

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt Houseother names/site number Vanderhoef House**2. Location**street & number Park Drive ☐ not for publicationcity or town Clifton City ☐ vicinitystate New Jersey code NJ County Passaic zip code 07011**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy SHPO Assistant Commissioner for Community Investment and Economic Revitalization

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National
Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private☒ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Dutch Colonial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone

roof wood shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8 Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
NJ-328
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1785-1830

Significant Dates

Circa 1785

Circa 1830

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Garritse, Peter (builder)

Westervelt, David (builder)

Primary location of additional data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House

Name of Property

Passaic County, NJ

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 5.76 acres

Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

(Note to Preparers: NJ HPO will complete this portion of the Registration Form for all Preparers, based on the coordinates derived from the Site Map or District Map that HPO produces.)

1. Lat 40.871125 Long -74.147274
2. Lat 40.871434 Long -74.145086
3. Lat 40.870899 Long -74.144466
4. Lat 40.869031 Long -74.146776
5. Lat 40.870491 Long -74.147497

Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification Statement

(Explain, on the section sheet following the Verbal Boundary Description, how the chosen boundaries meet the requirements for boundary selection and are the most appropriate boundaries for the nominated property or district.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Craft and Patrick Harshbarger

organization Hunter Research, Inc.

date April 13, 2022

street & number 120 West State Street

telephone 609-695-0122

city or town Trenton

state NJ

zip code 08608

Additional Documentation

(Submit the additional items with the completed form that are outlined in the "Standard Order of Presentation" that NJ HPO provides. Each page must contain the name of the nominated property or district, and the State and the county in which the property or district is located. Consult with NJ HPO if you have questions.)

Property Owner

(Either provide the name and address of the property owner here or provide the information separately to NJ HPO. Check with NJ HPO for other requirements. All owners' names and addresses must be provided, including public and non-profit owners, but their presence on the form, itself, is not required).

name County of Passaic, c/o Director, Department of Cultural and Historical Affairs

street & number 401 Grand Street

telephone 973-706-6640, ext. 3358

city or town Paterson

state NJ

zip code 07505

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. The proper completion of this form and the related requirements is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Direct questions regarding the proper completion of this form or questions about related matters to the Registration Section, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

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7. Description

Summary Paragraph

The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is a one-and-one-half-story, eight-bay, side-gabled, Dutch Colonial farmhouse located in the City of Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey, within the county-owned Weasel Brook Park. The dwelling consists of two phases of construction, the oldest northeastern three bays of the main block date to *circa* 1785 and the southwestern two bays of the main block and attached three-bay kitchen wing date to *circa* 1830 (Figure 1). The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is an outstanding example of the Dutch Colonial stone farmhouse property type. Its defining architectural characteristics are its one-and-one-half-story massing with attached kitchen wing; a floor plan divided into vertical layers (a sleeping garret, main floor and basement); a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with flared eaves and clapboarded gable ends; a southerly facing, not street oriented, front façade with a stoop; a mixture of fine ashlar and random rubble New Jersey brownstone construction, with the finer-tooled and finished stone accentuating the front elevation; interior front-to-rear timber framing; an original winder staircase between the first and second stories; and external access to a full basement via wood bulkhead doors on front and side elevations. The dwelling exemplifies Dutch vernacular architecture building traditions only found in northeastern New Jersey and southeastern New York. These traditions originated in the early colonial period and passed from generation to generation of Dutch builders into the first half of the 19th century. The historic house has been the subject of two county-led rehabilitation projects, the first in 1939-40 and the second in 2017-18. The first of the projects removed Italianate-style architectural features that had been added *circa* 1860 and restored attic dormers, box cornice, window sashes and exterior doors to an appearance appropriate to the earlier Dutch Colonial period of significance. The second of the projects, which was completed in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, rehabilitated the building for use as a community space and park offices. Much of the latter work addressed visitor accessibility and upgraded plumbing and mechanical systems. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House has high integrity of design, location, feeling and association, and retains integrity of materials and workmanship, especially of the character-defining brownstone masonry walls. The house does not have integrity of setting as Weasel Brook Park no longer reflects a rural farm landscape nor retains any of the historically associated agricultural outbuildings. No other structures, objects or known sites contribute to the property.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting – The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is located in the City of Clifton, Passaic County, within the boundaries of Weasel Brook Park, a 19-acre park established in 1931 as part of the Passaic County Park System (Photograph 1). The house sits within a 6.15-acre county-owned parcel in the northeast corner of the park that is a remnant of the original and considerably larger Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt farm property of the *circa* 1785-1830 period of significance. The roughly triangular parcel, which forms the boundaries of the nominated property, is loosely bound by present-day Clinton Avenue to the northwest, 3rd Street to the northeast, Park Drive to the southwest, and the course of Weasel Brook to the southeast. The

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dwelling is located at the southern end of Westervelt Avenue, which follows the alignment of the original farm lane that connected the house to Clifton Avenue, historically the main east-west thoroughfare about one-quarter mile to the north. Today, vehicular access to the house is off of Park Drive, a curving road built in the 1930s that divides the park north-to-south. A modern parking lot is located immediately west of the house.

The southwest-facing Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House stands atop a hill or terrace overlooking a small valley through which flows Weasel Brook (Photograph 2). The brook is dammed at Park Drive to create a recreational pond, approximating the location of an earlier millpond historically associated with the farm property. The stream below the dam was channelized in the mid-20th century and no longer follows its natural course. The house is 40 feet from the park's northern property line. Single-family and multi-family suburban dwellings, dating to the first half of the 20th century about the park property, and are partially shielded from view by fences and vegetation. No additional buildings, structures, objects or known sites contribute to the property.¹

Overview of Phases of Development – The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is a one-and-one-half-story, eight-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled, Dutch Colonial stone farmhouse (Photographs 3-6). It is constructed in the regional Dutch vernacular building tradition using a locally quarried, reddish-brown New Jersey brownstone that is highly characteristic of this property type in Passaic and neighboring counties. The building consists of a main block and a kitchen wing, the latter offset from the southwest gable end of the main block. Both the main block and kitchen wing have a vertical floor plan of second-story sleeping garrets over the main first floors, which rest on full-height basements or cellars (Figures 1-3).

The oldest phase of existing construction dates from *circa* 1785 and consists of the northeast end of the main block, corresponding to the front entry and two easternmost window bays of the southwest-facing front elevation. It is hypothesized that this phase was built to the northeast of an earlier phase of construction, perhaps dating as early as *circa* 1720 when the Vanderhoef family established the farm.² Physical evidence for there being an earlier building is lack of an interior masonry wall or foundation at the southwest gable end of the *circa* 1785 phase, meaning it was almost certainly built to abut a pre-existing building. The interior wood molding throughout the first phase's east parlor (Room 101) and center hall (Room 102) is Federal style with ogee, half-round and botel carvings on a single plane. This style of molding also points to a late-18th-century date of construction.

The second phase of existing construction dates from *circa* 1830 and consists of the southwest end of the main block, corresponding to the two westernmost window bays, and the offset three-bay kitchen wing to the west of the main block. Evidence for the second phase of the main block being an addition to the first phase is the lack of a front entry, a step down at the second story between the garret hall (Room 202) and the southwest chamber (Room 204), and a differentiation in the stone used to construct all of the walls and foundations where they meet the earlier masonry of the *circa* 1785 phase. The interior wood molding in the second phase's west parlor (Room 103) is Greek Revival-style with squared outer edges and symmetrical ogees about paired fillets, which

¹ The archaeological potential of the house's immediate setting has not been tested. There is evidence of ground disturbances from the channelization of Weasel Brook and park-related landscaping and utilities. Archaeological survey would be required to determine if any archaeological features related to the period of significance survive underground.

² Garret Garritse purchased the farm from Gilbert Vanderhoef in 1736.

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would also point to a date of construction in the second quarter of the 19th century. The kitchen wing (Room 106) is judged to have been built roughly contemporaneous with the southwest end of the main block based on identical masonry workmanship and the lack of physical evidence for an earlier cooking hearth in the main block.³

Exterior Description, Main Block – The dwelling's main block, consisting of the original three eastern bays of *circa* 1785 and the two western bays of *circa* 1830, has a moderately pitched wood-shingle roof with gabled, wood-clapboarded dormers, three on the front (southeast) and four on the rear (northwest) elevations. The original interior gable-end brick chimneys have been capped and are no longer used. The gable ends are covered with replacement wood clapboard siding. The dormers were added to the building in 1939-40, replacing a center cross gable (Figures 6-8). Based on the Italianate stylistic details of the center cross gable's bracketed cornice and arch-hooded window sashes, it was likely added *circa* 1860 after the period of significance. The replacement dormers, while conjectural, are similar to those associated with many other gable-roofed Dutch stone houses in the region.⁴

The main block has a rectangular plan and measures 49 feet 3 inches by 19 feet 5 ¼ inches. The reddish brown sandstone of the front (southeast) elevation is of coursed ashlar, while the side and rear walls are mostly of broken-range, roughly coursed ashlar construction, with some areas tending toward random un-coursed construction. The New Jersey brownstone is a locally quarried building material widely sought out for use in northern New Jersey from the late 17th century through the early decades of the 20th century. It is one of the dwelling's most important character-defining features and reflects a regional, cultural-specific adaptation of a local material to the traditional Dutch Colonial house form. This materiality is only found in the Dutch-settled regions of northern New Jersey and the lower Hudson Valley near to the geologic sources of the brownstone.

The finest masonry workmanship exhibited at the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is reserved for the southeast-facing façade. The brownstone is squared with smoothly dressed beds and joints. The bonding pattern is random with a mix of long and short faces, following the general rule of "breaking joint" so that none of the vertical joints line up closely. The face of the stone is rough-pointed with the grooves of the pointing tool clearly evident and generally running at a consistent angle to the face of each individual stone block, although not uniformly from stone to stone. There is not a clear construction joint in the masonry between the original section of *circa* 1785 and the addition of *circa* 1830; however, there are discernible, if slight, differences in the materials and the quality of the workmanship. The first difference is that the stone of the *circa* 1785 addition is slightly darker and less pink than the stone of the *circa* 1830 section, pointing to acquisition at different times and possibly from different quarries or slightly different beds of the same quarry. Secondly, the coursing and mortar joints of the *circa* 1830 section are more uniform, slightly leveler and more even, suggesting that the mason who built the addition either had more skill or took greater care in the work, although doing a very good

³ The original cooking hearth was presumably in the pre-1785 phase of the house. Evidence for this hearth could have been removed during construction of the later phases.

⁴ Passaic County Park Commission records do not document whether there was any physical evidence for restoring the dormers when the work was undertaken in 1939-40. The dormers were placed to provide light into each of the second-story rooms as they existed at that time. Other Dutch stone houses of this period with dormers include, for example, the Derick Banta House (1780), Dumont, New Jersey; Van Riper-Hopper House (1786), Wayne, New Jersey; Martin Van Duyne House (*circa* 1789) in Montville, New Jersey; and John W. Rea House (1810), Hawthorne, New Jersey, to name but a few.

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job of matching the coursing and bonding of the older section. The kitchen wing is an identical match to the main block's second phase, a strong indication that it was built contemporaneously, or nearly so, and by the same mason.

The main block's exterior boxed wood cornice with plain frieze board, wood window sashes and wood doors are period-appropriate in style though non-original restorations based on a rehabilitation completed by Passaic County in 1939-40. The location and size of all door and window openings, other than the dormers, is original to the period of significance based on the lack of physical alterations to the masonry. The primary entry of the main block contains a non-original, but stylistically compatible, paneled wood door that is slightly off-center on the front elevation. The door, which measures 3 feet 5 ¼ inches wide, is slightly recessed and decorated with paneling at the threshold surround (Photograph 7). Access is granted via a short stepped stone stoop. A non-original lantern light fixture is located to the left of the door. The entry is flanked by 2-foot by 8 ¾-inch wide, eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sashes framed with molded wood trim and plain wood sills (Photograph 8). Windows on either side of the entry are slightly unbalanced, another indication that the southwestern (left) section of the building's main block was a later addition of *circa* 1830. Windows in the dormers are also eight-over-eight double hung sash. The rear (northwest) elevation of the dwelling's *circa* 1785 section has a slightly off-center entry filled with a non-original paneled door topped with a plain wood lintel. A non-original lantern light fixture is located to the left of the door. A six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window flanks the entry to its left. A modern accessibility ramp, added in 2017-18, leads from a modern walkway around the rear of the building to the rear entry.

