multi-year, multi-million dollar restoration of this historic park to its original design, someone looked at the finished product and said, "Great. Now let's turf it." But the role of this Court is not to substitute its judgment for that of others.

The application presented is a review of the conclusory determination made by the body statutorily charged with protecting and preserving historic integrity, the DEP. While deference is to be accorded to that determination, the same cannot be upheld if it is arbitrary or capricious. How can we know what the Assistant Commissioner was thinking if he did not put pen to paper, if he did not explain his rationale as required by law. This Court would not hesitate to remand such conclusory determination, devoid of findings or fact or conclusions of law, to a lower court. This Court must do so here as well.



CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Borough of Hawthorne asks this Court to reverse the determination of the Assistant Commissioner in granting project approval.

Respectfully submitted,

s/Michael J. Pasquale  
MICHAEL J. PASQUALE, ESQ.  
Attorney for Appellant, Borough of  
Hawthorne



## County of Passaic

Administration Building Room 205

401 Grand Street • Paterson, New Jersey 07505-2023

Anthony J. DeNova

County Administrator

TEL: (973) 881-4405

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e-mail: [adenova@passaiccountynj.org](mailto:adenova@passaiccountynj.org)

May 31, 2017

Richard Boornazian, Assistant Commissioner  
Natural and Historic Resources  
DEP, Natural and Historic Resources  
Mail Code 501-03A  
PO Box 420  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

RE: Hawthorne Borough, Passaic County  
Goffle Brook Park Synthetic Turf Field  
Goffle Brook Park (SR: 8/29/2002)

Dear Commissioner Boornazian,

Thank you for your letter dated May 11, 2017, in which you authorize the installation of a synthetic turf field at Goffle Brook Park, Hawthorne, NJ, as well as outlining three (3) mitigating conditions. Enclosed, please find a certified copy of Resolution R17-429 adopted by the County of Passaic Board of Chosen Freeholders, at their board meeting on May 23, 2017, authorizing me to sign the aforementioned letter accepting the conditions to the construction of the synthetic turf field as set forth.

Sincerely,

Anthony J. De Nova  
County Administrator, County of Passaic

ADN/dcd  
Enclosures

Cc: Board of Chosen Freeholders, County of Passaic  
William J. Pascrell, III, County Counsel  
Steven J. Edmond, P.E., County Engineer  
Jonathan Pera, P.E., County Engineering Dept.  
Matthew P. Jordan, Esq., Deputy County Administrator  
Kelly Ruffel, PC Dept. of Cultural & Historic Affairs  
Kathleen M. Caren, PC Open Space Coordinator  
Nordan Murphy, Alaimo Group  
Passaic County Historical Society  
Hawthorne Historical Society  
Richard S. Goldberg, Mayor, Hawthorne Borough  
Eric Maurer, Borough Administrator, Hawthorne Borough

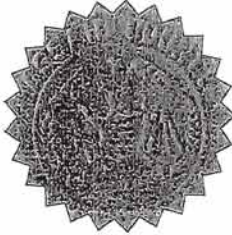
BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS  
OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Resolution 17-429

Louis E. Imhof, III

I, ~~MARIA P. MARIANO~~ Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, do hereby  
certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Resolution, passed at a Regular  
meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders held on the 23rd day of  
May 2017

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the County of Passaic this  
30th May 2017  
day of \_\_\_\_\_



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Louis E. Imhof, III", is written over a horizontal line.

*Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders  
of the County of Passaic*

# Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders

OFFICE OF THE  
PASSAIC COUNTY FREEHOLDERS

Director Cassandra "Sandi" Lazzara

Deputy Director Bruce James

Assad R. Akhter

John W. Bartlett

Theodore O. Best, Jr.

Terry Duffy

Pasquale "Pat" Lepore

401 Grand Street  
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Anthony J. De Nova III

Administrator

William J. Pascrell, III, Esq.

County Counsel

Louis E. Imhof, III, RMC

Clerk Of The Board



## Public Meeting (Board Meeting)

Date: May 23, 2017 - 5:30 PM

Location: County Administration Building  
220  
401 Grand Street  
Paterson, NJ 07505

Agenda: RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PASSAIC COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS OF AUTHORIZATION OUTLINED IN LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES BY SIGNING SAME AS IT CONCERNS PASSAIC COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO INSTALL A SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD WITHIN GOFFLE BROOK PARK IN HAWTHORNE, NJ, ALL AS NOTED IN THE RESOLUTION

THIS RESOLUTION WAS REQUESTED BY:

REVIEWED BY:

Anthony J. De Nova III

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

*William J. Pascrell, III*

William J. Pascrell, III, Esq.

COUNTY COUNSEL

Public Works

COMMITTEE NAME

Official Resolution#		R20170429							
Meeting Date		05/23/2017							
Introduced Date		05/23/2017							
Adopted Date		05/23/2017							
Agenda Item		k-27							
CAF #									
Purchase Req. #									
Result		Adopted							
FREEHOLDER	PRES.	ABS.	MOVE	SEC	AYE	NAY	ABST.	RECU.	
Lazzara	✓				✓				
James	✓		✓		✓				
Akhter	✓			✓	✓				
Bartlett	✓				✓				
Best Jr.	✓				✓				
Duffy	✓				✓				
Lepore	✓				✓				

PRES.= present ABS.= absent  
MOVE= moved SEC= seconded  
AYE= yes NAY= no ABST.= abstain  
RECU.= recuse

Dated: May 24, 2017

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PASSAIC COUNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR TO ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS OF  
AUTHORIZATION OUTLINED IN LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT  
COMMISSIONER FOR NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES BY  
SIGNING SAME AS IT CONCERNS PASSAIC COUNTY'S  
APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO INSTALL A SYNTHETIC  
TURF FIELD WITHIN GOFFLE BROOK PARK IN HAWTHORNE, NJ**

