

Newsletter of the Bergen County Historical Society In Bergen's Attic

Dear friends of history, I am privileged to announce that we are no longer “the historic site behind the auto salvage yard.” It has been a long time coming, but the State of New Jersey has acquired the property and we expect site remediation to soon get underway. Our Past President, **Dr. Richard Lenk**, offers us some perspective. He recalls a newspaper article from 1938, when the WPA was busy rehabilitating the Steuben House as the Society’s museum headquarters, which mentioned that the

President’s Message

Steuben House in 1944 (where the Campbell-Christie and Demarest Houses now stand) and gave the land to the Society to prevent the salvage yard from expanding toward our Revolutionary landmark home. Sixty-seven years

Now we need to focus on a new future that did not seem truly possible only a few months ago.



Auto Salvage Yard Press Conference – 12-21-05

purchase and removal of the junkyard was imminent. That expectation proved premature. In fact, **David Bellis** purchased six acres behind the

the good offices and energetic persistence of the Historic New Bridge Landing Park Commission, we have finally achieved the seemingly impossible.

Our hopes have proven durable. Now we need to focus on a new future that did not seem truly possible only a few months ago.

To create a gateway to Historic New Bridge Landing Park, the County of Bergen has acquired sufficient right-of way to enlarge Hackensack Avenue and to replace the present “jug handle” roadway with two turning lanes, which will allow traffic to go east or west onto Main Street, River Edge. This roadwork will begin early next year. We hope and plan to build two buildings on either side of Main Street, adjacent to Hackensack Avenue. To the north, a visitor center will rise on the former BAPCO property. To the south, on the former Pizza Town lot, we hope to

BCHS Annual Luncheon • June 3, 2006
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Frank A. Morrison Collection	16-18

Now in the Library



Books:

Boyd, Mary Lou, *Haworth 100 Years, 1904-2004* (2005)

Hopper, Maria Jean Pratt, *The Hopper Family Genealogy* (2005)

Mitnick, Barbara J., *New Jersey in the American Revolution* (2005)

Maps:

Robinson, 1902: *Bergen County New Jersey with a portion of Passaic Co.*
Compiled with a Geological Survey of New Jersey, Official Maps, Private Plans and Actual Surveys

Roscoe, Parke, McClane, 1938: *Map of Bergen County New Jersey*
1910 and 1916 assessment maps of Garfield

Paramus Detective Sergeant Robert Wright Email Request:

I am the forensic officer for the Borough of Paramus and I have been clearing out the evidence room. I came across a tombstone for a 10 month old girl named: **Sarah Holmes** she is the daughter of Ralph and Sarah Mead. She was born in 1821 and died on 7-22-1822. That's all we know. The tombstone was located on a front lawn approximately 15 years ago.

I looking for a little assistance in possibly finding the graves of Ralph and Sarah Mead or information that might get this back to the rightful owner. Thanks for taking the time to read this and help.

If anyone has any information, please email me ASAP so we can help return this tombstone to the appropriate location. RWright@paramuspolice.org



New Blauvelt Family Genealogy:

The Board of Directors of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants is pleased to announce that they are preparing to publish a new Blauvelt Family Genealogy. They are asking for the help of all Blauvelt Descendants so that all information is accurate and up to date! You need not be a member of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants to be included in this publication. There will be a separate volume to represent each descendant of Gerrit Hendricksen's eight children - i.e. Hendrick, Huybert, Johannes, Margrietje, Abraham, Isaac, and Marrietje. This must be done in this manner due to the tremendous volume of data they have collected since the original publication in 1957.

If you are a descendant of Gerrit Hendricksen (Blauvelt), your family should be included in this new addition. They are requesting your help in completing and sending the following information to the Genealogical Society of New Jersey, P.O. Box 1476, Trenton, NJ 08607-1476: 1) Genealogical Family Group Record and 2) Information Release Form.

Your help as a non-member of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants will ensure that your current family information is included in their new genealogy book. Current members of the Association will be receiving their information in the mail to be updated for their immediate families.

For more information, visit the Association of Blauvelt Descendants online at:
<http://www.blauvelt.org/>

Pinkster Fest:

A Colonial Celebration of Spring, Sunday, May 7, 2006 – 1 to 4:00 PM. Pinkster is a spring-wheat harvest festival. The Jersey Dutch celebrated this great agricultural holiday with the coloring of eggs, Maypole dancing, market fair carnival and general merriment. Call Denise Piccino if interested in volunteering for event: 973-427-9713

A CENTURY AGO

by Kevin Wright

On November 6, 1905, a committee of the Bergen County Medical Society presented a report to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, condemning the county jail as unsanitary and unwholesome. On Tuesday, November 7th, Democrats won control of the Freeholder Board for the first time since May 1895, winning in Midland, East Rutherford, Union and Overpeck, while losing Washington Township. Consequently, the new Board comprised 12 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

In the first week of November 1905, bricklaying commenced at the new engine house and boiler room of the Hackensack Water Company's plant at New Milford. Contractor Tierney quickly struck water while excavating for the new boiler house. Workmen laying heavier rails on the N. J. & N. Y. Railroad reached Etna (now Emerson), working Sundays as well as weekdays to speed the work.

In Hackensack, a basketball team to be called the *Nationals* was formed. Ice appeared on the Court House Creek on the morning of November 14th, 1905, sending a timely warning to coal dealers, who rushed to get their supply of anthracite before ice blocked navigation on the Hackensack River.

Professor Nelson Haas, supervising principal of the Hackensack Public Schools, died suddenly at Asbury Park on December 28, 1905. He had been born August 3, 1838 at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Educated in local schools, he entered his career as a teacher at 17 years of age. In September 1865, he joined Company B, Union League Regiment, in Philadelphia and became brigade commissary. Studying law after the war, he became an attorney in Stockton, California, he returned east. In 1871, he was appointed principal of the Washington Institute, District

No. 32, at Hackensack (The school was then located at the corner of Main and Warren Streets, but in 1878 moved into a new brick building at the corner of Union and Myer Streets). Dr. Haas remained in charge of the Washington Institute until the High School Building on First Street was opened in 1897. George J. Vogel succeeded Professor Haas as supervising principal.

In the third week of December 1905, concrete piers were erected at Bogota for construction of a paper mill, to be built entirely of concrete, near the American Card Board factory. It was to be the largest manufactory of its kind in the United States.

Hirshfield's pearl button factory removed the first week of January 1906 from New Milford back to its old stand on Centre Street, New York. Mr. Hirshfield did not change his residence, however, but commuted from Palisade Township to his place of business. Continued mild weather had ice dealers feeling uneasy; not a single pound of ice had been cut in Bergen County yet that winter and most of the ice houses from which the natural supply was taken in the summer were nearly empty.