The main block rests on a rubble brownstone foundation enclosing a full-height basement. Exterior access to the basement is granted via replacement wood bulkhead doors set against the southwest side elevation in the corner formed by the kitchen wing and the west parlor (Room 103). Six-light, wood awning windows are recessed at the basement level and measure 2 feet by 3 ½ inches wide. The northeastern gable end has two small garret windows with six-over-six replacement wood sashes. A similar window is located in the southwestern gable end but the second window is omitted due to the abutting roof of the offset kitchen wing.

Exterior Description, Kitchen Wing – The dwelling's kitchen wing of *circa* 1830 is recessed 6 feet and 1 inch from the plane of the main block's front (southeast) elevation. It has a rectangular plan and measures 29 feet 1 ¾ inches by 12 feet 10 inches. It has a moderately pitched, wood-shingle roof with singular dormers on its front and rear elevations. The original brick chimney for the cooking hearth in the southwest gable end has been removed above the roofline. The kitchen wing's exterior is the same well-crafted sandstone treatment as the southwest end of the dwelling's main block. As with the main block, the kitchen wing's window sashes and doors are non-original restorations based on a rehabilitation project completed in 1939-40. A secondary entry, containing a Dutch door, is off-center of the wing's front elevation and measures 2 feet 7 ½ inches wide. The door is recessed and decorated with paneling at the threshold surround (Photograph 9). Eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sashes framed with plain wood trim and sandstone lintels flank the door. The wing's side (southwest) elevation features two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes set in plain wood trim with sandstone lintels and sills at its half-story level. The windows measure 1 foot 6 ¾ inches wide. An eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash is located in the side (southwest) elevation's left bay, and a Dutch door measuring 3 feet 1 ½ inches wide is located in its right bay. Both openings are framed with plain wood trim. The wing's rear

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elevation contains two, eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sashes with plain wood trim and sandstone lintels. The kitchen wing rests on a rubble sandstone foundation. Exterior access to the basement level is granted via replacement bulkhead wood doors set against the wing's front elevation. A 12-foot 3 ¾-inch by 8-foot 9-inch, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame rear addition, of unknown age, fills the corner of the ell at the offset juncture between the kitchen wing and the main block (Photographs 4-5). The frame addition has a flared eave, characteristic of Dutch Colonial style, and is covered with wood-clapboard siding and contains a six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash.

Interior Description, Second Floor – The dwelling's upper half-story has experienced extensive modifications to its floor plan and finishes. It currently serves as offices, storage, stairway hall and small bathroom over the main block and HVAC space over the kitchen wing (Photographs 10-11). Dutch house timber roof framing typically allowed for open garrets, and this is assumed to have been the case here. Per measured drawings undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1937, the floor plan had been partitioned into three bedrooms and a storage room over the main block, and two bedrooms over the kitchen wing (Figure 3). This floor plan likely dated from the period when the building's center cross gable was added and may have reflected Italianate-style finishes of *circa* 1860. In 2017-18, this floor plan was altered with the removal of several of the partition walls to create larger spaces consisting of two offices (Rooms 201 and 204), a stairway hall (Room 202) and a non-original bathroom (Room 203) in the main block, and an HVAC space (Room 205) in the kitchen wing. The second story is currently accessed via an original narrow winder staircase located in the southwest front corner of the original main block section of *circa* 1785 and a non-original stair added in 1939-40 in the western end of the kitchen wing of *circa* 1830. The prior kitchen wing stair was located next to the front door and accessed an open-sided garret per HABS documentation of 1937. The second-story floor elevations vary slightly between the eastern and western ends of the main block, and between the western end of the main block and the kitchen wing, requiring short flights of steps between the rooms. These changes in elevation are consistent with the hypothesized sequence of construction. The flooring consists of wide planks of non-uniform width, which is original. All of the second-story's wood trim was replaced during the 1939-40 rehabilitation project.⁵

Interior Description, First Floor – The center hall (Room 102) is accessed via the primary entry and measures 9 feet 3 ¾ inches by 16 feet 2 ½ inches (Photograph 12). Opposite the front door is a rear exterior door that leads to the accessibility ramp on the dwelling's rear elevation. In the 1939-40 rehabilitation project, the northern end of the hall was in-filled with a bathroom. This bathroom was removed during the 2017-18 rehabilitation, returning the hall to its original pass-through plan. A small closet (Room 102A) that was present prior to 1937 is located in the northwest corner of the center hall. Stairs to the second story and basement are located in the southwest corner of the center hall.

⁵ John F. Jackson, *Restoration of the Westervelt House, Weasel Brook Park, Clifton, N.J.* (October 8, 1934), on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey.

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Northeast of the center hall is the east parlor (Room 101), referred to as the “library” by HABS documentation of 1937 and now serving as a gallery and meeting space (Figure 2).⁶ It is accessed through a single wood-paneled door centered on the northeast wall of the center hall. The east parlor measures 15 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 10 ½ inches. The fireplace in the northeastern end of the east parlor has a marble mantel and surround, which based on material and style are judged to be a vestige of an Italianate-style remodeling thought to have taken place *circa* 1860 (Photograph 13). An original shallow closet with paneled door is located to the left of the fireplace (Room 101A). Other than the mantel, the molding throughout this room is Federal style with ogee, half-round and botel carvings on a single plane (Photograph 14). This style of molding points to the *circa* 1785 date of construction of the northeastern first phase of the main block.

Beyond the winder stair (Room 102B) in the southwest corner of the center hall is the west parlor (Room 103) within the *circa* 1830 addition. This room measures 17 feet by 15 feet 9 ½ inches (Photographs 15-16). It now serves as office space. The wood trim in this room is accentuated by its formal Greek Revival-style window and door treatments and molding. The trim features squared outer edges with symmetrical ogees about paired fillets, characteristic of Greek Revival-style moldings of the second quarter of the 19th century. The sashes are recessed 1 foot 1 ¼ inches deep and decorated with raised paneling between the sills and baseboards. Square blocks decorate the upper corners of the trim (Photograph 17). The southwestern wall of the room once contained a fireplace, which was removed to accommodate HVAC ductwork during the most recent rehabilitation of 2017-18.

From the west parlor an accessibility ramp leads down past a restroom (Room 104) in the former pantry to the kitchen wing (Room 106). Both the ramp and restroom were added in 2017-18. The doorway between the west parlor and the kitchen wing was a solid masonry wall prior to creating an opening in 2017-18. The kitchen wing measures 27 feet 2 ½ inches by 18 feet (Photograph 18). This room has been heavily remodeled and currently contains a kitchenette and access to a restroom (Room 105) added in the northeast corner. A closet and garret stair (Room 106A) is located in the southwest end of the kitchen wing in the former location of a cooking hearth, which was removed during the rehabilitation project in 1939-40 (Photograph 19). Windows in the kitchen wing are recessed 1 foot 4 ½ inches deep. Deteriorated flooring in the kitchen wing was replaced with in-kind wide-plank flooring during the rehabilitation project of 2017-18.

Interior Description Basement – The full-height basement of the main block is accessed from the center hall (Room 102) via an interior wood staircase (Room 102B) that measures 2 feet 6 inches wide and is located under the staircase leading from the first floor to the garret. This staircase appears to be original and is shown in the measured drawings completed by HABS in 1937. The basement ceiling allows access to the floor joists supporting the first floor, the only portion of the house where the interior timber framing is visible. A transition from hand-hewn front-to-rear floor joists to sawn front-to-rear floor joists occurs immediately west of the staircase, another piece of physical evidence confirming that the southwest end of the main block containing the west parlor (Room 103) was added at a later date. A brick and stone fireplace support arch is located on the northeastern end wall to support the fireplace in the *circa* 1785 section of the building’s main block

⁶ Room 101 would probably have been referred to as a parlor during the *circa* 1785-1830 period of significance since it would be unlikely for a Dutch farmhouse to have a library. It is unclear from the HABS documentation of 1937 whether the last occupants of the house actually used the room as a library, or if this nomenclature is actually referring to a study or less formal area of the house.

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(Photograph 20). The support's intrados measures 3 feet 1 ¼ inches deep and has a span of 7 feet 2 ½ inches wide, suggesting it once supported a larger hearth than the box of the fireplace with the Italianate-style mantel. An interior basement wall comprised of dry wall and a steel door was installed in 2017-18 southwest of the staircase during to contain a new mechanical room in the southwest end of the main block. This wall divides the basement into two rooms (Rooms 001 and 002), although until recently it was one room. A narrow brick fireplace support measuring 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 ¼ inches is located in the western end wall (Photograph 21). A stone staircase measuring 3 feet 7 ½ inches wide leading to the exterior basement bulkhead doors is located in the southwestern corner of the basement. There is no access between the basement of the main block and the basement of the kitchen wing. The kitchen basement (Room 003) is accessed via exterior bulkhead doors and stone stairs located on the south façade (Photograph 22). There is an unexcavated space between the main block basement and the kitchen wing basement.

History of Alterations – As previously mentioned, the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House has experienced two rehabilitation projects to bring it to its current appearance. The first took place in 1939-40 after the building was purchased by Passaic County and updated to serve as a residence for a park superintendent. The project, dedicated in October 1940, was based on plans prepared in 1934 by historic architect John F. Jackson and implemented in 1939-40 when funds became available. Jackson selectively removed an Italianate-style center gable, cornice, door and windows, which had been added during a remodeling judged by style to have dated *circa* 1860. The center gable was removed and replaced with the three small gabled dormers on the front elevation of the main block. A colonial-style boxed cornice replaced an ornate bracketed cornice and frieze, while eight-over-eight or six-over-six double-sash windows replaced two-over-two sashes. A colonial-style three-quarter paneled front door with square glazes replaced an Italianate-style door with segmental arched glazes. Other alterations related to the 1939-40 rehabilitation included enclosing of the kitchen garret, removal of the kitchen hearth and chimney and construction of a new stair in the location of the chimney and hearth.⁷

The second project took place in 2017-18 and rehabilitated the building for use as county offices and meeting space. The latter project was completed in conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties – Rehabilitation* with plans prepared by Historic Building Architects of Trenton, New Jersey. Exterior work included the replacement of the wood shingle roof, replacement of all window sashes and many of the exterior doors, repointing work, replacement of the exterior basement bulkhead doors and the installation of an accessibility ramp on the rear elevation. Interior work included removal of the center hall bathroom added in 1939-40, the installation of a new HVAC system, removal of the west parlor hearth to accommodate ductwork and a new doorway between the west parlor (Room 103) and the kitchen wing (Room 106), the painting and repair of remaining original interior trim, new restrooms added to the first and garret stories, the restoration of the wood flooring in the kitchen wing, the installation of a ramp leading from

⁷ Jackson (1934); The Vanderhoof House, Weasel Brook Park, Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (1937-39), on-line from Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS No. NJ-328; <https://www.loc.gov/item/nj0718/>, accessed July 2020) [hereafter referred to as Vanderhoof House HABS (1937-39)]. The HABS project was completed in phases and consists of measured drawings from January 1937, historical notes from January 1938 and photographs from August 1939, the latter evidently shot shortly before Passaic County began work to rehabilitate the house. The measured drawings of 1937 do not show the center gable or Italianate-style cornice still evident in the photographs of 1939, so it seems likely that the measured drawings were taking some liberties to remove architectural details inconsistent with the Dutch Colonial style, perhaps in anticipation of the restoration work.

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the building's main block to the kitchen wing and the installation of new structural framing in the basement of the building's main block to support sagging floorbeams.⁸

Historical Integrity – The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House retains integrity of location and is characteristic of regional Dutch practices of siting houses with a south-facing façade overlooking a stream. The integrity of setting has been diminished due to the loss of the surrounding agricultural landscape and outbuildings, but the existing 6.15-acre parcel on which the house stands within a park provides sufficient open space to appreciate the house's original context. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House retains integrity of design with its multi-phase construction typical of the growth and expansion of Dutch stone farmhouses. Significant character-defining design elements are present including the one-and-one-half story massing with attached kitchen wing; a floor plan divided into vertical layers (a sleeping garret, main floor and basement) with corner winder stair; a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with flared eaves and clapboarded gable ends; an off-center front stoop with a separate entrance for the kitchen wing; and front-to-rear timber floor framing. Integrity of materials and workmanship are present, particularly in the character-defining New Jersey brownstone construction of the exterior walls with the finely worked stone accentuating the front elevation. Although the dormers, cornice, window sashes and doors are all replacements, they are appropriate to the building's period of significance and can be clearly dated to historic rehabilitation projects undertaken in 1939-40 or 2017-18. Taken together, the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House's physical characteristics continue to convey the integrity of feeling and association appropriate to a Dutch Colonial stone farmhouse with a period of significance of circa 1785 to 1830.