**WHEREAS** Goffle Brook Park in the Borough of Hawthorne, NJ is a Park owned by the County of Passaic and, as an Olmstead Brothers' designed park, is listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places; and

**WHEREAS** the Passaic County Parks Department Administration is recommending to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic that one of the fields in that Park, which is heavily used by the public, be converted from a grass field to a synthetic turf field in order to allow greater use by the public; and

**WHEREAS** because Goffle Brook Park is listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, a Project Authorization Application was submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office and was later referred to the New Jersey Historic Sites Council who reviewed this matter and considered the request at its April 21, 2017 meeting; and

**WHEREAS** after the meeting and further review by the Assistant Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Natural and Historic Resources, the Assistant Commissioner issued a letter dated May 11, 2017 to the Passaic County Administrator consenting to the construction of the synthetic turf field in Goffle Brook Park subject to three (3) conditions set forth in the letter (copy of letter attached hereto and

made a part hereof); and

**WHEREAS** pursuant to the regulations dealing with the New Jersey Register of Historic Places; specifically, N.J.S.A. 7:4-7.2(9) the said letter constitutes a written decision on the matter, but must be accepted by the applicant; in this case, the County of Passaic, within sixty (60 days) (subsection (9)(ii)(1); and

**WHEREAS** the Freeholder members of the Committee for Public Works and Buildings & Grounds have reviewed this letter and conditions for approval and are recommending that they be agreed to by the full Board.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic that it hereby authorizes the Passaic County Administrator, on behalf of the Board, to accept the three (3) conditions set forth in the attached letter dated May 11, 2017 from the Assistant Commissioner for Natural and Historic Resources in the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection allowing the County of Passaic to proceed with the plan to install a synthetic turf field in Goffle Brook Park in Hawthorne, NJ.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that a certified copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the said Assistant Commissioner with the County Administrator's acceptance of the May 11, 2017 letter.

May 23, 2017





HPO Project # 17-0216-7  
HPO-E2017-111-PROD

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner  
MAIL CODE 501-03A  
PO Box 420  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
GOVERNOR

BOB MARTIN  
COMMISSIONER

KIM GUADAGNO  
Lt. Governor

May 11, 2017

Anthony J. DeNova  
County Administrator  
401 Grand Street  
Room 205  
Paterson, NJ 07505

RE: Hawthorne Borough, Passaic County  
Goffle Brook Park Synthetic Turf Field  
Goffle Brook Park (SR: 8/29/2002)

Dear Mr. DeNova:

I am writing concerning your application for authorization for the installation of a synthetic turf field within Goffle Brook Park, which is listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. In accordance with the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) presented the application to the New Jersey Historic Sites Council (HSC) at its April 21, 2017 meeting. In their vote on resolution number HSC-2017-385, Council members split with two in favor and two opposed to project authorization.

Consequently, I have reviewed the project file; the resolution; comments made by the Council during the meeting; and the testimony of the applicant and public and taken this into account. Based upon this review, I have evaluated the undertaking's public benefit; prudent and feasible alternatives; and measures taken to avoid, reduce, or mitigate the encroachment.

I hereby authorize the construction of a synthetic turf field in Goffle Brook Park with the following mitigating conditions, which are outlined in the above-referenced resolution:

1. The County shall plan, develop, and install no fewer than three (3) interpretive wayfinding signs within Goffle Brook Park, which highlight its history. Signage shall include quality reproductions of historic photography of the park and original Olmsted plans in order to visually interpret how it has changed over time. The County shall submit draft text and mockups for the signs, as well as locations proposed for their installation, to the HPO for review and approval.
2. The County shall create a display of high quality reproductions of original Olmsted plans in the Rea House, which is a contributing resource within Goffle Brook Park (and for which a \$1.5M rehabilitation is planned.) The signage shall incorporate text regarding the history and development of the park and its association with the Rea House, which shall be reviewed and approved by the HPO prior to installation. The County shall submit photos of the display after installation to the HPO.

Introduced on: May 23, 2017  
Adopted on: May 23, 2017  
Official Resolution#: R20170429

1 of 3

HPO Project # 17-0216-7  
HPO-E2017-111-PROD

3. The County shall prepare as an amendment to the existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, a Historic Preservation Plan Element, which shall also be incorporated into future master plan updates. The Historic Preservation Plan Element shall identify the historic designed landscapes, buildings, structures, objects, and known archaeological sites within the existing Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces owned by Passaic County and address appropriate treatments for these historic properties in accordance with National Park Service Brief 36 (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>) and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation's *Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan for a Historic Landscape*:

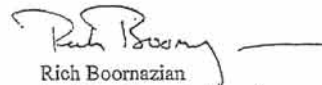
<https://www.nps.gov/cclp/Guide%20to%20Developing%20a%20Preservation%20Maintenance%20Plan%20for%20an%20Historic%20Landscape.pdf>

The Historic Preservation Plan Element shall include the following language: "in the event that a more suitable, non-historic park site for installation of a multi-use synthetic turf field is identified by the County, the Goffle Brook Park synthetic turf field shall be dismantled and returned to a natural turf state." The Historic Preservation Plan Element shall be completed by a person(s) meeting Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Historic Landscape Architecture or Historic Preservation with demonstrated experience in historic landscapes. The intent of the Historic Preservation Plan Element is to complement the County's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan by identifying the role of historic resources in the county parks, and plan for their treatment going forward. The final draft plan shall be submitted to the HPO for review and approval within three years of this Resolution.

Please note that, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e)9ii(1), you must respond in writing to the conditions within 60 days of the issuance of this letter. If you agree to the conditions specified above, please sign the bottom of this letter in the space provided and return it to the HPO. Signature at the bottom of the letter will constitute formal acceptance of the conditions of project authorization. If you disagree or fail to respond to the requirements set forth within 60 days, I must, by regulation, deny your application.

