Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 3 1978
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC VREELAND HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 125 Lakeview Avenue

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Leonia __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 9th

STATE New Jersey CODE 34 COUNTY Bergen CODE 003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER: vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Jean Cronan

STREET & NUMBER 125 Lakeview Avenue

CITY, TOWN Leonia __ VICINITY OF STATE New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bergen County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER County Administration Building

CITY, TOWN Hackensack STATE New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey (NJ-158)

DATE 1937 X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS U.S. Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Borough of Leonia lies along a glacial ridge of Triassic shale and sandstone, deposited in a narrow strip between the Hudson River and Watchung Mountains. While the coastline is characterized by the steep sill of the Palisades, the land surface west of the river becomes sloping lowland, receding to a marshy area watered by the Overpeck Creek, Leonia's natural boundary. Occupied by tracts of farmland until the early twentieth century, Leonia is now a dense suburb comprised principally of single-family dwellings, sited on quarter and eighth-acre lot divisions.

Located on a one-acre lot on Lakeview Avenue, east of its intersection with Grand Avenue, the Vreeland House occupies only a small portion of what was, until the early 1900's, an extensive farm owned by the Vreeland family. Shielded from the street by trees, the house is surrounded by lawns, gardens, a small wooded lot to the East and by Interstate 80, which runs directly behind the rear lot line. Sited on a slight rise, the generously-proportioned structure appears to hug the land, an effect emphasized by its sweeping gambrel roof and the shadow which its extended eave casts on the facade. This low profile is shared by a small, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story extension, appended to the eastern elevation, speculated to be of an earlier date of construction than the main block. While both sections of the house have rectangular plans, they differ in constructional method, the main house being built of heavy, pegged frame members and sided with shingles and clapboards, and the extension of load-bearing red sandstone blocks, a widely-used building material common to the entire Palisades Region.

The main section of the house, rising two stories above an ashlar red sandstone foundation, combines a vernacular house-form common to Dutch Colonial construction in Bergen County of the mid to late eighteenth century and skillfully-executed Adamesque details. The facade and rear (north) elevation of five symmetrical bays are fronted by loggias, formed by rows of square posts that support the roof's swept eaves at their outer edge. Dominating the facade is a richly ornamented central door enfromement, into whose paneled reveal is set a wide, "Dutch Door". The surround is composed of narrow, reeded pilasters of identical design that enclose partial sidelights. These pilasters support an entablature which is "en ressaut",

incorporating a frieze of gauged motifs -- urns, elliptical and circular paterae, leaves -- as well as several decorative moldings. A boldy projecting cap molding terminates the frieze and visually seems to support a broad, semi-elliptical fanlight. Surrounding the fanlight is an arch consisting of chevron and lozenge-patterned moldings, united by a compound keystone. Both fanlight and sidelights are braced on leaded cames of foliate, cusped and beaded designs. Taller and narrower in proportion and less elaborately detailed, the rear door surround consists of molded pilasters that frame, rather than support, a rectangular, lead-camed transomlight and a frieze of fluted work, enriched by a central block with a molded sunburst motif, and topped by a cap molding. The fenestration throughout the frame section is fairly consistent and mostly consists of 6/6 sash windows placed at regular intervals. Lighting the upper floor and positioned under the ridges of the gambrel are both a semi-circular lunette (later enlarged by a casement window placed below it), and two elliptical windows. Three roof dormers, each incorporating an arch-topped casement window, are twentieth century additions to the north elevation. Continuous on three elevations of the house is a partial roof entablature, comprised of a frieze decorated with applied, sawn motifs, and a modillion-studded cornice. Two pairs of brick interior end chimneys are placed to either side of the roof's central ridge.

The interior of the house is arranged according to a symmetrical Georgian plan. A wide central hall connects front and back entry doors and opens onto two large rooms on either side; a living room and bedroom to the West, and a dining room and bedroom (recently converted to a kitchen) on the East. Whereas many hallways in Bergen County farmhouses of this period are spanned by a single, semi-elliptical opening separating front and rear rooms of the ground floor, the Vreeland house hallway is arcaded dividing the space into a narrow central extension of the front hall, flanked by an enclosed staircase to one side and a storage room to the other. This arcade is composed of a central, semi-elliptical arched opening framed by identical doors, each topped by semi-circular

arched moldings circumscribing leaded, glazed fanlights. Molded pilasters, their neckings enriched with gauged ornaments, articulate each opening and break through friezes of gauged elliptical and semi-circular patera. Topping the friezes are complex cornice moldings that project markedly, providing a dramatic contrast to the fanlights, which are deeply recessed into paneled reveals. Door surrounds of identical design lead from the hall to both living and dining rooms. Each of these rooms feature, on their interiors, gauged door and window architraves of distinct design. Dining room doors are trimmed with molded pilaster strips, on bases, that meet the patera-studded corner blocks at their upper edges and a lintelboard inset with deeply gauged greek fret motifs and a central, rectangular block with a large urn. Exhibiting yet another variation of gauged detail, living room doors are flanked by molded pilaster strips and support corner blocks and lintelboards of semi-circular gauged designs.

Like the door surrounds, the original fireplaces in the Vreeland House are excellent examples of Federal Period craftsmanship. The three most ornate of these were removed recently and are in the possession of the house's current owners. Whereas the original mantlepieces in the kitchen and dining room were typical of the fine gauged work extant in other Bergen County houses of the period, that of the living room may have been unique, and featured relief leadwork (on wood) in the shape of foliated urns, scrolls, rinceau, what-ear drops and festoons. The northwest bedroom of the house still contains one original mantlepiece. An original corner cupboard in the dining room has also been removed.

