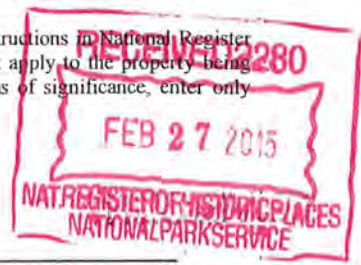


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Eighteenth Avenue School

Other names/site number: Milford School

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

FEB 11 2015

2. Location

Street & number: 229-243 18th Avenue

City or town: Newark State: NJ County: Essex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

<u>R. L. Boag</u>	<u>Ass't Commissioner</u>	<u>2/19/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>NJ DEP</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.14.15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public - Local
- Public - State
- Public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION - School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN – Renaissance Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Limestone, Brick, Terra Cotta, Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Situated at the southwest corner of 18th Avenue and Livingston Street in Newark, NJ, the Eighteenth Avenue School was completed in 1924. The 4-story building was designed in the Renaissance Revival style and is clad in red brick with terra cotta and limestone detailing and a granite base. On all elevations is a prominent, denticulated terra cotta cornice, though sections are missing along the south elevation. The building has a square footprint with a large, central courtyard. All of the windows throughout the building were replaced in 1962. The roof is flat with an irregularly shaped, 1-story brick and stucco penthouse in the southwest corner. The east and south elevations of the penthouse contain replacement windows. The west end of the penthouse has a flat roof and contains an open storage space. The east end of the penthouse has a hipped terra cotta tile roof and contains the southwest stairway. There are also four brick mechanical penthouses near the southwest, northwest and northeast corners and in near the center of the east elevation. Surrounding the building is a paved parking lot to the south, a paved alley – formerly Boyd Street – to the west, 18th Avenue to the north and Livingston Street to the east.

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Narrative Description

The north (primary) elevation, facing Eighteenth Avenue, is fifteen bays wide (Photographs 1 and 2). The seven center bays are recessed from the remainder of the elevation and the fourth bays from the east and west project slightly. The four outermost bays have a single terra cotta stringcourse between the 1st and 2nd floors and a single terra cotta stringcourse between the 3rd and 4th floors. The seven center bays have double-height replacement windows between the 1st and 2nd and 3rd and 4th floors, which are separated by another terra cotta stringcourse. On the 1st floor, all of the cladding material has been painted. The first through third and thirteenth through fifteenth bays from the west contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourth and twelfth bays from the west contain a double-leaf metal replacement door with a painted limestone surround. Above the entrances are terra cotta plaques that read, "The public school is the best defense of a democratic nation" (west) and "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth" (east).¹ The fifth and eleventh bays from the west contain a single-leaf metal replacement door with a painted limestone surround. The sixth through tenth bays from the west contain double-height, arched, multi-light replacement aluminum windows with arched terra cotta heads. The windows are separated by brick pilasters with Doric terra cotta capitals. Above the windows are three terra cotta plaques, which read "1876" "Eighteenth Street School" and "1923" from east to west. On the 2nd floor, the first through third and thirteenth through fifteenth bays from the west contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourth and twelfth bays from the west contain a double-height 6-light aluminum replacement window with a terra cotta sill and arched brick surround. In the center of the arch is a terra cotta medallion. In front of the window is a suspended wood flagpole with decorative ironwork. The fifth and eleventh bays from the west contain a small, 2-light replacement window with a terra cotta surround. On the 3rd floor, the first through third and thirteenth through fifteenth bays from the west contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows with terra cotta sills. The fifth through eleventh bays from the west contain double-height, arched, multi-light replacement aluminum windows with arched terra cotta heads and keystones. The windows are separated by brick pilasters with Doric terra cotta capitals and terra cotta bases. On the 4th floor, the first through third and thirteenth through fifteenth bays from the west contain 6-light aluminum replacement windows. The fourth and twelfth bays from the west contain two arched 3-light aluminum replacement windows with arched brick heads. Above and between the windows, resting on the terra cotta cornice, are terra cotta medallions.

The east elevation, facing Livingston Street is fifteen bays wide (Photograph 3). The nine center bays are recessed from the remainder of the elevation and the fourth bay from the south and the third bay from the north on the 1st floor project slightly. The entire elevation has a single terra cotta stringcourse

¹ It is not known who said the former quote and the latter was said by Abraham Lincoln.

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between the 1st and 2nd floors and a double terra cotta stringcourse between the 3rd and 4th floors. On the 1st floor, all of the cladding material has been painted. The first through third, seventh through tenth and fourteenth and fifteenth bays from the south contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourth and thirteenth bays from the south contain double-leaf metal replacement doors with a painted limestone surround. Above the entrances are terra cotta plaques that read "School houses are the republican line of fortification" (south) and "Patriotism means service to our city as much as to our country" (north).² The fifth, sixth and eleventh bays from the south contain 2-light replacement windows. The twelfth bay from the south contains a single-leaf replacement door. On the 2nd through 4th floors, the first through third bays from the south contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The 3rd floor windows have terra cotta sills and all of the windows have brick heads. The fourth bay from the south contains a double-height 6-light replacement aluminum window on the 2nd and 3rd floors with a terra cotta sill and arched brick surround. In the center of the arch is a terra cotta medallion. The 4th floor contains two arched 3-light replacement windows with arched brick heads. Above and between the windows, resting on the terra cotta cornice, are terra cotta medallions. The fifth through thirteenth bays from the south also contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The 2nd and 3rd floor windows are flanked by double-height brick pilasters with Doric terra cotta capitals and terra cotta bases. Between the floors are brick spandrel panels with centered terra cotta medallions. The 4th floor windows are flanked by single-height brick pilasters with Ionic terra cotta capitals and terra cotta bases. The two northernmost bays have no openings on the upper floors but the façade on the 2nd and 3rd floors has an inset brick panel with brick pilasters and brick detailing. The 4th floor has a similar, but smaller inset brick panel. In the center is a terra cotta panel with a terra cotta medallion with the letter "M."³

The south elevation, facing the parking lot, is fifteen bays wide (Photograph 4). The third through fourteenth bays from the west are recessed from the remainder of the elevation. Originally, the sixth through twelfth bays from the west were open at the ground level to provide exterior access to the courtyard, but they currently contain contemporary painted masonry infill. The two westernmost and one easternmost bays have a single terra cotta stringcourse between the 1st and 2nd floors and a double terra cotta stringcourse between the 3rd and 4th floors. The terra cotta cornice is missing from the inset section of this elevation. On the 1st floor, all of the cladding material has been painted. The two westernmost bays contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The third through fifth bays from the west contain 3-light replacement aluminum windows. The sixth, ninth and twelfth bays from the west contain double-leaf replacement doors. The seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh bays from the west have no openings. The thirteenth bay from the west contains two small replacement aluminum

² The former was said by Horace Mann and the latter is a quote from *Newark in the Public Schools of Newark: A Course Study of Newark, its Geography, Civics and History, with Biographical Sketches and a Reference Index* by J. Wilmer Kennedy.

³ This is presumably a reference to the Milford School, which was the name of the earlier school building on this site. The name was changed in 1923.

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windows. The fourteenth bay from the west contains a single-leaf replacement door. On the 2nd and 3rd floors, the two westernmost and one easternmost bays have no openings but contain a double-height, inset brick panel with brick detailing. The third bay from the west contains a 3-light replacement window to the west and a small replacement window to the east. The fourth through thirteenth bays from the west contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourteenth bay from the west contains a 3-light replacement window. On the 4th floor, the two westernmost and one easternmost bays have no openings but contain an inset brick panel with brick detailing. The third bay from the west contains a 3-light replacement window to the west and a small replacement window to the east. The fourth through thirteenth bays from the west contain 6-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourteenth bay from the west contains a 3-light replacement window. All of the window openings on the 2nd through 4th floors have terra cotta sills and brick heads.

The west elevation, facing the former Boyd Street, is fifteen bays wide (Photograph 5). The fourth bay from the south and the two northernmost bays project slightly from the remainder of the elevation. The entire elevation has a single terra cotta stringcourse between the 1st and 2nd floors and a double terra cotta stringcourse between the 3rd and 4th floors. On the 1st floor, all of the cladding material has been painted. The first through third, sixth, seventh, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth bays from the south contain paired 5-light replacement aluminum windows. The fourth bay from the south contains a double-leaf metal replacement door with a painted limestone surround. The fifth bay from the south contains a 3-light replacement window. The eighth through tenth bays from the south contain a large, 3-sided bay window with 3-light replacement windows in the openings. The thirteenth bay from the south contains a single-leaf replacement door with a painted limestone surround, which is located up several steps. On the 2nd through 4th floors, the three southernmost bays contain paired 5-light replacement aluminum windows. The 3rd floor windows have terra cotta sills and all of the windows have brick heads. The fourth bay from the south contains a double-height 6-light replacement aluminum window on the 2nd and 3rd floors with a terra cotta sill and arched brick surround. In the center of the arch is a terra cotta medallion. The 4th floor contains two arched 3-light replacement aluminum windows with arched brick heads. Above and between the windows, resting on the terra cotta cornice, are terra cotta medallions. Above the bay is the west elevation of the gable-roof penthouse, which also has two arched brick window openings. The fifth through thirteenth bays from the south also contain paired 5-light replacement aluminum windows. The 2nd and 3rd floor windows are flanked by double-height brick pilasters with Doric terra cotta capitals and terra cotta bases. Between the floors are brick spandrel panels with centered terra cotta medallions. The 4th floor windows are flanked by single-height brick pilasters with Ionic terra cotta capitals and terra cotta bases. The two northernmost bays have no openings on the upper floors but the façade on the 2nd and 3rd floors has an inset brick panel with brick pilasters and brick detailing. The 4th floor has a similar, but smaller, inset brick panel. In the center is a terra cotta panel with a terra cotta medallion with the letter "M."