Please do not hesitate to contact Michelle Craren of the HPO staff at (609) 292-0032 or [michelle.craren@dep.nj.gov](mailto:michelle.craren@dep.nj.gov) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

  
Rich Boornazian  
Assistant Commissioner for  
Natural and Historic Resources

By signing this letter, the County of Passaic accepts the conditions of authorization outlined above, in accordance with New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, Chapter 4, laws of 1970 and N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.2(e)9ii(1).



For the County of Passaic

5.3.17

Date

Introduced on: May 23, 2017  
Adopted on: May 23, 2017  
Official Resolution#: R20170429

HPO Project # 17-0216-7  
HPO-E2017-111-PROD

Attachment

Cc: Jonathan Pera, P.E., Passaic County Engineering Department  
Kelly Ruffel, Passaic County Department of Cultural & Historic Affairs  
Steven J. Edmond, P.E., Passaic County Engineer  
Matthew P. Jordan, Esq., Deputy County Administrator  
Nordan Murphy, Alaimo Group  
Kathleen M. Caren, Passaic County Open Space Coordinator  
Passaic County Historical Society  
Hawthorne Historical Society  
Richard S. Goldberg, Mayor, Hawthorne Borough  
Eric Maurer, Borough Adminsitator, Hawthorne Borough

Introduced on: May 23, 2017  
Adopted on: May 23, 2017  
Official Resolution#: R20170429

## **APPENDIX 23**

Sports Use Numbers (2021-2022)

## **Sports Use Numbers**

Please find below the numbers for grades K-8 for 2022 and the program totals for both 2022 and 2021. Female participation is up 76% over last year.

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Tackle</b>	<b>Flag</b>	<b>All Programs</b>	<b>Female</b>
K	0	36	36	0
1	0	71	71	6
2	17	69	69	13
3	24	73	78	5
4	36	83	89	7
5	34	100	107	16
6	32	90	95	9
7	32	77	95	2
8	31	75	86	9
<b>2022 Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>2021 Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>% Increase</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>76%</b>

## **LAX**

Boys and girls, grades K-8

2022 – Total of 711.

2023 - 686 kids for this season, with a month before the season starts, so more will register.

## **ADULT SPORTS/MEN'S SOCCER**

Organized – 68

Pickup – 35

## **RIDGEWOOD BASEBALL/SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION**

<b>Season Participation:</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Kindergarten			171	146	138	168
1st Grade Baseball			105	98	100	132
2nd Grade Baseball			97	91	111	103
3rd Grade Baseball			94	89	98	112
Little League Baseball			147	192	217	201
Bonvarlet Baseball			50	77	85	95
SAS (special needs)			31	26	24	38
Pre-K Kickball			341	289	245	320
1st Grade Softball			47	56	44	39
2nd Grade Softball			47	47	34	44
Ponytail Softball			91	70	61	68
Junior Softball			50	41	57	72
Senior Softball			34	37	52	45
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>1305</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>1437</b>

## **TRAVEL AND RECREATIONAL SOCCER**

Please note that the town recreational program is only run in the Fall. An additional note, Ridgewood High School athletes play in the Spring for the Maroons Soccer Club, in the Fall those athletes play only for Ridgewood High School and therefore are not included in the Fall numbers.

Fall - 1,890 (rec and travel programs ages 5 -19)

Spring - 838 (travel program only, ages 8-19)

Approximate use of field(s) between practice and league games:

Monday - Thursday 4-9pm (practice)

Friday 4-6pm (practice)

Saturday 8am - 6pm (league games)

Sunday 8am - 6pm (league games)

Heather A. Mailander  
Village Manager/Village Clerk  
Village of Ridgewood



## **APPENDIX 24**

### 200' Property Owner List



## VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

131 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE  
RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450

### DIVISION OF ASSESSMENT

William M. Palumbo

Phone (201) 670-5500 x2220

Fax (201) 251-9432

Email: [vorassessor@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:vorassessor@ridgewoodnj.net)

### **Certified Property Owners List**

(Property within 200 feet)

Name of Applicant: Matthew S. Rogers, Esq.  
Property Location: 460 W. Saddle River Rd.  
Block: 4704  
Lot: 9, 10, 11 & 12  
Purpose: Application for Approval –  
State Historic Preservation  
Date of List: 02/14/24

I hereby certify that the attached list was created from the official records of the Village of Ridgewood.

William M. Palumbo  
Assessor

## LEGAL NOTICE TO PUBLIC/PRIVATE UTILITIES & GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

(All notice must be by certified mail)

Chapter 245 of the New Jersey Public Laws of 1991 requires that all persons seeking the approval of any kind of a land development application from a local zoning board of adjustment or from a planning board must give notice to all public utilities and cable television companies that possess any right-of-way or easements within or across the subject property.

The addresses of the various utilities that may have to be given notice of your application are as follows:

### ELECTRIC & GAS

#### ***Public Service Electric & Gas Co.***

Manager - Corporate Properties  
80 Park Plaza, T6B  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

### TELEPHONE

#### ***Verizon NJ Inc***

Mark Bocchieri, Director - External Affairs  
25 Main Street  
Hackensack, N.J. 07601

### WATER

#### ***Ridgewood Water Department***

Director's Office  
131 N. Maple Avenue  
Ridgewood, N.J. 07451

### SEWER

#### ***Engineering Division***

Collection System Operations  
131 N. Maple Avenue  
Ridgewood, N.J. 07451

### CABLE TV

#### ***Cablevision***

40 Potash Road  
Oakland, N.J. 07436

It is the applicant's responsibility to determine whether or not there are any rights-of-ways or easements on or across the property; and if so, it is the applicant's responsibility to give legal notice to the appropriate utility or utilities. If you are in doubt, it is suggested that notice be given to the appropriate public utilities.

### GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

If the subject property is located on a County Road or is within 200' of any County property, notify:

#### ***Bergen County Planning Board***

One Bergen County Plaza  
Hackensack, N.J. 07601-7000

If on a State Highway, notify:

#### ***NJ Department of Transportation***

1035 Parkway Avenue  
Trenton, N.J. 08625

If within 200 ft. of Railroad, notify:

#### ***State of NJ DOT***

Market Street & McCarter Highway  
Newark, NJ 07101

If the subject property is within 200 feet of a municipal border, the **Clerk** of the adjacent Municipality and the **Bergen County Planning Board** must be notified.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that in addition, notice of public hearings on applications for major subdivision approvals or major site plan approvals must be given by the applicant to all public utilities and all cable television companies that have any facilities or possess a right-of-way of easement located anywhere within 200 feet of the subject property. It is suggested that major subdivision and major site plan approval applicants should contact the appropriate utilities and obtain in writing a statement whether or not the utility has any facilities easement within 200 feet of the subject property.



## Ridgewood Village

### Parcel Offset List

---

**Target Parcel(s):** Block-Lot: 4704-9  
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD  
Block-Lot: 4704-11  
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD  
Block-Lot: 4704-10  
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD  
Block-Lot: 4704-12  
VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD

28 parcels fall within 200 feet of this parcel(s).

---

**Block-Lot: 4703-13**

400 SOUTH ASSOCIATES %ASSET REALTY  
155 N. DEAN ST SUITE 4-B  
ENGLEWOOD, NJ 07631

**Block-Lot: 4703-11**

490 RIDGEWOOD LLC NJ  
792 ROUTE 17 NORTH  
PARAMUS, NJ 07652

**Block-Lot: 4709-18**

DOLCE, PHILIP C & PATRICIA F  
625 KINGSBRIDGE LANE  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4711-1**

NG, TIN YEE & JUN YA QIN  
626 KINGSBRIDGE LN  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4704-8**

GREENE, MARY E  
510 W SADDLE RVR RD.  
RIDGEWOOD NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4703-9**

AK REALTY LLC  
545 RT 17 SOUTH  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4711-4**

KHOURY, BERNARD S & SONIA AOUN  
339 QUEENS CT  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4704-7.04**

WARD, DAVID P  
542 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4707-20**

BALASUBRAMANIAM, PRADEEP & SANGEETHA  
626 KENWOOD RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4707-23**

CLARA I TRAINA FAMILY TRUST  
481 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4707-21**  
SHETH, VIRENDRA & VYAS, VAIDEHI  
501 W SADDLE RIVER ROAD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4705-12**  
MCNERNEY, DANIEL  
615 KENWOOD RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4704-15**  
MARTICEK, LINDA & VINCENT  
512 W. SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4703-8**  
SOCIETY OF THE VALLEY HOSPITAL, INC  
15 ESSEX RD. - SUITE 501  
PARAMUS, NJ 07652

**Block-Lot: 4704-13**  
DA SILVA, NORKA M.  
520 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4704-7.03**  
HENKE, DONALD F & JANICE  
P.O. BOX 471  
HO-HO-KUS, NJ 07423

**Block-Lot: 4703-14**  
657 RIDGEWOOD LLC %WASEEM PETROLEUM  
11 DEAN ST  
MADISON, NJ 07940

**Block-Lot: 4707-22**  
ENNER, PETER R. & ILDIKO J.  
491 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4709-1**  
DHARIA, ANKIT P & MUKTI ANKIT  
471 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4711-3**  
PARK, SEONGHOON & LEE, GOEUN  
329 QUEENS CT  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4704-14**  
MARATHE, NEHA & ARCHIS  
516 W SADDLE RIVER RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4703-10**  
CATJAM LLC NJ  
57 WOODCREST DRIVE  
WOODCLIFF LAKE, NJ 07677

**Block-Lot: 4711-5**  
WALLACE, PAUL C & CAROL A  
345 QUEENS CT  
RIDGEWOOD NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4709-19**  
SHIN, PAUL & HONG, SOYEON  
615 KINGSBRIDGE LANE  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