In the tradition of eighteenth century Dutch houses, the second story of the main block (or, more specifically, that part which falls under the gambrel roof) is a raw loft space. The framework of the house is exposed, revealing primitive trusses, posts and rafters of heavy, pegged members, some of which exhibit circular saw marks, and others of which have been hand-adzed. This space, which originally would have been unbroken and used for storage, work space and servants' quarters, was partitioned into bedrooms in recent years.

The intimately-sealed, vernacular extension of the house offers a contrast to the rich detailing and ample dimensions of the main block. Constructed of coursed red sandstone blocks, the facade features an off-center door flanked by 12/8 windows. Plainly framed, all openings are capped by crude sandstone lintels. Irregular openings occur on the rear elevation as well, one of which may represent an original 8/8 sash window. As in other Bergen County Dutch Colonial buildings, the structure combines several building materials: on its eastern elevation, the sandstone wall ends abruptly at the eavesline, and the section under the gable is sheathed in clapboards.

The interior is an unbroken space, with an open corner stair providing access to the shallow half-story above. A large Dutch fireplace at the eastern end of the room may have been made smaller recently, when this room was converted from a kitchen to another use: the appearance of heavy stone slabs running the full width of the room suggests the extent of an original hearth, and the infill of new brick and concrete blocks on the chimney breast further belie alteration. A bricked-in semi-circular opening in the chimney wall represents an early oven.

Aside from the removal of the aforementioned interior details, alterations to the house since its construction have not been extensive. In the 1930's, a new heating and electrical system, and additional plumbing were installed. The roof was recovered with hand-split cypress shingles on both sections of the house. Dormers were added to the rear of the main block and to the stone section. The wooden stoop approach to the extension was replaced with slabs of red sandstone, and a cellar hatch door under the easternmost window removed and the wall filled in. The window sash throughout the house has been changed several times.

Two outbuildings are extant on the property. These consist of a small, red sandstone building to the east of the house which may have been built as a smokehouse or ice house at an unknown date, and a well, covered with a wooden superstructure.

Presently occupied, the house is structurally sound and remains in a very good state of preservation.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	x ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	x ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
x 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
x 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	x EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1786, 1810-20 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vreeland House at 125 Lakeview Avenue, Leonia, is a well-preserved example of the late Dutch Colonial homesteads built in Northern New Jersey in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The changes in size and ownership of the property represent the growth of Leonia from a pre-industrial community of contiguous farms to a densely populated suburban borough. In continuous family ownership for over 120 years, the house is associated with a prominent early Dutch family, whose descedants still live in Leonia. Architecturally, the structure represents a link between the native farmhouses of the Hudson Valley built during the eighteenth century, and the high-style decorative influences of Georgian England as interpreted by American carpenter builders.

Originally populated by the Hackensack Tribe of the Delaware Indians who fished and planted along the Hudson River and Overpeck Creek[1], the area which today incorporates Leonia and its surrounding municipalities was made part of the New Netherlands Colony through a series of land purchases in the mid-seventeenth century. Grants were secured in 1768-69 by John Berry and Demarest in what is presently Ridgefield, Palisades Park, Englewood, Hackensack, Leonia and part of Tenafly[2], and tracts were swiftly taken over by Dutch, French Huguenot and English settlers. While skirmishes over land ownership were common, by 1775, the English had grown to dominate the other nationalities governmentally and had established a secure community comprised of ten houses and thirty-five residents.[3] Supported by a stable economy based on agriculture and trade along the Hackensack River, the "English Neighborhood" remained a sparsely-populated agrarian area throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Reputed to be the oldest family in Leonia,[4] the Vreelands were among the Dutch who established themselves in Bergen County. Settling in the area in c. 1703, they quickly became one of the primary landed families in the New Colony. While

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	518530	4512503	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies City Block 6, Lot 10 and is approximately 100 feet X 100 feet in size.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

(Terry Karschner, Office of Historic Preservation, Trenton, 609-984-6012)

NAME / TITLE: Terry Winters, Researcher

ORGANIZATION: Leonia Environmental Commission

DATE: 8/77

STREET & NUMBER: Borough Hall

TELEPHONE: (201) 944-4250

CITY OR TOWN: Leonia

STATE: New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy Betty Wilson 4/27/78

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles A. Flanagan for DATE 11·17·78

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Lynn A. Beeler DATE Nov. 17, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

the first three generations of the emigrant family lived on farms in what is today Paterson and Bayonne, Dirck Vreeland[5] (born in 1736) is believed to have bought property that included the present building site and moved there in c. 1760, around the time of his marriage.[6] Accused of "disaffection" to the Colonists' cause during the Revolution, he was arrested in 1777 and imprisoned briefly at Morristown,[7] but then returned to his extensive farm which included all of the land north of what is now Christie Heights Road as far as the borough boundary. In 1784, Vreeland was taxed for 250 acres of improved land,[8] an indication of the expanse and value of his property. In 1821, it was described as "...All that farm lying such being in the Township of Hackensack...with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded...southwest by the English Creek, northeast by the farm of John DeMott and the mill farm of Jacob Cole, southeast by the Hudson River and southwest by the farm of James Brinckerhoff and others,...".[9]

While no precise records exist of the number, exact location and dates of the dwellings ever built on the site, it is accepted by one widely quoted source that three houses were constructed on the property: a temporary shelter, a later stone house (both no longer extant) and the stone portion of the present house, built in c. 1786. The large, frame main block of the house is thought to have been built sometime between 1810 and 1820.[10]

Architecturally, the Vreeland House bridges two building traditions, that indigenous one of the Hudson Valley Dutch settlers which produced a houseform responsive to the climate and culture of the area, and an eclectic tradition, based on English decorative designs, which were introduced into Bergen County after the Revolution. The stone section of the house represents the earliest kind of permanent Dutch construction, built in Bergen County throughout the eighteenth century. Accommodating one or two rooms on the ground floor and an unbroken loft on the upper story, these houses often have gabled roofs, whose eaves projected beyond the wall line, forming a "kicked eave". This adaptation protected the masonry walls, cemented with clay, from water damage. The carefully laid, ashlar sandstone walls of the house are another typical eighteenth century feature. The gambrel roof, with a short upper slope and long, curving lower slope, characterizes Bergen County houses built later in the century.

