

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

*Prepared for:*

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## 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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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

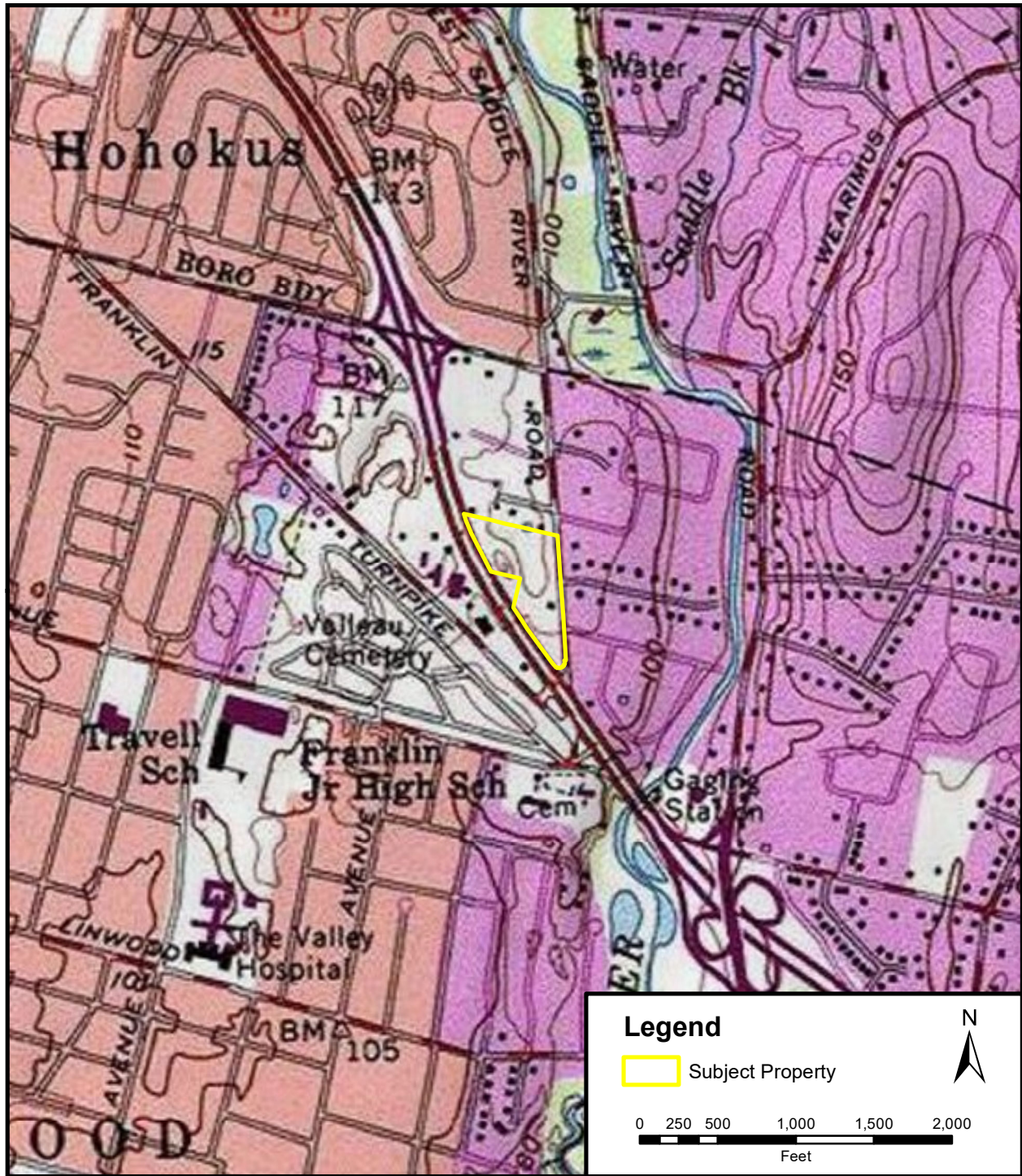


Figure 1.1. Location of the Zabriskie-Schedler House (outlined). Source: USGS 7.5' Topographic Series, Hackensack, N.J. Quadrangle (1955 [Photorevised 1970]).

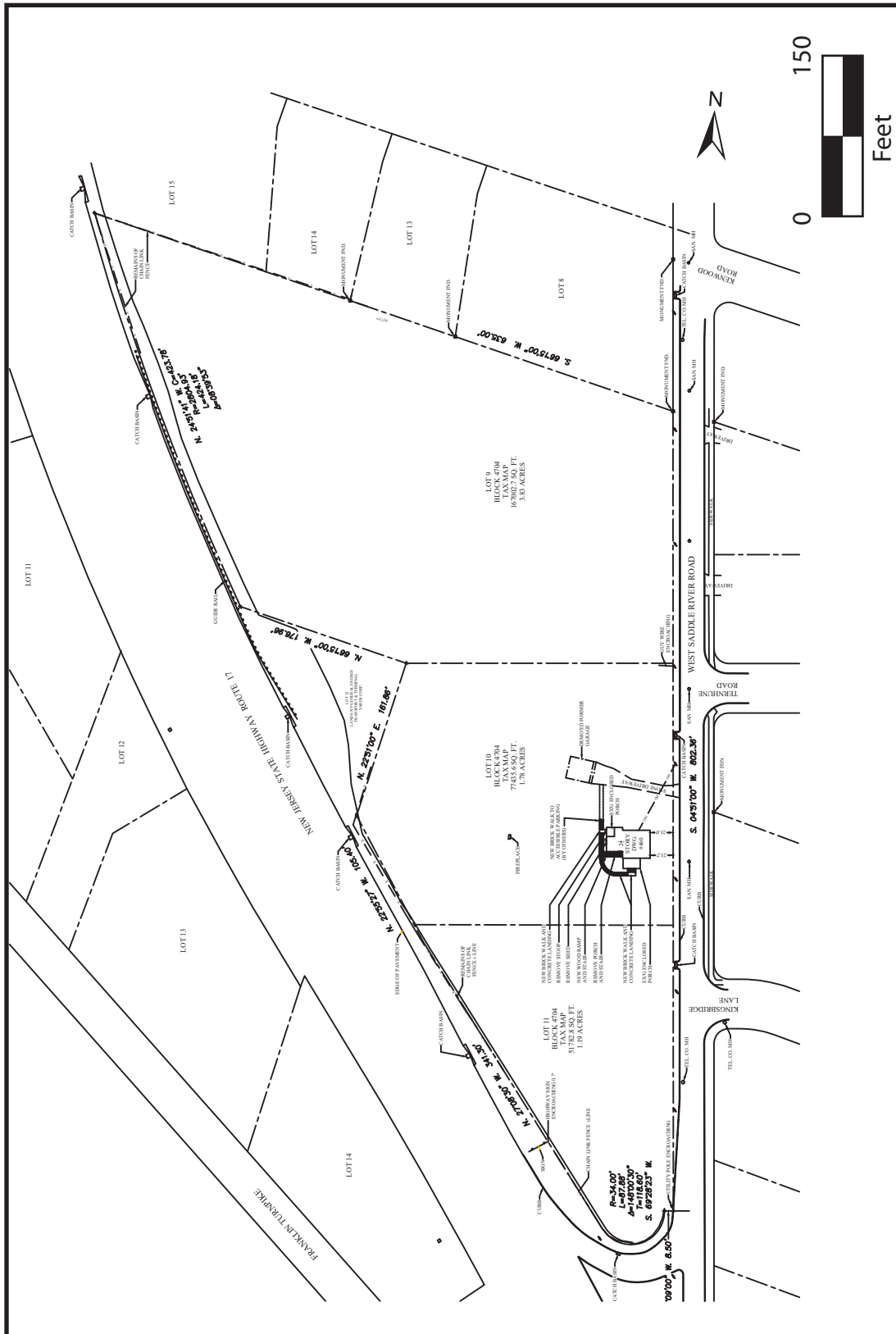


Figure 1.2. Site plan for Zabriskie-Schedler House Property showing current conditions. Source: Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects, LLC 2018.