Carp and suckers were caught in the Hackensack River near Ridgefield during the second week of January 1906 and the stream was said to be full of smelt. Charles Bogert sold his farming stock and implements at public auction on Wednesday, January 10, 1906, and engaged with his brother, A. Z. Bogert, in the coal and lumber business at River Edge. The Bogert farm at Spring Valley was sold to Henry Rekow. On January 24, 1906, the Fort Lee Council approved locating a Revolutionary monument on the site of Parker's Pond.

A building, 75 by 30 feet, being built at New Milford for the Dumont Concrete Block Manufacturing Company, neared completion in the first week of February. The company would manufacture tie posts, lintels, columns and blocks

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of any shape and size to order.

Richard W. Cooper, Midland Township's Freeholder, viewed the River Edge bridge with reference to a complaint and promised to provide an electric light at its approach. Scores of skaters and ice-boats were seen on the river south of the Court Street Bridge on Sunday, February 11, 1906, for the first time that season. J. H. Van Saun & Company gathered a crop of nine-inch ice from Spring Lake (now Van Saun Park) at Spring Valley on February 15, 1906. Iceman Westervelt gathered a crop of twelve-inch ice from Nathaniel B. Zabriskie's pond at Cherry Hill. Many patrons of the Hackensack Water Company grumbled over their water bills, which showed a 300% increase.

In the first week of March 1906, fishermen were seen reeling their nets on the riverbank in readiness for the fast approaching fishing season. Some early maple trees put forth buds. Farmers in this garden spot were spreading fertilizer and otherwise preparing the soil for tilling. The electric light, which the Board of Freeholders ordered by a month before, was erected at the west end of the River Edge bridge. A. Z. Bogert's telephone, the only one in River Edge, was connected to the Hackensack Central Exchange instead of to Oradell.

Perch ran in the river during the

third week of March 1906. Seven bids were received on Saturday, March 21, 1906, for grading the property of the River Edge Land Company and lands of A. Z. Bogert, but the bids were not opened. Since it was not possible to proceed with the work while the earth was under a blanket of snow, new bids were advertised. On Monday, March 26th, four men were seen on the river north and south of the River Edge bridge, working their hooks in the mud to catch snapping turtles. In April 1906, George Graham, of Garfield, received the contract for grading the building tract of the River Edge Land Company at a cost of \$800.

Citizens of Bergen County contributed generously to the Red Cross Fund for San Francisco earthquake sufferers. J. Edgar Waite, of River Edge, received word that his two younger brothers, Harry and William, who had been in San Francisco for several years, were both safe. The number of dead in the city reached 2,200 and 8,500 injured.

A local farmer harrowing a hillside field on the morning of April 24th, 1906, very discreetly wore a heavy coat to ward off the cold west wind. On that same day, George Graham commenced grading the property of the River Edge Land Company on the heights above Riverside Avenue (Kinderkamack Road), near the train station. 🏠

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build a Museum for the Bergen County Historical Society, providing exhibit and storage space for our outstanding museum and library collections and meeting space for programming. *The Historic New Bridge Landing Interpretive Plan* suggests a replica of the 1819 Bergen County Courthouse for this purpose. We even have the original bell from its belfry, which the Board of Freeholders donated to us many years ago. The Courthouse would have been the largest public building of its time and would lend, in replica, a distinctly

Bergen ambience to the site. Across Main Street, the

D. Bennett Mazur Visitor Center will offer an orientation to New Bridge and other long-needed public amenities, including restrooms. Outside, we plan to erect a New Bridge Battle Monument, offering the inspirational words of Thomas Paine's *American Crisis* as a proper dedication of this American battleground to living memory.

Fortunately, our planning is ahead of events on the ground. The New Jersey

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This Place Called Tenafly

by David L. Wallace

On Becoming Suburban

Prelude to 1859: “A Pretty Village in the Northern Valley”

If newspapers are the first draft of history, then the handwritten record of that history – in the form of journals and diaries – is as close to the past as one can possibly get without having actually lived it. There are such keyholes into the past of our places at our public libraries; and it is important that we take the time to look since “[w]hen a society or civilization perishes, one condition can always be found. They forgot where they came from” (Sandburg). The point is that we live “through our connections with habitats and the lives of others.”¹

The ones that occupy me most lately as a local historian are ones into the past of this place called Tenafly – a borough situated in the Northern Valley of New Jersey covering the land north of Englewood and Englewood Cliffs, extending to Cresskill and Alpine on the north, and Bergenfield on the west. By Special Act of 1897, Tenafly’s corporate limits were officially moved “eastward to the Hudson river,” with effect from February 1, 1898.² Much of this land originally was part of a large 2,120 acre tract first granted to Colonel Jacobus Van Cortlandt on April 27, 1688, during the time of British proprietorship.³ Fifty years later he divided his holdings, conveying them in three parcels to his daughters, with “the most southerly third” (part of Tenafly’s East Hill) going to Mrs. Margaret DePeyster (wife of Abraham) on April 10, 1738.⁴

Over time this “southerly third” holding passed into other hands, eventually becoming part of “a pretty village in the northern valley” countryside,⁵ not far from nearby woods, with “physical advantages and landscape beauty . . . unequaled by those

of any other locality in the Northern Valley.”⁶ In the first half of the 1800s at these coordinates, “[t]he cattle roamed through the farmer’s broad field, and the silence of nature, through many a quiet afternoon, was broken only by the tinkling of the bell attached to the leader of the herd, and by the lowing of kine, saluting and answering each other from adjacent farms.”⁷ Early on these farmers trucked their bounty by rowboats from nearby Huyler’s Landing to the New York market.⁸

A century and a half later, on January 23, 1894, the village of Tenafly became something else, its people voting themselves a borough form of government under the General Borough Law of 1879⁹ – in doing so declaring themselves “independent of all alliances with the farming districts and smaller villages of Palisades Township,”¹⁰ the greater community to which it had been attached since 1872. This event marked the official end of a period of considerable transformation in Tenafly’s way of life, one that had set citizens against one another for some years in the run-up to incorporation. Put in different words, the forces of industrialization had won out, and quickly went to work not just on the landscape, but on the people’s relationship to the land. It all began with the arrival of the railroad (and with it land developers and speculators) in the second half of the 1800s, which brought fundamental change to life throughout the Northern Valley.

Since “the history of the nation is only the history of its villages writ large” (Wilson), and in an effort to help us all know who we are,¹¹ this series of articles will explore and record Tenafly’s part of the American narrative in the years immediately prior to incorporation as a borough.

It will draw from a number of sources to set the scene, using, among other things, the remembrances of “old-time” residents as well as the new breed of commuters that began arriving in the late 1860s – like those contained in the memoirs of Tenafly’s Dr. John J. Haring (called Floating Chips) and the journal left to the future by the Everett family of Tenafly from 1876 to 1890. These writings provide captivating glimpses into our town’s past, shedding light on the intersection of the old ways and means of life in these parts with the new, helping to tell the story of how Tenafly went from farmland to suburb.