⁸ The Passaic County Park Commission, "Released to Weekly and Daily Papers of Passaic County for Use October 24, 1940," p. 1; Hessler and Tholl, "State and National Register Questionnaire, Vander Hoef/Westervelt House"; Historic Building Architects, LLC, Condition Assessment Report, Westervelt-Vanderhoef House, Weasel Brook Park, Clifton, NJ 07011, Sheets A4.1-A4.4 (2017), on file, Passaic County Park Commission, Paterson, New Jersey.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is an outstanding example of Dutch Colonial vernacular stone farmhouse design and construction found only in northeastern New Jersey and southeastern New York. This house embodies a set of building traditions brought to the region by 17th-century Dutch immigrants and adapted by Dutch-descended craftsmen as it evolved into a distinctive regional property type of the period from 1700 to 1850. Dutch farmhouses like the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House almost always incorporate two or more phases of construction through multiple generations of Dutch-descended ownership, illustrating the persistence of traditional building traditions and the typical evolution pattern of the property type. Historical and architectural evidence points to the oldest existing phase of the house being built *circa* 1785 by Peter and Jane Garritse. Keeping with local patterns of construction, Garritse took advantage of the aesthetic and physical properties of New Jersey brownstone in creating a side-gabled, single-pile house plan. Traditionally, the Dutch house had three interior spaces divided by function: a sleeping garret in the dwelling's half-story, a primary living area on the first story and a full basement for storage. The character-defining, coursed ashlar brownstone facade, particularly, has a high level of integrity and exhibits good workmanship and attention to detail, using a finer level of tooling than the rougher work of the sides and rear of the house. The dwelling incorporated many other regional, character-defining Dutch vernacular architectural details such as its moderately sloped gable roof with flared eaves, clapboarded gable ends, interior end chimney, placement of interior stairs in a corner of the center hall, and exterior bulkheads and front stoop. In 1825, David and Sophia Westervelt acquired the house from Ralph Doremus, owner from 1805 to 1825, and shortly thereafter are believed to have added the west parlor and kitchen wing. Although nearly a half century later in age, the *circa* 1830 phase is a close match in design and materiality to the *circa* 1785 phase, reflecting the persistence of Dutch vernacular building practices in the region. After several changes in ownership, the Passaic County Park Commission acquired the property in 1931 and rehabilitated the house in 1939-40. This project focused on removal of non-compatible Italianate-style architectural details such as a center cross gable, cornice, window sashes and doors that had been added *circa* 1860. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is recommended eligible under Criterion C at the local level with a period of significance of *circa* 1785 to 1830.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Distinctive Characteristics of the Property Type, Period and Method of Construction – The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House exhibits two phases of construction, dated to *circa* 1785 and 1830, both of which conform to the character-defining characteristics of Dutch Colonial architecture as historically practiced in a narrow region of the New Jersey and New York from *circa* 1700 to 1850. These commonalities in construction among Dutch builders have been the discussion of architectural historians for well over a century and define this property type, period and vernacular method of construction.⁹ Specifically, the

⁹ For example, Aymar Embury II, *The Dutch Colonial House: Its Origin, Design, Modern Plan and Construction* (New York: McBride, Nast & Company, 1913); Robert B. Harmon, *Dutch Colonial Architecture in America: A Brief Style Guide* (Monticello,

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Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House exhibits significant qualities of the use of New Jersey brownstone, carefully considered placement within a landscape and development in phases over several generations, and Dutch building traditions including roof form and division and use of space within the house.

New Jersey Brownstone. Materiality was crucial to the construction of a Dutch stone house; they were constructed of locally sourced stones “which could be readily cut and dressed to workable shapes.”¹⁰ The region’s famous reddish to chocolate brownstone was acquired from Late Triassic sandstone beds, which could be found in outcrops of the Passaic Formation in Bergen, Passaic, Essex and Hudson counties in northeast New Jersey. This stone was not used extensively anywhere else in the North American colonies. Quarrying was typically done by hand, using channel and wedge methods, to acquire relatively square blocks that were then tooled to a desired level of finish. This is clearly evident in the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House where the façade’s neatly squared and rough-pointed blocks contrast with the less finished side and rear elevations.¹¹

Placement Facing Southerly Overlooking a Stream. Another significant attribute of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is its southeast-facing placement on a slight rise overlooking a stream. Early Dutch colonists sought out south-facing rises near streams for houses and farms. This provided maximum exposure of the house to sunlight and created a front yard sheltered from the prevalent north winds of winter. The streams were a source of drinking water and could also be used for waterpower. The Vanderhoefs constructed a grist and sawmill on the property as early as *circa* 1720. The house originally constructed by Vanderhoef likely faced the mills, which were powered by the water of Weasel Brook. The best-educated interpretation of the phases of development of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is that a house was first constructed by Vanderhoef *circa* 1720 and expanded upon with Garritse’s later brownstone addition of *circa* 1785 to its northeast. While no direct evidence of Vanderhoef’s dwelling survives, it was likely removed prior to or contemporaneously with the Westervelt’s *circa* 1830 additions. This phasing coincides with the development of other Dutch farmhouses in the region, where small and early colonial, one- and two-room dwellings were incorporated into expanded houses, and then eventually removed or replaced by later additions, especially in the decades after the American Revolution.¹²

Dutch Building Traditions, Circa 1785 Phase. The building’s oldest surviving phase of construction, the northeastern section of the main block encompassing the east parlor (Room 101), center hall (Room 102) and upstairs garret (Rooms 201, 202 and 203 before partition), exemplifies several common characteristics found among Dutch houses of northeastern New Jersey. These characteristics include: a one-and-one-half-story massing; a floor plan divided into vertical layers (a sleeping garret, center hall/west parlor and basement); a side-gabled, wood-framed and shingled roof with flared eaves; clapboarded gable ends; a main entry with a stone stoop; an external access to basement storage via wood bulkhead doors on front and side elevations; front-

Illinois: Vance Bibliographies, 1982); Roderic H. Blackburn, Geoffrey Gross and Susan Platt, *Dutch Colonial Homes in America* (New York: Rizzoli, 2002).

¹⁰ David J. Hoglund, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, Claire K. Tholl and Susanne C. Hand, “Stone Houses of Bergen County Thematic Resource,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, The Office of Albin H. Rothe, A.I.A. (November 1982), p. 8-1.

¹¹ Ted Pallis, *New Jersey Brownstone* (Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Geological and Water Survey, 2012).

¹² Hoglund, et. al. (1982).

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to-rear hewn-timber floor framing; and a rectangular opening for a winder staircase in a corner of the hall.¹³ Additionally, the rectangular plan of this section, approximately 30 feet ½ inches by 19 feet 4 inches, corresponds with the general growth Dutch dwellings experienced between the 18th and 19th centuries as “newer houses became more spacious” to meet increasing spatial needs.¹⁴

Dutch Building Traditions, Circa 1830 Phase. The main block’s second phase of construction encompassed an extension to the garret, likely to create a second sleeping chamber (Room 204), the addition of the west parlor (Room 103), and an extension to the basement with exterior access. The west parlor addition was completed *circa* 1830 as a formal gathering space that closely mirrored the existing *circa* 1785 dwelling unit, creating a near-symmetrical façade. The west parlor very likely replaced an earlier phase of construction; however, it appears that in building the west parlor and extending or deepening the basement all evidence of this phase would have been removed. The phase of *circa* 1830 had higher ceilings than the phase of *circa* 1785 and a gable-end wall fireplace, though not a kitchen hearth. The west parlor addition closely maintained the exterior materials and treatments of the earlier *circa* 1785 section of the dwelling. The skill of the mason in closely matching the earlier work gives evidence of traditional workmanship being passed from one generation of Dutch craftsmen to the next. Interestingly, the local source of New Jersey brownstone was not exactly the same resulting in a slight variation in its distinctive reddish-pink color. Another clue to this phase’s second quarter of the 19th-century date of construction lies in the sawn rather than hewn front-to-rear floor beams.¹⁵

The kitchen wing, also completed *circa* 1830, added three-bays and a cooking and dining space within a single first-story room. Its exterior New Jersey brownstone walls match the main block’s *circa* 1830 phase. Garret, cooking/dining and basement spaces, separated from those of the dwelling’s main block, were also included with the kitchen wing, speaking to the cultural persistence of spatial divisions in Dutch houses. The lack of interior passage from the kitchen to the main block may also speak to architecture being influenced by changing societal norms. This spatial barrier could have been designed to create greater privacy by limiting access to the main block, presumably by servants or family members occupying the kitchen wing. The Westervelts are known to have had from two to three household servants and enslaved persons per the 1840, 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census of Population schedules.¹⁶ A small, wood-frame addition that later served as a pantry filled the rear ell of the dwelling’s main block and the kitchen wing and is thought to have been constructed shortly after the completion of the kitchen wing to provide additional food storage.¹⁷

Interior Finishes – Although most of the finishes in the house are plain, the dwelling took on by way of its first-story interior baseboard and window moldings vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. By the last quarter of the 18th century, the vernacular adoption of national trends in architectural style was commonly found among Dutch houses “[a]s the Dutch cultural group became more assimilated into the

¹³ Ibid. pp. 7-1 to 7-3.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ David A. Westervelt, 1840 census, Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey, pp. 99-100, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; David A. Westervelt, 1850 census, Township of Acquackanonk, Passaic County, New Jersey, pp. 34-35, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; David Westervelt, 1860 census, Acquackanonk, Passaic County, New Jersey, p. 25, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 7-2.

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prevailing Anglo-American base.”¹⁸ Though they still called upon their building traditions, particularly timber frame and stone construction in a one-and-one-half-story and rectangular plan form, the later Dutch generations adapted their tastes to fit their colonial contemporaries, and even made additions to complement the stylistic choices of the period. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House exemplifies these characteristics of the evolution of Dutch architecture after its arrival in the colonies. The styles that have been carefully restored in the dwelling’s interior provide a snapshot of the appearance the building once bore. Its remaining Federal and Greek Revival and interior trim details, found in the two phases of construction in the baseboards and window and door frames, further illustrate the building’s adaptations over time.¹⁹

Comparative Evaluation of the Dutch Stone House Property Type – Dutch stone houses once numbered in the hundreds and concentrated in the Dutch-settled areas of New Jersey’s northeastern-most counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. Bergen County is noted as having the most-comprehensive historic survey of early Dutch houses, defined as buildings with at least two first-story walls of pre-1840 stonework. Bergen County’s survey, which was undertaken from 1978 to 1984, offers appropriate comparative data for the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House since colonial Bergen County once included most of Passaic County, which was not split off until 1837. More than 200 examples of Dutch stone houses were documented and recorded in Bergen County, culminating in 1982 with a *Stone Houses of Bergen County Thematic Resource Multiple Property Documentation* for listing Dutch stone houses on the National and New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. Important data from the Bergen County survey included identification of variations in the use of New Jersey brownstone, the display of fine masonry work on front facades and less refined work on sides and rear of vernacular farmhouses, and a preference for gabled and flared eave roof forms over those with gambrel roofs. The Bergen County survey concluded that significant Dutch stone houses retain their basic form and fabric and that multi-phase additions are often of architectural distinction themselves. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, which retains all of the characteristics noted above, illustrates how these significant building practices extended into neighboring Dutch-settled counties such as Passaic.

Dutch Stone Houses in Passaic County – A small number of Dutch stone houses are known to survive in Passaic County, far fewer than in neighboring Bergen County. There may be several historical reasons, one of them being that northern Passaic County is mountainous and less conducive to agriculture. Colonial Dutch settlement concentrated in southern Passaic County not far from the Passaic River in modern-day Clifton, Passaic, Paterson and Wayne, all areas that have witnessed extensive urbanization and suburbanization since the 1850s. A rough estimate is that Passaic County once held well over one hundred Dutch stone houses based on census records and maps of the Dutch-settled areas dating from the first half of the 19th century.

The remaining population of Dutch stone houses in Passaic County is presently limited to 13 buildings dating from circa 1700 to 1830 (Table 1).²⁰ Six of the 13 stone houses have been previously listed on the National

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 8-1.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 7-3.