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

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#### 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,

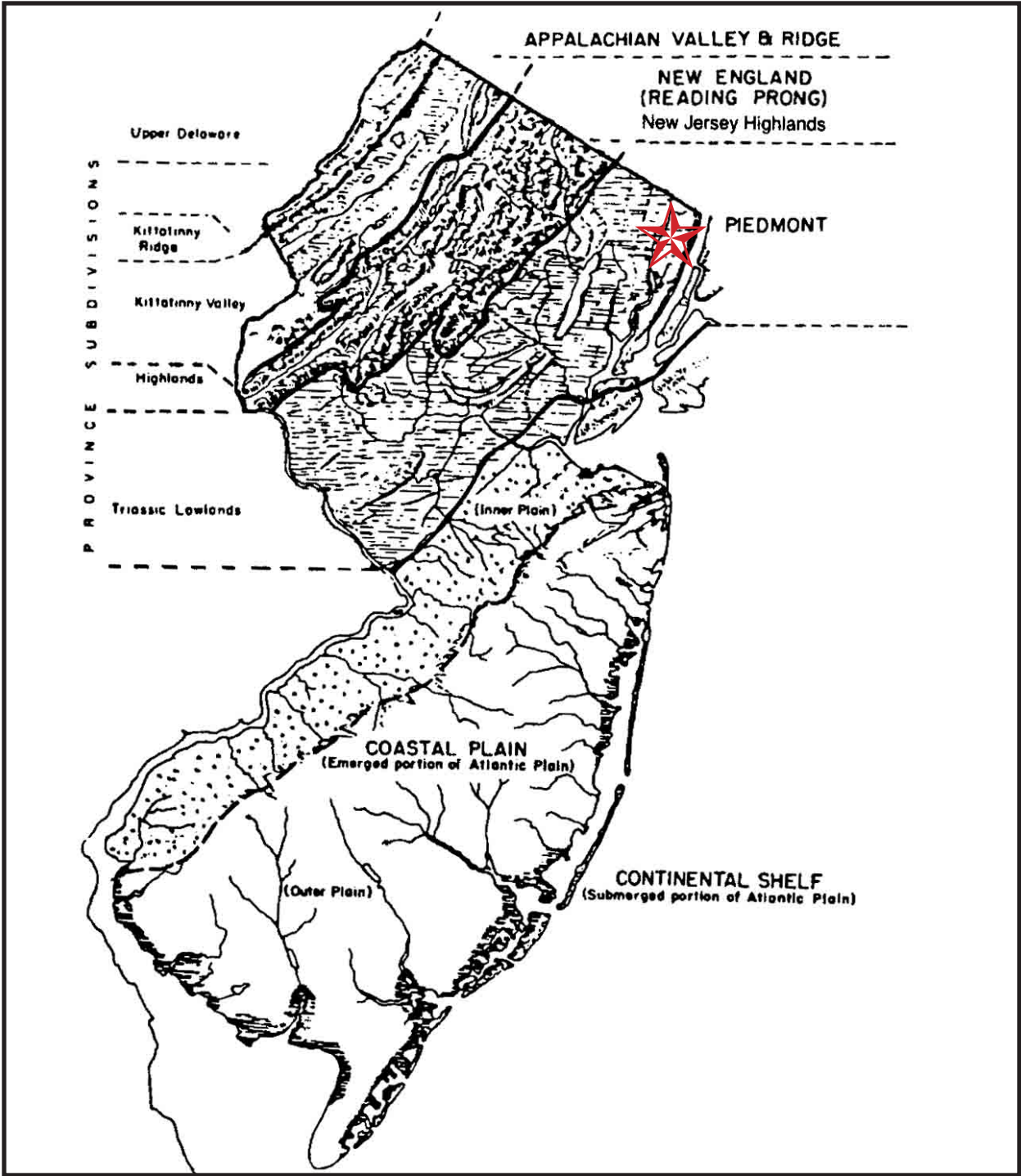


Figure 2.1. Physiographic Map of New Jersey Showing the Location of the Zabriskie-Schedler House. Source: Wolfe 1977.



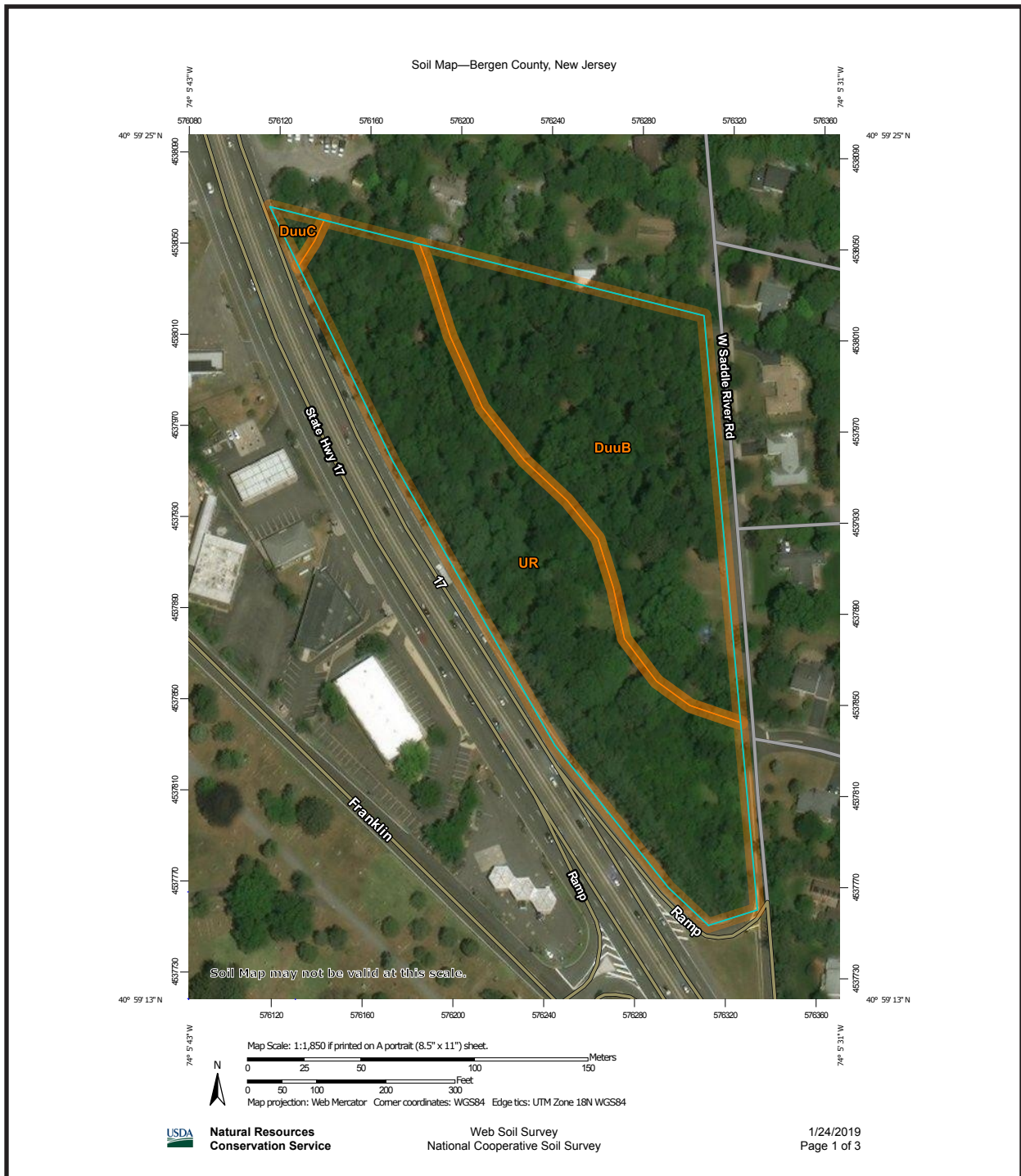


Figure 2.2. Project Site Soils. Project site outlined. Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA), Web Soil Survey, accessed November 14, 2018. Key: DuuB = Dunellen-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes; DuuC = Dunellen-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes; UR = Urban land.

