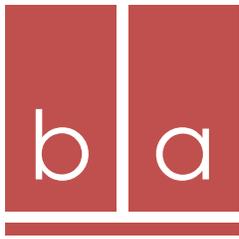


Historic Preservation Element

Adopted on September 25, 2019

Borough of Tenafly | Bergen County, New Jersey





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Land Development and Design
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Historic Preservation Element

Borough of Tenafly
Bergen County, New Jersey

Prepared for the Borough of Tenafly
Planning Board

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The original document was appropriately signed and sealed on September 26, 2019 in accordance with Chapter 41 of Title 13 of the State Board of Professional Planners

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Section 1: Introduction

At the time of the American Revolution, the Borough of Tenafly consisted of a militia headquarters, a schoolhouse, and four (4) homes surrounded by a vast sea of trees and rolling hills. Today, the Borough is a fully developed community and is home to a population approaching 15,000 residents.

While over two (2) centuries of development have certainly served to enhance the character of Tenafly and solidify its reputation as a desirable place to live, it has also represented a serious challenge to the community's historic resources. These resources are not only intrinsically tied to the stability and character of the Borough, but also reflect its rich and storied history.

In an effort to both celebrate and enhance this historic character, the Borough of Tenafly has prepared the following 2019 Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan. This plan, which updates the Borough's prior 2012 Historic Preservation Element, exemplifies the community's tradition of historic preservation which began thirty-five (35) years ago when it adopted its first historic preservation element.

The 2019 Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan is divided into the following sections:

1. [Section 1: Introduction](#)

The remainder of this introductory section provides a background of what historic preservation entails. It also offers a brief history of Tenafly and its many preservation efforts.

2. [Section 2: Goals](#)

The next section discusses the historic preservation goals of the Borough.

3. [Section 3: Historic Designations](#)

Section 3 discusses four (4) properties which have been declared as historic sites since the Borough's previously adopted Historic Preservation Element.

4. [Section 4: Location and Significance of Historic Sites and Districts](#)

This section contains three (3) tables which identify the Borough's historic sites and districts. An additional table is located at the end of this Plan which represents an entire inventory of historic sites and districts throughout the Borough.

5. [Section 5: Standards for Assessment](#)

The fifth section identifies the standards used by the Borough to assess the worthiness of historic sites and districts throughout the community.

6. [Section 5: Impacts of the Master Plan](#)

Finally, the last section discusses the impacts of the Borough's other master plan elements on this Historic Preservation Element.

1.1: What is Historic Preservation?

As noted by the National Park Service, historic preservation is “a conversation with our past about our future.” Specifically, it is an endeavor to identify and protect the buildings, districts, and archeological resources which hold a particular significance to our past. The preservation of these invaluable and often-times irreplaceable resources is essential in contributing to a community’s sense of place and overall quality of life.

The Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL), which provides the statutory basis for planning and zoning across New Jersey, provides additional insights into historic preservation. The MLUL defines a historic site as:

“any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, archeological, cultural, scenic, or architectural significance.”

Likewise, the MLUL defines a historic district as:

“one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites.”

1.2: What are the benefits of Historic Preservation?

The benefits of historic preservation are wide-ranging and have the potential to affect multiple facets of everyday life. Some of these benefits include the following:

Quality of Life

By providing a unique and distinctive link to the past, historic preservation contributes greatly in establishing a community’s sense of place. Indeed, historic preservation can help create a bond between a community and its physical environment.

Sustainability

Historic preservation also promotes sustainability. Through the restoration and reutilization of historic buildings and structures, preservation encourages the conservation of resources and building materials.

Economic

Historic preservation is also an investment into a community. Preservation can contribute to the local economy by promoting heritage tourism and creating jobs associated with rehabbing and reutilizing historic structures.

Educational

Finally, historic preservation provides valuable educational opportunities. Preserved buildings and districts provide a physical link to the past and help make history “come alive.”

1.3: What is a Historic Preservation Element?

As previously noted, the Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) provides the statutory basis for planning and zoning across New Jersey. Accordingly, the MLUL outlines the manner in which municipalities may prepare and adopt master plans. The MLUL defines a master plan as:

"...a composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for the development of the municipality." (NJSA 40:55D-5)

More specifically, a master plan is a comprehensive, long-term plan that is intended to guide the growth and development of a community. It is a roadmap which identifies both where a municipality presently is and where it wishes to be in the future. Ultimately, it is the master plan which provides a community with the legal basis to control development. This is accomplished through the adoption of development ordinances which are designed to implement the plan's goals, policies, and recommendations.

Accordingly, the MLUL enables a municipality to adopt a number of optional master plan elements, including a historic preservation plan element. As outlined in NJSA 40:55D-28.b(10), the statute establishes that a historic preservation element must:

1. Indicate the location and significance of historic sites and historic districts;
2. Identify the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district identification;
3. Analyze the impacts of each component and element of the master plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts.

The following 2019 Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan has been prepared to meet these requirements.

1.4: A Brief History of Tenafly

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Lenape Indians of the Delaware Nation hunted and fished on the lands west of the Hudson River in an area protected by the Palisades. In the late 17th century, land grants were made to the newly arriving Dutch and French Huguenots. Tenafly itself evolved from grants of land to David desMarets

(Demarest) in 1677, to Jacobus Van Cortlandt in 1688, and to Roelof Westervelt in 1695. Westervelt repaid the Native Americans in 1705 for his portion, thus establishing more harmonious relations. By 1745, settlers had built several houses along Tenafly Road.

During the American War for Independence, Bergen County had mixed loyalties as families and friends were divided in their allegiances. Armies from both sides foraged locally for firewood, food and stock, while a militia headquarters was established on Tenafly Road. After the war, Sir James Jay, brother of patriot John Jay, moved to the village.

Farming remained the main activity of Tenafly through the middle of the 19th century. Life in the Borough was typical of that in most other rural communities, with no electricity, gas, or indoor plumbing. Most families produced their own food. After the Northern Railroad came to Tenafly in 1859, Dutch farms became valuable properties as life began to center around the water well located near the tracks.

The mid-1860s also set the scene for the arrival of New York architect Daniel Topping Atwood, who purchased land from Peter Huyler with the intention of designing and building homes near the railroad. Atwood is best known for the Borough's architectural icon, the Railroad Station, built between 1872-1874. Together with the nearby post office, the station became a gathering place for socializing. In addition, Atwood designed several residences in what came to be known as Atwood's Highwood Park District, which today includes portions of Huyler and Westervelt Avenues, Serpentine Road, Valley Place, Linden, and Engle Streets. The publication of Atwood's 1871 *Country and Suburban Homes* brought the architect a national reputation. His "Design One" – labeled "Picturesque Stone Cottage" – is a striking gothic structure on Serpentine Road which was the architect's home and showcase. Another Atwood design along Serpentine Road was the home of the first mayor, Henry B. Palmer, which features a "polygonal projecting second story central bay with high roof."

Feminist Elizabeth Cady Stanton and architect Richard Morris Hunt are other national notables associated with late-19th century Tenafly. Stanton resided in the Borough between 1868-1887 and later wrote "I laugh...at the memory of all the frolics we had on the blue hills of Jersey." Hunt, one of the organizers of the American Institute of Architects, was a leading practitioner of eclecticism. Best known for his pedestal of the Statue of Liberty and Breakers in Newport, Rhode Island, the Everett-Dunn House is attributed to Hunt as an early work and exemplifies the Swiss Chalet style. Artists Harvey Dunn and George Inness also practiced in the Borough.

Source:

This section was originally prepared by the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission; Virginia T. Mosley and Alice Rigney, Borough Historians

Tenafly Through the Years

Year	Event
Pre-1677	Lenni Lenape Indians hunt and fish the lands
1677-1695	Grants of land begin formation of Tenafly
1745	Several houses built along Tenafly Road
1859	Northern Railroad comes to Tenafly
1860s	Daniel Atwood arrives
1868-1887	Elizabeth Cady Stanton resides in Tenafly
1872	Tenafly joins with six (6) villages to form Palisade Borough
1872-1874	Railroad Stations is constructed
1891	First volunteer fire department is established
1894	Tenafly is incorporated
1900	Electricity, gas lines come to Tenafly
1904	J. Hull Browning School is constructed
1909	The telephone and trolley lines arrive
1910	Borough Hall is erected on Washington St.

In 1872, Tenafly joined with six (6) neighboring villages to form Palisade Borough. By 1880, the village had grown to 1,019 inhabitants with stores, mills, a carriage shop, a rubber factory, blacksmith shops, and saloons to serve the populace. Roads were built to connect Tenafly with nearby Englewood, Cresskill, Bergenfield, and elsewhere in the region. Municipal improvements also took place throughout the Borough, including the installation of a water main in 1889 and the formation of the Volunteer Fire Association in 1891. However, finding themselves responsible for the school debts of other villages, residents and summer visitors of Tenafly became increasingly unhappy that the Borough was part of Palisade Borough. On January 24, 1894, Tenafly was incorporated as an independent borough with a population of 1,532.

Electricity came in 1900, and gas lines soon followed. Telephones appeared in 1909. Trolley cars came shortly thereafter as the population reached 2,200. Because of the ensuing population growth, a new school, the J. Hull Browning School, was built for eight (8) grades in 1904. By 1910 with a population just under 2,800, a new Borough Hall was erected on Washington Street to house the Police Department, the Volunteer Fire Department, and several other offices. With the start of World War I, Camp Merritt, an embarkation point, opened its south gate just north of Hickory Avenue along Knickerbocker Road and extended into Cresskill and Dumont.

Although trolley cars disappeared from the Borough in 1937, citizens' protests were able to save train service. With the opening of the George Washington Bridge, Tenafly became increasingly accessible to the surrounding region, consequently contributing to the Borough's population growth. The Ralph S. Maugham School was built after the Borough converted the Browning School into its first high school. The Malcolm S. Mackay School was later built in the northwest sector during 1938 and 1939 to keep up with the Borough's rising population. By the time of the post-World War II influx, Tenafly's population reached 9,651. Two more elementary schools were required – the Walter Stillman School in the southwest and later the J. Spencer Smith School in the southeast. In 1957, a referendum was passed to construct a new high school on Sunset Lane, which was completed the following year.

Tenafly Through the Years

Year	Event
1937	Trolley cars removed
1938-1939	Malcolm S. MacKay School constructed
1957	Referendum passes to construct new school
1966	Passenger rail service discontinued
1969	Tenafly celebrates 75 years
1998	Renovations begin on municipal complex
2000	Refurbishment of Sunnyside Park & downtown begins
2001	Peace Plaza dedication
2010-2012	Police headquarters is expanded
2013	Tenafly 9/11 Firemen's Memorial erected on Riveredge Road
2018	Oresko Memorial Green dedicated
2019	Tenafly celebrates 125 years

In 1969, the Borough celebrated its 75th anniversary. The following decade witnessed several milestones for Tenafly as its population reached 14,827, including the election of its first female councilperson, the construction of a new high school, and the purchase of a large East Hill tract for open space. The 1980s saw the construction of the Jewish Community Center, the dedication of a plaque honoring Vietnam veterans, and the designation of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House on Highwood Avenue as a National Historic Landmark.

During the 1990s, Tenafly increasingly began to experience the ongoing "teardown" phenomenon. Several large estates throughout the Borough were subdivided and replaced with multiple housing units, resulting in changes to drainage. Additionally, smaller dwellings have been enlarged or replaced with significantly larger single-family dwellings, which have generally appeared out-of-character with the existing pattern of neighborhood development and has changed the historic density of the Borough.

Substantial renovations and additions to the municipal complex began in 1998 with a \$200,000 bequest to the library from John Wilcox to expand and upgrade the children's section. The project expanded in 2000 with the inclusion of a 1,940 square foot addition to the library, resulting from a \$600,000 bequest from the estate of Edna Kawulitzki.

The rebuilding of Sunnyside Park and the refurbishment of the downtown area began in 2000. Sidewalks and curbs along Washington Street were replaced with attractive stone facings, more traditional lighting fixtures were erected, railroad crossings were repaved, and new traffic lights installed.

On September 9, 2001, the library entrance courtyard was dedicated as "Peace Plaza" to the memory of a former Borough Administrator and his wife who died in the 1998 crash of TWA Flight 800, shortly after takeoff from Kennedy Airport.