Since by the nineteenth century many farms were expanded to house more family, servants, and the functions of a growing household, the frame section of the house represents the increase in prosperity of the Vreeland family. While its basic form, united by a gambrel roof, relates it to earlier houses, its size, symmetrical facade, and elaborate detailing suggest the growing influence of Federal architecture in the colonies, resulting from an increasing association with English culture. While it is probable that one of the Vreelands designed and built the vernacular stone portion, it is not likely that the fine Adamesque detailing on the later part of the house was executed by anyone but a highly skilled carpenter builder who was familiar with a range of pattern books that featured Georgian designs. Asher Benjamin's The Country Builder's Assistant (1797) and The American Builder's Companion (1806), William Pain's The Practical House Carpenter (1797), and William Norman's Young Carpenter's Assistant (1803) were catalogues of classical details, including designs for doorways, mantelpieces, friezes and range of ornamental moldings, and any of these books would have been available to a craftsman working in the Northeast in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Yet, while the artisan was probably inspired by these sources, the fact that he did more than merely copy pattern book designs[11] is borne out in the distinctive proportions and number of unusual moldings, suggesting that he was sophisticated enough to improvise.

The Vreeland House contains a number of features which are the best Federal design in the County and perhaps in the State, as well as several unusual treatments. While its overall plan is similar to that found in at least three other Bergen County houses,[12] the symmetrical division of the main hall into three bays by arched openings is an unusually formal, and rare, treatment. The degree of ornamentation on the door enframements throughout the house is unusual, particularly the number of fanlights: "Only...in a few cases does one find the Georgian entrance with elliptical fan and sidelights of leaded glass."[13] The original mantelpieces were fine examples of the gouged work that is represented in the best Federal Period houses in the County.[14] Hackensack was firmly established as a crafts

center for northern New Jersey as clearly evidenced by furniture attributed to this locale. Consequently, it is not improbable to suppose that the Vreeland House in Leonia, considering its exceptional detailing, used, at least in part, nearby Hackensack artisans.

Shortly after Dirck Vreeland conveyed his farm to his son, Michael D. Vreeland, for the sum of $1.00 in 1821[15], the "English Neighborhood" had grown to contain "... a post office, True Reformed Church, a Church of Christians, three taverns, two stores, and from fifteen to twenty dwellings."[16] With the death of Michael Vreeland in 1832, it was stipulated in his will[17] that the farm should go undivided to his son, Richard M. Vreeland, but that his grandsons, Michael and Isaac, should equally divide the property into northern and southern sections upon their father's death. This property division appears on a map of 1869[18], and is recorded in a deed of 1872[19]. The dividing up of the original farmsteads in Leonia occurred concommitently with a rise in residential and commercial development, engendered by the coming of the Erie Railroad in 1859. By the mid 1860's, a growth of new farms and residences, oriented towards Grand Avenue, the original north-south thoroughfare through the "English Neighborhood", accompanied new industrial and institutional development: the building of a new school, blacksmith shop, "dyeing establishment" and Drill Room.[20] Broad Avenue and several unnamed streets appear on a map of 1877, as does a small town center at the junction of the railroad tracts and Fort Lee Road. By the turn of the century, "Leonia", named in 1865 for its proximity to Fort Lee, was incorporated as a borough. A second town center had grown up at the crossroads of Fort Lee Road and Grand Avenue, and further residential settlement was encouraged by a trolley line, linking the 125th Street ferry dock in Edgewater to Leonia. The first phase of intensive suburban development occurred during the years 1910-1920, when advertising entrepreneur Artemis Ward organized the Leonia Heights Land Company to uniformly develop a large section of the borough into a "planned white collar community."[21] While a network of quiet, suburban streets of one-family residences began to develop, the Vreeland Family still owned all of the land north of Broad and Hillside Avenues.

Made a trustee of his father's estate in 1881[22], Richard M. Vreeland (son of Michael R. Vreeland) took over the property and continued to live in the house with his wife and four daughters until his death. Two of his daughters, Mary and Kathryn, inhabited the house until 1928, when it was sold to Helen Clark and Bessie Rush[23]. A series of land sales by the Vreelands and their Executors in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century had reduced the property to roughly an acre by the time it was sold to Natalie Corbett in 1930. An extensive remodeling campaign was planned by Mrs. Corbett, involving the addition of a garage, and the "colonializing" of the stone extension of the house. However, the loss of her money in the Stock Market Crash prevented this scheme from materializing. Currently for sale by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Church, the house is in a good state of preservation and is the subject of concern to community groups who advocate a compatible present use for the vacant structure.

While the Vreeland House is itself an important architectural and historical document, it should be noted that the site of the property is equally important for its archaeological merit. Artifacts related to the technology of five generations of family use, spanning pre and post-industrial periods, may exist, as well as remains of what was a slave burying ground during the seventeenth century, located directly south of the present property.

FOOTNOTES

1 John T. Boyd, Jr., "Some Early Dutch Houses in New Jersey," in Architectural Record, July, 1914, vol. 36.

2 Abeles-Schwartz & Associates, Master Plan of Leonia, NJ, (New York, Feb. 1976) p. 1.

3 Ibid., p. 1.

4 William McGeveran, "Leonia Grew on Hunting Ground", in The Record, April 29, 1968, Clipping, Vertical File, Leonia Public Library.