notably pitch pine, oak, sugar maple, hemlock and birch, being favored over others. All these species are represented within the subject property. The understory end 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 Valleanu granted to the

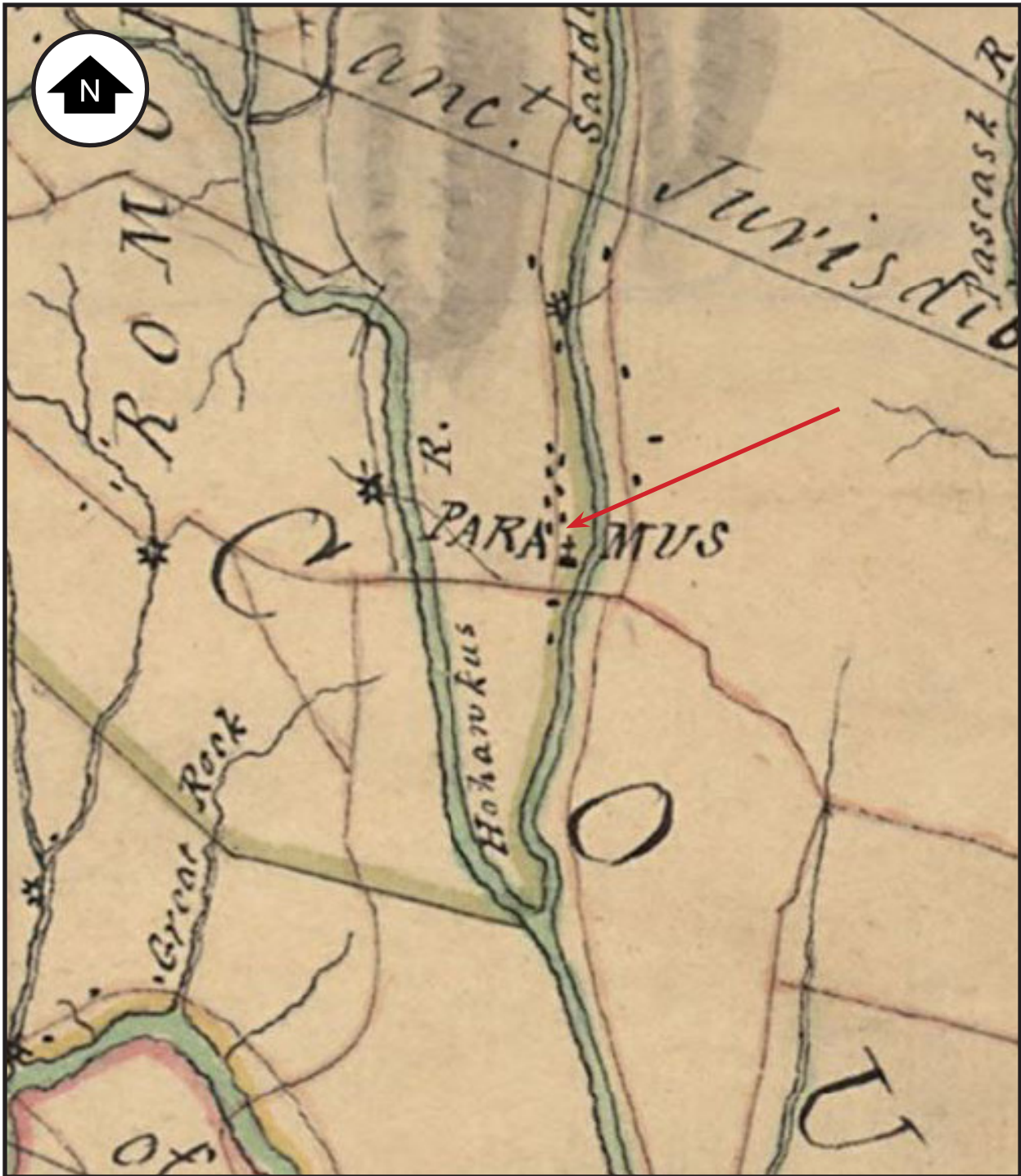


Figure 4.1. *Three Maps of Northern New Jersey with Reference to the Boundary between New York and New Jersey* (detail). 1769. Approximate location of project site indicated with arrow. Scale: 1 inch = 5280 feet (approximately).