Two days later, the acts of September 11, 2001 occurred. Tenafly First Responders raced to the Jersey City staging area to render assistance. A public vigil was held at Peace Plaza to remember the dead and missing, among them four (4) Tenafly residents. A remnant of a World Trade Center steel beam now remains as part of the 9/11 memorial on Riveredge Road in front of the Fire Department.

All six (6) public schools in the Borough were renovated and expanded in the early 2000's to accommodate a growing population. Tenafly High School was awarded a Blue Ribbon School designation in 2005 and Our Lady of Mount Carmel awarded the same in 2012. The Lubavitch on the Palisades school for infants through 8th grade was built in 1997. A new Korean Community Center opened on Grove Street in January 2015.

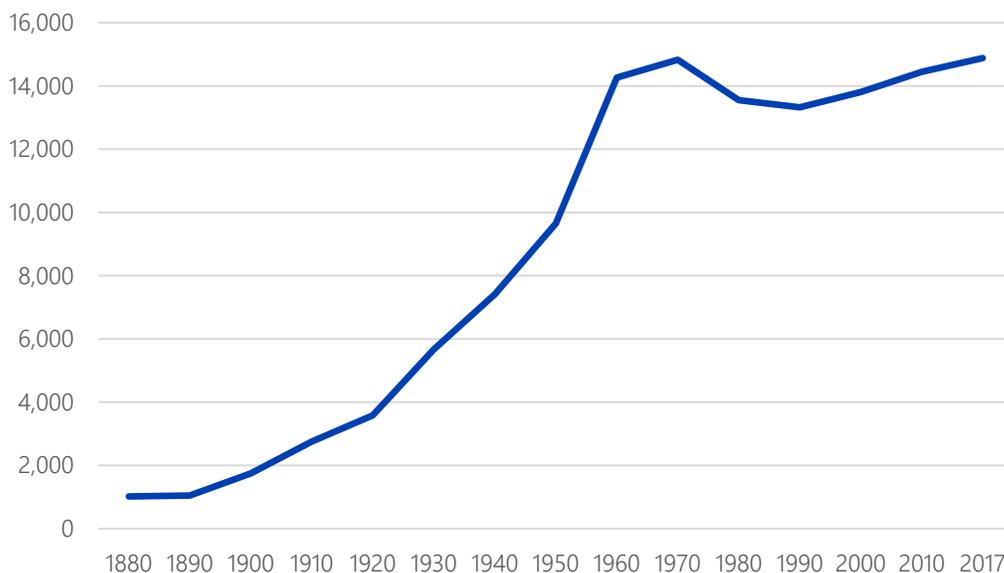
Tenafly kept up with national trends by opening new housing communities for people wishing to retire and another for individuals with special needs. Athletic fields were resurfaced with artificial turf, and a new enclosed soccer "cage" was built. New childcare centers were established, including one in the landmarked Demarest-Lyle House on W. Clinton Avenue. Another child care center was built on the site of the former Valley Hotel on County Road, where woman's rights pioneer Elizabeth Cady Stanton attempted to vote in 1880.

The Police, Fire and Ambulance Departments were expanded. A new building for Tenafly's Department of Public Works was constructed.

In November 2018, the Borough refurbished and dedicated a park on Tenafly Road in the memory of Sergeant Nicholas Oresko, a longtime Tenafly resident and Medal of Honor recipient who served in the US Army during World War II. The park, which was renamed as Oresko Memorial Green, was updated with a stone monument to the memory of Sgt. Oresko, as well as with newly paved walking paths and benches.

In 2019, Tenafly celebrates its 125th anniversary celebration as an incorporated Borough. As noted on the Borough website, *"in 1776 Tenafly was surrounded by forests, with just four homes, a militia headquarters and a schoolhouse. Today, Tenafly takes up 5.2 square miles with a population of 14,882, a predominately residential community with a total of 4,944 housing units. Tenafly's street plan and overall development were largely determined by its hills, valleys and tall trees, which have given the borough its special charm."*

Figure 1: Population of Tenafly, 1880 to 2017



Source: US Census; 2017 American Community Survey

1.5: A Brief History of Tenafly's Preservation Activity

Source:

This section was originally prepared by Alice Rigney, Borough Historian

Since its formation in 1988 as a volunteer organization of seven (7) members, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission (THPC) has fostered its mission of identifying and protecting the Borough's architectural and historic legacy, and of promoting public interest in its treasured

sites, artifacts and documents. A Historic Preservation Element was first included in the Tenafly Master Plan with the 1984 update which included a map of all sites in the Borough that were identified in the Bergen County Historic Site Survey of 1982-83. The 1984 Historic Preservation Element also included recommendations to establish a local preservation ordinance to protect historic properties. In 1988, a Historic Preservation Commission (Ordinance No. 88-2) was formed and later supplemented in 1990 (Ordinance No. 90-15) with a comprehensive provision establishing criteria for the designation of historic landmarks, issuing certificates of appropriateness, and establishing an inventory and other matters related to historic preservation. The ordinance was subsequently updated in 1997 (Ordinance No. 97-29 § 807A) and remains in use today. Tenafly's Historic Preservation Commission, in both composition and purpose, fully complies with New Jersey's statute providing for historic preservation commissions.

In addition to recommending historic districts and individual buildings for designation, the THPC is credited with a number of significant preservation accomplishments including: the restoration of the 1874 Tenafly Railroad Station; the rescue from demolition of the 18th century Demarest-Lyle House; and the restoration of the Theodore Roosevelt Monument with matching Bergen County funds. The THPC's Historic Sites and Districts booklet, which received a 2004 Bergen County Commendation Award, was circulated throughout the Borough and is currently available at the Tenafly Public Library. Most recently, with monies from a 2007 Bergen County Special Projects grant, the THPC initiated and completed the archiving of the Virginia T. Mosley Local History Collection, which is now available by database to the general public, with access at the Tenafly Public Library. And the THPC has twice succeeded in protecting the historic Cotswold estate: first, in 2002-3 by fighting to uphold the Tenafly Zoning Board's ruling in 1934 that the original buildings and open spaces were not to be altered by further subdivision; and more recently, in 2006-8, by successfully arguing to have a historic fountain returned to the Cotswold estate after its illegal removal. In April 2008, the New Jersey Appellate Court upheld on appeal, the decision in favor of the Borough to have the fountain returned.

Following the adoption of the 2012 Historic Preservation Element, the Borough landmarked four (4) historic properties. These newly landmarked properties, which are all critical properties distinguished by architecture and history, are detailed in Section 3 of this plan and include the following: 20 Forest Road, 19 Peter Lynas Court, 89 Highwood Avenue and 93 Highwood Avenue.

Furthermore, two (2) historic properties were sold to developers who demolished the following historic buildings: 53 Knickerbocker Road, known as the Mackay Estate, which was the home of Malcolm S. Mackay and former Mayor Donald Lowe; and 87 County Road, the former Valley Hotel which was the site where Elizabeth Cady Stanton was denied the right to vote in November 1860.

In 2017, following an evaluation by an independent architectural historian, the THPC nominated five (5) buildings on West Railroad Avenue for designation. The Planning Board approved those nominations, and the Mayor and Council subsequently nominated four (4) of the five (5) buildings for designation. These nominations included: the bank building at 1 West Clinton Avenue; the former Bergen Theater building at 4 ½-5 W. Railroad Avenue; the Greek Revival KBC Smith Building at 6 W. Railroad Avenue; and the brick commercial building at corner of W. Railroad Avenue and Washington Street (13-15 W. Railroad Avenue). However, these local historic designations were ultimately tabled by the Council. As of the date of this Historic Preservation Element, these properties have yet to be designated.

In addition to the evaluations and designations of local historic sites, the THPC has also published the ninety-nine (99) page Tenaflly Design Guidelines for Landmarks and Historic Districts, which provides best practice and guidance for renovations and repairs to older buildings – regardless of whether those buildings happen to be landmarked or not. In addition, the THPC has also initiated annual inspections of and has assisted in the preparation of grant applications for repairs and renovations to the Tenaflly Railroad Station and Roosevelt Monument.

The Tenaflly Historic Preservation Commission continues to work with property owners who wish to make changes to their historic properties and to educate local residents about the unique and important architectural sites in their hometown. Commission members have undertaken projects and talks with the schools and have led walking tours for the public covering Atwood's Highwood Park Historic District and the Cotswold Estate, the Magnolia Avenue Historic District, the Tenaflly Nature Center, Mount Carmel Cemetery and Brookside Cemetery.

Section 2: Historic Preservation Goals

The following goals regarding historic preservation are hereby established:

1. Update the Borough Inventory to include additional properties that have now aged further and fall within the federal guidelines for historic preservation (50 years or older).
2. Upgrade the status of Roosevelt Common landscape by filing for a State Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility; COE status would confer eligibility for new sources of grant funding to enhance the public park.
3. Designate the Laimbeer Estate, including all blocks/lots named in the Survey report completed in December of 2018 in order to protect the main building, cottage, walls and wall remnants, with an eye to preserving the Borough's pre-history and early archaeological resources.
4. Continue oversight of the Borough's historic assets, including but not limited to the Tenafly Railroad Station, Roosevelt Monument, and the Inness Road Gates.

Section 3: New Historic Site Designations

Since the Borough adopted its previous Historic Preservation Element in 2012, the Mayor and Council have designated four (4) new sites as historic. These include:

1. The Sisson Houses, located at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue
2. The Everett-Dunn House, located at 20 Forest Hill Road
3. The Anthony Stable (Bonny Dell Farm Barn), located at 19 Peter Lynas Court

Each of these sites is discussed in greater detail below:

3.1: The Sisson Houses (89 and 93 Highwood Avenue)

The Sisson Houses, which are identified by municipal tax records as Block 1602 Lots 14 and 13, are respectively located at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue in the R-10 Zone. The following is noted from two Landmark Designation Reports which were prepared by T. Robins Brown and dated January 21, 2016.



Image 1: South façade of 89 Highwood Ave
(Source: Jim DeGiudice, 2003)



Image 2: South façade of 93 Highwood Avenue
(Source: Jim DeGiudice, 2003)

Summary

The Sisson Houses at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue are a pair of adjacent Second Empire Houses built between 1867 and 1874 for the family of Charles Grandison Sisson. They occupy an important place in Tenafly's history due to their association with the Sisson family whose members were significant figures in the community from 1866 to 1945. The house at 89 Highwood Avenue was owned by the Sisson family until 1945, while the house at 93 Highwood Avenue was owned by the family until 1920. Both houses are among the fine examples of the Second Empire style of architecture in the community and illustrate the high quality of domestic architecture that was erected in Highwood Park during its initial development in the 1860's and 1870's.

Charles Grandison Sisson was a railroad tycoon, developer, and businessman who was important to the development of Tenafly as well as other northern New Jersey communities as railroad suburbs. Prior to 1866, Charles Sisson was active in the expansion of the Erie Railroad and served on its board. This railroad line is significant in the history of transportation in northeastern United States in the mid-19th century. Afterward, from 1866 until his death in 1874, Sisson served as the president and controlling owner of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. This line, which initially extended from Jersey City to Sparkill, New York, was built in 1859 and ultimately opened Tenafly and other adjacent communities to suburban development. Nevertheless, substantial development in Tenafly did not occur until after the end of the Civil War. Subsequently, Sisson and his colleagues promoted Tenafly through real estate development as well as the erection of the Highwood Hotel and a new picturesque railroad station. In 1870, Sisson extended the railroad line from Sparkill to South Nyack, New York.

Sisson's commitment to Tenafly included building the two (2) family homes in the Highwood Park subdivision of 1867. Sisson's son Elias Hewitt Sisson and grandson Charles Hewitt Sisson, residents of the Sisson Houses, continued the close family association with railroad transportation and developing Tenafly as a railroad suburb. Elias Sisson represented the area in the New Jersey State Assembly in 1881-82. Charles Sisson served as a leader in the Tenafly Borough Club where he promoted the creation of the Borough of Tenafly in 1894; he also served on the Tenafly Council from 1910-15. Charles' wife Nellie was an outstanding civic leader who started the first kindergarten in the Tenafly public schools and was President of the Northern Valley Red Cross Chapter. Her home, 89 Highwood Avenue, was important to home front activities during World War II as the headquarters for hundreds of local Red Cross volunteers.