²⁰ Hunter Research, Inc., Preservation Plan, Van Houten House, Paterson City, Passaic County, New Jersey, 2017, p. 2-4, on file, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey. This population of Dutch Colonial stone houses is an estimation based on existing surveys and local area knowledge. There is always the possibility of other examples but they are likely to be heavily altered or obscured by later additions.

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Register of Historic Places. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House compares favorably with the population of extant Dutch stone farmhouses in Passaic County in terms of completeness and evolution of architectural development. Most of these houses exhibit multiple phases of construction, typically in one or more wings added to the gable ends. The National Register-listed Van Houten House in the City of Paterson, for example, was originally a one-and-one-half story single-room Dutch stone house of the mid-18th century to which a large side-hall addition was added in 1831. The latter exhibits numerous interior Greek Revival-style details, slightly more ornate than those in the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House west parlor (Room 103) of *circa* 1830. A coursed ashlar brownstone veneer was even added to the older Van Houten House wing to make it match the finer stonework of the larger, more formal addition.

Table 1: Surviving Dutch Stone Houses in Passaic County in 2021

Name	Construction Date	Municipality	Designation Status
Schuyler-Colfax House	<i>Circa</i> 1700	Wayne Township	NR: 1973
Mead-Van Duyne House	1706	Wayne Township	SR: 1976 (removed from NR after relocation)
Van Houten House	<i>Circa</i> 1750	Paterson City	NR: 1973
Demarest House	<i>Circa</i> 1760	Wayne Township	None
Van Houten/Van Allen House	Unknown, assumed mid-18th century	Wayne Township	None
Van Houten House	Unknown, assumed mid-18th century	Wayne Township	None
Van Saun House	1769	Wayne Township	None
Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House	<i>Circa</i> 1785	Clifton City	COE: 2019
Reynier Speer House	1785	Little Falls Township	NR: 1985
Van Riper-Hopper House	1786	Wayne Township	NR: 1972
John W. Rea House	1810	Hawthorne Borough	NR: 1999
John and Anna Vreeland House/Hamilton House	1817	Clifton City	NR: 1982 (relocated 1973)
Maynard House	Unknown, assumed early 19th century	North Haledon Borough	None

*COE: Certification of Eligibility; NR: National Register-listed; SR: New Jersey Register-listed

During the first half of the 20th century, the Colonial Revival movement brought attention to the Dutch stone houses, which were studied by architects and historians as models. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recorded at least 25 examples in Passaic County, including the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House in 1937-39. Three of those 25 stone houses were located in the City of Clifton. In addition to the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House (then known as the Vanderhoof [sic] House), the John Jacobus Speer House (constructed *circa* 1754) and the Peter Jacobus House (constructed *circa* 1785) were surveyed by HABS.

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The latter two were demolished *circa* 1940 to make way for dense commercial development along Bloomfield Avenue and Allwood Road, respectively.²¹

The recognition of the historical significance of the property type also brought interest in preservation. Of the 13 examples that presently survive in Passaic County, six are operated historic sites or located in public parks. All of the extant examples have undergone various levels of restoration, which, like the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, has often meant removal of later 19th and 20th-century additions and alterations. At least two of the 13 Dutch stone houses have been relocated to prevent demolition, adding significance to those like the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House that maintain their original siting, almost invariably southern facing and overlooking a stream.²²

Later Alterations to the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House – The house was remodeled with the addition of an open front porch, center cross gable and exterior and interior Italianate ornamentation around 1860 (Figures 4-7). These alterations were still in evidence when HABS documented the house in 1937-39. The Italianate-style makeover included paired hooded sashes in the windows of the center gable, a thick cornice decorated with paired brackets and ornamental paneling, two-over-two wood sashes, and a front door with paired segmental arched glazes. Wood porches with jigsaw brackets and turned spindles partially shielded entries on the front and side elevations of the kitchen wing, as well as the rear elevation of the dwelling's main block. Although all of the exterior Italianate finishes were removed in 1939-40, the Italianate-style marble mantel in the east parlor (Room 101) was retained and is an echo of this period.²³

Pressure from the historical community to preserve the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House built shortly after the Passaic County Park Commission acquired the property in 1931. The Claverack Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the local American Legion Auxiliary led calls for preservation and restoration. In exchanges of letters between park commission staff and DAR members, the DAR requested permission to hold meetings in the building following its restoration, as well as the ability to furnish its several rooms with antiques, a request that was apparently never acted upon since the house was eventually occupied by a park caretaker starting in late 1940.²⁴

Passaic County contracted with consulting architect John F. Jackson of New York City to prepare plans to restore the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, at the same time that he was undertaking a similar project for the county at Dey Mansion in Preakness Park. The Canadian-born Jackson (b.1867-d.1948) was best known for

²¹ "John Jacobus Speer House, Bloomfield Avenue, Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey," Survey (photographs, measured drawings, written historical and descriptive data), HABS, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1936. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS NJ-149; <https://www.loc.gov/item/nj0719/>, accessed October 2020); "The Peter Jacobus House, Allwood Road above Dwas Line Road, Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey," Survey (photographs, measured drawings, written historical and descriptive data), HABS, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1937-39. From Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (HABS NJ-559; <https://www.loc.gov/item/nj0716/>, accessed October 2020); Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR), Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey, 1931-2017.

²² Henry De Voss, "John and Anna Vreeland/Hamilton House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, The Hamilton-Van Wagoner House Restoration Association, May 13, 1982, p. 8-2.

²³ Rutt, "The Vanderhoof House, Weasel Brook Park, Clifton, Passaic County, New Jersey," Photographs 1-2.

²⁴ Letter from Edith T. Curtis to Garret A. Hobart, March 28, 1934, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey.

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his commissions for the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), completing more than seventy YMCA buildings, mostly in New York and northern New Jersey.²⁵ While not known as a restoration architect *per se*, it is likely his work at Dey Mansion and the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House helped to sustain his practice during the Great Depression. While Dey Mansion was planned to serve as a historic house museum, the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House was intended to provide housing for a park caretaker and a public comfort station, despite the DAR's request to furnish it as a historic house museum. Jackson prepared rehabilitation plans in 1934 but due to funding shortages work was not begun until late 1939. The house was measured and drawn by HABS in 1937 (Figure 2-3) and photographed in 1939 (Figure 6-7) prior to execution of Jackson's rehabilitation plan (Figure 8).²⁶

Jackson's specifications detailed the careful restoration of the exterior and interior of the building. He called for the repointing of stonework and the removal of the center cross gable to return the house's roof to its earlier form. The dwelling's original sashes had been replaced with two-over-two wood sashes and were replaced with eight-over-eight or six-over-six sashes compatible with an earlier period of development. Some areas of the dwelling's woodwork had rotted, particularly the exterior windowsills, and were replaced in-kind. The original floors were retained throughout the building with the exception of those in the *circa* 1830 kitchen wing, which were to be replaced with "asphaltic flooring."²⁷ According to the narrative description of the plans, "all doors and trim of each room [were] to conform to the oldest existing work in each room respectively or as drawn or directed."²⁸ This excluded the garret, however, as all woodwork was scheduled for replacement at the building's half story. Additional upgrades were made to heating, electrical, plumbing and gas systems. Not all of the work described in the plans was completed, however; Jackson called for the removal of the marble fireplace surrounds in the east parlor (Room 101) but these remain today. Plans included the repointing of the three fireplaces in the building; the plans did not indicate the removal of the kitchen wing hearth, however, the best evidence is that this removal was a decision made after construction began in late 1939. The project was finished and celebrated with a dedication ceremony in October 1940 (Figure 8).²⁹

The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House served as a residence for a Passaic County park employee, as well as a comfort station, from late 1940 until 1975. Afterward, the building was used as county offices. The Passaic County Park Commission, recognizing the house's historic significance, undertook a rehabilitation project in 2017-18. This project updated the building for use as offices, public meeting spaces and galleries for displaying small exhibits.

²⁵ Robert G. Hill, "Jackson & Rosencrans," in *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*, accessed February 2021, <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/>.

²⁶ Vanderhoof House HABS (1937-39)]. The HABS drawings do not include the center cross gable or Italianate-style cornice, even though the later dated photographs show them still in existence.

²⁷ The Passaic County Park Commission, "Released to Weekly and Daily Papers of Passaic County for Use October 24, 1940," p. 2.

²⁸ Jackson (1934), p. 6.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 1-21. Contemporaneous drawings developed by Jackson were not identified among the Passaic County Park Commission's files stored at Dey Mansion with the narrative description of the restoration.

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Passaic County, New JerseySection number 8 Page 8***Supplemental Information – Occupants of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House – The***

Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House was occupied by the households of Peter and Jane, Garritse prior to *circa* 1785 to 1805, Ralph Doremus from 1805 to 1825, David and Sofia Westervelt from 1825 to 1875, and Richard and Maria Westervelt from 1875 to 1905. All four households were of Dutch extraction.

Garritse Ownership, 1736-1805 – Some local historical background is required in order to understand how the farm property came into the hands of the Garritse family in 1736 eventually leading to the construction of the oldest surviving section of the house *circa* 1785. This also provides evidence for the hypothesis that the second phase of the main block dating to *circa* 1830 likely replaced an even earlier phase of construction.

The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is on land that until the formation of Passaic County in 1837 was within Acquackanonk Township, Essex County.³⁰ Acquackanonk Township was formed in 1693 and associated with several prominent Dutch families, who emigrated from the Netherlands and in many instances first settled in Manhattan (New York City) and acquired large tracts of land in northern New Jersey on which they or their descendants settled. The township was divided into 14 main tracts, and the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt property was part of Lot No. 9, the Weasel Tract. This tract was originally allotted to Hand Dederick, a Dutch immigrant who arrived in the colonies *circa* 1660. Dederick conveyed Lot No. 9 to Francis Post in 1696, who in turn divided the land among Isaac Vreeland, John J. Post, Gerrit Garritse, Henry Garritse, Peter Garritse and Reverend Hendrick Schoonmaker.³¹

Gilbert, or Guysbert, Vanderhoef, originally from present-day Lodi, Bergen County, is believed to have been the first occupant of what became known as the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt property. Vanderhoef moved to the property *circa* 1720 after John E. Vreeland, his father-in-law, gifted the lands to him upon his marriage to Vreeland's daughter, Margaretta. Shortly thereafter, Vanderhoef is believed to have constructed a house and an associated saw and gristmill complex on the north bank of Weasel Brook. These were the first buildings on the property. The mills became one of the longest-operating mill operations in Passaic County and remained clearly evident on later 19th and early 20th century maps. Although Vanderhoef only occupied the property for 16 years from 1720 to 1736, the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House has historically been referred to as the Vanderhoef House in deference to the earliest known occupant of the farm and mills. Unfortunately, there is no physical evidence for the surviving phases of the house dating to the 1720-1736 Vanderhoef occupation period; however, it is conjectured that the existing western phase of the main block, dating to *circa* 1830, replaced an earlier phase that could have been built by Vanderhoef and contained the original kitchen hearth.³²

In 1736, Vanderhoef sold a seven-acre property with the saw and gristmills to Garret Garritse, another resident within the Weasel Division of Acquackanonk Township. Garritse died in 1737, and the property devolved to one of his sons, Peter, who was probably an infant or young boy when his father died. After reaching adulthood,

³⁰ The City of Clifton formed out of Acquackanonk Township in 1917.

³¹ William W. Scott, *History of Passaic and Its Environs, Volume I* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1922), p. 134, 590; John F. Snyder, *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968* (Trenton, NJ: Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969), p. 209. An alternate spelling of Garritse was Gerritse, which appears to have been used interchangeably.

³² Scott (1922), pp. 134, 610; Rutt (1938), p. 1; "Remarks by Mrs. Clifford Curtis, Past Regent at the Unveiling of Plaque by Claverack Chapter, Gilbert Vanderhoof House, November 6, 1940," November 6, 1940, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey.