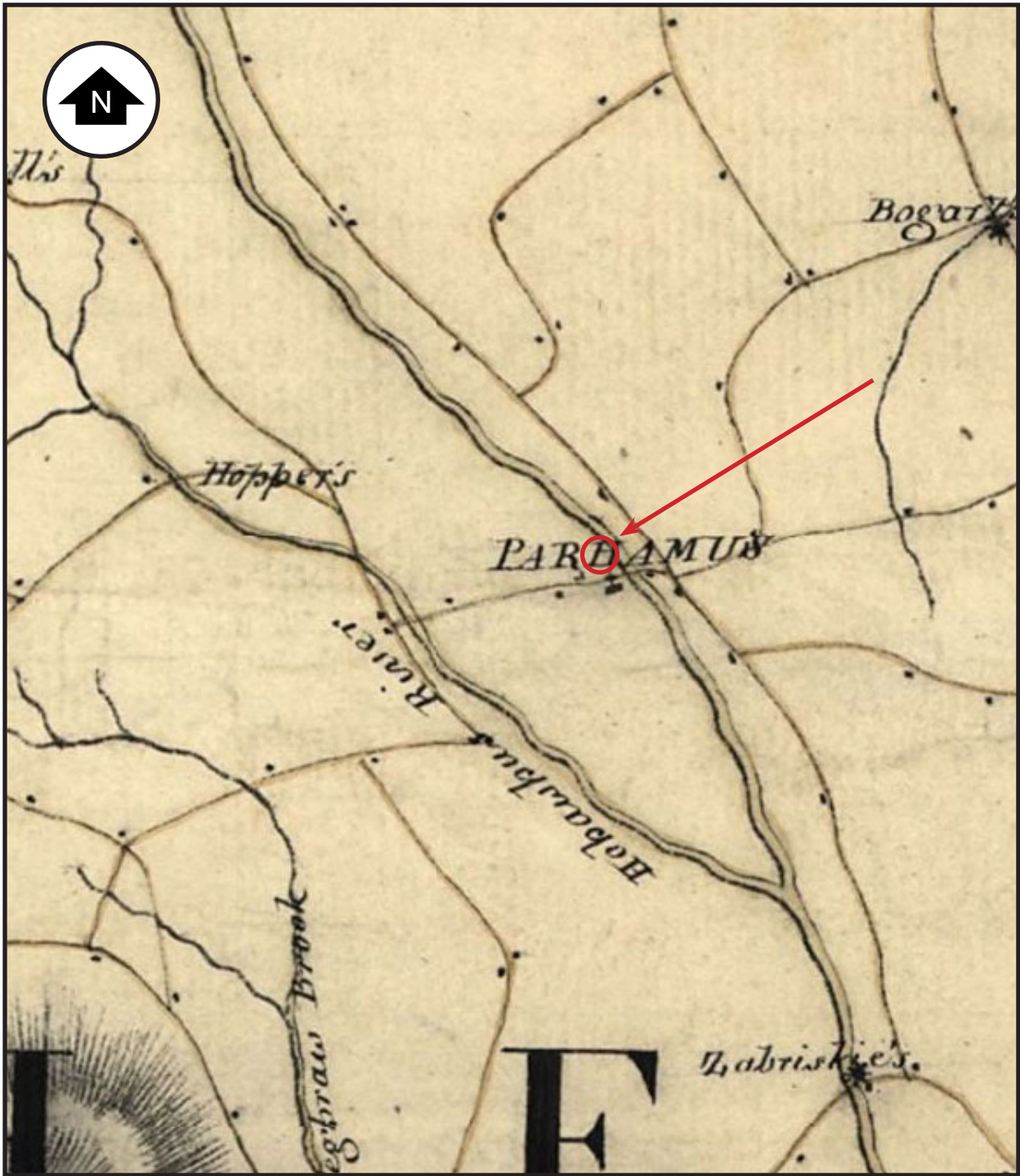


Figure 4.2. Hills, John. *A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey* (detail). 1781. Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles (approximately). Location of project site circled (approximately).

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).**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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



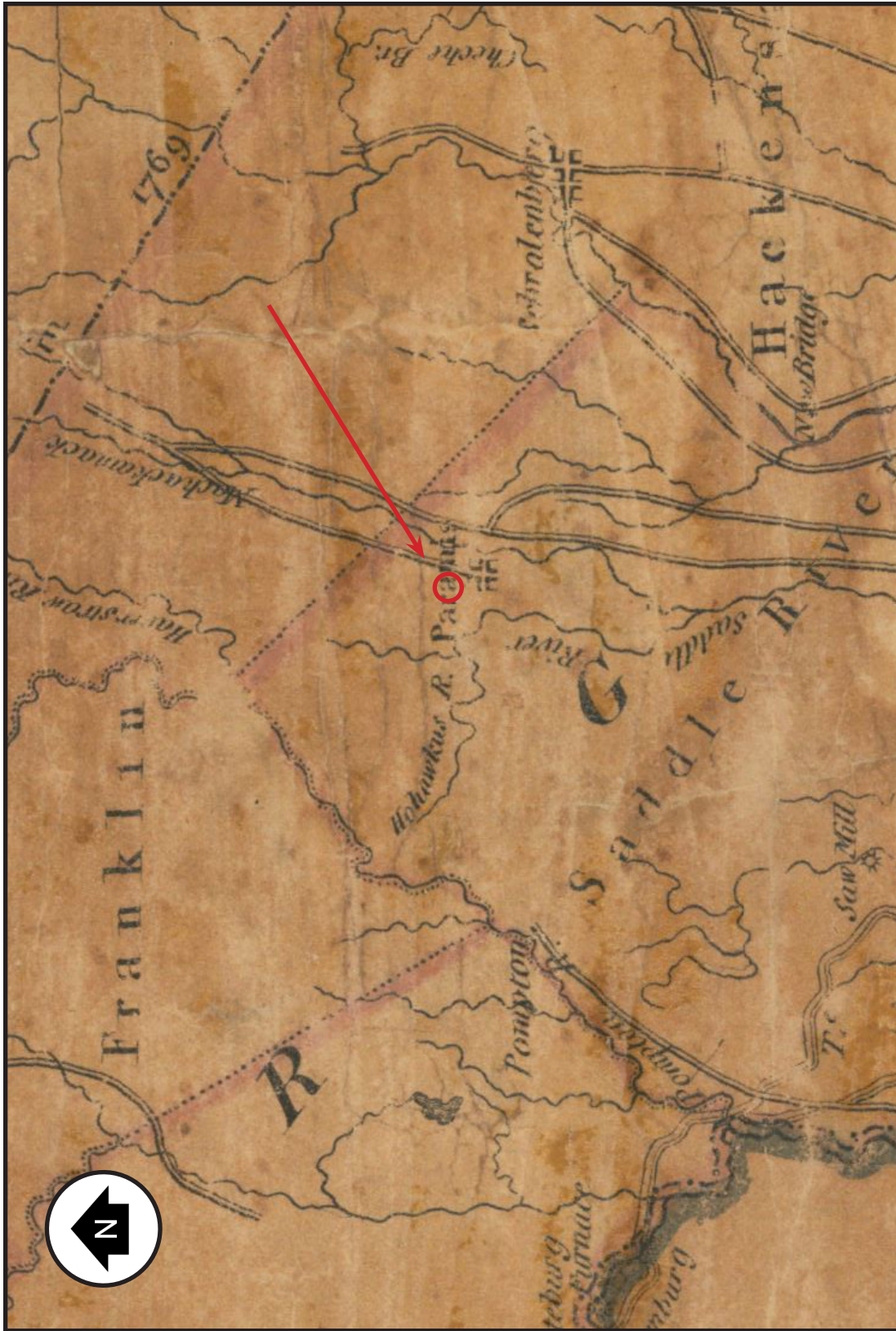


Figure 4.3. Watson, William. *A Map of the State of New Jersey, Compiled from the Most Authentic Information* (detail). 1812. Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles (approximately). Location of project site circled (approximately).