While Charles Grandison Sisson at his death was one of the wealthiest men in New Jersey, he did not favor ostentatiousness. He did not build mansions for his family in Tenafly, but rather handsome houses of the type desired by families of successful commuting businessmen.

Both houses at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue are imposing examples of the Second Empire Style and remain important examples of the type of suburban houses built in Tenafly during its initial development as a railroad suburb. Both houses are distinguished by its decorative, slate-covered mansard roofs and their unique massing. Their visual importance is also enhanced by their proximity to one another. The freestanding houses, located on suburban lots approximately 70 to 77 feet wide with landscaped yards, are of a complementary design rather than simple duplicates.

The proximity of the Church of the Atonement, which is adjacent to 93 Highwood Avenue, adds to the visual importance of the setting of the houses with its spacious front yard and interesting Gothic Revival complex. The houses are also important as part of a grouping of excellent examples of Second Empire style houses remaining in the Borough. This grouping includes the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House. The Sissons had a neighborly relationship with the suffragist.

Statement of Significance



Image 3: Undated Photograph of 89 Highwood Avenue (In collection of Tenafly Public Library, published in Alice Renner Rigney and Paul J. Stefanowicz, Tenafly, N.J.: Images of America (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2009), p. 75.)



Image 4: 93 Highwood Avenue, 1965 (Source: Borough of Tenafly Division of Assessment)

The Sisson Houses at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue qualify for designation as a Tenafly Landmarks due to: their association with individuals significant in the Borough's history; their exemplification of the Second Empire style; and their contributing history to the understanding of Tenafly's development as a suburban community. Their importance is enhanced by their immediate proximity to one another and to the picturesque complex of the Church of the Atonement at 97 Highwood Avenue.

The Sissons were not only railroad investors. They were real estate developers who promoted the new Tenafly suburb as a picturesque place for commuters. They displayed their personal commitment to the community by building their own homes here and residing in the community. The house is associated with Charles Grandison Sisson, Elias Hewitt Sisson, Charles Hewitt Sisson, and other members of the Sisson family who were important figures in Tenafly's history. The property was owned by members of the family from circa 1867 to 1945.

Charles Grandison Sisson played an important role in the transportation history of not only Tenafly, but of the greater region as well. He was a director of the Erie Railroad prior to 1866, the president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey from 1866 to 1874, and the founder of the Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, which extended the Northern line to South Nyack in 1870. His activities promoting Tenafly from 1866 until his death in 1874 were critical to the success of the development of the community as a railroad suburb.

Charles Grandison Sisson's son Elias Hewitt Sisson and his family lived at the Sisson houses from 1867 until his death in 1910. He also was an important person in local railroad transportation history, having worked closely with his father and later serving as president of the Nyack and Northern Railroad Company and director of the Northern Railroad Company. Furthermore, Elias Sisson served in the New Jersey State Assembly in 1881-2.

Elias's son Charles Hewitt Sisson, an occupant of a Sisson House probably his entire life, also was a leader in regional railroad transportation. He worked as secretary of the Raritan Railroad and was a director of the Nyack and Northern Railroad Company. His involvement in local affairs included leadership in Tenafly Borough Club where he was associated with the

successful advocacy of the creation of the Borough of Tenafly in 1894 and promoting the erection of a bridge across the Hudson River at Fort Lee. He served on the Tenafly Borough Council from 1910 to 1915.

The Sisson women were also leaders in the Tenafly community. Eva B. Sisson Browning, Charles Grandison Sisson's daughter and wife of John Hull Browning, who succeeded his father-in-law as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, was the founder and benefactor of the local Rethmore House, a home for disadvantaged children. Nellie Sisson, wife of Charles Hewitt Sisson, started the first kindergarten in Tenafly and helped found the public library. She served as president of the local Red Cross. During World War II, her home at 89 Highwood Avenue was the center of local patriotic volunteer efforts of the Red Cross. Charles and Nellie's daughter, Eva, was the author of *The Story of Tenafly*, a local history published in 1939.

The two Sisson Houses have architectural significance as imposing examples of the Second Empire style. The biography of Charles Grandison Sisson in *America's Successful Men* stated that he "spent little or nothing for his own gratification." The restraint of the Sisson Houses in Tenafly reflects this philosophy. A person of his considerable wealth could have certainly constructed elaborate and ostentatious mansions. Instead, the two Sisson Houses are large, well-built, handsome houses which are restrained examples the Second Empire Style, which was at the height of its popularity when they were erected. These are the type of imposing houses that characterized the new suburban community. They were close to amenities, as they were within a short distance was the railroad station and its adjacent businesses and immediately adjacent was the Episcopal Church.

The houses' mansard roofs associate them with the Second Empire style. This roof type has as its dominant feature the dual slopes with an almost vertical lower slope. Mansard roofs were used in the rebuilding of Paris by Napoleon III in the mid-19th century and from France spread to America where they became immensely popular in the decades after the Civil War. Not only were they decorative, but they were also extremely practical as they provided more livable space under the roof than most other roof shapes.

The Second Empire style was employed for some of the nation's most prominent public buildings of the period, including the New York City Courthouse and Post Office of 1868-1875, Philadelphia's City Hall of 1871-1881, and the Old Executive Office Building erected next to the White House in Washington, D. C. in 1871-1888. This style was also widely employed for hotels, including the Palisades Mountain House near Tenafly in Englewood Cliffs and Tenafly's own Highwood Hotel which Charles Grandison Sisson helped to develop. Houses in the Second Empire style were designed by numerous architects of the period and widely published in the popular architectural pattern books of the day. Currently, neither the architect nor the exact pattern book sources for the design of the Sisson Houses are known. Nevertheless, there are many possibilities for attribution for the Sisson Houses' designs, as the Sissons were likely familiar with numerous architects in New York City, Jersey City, and Bergen County as well as with architectural publications due to their long history of real estate development.

The Sisson Houses' architectural importance is increased because they are an adjacent pair of houses which together illustrate the massing, composition, and details of the Second Empire style. They are also a part of a significant group of Second Empire styles buildings remaining in Tenafly that together illustrate how this architectural style was employed in the community during an important phase in its development as a railroad suburb. These buildings include another example – the home of suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which is located several blocks east of the Sisson Houses at 135 Highwood Avenue. This dwelling is a designated Tenafly Landmark as well as a National Historic Landmark.

With their varying heights, both houses have a robust geometrical form. The mansard roofs are sheathed in decorative slates and punctuated by dormers. Fenestration on the principal façade is regular with gracious large windows on the first story. Projecting decorative bracketed cornices define the separation of walls and roof. While the open front porch and wall sheathing of the 89 Highwood Avenue house and the open front porch and sunroom of the 93 Highwood Avenue house are replacements, both houses retain to a considerable degree the architectural character shown in a late-19th century photograph. They are an important representative of Tenafly's domestic architecture of the decade after the Civil War.

The Sisson Houses were included in the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey, Borough of Tenafly (1982-83) and were recommended by the Historic Sites Survey Committee of the Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board [now Bergen County Historic Preservation Advisory Board] to be of particular historical/architectural interest. Since 1985, the houses have also been included among the properties recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the staff of the Bergen Office of Cultural & Historic Affairs [now the Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs, Bergen County Department of Parks].

Findings and Designation

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, architecture, and other features of the Sisson Houses at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission found that they have special historical and aesthetic interest and value to the Borough of Tenafly and exemplify the broad cultural and social history of the locality. The sites qualified under criteria (1) and (2) of the criteria for designation of a landmark:

1. That it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and/or that it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
2. That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that it represents the work of a master; or that it possesses high artistic values; or that it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Historic Preservation Commission found that among other important qualities of the Sisson House at 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue are its association with Charles Grandison Sisson, Elias Hewitt Sisson, Charles Hewitt Sisson, Nellie Groht Sisson, and other members of the Sisson family during the circa 1867 through 1945 period. Sisson family members are historically important persons in Tenafly's past. The 89 Highwood Avenue house was built

between 1867-1874 (probably before 1870), while the house at 93 Highwood Avenue was built between 1867-1876. Both houses are distinguished examples of Tenafly's suburban domestic architecture of the Second Empire Style. The exteriors of the houses retain to a considerable degree their early appearances, and their proximity to one another as well as to the Church of Atonement add to their visual importance.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provision of Article VIII, section 35-807 of the Borough of Tenafly Code, Land Development Regulations, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission recommended that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Tenafly enact a supplement to the zoning ordinance to designate Tax Map Block 1602, Lots 13 and 14 of the Borough of Tenafly as a Landmark.

Subsequently, the Sisson Houses were designated as historic sites by Ordinance No. 17-17, which was adopted by Mayor and Council on October 24, 2017.



Image 5: 89 and 93 Highwood Avenue (Source: T. Robins Brown)

[3.2: The Everett Dunn House](#)

The Everett Dunn House, which is identified by municipal tax records as Block 1710 Lot 46, is located at 20 Forest Avenue in the R-20 Zone. The following is noted from the Landmark Designation Report, which was prepared by T. Robins Brown and dated February 29, 2016.



Image 6: Everett Dunn House North Facade (source T. Robins Brown, 12/8/15)

Summary

Built in 1867-68, the Everett-Dunn House possesses outstanding associations for the period between 1867-1952. Its earliest sections of the home are the only known in Bergen County designed by noted architect Richard Morris Hunt, known as the dean of American architecture. While later altered and enlarged, the oldest sections of the rambling frame and stone house are part of an important group of Hunt's designs of the 1860's and 1870's. These buildings show the influence of the contemporary European revival of half-timbered and vernacular bucolic architecture of Continental Europe and are significant examples of the Stick Style.

The Everett-Dunn House is also of historical significance for its association with Charles J. Everett, an inventor and businessman who was a witness to Elizabeth Cady Stanton's attempt to vote in Tenafly on November 2, 1880. Everett was also active in local civic affairs and served the Borough's first assessor from 1894-1900. Everett and his family lived in the house from about 1868 until 1900.

The house also has significance due to its association with Harvey Dunn, who was one of the nation's most important artists of its Golden Age of Illustration. In addition, Dunn was an outstanding teacher of illustrators and was active in local civic affairs. For most of his career, from 1891 until his death in 1952, Dunn lived in this house.

Statement of Significance

The Everett-Dunn House is important due to its association with both Richard Morris Hunt, who was one of America's most important 19th-century architects, as well as with Harvey Dunn, one of America's most important 20th-century illustrators.

It is the only known building in Bergen County designed by Richard Morris Hunt and was part of a group of Northern European vernacular inspired houses that he designed during the 1860's and 1870's. Some of these buildings are considered to be important examples of the mature Stick style identified by wall surfaces with patterned wood with visible stickwork.

With the adjacent studio building, now located on a separate parcel at 41 Depeyster Avenue, the house is also closely connected to Harvey Dunn during most of his long artistic career. Dunn lived in the house from 1919 until his death in 1952. Dunn was an illustrator who occupied an important place in illustration not only during his life, but also posthumously by awards and the books and exhibitions about his career and his influence on other illustrators.



Image 7: South façade, circa 1880 (Source: *Tenafly Through the Years, 1894-1944*)

Full documentation of the house's appearance as designed by Hunt in the mid-1860's is lacking; only one drawing for it exists and the earliest known photograph dates to circa 1880's, which is approximately 15-20 years after its 1867-68 construction. The massing of the east and west wings, the first-story stone walls of the west wing, the stickwork and mixed materials of the walls, and the extending roofs and recessed porches of the house today evoke other Hunt houses of the 1860's and 1870's which display the influence of contemporary European houses inspired by rustic Alpine and Norman cottages and chalets.

Photographs taken of the Everett-Dunn House during Dunn's ownership document that the east and west wings continued as the principal sections of his home. These photographs also confirm that the house was remodeled after it was initially built. Since Dunn's death in 1952, the house's exterior was remodeled and enlarged further. While most post-1952 changes are not academic reproduction of Hunt's Northern European vernacular style, the informal

massing, stone and wood sidings, and the multi-colored paint colors suggest the style. The west wing with its stone first-story, bay window with balcony at west end, and rectangular massing broken made irregular by projections and setbacks evoke the early architecture.