Despite its proximity to “the great metropolis,” prior to 1859 Tenafly “was still yet strictly rural, its population being engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits.”¹² Before there was heard the “faint echo in the far distance of locomotives”¹³ bringing people to this particular part of the Northern Valley for “business and pleasure,”¹⁴ Tenafly’s “undulating sections” were part of a vast wilderness – “the paradise of the old-time tillers of the soil.”¹⁵ They were “contented, fairly prosperous farmers, living frugally yet comfortably,”¹⁶ and in the years prior to incorporation as a borough in 1894, Tenafly’s prosperous farm families counted themselves part of Palisades Township (and, before that, Hackensack Township) – a place that had already earned a reputation as “a pretty village in the northern valley” with a post office and railroad station.¹⁷

The men and women who worked this land were folks of “sturdy character and practical common sense”¹⁸ whose household needs counted against a budget of “about two hundred dollars annually.”¹⁹ Imagine “fragrant buckwheat ... then cover[ing] from one to three of every farmer’s back lots” together with fields lush with rye grass, which was grown “more successfully

than wheat” in these parts – and ground into flour “furnish[ing] bread for the family.”²⁰

Staple farm produce, “[p]otatoes, vegetables, and fruits were . . . at hand in their season, and preserved with care and judgment for winter use.”²¹ Pigs bought or raised on the farm were “turned to pasture and corn-fed for a month or two in the autumn. About the last week in November, usually a Tuesday, from one to four fat porkers were seen hanging in a row in the farmer’s backyard. A week or two later, the dressed carcass...would be hanging in the farmer’s barn.”²² Apple trees were abundant, making the “apple crop...one of the most important of the farmer’s products,” with the sale of this “choice fruit” usually good for “[t]hree or four score dollars” to the farmer’s account.²³ Gardens, featuring “[c]ertain standard flowers, shrubs, and herbs,” were the province and “pride of the housewife.”²⁴

“The late autumn and early winter months, after the busy season was over and the larder stocked,” was the time for leisure and socialization.²⁵ At these gatherings, “[t]he conversation would turn upon farm matters, neighborhood gossip, general news ... upon political subjects and – not infrequently – church and religious topics.”²⁶ The children entertained themselves in ways familiar to some today – with “wrestling, blind-man’s-bluff, hide-and-seek, [and] hunt the slipper.”²⁷ It was “a time when goats pulled carts so their owners could travel afar” and “[a] team of oxen was often used for hauling supplies.”²⁸

The “peaceful simplicity” of life in this part of the valley began to change in the 1850s, however, when “prospecting parties visited the valley” to identify depot locations and to discuss the “prospective value of land.”²⁹ It was the “period in which the Northern Railroad became a controlling force in the Northern Valley,” leaving forever its

mark on the history of this place.³⁰

1859 to 1894: “The Touch of the Magic Wand of Gold”

With the arrival of the Northern Railroad in 1859 – the laying of its line to and beyond Tenafly completed in October of that year – the village of Tenafly was on its way to becoming something altogether new and different, the prototype for what it is today: a suburb “within the sound almost of the hum of the great metropolis.”³¹ Over the balance of the century, the “quaint houses and commodious barns dott[ing] the “broad acres of the valley” gave way to the “mapping of farm lands . . . followed by the brass band, free ride, and free lunch auction land sales,” in and around the area immediately surrounding Highwood Avenue.³² During this time, trains bearing “the tide of fashion and wealth” to and from New York City brought change to the land and people. As Dr. Haring lamented in his 1892 memoirs:

“The comfortable owners of the broad acres were not clamoring for relief from any burdens – real or imaginary. Their happiness lay in the undisturbed enjoyment of their rural surroundings. The great city lying so near them had no fascinations for them.”³³

For him (and no doubt others), “the touch of the magic wand of gold wielded by the hand of enterprise” in the latter half of the nineteenth century represented a “drifting away of the good old times” for what had for generations been a land of farmers and an agrarian way of life.³⁴

One of the “prospecting parties” was comprised of “a group of five men, two lawyers, one engineer, one speculator, and one capitalist,” who in the late 1860s combined their energies, enthusiasm and wealth to create the Highwood Park Association.³⁵ Among its number

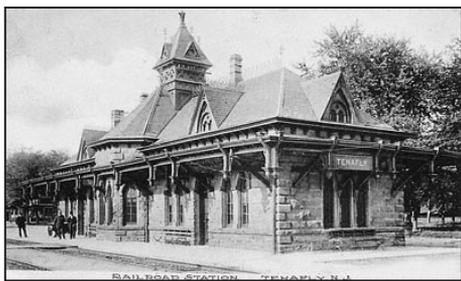
were counted Charles Sisson, who in time secured control of the Northern Railroad, and John Lyle, a principal of Lord & Taylor, who purchased “lands on the western slope [of the village] comprising the entire holdings of an old-time farmer.”³⁶ George Huyler, once one of the town’s largest landowners – whose grandfather John purchased land in the vicinity in 1780, during the time of the American Revolution – was likewise “instrumental in the opening up and grading of the public roads,” including Hillside Avenue, Clinton Avenue, and Engle Street.³⁷ Other prominent boosters of this era were J. Hull Browning, who not only ran the Northern Railroad from 1875 to 1897, but “took a deep interest in the advancement and welfare of Tenafly,”³⁸ and Judge Ashbel Green, a man “of cultivated tastes and ambitious desire” who “gave his [land] preference to the eastern slope of the valley”³⁹ – today’s East Hill.

These men, and like-minded others, harnessed the railroad as a means of converting the “table-lands of the Palisades” range from farms and forests “into beautiful [suburban] parks and villas.”⁴⁰ Together, they began the building of parks, civic buildings, schools and other “public places that foster and symbolize communal identity.”⁴¹ They saw in this place called Tenafly the potential for “a neighborhood beautiful with its green hills and abundant trees” capable of becoming “the finest suburban section in the metropolitan district.”⁴²

The Highwood Park Association first constructed a boarding house for laborers, which eventually became a “commodious summer boarding house” under the management of a “well-known hotel proprietor.” In time called the Highwood Hotel, this establishment welcomed some of the early suburban residents to Tenafly, who “started out as

summer visitors at the hotel, and later rented or purchased property for their summer homes, coming here from New York City and Brooklyn,”⁴⁴ among other places. This “popular house of its class” was destroyed by fire in 1873 – when “on a quiet autumn night, by accident or otherwise, it took fire, and when morning came nothing remained of this summer resort but ruins.”⁴⁵

In 1872, there was “erect[ed] the ornate stone [train] station” at a cost of \$12,000.⁴⁶ Designed by noted American architect Daniel Topping Atwood, whose shop stood at the south end of West Railroad Avenue during the station’s construction, the town railroad depot opened in 1874 and quickly became “the pride of the village”⁴⁷ – in its day considered one of the finest stations on the Northern Railroad’s line.