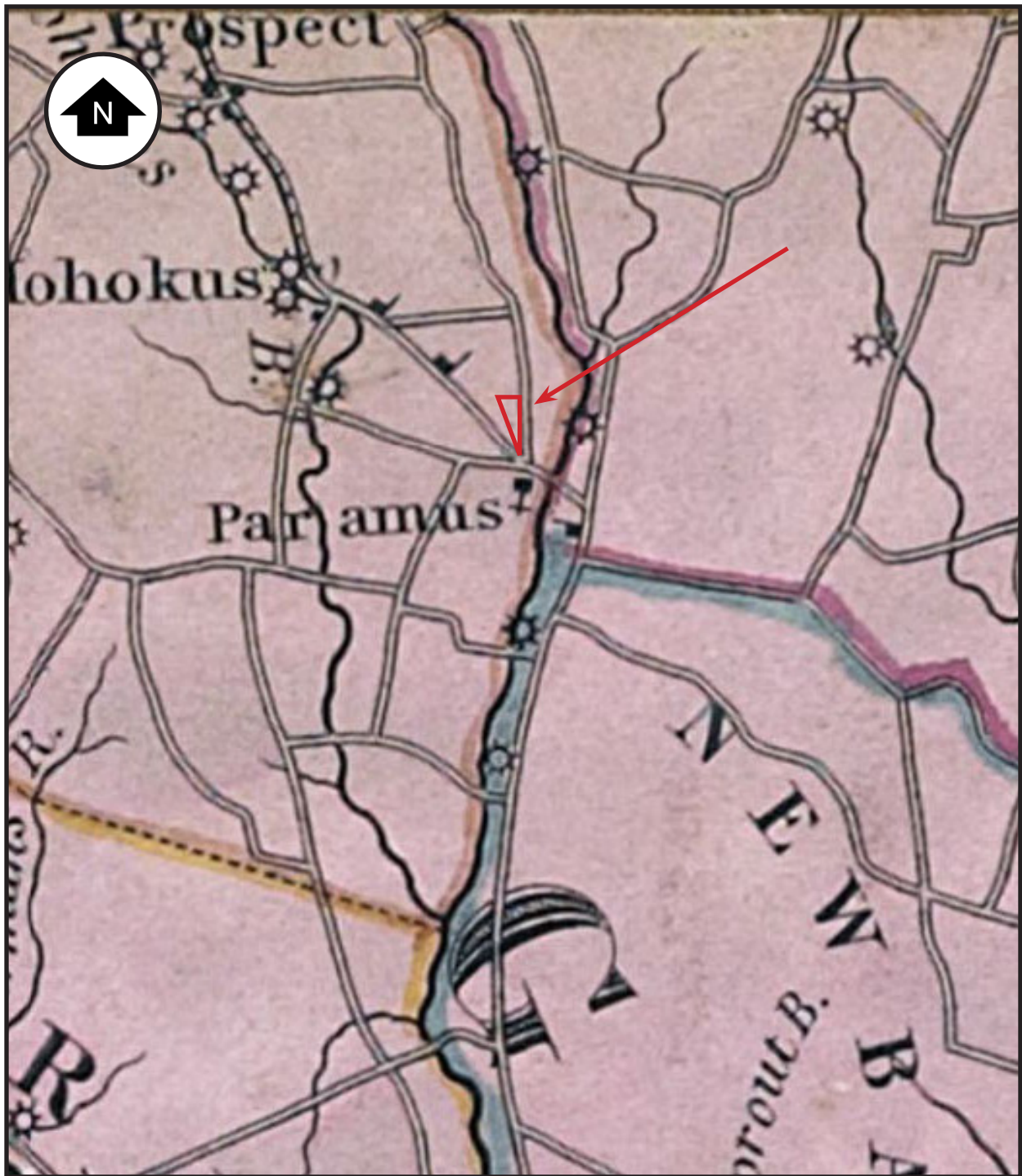


Figure 4.4. Gordon, Thomas. *Map of the State of New Jersey: with Part of the Adjoining States* (detail). 1828. Scale: 1 inch = 2560 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



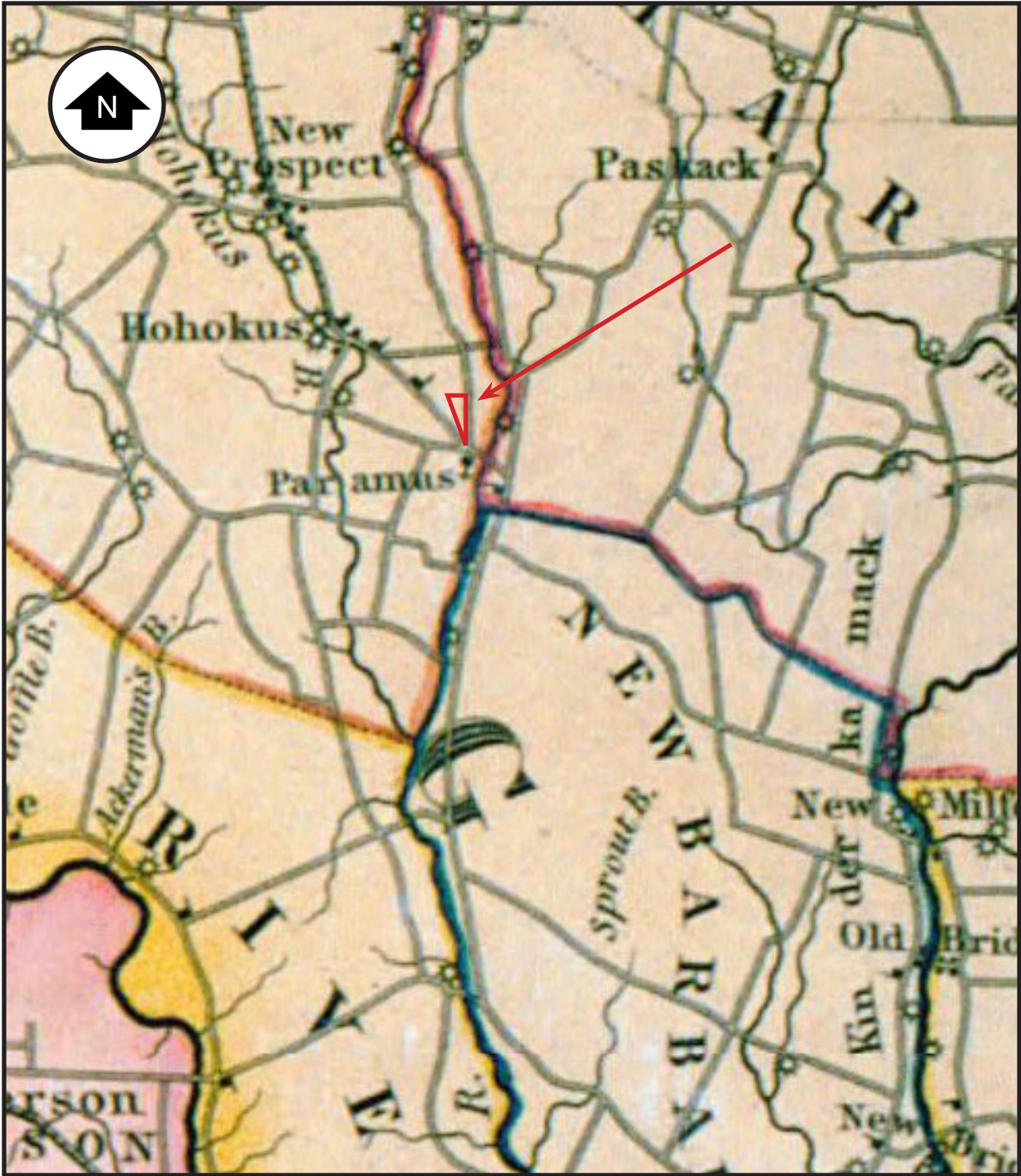


Figure 4.5. Gordon, Thomas. *Map of the State of New Jersey: with Part of the Adjoining States* (detail). 1833. Scale: 1 inch = 3680 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