The importance of the Hunt and Dunn connections, as well as the rarity in Tenafly and Bergen County of buildings associated with these nationally significant figures in architecture and illustration, allow the building to be important for its cultural associates, regardless of its lessened architectural integrity from its 1867-1952 period. The house retains sufficient features from its 1867-1952 period to link it with Richard Morris Hunt and with Harvey Dunn and illustrate the high quality of domestic architecture that was erected in Highwood Park during its initial development in the 1860's and 1870's.

Charles Everett, who lived at the house from circa 1868 until about 1900, and Harvey Dunn, who lived there from 1919 until his death in 1952, both have local significance in Tenafly for their roles in civic and community affairs. Everett was a participant in the attempt by Elizabeth Cady Stanton to vote on November 2, 1880. He served on the first Board of Trustees for the Tenafly Public Library and as the new Borough's first assessor from 1894 until 1900. He was an inventor who held a number of patents.

Harvey Dunn, while nationally significant as an illustrator, served Tenafly as a member of the Planning Board and as a member of the Board of Education. In 1931, he ran unsuccessfully for mayor.

Findings and Designation

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, architecture, and other features of the Everett-Dunn House at 20 Forest Road, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission found that it has special historical and aesthetic interest and value to the Borough of Tenafly and exemplifies the broad cultural and social history of the locality. The site qualified under criteria (1) and (2) of the criteria for designation of a landmark:

1. That it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and/or that it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
2. That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that it represents the work of a master; or that it possesses high artistic values; or that it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Historic Preservation Commission found that among other important qualities the Everett-Dunn House has outstanding cultural importance due to its association with its architect Richard Morris Hunt and artist Harvey Dunn. While the exterior of the house is enlarged and remodeled since its 1867 through 1952 period of significance, it retains sufficient historic fabric to merit landmark designation. Hunt, a nationally important architect, is known as the dean of American architecture.

The Everett-Dunn House has picturesque features characteristic of Hunt's significant domestic architecture of the 1860's and 1870's which evoke the rustic architecture of Switzerland, France, and Germany with Stick style wall covering and other features. The house's residents, inventor Charles J. Everett and Harvey Dunn, both were active in Tenafly's civic affairs. Dunn, who lived in the house for more than 30 years, is nationally important as an illustrator and art teacher during the Golden Age of Illustration, a period in America which lasted from 1900 until the 1940's.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provision of Article VIII, section 35-807 of the Borough of Tenafly Code, Land Development Regulations, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission recommended that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Tenafly enact a supplement to the zoning ordinance to designate Tax Map Block 1710, Lot 46 of the Borough of Tenafly as a Landmark.

Subsequently, the Everett Dunn House was designated as a historic site by Ordinance No. 16-18, which was adopted by Mayor and Council on November 21, 2016.

[3.3: Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn](#)

The Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn, which is identified by municipal tax records as Block 1404 Lot 14, is located at 19 Peter Lynas Court in the R-20 Zone. The following is noted from the Landmark Designation Report, which was prepared by T. Robins Brown and dated February 10, 2011.



Image 8: Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn South Façade
(Source: T. Robins Brown)

Summary

The Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn is an architecturally interesting stone, 1½-story Second Empire building which likely served initially as a stable and carriage house and later, when enlarged by now-demolished east additions, as a barn for the Anthony House at 170 Hudson Avenue.

Initially, the building's primary function was most likely as a stable with stalls and storage spaces for carriages and wagons, tack, and feed. The structure had stalls for other animals and a root cellar in its lower level. It is a rare, surviving example in Tenafly of an architecturally imposing stable and carriage house for the country estate. It is associated with Tenafly's late 19th and early 20th century history, when wealthy New Yorkers and Brooklynites built fashionable country houses with architecturally distinguished accessory buildings on spacious grounds or gentleman farms in scenic sites made accessible by new railroad lines and other transportation improvements.

It is an imposing example of picturesque mid-19th century stable architecture. Its interesting design suggests the work of a skilled architect, and the unknown architect responsible for the 1860's work at the Anthony House may have designed it. It is also an important remnant of Tenafly's 20th century agricultural history. It was once part of a poultry farm from 1903-1905. From about 1905 until 1941, the structure and its now-demolish east additions served as the dairy barn for Bonny Dell Farm Dairy, which was one of the community's last agrarian enterprises. In 1977-78, architect Crissman & Solomon of Watertown, Massachusetts remodeled the building into a house for Donald and Rosemarie Merino. Today, its handsome stone walls, mansard roof form, and the general compositions of three facades remain visual links to its earlier history.

The larger, approximately 15-acre property on which this building was constructed was a farm lot from the 1829 subdivision of the Jay Farm. There was likely a residence as well as some accessory buildings on the property from 1841-1866, when it was owned by Cornelius Campbell, a farmer. The property's history as a country estate likely began with its purchase by William R. Anthony in 1866. The exact development history of the existing Second Empire style Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn is not known. Nevertheless, its style indicates that it was likely built soon after Anthony acquired the property in 1866, since its Second Empire style was very popular immediately following the end of the Civil War.

The Anthony family owned the estate and farm from 1866 until 1903, when it was then sold by Rowland C. Anthony. The Anthonys were originally from Massachusetts, but family member members lived in Brooklyn and Manhattan prior to and during the ownership of this property. The men were New York businessmen.

From 1903-1905, the property was owned by James I. and Elizabeth Weed, who raised poultry there. The Weeds had previously operated a hotel in Manhattan.

Subsequently, the Everdell-Grannis family owned the Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn from 1905 until 1977. The Bonny Dell Farm (or Bonny Dell Dairy) was operated by the Grannis family. In the early 20th century, it is likely that large additions were added to the east side of the building which provided housing and milking stations for dairy cows. Prior to the Great Depression, Bonny Dell Farm probably was a gentleman's farm, with the family's principal income derived from real estate in New York City and the farm operated by a tenant farmer. Grosvenor Grannis and his wife, Annie Howell Everdell Grannis, were socially prominent, not only in Tenafly but also in the greater New York City region. After the Great Depression, the dairy was managed by Grosvenor Grannis Jr. Around 1941, the dairy became a distributor rather than a producer of milk and the cows were sold. Between 1941 and 1977 when the building was adapted as a house, it was used for storage. The residential adaptation of 1977-78 for Donald and Rosemarie Merino was designed by Crissman & Solomon of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Statement of Significance



Image 9: Looking Northeast (Source: T. Robins Brown)

The Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn qualifies for designation as a Tenafly Landmark because it is an architecturally interesting stone building that, as a stable and then a dairy barn, contributes to the understanding of Tenafly's agrarian history as well as its history as a location of country estates. While the exact date of the building's construction is not documented, it was likely erected in the late 1860's or 1870's as a stable for the Anthony estate.

The building's importance is also increased due to its association with the Anthony House, which is located at 177 Hudson Avenue and is a designated Tenafly landmark. Together, the two buildings tell the history of the Anthony Estate as it evolved as a country estate-gentleman's farm with a showplace stable for housing the horses and carriages needed to transport residents to the train station and other locations in the nascent railroad suburb. Later, both the house and its stable were part of a commercial poultry farm and then a dairy farm.

As the area transformed into an automobile suburb during the mid-20th century, the structure was largely neglected and only used for storage. In the 1970s, it once again took on a new role when it was reutilized as a residence. The Stable-Barn is among the relatively few country estate and agricultural accessory buildings from the mid-19th century that remain in Tenafly. It is unusual in its display of very high-quality material (stone) and high-level design for a stable. The building, like the Anthony House, has handsome stone walls and Second Empire styling. While altered in its adaptation as a residence in the late 1970's, the Stable-Barn's carefully executed stone walls, massing with gable-end front with gable wall dormer, high

hipped mansard roof and central cupola, and the compositions of its principal façade and two secondary facades display historic features that make it a significant building to Tenafly's heritage.

Findings and Designation

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission found that the Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn at 19 Peter Lynas Court has special historical and aesthetic interest and value to the Borough of Tenafly and exemplifies the broad cultural and social history of the locality. It qualifies under criteria (1) and (3) of the criteria for designation of a landmark:

1. That it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
3. That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that it represents the work of a master, or that it possesses high artistic values, or that it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Historic Preservation Commission found that among the important qualities of the Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn are that it is associated with the country estate period in the history of Tenafly and with the Borough's agrarian history; and, furthermore, that it is an example of Second Empire architecture and has high artistic values. Its stonework, massing, and the composition of its main and two other facades and the rarity of surviving accessory buildings make it a significant example of mid-19th century architecture.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII, section 35-807 of the Borough of Tenafly Code, Land Development Regulations, the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission recommended that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Tenafly enact a supplement to the zoning ordinance to designate Tax Map Block 1404, Lot 14 of the Borough of Tenafly as a Landmark.

Subsequently, the Anthony Stable-Bonny Dell Farm Barn was designated as a historic site by Ordinance No. 17-01, which was adopted by Mayor and Council on February 21, 2017.

Section 4: Locations and Significance of Historic Sites

The following tables contain a listing of the Borough’s historic sites and districts:

1. Table 1 provides the Borough’s historic properties that are listed in the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places.
2. Table 2 lists local sites and districts identified by the Borough’s Historic Preservation Commission.
3. Finally, Table 3 identifies properties and landmarks that are eligible for inclusion in the Borough of Tenafly Register of Historic Places.

Please note that Table 4 is located at the end of this Historic Preservation Element.

Table 1:
National or State Designations

Elizabeth Cady Stanton House – 135 Highwood Avenue	
Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National Historic Landmark
Circa Built:	1868
Comments:	NJ Women's Heritage Trail; 2019 Bergen County Restoration award

Christie-Parcels House – 195 Jefferson Avenue	
Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National/State/Stone
Circa Built:	pre-1804, 1836
Comments:	Subdivided, forms district with compatible new construction

Sickles-Melbourne House – 48 Knoll Road

Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	HABS-NY
Circa Built:	c. 1768 or earlier
Comments:	Relocated from Rockland County

Palisades Interstate Park, The Palisades (Cliffs), Greenbrook Sanctuary – Palisades Interstate Park

Ordinance:	95-15
District #:	0261-D10
Significance:	Y
Location or Designation:	National Historic Landmark
Comments:	Designated in 1965; Significant for conservation.

Palisades Interstate Park, The Palisades, Green Brook Sanctuary – Palisades Interstate Park

Ordinance #:	95-15
District #:	0261-D10
Significance:	Y
Location or Designation:	National Natural Landmark
Comments:	Designated in 1983; Significant for geology.

Palisades Interstate Park, Parkway and Associated Structures – Palisades Interstate Park

Ordinance #:	95-15
District #:	0261-D011
Significance:	Y
Location or Designation:	National/State Registered
Comments:	National Landmark 1998; Scenic Byway 2005

Northern Railroad of NJ Station – 1 Piermont Road

Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National/State/HABS
Circa Built:	1872-1874
Comments:	State Award for Restoration; Bergen County Easement

Theodore Roosevelt Monument and Setting – Roosevelt Common

Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National/State
Circa Built:	1928
Comments:	Carved in situ by sculptor Trygve Hammer. Dedicated July 15, 1928

Demarest-Lyle House – 91 West Clinton Avenue

Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National/State/Stone
Circa Built:	late 1700s
Comments:	NJ restoration award; Investment tax credit

Roelof Westervelt House – 81 Westervelt Avenue

Ordinance #:	95-15
Significance:	Y/ESP
Location or Designation:	National/State/Stone/HABS
Circa Built:	1745

Significance:

Y - Contributing

N - Not Contributing

C - Compatible

ESP - Particular Significance

Table 2:

Locally Designated Sites, Protected by Borough Ordinance

Herbert Coppell Estate (Cotswold) – 1 Byrne Lane	
Ordinance #:	02-10
Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1925
Comments:	Home apartment of Maj. A. Glenn Miller; Borough successful in NJ Superior Court
Atwood’s Highwood Park Historic District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings	
Ordinance #:	97-08
Significance:	Y/ESP/C
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific comments.
Magnolia Avenue Historic District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings	
Ordinance #:	00-14
Significance:	Y/N/C
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific comments.
Amend House – 60 Elm Street	
Ordinance #:	08-28
Circa Built:	1906-1912
Cotswold Estate Gates – Inness Road/Engle Street Corners	
Ordinance #:	02-10
Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1925
Comments:	Borough Right of Way
George B. Jellison House – 330 Engle Street	
Ordinance #:	08-28
Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1873
Comments:	Gamaliel King, architect; SHPO COE

Everett-Dunn House – 20 Forest Road

Ordinance #: 16-18

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1867-76

Comments: Richard Morris Hunt designed home of painter Harvey Dunn.