5 The great-grandson of Michael Jansen Van Broeckhuysen, who emigrated to America in 1636.

6 Rosalie Fellows Baily, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, (New York, Wm. Morrow and Co., 1936) p. 324.

7 Madeleine W. Hampton, Historic Houses in Bergen County, Typed notebooks, 1967, Collection of Bergen County Historical Society, Hackensack, NJ.

8 Ibid.

9 Deed, September 25, 1921, Liber S2, p. 157.

10 Bailey, Op. Cit., p. 324. Bailey dates the house at c. 1818, as does Clifford Wendehack, while Aymar Embury believes it to have been built no later than 1810. While vernacular stone dwellings were commonly expanded through the addition of later and larger houses in Bergen County, a controversy exists over whether this case applies to the Vreeland House. A descendant, Isaac Vreeland, believes both sections to have been built simultaneously in the early nineteenth century.

11 Aymar Embury II makes this point in his discussion of the Vreeland House in his Building the Dutch Colonial House.

[12] The Kip-Outwarter House, Dumont (HABS, NJ-700), the Early De Groot House, Ridgefield (HABS, NJ-170), and the John Stagg House, Wyckoff (HABS, NJ-678).

[13] Boyd, Op. Cit., August, p. 157.

[14] The Nicholas Kipp House, Bergenfield, the Durie House, Closter, the Benjamin Westervelt House, Cresskill, and the Peter Westervelt House, Englewood, all contain mantelpieces of similar design as those originally in the Vreeland House.

[15] Deed, Sept. 25, 1821, Liber S2, p. 157.

[16] Quoted in Abeles Schwartz, Op. Cit., p. 1.

[17] Will of Michael D. Vreeland, October 26, 1830, Liber D, p 317.

[18] Chapman Map, in centerfold of Leonia Semi-Centennial (Leonia, 1944).

[19] Deed, July 31, 1872, Liber , p. 285.

[20] Quoted in Abeles-Schwarts, Op. Cit., p. 4.

[21] Ibid., p. 2.

[22] Deed, 1881, Liber U10, p. 456.

[23] Deed, 1928, Liber 1595, p. 156.

Books:

1. Abeles-Schwartz & Assoc., Master Plan of Leonia, NJ, NY, Feb. 1976.

2. Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, (1936, Wm. Morrow & Co., New York).

3. Aymar Embury II, Building the Dutch Colonial House (New York, Robert M. McBride & Co., 1929).

4. Madeleine W. Hampton, Historic Houses in Bergen County, (Typed Notebooks, 1967, Collection of Bergen County Historical Society, Hackensack, New Jersey).

5. Leonia Semi-Centennial (1894-1944), Published 1944, Leonia.

6. Westervelt, Frances A., History of Bergen County, New Jersey (1630-1923) (3 vols.) - 1923.

Periodicals, Articles:

1. John T. Boyd, Jr., "Some Early Dutch Houses in New Jersey", in Architectural Record, July, Aug., Sept. issues, 1914, vol. 36.

2. Aymar Embury II, "Farm Houses of New Netherlands", in White Pine Monographs, vol. 1, Dec. 1915, #3.

3. William McGeveran, "Leonia Grew on Hunting Ground", in The Record, April 29, 1968, Clipping, Vertical File, Leonia Public Library.

4. Harry E. Moore, "Reminiscences of Borough of Leonia", Transcript of Interview, June 30, 1970, Vertical File, Leonia Public Library.

5. Leonia Tercentenary of Leonia Life, June 6, 1968.

6. "Vignettes of Leonia's Past", in Leonia Magazine, Leonia Chamber of Commerce, 1971, Vertical File, Leonia Public Library.

7. Clifford C. Wendehack, "Early Dutch Houses of Northern New Jersey", in White Pine Monographs, (New York, Russell F. Whitehead, 1927, Vol. xi, 1927.

Miscellaneous:

1. Interview, Mrs. Earlyn Church.

2. Historic American Buildings Survey, NJ-158, Drawings and Photographs of Vreeland House, 1935-37.

3. "The Vreeland House", Scrapbook published by Leonia Women's Club.

Atlases and Maps:

1. C.M. Hopkins, Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, NJ, Covey Publishing Co., 1861.

2. Walker, A. H., comp., Atlas of Bergen County, New Jersey, 1776-1876, (C.C. Pease, Reading Publishing Hart, 1876).

3. Bergen County Farm Lines, 1891.

Legal Records:

1. Deed, September 25, 1821, Liber S2, p. 157.

2. Will, Michael D. Vreeland, October 26, 1830, Liber D, p. 317.

3. Will, Richard M. Vreeland, February 26, 1846, Liber F, p. 505.

4. Deed, July 31, 1872, Liber , p. 285.

5. Deed, 1881, Liber U 10, p. 456.

6. Deed, March 29, 1888, Liber J 12, p. 619.

7. Deed, April 1, 1912, Liber 810, p. 621.

8. Deed, June 25, 1926, Liber 1421, p. 81.

9. Deed, June 25, 1928, Liber 1595, p. 156.

10. Deed, January 10, 1930, Liber 1702, p. 236.

77

BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSE SURVEY

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

170

GENERAL

HISTORIC NAME: The Vreeland House

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 125 Lakeview Avenue ~~(Block 6, Lots 1C & 1F)~~

MUNICIPALITY: Leonia

OWNERSHIP: ☐ Public ☒ Private

OWNER/ADDRESS: Walter & Jean Cronan

REFERENCE

MAP REFERENCES:

- ☐ Erskine (1778-80)
- ☒ Hopkins-Corey (1861) Mich. Vreeland
- ☒ Walker's Atlas (1876) Michael Vreeland
- ☒ Bromley (1912) M. R. Vreeland
- ☐ Other

RECOGNITION:

- ☒ National Register
- ☐ BCHS Marker
- ☒ HABS # 6-158
- ☒ Bailey
- ☒ Other N.J. Inventory

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE ORIENTATION: S 35° W

IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:

1 acre

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- ☒ Residential
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Open Space
- ☐ Other

COMMENTS: Near highway in woodsy setting.