The different societal institutions around which men and women traditionally gather and organize themselves soon followed. Just as they had helped to open the Jersey wilderness to the first settlers venturing out from Manhattan and elsewhere in the Colonial period,⁴⁸ houses of worship played a part in the resettlement of communities like Tenafly through suburbanization. A Presbyterian congregation took root in 1865 as an outgrowth of “a Union Sunday school organized in 1863.”⁴⁹ Episcopalians organized the Church of Atonement in 1868, just after the Civil War,⁵⁰ and Catholic services were offered with the arrival of Our Lady of

Mount Carmel Church in 1873, which originally located itself on Dale Street (now part of Prospect Terrace), just off County Road, in the 1880s.⁵¹ Grace Chapel followed later, in 1899.⁵²

Educational facilities required attention, too. Until 1870, a school available to local children was the Liberty Pole School, “a tiny building on Tenafly Road just south of the present borough line”⁵³ – not too far down the road from today’s Stillman Elementary School. With the village’s expansion, however, “County School Superintendent Alexander Cass . . . formed [a] new district, designated as No. 12” in 1871.⁵⁴ Until completion of the Browning School – “a fine brick structure . . . 40 x 60 in dimensions, two stories in height, with basement, and mansard roof” – at the corner of West Clinton Avenue and Tenafly Road in October 1872,⁵⁵ classes were initially held nearby “over the store of Peter Westervelt.”⁵⁶

Along the avenues and streets opened through the former fields of this farming village, merchants began arriving to the call of the community’s growing business and pleasure needs. Early on, the Highwood Park Association invited Col. A. G. Demarest – the Cresskill station agent and merchant – “to move himself and his supplies to this vicinity and establish a general store.”⁵⁷ He planted himself on “a triangular plot situated a short distance north from the depot,” at the corner of Highwood Avenue and East Railroad Avenue (now Piermont Road), where he traded in general merchandise, such as “groceries, boots [and] shoes, dry goods, wines and tea.”⁵⁸ He had company and, as time passed, competition. “Fancy groceries, fruits [and] vegetables” (with free delivery) were available at Sweeney Demarest Smith Co. on Hillside Avenue,⁵⁹ and G.M. Coyte owned and operated

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a “variety store” nearby.⁶⁰ Bower Pharmacy arrived in 1882, first trading on Highwood Avenue.

Horses, carriages and wagons could be had for hire at Taveniere and Johnson’s livery stable on Washington Street (often referred to as Washington Avenue).⁶¹ The Richter Manufacturing Company – with 12 employees, specializing in “wall coverings, dyed and treated” – arrived in 1887.⁶² Headed by Paul Richter, the company manufactured burlap “from manila and Indian hemp . . . for wall covering or decoration . . . used in many of [the country’s] best colleges, such as Columbia and Bryn Mawr, and similar institutions . . . as well as halls and hotels.”⁶³

Basic public works improvements soon followed: telephone service “was made available to residents . . . in 1883”⁶⁴; the first water main was installed in 1889 (replacing wells and cisterns);⁶⁵ and the Tenafly Fire Association was formed in 1891 – the first fire house being located at West Clinton Avenue and Franklin Street.⁶⁶ Many of the town’s distinctive “[f]lagstone sidewalks [were] laid under the direction of Mr. Browning on [Palisades] Township account” in 1884.⁶⁷

In time various civic organizations developed in response to calls upon the citizenry for general civic improvement. The Tenafly Library Society, for instance, was organized on February 5, 1891 (incorporating in March 1895) with “its object being the improvement of its members in literary matters and for maintaining a reading room.”⁶⁸ Messrs. Colver, Hull and Jellison – the men who called for this organization – deemed these “reasons sufficient for enlisting the good will and kind support of every truly public spirited citizen of the village.”⁶⁹ The Tenafly Library Society offered the community “entertainments consisting of lectures, debates, public

socials, and other affairs for amusement or improvement.”⁷⁰

Others saw virtue in opening the charms of this place to those needing respite from the burgeoning scale and pace of the nearby metropolis. To this end, Mrs. J. Hull Browning established the Rethmore Home in 1892 (a “Fresh Air Establishment for Children”) “on the Westervelt estate, comprising about four acres for a playground.”⁷¹ Two years later, Mrs. J. S. Lyle “started a fresh air home, called ‘Happy Land’, where hundreds of children from the overcrowded city were entertained during the hot weather.”⁷² Still later, in 1899, Ms. Mary Fisher opened a home on Jay Street (now River Edge Road) in Tenafly for “retired professional women.”⁷³

The early turning and transformation of this place toward the shape and lines we know today – largely at the hand of “the magic wand of gold wielded by the hand of enterprise” – was dutifully reported to the public by William Jellison (a New York printer) who “decided to print in his spare moments a monthly paper of local events,”⁷⁴ which he printed in Tenafly (beginning in 1885) and called *The Record*.⁷⁵

In a nutshell, this was Tenafly during the latter half of the 1800s – with a population of roughly 1,000 by 1890.

An Almanac of Village Life – The Everett Family

Through the years of transformation and change in Tenafly from the late 1850s to the 1890s, many different people arrived to claim the village as home, including famed suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton – who purchased property here in 1868 with her husband, himself a leader “in the great anti-slavery agitation and other political movements of the period.”⁷⁶ The Stantons owned a house on

Highwood Avenue and Park Street
where Mrs. Stanton – with Susan B.



Anthony at
her side –
wrote the first
three volumes
of the *History
of the Women's
Suffrage
Movement*,
⁷⁷ and from
there Mrs.
Stanton
set out in
November
1880 to

“the polling place at Tenafly” where
“her ballot was refused by the election
officers.”⁷⁸ Others were less well
known, but just as happy here – like the
Everetts of New York City, who arrived
in Tenafly at roughly the same time as
did Ms. Stanton and her family.

Charles Everett was an inventor
responsible for, among other things, a
locomotive braking system and a device
for cooling meat and vegetables in
transit to market.⁷⁹ He commissioned
architect Richard Morris Hunt, who
also designed the Statue of Liberty's
base, to design and build a residence
on what was then part of Ravine Road
(now Forest Road). (In the 1900s, the
house was occupied by artist Harvey
Dunn).