Sisson House – 89 Highwood Avenue

Ordinance #: 17-17

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1867-76

Sisson House – 93 Highwood Avenue

Ordinance #: 17-17

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1867-76

Anthony House – 177 Hudson Avenue

Ordinance #: 08-28

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1840-41; 1861-67

191 Jefferson Avenue

Ordinance #: 95-15

Significance: C

Comments: House on subdivided landmarked lot/effective district

Barn of Anthony House (or Laimbeer) – 19 Peter Lynas Court

Ordinance #: 17-01

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1861-67

Comments: Application to subdivide denied

Herbert Coppell Estate (Cotswold) – 118 Serpentine Road

Ordinance #: 02-10

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1925

Comments: Carriage House belonging to Cotswold Estate/see 1 Byrne Lane

Lyman-Browning Estate Cottage – 170 Thatcher Road

Ordinance #:	12-10
Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1867-76
Comments:	Architectural based on designs of Andrew Jackson Downing

Significance:

Y - Contributing

N - Not Contributing

C - Compatible

ESP - Particular Significance

Table 3:

Identified Historic Sites (based on Bergen County Historic Sites Survey)

Old Smith Village District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings	
Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific listings
Carriage House of General James Estate – 23 Bliss Avenue	
Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1876-91
Comments:	on prop. of Soc. of African Missions
Alfred Arnold House – 27 Brook Road	
Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1861-67
Comments:	Demolished, new construction
Bronze Sculpture at THS – Columbus Drive	
Location or Designation:	Save Our Sculpture (SOS 02.75)
Circa Built:	1970
Comments:	Listed in Smithsonian database
Railroad tracks and embankment – Conrail/Consolidated Rail Corp.	
Location or Designation:	Tenaflly Railroad Station District
Comments:	Bet. North side W. Clinton/s. side Jay street
63 County Road	
Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1876-1912
Comments:	Italianate style, demolished
Valley Hotel – 87 County Road	
Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1867-1872
Comments:	Elizabeth Cady Stanton's polling station demolished 2017. Tenaflly marker.
Everett-Dunn Studio – 41 Depeyster Avenue	
Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	Studio of American painter Harvey Dunn

65 East Clinton Avenue

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1876-1912
Comments:	Queen Anne Style

Sculpture at Temple Sinai – 1 Engle Street

Location or Designation:	Save Our Sculpture (SOS 02.76)
Comments:	Sculpture removed in renovation; Listed in Smithsonian database

2 Engle Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1925

33 Engle Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1876-1912

Louis Stair, Jr. House – 121 Engle Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1910

185 Engle Street

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1876-91
Comments:	Queen Anne, NW corner East Clinton Avenue

Robert J. Waddell House – 226 Engle Street

Circa Built:	1867-76
Comments:	Mary Fisher home; demolished

Herman D. Hensel House – 259 Engle Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1891-1912
Comments:	Demolished 2001; Subdivision now nos. 257, 261

Bentley House – 315 Engle Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1906
Comments:	Colonial Revival

Henry W. Redfield House – 25 Grandview Terrace

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1904
Comments:	Property subdivided

George/Emma Muhlfield House – 500 Highview Road in Englewood/2 Illingworth Avenue in Tenafly

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1932
Comments:	This property is in Tenafly and Englewood.

Church of the Atonement – 97 Highwood Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1870
Comments:	Episcopal Church; Gothic Revival

Park Street District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Significance:	ESP
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific listings

Hillside Avenue District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific listings

“Montamoris” – 119 Hudson Avenue

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1915
Comments:	Built by A. Brennan; Colonial Revival, opposite Prospect Terrace.

P.M. Meade House – 158 Hudson Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1861-67
Comments:	In the style of A.J. Downing

William Laimbeer, Jr. Estate (Laimbeer Main House) – 425 Hudson Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1867-76
Comments:	Main House

William Laimbeer, Jr. Estate (Laimbeer Cottage) – 425 Hudson Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1867-76
Comments:	Borough-owned house; Home of TNC Director

William Laimbeer, Jr. Estate (Stone Walls & Landscape) – Hudson Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	Historic report pending

Tenafly Railroad Station District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Comments:	See Table 4 for specific listings
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Herbert Coppel Estate (Cotswold) – 40 Inness Road

Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	Stone Tower in Rear Yard

Tenafly Hall – 10 Jay Street

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1892-3
Comments:	SE Corner of Highwood Avenue

Ralph Brinkerhoff House – 1 Knickerbocker Road

Circa Built:	1850
Comments:	Demolished May 2002

Knickerbocker Road South District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	See Table 4 for specific listings

Knickerbocker Road North District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Significance:	Y/ESP
Comments:	See table 4 for specific listings

Ernest G. Ranges House – 163 Knickerbocker Road

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1921

Comments: Golfhouse of the Knickerbocker Country Club

Knickerbocker Country Club – 188 Knickerbocker Road

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1912-1913

Comments: Substantially Altered

"Cobble Crest", Springer-Goerz Hs. – 465 Knickerbocker Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1905

Strachan-Capkovitz House – 11 Knoll Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1912-1936

Comments: Called "Robin Hill." Demolished 2018

Henry Collins House – 35 Knoll Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1925

McLeod-Coddington House – 6 Marcotte Lane

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1900

Comments: Colonial Revival

Charles Rehm House – 82 Norman Road

Circa Built: 1891-1900

Comments: Late Queen Anne (Princess Anne style). HPC Survey report completed.

North Brae Court District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Comments: See Table 4 for specific listings

21 Oak Avenue

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1915

Roosevelt Common Landscape

Contributing: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1921-1925

Landscape Architect Majorie Sewell Cautley's first independent project

Atwood's Highwood Park Historic District – See Table 4 for Specific Listings

Comments: See Table 4 for specific listings

Chase House – 13 Tenafly Court (198 Tenafly Road)

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1870

Comments: Side door/entry for brick addition

Brinkerhoff House – 1 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y/ESP

Location or Designation: State/Stone House Survey

Circa Built: 1740, c. 1800

Comments: Designation Tabled

John H. DeMott House – 51 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1890

Comments: Queen Anne

Banta-Durie House – 132 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: pre-1775

Comments: Demolished / Archaeological Importance

J.P. Westervelt House – 265 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: 1861-67

John Westervelt House – 289 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y/ESP

Circa Built: 1867-76

Frothingham House – 306 Tenafly Road

Significance: Y

Circa Built: pre-1861

J. Hull Browning School Building – 28 West Clinton Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1907, 1921-22
Comments:	Reconfigured as condo units

Tenaflly Methodist Church – 34 West Clinton Avenue

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1908-9
Comments:	Third oldest extant church

J. and R. Lamb Studios Building – 42 West Clinton Avenue

Significance:	Y
Circa Built:	1935
Comments:	Prominent stained glass artisans

Demarest-Buckley House – 253 West Clinton Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	early 1800s
Comments:	Early Settlers; fmr. Mayor's residence

J. Westervelt House – 103 Westervelt Avenue

Significance:	Y/ESP
Circa Built:	1861-67

Significance:

Y - Contributing

N - Not Contributing

C - Compatible

ESP - Particular Significance

Section 5: Standards for Assessment

This section outlines the standards which are utilized to assess the worthiness of historic sites or districts. These standards may be used to encourage additional designations to the Tenafly Historic Resources Inventory.

5.1: The National Historic Register Criteria for Evaluation

As authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. As noted by the National Register, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D. That have yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The National Register stipulates that ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria parts or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with his or her productive life; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance with the past fifty (50) years if it is of exceptional importance.

5.2: State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Criteria

Maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the New Jersey Register of Historic Places is closely modeled after the National Register program. It shares the same criteria for eligibility, nomination forms, and review processes. According to the SHPO:

“the listings itemize the buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (SR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NR). They also include resources that have received Certification of Eligibility (COE), opinions of eligibility from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO Opinion) or determination of Eligibility (DOE) from the Keeper of the National Register. These properties and historic districts all meet the New Jersey and National Register criteria for significance in American history, archeology, workmanship, feeling and association.”

Sites or districts must first complete a preliminary application to determine if the property is eligible for consideration. If deemed eligible, an application for the property is sent to the NJ Historic Preservation Office for evaluation. Upon a positive evaluation, the application will move on to the NJ State Review Board for Historic Sites and finally the SHPO for signature.

5.3: Tenafly's Criteria for Evaluation

To maintain consistency with both the National and State Registers, the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Ordinance No. 97-29 807F) of the Borough of Tenafly establishes similar criteria for the Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission in identifying historic sites and districts. As per the Borough's ordinance:

"In considering an individual site, building or structure or district that is of particular historical, archaeological, scenic, or architectural significance to the Borough of Tenafly, the County of Bergen, the State of New Jersey or to the Nation which reflects or exemplifies the broad cultural, political, scenic, economic or social history of the National, State or locality, the Historic Preservation Commission shall give consideration to the following criteria:

- A. That it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and/or that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and/or
- B. That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that it represents the work of a master; or that it possesses high artistic values; or that it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and/or
- C. That it has yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.
- D. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years shall not be considered eligible for designation as a landmark. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of landmarks that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:
 1. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
 2. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
 3. A birthplace or grave of an historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building associated with his productive life, or
 4. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

5. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of the restoration master plan; and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
6. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
7. A property achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years if it is of exceptional importance. (Ord. No 97-29 807F)."

Section 6: Impact of the Master Plan

Planning should not take place in a vacuum. This is particularly true in regard to historic preservation. Indeed, a community's historic resources are intimately and irrevocably linked with past, present, and future land use, housing, circulation, community facilities, and conservation planning.

Accordingly, the guiding principal of this Historic Preservation Element is to balance, on the one hand, the preservation of the Borough's historic resources and, on the other hand, the community's need for ongoing changes and development in land use. As such, this section identifies the potential impacts of each component of the Borough's Master Plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts.

The Borough of Tenafly Master Plan includes six (6) elements, each of which are discussed in greater detail below:

Land Use Plan
Housing Plan

Circulation Plan
Community Facilities Plan

Recycling Element
Historic Preservation Element

6.1: Land Use Plan

The Borough's latest Land Use Plan was adopted on June 12, 2013. This 2013 Plan establishes two (2) goals and policy statements that are associated with historic preservation:

1. **Goal 6:** *To consider environmentally sensitive features and extensive woodland vegetation as a means of preserving steep slopes, wetlands, wooded areas, scenic qualities, historic facilities, retaining open space and reducing infrastructure costs.*

Policy Statement: *The Borough seeks to encourage single-family detached housing that preserves and protects environmentally sensitive features, wooded acreage and open space.*

2. **Goal 11:** *To preserve the historic features of the Borough as an integral part of Tenafly's unique character.*

Policy Statement: *As is consistent with the Municipal Land Use Law's intention to preserve historic properties, the Borough seeks to continue its policy of protecting historically significant structures as identified within the Historic Preservation Element through the adoption of regulations. The community should give consideration to the provisions provided by the Residential Site Improvement Standards that allow for exceptions in construction and design criteria for historic areas.*

In addition to the aforementioned goals and policy statements, the 2013 Land Use Plan also included a new Historic Residential Overlay Land Use Category which corresponds to the Historic Overlay District (HOD). This land use category encompasses two historic residential districts: Atwood’s Highwood Park and Magnolia Avenue. The 2013 Plan acknowledges that these historic features are an integral part of Tenafly’s unique character. Therefore, the 2013 Plan recommends that the Borough continue its policy of protecting historically significant structures identified in its Historic Preservation Element through the adoption of regulations.

Furthermore, the Plan also included a new Historic Public and Open Space Overlay Land Use Category which also corresponds to the existing HOD. This land use category encompasses the Palisades Interstate Park and recognizes that this historic resource provides an aesthetic and visual impression that defines the community’s appeal. Accordingly, the 2013 Plan recommended that the Borough continue its efforts preserving this space from development and redevelopment.