USE

ORIGINAL: Residence

PRESENT: Residence

THREATS

THREATS TO STRUCTURE:

- ☒ Roads
- ☐ Development
- ☐ Zoning
- ☐ Deterioration
- ☐ Other
- ☐ No Threat

COMMENTS:

CONDITION

CONDITION:

- ☐ Excellent
- ☒ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Deteriorated

STATUS:

- ☒ Occupied
- ☐ Unoccupied
- ☒ Work in Progress

ACCESSIBLE:

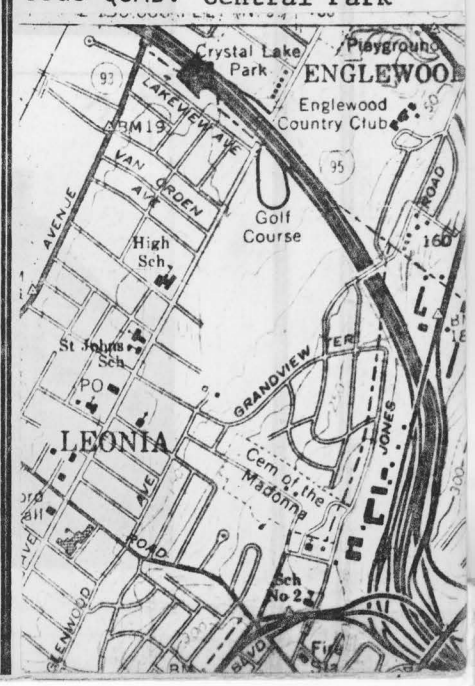
- ☐ Yes, Restricted
- ☒ Yes, Unrestricted
- ☐ No

The main house (frame) is the well-known & frequently published Federal style house. The present owners are renovating & restoring the house. They plan to remove the dormer in front, but retain the two skylights in the rear. The chimney girt is shored up with concrete block jambs & the bee hive was removed. The window to the west has a panel below & was at one time (20th century) a door.

PHOTO

MAP

USGS QUAD: Central Park



DESCRIPTION

CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE:
Stone wing: probably pre-Revolutionary/ Architectural evidence

BUILDER: Michael Vreeland (possibly)

FORM/PLAN TYPE: Wing: "C" 3 bay, 1 room, center door w/ 1 gable end fireplace (28'3" x 22'5") w/ main house (frame) to west.

FRAMING SYSTEM:
- ☐ Intermediate Summer Beam
- ☐ Intermediate Bearing Wall
- ☒ Clear Span
- ☐ Other

EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:
Neatly coursed on south front and rough coursing on side and rear.

FENESTRATION:
34" x 58" (12/8)
32½" x 54" (12/8)

ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE:
Center bay of south front. Simple doorway is 28" x 7'2".

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
CELLAR:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

CHIMNEY FOUNDATION:
- ☐ Stone Arch
- ☐ Brick Arch, Stone Foundation
- ☒ Other (Triple barrel vault, brick arch w/ jambless f.p. above.

FLOOR JOISTS: 6½" x 9½" & 5½" x 8", 27" apart.

FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT: 7'6"

FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS: 18"

GARRET FLOOR JOISTS: 3" x 9", chimney girt is 6" x 10".

GARRET:
- ☒ Unfinished Space
- ☐ Finished Space

ROOF:
- ☒ Gable
- ☐ Gambrel
  - ☐ Curb
- ☐ Other

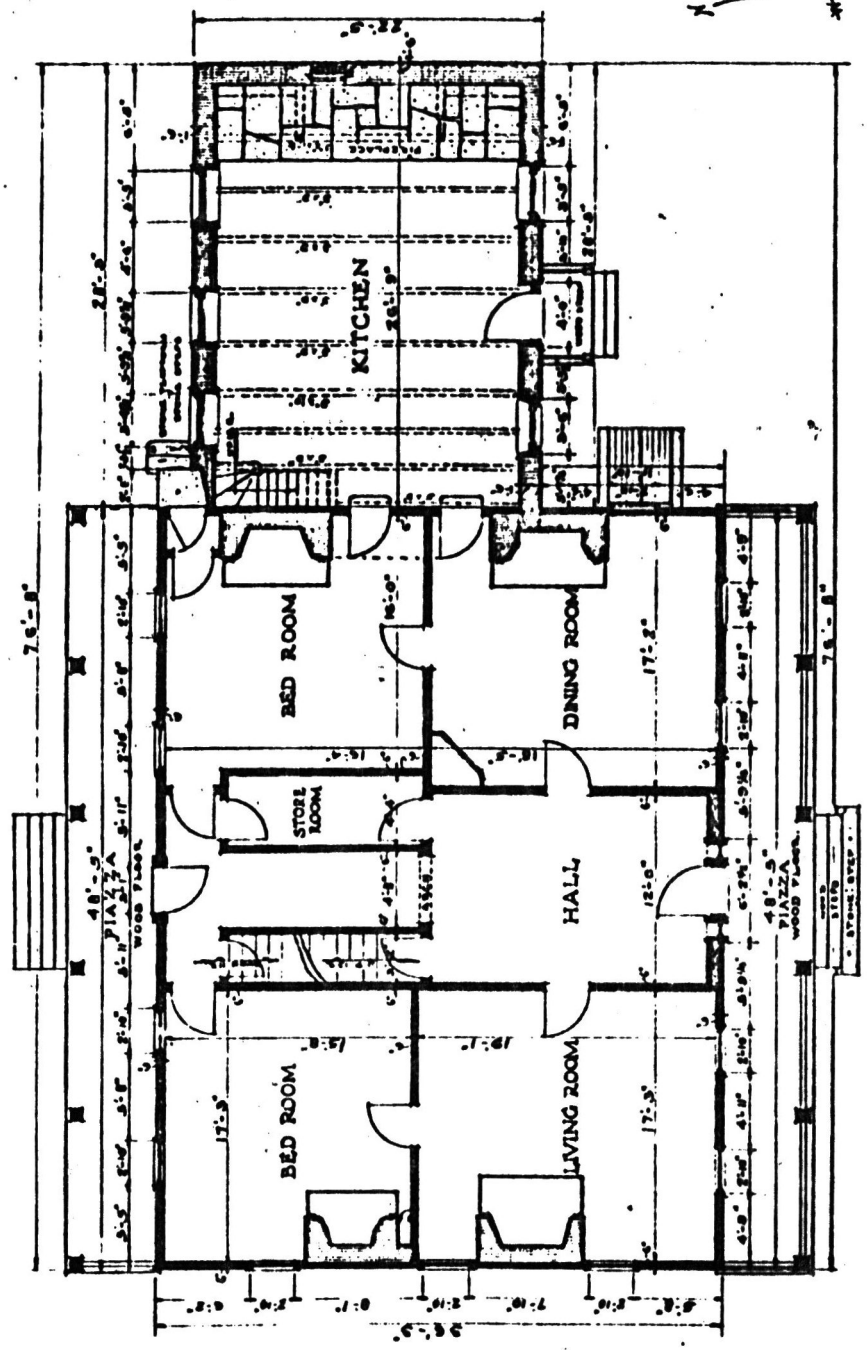
EAVE TREATMENT:
- ☒ Sweeping Overhang
- ☐ Supported Overhang
- ☐ No Overhang
- ☐ Boxed Gutter
- ☐ Other