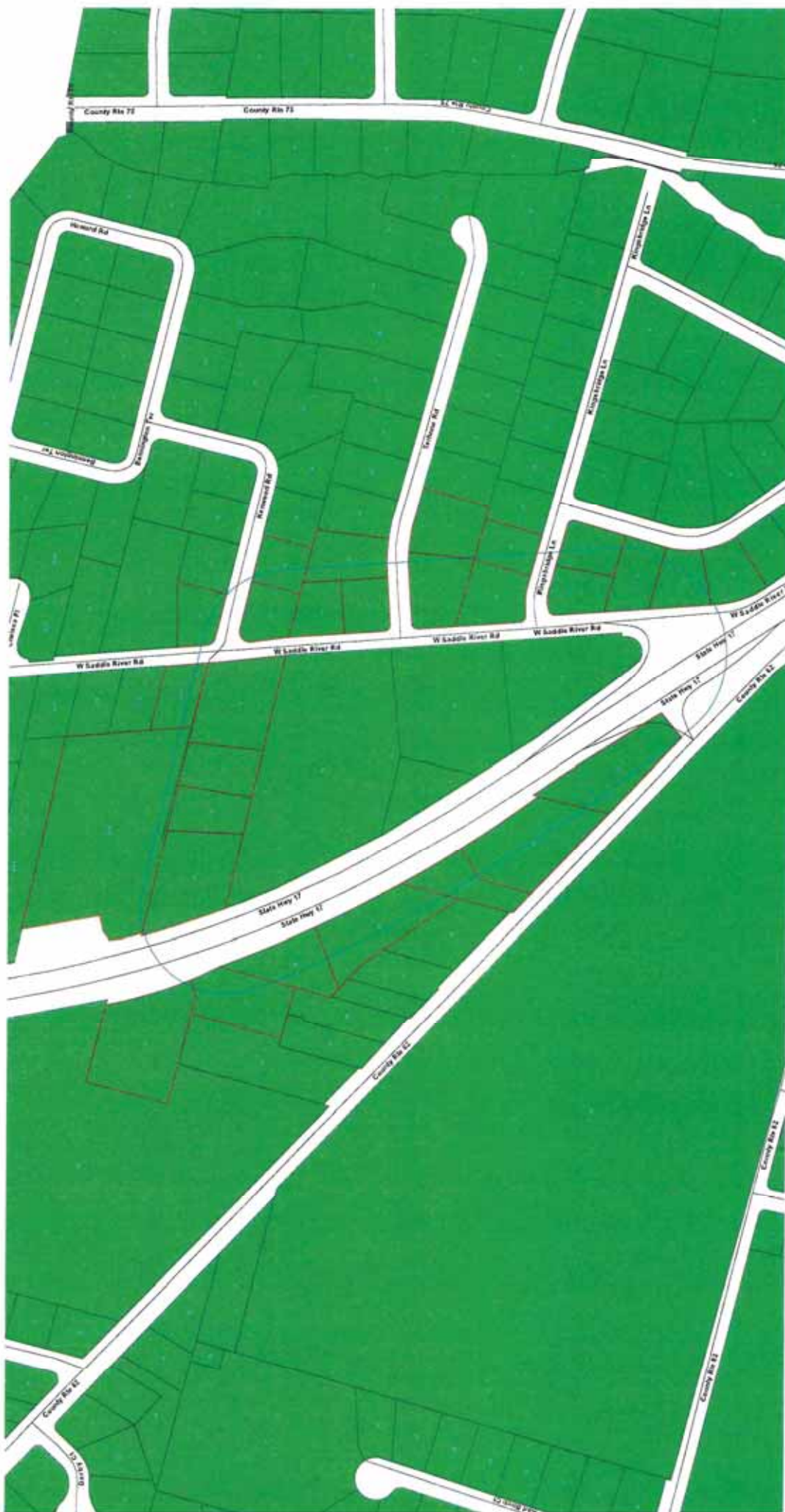
**Block-Lot: 4707-24**  
SHRIMALI, MANISH & ANURADHA  
625 TERHUNE RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

**Block-Lot: 4709-2**  
KERNER, SAMUEL & CLAIRE  
636 TERHUNE RD  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

Block-Lot: 4703-12  
LIVA BUILDING LLC  
625 FRANKLIN TPKE  
RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07450

Block-Lot: 4711-2  
KIM, JUNG P & HEA MEE %JAY KIM  
44 MACINTYRE LN  
ALLENDAL, NJ 07401





400 SOUTH ASSOCIATES %ASSET REALTY 155 N. DEAN ST SUITE 4-B ENGLEWOOD, NJ	07631	DOLCE, PHILIP C & PATRICIA F 625 KINGSBRIDGE LANE RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	GREENE, MARY E 510 W SADDLE RVR RD. RIDGEWOOD NJ	07450
KHOURY, BERNARD S & SONIA AOUN 339 QUEENS CT RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	BALASUBRAMANIAM, PRADEEP & SANGEETHA 626 KENWOOD RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	490 RIDGEWOOD LLC NJ 792 ROUTE 17 NORTH PARAMUS, NJ	07652
NG, TIN YEE & JUN YA QIN 626 KINGSBRIDGE LN RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	AK REALTY LLC 545 RT 17 SOUTH RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	WARD, DAVID P 542 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450
CLARA I TRAINA FAMILY TRUST 481 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	SHETH, VIRENDRA & VYAS, VAIDEHI 501 W SADDLE RIVER ROAD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	MARTICEK, LINDA & VINCENT 512 W. SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD NJ	07450
DA SILVA, NORKA M. 520 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD NJ	07450	657 RIDGEWOOD LLC %WASEEM PETROLEUM 11 DEAN ST MADISON, NJ	07940	DHARIA, ANKIT P & MUKTI ANKIT 471 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450
MARATHE, NEHA & ARCHIS 516 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	WALLACE, PAUL C & CAROL A 345 QUEENS CT RIDGEWOOD NJ	07450	SHRIMALI, MANISH & ANURADHA 625 TERHUNE RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450
MCNERNEY, DANIEL 615 KENWOOD RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	SOCIETY OF THE VALLEY HOSPITAL, INC 15 ESSEX RD. - SUITE 501 PARAMUS, NJ	07652	HENKE, DONALD F & JANICE P.O. BOX 471 HO-HO-KUS, NJ	07423
ENNER, PETER R. & ILDIKO J. 491 W SADDLE RIVER RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	PARK, SEONGHOON & LEE, GOEUN 329 QUEENS CT RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	CATJAM LLC NJ 57 WOODCREST DRIVE WOODCLIFF LAKE, NJ	07677
SHIN, PAUL & HONG, SOYEON 615 KINGSBRIDGE LANE RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	KERNER, SAMUEL & CLAIR 636 TERHUNE RD RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450	LIVA BUILDING LLC 625 FRANKLIN TPKE RIDGEWOOD, NJ	07450
KIM, JUNG P & HEA MEE %JAY KIM 44 MACINTYRE LN ALLENTALE, NJ	07401				

## **APPENDIX 25**

### Tree Removal Plan and Tree Count

**From:** [Keith Kazmark](#)  
**To:** [Siobhan Winograd](#); [peter primavera](#)  
**Cc:** [Jovan Mehandzic](#); [Chris Rutishauser](#); [Nancy Bigos](#); [Matthew Rogers](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Schedler Tree Survey  
**Date:** Wednesday, September 13, 2023 1:29:45 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Can we please use these numbers directly from Declan as to what is there today:

I assessed the trees at the Schedler property this morning and the Species of trees are as follows :

- 96 Norway maples trees which are considered an invasive tree
- 25 Black cherry trees
- 8 Red maple trees
- 7 Sugar maple trees
- 21 Pin oak trees
- 25 Red oak trees
- 4 Beech trees which have Beech leaf disease (B.L.D)
- 4 Pig nut hickory trees
- 1 Black locust tree which is considered an invasive tree .