The 2013 Land Use Plan also addresses the “teardown” phenomenon that the Borough had been experiencing, in which a number of smaller dwellings were being replaced with larger houses that, while meeting the ordinance’s requirements, nevertheless appeared oversized and out of character with their neighborhood’s established development pattern and character. While the 2013 Plan noted that this trend had slowed in recent years due to the recession, it nevertheless recommended that the Borough’s land use regulations be amended to address recommendations that had previously been made by the Planning Board’s engineer which related to building height and combined side yard regulations.

6.2: Housing Plan

The Borough adopted its most recent Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (HE&FSP) on November 7, 2018. The 2018 HE&FSP outlines the manner in which the Borough will address its affordable housing obligation. This HE&FSP was largely developed pursuant to a settlement agreement between the Borough of Tenafly and the Fair Share Housing Center (FSHC) dated June 12, 2018.

The 2018 HE&FSP proposes four (4) sites to address its Prospective Need Realistic Development Potential (RDP). These sites are identified in the following table. The only property listed on this table which is also identified in the Historic Preservation Element is Block 1006 Lot 2; however, this property has already been demolished.

2018 HE&FSP Components to Address Prospective Round RDP

Plan Component	Address	Block	Lot(s)
Dean Drive Site	123 Dean Drive	906	2, 3, 4
Piermont Road Site	N Summit Street/Piermont Road	1304	2
Highwood Avenue Site	Highwood Ave/County Road	1006	1, 2, 3
Serpentine Site	11, 9, and 5 Serpentine Road	715	11, 12, 13

In addition to those components identified above, the 2018 HE&FSP identifies supplementary sites to partially address the Borough’s unmet need obligation. These sites are identified in the following table. None of these properties are identified in this Historic Preservation Element.

2018 HE&FSP Components to Address Unmet Need

Components	Address	Block	Lot(s)
Harold Street Overlay	Harold Street	1105	21, 22, 23, 37, 38, 39, 40
Dean Drive Overlay	145 Dean Drive	906	1
Riveredge Road/ Tenafly Road Overlay	Riveredge & Tenafly Road	1009	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
South Summit Street/ Riveredge Road Overlay	14 Riveredge Road	1010	1
Riveredge Road/ W. Railroad Avenue Overlay	20 W. Railroad Ave	1010	3
Block 1305 Overlay	Multiple	1305	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Block 1306 Lot 1.01 Overlay	5 Atwood Ave	1306	1.01
Block 1308 Overlay	Multiple	1308	1 through 11
Block 1302 Overlay	101 & 83 North Summit St	1302	1, 2

6.3: Circulation Plan

The Borough’s prior Master Plan noted that while several proposals for street extensions and improvements were investigated in the formulation of the Circulation Plan, most were found to be unworkable.

While little street construction is recommended, the Borough’s 2013 Land Use Plan does encourage the use of off-street parking facilities to provide greater convenience for shoppers and to reduce conflicting traffic patterns in the central business district. Several historic resources which have yet to be designated as a landmark exist within this area. As such, any future plans for providing off-street parking facilities should consider its impacts on the Historic Preservation Element.

6.4: Community Facilities and Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Master Plan notes that while development throughout the Borough has depleted vacant land, additional open space can be instrumental in helping maintain the local ambience that is characteristic throughout Tenafly. It additionally suggests that larger properties which have potential for further development may offer some opportunity for increasing the open space inventory in the more densely developed sections of the Borough.

6.5: Recycling Plan

No existing or potential conflicts were identified.

Table 4: Borough of Tenafly Historic Sites

No.	Address	Block	Lot	Tenafly Ord. #	Bergen County Survey District #	Bergen County Survey Property #	Sig.	Location/Designation	Description	Circa Built	Comments	Zone
National or State Designation												
135	Highwood Avenue	1505	33	95-15		0261-14	Y/ES P	Nat'l Historic Landmark	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	1868	NJ Women's Heritage Trail. 2019 BC Restoration award	R-20*
195	Jefferson Avenue	124	13	95-15		0261-18	Y/ES P	Nat'l/State/Stone	Christie-Parcels House	pre-1804, 1836	Subdivided, forms district w compatible new construction	R-9*
48	Knoll Road	1402	14	95-15		0261-21	Y/ES P	HABS-NY	Sickels-Melbourne House	c. 1768 or earlier	Relocated from Rockland County	R-20*
	Palisades Interstate Park	3303, 3401	1	95-15	0261-D10		Y	National Historic Landmark	The Palisades (Cliffs), Green Brook Sanctuary		Designated 1965. Significant for conservation.	O*
	Palisades Interstate Park	3303, 3401	1	95-15	0261-D10		Y	National Natural Landmark	The Palisades, Green Brook Sanctuary		Designated 1983. Significant for geology	O*
	Palisades Interstate Park	3303, 3401	1	95-15	0261-D011		Y	National/State registered	Parkway and assoc'd structures	1958	National Landmark 1998, Scenic Byway 2005	O*
1	Piermont Road	1014	1	95-15		0261-601	Y/ES P	Nat'l/State/HABS	Northern Railroad of NJ Station	1872-74	State Award for Restoration; BC Easement	B-1*
	Roosevelt Common (Monument & setting)	1102	23			0261-56	Y/ES P	National/State registered	Monument and area within 100 feet	1928	Carved in situ by sculptor Trygve Hammer. Dedicated July 15, 1928	R-10
91	W. Clinton Avenue	1008	5	95-15		0261-27	Y/ES P	Nat'l/State/Stone	Demarest-Lyle House	late 1700's	NJ restoration award; investment tax credit	B-2*
81	Westervelt Avenue	903	22	95-15		0261-28	Y/ES P	Nat'l/State/Stone/HABS	Roelof Westervelt House	c. 1745		R-9*
Locally Designated Sites, Protected by Borough Ordinance												
1	Byrne Lane	1909	12	02-10		0261-9	Y/ES P	Local designation	Herbert Coppell Estate (Cotswold)	1925	Home apt of Maj. A. Glenn Miller; Borough successful in NJ Sup Ct.	R-10*
2	East Hill Court	1804	19	97-08	0261-D01	0261-134	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD	Compatible / New Construction		C of A issued	R-10H
3	East Hill Court	1804	29	97-08	0261-D01	0261-135	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD	Compatible / New Construction		C of A issued	R-10H
60	Elm Street	2006	4	08-28		0261-068		Local designation	Amend House	1906-1912		R-9
	Engle Street Iron Gates	1905/1910	6/1	02-10		0261-9	Y	Inness Road/Engle St. corners	Cotswold Estate Gates	1925	Borough Right of Way	R-10*

No.	Address	Block	Lot	Tenafly Ord. #	Bergen County Survey District #	Bergen County Survey Property #	Sig.	Location/Designation	Description	Circa Built	Comments	Zone
137	Engle Street (Davis-Johnson Park)	1804	14	97-08	0261-D01	0261-101	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD	Davis-Johnson Park / Green Acres		Original house demolished prior to 1983.	O*
153	Engle Street (Davis-Johnson Park)	1804	13	97-08	0261-D01	0261-102	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD	Davis-Johnson Park / Green Acres		Building demolished; land added to DJP	O*
330	Engle Street	1503	47	08-28		0261-11	Y/ESP	Local designation	George B. Jellison House	1873	Gamaliel King, architect. SHPO COE	R-20
20	Forest Road	1710	46	16-18		0261-12	Y/ESP	Local designation	Everett-Dunn House	1867-76	Richard Morris Hunt designed home of painter Harvey Dunn.	R-20
74	Highwood Avenue	1701	3	00-14	0261-D04	0261-401	Y	Magnolia Ave HD			Demo propsl 2004-05;Garage demo violation	R-9H
80	Highwood Avenue	1603	1	00-14	0261-D04	0261-402	N	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
89	Highwood Avenue	1602	14	17-17		0261-13	Y/ESP	Local designation	Sisson Houses	1867-76		R-10
93	Highwood Avenue	1602	13	17-17		0261-13	Y/ESP	Local designation	Sisson Houses	1867-76		R-10
177	Hudson Avenue	1404	21	08-28		0261-15	Y/ESP	Local designation	Anthony House	1840-41, 1861-67		R-20
2	Huyler Avenue	1802	12	97-08	0261-D01	0261-103	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			National, state designation eligible (COE)	R-9H
3	Huyler Avenue	1801	4	97-08	0261-D01	0261-104	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
4	Huyler Avenue	1802	13	97-08	0261-D01	0261-105	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
7	Huyler Avenue	1801	3	97-08	0261-D01	0261-106	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			FrntDoor Chgd, CoA default	R-9H
10	Huyler Avenue	1802	14	97-08	0261-D01	0261-107	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			originally no. 8 Huyler	R-9H
191	Jefferson Avenue	124	13.0 2	95-15			C	Local designation	Compatible / New Construction		House on subdivided landmarked lot/effective district	R-9*
20	Linden Street	1802	1	97-08	0261-D01	0261-108	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
30	Magnolia Avenue	1702	15.0 3	00-14	0261-D04	0261-403	C	Magnolia Ave HD				R-10H
33	Magnolia Avenue	1701	9	00-14	0261-D04	0261-404	N	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
34	Magnolia Avenue	1702	15.0 4	00-14	0261-D04	0261-405	N	Magnolia Ave HD				R-10H
37	Magnolia Avenue	1701	8	00-14	0261-D04	0261-406	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
40	Magnolia Avenue	1702	16	00-14	0261-D04	0261-407	N	Magnolia Ave HD				R-10H
41	Magnolia Avenue	1701	7	00-14	0261-D04	0261-408	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H

No.	Address	Block	Lot	Tenafl y Ord. #	Bergen County Survey District #	Bergen County Survey Property #	Sig.	Location/Designation	Description	Circa Built	Comments	Zone
44	Magnolia Avenue	1702	17	00-14	0261-D04	0261-409	N	Magnolia Ave HD				R-10H
45	Magnolia Avenue	1701	6	00-14	0261-D04	0261-410	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
47	Magnolia Avenue (55 Magnolia)	1701	5	00-14		0261-51	N	Magnolia Ave HD			now listed as 55, but house retains number	R-9H
50	Magnolia Avenue	1702	18	00-14		0261-22	Y	Magnolia Ave HD	Former Presbyterian Manse	1890	Shingle Style	R-10H
54	Magnolia Avenue	1702	19	00-14		0261-22	Y	Magnolia Ave HD	Frederick B. Colver House	c. 1888	Queen Anne style	R-10H
55	Magnolia Avenue	1701	5	00-14		0261-51	Y	Magnolia Ave HD	Presbyterian Chapel at Tenaflly	c.1866	Earliest known religious structure in Tenaflly	R-9H
55	Magnolia Avenue	1701	5	00-14		0261-51	N	Magnolia Ave HD	Church			R-9H
55	Magnolia Avenue	1701	5	00-14	0261-D04	0261-411	Y	Magnolia Ave HD	Parish Houses	c. 1905		R-9H
56	Magnolia Avenue	1702	20	00-14	0261-D04	0261-412	Y	Magnolia Ave HD			Home of author Alice Colver	R-10H
62	Magnolia Avenue	1603	20	00-14	0261-D04	0261-413	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
66	Magnolia Avenue	1603	21	00-14	0261-D04	0261-414	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
72	Magnolia Avenue	1603	22	00-14	0261-D04	0261-415	C	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
73	Magnolia Avenue	1701	4	00-14	0261-D04	0261-416	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
74	Magnolia Avenue	1603	23	00-14	0261-D04	0261-417	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
76	Magnolia Avenue	1603	24	00-14	0261-D04	0261-418	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
78	Magnolia Avenue	1603	25	00-14	0261-D04	0261-419	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-9H
19	Peter Lynas Court	1404	14	17-01		0261-54	Y	Local designation	Barn of Anthony Hse. Or Laimbeer	1861-67	Application to subdivide denied	R-20
1	Ravine Road	1702	15.0 2	00-14	0261-D04	0261-420	C	Magnolia Ave HD	Compatible / New Construction		C of A issued	R-10H
3	Ravine Road	1702	15.01	00-14	0261-D04	0261-421	C	Magnolia Ave HD	Compatible / New Construction		C of A issued	R-10H
5	Ravine Road	1702	14	00-14	0261-D04	0261-422	Y	Magnolia Ave HD				R-10H
118	Serpentine Road	1906	1	02-10		0261-9	Y/ES P	Local designation	Herbert Coppell Estate (Cotswold)	1925	Carriage House belonging to Cotswold Estate/see 1 Byrne Lane	R-10*
165	Serpentine Road	1802	11	97-08	0261-D01	0261-109	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10H
166	Serpentine Road	1804	15	97-08	0261-D01	0261-110	N	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10H
167	Serpentine Road	1802	10	97-08	0261-D01	0261-111	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
168	Serpentine Road	1804	16	97-08	0261-D01	0261-112	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD	Atwood-Pond House		Atwood Design No. 1	R-10H