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The building has a square footprint with a large, central courtyard that was covered with a contemporary roof in c. 1980 (Photographs 14 and 25). On each floor, the classrooms and ancillary rooms are arranged in a linear manner along the perimeter of the floor plate on the west, south and east elevations (Photographs 12, 15, and 18-20). These rooms are interspersed with service spaces, such as bathrooms and storage areas. On the north elevation, the 1st and 2nd floors contain a double-height auditorium (Photographs 7 and 8) and the 3rd and 4th floors contain a double-height gymnasium (Photograph 17). These spaces are accessed by U-shaped corridors on the west, south and east elevations, which are located on the interior of the building, adjacent to the courtyard (Photographs 11, 13 and 21). The floors are accessed by four primary stairways located at the south ends of the east and west elevations and the east and west ends of the north elevation (Photograph 16).

On the interior of the building, the 1st floor contains the double-height auditorium with a stage at the west end and a balcony at the east end of the north elevation. The auditorium has a decorative plaster ceiling, a painted concrete floor, painted plaster walls, a painted wood proscenium, painted wood wainscoting on the north and south elevations and contemporary plastic seating (Photographs 7 and 8). The east elevation contains one administrative room at the north and south ends and mechanical space in the center. The south elevation contains a contemporary cafeteria area at the west end and an open, contemporary lobby area in the remainder. On the west elevation, there are four classroom spaces, which have a standard level of finish including painted plaster walls and ceilings, contemporary linoleum flooring, c. 1980 linear fluorescent lighting, stained and painted baseboard, picture rail, door trim and window trim. Other typical classroom features, such as blackboards and storage cupboards, are in varying states of repair. The center rooms on the west elevation, which were designed to accommodate the kindergarten, have the highest level of finish, including wood wainscoting, built-in wood shelving and cupboards and a wood and tile fireplace (Photographs 9 and 10). To the east of the kindergarten rooms, the space has been irregularly divided into a series of rooms, all of which have linoleum flooring, painted brick walls, painted drywall ceilings, exposed mechanicals and c. 1980 linear fluorescent lighting. The open central courtyard has a painted concrete floor and a ceiling of painted corrugated metal panels with an exposed truss system.

The 2nd through 4th floors have the same approximate arrangement, but have classroom spaces on the entirety of the west, south and east elevations. The finishes are also consistent throughout. On the 3rd and 4th floors, the north elevation contains a double-height gymnasium with elevated seating areas at both ends (Photograph 17). The finishes include wood floors, a painted plaster ceiling, painted brick walls and permanent wood seats.

The U-shaped corridors have consistent finishes throughout, including painted concrete floors and baseboard, painted plaster walls and ceilings and c. 1980 linear fluorescent lighting. In general, all of the original classroom doors and trim have been removed and replaced with contemporary wood or

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metal doors and metal trim. All of the openings to the ancillary rooms, such as storage and bathrooms, contain wood doors and trim. At the north end of the east corridor on the 1st floor, there is a slightly higher level of finish, as it was the primary entrance to the building. There is painted wood paneling, a coved plaster ceiling and painted plaster moldings.

The primary stairways are U-return stairways with painted plaster walls, painted concrete treads and risers and contemporary painted metal railings. The stairway in the southwest corner provides access between the 1st floor and the roof. The remaining stairways provide access between the 1st and 4th floors. The secondary stairways are located at the north ends of the east and west elevations. The straight-run stairways provide access between the basement and 1st floor. There is no elevator.

In the center of the floor plate is a large courtyard area (Photographs 14 and 25). In c. 1980, a flat roof with three contemporary barrel skylights was installed between the 2nd and 3rd floors. The north wall of the courtyard dates to 1924 and is clad in red brick with a painted stone base. The 1st and 2nd floors contain four double-height, arched, multi-light replacement aluminum windows with arched brick heads. There are also two replacement windows at the east end. The 3rd and 4th floors contain four double-height, arched, multi-light replacement aluminum windows with arched brick heads and terra cotta sills. There are also at the west end and one small replacement window at the east end. The east wall of the courtyard dates to 1915. It is clad in red brick in the outer sections and painted stucco in the center. The intersection of the brick and the stucco is detailed with brick quoins. All floors contain bands of replacement windows at the north end. The south wall of the courtyard dates to 1915. It is three bays wide with delineating painted concrete girders and painted stucco infill. The 1st floor is open with only supporting painted concrete columns bisecting the opening. The 2nd through 4th floors contain irregularly spaced replacement windows on all floors. The west wall of the courtyard dates to 1924. The 1st and 2nd floors are clad in red brick with a painted stone base. The 3rd and 4th floors are clad in alternating sections of red brick and painted stucco. At the north end, the intersection of the brick and the stucco is detailed with brick quoins, which flank bands of replacement windows on each floor. At the south end, there is one small replacement window on the 4th floor.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives

Beginning in 2013, the process for applying for Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives for the building was begun. The complete scope of work was both reviewed and approved by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. The historic school will be converted into use as a charter school. Because of the parallel functions, no major exterior or interior renovations are required and the historic character of the building will be wholly retained. Work on the building began 2014 and is scheduled for completion in 2015. In progress photographs of the work, taken on November 21, 2014, are enclosed (Photographs #27 - 41).

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The scope of work extends to both the exterior and interior of the building. On the exterior, the work involves the repaving on the parking lot and the replacement of the chain link fence. A second fence is proposed to be installed around the exterior of the school, along with new concrete sidewalks and landscaping. The exterior brick, terra cotta, granite, limestone, stucco and concrete will all be retained and repaired, as necessary. The existing replacement exterior doors will be removed and new doors to match the historic configuration will be installed in the existing opening. In general, all of the existing replacement windows will be retained and reglazed. The roof elements will be retained and new roofing materials and limited mechanical equipment will be installed. A new flat roof will be installed in the courtyard.

On the interior, all of the existing primary and secondary circulation will be retained and one new stairway and one new passenger elevator will be retained. The historic configuration of both classrooms and communal spaces, along with all associated historic finishes, will be wholly retained. New "teaching walls" will be installed in some of the classrooms, which will introduce technological teaching aids without compromising any of the existing historic fabric.

Integrity

The Eighteenth Avenue School retains its integrity, as defined by the seven aspects highlighted by the National Park Service. The building remains in its original location since the time construction was completed in 1924. The exterior design and materials of these buildings have not only been retained but are also characteristic of the period of construction. The minor exterior alterations, such as window replacement, do not adversely impact the overall building. The remaining character-defining exterior features include the original brick, terra cotta and limestone trim, the Renaissance Revival style elements and the consistent fenestration pattern. The workmanship also retains its integrity and demonstrates a time in which public education was considered to be a priority into which significant time and money was invested. The setting and feeling of the school also remains. Although the historic rowhouses have been replaced with c. 1970 low-scale housing, the school, during its period of operation, remained as an educational anchor of the immediately adjacent residential community by providing education to its children. The building remains as one of the most visually prominent in the neighborhood.

On the exterior, the three most significant alterations to the building are the replacement of the original windows, the partial infilling of the central courtyard and the partial infill of the 1st floor of the south elevation. Although the original windows have been replaced, no new openings have been created and no changes have been made to the opening themselves, allowing the rhythmic and characteristic fenestration pattern to remain. The courtyard and 1st floor infill is similarly unfortunate but does not

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detract from the original design. On the interior of the courtyard, the area continued to be used as a play space for children and certainly reads as such. Because the infill does not extend up through the full height of the courtyard, the footprint continues to read as it was originally designed. The 1st floor infill is similarly unobtrusive when compared with the overall scale of the elevation. Most importantly, however, all of the infill is wholly reversible and has had no permanent adverse effect on the building

The interior of the building is similarly intact with the primary spaces, such as the auditorium and gymnasium, remaining the focus of the floor plan. Other typical period spaces, such as the 1st floor Kindergarten, wide corridors, linear classroom spaces and interspersed stairways, also remain unchanged. Many of the details, within these spaces, such as the blackboards, coat closets and wood floors are equally intact. In those locations where classroom doors have been replaced or linoleum tile has been introduced, they do not detract from the comprehensive aesthetic of the building.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1915-1961

Significant Dates

1915

1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Guilbert and Betelle

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Eighteenth Avenue School stands at the southwest corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Livingston Street in Newark, NJ. The Eighteenth Avenue School is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, as an example of institutional Renaissance Revival style architecture and as a work of the prominent New Jersey firm of Guilbert and Betelle. The period of significance begins in 1915, when construction began, and ends in 1961, prior to the replacement of the windows, which was the last significant alteration to the building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Eighteenth Avenue School is considered to be significant as an early 20th century, architect-designed elementary school. An exceptional era of Newark public school construction, this period was not only a time of significant expansions and construction in the public school system, but also of a high level of aesthetics and design for those structures. The Eighteenth Avenue School embodies both of these aspects as an archetypal example of Renaissance Revival academic architecture that embodied early 20th century educational programmatic theories and as a design of the prominent and prolific firm of Ernest Foss Guilbert and James Oscar Betelle.