The Everett household consisted of
Charles (who commuted to his office
in the city by the Northern Railroad of
New Jersey), his wife Constance (nee
Minns), their six children – Constance
Louise (“Lulu”), Charles Jr., Ethel,
Agnes, Will, and Christabel – and the
children's nanny, Bella. Charles and
Constance had married in New York on
October 15, 1863, and moved to Tenafly
five years later, when Mr. Everett was
32, and Mrs. Everett was 29. Except for
Lulu (born in New York City in 1865),
all of the Everett children were born

in Tenafly: Charles James Everett on
March 21, 1868; Ethel Everett on July 27,
1870; Agnes Howard on May 13, 1872;
William Minns on February 10, 1874;
and Christabel on December 25, 1875
(perhaps explaining her unique name).⁸⁰

The Everetts kept a family diary from
1876 until 1890, which they humorously
titled “a record of the notable sayings,
doings and nonsense of the ‘Upper
Everetts’” (their relations at nearby
Highland being the “Lower Everetts”).⁸¹
This journal, kept largely by Mrs.
Everett, but with occasional entries by
Mr. Everett and the children, is a keyhole
into the past – providing a firsthand
look at the quality and nature of life
and values in the village of Tenafly as it
drifted towards the twentieth century.
In it, one sees evidence of the area's
“rural surroundings” that so enchanted
old and new alike -- shaping and
influencing the soul of this place called
Tenafly. In this record of days gone
by, we are given detailed, sometimes
eloquent descriptions of the landscape,
the passing of seasons, examples of
community spirit and neighborliness, all
manner of diversion, and family life in
late nineteenth century Tenafly.

The Everett journal opens in the year
1876 – the country's centennial year
– with an account of how the festivities
were observed that year in Tenafly.

“The Centennial 4th . . . Rockets Began to Rise”

“July 4th [1876]. ‘Fourth of
July,’ this being the ‘Centennial
4th,’ was celebrated everywhere
with unusual zest, despite the
melancholy ‘hard times’ [referring
to the financial Panic of 1873].
The day was fine and not
unpleasantly hot. Our children
had plenty of fire-crackers during
the day, and [a] few colored
roman-candle rockets, etc. after
the usual public evening display.

By 'public,' I mean the grandview of other people's fireworks in the eve[ning] which we have seen every '4th' for 8 years, from our little front, 2nd story balcony, which command[s] a view of a half circle of some 15 to 18 mile radius. The children took their [tea] on a table spread underneath our largest tree, south of the dwelling . . . which has always been designated 'The Maple' by us to distinguish it from all lesser trees and maples. As soon as it was dark, rockets began to rise from Englewood [and] distant points, and the ball opened. The display was really beautiful, and lasted for 2 hours. Mr. Waddell, our neighbor, had a particularly fine selection. Our own fireworks followed, and we all went to our beds, tired but satisfied."⁸²

Other July 4th celebrations are described as well, such as this entry from 1877, which closes with word of a parade of Tenaffly boys "march[ing] up from the village" to cheer Mr. Waddell for his fireworks display.

"An Unusually Fine Display of Fireworks"

"A 'jolly' day for the children. Papa bought firecrackers [and] torpedos and a few wheels [and] roman candles. Charlie Jr. had the pleasure of spending fifteen cents at Coyte's on Monday, and he added his small stock. Agnes and Will were satisfied with very few crackers, but the torpedos gave them unfailing pleasure. Even Baby enjoyed them, and finally had to be taken into the house, she was so much in the way. Grandpa came up in the morning, and staid [sic] over night. Mr. Waddell had an unusually fine display of fireworks in the evening. He placed them where

we had a fine view of them. All the children were on the balcony and all were very good. Baby went to bed early, so that Bella could enjoy the night. After the fireworks ceased, we all heard the sound of a drum and a very small fife. A procession of boys had marched up from the village to thank Mr. Waddell and after a few cheers ... they departed."⁸³

Throughout the seasons, Tenaffly's rural surroundings held certain charms and fascinations for the Everett family – and others – who often visited favorite spots in the nearby woods for picnics and quiet times together. Entries from November 4, 1876, and September 2, 1877, are illustrative.

"To the Woods"

"November 4th [1876]. This P.M. I took Lulu, Charly[,], Ethel [and] Agnes with me to the woods on Pallisades [sic] Slope. About [half a mile] from the house, we stopped at a steep ledge of rocks, which lie in picturesque confusion near 'Highwood Ave,' and built a fire in a natural fireplace at the foot of the ledge, having a good chimney [and] draught. Here we heated a kettle of chocolate, brought with us, and with our buttered biscuit, made a nice [tea] grouped around our warm [and] sparkling wood fire, in the chilly eve[ning]. Little Ethel, seated on a stone in the 'chimney corner' with her cup of cocoa [and] biscuit in either hand made herself particularly comfortable. We did not reach home until after dark." "September 2nd [1877]. A lovely rather Fall-like day. Late in the afternoon we went to the woods, leaving at home only Bella and Baby, with the dogs to guard them. It was Will's first visit

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to the woods and he enjoyed it thoroughly. We went finally to the woods where the children had a picnic last Fall. The children were very much interested in all the flowers that they saw and my hands were soon too full of flowers . . . But when they were allowed to clamor over the rocks, everything else was forgotten and we had to urge them to leave again and again. Ethel thought she might like to live there. Agnes suggested the possibility of our forgetting her and leaving her there, a lost-child. When Papa quoted [the story of the] kitten who lived in a dreary wood, they all agreed that the woods were the reverse of *dreary*" (emphasis in original).⁸⁵

The nearby woods housed all manner of wild things, including owls. Mr. Everett's encounter with one on "a cold but bright clear very sunny" day in early January 1877, caused him to wax somewhat philosophical.

"Even An Owl Has Rights"

"January 2, [1877]. [T]his P.M. an owl was discovered by Charly, perched on a pole near the house. Having a gun loaded, I fired from the window [and] he fell. He was not large, but a handsome spotted plumage, with feather 'horns', which he erected as the children looked at him, before I fired. He doubtless had design upon some of the small birds which were feeding about the house at the time, but still I felt sorry that I killed him. He filled a gap in Nature which is now vacant, and his death does not benefit me. The various notes [and] cries of the owls are always musical to my ear at night, and I shall now miss this very victim, [and] deserve to! Even an owl has rights."⁸⁶

The Everetts were fond of sleighing and coasting in and around the village, and several entries record their pleasure as well as the conditions required for enjoyment of this past-time, such as these from 1878 and 1881.

"To the Village with Their Sleds"

"January 4th [1878]. This morning at 7 o'clock there was a slight covering of snow on the road and paths. The snow increased rapidly and at twelve o'clock the trees were loaded and there was a prospect of a severe blockading snow-storm. Lulu, Charlie and Ethel went to the village with their sleds and Ethel was so overcome by the cold that Charlie stopped at Dr. Haring's with her to warm her. I started to go for her when Lulu reached home, and going down the path I met the two little fellows chattering like magpies. Ethel had quite recovered, and Charlie drew her home in the sled from the chestnut tree. The children were very happy in the prospect of using their sleds, but they were in despair when about two o'clock the rain began. The trees were soon despoiled of there [sic] burden of white and the rain fell fast all the afternoon."⁸⁷

"An Old Fashioned Winter"

"February 12th [1881]. [S]leighing is gone. It began on Monday Dec. 27th and continued without interruption until Feb. 11th nearly seven weeks, giving us a real old fashioned winter. We had not much sleighing, but enjoyed seeing others enjoy it. Walking has been good also, except for a day after each snowstorm. Coasting has been excellent, but we allowed the children to enjoy it only when we

watched on the hill, except on the lawn, where they had full liberty. The last few days of December were bitterly cold. After Jan. 1st the weather was more moderate, but we have had an exceptionally severe winter.”⁸⁸

Before there was a fire department in Tenafly, there were only neighbors to respond to the “alarm of fire” in the village. Mr. Everett – even when “not well” – was such a neighbor. Even children had a role to play once a fire was subdued, as this account of a fire at Col. Demarest’s store in 1878 attests.