No.	Address	Block	Lot	Tenafly Ord. #	Bergen County Survey District #	Bergen County Survey Property #	Sig.	Location/Designation	Description	Circa Built	Comments	Zone
170	Serpentine Road	1804	17	97-08	0261-D01	0261-113	N	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10H
172	Serpentine Road	1804	18	97-08	0261-D01	0261-114	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			New garage addition, front door	R-10H
173	Serpentine Road	1802	9	97-08	0261-D01	0261-115	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
175	Serpentine Road	1802	8	97-08	0261-D01	0261-116	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			Post-1936 Construction	R-9H
177	Serpentine Road	1802	7	97-08	0261-D01	0261-117	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			Post-1936 Construction	R-9H
179	Serpentine Road	1802	6	97-08	0261-D01	0261-118	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			Post-1936 Construction	R-9H
181	Serpentine Road	1802	5	97-08	0261-D01	0261-119	C	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			Post-1936 Construction	R-9H
183	Serpentine Road	1802	4	97-08	0261-D01	0261-120	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD			porch restored	R-9H
189	Serpentine Road	1802	3	97-08	0261-D01	0261-121	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
191	Serpentine Road	1708	8	97-08	0261-D01	0261-122	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
195	Serpentine Road	1708	7	97-08	0261-D01	0261-123	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
197	Serpentine Road	1708	6	97-08	0261-D01	0261-124	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
201	Serpentine Road	1708	5	97-08	0261-D01	0261-125	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
203	Serpentine Road	1708	4	97-08	0261-D01	0261-126	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H
170	Thatcher Road	2301	1	12-10		0261-25	Y/ESP	Local designation	Lyman-Browning Estate cottage	1867-76	Architecture based on designs of Andrew Jackson Downing	R-10
12	Valley Place	1708	12	97-08	0261-D01	0261-127	Y/ESP	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-9H

Identified Historic Sites (based on Bergen County Historic Sites Survey)

3	Birchwood Place	2401	14		0261-DO5	0261-501	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District	D. Arthur Johnson House			R-20
6	Birchwood Place	2402	2		0261-D05	0261-502	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District				R-20
7	Birchwood Place	2401	13		0261-D05	0261-503	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District			Demolished, new construction	R-20
10	Birchwood Place	2402	3		0261-D05	0261-504	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District				R-20
11	Birchwood Place	2401	12		0261-D05	0261-505	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District	Ray M. Wilcox House			R-20

No.	Address	Block	Lot	Tenafl y Ord. #	Bergen County Survey District #	Bergen County Survey Property #	Sig.	Location/Designation	Description	Circa Built	Comments	Zone
14	Birchwood Place	2402	4		0261-D05	0261-506	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
15	Birchwood Place	2401	11		0261-D05	0261-507	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	Walter Merritt House		was no. 17 Birchwood	R-20
18	Birchwood Place	2402	5		0261-D05	0261-508	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	J. P. Taylor House			R-20
22	Birchwood Place	2402	6		0261-D05	0261-509	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
23	Birchwood Place	2401	10		0261-D05	0261-510	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
26	Birchwood Place	2402	7		0261-D05	0261-511	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	Charles T. Lansing House			R-20
30	Birchwood Place	2402	8		0261-D05	0261-512		Old Smith Village District				R-20
23	Bliss Avenue	2007	35			0261-29	Y		Carriage Hse. Of Gen. James estate	1876-91	on prop. of Soc. of African Missions	R-10
27	Brook Road	1504	7			0261-30	Y/ES P		Alfred Arnold House	1861-67	Demolished, new construction	R-20
	Columbus Drive	1210	1			0261-067		Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS 02.75)	Bronze Sculpture at THS	1970	Listed in Smithsonian database	
	Conrail/Consolidated Rail Corp (CSX)	100	1		0261-D06			Tenaflly Railroad Station District	Railroad tracks and embankment		Bet. North side W. Clinton/south side Jay street	
63	County Road	1006	2			0261-31	Y			1876-1912	Italianate style, demolished	B-2
87	County Road	1005	9			0261-32	Y/ES P		Valley Hotel	1867-72	EC Stanton's polling station demolished 2017. Tenaflly marker.	B-2
4	Depeyster Avenue	2402	16		0261-D05	0261-513		Old Smith Village District				R-20
10	Depeyster Avenue	2402	1		0261-D05	0261-514		Old Smith Village District				R-20
18	Depeyster Avenue	2401	15		0261-D05	0261-515	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	Robert Mears House			R-20
28	Depeyster Avenue	2401	1		0261-D05	0261-516	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
41	Depeyster Avenue	1710	2			0261-12	Y/ES P		Everett-Dunn Studio		Studio of American painter Harvey Dunn	R-20
65	E. Clinton Avenue	1709	16			0261-33	Y			1876-1912	Queen Anne style	R-10
153	E. Clinton Avenue	2402	15		0261-D05	0261-517	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
157	E. Clinton Avenue	2402	14		0261-D05	0261-518		Old Smith Village District				R-20
163	E. Clinton Avenue	2402	13		0261-D05	0261-519	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
169	E. Clinton Avenue	2402	12		0261-D05	0261-520	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20

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175	E. Clinton Avenue	2402	11		0261-D05	0261-521	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District	William Alexander Smith House		Addition added 2011-12	R-20
1	Engle Street	2006	10			0261-066		Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS 02.76)	Sculpture at Temple Sinai		Sculpture removed in renovation. Listed Smithsonian database.	
2	Engle Street	2008	15			0261-34	Y			c. 1925		R-MF
33	Engle Street	2006	7			0261-35	Y			1876-1912		R-7.5
121	Engle Street	1902	6			0261-36	Y		Louis Stair, Jr. House	c. 1910		R-10
185	Engle Street	1709	10			0261-37	Y/ESP			1876-91	Queen Anne, NW corner E. Clinton Ave.	R-10
226	Engle Street	1604	20-21			0261-10			Robert J. Waddell House	1867-76	Mary Fisher home; demolished	
259	Engle Street	1603	10			0261-38	Y		Herman D. Hensel House	1891-1912	Demolished 2001;Subdivision now nos. 257, 261	R-10
315	Engle Street	1502	11			0261-39	Y		Bentley House	1906	Colonial Revival	R-20
36	Forest Road	2506	1		0261-D05	0261-522		Old Smith Village District				R-20
40	Forest Road	2506	2		0261-D05	0261-523		Old Smith Village District			Demolished, new construction	R-20
44	Forest Road	2506	3		0261-D05	0261-524		Old Smith Village District			Renovated substantially	R-20
46	Forest Road	2506	4		0261-D05	0261-526		Old Smith Village District				R-20
49	Forest Road	2507	39		0261-D05	0261-527		Old Smith Village District			Demolished 2011	R-20
50	Forest Road	2506	5		0261-D05	0261-528		Old Smith Village District				R-20
54	Forest Road	2506	6		0261-D05	0261-529		Old Smith Village District				R-20
55	Forest Road	2507	38		0261-D05	0261-530	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District				R-20
59	Forest Road	2507	37		0261-D05	0261-531	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District	Clopper House		Demolished, new construction	R-20
60	Forest Road	2506	7		0261-D05	0261-532		Old Smith Village District				R-20
63	Forest Road	2507	36		0261-D05	0261-533	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District			Demolished, new construction	R-20
67	Forest Road	2507	35		0261-D05	0261-534	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District				R-20
71	Forest Road	2507	34		0261-D05	0261-536		Old Smith Village District				R-20
75	Forest Road	2507	33		0261-D05	0261-537	Y/ESP	Old Smith Village District			Also listed as 73 Forest Rd.	R-20
25	Grandview Terrace	1503	33.01			0261-40	Y		Henry W. Redfield House	c. 1904	Property subdivided	R-20
500	Highview Road, Englewood	1301	27			0215-46	Y/ESP		George / Emma Muhlfeld House		This property is in Tenafly and Englewood.	
97	Highwood Avenue	1602	12			0261-41	Y/ESP		Church of the Atonement	1870	Episcopal Church; Gothic Revival	R-10

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129	Highwood Avenue	1503	18		0261-D09	0261-901		Park Street District		1928	Hamrah house	R-20
24	Hillside Avenue	1705	1		0261-D07	0261-701		Hillside Avenue District		1876-91	Queen Anne	R-7.5
40	Hillside Avenue	1705	4			0261-43	Y/ESP	Hillside Avenue District		c. 1886	High Vict. Gothic Revival, opp. Magnolia HD	R-7.5
55	Hillside Avenue	1703	17		0261-D07	0261-702	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
56	Hillside Avenue	1709	1		0261-D07	0261-703	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1912-23		R-9
60	Hillside Avenue	1709	2		0261-D07	0261-704	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
65	Hillside Avenue	1703	16		0261-D07	0261-705	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
66	Hillside Avenue	1709	3		0261-D07	0261-706	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
69	Hillside Avenue	1703	15		0261-D07	0261-707	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
71	Hillside Avenue	1703	14		0261-D07	0261-708	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-9
75	Hillside Avenue	1703	13		0261-D07	0261-709	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-10
76	Hillside Avenue	1709	4		0261-D07	0261-710	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1891-1912		R-10
86	Hillside Avenue	1709	5		0261-D07	0261-711	ESP	Hillside Avenue District		1861-67	Oldest Hillside Avenue home/Demolished	R-10
119	Hudson Avenue	1402	30			0261-44	Y		"Montamoris", built by A. Brennan	c. 1915	Colonial Revival, opposite Prospect Ter.	R-10
158	Hudson Avenue	1503	4			0261-45	Y/ESP		P.M. Meade House	1861-67	In the style of A.J. Downing	R-10
425	Hudson Ave (Laimbeer main house)	2701	4.01			0261-16	Y/ESP	Laimbeer Estate	"Hilltop" -estate of William Laimbeer, Jr.	1867-76	Main House	R-40
425	Hudson Ave (Laimbeer cottage)	2701	4.02			0261-16	Y/ESP	Laimbeer Estate	Caretaker's House and e. cottage	1867-76	Boro owned house, home of TNC Director	R-40
	Hudson Ave. stone walls & landscape	2701	1,2,7			0261-16	Y/ESP	Laimbeer Estate	Stone walls, cultural landscape	1867-76	historic report pending	R-40
	Hudson Ave. stone walls & landscape	2603	17			0261-16		Laimbeer Estate	Stone walls, cultural landscape		historic report pending	
	Hudson Ave. stone walls & landscape	2606	5					Laimbeer Estate	Stone walls, cultural landscape		historic report pending	
	Hudson Ave. stone walls & landscape	2702	1-2					Laimbeer Estate	Stone walls, cultural landscape		historic report pending	
	Huyler Park	1013	1		0261-D06	0261-602		Tenaflly Railroad Station District	Park, bandstand, monument			
2	Illingworth Avenue (500 Highview)	3102	16			0261-17	Y/ESP		George / Emma Muhlfeld House	1932	see 500 Highview-property in both Tenaflly and Englewood	R-40
40	Inness Road	1906	1			0261-9	Y/ESP	Cotswold Estate	Herbert Coppell Estate (Cotswold)		Stone Tower in Rear Yard	R-10
10	Jay Street	1006	5			0261-46	Y		Tenaflly Hall	1892-3	SE Corner of Highwood Ave	B-2
1	Knickerbocker Road	602	12			0261-47			Ralph Brinkerhoff House	c. 1850	Demolished May 2002	R-10
29	Knickerbocker Road	602	10		0261-D02	0261-201	Y/ESP	Knickerbocker Road South District		1891-1912	Compatible later additions	R-20