This house is significant for its architecture and its association with the exploration and settlement of the Bergen County, New Jersey area. It is a reasonably well preserved example of the Form/Plan Type as shown and more fully described herein. As such, it is included in the Thematic Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey.

THE VREELAND HOUSE.

171

FLOOR PLANS 77



There is some question as to whether the stone wing of this house was built before the Revolution. A descendant, Isaac Vreeland, considers that the whole house was built at the same time (1818), as it was the third Vreeland house on the property, the first further east and the second just south, and he sees no reason for the third house to have been built while the second was still standing. The wing, however, is Revolutionary in style; it may have been built about the time of the son's marriage in 1786.

Michael Jansen van Broeckhuysen (a village on the river Maes in the Duchy of Limburg) emigrated in 1636 on the Rensselaerswyck with his wife Fitje Hartmans and two children. He was engaged as a farm servant for the patroon; he left in 1646 to strike out for himself, and died in 1663; his wife survived him, dying Sept. 21, 1697. Their eighth child, Cornelis Michaelsen, b. June 3, 1660, d. May 1727, married May 12, 1681 Metje Dircks Braecke, and lived on his tract at Pembrepogh (now Bayonne). His only son, Michael Vreeland, b. Sept. 18, 1694, married Oct. 23, 1718 Janneke Van Houten; they lived on the Wesel Road (now part of Paterson) and had ten children.

Their son Derrick or Dirck Vreeland, b. March 1, 1736* (old style) bap. March 11, 1737 at Bergen, married and removed to a large farm he had bought in the English Neighborhood, a part of the Berry patent of 1669. He undoubtedly built the first two houses here, a temporary structure and later his permanent stone home. In 1777 he was imprisoned at Morristown for British sympathies. He had only two children, Michael and Elizabeth, and died in his 86th year on Nov. 5, 1821.* Michael D. Vreeland, b. March 12, 1760,* d. May 13, 1832,* married Margaret Terhune, b. Feb. 28, 1770,* d. March 22, 1837.* Their son Richard M. Vreeland, b. Oct. 5, 1787,* d. Feb. 2, 1849,* married Dec. 1, 1810,* Mary Sipp, b. March 26, 1793,* d. July 10, 1880.* Richard built the main frame house about 1818 (or his father built it for him); it is noted for its beautiful lines, proportions and carvings. Richard and Mary's children were: Isaac who married and lived just south; Margaret wife of Henry Westervelt, who lived in a stone house further north in South Englewood; and Michael. Michael R. Vreeland, b. April 27, 1812,* d. Oct. 12, 1893 aged 83 years,* married Sept. 24, 1840 Lavina Brinkerhoff. The last of the family to own and occupy the old home was their son Richard M. Vreeland, who died about 1928 when almost ninety years of age; he had four daughters, two by his wife Helen Harris. Mrs. Natalie Corbett, the [then] present owner, bought the property in 1930 from the Richard M. Vreeland estate.

The house is in the northern part of the locality originally called the English Neighborhood. It stands on a hill, overlooking a brook to the north and the old road (now Grand Avenue) to the west. It is in the former Nordhoff, now the borough of Leonia, south of Englewood.

* Taken from family Bible.

(The above was quoted from Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1968.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Block 6, Lots 1C & 1F - Leonia Tax Map

Less than 1 acre

U.T.M.
18 585 600 4525 000
Central Park, NJ-NY

Property Vreeland House

State N.J. Working Number 7.3.78.3540

78001738

TECHNICAL

Photos 3

Maps 1

CONTROL

OK 7.5.78

HISTORIAN

Built in 2 sections (c.1786, 1810-1820), the Vreeland House illustrates what is known as Dutch Colonial architecture typical of northern N.J. The juxtaposition of the earlier simple stone structure and the more pretentious frame bldg. with its flared gambrel roof provides a particularly clear illustration of the evolution of this building tradition from the ~~from the~~ latter decades of the 18th c. into the ~~early~~ early 19th c. Good Federal detailing on exterior of frame section. ~~although some remodeling~~ Interior fabric apparently intact. Two outbldgs also contribute (described). Believed to have archeological potential.