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Peter Garritse continued to operate the mills and farm, and at an unknown date prior to 1785 was married to Jane (maiden name unknown).³³ The Garritses eventually acquired over 150 adjoining acres to establish a farm, with horses, cattle and hogs listed among the family's taxable property. The Garritses are thought to have built the northeastern portion of the dwelling's main block, which dates to *circa* 1785. According to tax records of 1780, Garritse held an enslaved person on the property. Peter and Jane Garritse sold the property to Ralph Doremus in 1805, ending the Garritse family's nearly 70 years of ownership.³⁴

Doremus and Westervelt Ownership, 1805-1905 – Ralph Doremus, of whom little is known, owned the property and operated the mills for twenty years before selling to Sophia (née Post) Westervelt in 1825. Sophia had married David Westervelt two years earlier, and shortly after moving to their new property, the young couple probably began altering the house. Stylistic details in the southwestern portion of the dwelling's main block point to a *circa* 1830 addition date. Greek Revival-style details decorate the formal first-floor west parlor (Room 103). The offset, three-bay-wide kitchen wing also dates to this period. The Westervelts were a growing family that desired additional living, cooking and sleeping areas. In 1840, a total of eight people lived in the house; David and Sophia, four children, and two other residents, one of whom was a free Black male between the ages of 10 and 24, and another who was an enslaved Black woman between the ages of 55 and 100. Quite possibly, the garret above the kitchen served as their sleeping quarters, separate from the main block of the house. A decade later, David and Sophia remained in the house, with sons Richard and Albert. A 76-year-old enslaved Black woman named Dinah, possibly the same woman listed in the 1840 census, remained in bondage with the Westervelts. An Irish woman, likely a servant, named Mary Jameison, and a Dutch laborer named Pavet Romen also lived with the family. In 1860, David and Sophia lived in the house with their son Richard, his wife Maria, and their sons David and John. Three other household members included John Patton, a farmhand from New Jersey, Cornelia Kevitt, a Dutch servant, and Charles Reigler, a German farmhand.³⁵

In 1870, David and Sophia lived in the house with their son Richard, his wife Maria, and their children, David and Laura. At that point, two farmhands from Ireland also lived with the family. According to census data, the Westervelts had improved the property's value from \$11,000 to \$30,000 between 1860 and 1870, a reasonable indication that the house's Italianate-style makeover occurred during the 1860s. Westervelt operated the mills as David A. Westervelt & Son through the 1870s (Figure 9). At the time, the then-village of Clifton boasted "one church, one public school, two stores, two saw mills and one flour mill," with two of those mills falling under

³³ Jane is mentioned in wills, deeds and property records after the American Revolution; however, standard genealogical sources so far identified do not contain information about her birth, background or her date of marriage to Peter.

³⁴ Garritse and Van Bussen to Doremus (April 2, 1805), Deed Book K, pp. 86-87, on file, Office of the Essex County Register of Deeds and Mortgages, Newark, New Jersey; New Jersey General Assembly, Tax Ratables, Acquackanonk Township, Essex County, 1779-1821, on microfilm, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey; Elvira Hessler and Claire Tholl, "State and National Register Questionnaire, Vander Hoef/Westervelt House" (1983-84), on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

³⁵ Ralph Doremus and wife to Sophia Westervelt (April 20, 1825), Deed Book R-2, pp. 271-273, on file, Office of the Essex County Register of Deeds and Mortgages, Newark, New Jersey; David A. Westervelt, 1840 census, Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey, pp. 99-100, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; David A. Westervelt, 1850 census, Township of Acquackanonk, Passaic County, New Jersey, pp. 34-35, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; David Westervelt, 1860 census, Acquackanonk, Passaic County, New Jersey, p. 25, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; "Records of Marriages Solemnized at Acquackanonk," *The Church Tablet*, Vol. xvi, No. 5-8 (Passaic, New Jersey: First Reformed Church, May-August 1911), p. 16, accessed September 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; Hessler and Tholl (1983-84).

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Westervelt's ownership.³⁶ Upon his death in 1875 when he was 77 years old, David Westervelt named his son, Richard Westervelt, the executor of his estate and the primary owner of the property, including the "homestead containing about twenty five acres and twenty one hundredths of an acre more or less with the mill buildings and improvements therein."³⁷ Richard continued operating the farm and mills with his wife Maria, and his children, David R. and Laura Kenter, until his death in 1897 (Figure 10). Maria and her children sold the property to Edward Jewett of Rowley, Massachusetts in 1905, ending the family's more than eight-decade association.³⁸

Owners from 1905 to 1931 – Up until the early decades of the 20th century, the setting of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House had remained rural and agrarian, lying between the growing cities of Passaic to the southeast and Paterson to the northwest. In 1917, what remained of Acquackanonk Township, after large slices of it had been carved off into Little Falls, Montclair, Passaic and Paterson, reincorporated as the City of Clifton. With its close proximity to Passaic and Paterson, as well as New York City, Clifton and the area immediately surrounding the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House suburbanized during the 1910s and 1920s.³⁹

Shortly after Edward Jewett, who probably never lived at the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House and had only acquired it as an investment, purchased the property in 1905, he sold it to the Clifton Homes Company in 1909. The corporation then sold the property to the Passaic Investment Company. The surrounding agricultural environment began to develop rapidly with tract housing, although the property's use for agricultural purposes continued for about 20 more years.⁴⁰ In 1914, Cent and Maria Maat purchased the property containing the house and mills from the Passaic Investment Company and established a dairy farm (Figures 4-5). The Maats removed the mills and constructed new barns, as well as acquired some additional land as pasture. In 1916, Cent Maat changed his last name to Martin. The City of Clifton acquired trunk sewer and storm drainage rights-of-

³⁶ Abstract of Thomas Gould and Jane C., to David Westervelt (June 6, 1871), Passaic County Deed Book C-4, p. 457, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Henry Everton, *Passaic and Clifton Directory 1872* (New York: Kennard & Hay Stationary Manufacturing and Printing Co., 1872), pp. 78-79.

³⁷ Last Will and Testament of David A. Westervelt (December 29, 1871), Book E-407, accessed October 2020, <https://ancestry.com>.

³⁸ David A. Westervelt, 1870 census, Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey, p. 45, accessed November 2020, <https://ancestry.com>; Last Will and Testament of David A. Westervelt (1871); Abstract of Last Will and Testament of Richard A. Westervelt (September 10, 1897), Book U-59, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of Maria Westervelt (widow), David R. Westervelt and Laura Kenter (heirs art law and devisees of Richard A. Westervelt Dec'd.) and George T. Kenter (heirs of Laura Kenter) to Edward G. Jewett (July 1, 1905), Passaic County Deed Book B-17, p. 425, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey.

³⁹ G.M. Hopkins, *Map of Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: G.H. Corey, 1861); E.B. Hyde and Co., Acquackanonk Township in *Atlas of Passaic County* (New York: E.B. Hyde and Co., 1877); E. Robinson, L.E. Tenney, Wise and Watson, Part of Acquackanonk Twp., Passaic Co., N.J. in *Atlas of the City of Passaic and Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey* (New York: E. Robinson and Co., 1901); E. Robinson, Russell S. Wise and Braham Ginsburg, Part of Acquackanonk Twp., Passaic Co., N.J. in *Atlas of the City of Passaic and Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey* (Passaic, N.J.: Wise and Ginsberg, 1916); Sanborn Map Company, Sheet 93 in *Acquackanonk Township: Clifton* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1916); Snyder (1969), p. 209.

⁴⁰ Abstract of Edward W. Jewett and Sarah A. Jewett to the Clifton Home Company (September 10, 1909), Passaic County Deed Book G-20, p. 516, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of The Clifton Homes Company to the Passaic Investment Company (December 1, 1910), Passaic County Deed Book M-21, p. 462, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Snyder (1969), p. 209.

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way through the property in 1922-24, and shortly thereafter the Passaic County Park Commission targeted the remaining 20 or so acres as potential parkland. In 1931, following New Jersey Supreme Court condemnation hearings, the Passaic County Park Commission purchased the Martin farm and began planning to convert the lands into a suburban “pocket” park, which would include the preserved Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House for use as park housing and a comfort station.⁴¹

⁴¹ Abstract of The Passaic Investment Company to Cent Maat and Maria Maat (January 2, 1914), Passaic County Deed Book C-24, p. 392, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of Cent Maat to Cent Martin (June 8, 1916), Book A-Change of Name, p. 607, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of New Jersey Home Company to Cent Martin, (September 7, 1921), Passaic County Deed Book H-29, p. 388, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of Cent Martin to City of Clifton (August 18, 1922), Passaic County Deed Book E-30, p. 527, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of Cent Martin to City of Clifton, Passaic County Deed Book P-32, p. 184, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey; Abstract of Cent Martin to City of Clifton (January 24, 1924), Passaic County Deed Book K-31, p. 30, on file, Passaic County Park Commission Files at Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House encompasses the entirety of the county-owned tax parcel (Block 21.02, Lot 28) on which the house stands, approximately 6.15 acres, bounded to the south by Weasel Brook, to the west by the eastern edge of Park Drive, to the north by the suburban residential lots on the south side of Clinton Avenue, and to the east by 3rd Street. This lot includes the house and its remaining open space that was preserved as parkland.

Referring to the attached USGS Location Map, the boundary begins at the northwest corner of the property's polygonal tax parcel where Park Drive meets the southwestern corner of the neighboring property at Tax Block 21.02, Lot 8 (A). The boundary proceeds clockwise beginning northeastward following the north edge of the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28 a distance of 172 feet to a point southwest of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House (B). It then turns northwesterly passing west of the house and parking lot to meet the northeastern junction of neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lots 7 and 8 a distance of 166 feet (C). The boundary then turns southeasterly, excluding the end of Westervelt Avenue, to meet the southwestern junction of the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28 and neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 9 a distance of 70 feet (D). The property boundary then turns northeast to follow the northern edge of the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28 to meet the northwestern corner of the neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 25 a distance of 551 feet (E). The boundary then turns southeast to follow the course of the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28 boundary that abuts residential properties fronting 3rd Street to meet the southwestern corner of the neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 27 a distance of 132 feet (F). The boundary then turns northeast to follow the boundary of county-owned Tax Block 21.022, Lot 28 to meet 3rd Street a distance of 123 feet (G). The boundary then turns southeast to follow the alignment of 3rd Street on its western side to meet the northeastern corner of neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 29 a distance of 97 feet (H). The boundary then turns southwest to follow the course of Weasel Brook and the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28's boundary with neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 29 a distance of 317 feet (I). The boundary then turns southwest to continue following the county-owned Tax Block 21.02, Lot 28's boundary with neighboring Tax Block 21.02, Lot 29 a distance of 693 feet (J). The boundary then turns northwest to follow the curvilinear alignment of Park Drive a distance of 616 feet to the point of beginning. The boundary encompasses 6.15 acres.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary captures important features of the integrity of setting, location, feeling and association related to Dutch Colonial houses that overlook streams with their primary facades facing south. A significant feature of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House is its physical relationship to the topography and orientation to Weasel Brook. The house overlooks the brook from atop a hill toward the former location of the mills on the property, the primary focus of the owners who operated them. The hill gradually slopes outward from the house's southern elevation, and then sharply declines to a valley and the brook's channel. The inclusion of the surrounding property, despite its modern alterations to accommodate the park's recreational features, encompasses the house's immediate view shed and important aspects of the integrity of setting, location, feeling and association. The surrounding residential properties, Park Drive, 3rd Street and a newly constructed skate park south of Weasel Brook also provide clear demarcations of the property's boundaries and the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House's setting.

While no archaeological investigations have been undertaken of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, this boundary also captures any areas that might be reasonably expected to contain below ground evidence of earlier structures such as privies, mills or other outbuildings, or artifact-rich features, like refuse middens, if such resources survive intact. These resources are not included as non-contributing/contributing sites since there is no physical evidence (e.g., exposed foundations) or archaeological data at the present time to confirm or deny their presence. While the basic topography remains intact, there is evidence of contouring and grading that likely took place during the park development of the mid- to late 1930s, which may have disturbed or removed archaeological data.

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Photograph Log

Name of Property: Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House

City or Vicinity: City of Clifton

County: Passaic

State: New Jersey

Photographers: Eryn Boyce and Rachel Craft

Date Photographed: September 23, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northwest from the north bank of Weasel Brook.

Photograph 2. The setting of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northeast toward 3rd Avenue. Note the hill's slope (foreground) toward Weasel Brook, indicated by the tree line and split-rail fence (right of frame).

Photograph 3. The front (southeast) elevation of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northwest.

Photograph 4. Oblique view of the side (northeast) and rear (northwest) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking southwest.

Photograph 5. Oblique view of the rear (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northeast.

Photograph 6. Oblique view of the side (southeast) and front (southeast) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking north.