Building History

The original Eighteenth Avenue School, also known as the Milford School, was constructed in 1871 on the same site.⁴ Due to an ever-increasing local population, a separate frame annex building was constructed at 161 Livingston Street, immediately to the south.⁵ This building was later expanded in 1897 and had a total of six classrooms. In 1900, two additions were constructed to the west and north of the original school building that added nine classrooms, for a total of twenty-six (Figures 1 and 2).⁶ At this point, the two school buildings contained over 800 students.

⁴ Until 1923, it was called the Milford School. At that time, the Board of Education changed the majority of existing school names to ones that referenced the location of the school. *Newark School Bulletin* (Newark, N.J.: Board of Education, March 1923): 124.

⁵ *Reports of City Officers of the City of Newark, N.J., for the Year 1893* (Newark, N.J.: Baker Printing Co., 1894): 35. The building was known both as the Livingston Street School and the Eighteenth Avenue School Annex.

⁶ *Reports of City Officers of the City of Newark, N.J., for the Year 1905* (Newark, N.J.: Baker Printing Co., 1906): 336.

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Beginning in 1904, there was already discussion that the school was currently of insufficient size and that it was incapable of accommodating any future growth. A 1905 survey indicated that the school had 294 more students than it was designed to accommodate.⁷ By 1913, the issue was still under discussion and the *Annual Report of the Board of Education* stated, "conditions in the Eighteenth Avenue School (Milford) have not improved during the past year. An increase of 33 in enrollment is noted. An addition to this building is necessary if we wish to dispense with the Livingston Street building and with several undesirable rooms in the main building."⁸ It was not until 1915, however, that work was undertaken. Between October and November of that year, *American Contractor* noted on three separate occasions that a twenty-one room, 3-story addition was being constructed at the Milford School under the supervision of architect E.F. Guilbert at a cost of \$155,000.⁹ Unfortunately, there is no precise reference to the exact location of the addition and whether or not it required the demolition of any structures. However, the 1916 *Annual Report of the Board of Education* does refer to the demolition of the Livingston Street frame building, which caused the transfer of 351 pupils to the Cleveland School.¹⁰

A 1922 *Annual Report of the Board of Education* stated that numerous schools were still unable to accommodate their students and that new additions would shortly be constructed. In reference to the Eighteenth Avenue School, the report states:

the use of the old section of this building has been discontinued. Recommended that nine classrooms on the fourth floor of the modern building be finished; that the old section be razed; that an addition to the new section of the building contain sixteen classrooms, stockrooms and toilets on each floor, a three-unit kindergarten, a medical room, a kitchen, teacher's rooms, a gymnasium, and an auditorium, to be erected.¹¹

It is consequently possible to assume that the 1st through 3rd floors of the east and south wings of the present building date to 1915 and the north and west wings, along with the 4th floor of the 1915 building, date to 1924. It is also likely that the southern two-thirds of the 1871 building was demolished during the 1924 construction.

⁷ *Reports of City Officers of the City of Newark, NJ for the Year 1905*, 83.

⁸ *Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Education of Newark, N.J.* (Newark, N.J.: Board of Education, 1913): 48.

⁹ "Building and Construction News." *American Contractor* (9 October 1915): 19; "Building and Construction News." *American Contractor* (23 October 1915): 19; "Building and Construction News." *American Contractor* (20 November 1915): 54.

¹⁰ *Sixtieth Annual Report of the Board of Education of Newark, N.J.* (Newark, N.J.: Board of Education, 1916): 52.

¹¹ *Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Education of Newark, N.J.* (Newark, N.J.: Board of Education, 1922): 48.

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The contract for the work was awarded to Guilbert and Betelle at a cost of \$255,000.¹² In April 1924, the *Newark School Bulletin* stated that construction for the Eighteenth Avenue addition was underway and that it would “provide accommodations for part time classes... and for the growth of schools in adjacent districts.”¹³ The building was dedicated on June 17, 1924 (Figure 3).¹⁴

The building continued to operate as a school until 2012, at which time it was closed. It had an enrollment of 250.

Criterion C: Significance in Architecture

The Eighteenth Avenue School is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, as an excellent example of institutional Renaissance Revival style architecture and as a work of the prominent New Jersey firm of Guilbert and Betelle.

A Brief Description of Early 20th Century Educational Theory as It Pertains to School Architecture

One of the first attempts at codifying the design of primary schools came in 1841 when educator Henry Barnard published *School House Architecture*.¹⁵ The book was concerned with all aspects of school design, including location, size, light, ventilation, furniture, and arrangements for the teacher. Barnard’s main goal was to provide a healthy atmosphere for students and teachers, one that would be conducive to both learning and instruction.¹⁶ Although based on his observations of schools in New England, the treatise became an instant success and went on to influence school construction throughout the United States for the rest of the 19th century. In fact, the New Jersey state superintendent of schools requested the state legislature to provide every township in the state with a copy of Barnard’s book.

Although one-room schools were constructed throughout New Jersey through the end of the 19th century, it became apparent that the one-room school was an outdated and inadequate model for proper education. Consequently, larger, more sophisticated schools appeared, particularly in larger towns and urban settings.¹⁷ Most of these schools however still followed the simple Barnard pattern that had been

¹² “Building and Construction News.” *American Contractor* (30 December 1922): 40.

¹³ *Newark School Bulletin* (Newark, N.J.: Board of Education, April 1924): 159. Also at this time, the city of Newark decided to transfer 7th and 8th graders from the Eighteenth Avenue School to a separate Junior High School, which created additional space in the building.

¹⁴ “News of the Schools.” *Newark Sunday Call* (15 June 1924): 30.

¹⁵ The following section was largely taken from the National Register nomination for the Gregory Primary School in Long Branch, New Jersey (NR 2012).

¹⁶ Henry Barnard, *School House Architecture: A Report* (Hartford, CT: State of Connecticut, 1842), 6.

¹⁷ Examples of these include Public School No. 2 in Paterson, NJ and Scotch-Plains School No. 1 in Union County, NJ.

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developed decades earlier.¹⁸ In Newark specifically, the turn of the century saw nearly 50,000 children utilizing the public school system.¹⁹ These children were not only provided with basic lessons, but the educational program also diversified to include kindergartens, extended hours, all day classes, summer classes, evening classes and trade classes. As the existing infrastructure could not accommodate such programmatic changes, new schools were necessarily constructed. The years from 1880 to 1917 saw a strong campaign of school construction in Newark, including forty-four new schools, along with seventy-six additions.²⁰ Nineteen of those buildings were constructed between 1910 and 1914 alone and they were all designed by Guilbert and Betelle.

The onset of World War I led to both a shortage of labor, materials and funding and an increase in construction costs. Although the timing of the war was never cited as a deliberate reason for the delay between the two periods of construction of the Eighteenth Avenue School, it is possible to assume that it least, in part, contributed to it. A 1932 journal article by Betelle also references the temporary break in school construction during the war.²¹ Moreover, as Betelle himself participated as a captain in the sanitary corps, he would have therefore been at least personally unable to complete any work. By the early 1920s, however, resources and costs had returned to pre-war levels and school construction resumed with almost as much zeal as before.²²

Begun in 1915 and completed in 1924, the Eighteenth Avenue School is significant as an intact aesthetic and programmatic example of early 20th century school design from firm of Guilbert and Betelle during the height of their prominence. Although construction on the building was completed subsequent to Guilbert's death in 1916, it was designed by the firm, begun prior to Guilbert's death and is characteristic of their work. The Revivalist style buildings of Guilbert and Betelle, in keeping with other Revivalist buildings on the era, were typically masonry buildings with symmetrical façades, horizontal fenestrations patterns and deliberate detailing, including quoins, entablatures, cornices and parapets.²³ The appeal of these Revivalist styles was that they asserted the formality and importance of the building while presenting an aesthetically familiar appearance.

¹⁸ Roberta Marx Delson, "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy." *Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation and Protection of Cultural Resources*, ed. Olga Chesler (Trenton, NJ: Historic Preservation Office, Department of Environmental Protection, 1982), 194.

¹⁹ Jean Anyon. *Ghetto Schooling: A Political Economy of Urban Educational Reform* (New York: Columbia University, Teachers College, 1997): 47.

²⁰ Anyon, 47.

²¹ James O. Betelle. "The Trend in School Building Design." *Architecture* 65:5 (May 1932): np.

<http://jamesbetelle.com/2006/08/01/the-trend-in-school-building-design/>. Accessed on August 18, 2014.

²² William Roger Greeley, "The Fourth Dimension in Schoolhouse Design." *The Architectural Forum* 36:4 (April 1922): 127.

²³ Peter Collins, *Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture, 1750-1950* (London: McGill University Press, 1965): 98-99.

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The Eighteenth Avenue School is directly in keeping with this design approach. Completed in the Renaissance Revival style with significant ornamentation, it is clad in red brick throughout with extensive terra cotta and limited limestone detailing (Photographs 1-5). The terra cotta is found in the entablature, stringcourses, window sills and decorative plaques and medallions. All of the doorways have limestone surrounds. Each elevation has a consistent fenestration pattern with bands of windows at regular intervals. The building has a flat roof with a prominent, denticulated terra cotta entablature that extends along all of the elevations. Although there has been some damage along the south elevation, it does not detract from the overall aesthetic. The entrances are similarly distinguished in projecting bays, so that form and function are precisely aligned. Because of the square size of the lot and the proximity of adjacent buildings at the time of construction, the designated play area was located in the central courtyard. This not only offered a protected play area, but also allowed additional light into the interior of the building. There have been neither additions nor changes to the original massing of the building.