Accept 11/16/78 L. Beebe

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Accept Brownson 8.30.78

ARCHEOLOGIST

While archeological potential is only peripheral to the main theme of the nomination, there probably does exist a strong potential for studies of changing socio-economic status, outbuilding patterning and estate function (farming → urban dwelling) through material remains.

Accept Jay Barnes 11-16-78

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept L. Beebe 11/17/78

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Entered NOV 17 1978

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____

Federal Register Entry 2-6-79 Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7

125

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CENTRAL PARK QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK–NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE

Vreeland House
Leonia
Bergen County
New Jersey 034

UTM 18 585530 4525030

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with New York
Department of Transportation

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods and from USC&GS Charts T-4567, T-5089, T-5264, T-5278, T-5448, T-5449, T-5451, T-5452, T-5453, T-5458, and T-5778. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954 and planetable surveys 1956
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1966

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 226, 274, 745, 746, and 747 (1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on New York coordinate system, Long Island zone, and New Jersey coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
11½° 204 MILS
0°42' 12 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY
4 FEET IN THE HUDSON RIVER AND 5.7 FEET IN THE EAST RIVER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEW YORK
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.–N. J.
SW/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE
N4045—W7352.5/7.5
1966
AMS 6265 IV SW—SERIES V821

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1978
NATIONAL REGISTER
NOV 17 1978

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

TRENTON 08625

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

APR 27 1978

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1978
NATIONAL REGISTER

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation
Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

I am pleased to nominate the Vreeland House, Leonia, Bergen County to the National Register of Historic Places.

This nomination has received approval of the State Review Committee for Historic Sites.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact the staff of the Office of Historic Preservation, 109 West State Street, Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, telephone (609) 292-2023.

Sincerely,

Betty Wilson

Betty Wilson
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

BW:dm

Vreeland House, 125 Lakeview Avenue, Leonia, N. J. 07605

July 26, 1978

Dr. William Murtagh, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, Room 1220
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Thank you for permitting us to make additions and corrections to the nomination form of the National Register of Historical Places Inventory up for consideration soon.

Time does not permit engaging another professional to evaluate Vreeland House to suppliment the report prepared by the highly qualified Terry Winters, so I hope you will accept some observations from a greatly interested and somewhat experienced amateur, one of the present owners,

Jean Cronan

Jean Cronan

cc: Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE ENTERED JUL 31 1978
DATE ACTION
INITIALS

Vreeland House, Leonia, N.J. 07605

Item 2: addition -- zip code 07605

Item 3: additions -- plus site (see last paragraph of Item 8, page 4); status -- occupied; accessible when present owners are at home; present use -- private residence with third floor balcony in commercial use.

Item 4: Jean and Walter Cronan; zip 07605

Item 6: copies of these 15 high detail architectural drawings are also on file in the Library of Congress; another existing survey is Historic Resources Leonia, October 1977, local, Leonia Environmental Commission, Leonia, N.J. 07605, and many others (seemingly one of the most documented private residences extant).

Item 7: condition -- being put into excellent condition; all alterations except rear dormers on "new" house and wooden steps on stone house are being restored to their original appearance.

page 1, paragraph 2 -- initial research shows that the stone house was definately of earlier construction, being a distinct "farm house" of fairly crude and simple pre-Revolutionary design, and the larger frame house a "town house" of much more elaborate design, constructed probably by several skilled artisans with a master builder as crew chief.

page 1, paragraph 3 -- the western 2½-story shingled elevation of the frame house has five rectangular, two elliptical, one arched rectangular and one arched window arranged in a formal, symetrical pattern, often cited in architectural history textbooks as either "typical" or "an example of the apex" of the Dutch Colonial period and style of design. The elliptical windows back onto the chimneys and are thus "blind," illustrating that the builder had both financial and artistic freedom to build "for show" as well as function.

page 1, addendum -- I have been told that this style of architecture is only one of two indigenous to this nation, the other being the highly ecological but relatively simple New England salt box, which varied little in design or size from dwelling to dwelling. Vreeland House represents a continuim from the most elementary to one of the most grand ever built and perhaps the only one that has been cared for by generations of people both willing to preserve its character and able to maintain it so that it has never gone derilect.

page 2, paragraph 2 -- Negotiations are presently under way for the return of all three mantlepieces; they have been inspected and are still in excellent condition. The most ornate of the three (livingroom) has been painted white though it was originally painted with a trompe l'oieul wood grain. Among its ornaments worked in gesso are a tableau of American farm produce (pumpkins and corn and others not yet identified). two skinny American eagles and a frieze depicting the American eagle with wings spread, American flags and caisson with cannon. This is

particularly notable because the Vreeland family were Loyalists 30 years prior, even ten years after the Revolution.

page 3, paragraph 2 -- Only about one fourth of the loft is presently partitioned into bedroom/bath space. The rest must be insulated in such a way as not to lose the fine beam rafters. Several meaningless partitions have now been removed. It is said that the Vreelands originally owned slaves who slept, with the children, in the one-and-a-half story loft.

page 3, paragraph 2: the concrete blocks on the chimney breast will be covered with old brick. We have been told, but hope to find otherwise, that it is unfeasible to re-extend the fireplace to the full width of the room, or to re-open the oven space.

page 3, paragraph 3 -- The dormer on the front of the stone house will be removed; light will be provided by the addition of one or more skylights on the rear roof. A false cellar hatch door will be installed (it is unwise to break into the foundation one more time).