Photograph 7. The primary front entry, looking northwest.

Photograph 8. The window to the left of the primary front entry, looking northwest.

Photograph 9. The non-original Dutch door on the front (southeast) elevation of the kitchen wing, looking northwest.

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Photograph 10. The westernmost room in the garret of the building's main block, looking southwest.

Photograph 11. The kitchen wing garret, looking northeast.

Photograph 12. The primary front entry and center hall (Room 102), looking southeast.

Photograph 13. The east parlor (Room 101) in the building's main block, looking east.

Photograph 14. A detailed view of front window in the east parlor (Room 101) of the building's main block, looking southeast.

Photograph 15. The staircase situated between the center hall (Room 102) and west parlor (Room 103), looking southeast.

Photograph 16. The west parlor (Room 103) in the building's main block, looking southwest.

Photograph 17. A detailed view of a window in the west parlor (Room 103), looking southeast.

Photograph 18. The kitchen wing (Room 106), looking northeast.

Photograph 19. The kitchen wing (Room 106), looking southwest.

Photograph 20. The basement of the building's main block (Room 001), looking northeast.

Photograph 21. The basement of the building's main block (Room 002), looking south.

Photograph 22. The kitchen wing basement (Room 003), looking east.

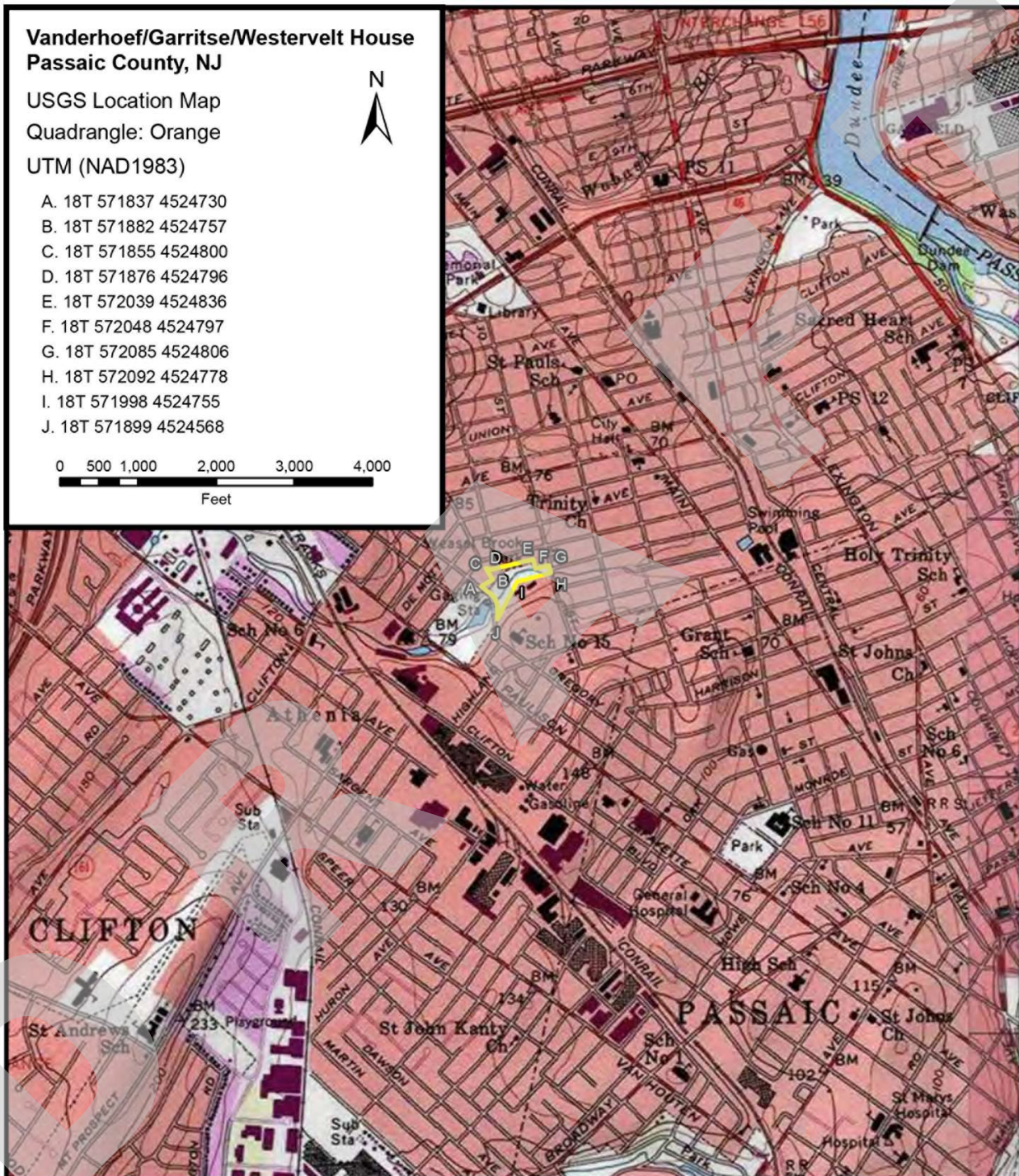
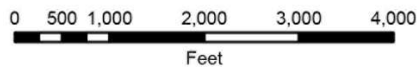
**Vanderhoef/Garritse/Westervelt House
Passaic County, NJ**

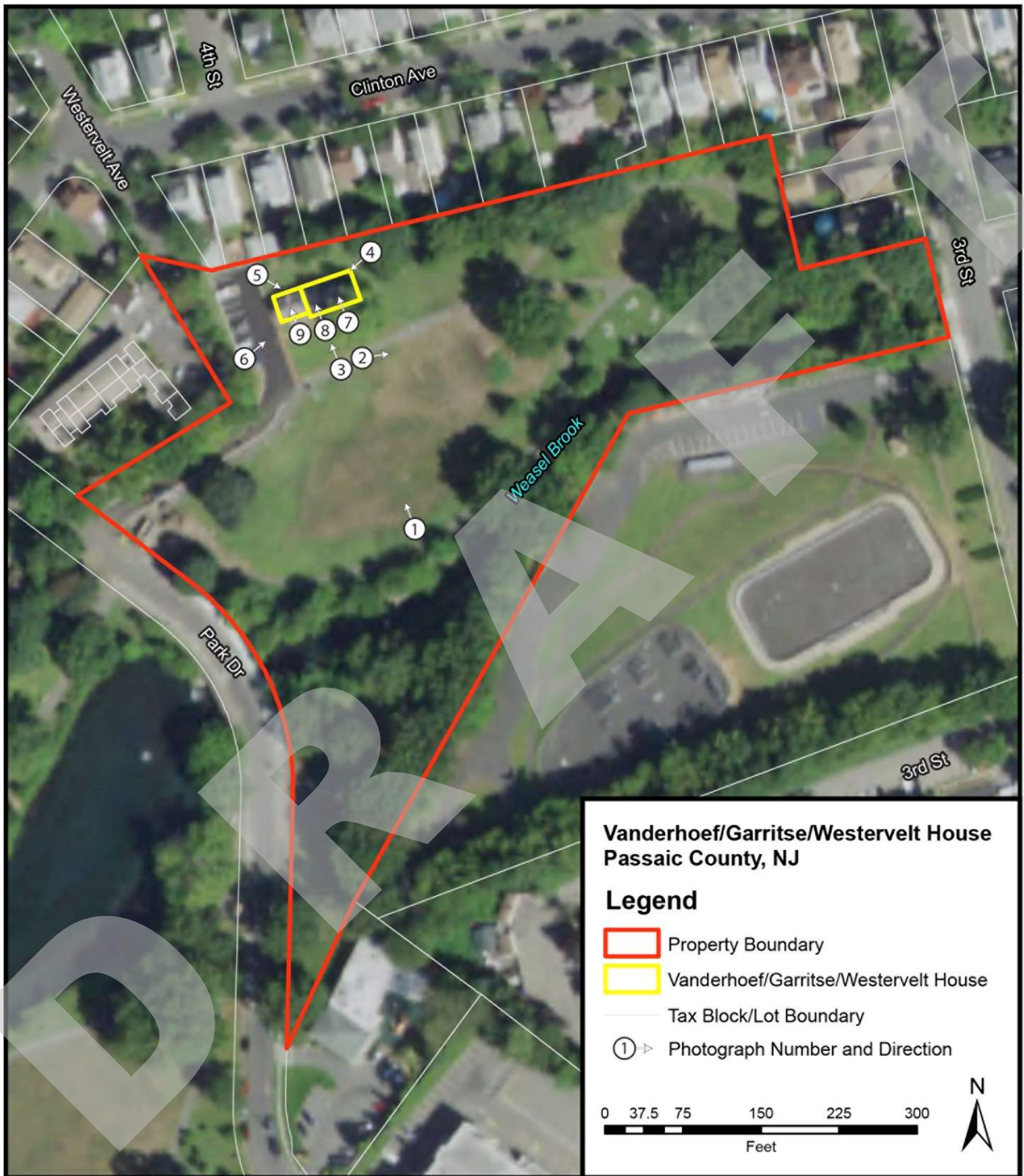
USGS Location Map

Quadrangle: Orange

UTM (NAD1983)

- A. 18T 571837 4524730
- B. 18T 571882 4524757
- C. 18T 571855 4524800
- D. 18T 571876 4524796
- E. 18T 572039 4524836
- F. 18T 572048 4524797
- G. 18T 572085 4524806
- H. 18T 572092 4524778
- I. 18T 571998 4524755
- J. 18T 571899 4524568





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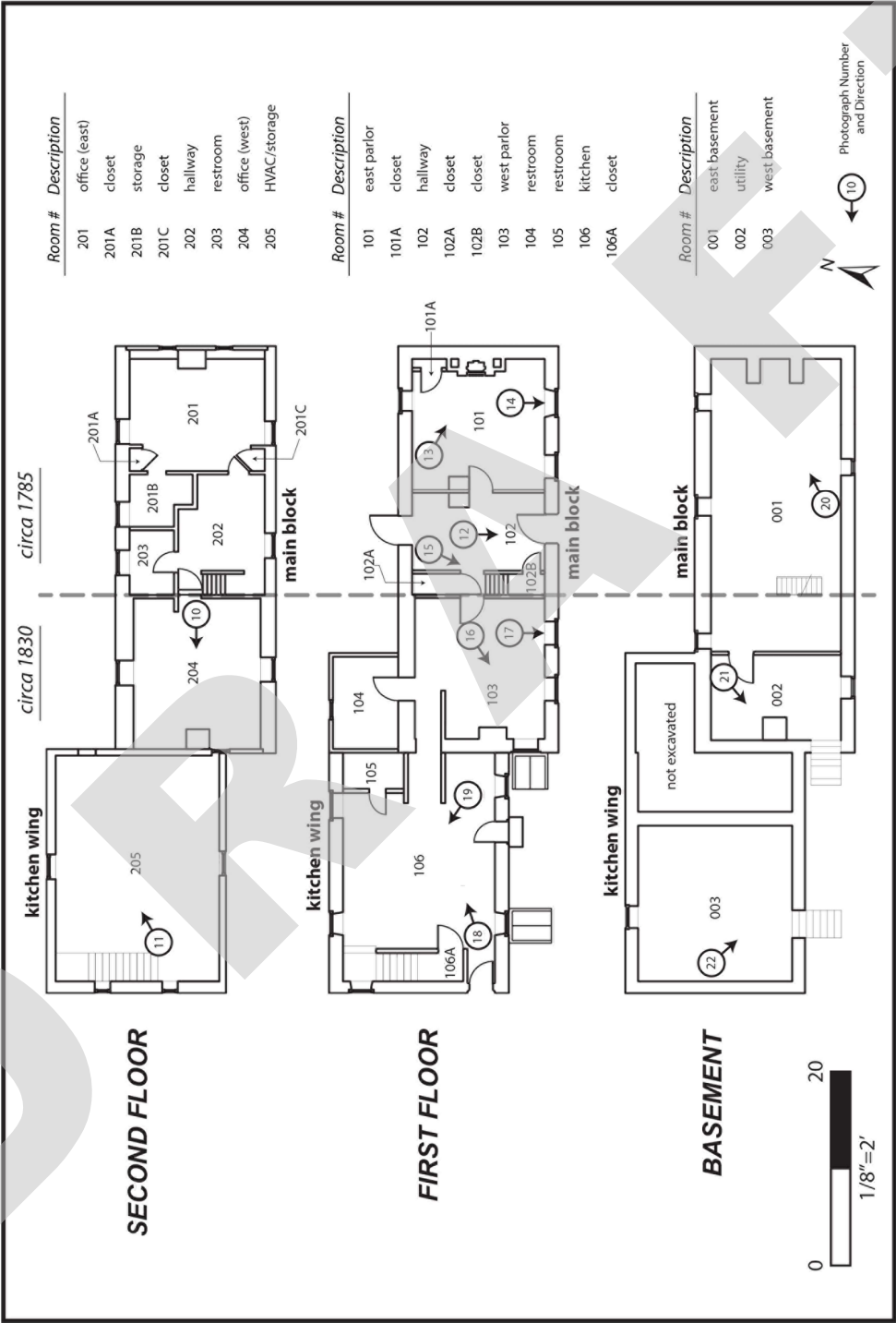


Figure 1. Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House Floor Plans and Interior Photograph Key. Hunter Research, Inc. 2021.