Both the original 1915 building and the 1924 expansion were designed by Guilbert and Betelle, which contributes to a continuity of design and a uniformity of the overall structure despite nearly a decade between the two phases. A pamphlet written by James O. Betelle in 1919 for the use of school boards and superintendents addresses this specific circumstance. He writes that in buildings with less than twenty classrooms, provision should always be made for an addition and, ideally, a sketch should be drawn for future reference.²⁴ Betelle clearly followed his own advice during each phase of construction, initially designing two wings that could eventually be completed into a square, and subsequently following through on that plan.

The interior of the building is equally typical of an age in which nationwide standardization of design was becoming the norm. The State of New Jersey went even further in solidifying the trend by “establishing particularly strict standards for improved spatial organization, lighting, ventilation, fireproofing and design efficiency....”²⁵ Guilbert and Betelle embraced this notion of a design that catered to “the health and comfort of pupil” and incorporated classrooms in linear configurations, supplemental coat closets at the rear of the classrooms, adequate lighting, wide hallways, high ceilings, functional stairway locations, regularly spaced bathrooms and storage areas and chalkboards only on the front and side walls so pupils never had to turn around in their seats (Photographs 12, 15 and 18-20).²⁶ In keeping with then-contemporary beliefs about school construction, they also have large and

²⁴ James O. Betelle, *Checking Schedule for Projected School Buildings* (New York: Bruce Publishing Co., 1919): 15.

²⁵ “North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3).” *National Register Nomination* (1999), 8:6.

²⁶ Howard L. Green, *Classrooms Struggle: A History of School Construction in New Jersey* (New Jersey: Preservation New Jersey, 2011; W. Pope Barney and Roy W. Banwell, “Suburban Elementary School.” *The Architectural Forum* (January 1935): 37; Rawson W. Haddon, “Modern American

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continuous windows to provide adequate light and ventilation, the hallways and stairways are all fire-proofed and have significant ceiling heights and all spaces are constructed of basic materials – plaster, wood, concrete – to promote sanitation.

The auditorium is another component of the design that was vital to the functions of both the school and the community, as well as characteristic of the era in which the building was constructed (Photographs 7 and 8). In his 1916 article on assembly halls, James Betelle states that they “not only are used for ordinary school exercises, but afford the pupils the opportunity of presenting plays and permit the public to enjoy evening lectures, etc. In the much discussed wider use of the schoolhouse, these rooms are most commonly employed and are frequently opened to civic and social organizations.”²⁷ Expanding the role of the school beyond the parents and students, solidified in the wider community a broader sense of ownership of and responsibility for the school and, from a more functional perspective, meant that that the space could be used even when the school was not in session. In contrast to older schools, new schools placed auditoriums on the ground floor seventy percent of the time, usually in a central area of the building, which had the benefit of convenient points of egress.²⁸ Betelle also addressed very specific issues, including acoustics, which could be improved with ornamentation and projections on the ceiling and walls, color schemes, which should adhere to light colors, proscenium decoration, which should be emphasized through detail, and entry decoration, which should match that of the auditorium. The auditorium of the Eighteenth Avenue School is consistent with all aspects of this approach and its design is wholly intact from the time of construction, with the exception of the contemporary seating.

Not only was careful thought put into the design of the auditorium, which is perhaps to be expected, Guilbert and Betelle were also deliberate in their designs of smaller spaces, such as the kindergarten rooms on the 1st floor of the west elevation (Photographs 9 and 10). These rooms were specifically given their own entrance, which was programmatically functional as students often arrived and departed at different times than the remainder of the school. The interiors also featured a fireplace, cabinets and window seats to “give the room a decidedly homelike rather than school-like appearance.”²⁹ This was an arrangement that Guilbert and Betelle often employed and can be seen in almost an identical configuration at the Cleveland School in Newark, New Jersey (Figure 4).

Guilbert and Betelle

Schoolhouses: Some Recent Examples of Specialized Buildings, Guilbert and Betelle, Architects.” *Architectural Record* 36 (July 1914): 248.

²⁷ James O. Betelle, “Assembly Halls.” *The American School Board Journal* 52:4 (April 1916): 11.

²⁸ Betelle, “Assembly Halls,” 11.

²⁹ Haddon, 248.

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Ernest Foss Guilbert (1869-1916) and James Oscar Betelle (1879-1954) established the firm of Guilbert and Betelle in Newark, NJ in 1910 (Figures 5 and 6). From the time of its founding, the firm specialized in school design, completing hundreds of structures in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Connecticut. While the schools were nearly all designed in Revivalist styles, Guilbert and Betelle became best known for their work in the Collegiate Gothic style. Between 1910 and 1914, the pair designed nineteen buildings and additions in Newark alone, at a cost of \$2,700,000.³⁰ As Guilbert was the supervising architect for the Newark School Board beginning in 1908, his receipt of these numerous commissions is perhaps not surprising.³¹

Prior to their partnership, Guilbert was first in the Boston office of H.H. Richardson in 1890. He subsequently worked for Henry Ives Cobb on buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition. By 1899, Guilbert was in New York and in charge of the office of Cass Gilbert. One of his more important projects while there was the Essex County Courthouse (1902, NR 2009). It was perhaps this association that led him to be considered by the Newark Board of Education as their architect in 1908.³² Betelle initially worked in the Philadelphia firm of Cope and Stewardson, who were well known for their work in the Collegiate Gothic style. This would undoubtedly be a strong influence on Betelle's future work.³³ Betelle moved to New York in 1900 and worked first in the firm of John Russell Pope and then Cass Gilbert, where he met Guilbert.³⁴ Although the pair only collaborated for six years, they were clearly ambitious and completed such major works as the Cleveland School, the Central Commercial and Manual Training High School, the Newark Normal School and the South Side High School, all in Newark, NJ.

When Guilbert died in 1916, Betelle carried on the firm name and completed over \$100,000,000 in school construction by the time of his retirement in the late 1930s. A 1931 *Time* magazine article stated that this was "an all time world record."³⁵ His commissions included 125 schools in Delaware under the funding of Pierre S. du Pont, eleven colleges, fifty-six high schools, eleven junior high schools, six vocational schools and one reformatory. With such a resume, it is not difficult to understand why he was considered to be "America's foremost designer of schools."³⁶

³⁰ Haddon, 250.

³¹ Having a staff architect was a common practice among the school boards in the larger cities in New Jersey.

³² "Ernest F. Guilbert, Architect, Is Dead." *Newark Evening Standard* (1 December 1916): np.

³³ One of the best examples of the Collegiate Gothic style of Cope and Stewardson is the Quadrangle at the University of Pennsylvania (1895).

³⁴ "James O. Betelle, 75." *Newark Evening News* (5 June 1954): np.

³⁵ "School Builder." *Time* (24 August 1931): np.

³⁶ "A Great Architect." *Fortune Story Magazine* 27:3 (October 1929): np.

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Some of the firm's more prominent commissions include Public School 111, Christiana, DE (1920, NR 1979), the Glenville School, Greenwich, CT (1921, NR 2003), the Ross Point School in Laurel, DE (1922, NR 2001), the Iron Hill School, Newark, DE (1923, NR 1995), the Essex Club, Newark, NJ (1926, NR 1991), Vineland High School in Vineland, NJ (1927, NR 1995), Howard High School, Wilmington, DE (1927, NR 1985), the Radburn School, NJ (1929, NHL 2004) and the Charles B. Lore Elementary School, Wilmington, DE (1932, NR 1983).³⁷

Of the firm's specific school commissions in Newark, the list is highlighted by the Cleveland School (1913), the Newark Normal School (1913), the Ridge Street School (1913), the South Side High School (1913), the Fifteenth Avenue School (1920), the Central High School (1921), the West Side High School (1926) and the Weequahic High School (1932).

Renaissance Revival Style

The Renaissance Revival style, like most Revivalist styles, was used in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries on commercial, residential and institutional buildings. The style was characterized by symmetrical facades organized around horizontal divisions; regular fenestration patterns, often with arched surrounds, a clearly articulated base, a projecting cornice line and decorative elements, such as medallions. It stands in most direct contrast to its more popular contemporaries, Colonial, Greek and Gothic Revival styles.

The Eighteenth Avenue School is an archetypal example of the Renaissance Revival style applied to an educational building. The particular elements can be seen in the symmetrical façade with horizontal divisions, symmetrical window openings, masonry walls, regular window openings that are configured to illustrate interior function, a prominent cornice line, tile roofing, stone detailing and a balanced floor plan (Photographs 1-5 and 25). On the interior of the building, the use of the Renaissance Revival style gives way to the more important programmatic objectives, which necessitate a more utilitarian aesthetic. Because both the original building and the addition were constructed by the same architect within a relatively short period of time, both the interior and the exterior of the building are able to convey the appearance of a single, cohesive structure.

The use of the Renaissance Revival style, however, like most Revivalist manifestations, was never an exact copy of its European precedent. A 1914 article that examined the work of Guilbert and Betelle discussed this saying:

I like to think that Messrs. Guilbert and Betelle, in their school work – perhaps without being conscious of it – are teaching us or at least showing us how we many learn to look away for a

³⁷ Howard High School was home to the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education case.