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50	Knickerbocker Road	603	45		0261-D02	0261-203	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road South District		1912-36		R-20
53	Knickerbocker Road	602	9		0261-D02	0261-204	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road South District	Malcolm S. Mackay estate	1912-36	SHPO COE/nationally prominent architect/Demolished 2017	R-20
68	Knickerbocker Road	603	46		0261-D02	0261-205	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road South District		1912-36	Major addition and renov.	R-20
163	Knickerbocker Road	501	14			0261-19	Y/ES P		Ernest G. Ranges House	1921	Golfhouse of the Knickerbocker CC	R-20
188	Knickerbocker Road	503	1			0261-20	Y/ES P		Knickerbocker Country Club	1912-13	Substantially Altered	R-20
465	Knickerbocker Road	208	22			0261-48	Y		"Cobble Crest", Springer-Goerz Hs.	1905		R-20
511	Knickerbocker Road	127	9		0261-D08	0261-801	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road North District		c. 1900	American Foursquare, large addition	R-10
523	Knickerbocker Road	121	18		0261-D08	0261-802	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road North District	J. Spencer Smith home	1867-76	Gothic Revival	R-10
533	Knickerbocker Road	121	17		0261-D08	0261-803	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road North District		1867-76	Gothic Revival, once 19 acres	R-10
539	Knickerbocker Road	121	15		0261-D08	0261-804	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road North District		1923-30		R-10
11	Knoll Road	1403	7			0261-49	Y		Strachan-Capkovitz House	1912-36	Called "Robin Hill". Demolished 2018.	R-20
35	Knoll Road	1403	6			0261-50	Y		Henry Collins House	c. 1925		R-20
40	Malcolm Court	602	20		0261-D02	0261-206	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road South District	Mackay Estate garage	1912-36		R-20
6	Marcotte Lane	501	9			0261-52	Y		McLeod-Coddington House	1900	Colonial Revival	R-20
3	Mountain Road	2506	15		0261-D05	0261-538		Old Smith Village District				R-20
7	Mountain Road	2506	14		0261-D05	0261-539		Old Smith Village District				R-20
10	Mountain Road	2401	2		0261-D05	0261-540		Old Smith Village District				R-20
11	Mountain Road	2506	13		0261-D05	0261-541	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20
14	Mountain Road	2401	3		0261-D05	0261-542		Old Smith Village District				R-20
17	Mountain Road	2506	12		0261-D05	0261-543		Old Smith Village District				R-20
19	Mountain Road	2506	11		0261-D05	0261-544	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	F. Holderman House		Demolished in 2000.	R-20
20	Mountain Road	2401	4		0261-D05	0261-545		Old Smith Village District			Demolished	R-20
22	Mountain Road	2401	5		0261-D05	0261-546		Old Smith Village District				R-20
23	Mountain Road	2506	10		0261-D05	0261-547		Old Smith Village District				R-20
26	Mountain Road	2401	6		0261-D05	0261-548		Old Smith Village District			Renovated	R-20

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30	Mountain Road	2401	7		0261-D05	0261-549		Old Smith Village District				R-20
82	Norman Road	412	3		0261-070				Charles Rehm House	1891-1900	Late Queen Anne (Princess Anne style). HPC Survey report completed.	R-10
1	North Brae Court	2601	9		0261-D03	0261-301		North Brae Court District				R-20
2	North Brae Court	2601	23		0261-D03	0261-315		North Brae Court District		1931-36		R-20
7	North Brae Court	2601	10		0261-D03	0261-302		North Brae Court District		1931-36		R-20
8	North Brae Court	2601	22		0261-D03	0261-314		North Brae Court District		1931-36		R-20
11	North Brae Court	2601	11		0261-D03	0261-303		North Brae Court District		1931-36	Colonial Revival	R-20
12	North Brae Court	2601	21		0261-D03	0261-313		North Brae Court District		1931-36		R-20
16	North Brae Court	2601	20		0261-D03	0261-312		North Brae Court District				R-20
17	North Brae Court	2601	12		0261-D03	0261-304		North Brae Court District		1931-36		R-20
19	North Brae Court	2601	13		0261-D03	0261-305		North Brae Court District				R-20
20	North Brae Court	2601	19		0261-D03	0261-311		North Brae Court District				R-20
23	North Brae Court	2601	14		0261-D03	0261-306		North Brae Court District				R-20
24	North Brae Court	2601	18		0261-D03	0261-310		North Brae Court District				R-20
26	North Brae Court	2601	17		0261-D03	0261-309		North Brae Court District				R-20
27	North Brae Court	2601	15		0261-D03	0261-307		North Brae Court District	Ozzie and Harriet Nelson House	c. 1940	Cylindrical farm building(pre-1931)	R-20
28	North Brae Court	2601	16		0261-D03	0261-308		North Brae Court District				R-20
29	North Brae Court	2602	1		0261-D03	0261-317		North Brae Court District				R-20
30	North Brae Court	2602	2		0261-D03	0261-316		North Brae Court District				R-20
21	Oak Avenue	707	18			0261-53	Y/ES P			1915		R-10
82	Oak Avenue	605	1.01		0261-D02	0261-202	Y/ES P	Knickerbocker Road South District		1912-36	Property subdivided, was 32 Knickerbocker	R-20
7	Old Smith Road	2402	10		0261-D05	0261-550		Old Smith Village District				R-20
8	Old Smith Road	2403	14		0261-D05	0261-551	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	K. B. C. Smith House		Detailed survey report 2019	R-20
14	Old Smith Road	2403	16		0261-D05	0261-552	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District	W. H. Walker House			R-20
15	Old Smith Road	2402	9		0261-D05	0261-553		Old Smith Village District				R-20
22	Old Smith Road	2403	1		0261-D05	0261-554		Old Smith Village District				R-20
23	Old Smith Road	2401	9		0261-D05	0261-555		Old Smith Village District				R-20
31	Old Smith Road	2401	8		0261-D05	0261-556		Old Smith Village District				R-20
44	Old Smith Road	2507	32		0261-D05	0261-557	Y/ES P	Old Smith Village District				R-20

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1	Park Street	1604	17		0261-D09	0261-902	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23	Demolished	R-20
2	Park Street	1605	13		0261-D09	0261-903		Park Street District				R-20
7	Park Street	1604	16		0261-D09	0261-904		Park Street District			Demolished ???	R-20
8	Park Street	1605	14		0261-D09	0261-905	ESP	Park Street District		post-1936		R-20
11	Park Street	1604	15		0261-D09	0261-906	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23	Major renovation alters façade and appearance	R-20
14	Park Street	1605	15		0261-D09	0261-907		Park Street District			Demolished 2011	R-20
15	Park Street	1604	14		0261-D09	0261-908	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23		R-20
16	Park Street	1605	16		0261-D09	0261-909	ESP	Park Street District		1930-36		R-20
17	Park Street	1604	13		0261-D09	0261-910	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23		R-20
20	Park Street	1605	17		0261-D09	0261-911	ESP	Park Street District		1929		R-20
23	Park Street	1604	12		0261-D09	0261-912	ESP	Park Street District		1911	Demolished 1989	R-20
24	Park Street	1605	18		0261-D09	0261-913		Park Street District				R-20
25	Park Street	1604	11		0261-D09	0261-914	ESP	Park Street District		1911	Rehab'ed w/o HPC review	R-20
26	Park Street	1605	19		0261-D09	0261-915	ESP	Park Street District		1940		R-20
30	Park Street	1605	20		0261-D09	0261-916	ESP	Park Street District	J. Gamblee home	1926	Gamblee home, designer of Park St. district	R-20
31	Park Street	1604	10		0261-D09	0261-917	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23		R-20
34	Park Street	1605	21		0261-D09	0261-918		Park Street District		1937	Built by J. Gamblee	R-20
35	Park Street	1604	9		0261-D09	0261-919	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23	Altered significantly with front addition	R-20
38	Park Street	1605	22		0261-D09	0261-920	ESP	Park Street District		1927-28		R-20
39	Park Street	1604	8		0261-D09	0261-921	ESP	Park Street District		1930-36		R-20
43	Park Street	1604	7		0261-D09	0261-922	ESP	Park Street District		1912-23	Demolished July 2005	R-20
45	Park Street	1604	6		0261-D09	0261-923		Park Street District		1908		R-20
46	Park Street	1605	1		0261-D09	0261-924	ESP	Park Street District		1900-10	Addition added.	R-20
	Roosevelt Common (Landscape)	1102	23			0261-56	Y/ESP	Riveredge Road	Roosevelt Common Landscape	1921-24	Landscape Architect Majorie Sewell Cautley's first indep project	R-10
	Serpentine Road, Linden Street Streetscapes				0261-D01	0261-133		Atwood's Highwood Park HD				
13	Tenafly Court (198 Tenafly Road)	804	14			0261-58	Y		Chase House	1870	Side door/entry for brick addition	R-7.5
1	Tenafly Road	804	9			0261-23	Y/ESP	State register/Stone House Survey	Brinkerhoff House	1740, c. 1800	Designation Tabled	R-9
51	Tenafly Road	707	13			0261-57	Y		John H. DeMott House	1890	Queen Anne	R-9
132	Tenafly Road	810	29			0261-24	Y/ESP		Banta-Durie House	pre-1775	Demolished / Archaeological Importance	R-7.5
198	Tenafly Road (13 Tenafly Court)	804	14			0261-58	Y		Chase House	1870	Also listed as 13 Tenafly Court	R-7.5

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265	Tenaflly Road	902	26			0261-59	Y		J.P. Westervelt House	1861-67		R-7.5
289	Tenaflly Road	901	47			0261-60	Y/ES P		John Westervelt House	1867-76		R-7.5
306	Tenaflly Road	903	30			0261-61	Y		Frothingham House	pre-1861		R-7.5
4	Washington Street	1011	11		0261-D06	0261-603		Tenaflly Railroad Station District			Old Bower's Pharmacy location	B-1
1	W. Clinton Avenue	1011	21		0261-D06	0261-604		Tenaflly Railroad Station District				B-1
5	W. Clinton Avenue	1011	22		0261-D06	0261-605		Tenaflly Railroad Station District		1867-76	Probable site of Peter Demarest store 1876	B-1
27	W. Clinton Avenue	1011	2			0261-26	Y/ES P		J. Hull Browning School Building	1907, 1921-22	Reconfigured as condo units	R- RMF
34	W. Clinton Avenue	903	3			0261-34	Y		Tenaflly Methodist Church	c. 1908-9	Third oldest extant church	R-7.5
42	W. Clinton Avenue	903	2			0261-63	Y		J. and R. Lamb Studios Building	1935	Prominent stained glass artisans	R-7.5
253	W. Clinton Avenue	305	25			0261-64	Y/ES P		Demarest-Buckley House	early 1800's	Early Settlers; fmr. Mayor's residence	R-10
3	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	20		0261-D06	0261-606		Tenaflly Railroad Station District				B-1
4 1/2- 5	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	19		0261-D06	0261-607		Tenaflly Railroad Station District	Bergen Theater	1915		B-1
6	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	18		0261-D06	0261-608		Tenaflly Railroad Station District	K.B.C.Smith Building (Apothecary)	1912	Office of builder of Old Smith Village	B-1
7-9	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	17		0261-D06	0261-609		Tenaflly Railroad Station District		1912	now Cooktique	B-1
10	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	16		0261-D06	0261-610		Tenaflly Railroad Station District		1912-25		B-1
11	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	15		0261-D06	0261-611		Tenaflly Railroad Station District		1912-23	now Lazarra's, façade replaced	B-1
13-15	W. Railroad Avenue	1011	12		0261-D06	0261-612		Tenaflly Railroad Station District	Bower Building	1911	Listed as 15 W. Railroad Ave/2 Washington Ave	B-1
4	Westervelt Avenue	1902	4		0261-D01	0261-128	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10
8	Westervelt Avenue	1902	3		0261-D01	0261-129	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10
12	Westervelt Avenue	1902	2		0261-D01	0261-130	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10
20	Westervelt Avenue	1902	1		0261-D01	0261-131	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10
24	Westervelt Avenue	1901	9		0261-D01	0261-132	Y/ES P	Atwood's Highwood Park HD				R-10
103	Westervelt Avenue	902	31			0261-65	Y/ES P		J. Westervelt House	1861-67		R-10

Information current as of 04/04/19

Significance:

Y - Contributing

N - Not Contributing
C - Compatible
ESP - Particular Significance