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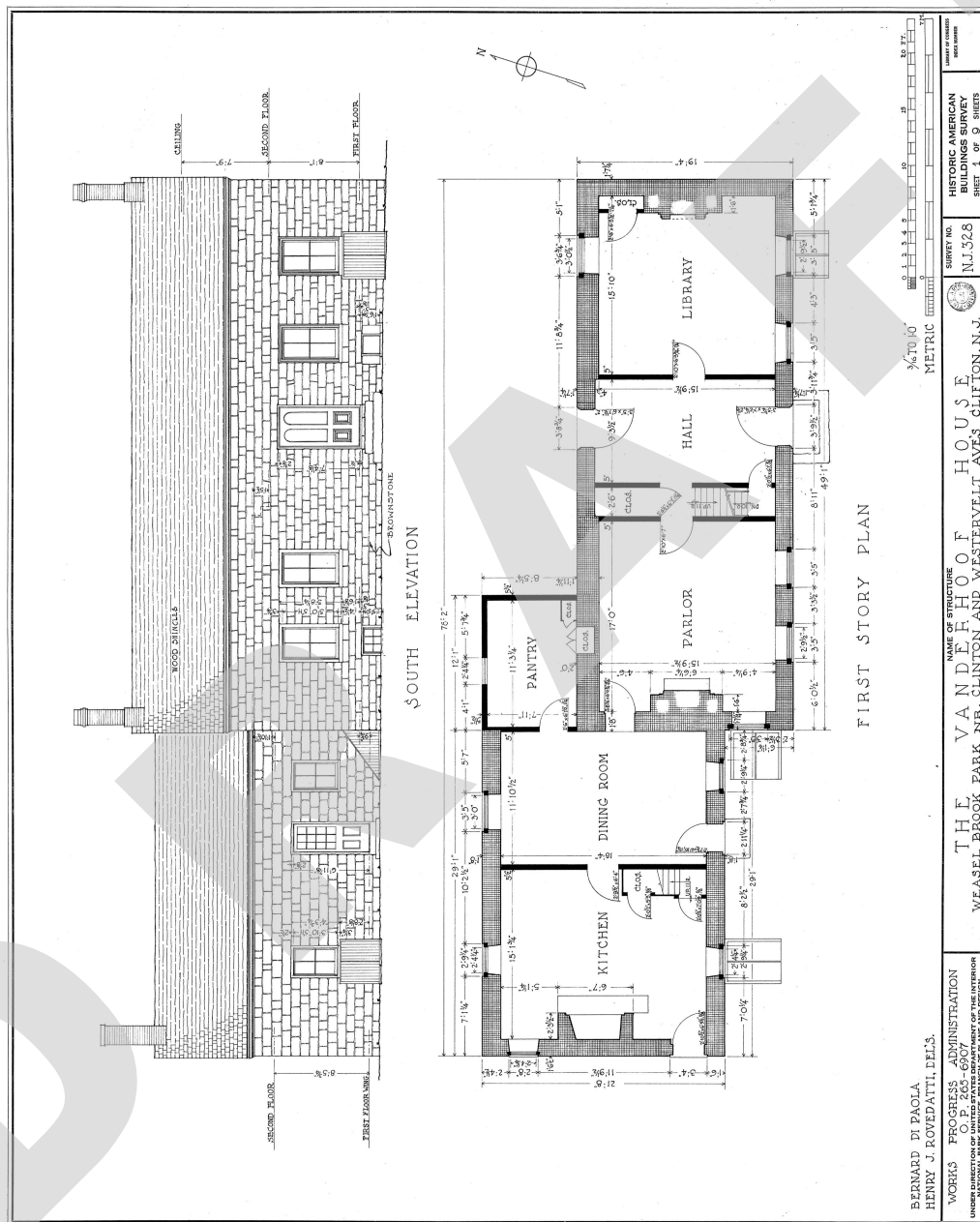


Figure 2. Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House [aka Vanderhoof House], South [Front] Elevation and First Story Plan. Historic American Buildings Survey. January 8-15, 1937. Note that the elevation does not show the center cross gable or Italianate-style cornice that are visible in photographs taken two years later in 1939 (see Figures 4-5).

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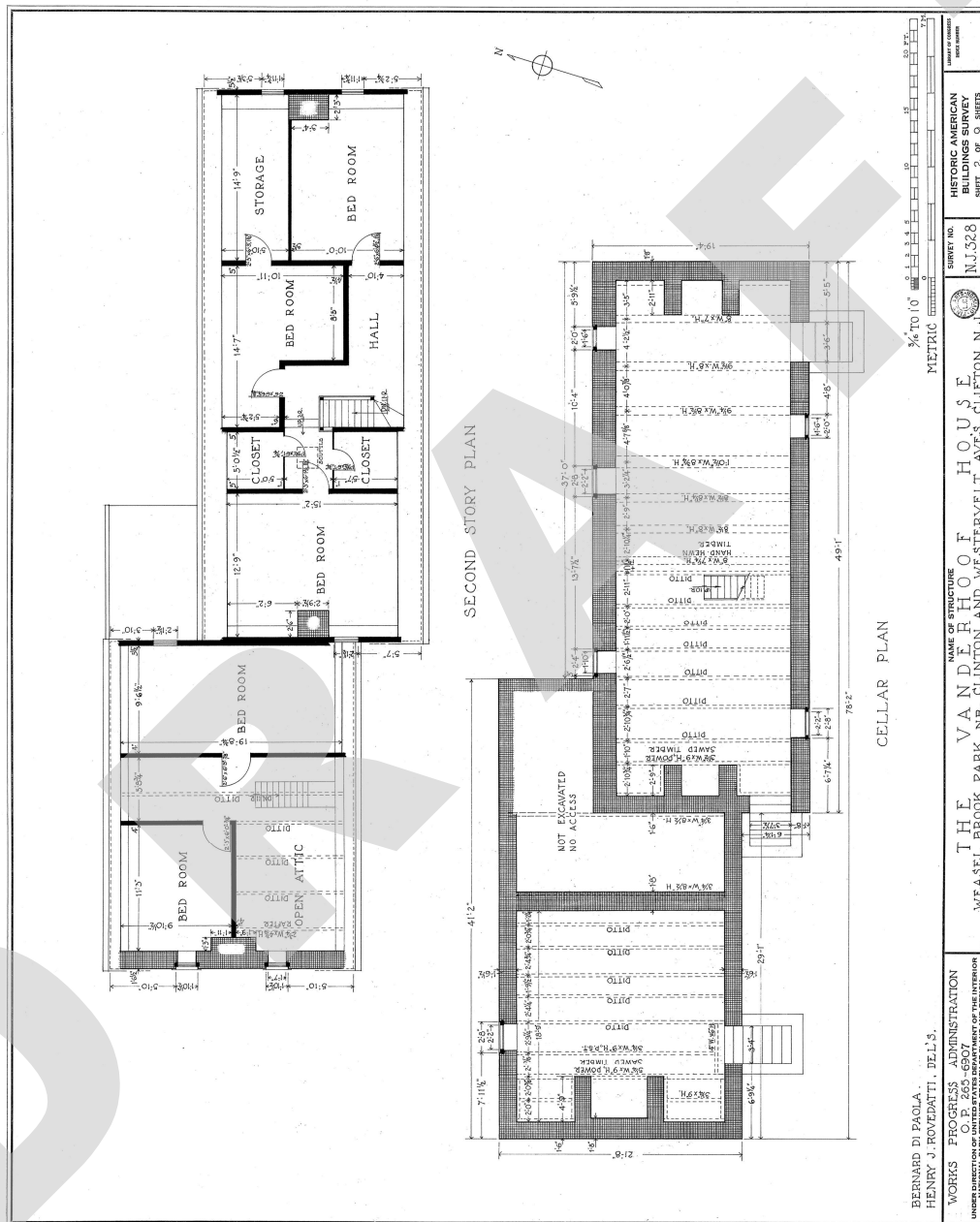


Figure 3. Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House [aka Vanderhoof House], Second Story Plan and Cellar [Basement] Plan. Historic American Buildings Survey. January 8-15, 1937. Note that the elevation does not show the center cross gable or Italianate-style cornice that are visible in photographs taken two years later in 1939 (see Figures 4-5).

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Figure 4. Maria Martin standing outside of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House near one of the Italianate-style porches. *Circa* 1914-1930. Source: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office 2019.

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Figure 5. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House in left background surrounded by the Martin dairy farm pasture. *Circa 1920.* Source: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office 2019.

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Figure 6. The front (southeast) elevation of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House. August 18, 1939. Source: Historic American Buildings Survey.

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Figure 7. The front (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House. August 18, 1939. Source: Historic American Buildings Survey.

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Figure 8. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House following its first rehabilitation. *Circa 1940-41*. Source: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office 2019.

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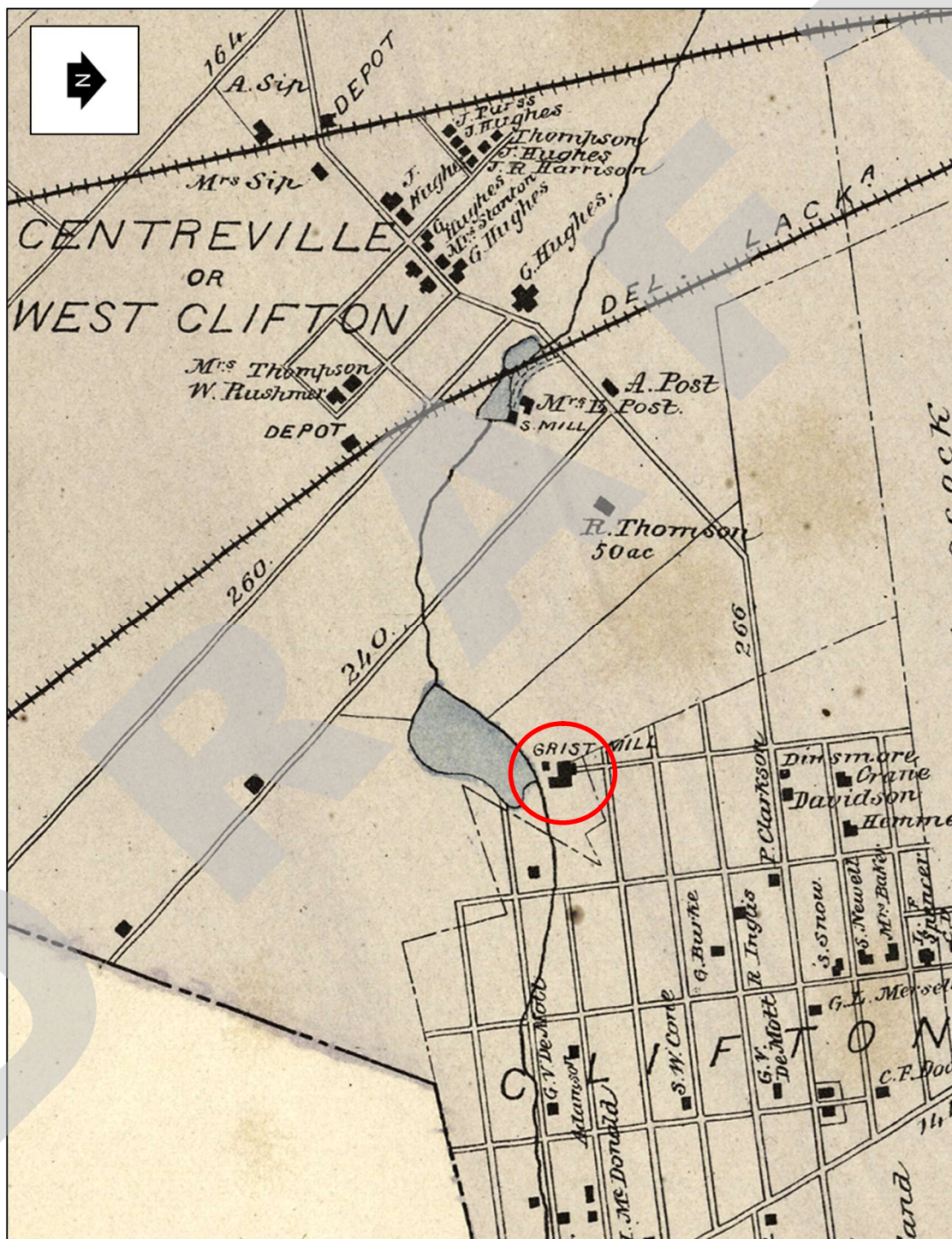


Figure 9. E.B. Hyde and Co. Acquackanonk Township, *Atlas of Passaic County, New Jersey*. 1877. Location of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House and grist mill/millpond indicated. Scale: 1 inch = 940 feet (approximately).