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time from a too close dependence upon historic style and to walk alone for a season into a more nearly American style of architecture.³⁸

As the concept of a public school building is at the core of the American belief system, it is certainly appropriate that the architectural style of that building should also be in keeping with that ideology.

Betelle also discussed this in a 1919 article for *The American School Board Journal*. He wrote that while:

Architects use a number of different historical styles in the buildings they design, none... are exact copies of the old examples – the old examples are used as a basis for modification and adaption to meet present day requirements. The style adopted for any school should in the first place be appropriate for a school building, and in the second place be appropriate for the place in which the school is to be built.³⁹

While he goes on to write that the Collegiate Gothic style is the most popular style for newly constructed school buildings, accounting for over seventy-five percent, one of his primary reasons for that popularity can also be applied to his Renaissance Revival style design of the Eighteenth Avenue School. He states that the Collegiate Gothic style has the ability to introduce a high proportion of window surface to the masonry on the façade and that as many windows can be introduced as needed. Moreover, the fenestration pattern, which is both regular but with room for variability, allows for the required interior functions to receive the necessary amount of natural light.⁴⁰

In reference to the overall aesthetic of a school, Betelle concludes that the exterior design should immediately convey the interior function and that, as such, the design of a primary school should be more simplified than that of a high school.⁴¹ Although the Eighteenth Avenue School is noticeably architecturally ambitious by today's standards, it can be seen as relatively simplified when compared to the firm's larger commissions, such as the Central Commercial and Manual Training High School in Newark, NJ (Figure 7). From smallest detail to general concept, the Eighteenth Avenue School is programmatically and architecturally consistent with the design philosophies of the firm of Guilbert and Betelle and as such can be considered to be an excellent example of their institutional work.

There are many other notable Renaissance Revival style buildings in Newark, NJ, several of which were also designed by Guilbert and Betelle. Although none are identical in design, all share numerous

³⁸ Haddon, 263.

³⁹ James O. Betelle, "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings." *The American School Board Journal* 58:4 (April 1919): 25-26.

⁴⁰ Betelle, "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings," 28.

⁴¹ Betelle, "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings," 76.

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common elements and serve to place the school within its larger architectural context. It was also typical of the period for schools designed in the Revivalist style to reflect other notable local public buildings.⁴² As such, the school would automatically assume the prominent status that those buildings already possessed.

Both the Robert Treat Center and the Essex County Administration Building were designed by Guilbert and Betelle. The Robert Treat Center (1916) has a granite base and brick above with terra cotta trim (Figure 8). It also features large arched openings, a consistent fenestration pattern and a prominent cornice. It is perhaps of particular note because it was designed only a year after the original portion of the Eighteenth Avenue School. As they were designed for essentially opposite functions, it is interesting to note how the common elements have been arranged in distinct ways. The Essex County Administration Building (1927) was an addition to the 1902 courthouse designed by Cass Gilbert, the former employer of both Guilbert and Betelle. Although it is possible both worked on the original building, the firm clearly took a different tone with a rusticated granite base, smooth limestone walls, rhythmic window openings, a strong cornice line and horizontal partitions. As this building housed a much more formal and formidable function than the Eighteenth Avenue School, it is only appropriate that façade reflect that distinction. As Betelle himself said, "To be good architecture, the design of the exterior of the building should express the character and purpose for which the interior of the building is used, as "truthful expression" is just as desirable in architecture as it is in all other things in life."⁴³

⁴² Green, np.

⁴³ Betelle, "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings," 76.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: NRIS Database

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.729199 | Longitude: -74.191704 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary of the Eighteenth Avenue School is shown as a dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Eighteenth Avenue School: Building Chronology and National Register Boundary."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire parcel on which the building is situated and is historically associated with the nominated property. No extant historically associated resources have been excluded.

10. Form Prepared By

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date: December 2, 2014

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Eighteenth Avenue School
City or Vicinity: Newark
County: Essex State: NJ
Photographer: Robert Powers
Date Photographed: April 2013 (Photographs #1-26) and November 2014 (Photographs #27-41)
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1.	North and west elevations, view southeast
2.	North and east elevations, view southwest
3.	East and south elevations, view northwest

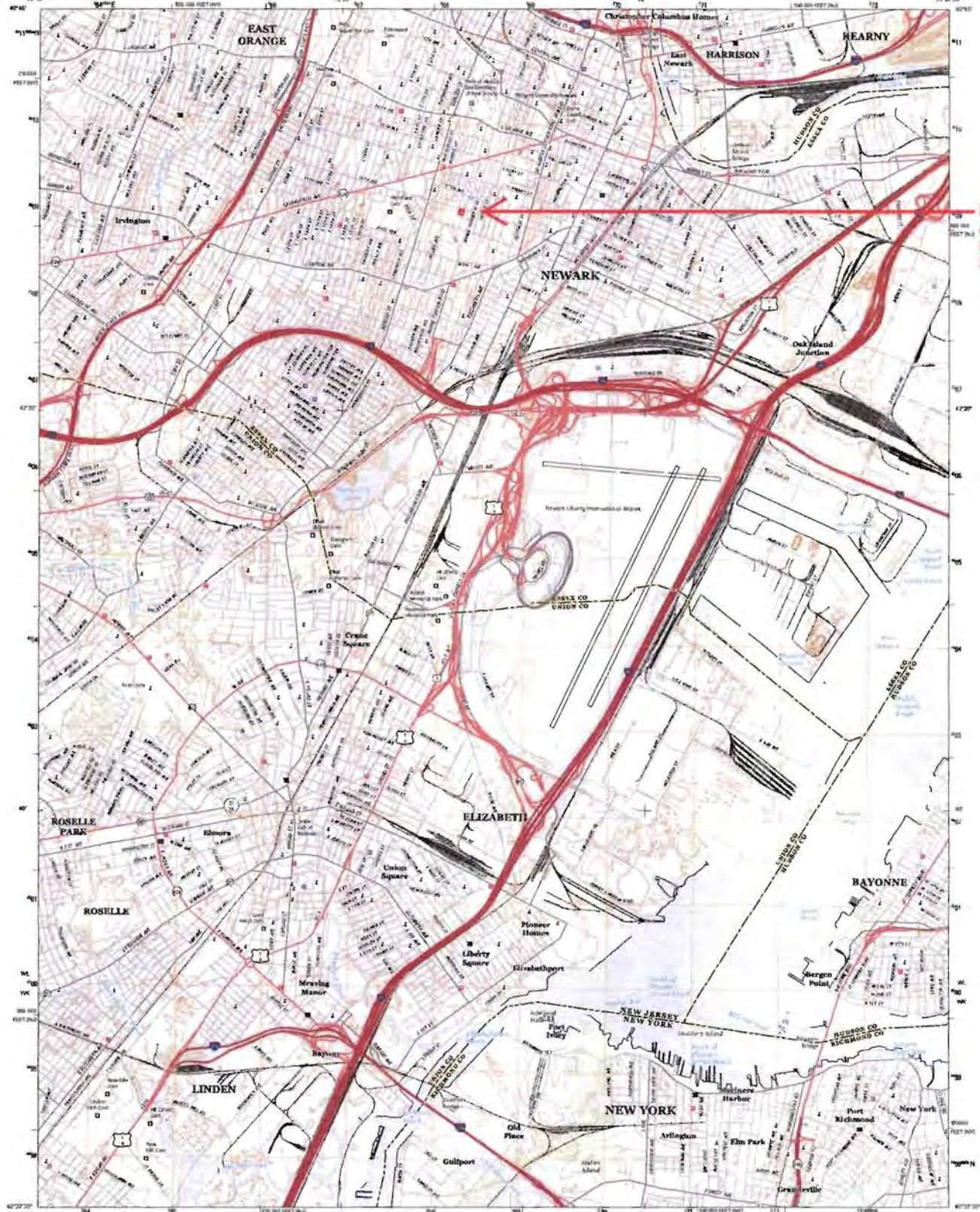
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Name of Property	County and State
4.	South elevation, view north
5.	South and west elevations, view northeast
6.	1 st floor, Lobby, view east
7.	1 st floor, Auditorium, view southwest
8.	1 st floor, Auditorium, view northeast
9.	1 st floor, view southwest
10.	1 st floor, view south
11.	1 st floor, Hallway, view north
12.	2 nd floor, view east
13.	2 nd floor, Hallway, view south
14.	2 nd floor, Courtyard, view northwest
15.	3 rd floor, view west
16.	3 rd floor, Stairway, view north
17.	3 rd floor, Gymnasium, view east
18.	3 rd floor, view south
19.	3 rd floor, view west
20.	4 th floor, view north
21.	4 th floor, Hallway, view east
22.	Roof, view southwest
23.	Roof, view northeast
24.	Roof, view north
25.	Roof, view east
26.	Roof, view southeast
27.	North and east elevations, view southwest
28.	South elevation, view north
29.	North and west elevations, view southeast
30.	1 st floor, Auditorium, view east
31.	1 st floor, Hallway, view south
32.	1 st floor, Kindergarten, view south
33.	2 nd floor, Auditorium, view west
34.	2 nd floor, view northeast
35.	2 nd floor, view southwest
36.	3 rd floor, Hallway, view south
37.	3 rd floor, view southwest
38.	3 rd floor, view southwest
39.	4 th floor, Stairway, view north
40.	4 th floor, view north
41.	4 th floor, view southwest

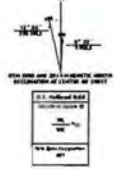
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Eighteenth Avenue School, Essex County, NJ

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Scale: 1:24,000
This map is not a legal document. Responsibility for its use is assumed by the user. It is not intended for use in any legal proceeding. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for a professional survey. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for a professional survey. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for a professional survey.