Item 8, page 2, paragraph 1 - Hand carved woodwork in each of the front downstairs rooms and, to some extent, the present kitchen reflects the detailing in the mantlepieces and/or the front and back door treatment.

page 3, paragraph 2 -- Huge billboards in New York City advertized Leonia as "The Athens of the East."

page 4, paragraph 2 -- Arrangements are being made to conduct an archeological dig on the property. Present undergrowth-clearing operations have revealed stones outlining what must (perhaps not originally) have been various formal, flower, herb and sunken gardens. Thus far, only the shard of a bottle have been discovered.

Notes on Items 7 and 8: Two points of possible architectural interest did not appear on the nomination report.

-- At the fireplace end of the second floor of the stone house appear small windows, termed "lie-on-stomach" windows, showing a certain regard for children and a playfulness by the original builders thought to be characteristic of the Dutch colonists.

-- The full cellar (6'4" stone house, 7'11" frame house) has some striking examples of structuralstrength. In particular, four 33 inch deep, 18 inch thick arches support the fireplaces and chimneys. Even stronger under the stone house, a series of three contiguous shorter, rounder arches support the old fireplace/chimney. They are remniscent of Roman catacomb arches.

Item 10, verbal boundary -- The property occupies City Block 6, 1C and 1F. It is approximately 180 X 200 feet in size, with somewhat irregular boundaries.

Item 9, page 2, number 6 -- Which present owner Jean Cronan authored six years before the Cronans contemplated purchase of Vreeland House, a coincidence.

It is the intent of the present owners to restore the establishment to as near its original appearance, inside and out, as is consistent with contemporary life. Help, in the form of advice mainly, is needed.

It is further the intent of the present owners that Vreeland House never again be in private ownership after we no longer reside here and that it be accessible to the public then, as it is now. We estimate that some 400 persons, ranging from a second grade class to an assemblage of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey -- and including a number of individuals who drop by and ask if they may see it, have already had a complete tour of the place since our arrival on October 1, 1977.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW JERSEY

Date Entered NOV 17 1978

Name	Location
Vreeland House	Leonia Bergen County

Also Notified

Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Honorable Clifford P. Case
Honorable Harold C. Hollenbeck

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Daniel J. O'Hern
Department of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 1420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NR Byers/bjr 11/27/78

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

(1) NAME as it appears on federal register: Vreeland House

(2) OTHER NAMES:

(3) date of entry: NOV 17 1978

(4) county code: 03

(5) LOCATION street & number: 125 Lakeview Ave. | city / town: Leonia | vicinity of | state: NJ | county: Bergen

(6) NPS REGION: NA

(7) OWNER [X] PRIVATE [ ] STATE [ ] MUNICIPAL [ ] COUNTY [ ] MULTIPLE [ ] FEDERAL (agency name)

(8) ADMINISTRATOR:

(9) EXISTING SURVEYS [X] HABS [ ] HAER [ ] NHL

(10) FUNDED? [ ] YES [ ] NO

(11) CONGRESS. DISTRICT 9th

(12) SOURCE of NOMINATION [X] STATE [ ] FEDERAL

(13) WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? [ ] YES, NAME [ ] NO

(14) WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? [ ] YES, NAME [ ] NO

(15) ACREAGE

if state, who prepared form? Terry Winters [ ] LOCAL [ ] PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

(16) CONDITION
[ ] excellent [ ] good [ ] fair
[ ] deteriorated [ ] ruins [ ] unexposed [ ] unexcavated
[ ] altered [ ] unaltered [ ] reconstructed [ ] excavated
[ ] original site [ ] moved [ ] unknown

(17) features:
INTERIOR: [ ] SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 [ ] NOT INTACT-0 [ ] UNKNOWN-4 [ ] NOT APPLICABLE-7
EXTERIOR: [ ] SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 [ ] NOT INTACT-0 [ ] UNKNOWN-5 [ ] NOT APPLICABLE-8
ENVIRONS: [ ] SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 [ ] NOT INTACT-0 [ ] UNKNOWN-6 [ ] NOT APPLICABLE-9

(18) ACCESS [ ] YES-Restricted [ ] YES-Unrestricted [ ] No Access [ ] Unknown

(19) ADAPTIVE USE [ ] YES [ ] NO

(20) SAVED? [ ] YES

IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? [ ] yes [ ] no

(21) AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
[ ] ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2
[ ] ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1
[ ] AGRICULTURE-3
[ ] ARCHITECTURE-4
[ ] ART-5
[ ] COMMERCE-6
[ ] COMMUNICATIONS-7
[ ] CONSERVATION-8
[ ] ECONOMICS-9
[ ] EDUCATION-10
[ ] ENGINEERING-11
[ ] ENTERTAINMENT-26
[ ] EXPLORATION-12
[ ] HEALTH-27
[ ] INDUSTRY-13
[ ] INVENTION-14
[ ] LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15
[ ] LAW-16
[ ] LITERATURE-17
[ ] MILITARY-18
[ ] MUSIC-19
[ ] PHILOSOPHY-20
[ ] POLITICS/GOVT.-21
[ ] RELIGION-22
[ ] SCIENCE-23
[ ] SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24
[ ] SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30
[ ] TRANSPORTATION-25
[ ] RECREATION-28
[ ] SETTLEMENT-29
[ ] URBAN PLANNING-31
[ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)

(22) CLAIMS: explain
'first' [ ]
'oldest' [ ]
'only' [ ]

(23) functions
WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:
CURRENTLY:

(24) dates of initial construction:
major alterations:
historic events:

(25) ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

(26) architectural style(s):

(27) architect:

(28) master builder:

(29) engineer:

(30) landscape architect / garden designer:

(31) interior decorator:

(32) artist:

(33) artisan:

(34) builder/contractor:

(35) NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL:
EVENTS:
INSTITUTIONAL:

(36) NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

reviewers initials _____ date _____

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON REVERSE