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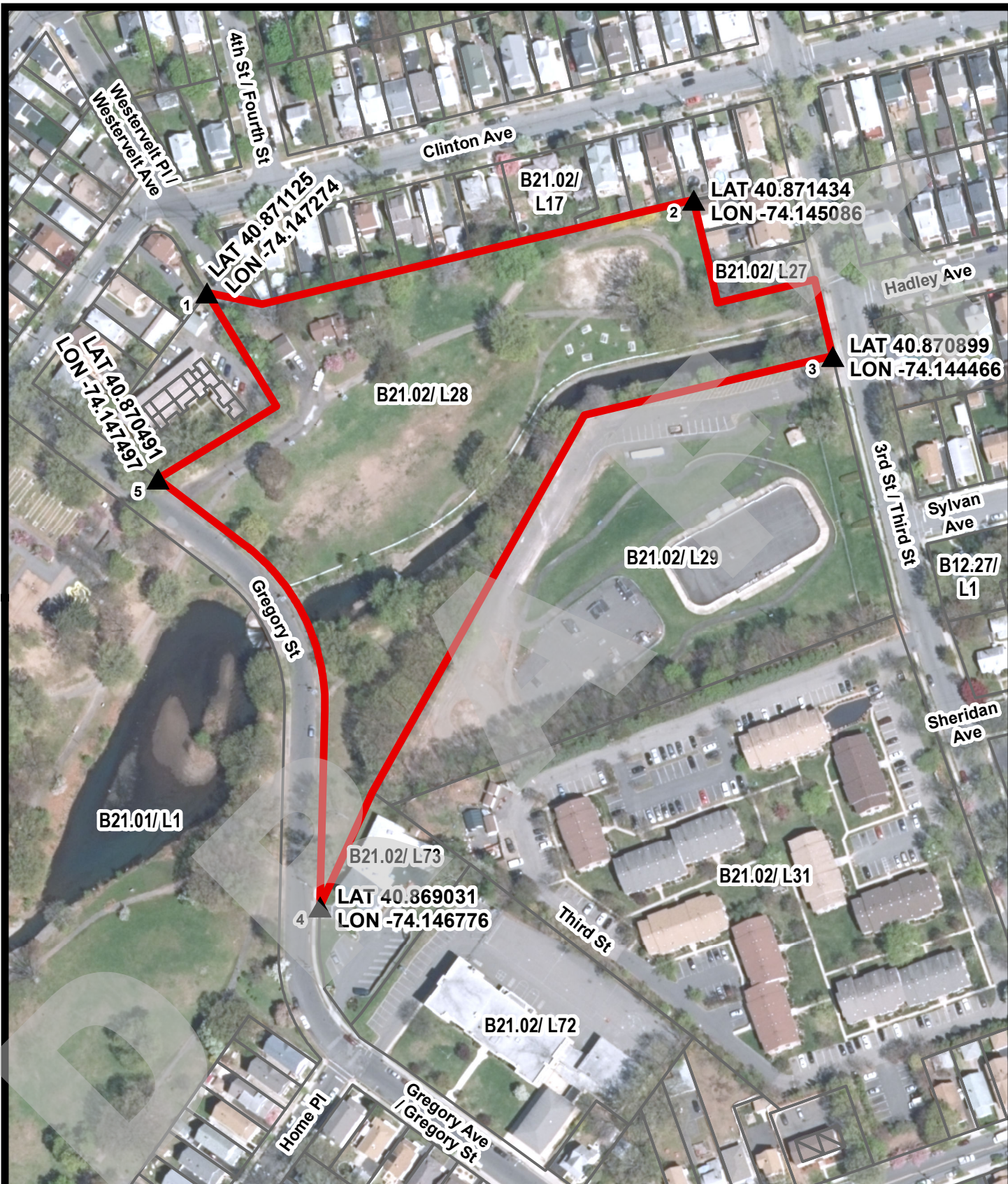
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Figure 10. E. Robinson, L.E. Tenney, Wise and Watson. Part of Acquackanonk Twp., Passaic Co., N.J., *Atlas of the City of Passaic and Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, New Jersey*. 1901. Location of the grist mill indicated. Scale: 1 inch = 380 feet (approximately).



Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House

New Jersey and National Registers Nomination
Clifton City,
Passaic County,
New Jersey

Boundary and tax map

Legend

- NJ & NR Nomination
- Coordinates
- Tax Parcels

0 40 80 160 240 Feet

Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

5.76 Acres



NJDEP,
Historic Preservation Office
April 2022

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Photograph 1. The Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northwest from the north bank of Weasel Brook



Photograph 2. The setting of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northeast toward 3rd Avenue. Note the hill's slope (foreground) toward Weasel Brook, indicated by the tree line and split-rail fence (right of frame).

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Photograph 3. The front (southeast) elevation of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northwest.



Photograph 4. Oblique view of the side (northeast) and rear (northwest) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking southwest.

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Photograph 5. Oblique view of the rear (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking northeast.



Photograph 6. Oblique view of the side (southeast) and front (southeast) elevations of the Garritse/Doremus/Westervelt House, looking north.

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Photograph 7. The primary front entry, looking northwest.



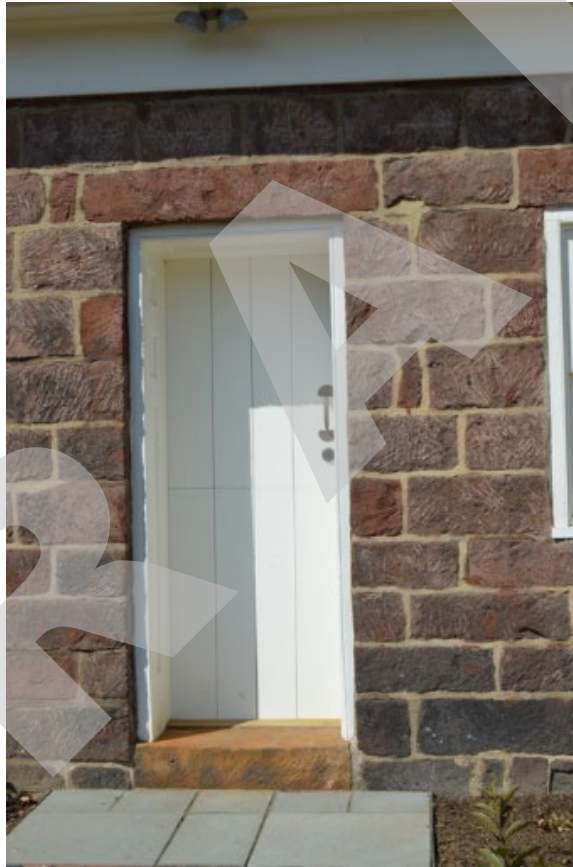
Photograph 8. The window to the left of the primary front entry, looking northwest.

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Photograph 9. The non-original Dutch door on the front (southeast) elevation of the kitchen wing, looking northwest.

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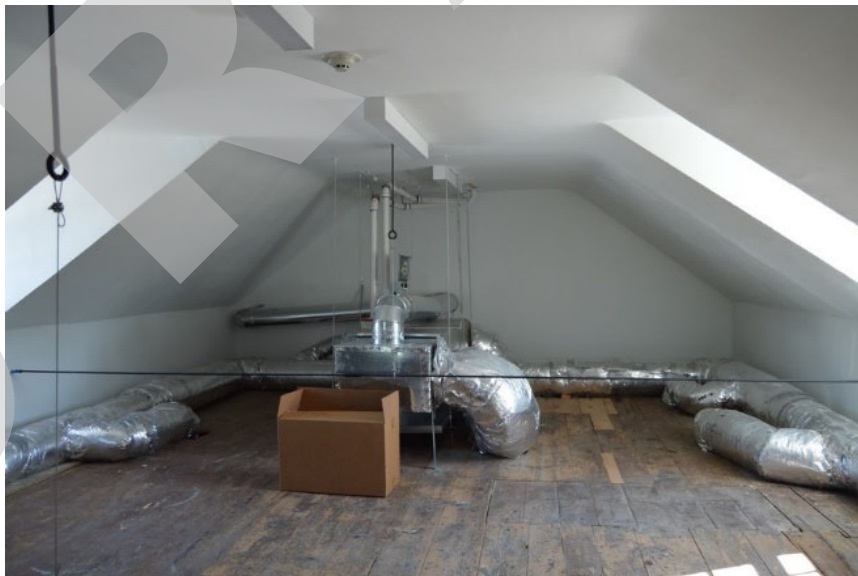
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Photograph 10. The westernmost room in the garret of the building's main block, looking southwest.



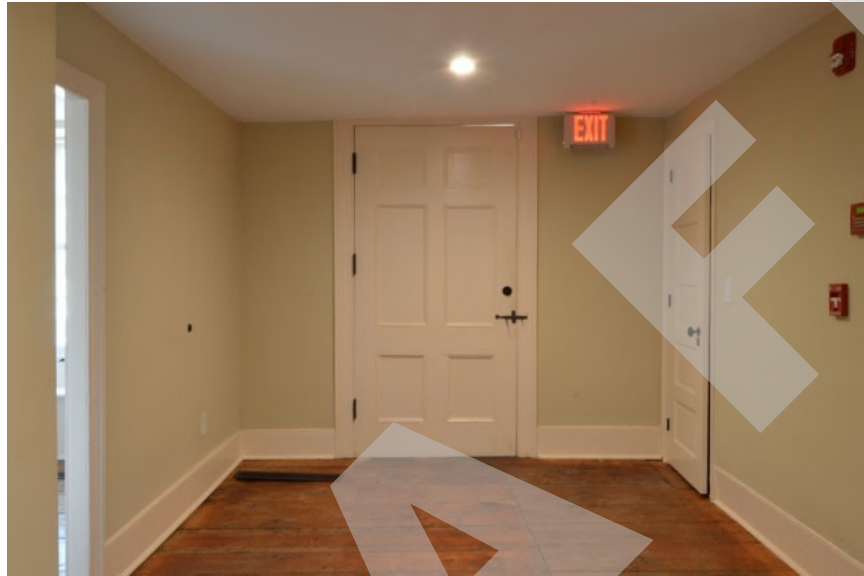
Photograph 11. The kitchen wing garret, looking northeast.

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Photograph 12. The primary front entry and center hall (Room 102), looking southeast.
[NJ_Passaic County_Garritse-Doremus-Westervelt House_12].



Photograph 13. The east parlor (Room 101) in the building's main block, looking east.

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Photograph 14. A detailed view of front window in the east parlor (Room 101) of the building's main block, looking southeast.



Photograph 15. The staircase situated between the center hall (Room 102) and west parlor (Room 103), looking southeast.

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Photograph 16. The west parlor (Room 103) in the building's main block, looking southwest.

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Photograph 17. A detailed view of a window in the west parlor (Room 103), looking southeast.

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Photograph 18. The kitchen wing (Room 106), looking northeast.



Photograph 19. The kitchen wing (Room 106), looking southwest.

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Photograph 20. The basement of the building's main block (Room 001), looking northeast.



Photograph 21. The basement of the building's main block (Room 002), looking south.

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Photograph 22. The kitchen wing basement (Room 003), looking east.