“Alarm of Fire ...To The Village At Once”

“January 5th [1878]. Cold weather . . . Alarm of fire at 4 o’c[lock]. Papa was at home, not well [and] he went to the village at once. Mr. Demarest’s store was on fire. It was fortunately confined to the cellar, and although the house was dismantled, it was not injured by fire. Charlie and Lulu watched the fire from the old depot [across the street] and after the fire was subdued, their Father called them to help pick up the small articles scattered about. They worked for some time and made home about dark.”⁸⁹

Three years later, Charles Everett Jr. – aged thirteen – returned home from the woods to report a fire that he, along with siblings and extended family, fought themselves.

“A Queer Procession”

“November 31, [1881]. [O]ne day last week, Charlie-boy came from the woods and reported a fire in a large dead chestnut, probably started to smoke a squirrel out. I was alarmed, and the whole family turned out. We collected all the waste water, fearful of using more than was necessary from

the cistern, and started, a queer procession. Ethel and Ellie, with Charlie between them, carried two paper jars of water. Then came Michael carrying two pails. Agnes had a tin can, Will a large watering pot, while I managed a . . . pitcher. Christabel went to see what was going on, and Louise who was not strong enough for a load, shouldered an axe. Maggie toiled in the rear with another pail, and we reached the spot just as the flames were bursting forth, the roots and . . . ground having burnt in a smoldering way before Michael and Charlie with axe and water soon extinguished the fire, and we probably prevented an extensive conflagration.”⁹⁰

The brooks abounding in Tenafly once lured children, especially young boys, to their banks with the thoughts and dreams of youth. In these waters, Charles Everett Jr. found sailing adventure in 1878.

“A Not Altogether Successful Experiment”

“March 10th [1878]. [T]oday we went to the woods. The sun was hot, and the air so mild, we were uncomfortable in merely our ordinary indoor clothing. The brook is full, and Charley is looking forward to using his dory that Papa is making. He took a small wash-tub to the brook one day and enjoyed a sail, but the water came in, and his experiment was not altogether successful.”⁹¹

With “Papa’s” completion of the dory a week later, the Everetts returned to the brook in the woods “for a sail.”

“To The Woods for a Sail”

“March 19th [1878]. “Papa staid [sic] at home [and] took Lulu, Charlie [and] Ethel to the woods, to try the boat. They made a

dam [and] cleared a space in the brook long enough to give them a pleasant sail. They did not reach home until 3 o'clock. Lulu had had a bath in the boat. After dinner, Papa wanted Mama to see the sailing, so we all helped and washed the dishes, and all the children with Bella and the Baby, Papa with a hastily made paddle, and Charlie with the boat in the wheelbarrow, started for the woods. Each child had a sail, and finally Baby enjoyed it so much she began to rock the boat, and tried to stand up.”⁹²

The Everett journal is also liberally sprinkled with accounts of local flora and fauna, especially relating to the family’s flower gardens. This entry from May 1878 reveals the extent of Mrs. Everett’s knowledge of and passion for the abundance of the local landscape – both what was natural and cultivated.

“May 9, [1878]. Papa set out 30 tomato plants. We have had the flower beds dug up, ready for seeds and some daisies, English violets and verbenas already put out. The daisies have continued in flower, and are now blooming freely -- Lulu’s lilies of the valley are almost gone. They bloomed unusually early owing to the warm weather early in the spring. We generally expect them on Lulu’s birthday . . . The spirea primifolia still is in blossom, but owing to the continuous rain, the flowers have not been fresh and pretty as usual. Flowering dogwood still looks finely; has been in blossom more than a week. Flowering almond is gone. It was very beautiful. We did not have many lilacs this year, and they are already gone. The flowers faded very quickly . . . Wild violets have bloomed profusely and the flowers have

generally been unusually large . . . Saxifrage was abundant in the woods. Last Sunday . . . it was gone. We found anemones and wild geranium, and a few violets. The two apple trees nearest the house [–] one on the east, one on the south [–] were covered with blossoms. A few still remain. Very few pear blossoms. We had a great many pears last year.”⁹³

While Dr. Haring’s regrets about the “drifting away of the good old times” are understandable, the Everett family journal reveals that those who followed Haring’s generation here found just as much “fascination” and “happiness” with the rural surroundings. More than anything else, however, the Everetts found in this suburb (like those who later followed them here) “relief from [their] burdens,” which caused them (like their predecessors and contemporaries, people of “sturdy character and practical common sense”) to be good stewards of this place called Tenafly. © David L. Wallace (9/2004)

ENDNOTES

* Mr. Wallace, a practicing attorney, serves as Tenafly Borough Historian. Special thanks to Mr. David Wall, of the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission, for his very helpful comments and suggestions on the manuscript. His knowledge of Tenafly history is deep and wide.

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Id. at 11.
 Id. at 22.
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 Id. at 9.
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 Id. at 7.
 Haring, at 56. The first neighborhood was probably Tenafly Road. Id. at 50.
 Id. at 53, 85.
 Sisson, at 31.
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 Id. at 82. The land John Huyler purchased had been confiscated under legislation directed at persons of known or suspected loyalty to the King of Great Britain. See New Jersey Act of Dec. 11, 1778. Now part of Cresskill, this land was considered part of Tenafly in George Huyler's time. See *Walker's Atlas of 1876*.
 Westervelt, at 113.
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A Pictorial History of Tenafly at 59 (1994). The first Catholic services were offered in Coyte's barn on Railroad Avenue. See *The Golden Jubilee of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, Tenafly, New Jersey* at 22 (1923).
 Id. at 33.
 Sisson, at 37.
 Westervelt, *History of Bergen County New Jersey: 1630-1923* at 412 (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1923).
 Id. at 412; see also *Englewood-Tenafly and Vicinity in Pictures* (Englewood Press, 1924). "[A] garden was part of the landscape to the north of the building," with "the pupils responsible for [its] care." *A Pictorial History of Tenafly* at 25 (1994). According to Dr. Haring, the school schedule was "arranged as to enable the boys and girls to devote the month of June to strawberry picking." Haring, at 27. "Regular school hours were invariably from nine to four. Thirteen weeks constituted a term and four terms a school year. This schedule covered the entire year." Id.
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 Westervelt, at 290; *A Pictorial History of Tenafly* at 11 (1994); Haring, at 87.
A Pictorial History of Tenafly at 11 (1994). See also *Brooklyn Eagle*, "Bright and Beautiful," at 1 (1881) ("Of the older leaders of the Woman's Rights movement three of them, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joacelyn [sic] Gage, are to spend the Summer in hard work, the former two at Mrs. Stanton's home at Tenafly, N.J., and the latter at her home near Buffalo. They are writing the history of the movement in this country, and expect to issue the first volume in the Fall.")
 Westervelt, at 290. See also Lurie & Mappen (eds.), *Encyclopedia of New Jersey* at 769 (1994).
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 Id. at 47.
 Id. at 27-28.
 Id. at 52.
 Id. at 32.
 Id. at 33-34.
 Id. at 34-35.