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



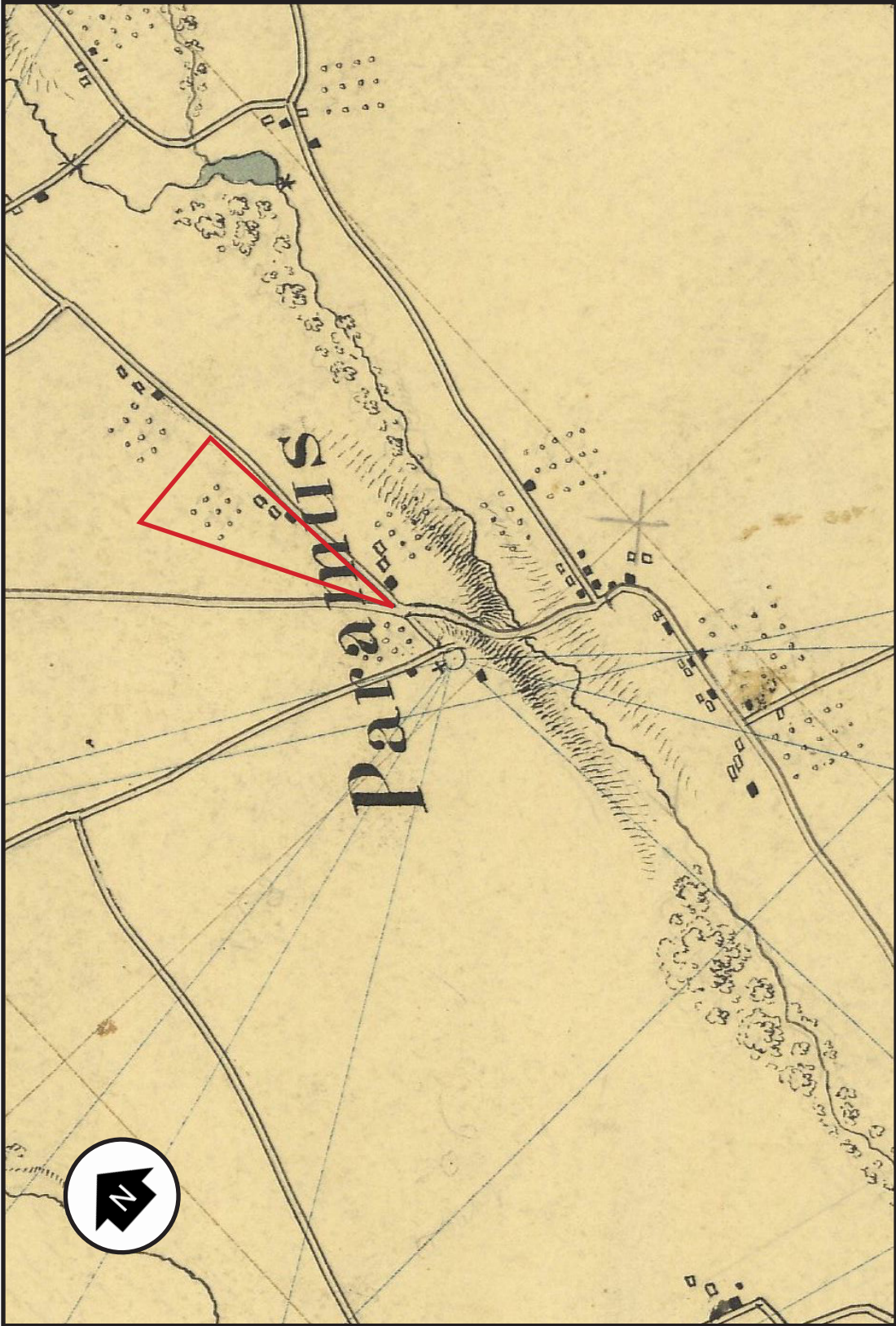


Figure 4.6. U.S. Coast Survey. *Map of Part of New York and New Jersey* (detail). 1840. Scale: 1 inch = 810 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



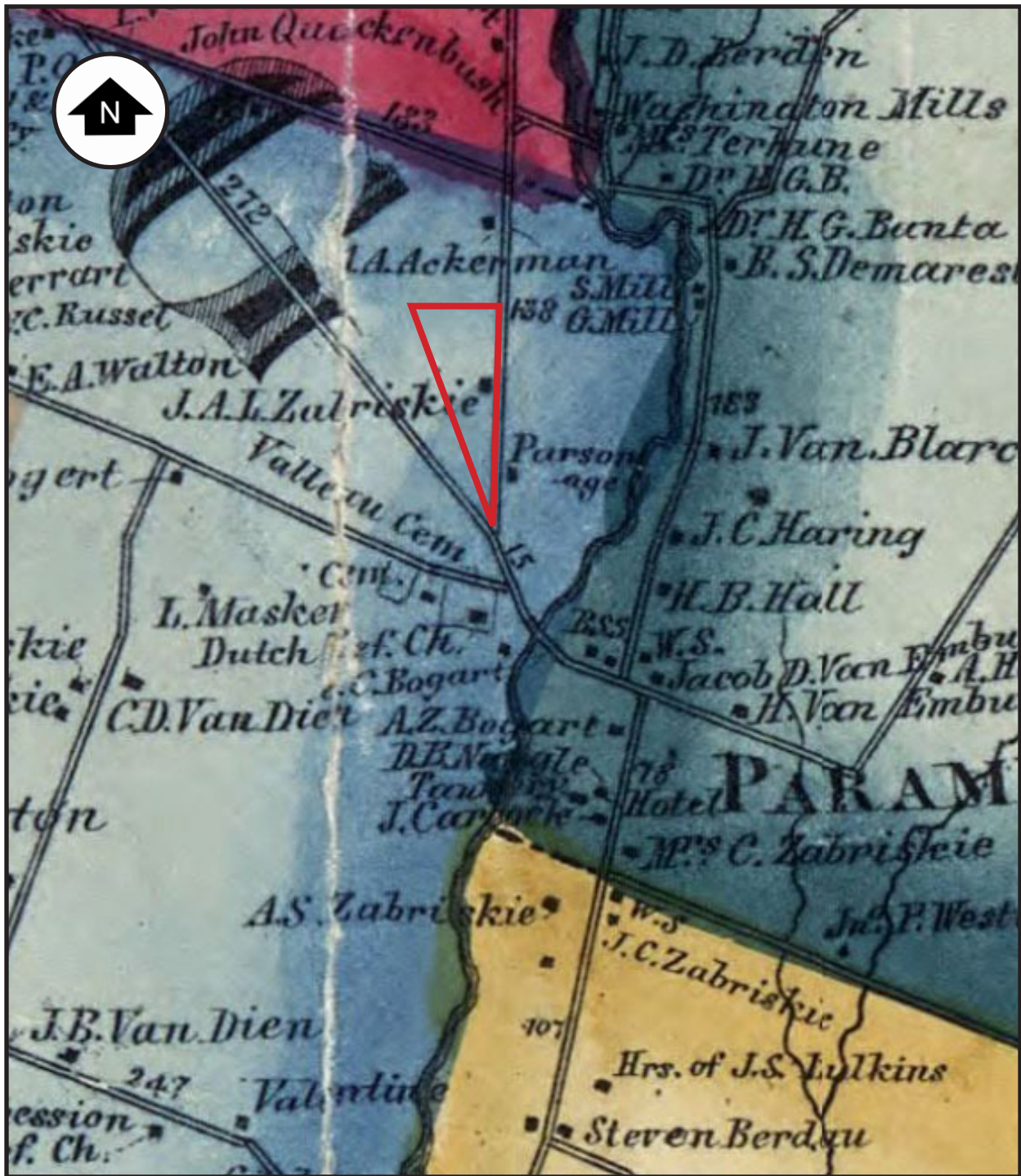


Figure 4.7. Hopkins, G.M. *Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey* (detail). 1861. Scale: 1 inch = 1025 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