Declan Madden L.T.E

# 546

Best Regards,



**Keith Kazmark**

**Village Manager**

Village of Ridgewood

131 N. Maple Avenue

Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Office: 201-670-5500 ext. 2202

Fax: 201-652-2318

Cell: 201-819-7014

[kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net)



---

**From:** Siobhan Winograd <swinograd@ridgewoodnj.net>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 13, 2023 11:55 AM  
**To:** peter primavera <petera.primavera@gmail.com>  
**Cc:** Jovan Mehandzic <jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net>; Chris Rutishauser <crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net>; Nancy Bigos <nbigos@ridgewoodnj.net>; Keith Kazmark <kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net>; Matthew Rogers <msr@mrogerslaw.com>  
**Subject:** Re: Schedler Tree Survey

Adding Matt in.

Additionally I counted from the new plan the following:

96 new shade trees  
41 pine trees  
182 green giants.

Can we confirm this none technical replant?

Siobhan

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 13, 2023, at 11:28 AM, peter primavera <[petera.primavera@gmail.com](mailto:petera.primavera@gmail.com)> wrote:

Evasive or Invasive?

To me, the really magic and important number is how many trees we are planting, right. And many can be indigenous species!!! We are making this park better with more and better trees

peter

[petera.primavera@gmail.com](mailto:petera.primavera@gmail.com)  
908.499.2116 c

908.738.1027

po box 2938  
westfield, NJ. 07090

peter primavera partners llc  
national landmarks alliance  
[www.peterprimaverapartnersllc.com](http://www.peterprimaverapartnersllc.com)

On Wed, Sep 13, 2023, 11:19 AM Jovan Mehandzic  
<[jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net)> wrote:

This map is a tree inventory map we prepared with the parks dept staff.

95 Norway Maple Evasive Removal Trees  
127 Removals for the field, building, I didn't do playground  
68 To Be Saved  
50 +/- New Deciduous Trees  
60 +/- New Conifers

Jovan Mehandzic, CPWM  
*Assistant Engineer*  
Village of Ridgewood  
131 North Maple Avenue  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450  
[jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net)  
(201) 670-5500x2235

Notice: You are advised that copies of correspondence, including e-mail correspondence and attachments, between the public and the Village of Ridgewood are obtainable by any person filing a request under the Open Public Records Act (OPRA) unless subject to a specific OPRA exception. There should be no expectation that the content of emails exchanged between the public and municipal officials and employees will remain private.



THE SCHEDLER PROPERTY  
 1000 SADDLE ROAD  
 RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450-3287

DANIEL M. DUNN  
 1000 SADDLE ROAD  
 RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY 07450-3287

DATE: 10/27/22  
 PROJECT: ZABRISKIE-SCHEDLER PROPERTY  
 DRAWING: 24pp5  
 SCALE: 1" = 30'

**CHROMAX P Admixtures**

THE CHROMAX P ADMIXTURES ARE AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF COLORS TO MATCH YOUR PROJECT'S REQUIREMENTS. THE CHROMAX P ADMIXTURES ARE AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF COLORS TO MATCH YOUR PROJECT'S REQUIREMENTS.

**ESCORFIELD**



## **APPENDIX 26**

Maresca, NJ HPO Analysis of Revolutionary War

## FW: Preliminary Application, New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, John A.L. Zabriskie House; HPO Project No. 20-0608

Keith Kazmark <kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net>

Wed, Dec 6, 2023 at 9:48 AM

To: Paul Vagianos <pvagianos@ridgewoodnj.net>, Siobhan Winograd <swinograd@ridgewoodnj.net>, peter primavera <petera.primavera@gmail.com>, Heather Mailander <hmailander@ridgewoodnj.net>, Chris Rutishauser <crutishauser@ridgewoodnj.net>, Jovan Mehandzic <jmehandzic@ridgewoodnj.net>, "Matthew S. Rogers, Esq." <msr@mrogerslaw.com>

See below.

Best Regards,

**Keith Kazmark**

**Village Manager**

Village of Ridgewood

[131 N. Maple Avenue](#)

[Ridgewood, NJ 07450](#)

[Office: 201-670-5500](#) ext. 2202

Fax: 201-652-2318

Cell: 201-819-7014

[kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net)

**From:** Maresca, Vincent [DEP] <[Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Vincent.Maresca@dep.nj.gov)>

**Sent:** Wednesday, December 6, 2023 9:24 AM

**To:** George Wright <[gwright@wright-associate.com](mailto:gwright@wright-associate.com)>

**Cc:** Dzuby, Catherine [DEP] <[Catherine.Dzuby@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Catherine.Dzuby@dep.nj.gov)>; Tingey, Andrea [DEP] <[Andrea.Tingey@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Andrea.Tingey@dep.nj.gov)>; Marcopul, Kate [DEP] <[Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Kate.Marcopul@dep.nj.gov)>; Baratta, Meghan [DEP] <[Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Meghan.Baratta@dep.nj.gov)>; Keith Kazmark <[kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net](mailto:kkazmark@ridgewoodnj.net)>

**Subject:** Preliminary Application, New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, John A.L. Zabriskie House; HPO Project No. 20-0608

**\*\*This e-mail serves as the official correspondence of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office\*\***

HPO Project No. 20-0608-18

HPO-L2023-033

George W. Wright

[1615 Hudson Park](#)

[Edgewater, New Jersey 07022](#)

(via email)

Bergen County, Ridgewood Village, John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House), [460 West Saddle River Road \(Block 4704\)](#), Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12), Preliminary Application, New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

Dear Mr. Wright,

Thank you for providing the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) with the opportunity for review and comment on the potential for the above-referenced Preliminary Application to contain historic properties. The submitted documentation states you wish to expand the areas of significance for the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House), currently listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion C, to also include Criteria A, B, and D as the property relates to the March 23, 1780, engagement at the Old Paramus Reformed Church and landscape element of the property. The HPO has reviewed the documentation you provided. Based upon the documentation submitted, it does not appear that the John A.L. Zabriskie House meets the National Park Service's requirements to expand the significance of the property to include these additional National Register criteria. We have provided a more detailed explanation of our evaluation of the documentation with regard to each criteria below.