Meerwald Sail July 20, 21, 22 & 23

Join one of the 4 sail dates. This popular event leaves the Alpine Boat Basin and travels down to Liberty State Park, Jersey City in this restored schooner. Check website for updates. Email debgfisk@aol.com with questions.

Historic Trust awarded a \$25,000 Implementation planning grant to the Bergen County Historical Society in December 2004. The Blauvelt-Demarest Foundation provided the 25% matching funds (\$6,250). This plan, nearly complete, will address environmental evaluation for permitting; view shed analysis, identify areas of archeological sensitivity; offer recommendations for pathways, signage, and lighting; quantify space needs for the visitor center and museum; and provide suggestions for a landscape design. Tim Marshall from ETM Associates is heading the planning team and Richard Hunter is our archaeological expert. The grant provides a "virtual tour" of the site, showing the various projected improvements. A preliminary showing was quite exciting. Once a final version is produced, we will invite you to a general viewing.

The virtual tour, however, only offers a cubistic presentation of the proposed buildings, represented according to their volume. We must now begin to imagine their appearance in detail. As our friend and partner, Jim Bellis, President of the Blauvelt-Demarest Foundation, points out, "We will only get to do this once, so we have to get it right." He rightly advocates the use of the distinctly Bergen Dutch Colonial style for the visitor center.

What do you think?

We are presently putting together a visioning committee to consider the Society's long-range

We are particularly seeking a publicist for our programs and special events and a corresponding secretary to pick up our mail and answer inquiries. If you have the time and the interest, we would appreciate your involvement.

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Frank A. Morrison Collection

By Jack Goudsward

INTRODUCTION

The Frank A. Morrison Collection of Prehistoric and Historic artifacts is fairly extensive. It includes a number of historic pipe fragments, a possible 1812 military cap badge, five prehistoric artifacts from the Midwest made of Obsidian and western Chert, along with two pottery fragments found on a beach near Sagamore Beach, Massachusetts. These will not be discussed in this report since they are not from Bergen County. The main body of the collection is from Bergen County and was collected by Frank A. Morrison and his son from the 1920s through the 1930s. It contains 182 artifacts.

BACKGROUND

Frank A. Morrison was a Vice President of the Bergen County Historical Society and was Chairman of the Archaeology Committee. He made a life long study of the Native American as found in Bergen County. He traced them through historic records and documents. He also did field work that resulted in the locating of campsites, villages and burial grounds. He also collected artifacts during this work. He wrote articles on both Prehistoric and Historic topics that were published in the *Bergen Record*. He was also considered, at that time, the best authority on the Native Americans in Bergen County.

The collection itself was amassed from the 1920's through the 1930's. It was stated that the artifacts in the collection came from Bergen County. Since the location of the artifacts is not listed, the collection will be reviewed as a whole.

ANALYSIS

The analysis of the collection presented here is based on a preliminary

typology only. The collection contains 182 artifacts. The assemblage consists mainly of Projectile Points, Bifaces, pottery fragments, flakes, ground stone tools and cores. Five points and two pottery fragments that were not found in Bergen County. Their location was stated in a letter from Frank Morrison who donated the collection. Two of the artifacts are made of Obsidian and the three other are made of Western Chert. The two non-New Jersey pottery fragments came from a beach near Sagamore Beach, Massachusetts.

The only tagged artifact is a brass eagle. The tag states "Revolutionary War". In his letter Mr. Morrison states that he is not sure where this was found or the date of the artifact. It appears that this is a War of 1812 Cap Badge.

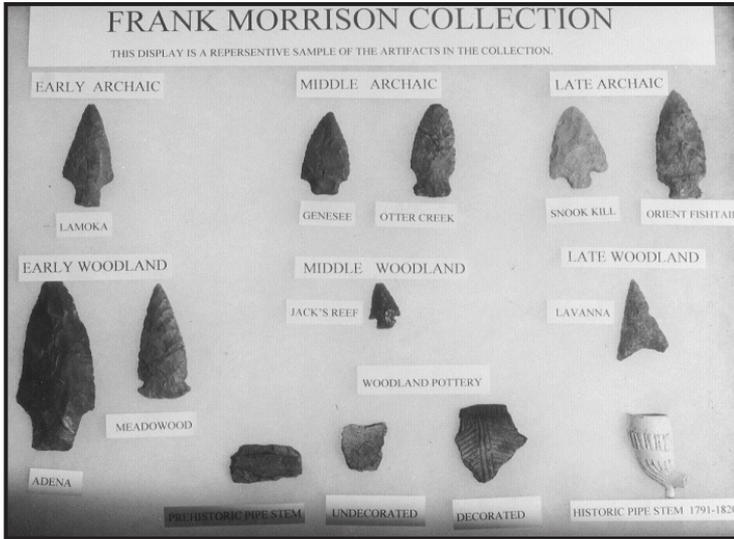
The broken and non-diagnostic tools were the first to be reviewed. This group consists of broken points, flakes and Bifaces. They number twenty-two broken points, eight Bifaces and seven flakes. They are constructed of a number of materials. The materials take the form of Chert, Quartz, Quartzite, Jasper, Shale, Argillite and Rhyolite. The other broken tools that are not appearing in this count are a Celt and a Hand Ax. It shows battering at both ends but retains enough of its original form to be able to identify it. The material that the Ax is constructed of is metamorphic sandstone.

A Banner Stone represents the unfinished tool category. The Banner Stone was used as a weight on a spear thrower. This would aid the user to throw the spear with greater power and distance. This artifact does not have its center hole bored through. This would allow the shaft to run through it when it is put on the shaft. The artifact is made of Soapstone.

The Ground Stone tool group contains three Basalt Pestles. Only one is complete. Both of the broken ones show battering on the end. This type of damage indicates that the stone was used as a hammer stone. The last pestle shows polish in the underside. This tells us that this stone was used as a grinder. Grinding the stone on another will cause this type of marking.

points in the collection are from the Early Archaic Period (ca. 8000-6000 B.C.) The point style in known as Lamoka makes up this component of the collection and number 14 examples. The materials used in construction are Quartz, Quartzite, Argillite and Chert.

The next assemblage examined is from the Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6000-4000 B.C.)