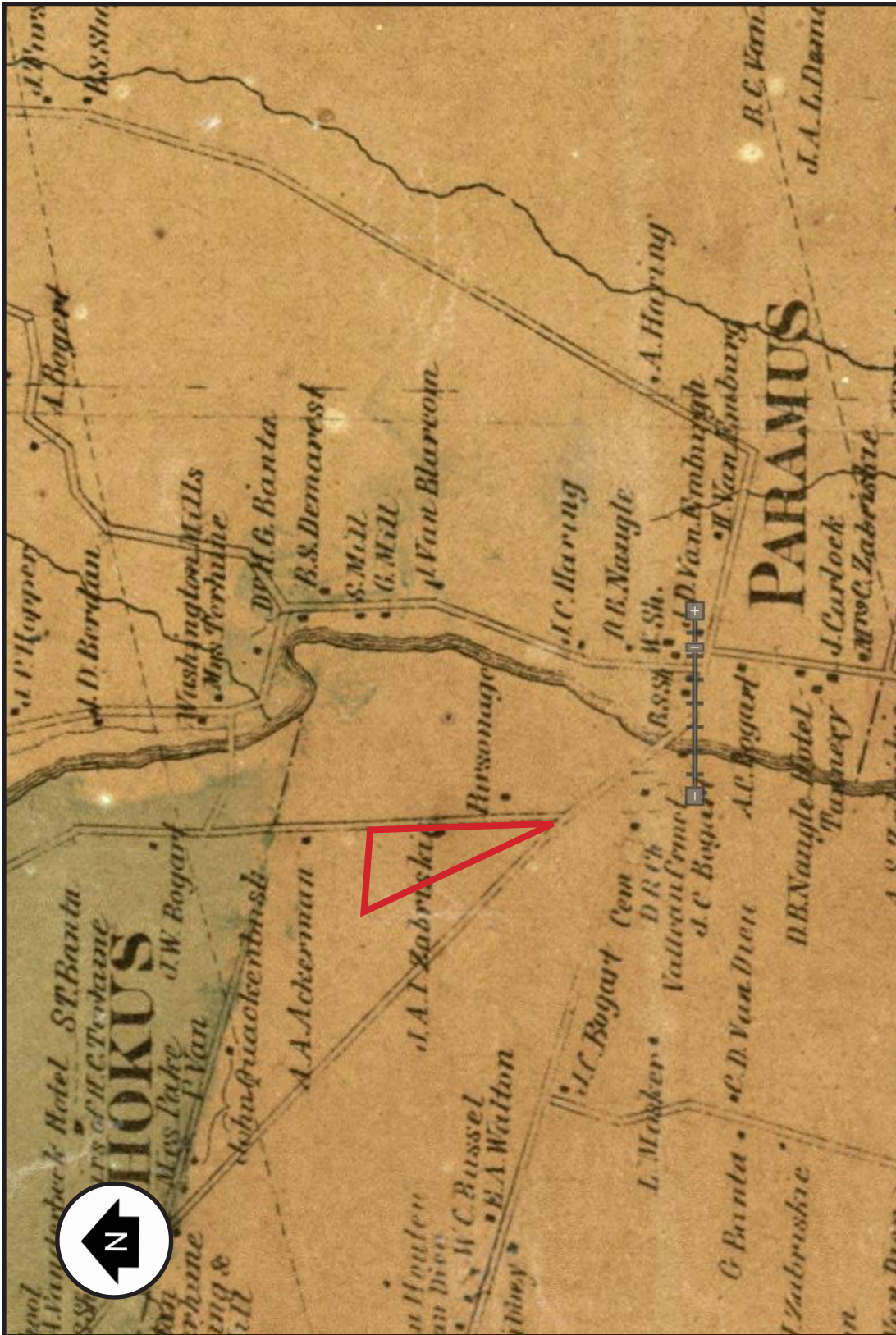


Figure 4.8. Walling, H.F. *Map of the City of New York and Its Vicinity* (detail). 1863. Scale: 1 inch = 1310 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.



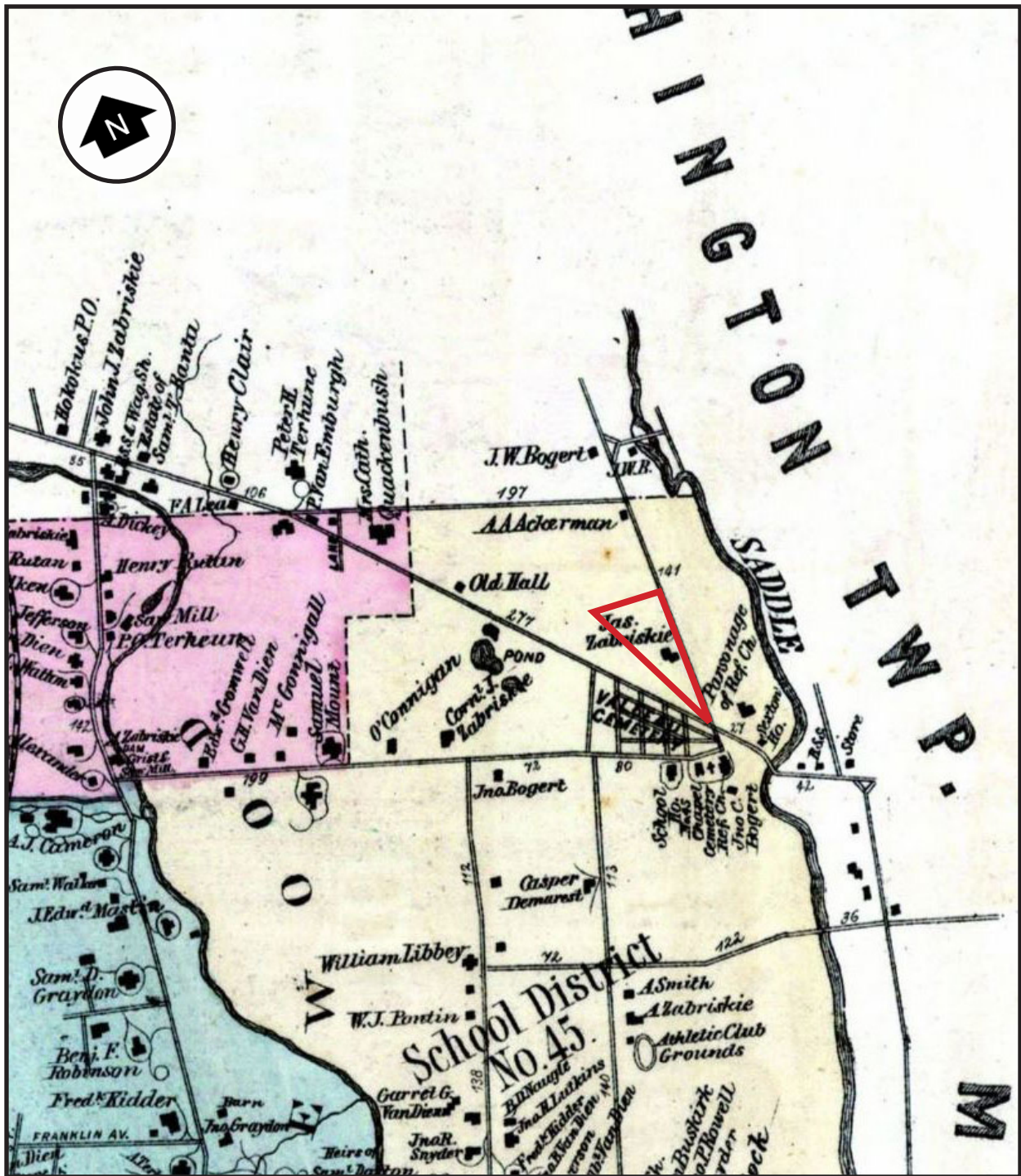


Figure 4.9. Walker, A.H. Ridgewood Township, *Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey* (detail). 1876. Scale: 1 inch = 1375 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.

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).