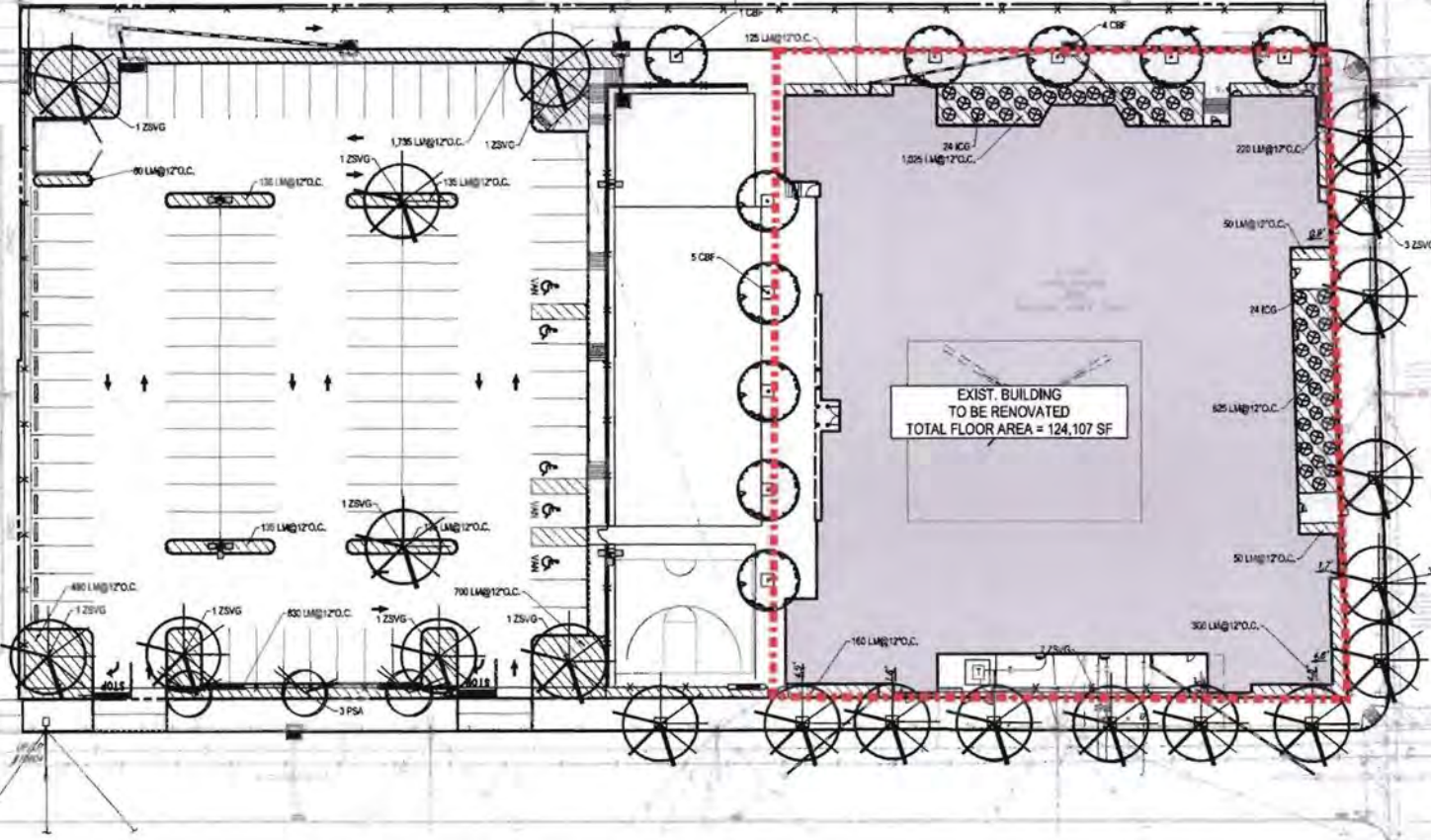
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Main	Alleway
Interstate Route	State Route

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



BOYD STREET
(50' WIDE R.O.W.)
TWO-WAY TRAFFIC
(COMBUSTIBLE ROADWAY)



18TH AVENUE
(60' WIDE R.O.W.)
(ASPHALT ROADWAY)
TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

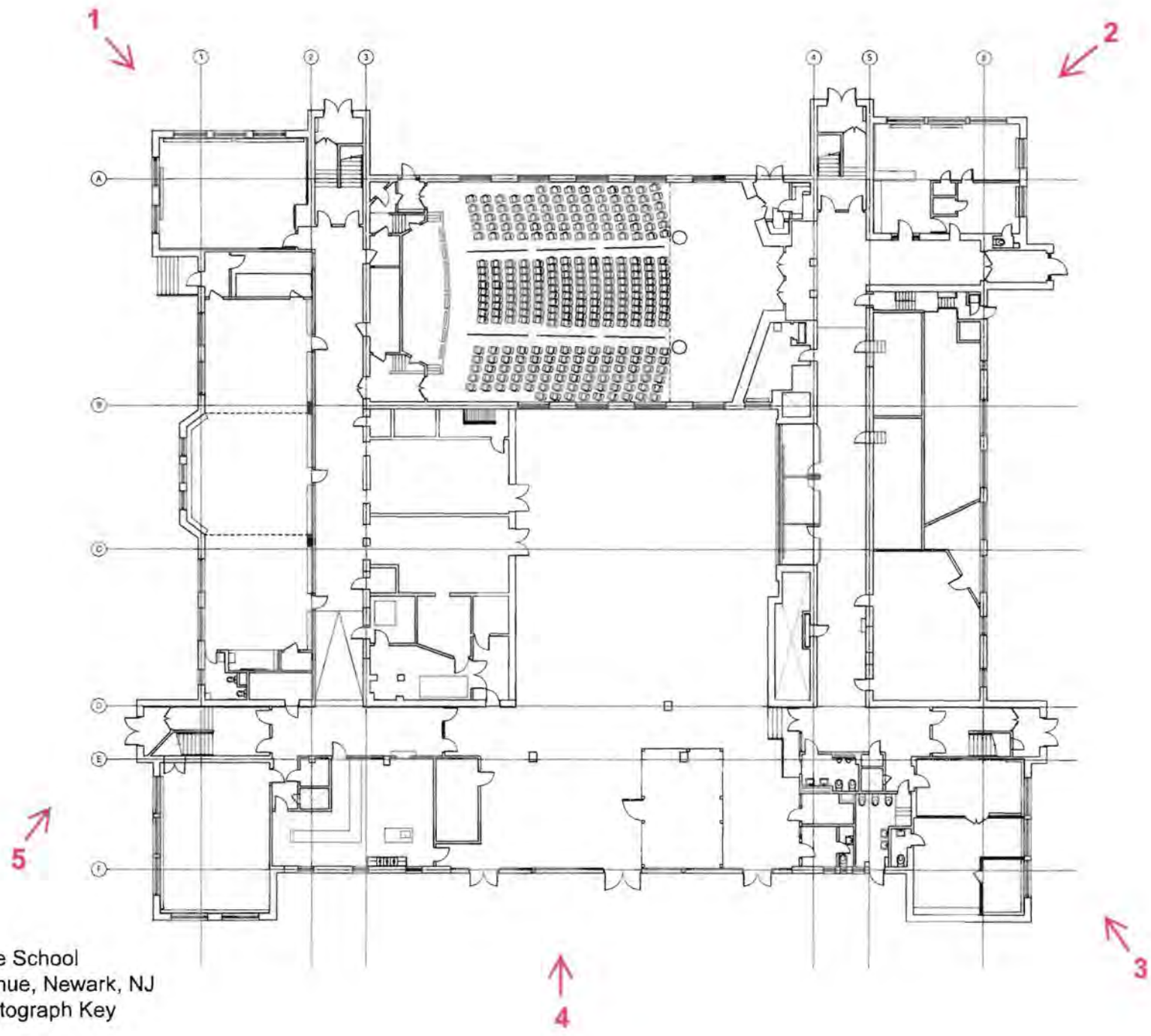
ONE-WAY

LIVINGSTON STREET
(50' WIDE R.O.W.)
ONE-WAY TRAFFIC
(ASPHALT ROADWAY)