Six point types represent this time period. The Genesee point type is represented and is made of Chert and Shale. Next is Otter Creek style made of Rhyolite. The Brewerton Side-Notched and Brewerton Ear-Notched are represented. The materials are Chert, Quartz and Quartzite.

There are five fragments of prehistoric pottery fragments in this collection. Four appear to be body shards. Both are grit tempered and have no decoration. The next is a decorated rim fragment. It contains an incised geometric design and is grit tempered. This fragment is similar to the Bowmans Brook Incised Pottery style. The last pottery fragment is that of a prehistoric smoking pipe. It too is undecorated and grit tempered. All the prehistoric pottery fragments date to the Woodland period of occupation.

Attention then turned to the analysis of the points in the collection. Once the broken non-diagnostic points and Bifaces and non-finished tools were removed this left only the diagnostic points to the reviewed. The oldest

A Bare Island Point type is included. Its material is Argillite. A Voxberg point made of Rhyolite is included.

The next time period was the Late Archaic (ca. 4000-2000 B.C.) This time assemblage consists of six point types. The first is the Rossville point style made of quartz. Snock Kill points made of chert are also present. Orient Fish Tail style of point made of Chalcedony is included. Popular Island Point type constructed of Quartz was reviewed. Last the Perkiomen type style made of Quartz was examined.

The Early Woodland time period was the next to be reviewed. (ca. 1000-0 B.C.) The point types represented here are the Adena and Meadowood styles. They are constructed of Chert and Chalcedony respectively.

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Middle Woodland time era is next. (ca. 1 A.D.- 900 A.D.) Four point types are represented here. They are Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Jack's Reef, Fox Creek and Cone Bay. Chert and Rhyolite are the materials used.

The Late Woodland time period follows. (ca. 1000-400 A.D) The point type represented here is the Levanna style. Materials used to make them are Chert, Jasper and Quartzite.

The last group of artifacts to be studied was the historic component. It contains 2 types of artifacts, possible military and smoking. The military artifact is a possible War of 1812 Cap Badge. No site location was given for this artifact. The other part of the historic component is represented by twenty-two white clay pipe fragments. Only one shows a complete bowl of the pipe.

The Binford Formula was applied to pipe stems to obtain a date range. By using this formulas and measuring the bores of the pipes a date range can be determined. Three of the stems date from 1680 to 1710. Eight date from 1750 to 1800. The two with the partial bowl fragments have a date range from 1790 to 1820. Finally the fragment with the complete bowl dates from 1791 to 1820.

CONCLUSIONS

The varied types and date ranges of the artifacts suggest that they were collected from varied sites in Bergen County. The collection as a whole dates from 8000 B.C. to 1820 A.D. The materials used to construct the prehistoric artifacts are all local. The Frank A. Morrison Collection is a source of information on the prehistoric occupation of Bergen County. We are fortunate that this collection was kept together and donated to the society by Frank Morrison. The collection now resides in the Repositories of the Bergen County Historical Society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Frank Morrison for the donation of the collection. Also to Janet Strom for securing the collection for the society. Finally to President Kevin Wright and the Board of Trustees for allowing me to review the collection.

I would also like to thank Kristofer Beadenkopf, Zachary Davis, Dell Gould and Robert Jacoby for their help in the analysis of the collection.

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continued from page 15

prospects and expectations. Where should we be a decade hence? If you are interested in this (or any other of the Society's diverse activities), please contact me.

I wish to acknowledge all those who benefit us by their generosity of spirit, through their donations of time and talent, making history come alive for our members and guests. On behalf of the Bergen County Historical Society, I also recognize the liberal support of Hudson City Savings Bank, in honor of retired Director Jack Klie and his wife Helga, and of our new Life Member, Stanley Kober, for his donation of a new copy machine to our Library.

I understand that our annual luncheon will be held at Sanzari's New Bridge Inn, so I look forward to seeing you there. If not, then perhaps at one of our interesting events, lectures, History Café or Roundtable meetings. Until then, my best regards, **Kevin Wright**

Newsletter printed at Tech Repro, Inc., Hackensack

Bergen County Historical Society Lecture Program *for* 2006

These lecture programs are held at the Second Reformed Church, corner of Anderson and Union Streets, Hackensack, on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 P.M. The public is invited to attend, free of charge. For info: John Heffernan @ 201-384-0029.

March 16, 2006

A Certain House and Cellar

Eric Nelsen

For the past several years, the staff of the Kearney House has pursued a vigorous research initiative, relying upon primary



source materials. What has this research revealed? Was this house really General Cornwallis' "headquarters"? What do we really know about the families who lived in it? Kearney House director **Eric Nelsen** will share the fascinating glimpses of the past that his research has revealed on the development of eastern Bergen County.

April 20, 2006

Magnificent Bridges of New York City

Dave Frieder

New Milford resident **Dave Frieder** is a professional photographer, who has literally climbed the highest heights to capture his favorite subject - bridges. Since 1993, he has scaled 15 NYC/NJ bridges taking detailed pictures. He will complement his pictures with a thorough history of each bridge. Frieder's favorite span is the George Washington Bridge, "a beautiful bridge, masterfully built". His slide show will present unique views of the Metro area's many bridges.

May 18, 2006

The Defense of Paterson During World War II

Jack Goudsward

With the start of World War II a great military base building boom spread across America. Paterson, New Jersey was no exception. There were many defense plants located in and around Paterson. **Jack Goudsward** will deal with four of the defense bases built in the Paterson area, located in Fair Lawn, Garret Mountain Reservation, High Mountain and East Paterson. There will be an additional display of material relating to the defense of Paterson.

American Revolutionary War Roundtable

March 28, 2006

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route

James T. Raleigh

The momentous Franco-American march from Newport that culminates in a great victory at Yorktown. View the big picture, as the 225th anniversary approaches, with **James T. Raleigh**, who heads up New Jersey's W3R activities.

April 25, 2006

Loyalists vs. Rebels along the Lower Hudson River*

Dr. Philip Ranlet

Why did residents of Westchester and Dutchess counties behave as they did? Religion, politics, isolation, anarchy, raiding by irregulars—all were factors, says **Dr. Philip Ranlet**, of Hunter College's Department of History.

May 23, 2006

The Wild Night Ride of Sybil Ludington*

Vincent T. Dacquino

When the British occupied Danbury, Conn., a 16-year-old girl rode 40 miles to rouse her father's militia. Putnam County educator-author **Vincent T. Dacquino** presents new research that gives the heroine her due.

*At the meeting, the author-speaker will sell and sign copies of his book.

Where are meetings held? Old Hook Inn, Old Hook Rd., Emerson, NJ

Open to the public? Yes, definitely! What time? Arrive between 6:30 and 7:00 pm for conversation and fellowship.

Meals? Optional dinners costing \$14 or \$15.25, including gratuity. (We order at 7:00)

Advance reservations? Not required.

Dues or admission charges? None.

Questions? David Whieldon at 201-967-7692.

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