#### Criterion C Significance

The Preliminary Application recommends that the *circa* 259-year-old sugar maple tree adjacent to the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) possesses significance to the historic property currently listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion C. The submittal acknowledges that the maple tree pre-dates both the 1780 battle and 1825 construction of the Zabriskie house. While the existing John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) nomination does not provide any information on any designed landscape, the nomination does state: "The house exhibits several characteristics that are typical of a third-period [1750-1850] 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*" (emphasis added). Based on the current information and proximity of the maple tree to the Zabriskie dwelling, it appears the tree was present during the period of significance of the property. In such a context, the maple tree can be considered contributing to the agricultural setting as referenced in the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) nomination. However, this does not expand the significance of the property to add any new National Register criteria.

The National Register of Historic Places recognizes important buildings, structures, objects, sites, landscapes, and archaeological sites built and/or designed by humans. As such, additional consideration of the maple tree under the National Register of Historic Places criteria, beyond that which is described above, requires more information to



determine whether the tree was planted by humans, for what purpose, and/or if it was part of a designed landscape to understand whether it is significant as an important human-built and/or modified, landscape feature.

#### Criterion A Significance

The comments below are largely informed by the guidance provided in the National Park Service's (NPS) National Register Bulletin: *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* ([NRB 40 Battlefields](#)) (NRB 40).

The Preliminary Application provides information on the military operations for the March 23, 1780, engagement around the Old Paramus Reformed Church but does not provide specific information as to why this engagement is significant at the local, state, and/or national levels as part of the American Revolution. Lacking information on why this engagement is significant at the local, state or national levels as well as a defensible battlefield boundary supported by analysis, it is not possible at this time to determine if any battlefield elements are located within the boundary of Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 or that this engagement possesses significance under Criterion A.

The significance of an engagement is derived through evaluating its impacts within the area of local, state, and/or national significance as part of the American Revolution and/or resulting formative development of the village. This will require more detailed historic research and analysis for the role of this engagement as part of the larger campaign in New Jersey during this period. Please refer to the "Defining the Historic Context" section in NRB 40 and "Chapter V. How to Evaluate a Property within its Historic Context" in NPS' National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* ([NRB 15](#)). All we can say right now is the battle happened, but why is it important? That must be answered to understand if a Criterion A significance is present.

In addition, the documentation submitted does not provide information about the integrity of the battlefield (see NRB 40 "Assessing Integrity: Applying the Qualities of Integrity"). NRB 40 defines the most important aspects for integrity of a battlefield as the integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. While the submittal provides general information on the battlespace, it does not provide any specific, defensible boundaries for the limits of the engagement.

The Old Paramus Reformed Church is the only landscape feature still present today that can be identified with high confidence regarding the location of this engagement. However, for example, the location of the stone wall referenced in your submitted information is less clear. The location of this stone wall is critically important for understanding the Continental positions during the battle and reconstructing the important topographic elements of the battlefield. Similarly, eighteenth-century road alignments seldom exactly follow today's road alignments, masking routes of troop movements. Therefore, additional primary research may provide important information on the topography and cultural landscape features present during the battle refining and defining the boundaries of the engagement. In addition to the contemporary resources submitted, areas of additional primary research material and information may include:

- Robert Erskine was General Washington's geographer and surveyor preparing military maps for the Continental Army. See Robert Erskine & Simeon DeWitt 1778-1783 Revolutionary War military maps housed at the New York Historical Society.
- New Jersey Road Returns housed within the New Jersey Archives may provide information regarding the location of early roadway alignment(s) and adjacent features, such as walls and property boundary marker features, during the early nineteenth century.
- NJDOT As-Builts have similar information from the early twentieth century now removed through dense mid-twentieth century urbanization.
- Historic chain of title deed runs defining contemporary property boundaries and possibly additional information on the topography including fords, roadways, structures, or other topographic landmarks or features.
- General Washington's General Orders for the day and/or any additional primary source information from any participants or contemporary documents.

While the content above is singularly focused on a nomination for an American battlefield, without a well-defined historic context, integrity analysis, and defined boundary limits, it is not possible to understand if any element of the battle took place within Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and/or 12. Understanding the boundaries of the component elements comprising the battlefield's battle space are critical for defining this engagement. This analysis involves integrating the known literature, KOCO military terrain analysis (**K**ey Terrain/**D**ecisive Terrain; **O**bservation and **F**ields of Fire; **C**oncealment and **C**over; **O**bstacles; and **A**venues of Approach/**W**ithdrawal), and any known archaeological data for providing a sound rationale for the topographic features representing the battlefield, confirming areas of troop movements, and defining the limits of the engagement. Once the boundary is defined, an assessment whether the battlefield's integrity of location, setting, feeling and association exists for conveying any importance of the battle.

#### Criterion B Significance

The Preliminary Application recommends that the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) possesses significance under Criterion B for individuals significant in our past with demonstrable importance under a local, state, or national historic context. However, no specific individual is specifically referenced in the submittal.

Please be aware, for a property to be significant under Criterion B, the individual must be significant in our past history while the property must be able to convey that significance and embody that significance during the period of their most productive work.