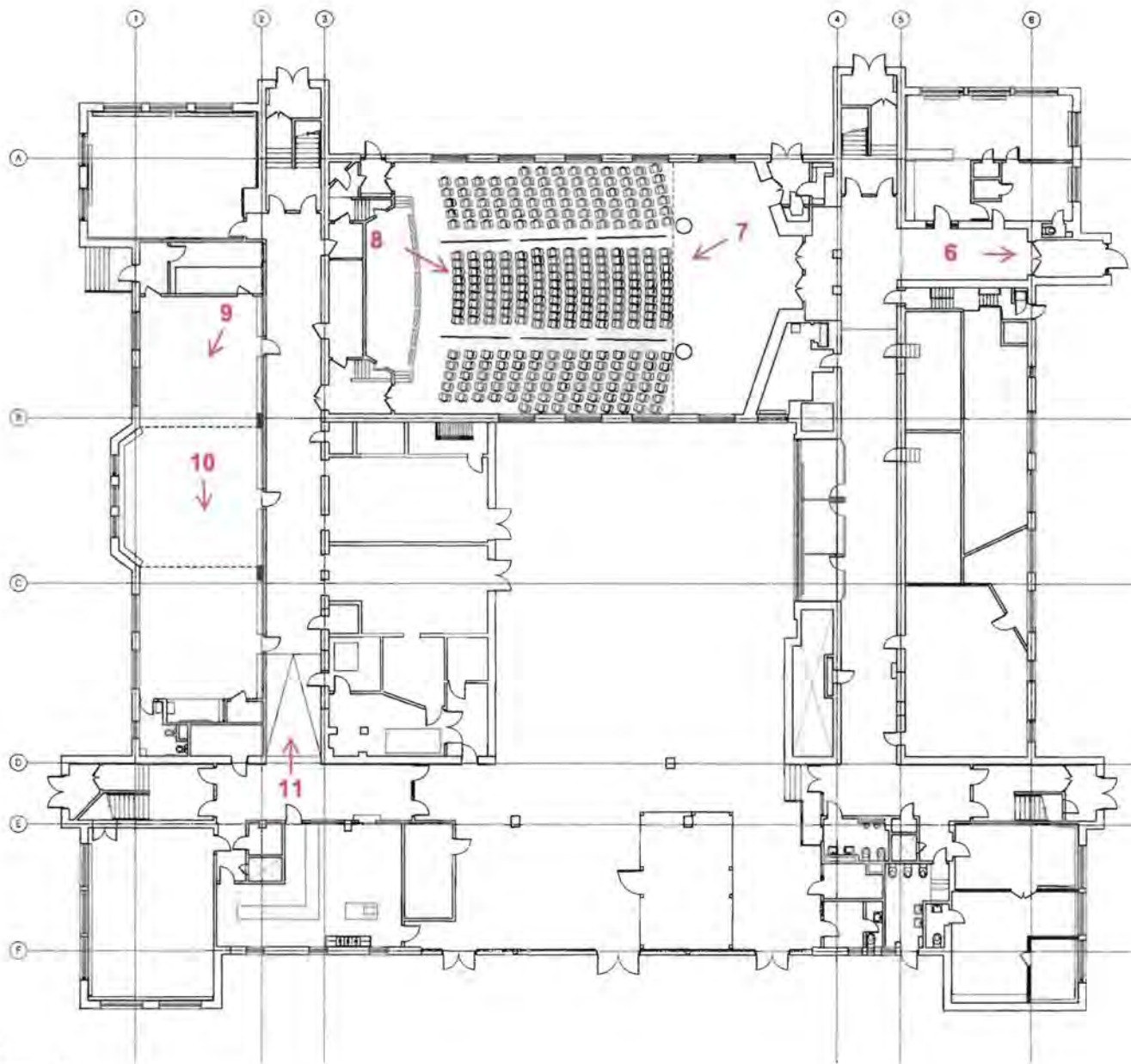


Eighteenth Avenue School
Essex County, NJ
Site Plan with NRN Boundary

L
1
2
3
4
5
6

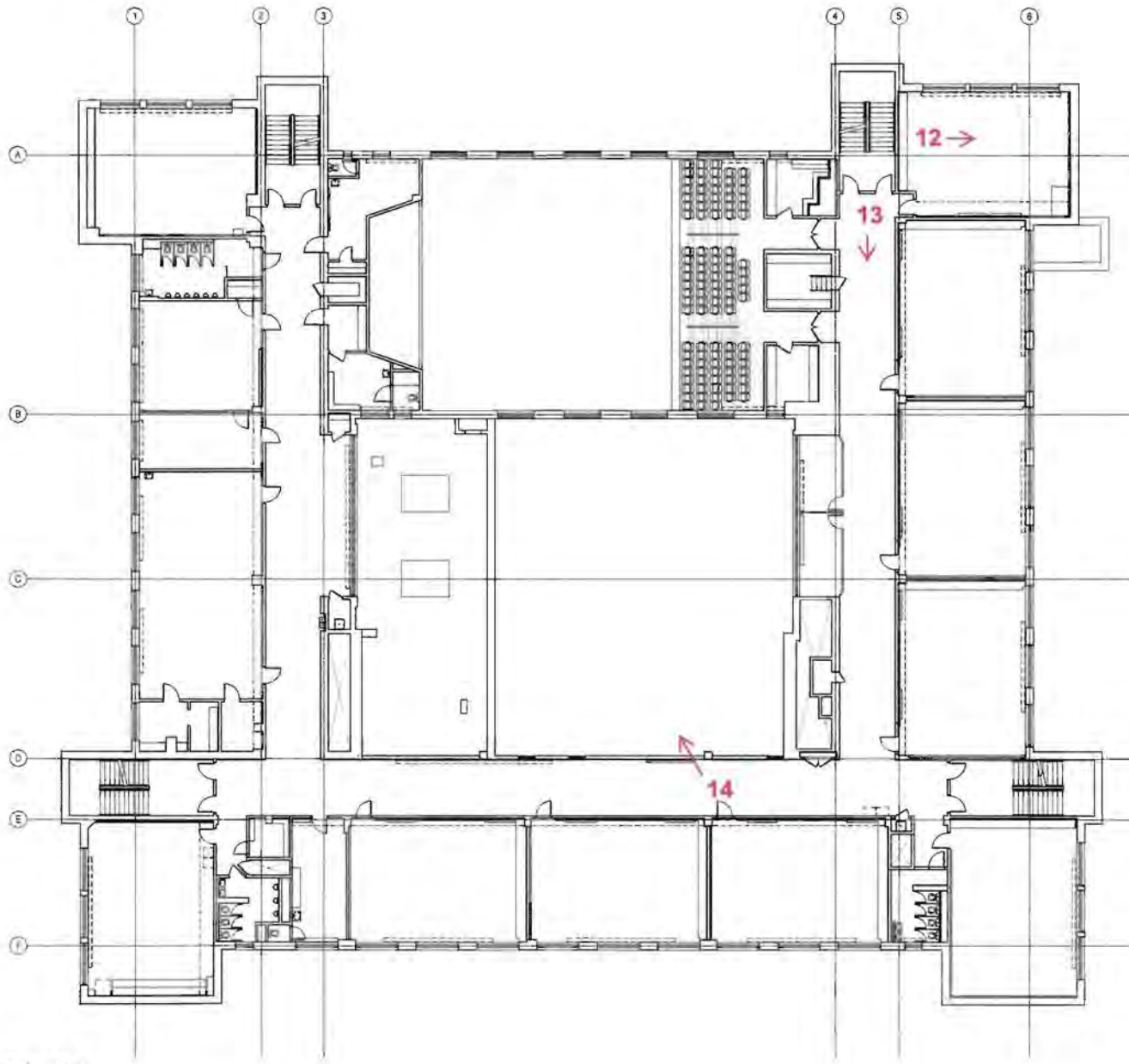


Eighteenth Avenue School
 229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
 Site Plan with Photograph Key
 Not to Scale



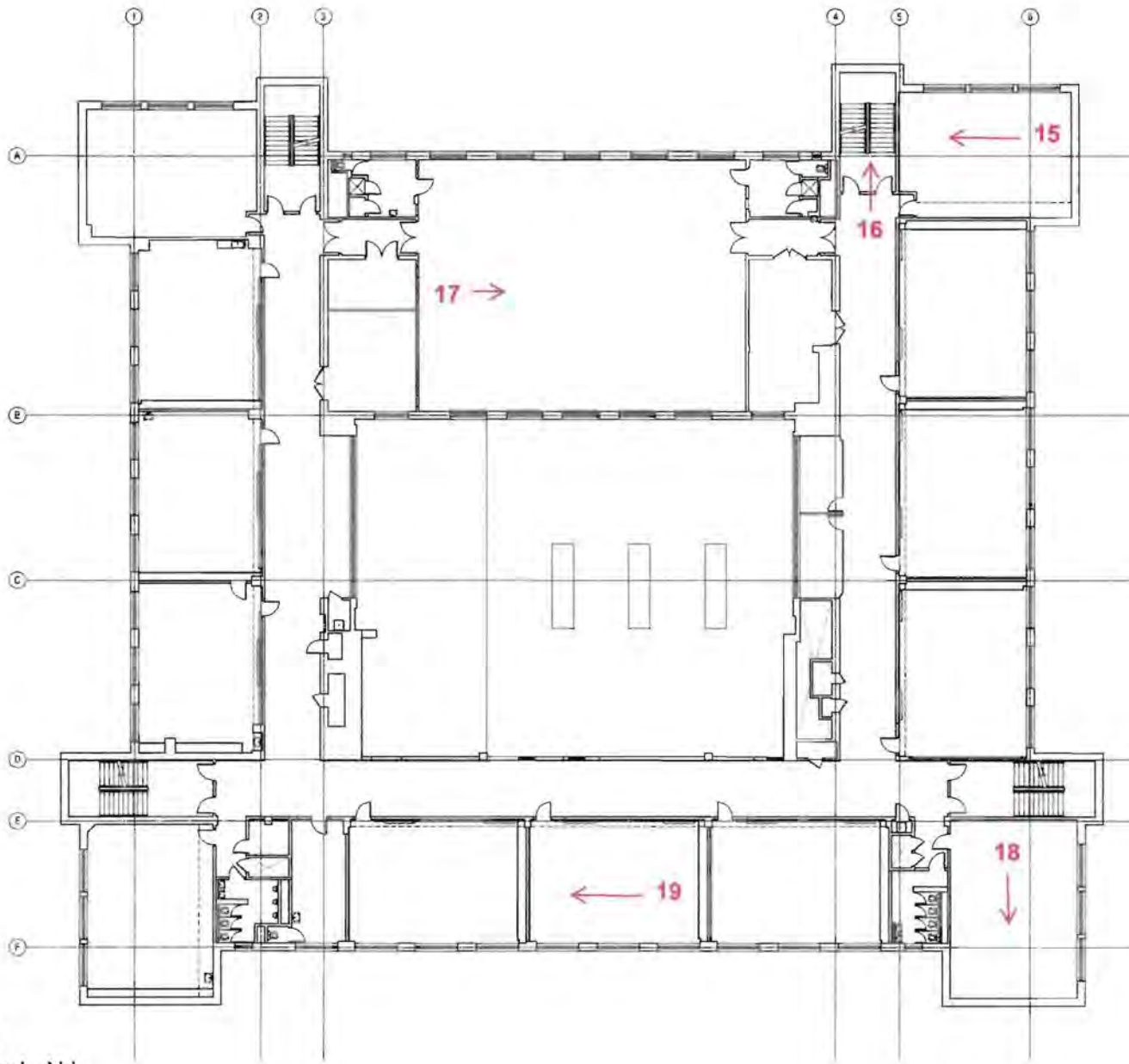
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
1st Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