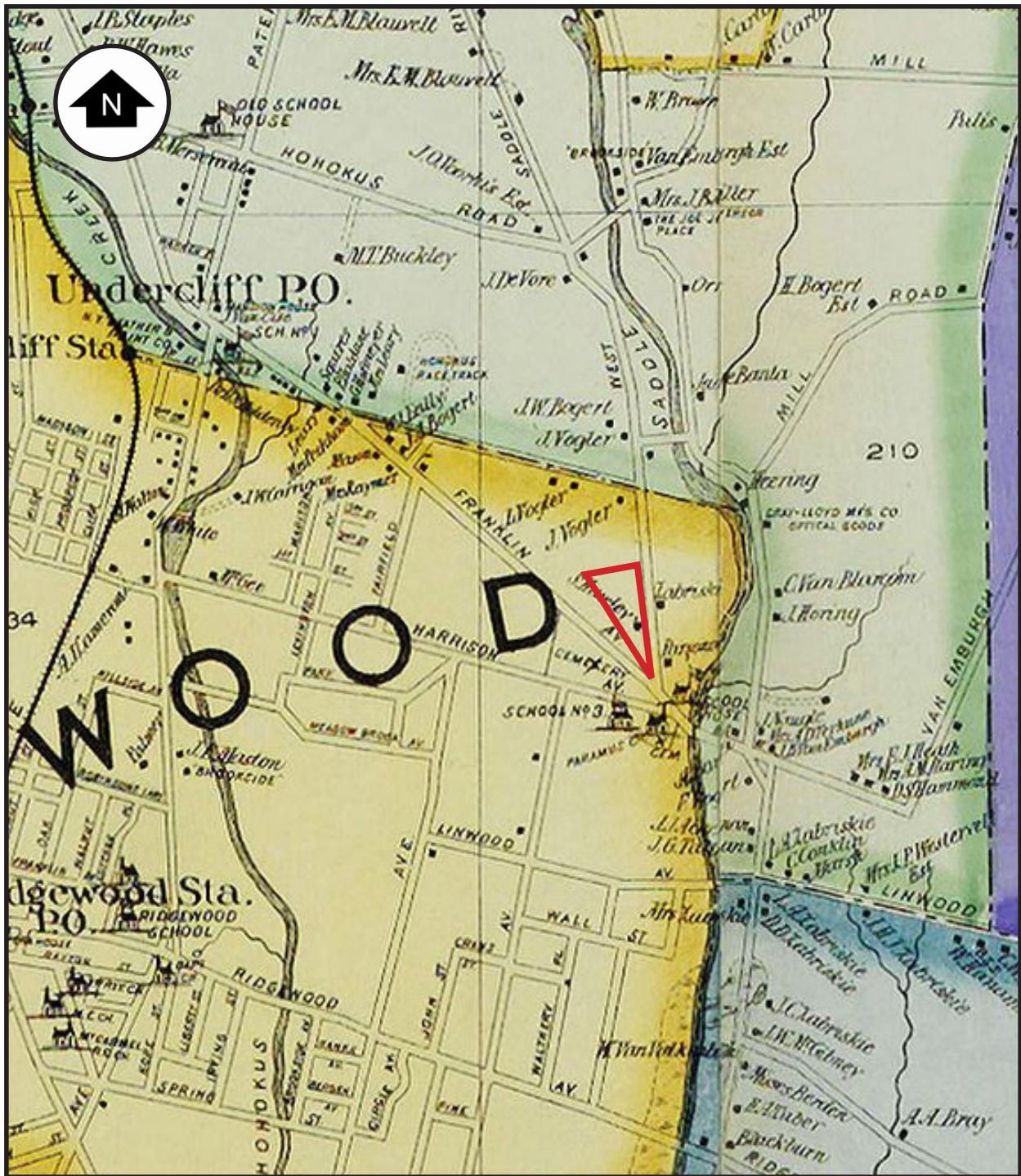


Figure 4.10. Robinson, E. *Map of Bergen County, New Jersey* (detail). 1902. Scale: 1 inch = 2590 feet (approximately). Approximate location of project site outlined.





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.

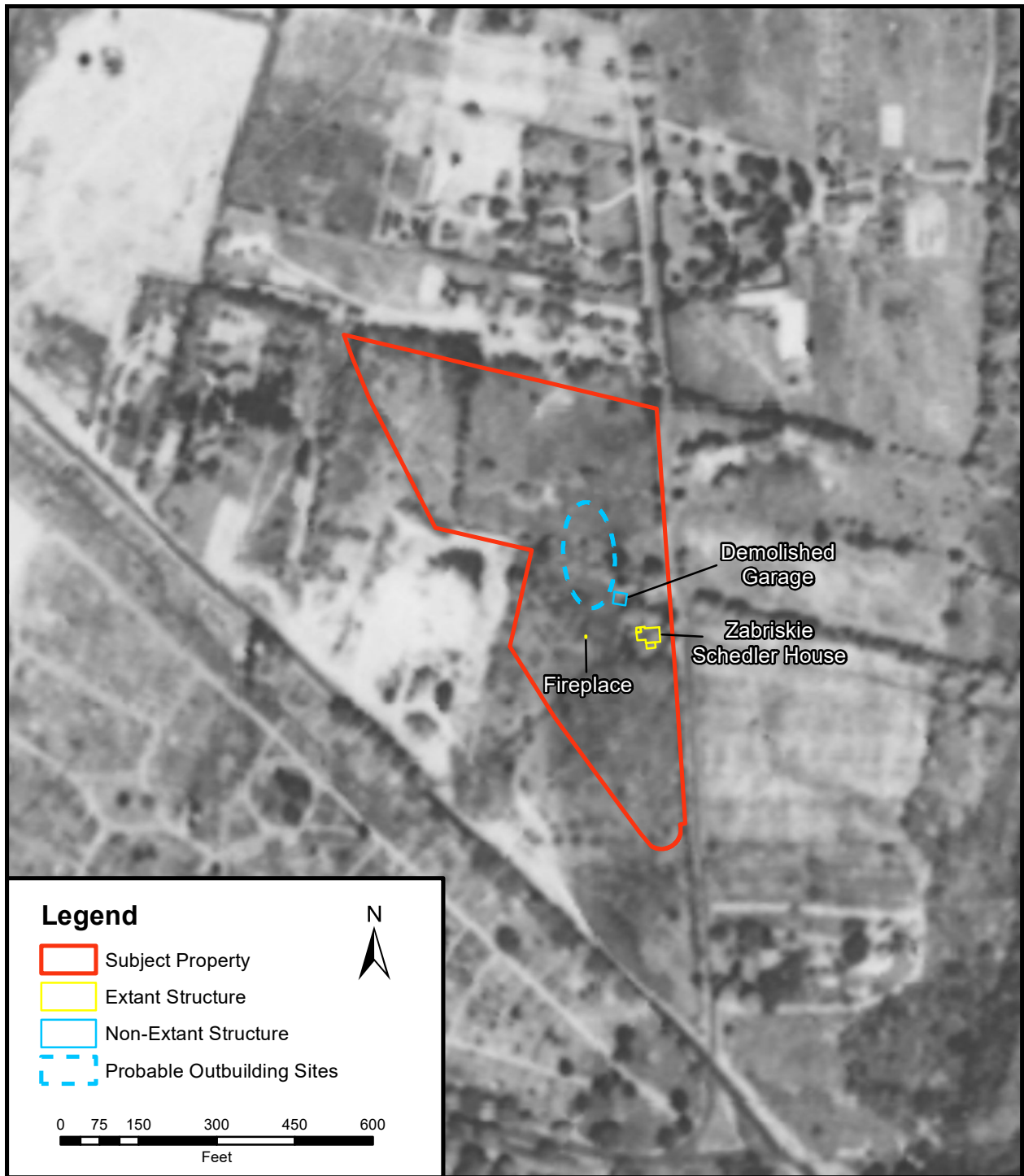


Figure 4.12. NJDEP. Detail of a historic aerial photograph of Ridgewood Village, New Jersey. 1930. Project site outlined.





## Chapter 5

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INSPECTION

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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

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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-  
August 2012      Museum Education Intern  
Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

- developed lesson plans for summer camp activities
- worked at four summer camps and led camp activities

May-Aug 2011      Intern  
May-Aug 2010      Fonthill Castle, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

- gave tours
- developed activities for summer camps and birthday parties

**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.**

**Location:** Zabriskie-Shedler House and Property, Village of Ridgewood, Bergen County, NJ

**Drainage Basin:** Saddle River

**U.S.G.S. Quadrangle:** Hdackensack, N.J.

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

**Level of Survey:** IA

**Cultural Resources:** 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