For more detailed information, please review "Criterion B: Person" under "Chapter VI. How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property" within NRB-15 (link provided above).

#### Criterion D Significance

The Preliminary Application recommends that the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) possesses significance under Criterion D for containing important information in history, typically related to archaeological deposits. The submittal references and cites historic maps from Hunter Research's *Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Zabriskie-Schedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey* (2019) which concludes the property contains a high sensitivity for possible Revolutionary War and early nineteenth century archaeological deposits related to the Zabriskie's family's occupation on the property.

However, based on the lack of any formal archaeological subsurface investigations within Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 by professional archaeologists, it is not possible at this time to recommend that the John A.L. Zabriskie House (Zabriskie-Schedler House) has significance under Criterion D at this time. It is my understanding that a Phase IB identification archaeological survey of the property will be forthcoming which will provide data for any Criterion D consideration related to the Zabriskie family's occupation of the property and/or other pre-nineteenth century occupation.

Consideration for any archaeological deposits related to Revolutionary War period activity typically requires a metal detecting survey component as part of any Phase IB archaeological survey. For an example on battlefield archaeology and methodology, I recommend reading Douglas Scott's book *Archaeological Perspectives on the Battle of the Little Bighorn* (2000). Such a survey by professional archaeologist may provide important information on unit locations, tactical deployments, movements, and battle lines not previously identified in documents or other sources holding important information in history under Criterion D.

Therefore, based on the lack of any formal archaeological subsurface investigations by professional archaeologists within Block 4704, Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, no Criterion D significance can be recommended at this time.

#### **Additional Comments**



Thank you for providing the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Application. Please be aware that the HPO does not prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations but provides technical review and assistance to preparers, staffs the New Jersey State Review Board responsible for reviewing nominations for inclusion on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, and finally coordinates with the National Register Program in Washington D.C. Please reference HPO project number **20-0608** in any future calls, emails, submissions or written correspondence to help expedite your review. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at [vincent.maresca@dep.nj.gov](mailto:vincent.maresca@dep.nj.gov) with questions regarding archaeology and battlefield studies or Andrea Tingey at [andrea.tingey@dep.nj.gov](mailto:andrea.tingey@dep.nj.gov) with questions regarding the National Register nomination process and technical review.

Sincerely,

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## **APPENDIX 27**

Description of How Secretary  
of Interior Standards is Followed



ARTICLE

# The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Rehabilitation as a Treatment and Standards for Rehabilitation

## Rehabilitation as a Treatment

**Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

## Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

**The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings**

- [Introduction, Historical Overview, Preservation Standards & Guidelines, Rehabilitation Standards & Guidelines \(pp.1-162, PDF\)](https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf)  
(<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf>)
- [Restoration Standards & Guidelines and Reconstruction Standards & Guidelines \(pp.163-241, PDF\)](https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part2-reconstruction-restoration.pdf)  
(<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part2-reconstruction-restoration.pdf>)

**☑ Important Note about the Standards for Rehabilitation**

The **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68, 1995)** consists of four treatment standards—[Preservation \(https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-preservation.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-preservation.htm), [Rehabilitation \(https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-rehabilitation.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-rehabilitation.htm), [Restoration \(https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-restoration.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-restoration.htm), and [Reconstruction \(https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-reconstruction.htm\)](https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-reconstruction.htm)—and are regulatory for NPS Grants-in-Aid programs. The **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/secretarys-standards-rehabilitation.htm) (36 CFR Part 67, 1990)**, which are included in the Treatment Standards, are regulatory for the

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/index.htm>) and are the criteria used to determine if a project qualifies as “a certified rehabilitation.” The 1990 and the 1995 versions of the Rehabilitation Standards convey the same intent and provide the same guidance, although they are worded slightly differently, and “shall” replaces “will” in the 1995 version. **The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties**, in particular the Standards for Rehabilitation, are intended as general guidance for work on all historic properties, are widely used, and have been adopted at the Federal, State, and local levels.

## Choosing Rehabilitation as a Treatment

In **Rehabilitation**, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation. However, greater latitude is given in the Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf>) to replace extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either the same material or compatible substitute materials. Of the four treatments, only Rehabilitation allows alterations and the construction of a new addition, if necessary for a continuing or new use for the historic building.

When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.

The Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf>) illustrate the practical application of the Standards for Rehabilitation to historic properties.

## History of the Standards

Read a History of The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings. (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-history.htm>)

Choosing the most appropriate treatment for a building requires careful decision making about a building's historical significance, as well as taking into account a number of other considerations:

- **Level of Significance.** National Historic Landmarks, designated for their “exceptional significance in American history,” and other properties important for their interpretive value may be candidates for Preservation or Restoration. Rehabilitation, however, is the most commonly used treatment for the majority of historic buildings. Reconstruction has the most limited application because so few resources that are no longer extant can be documented to the degree necessary to accurately recreate the property in a manner that conveys its appearance at a particular point in history.
- **Physical condition.** Preservation may be appropriate if distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and convey the building's historical significance. If the building requires more extensive repair and replacement, or if alterations or a new addition are necessary for a new use, then Rehabilitation is probably the most appropriate treatment.
- **Proposed use.** Many historic buildings can be adapted for a new use or updated for a continuing use without seriously impacting their historic character. However, it may be very difficult or impossible to convert some special-use properties for new uses without major alterations, resulting in loss of historic character and even integrity.
- **Code and other regulations.** Regardless of the treatment, regulatory requirements must be addressed. But without a sensitive design approach such work may damage a building's historic materials and negatively impact its character. Therefore, because the ultimate use of the building determines what requirements will have to be met, some potential uses of a historic building may not be appropriate if the necessary modifications would not preserve the building's historic character. This includes adaptations to address natural hazards as well as sustainability.