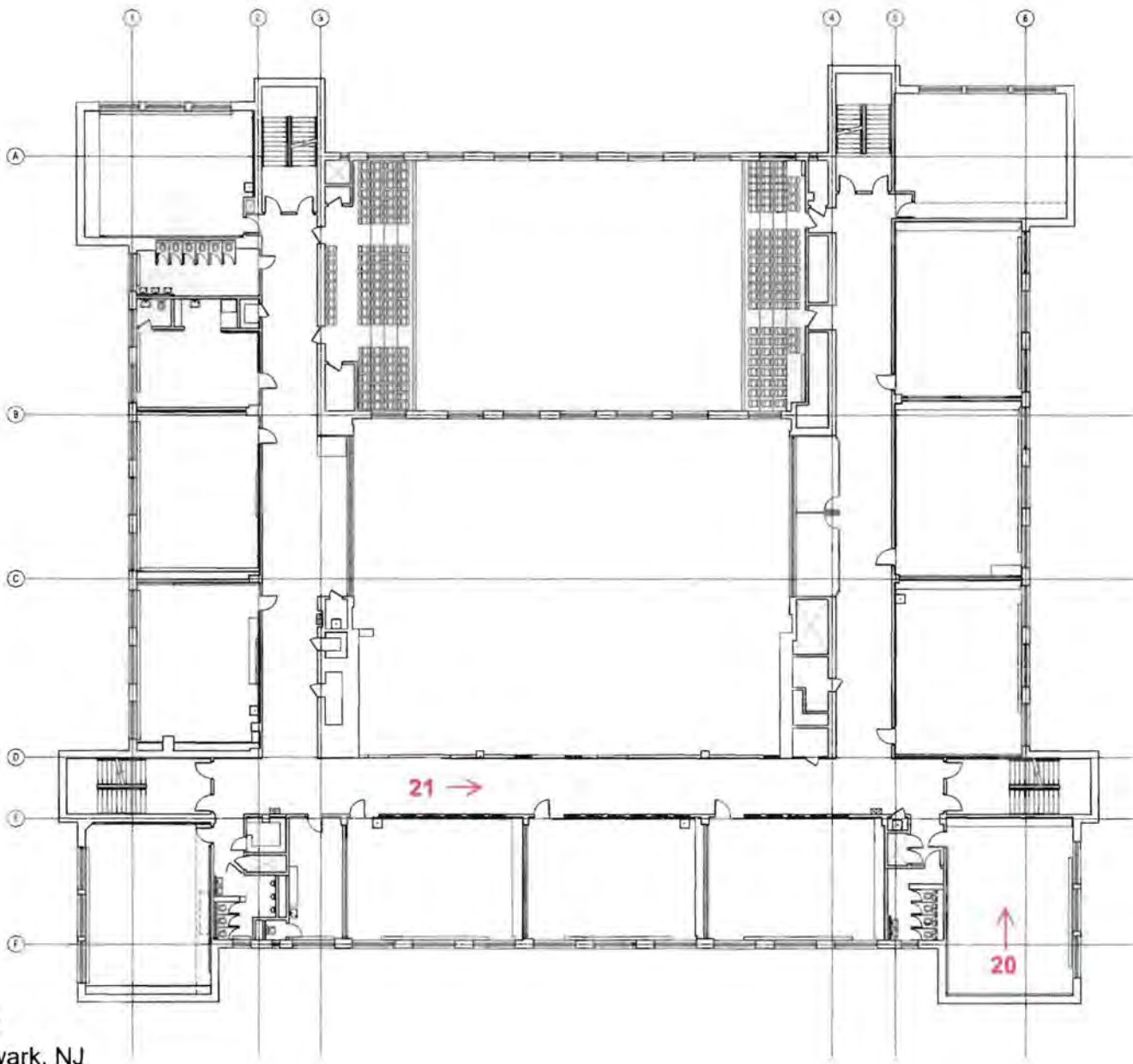
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
2nd Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





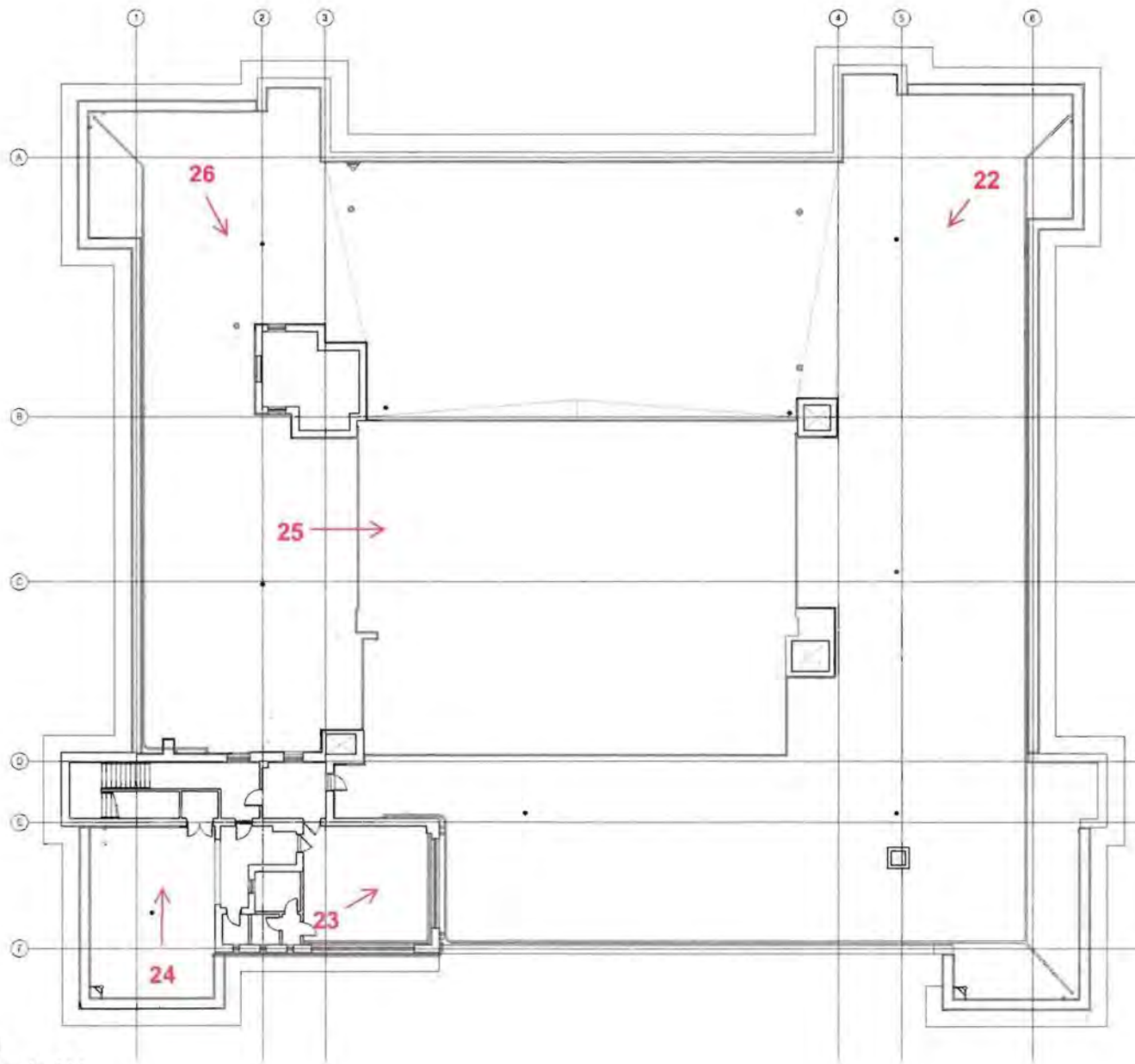
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
3rd Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
4th Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale

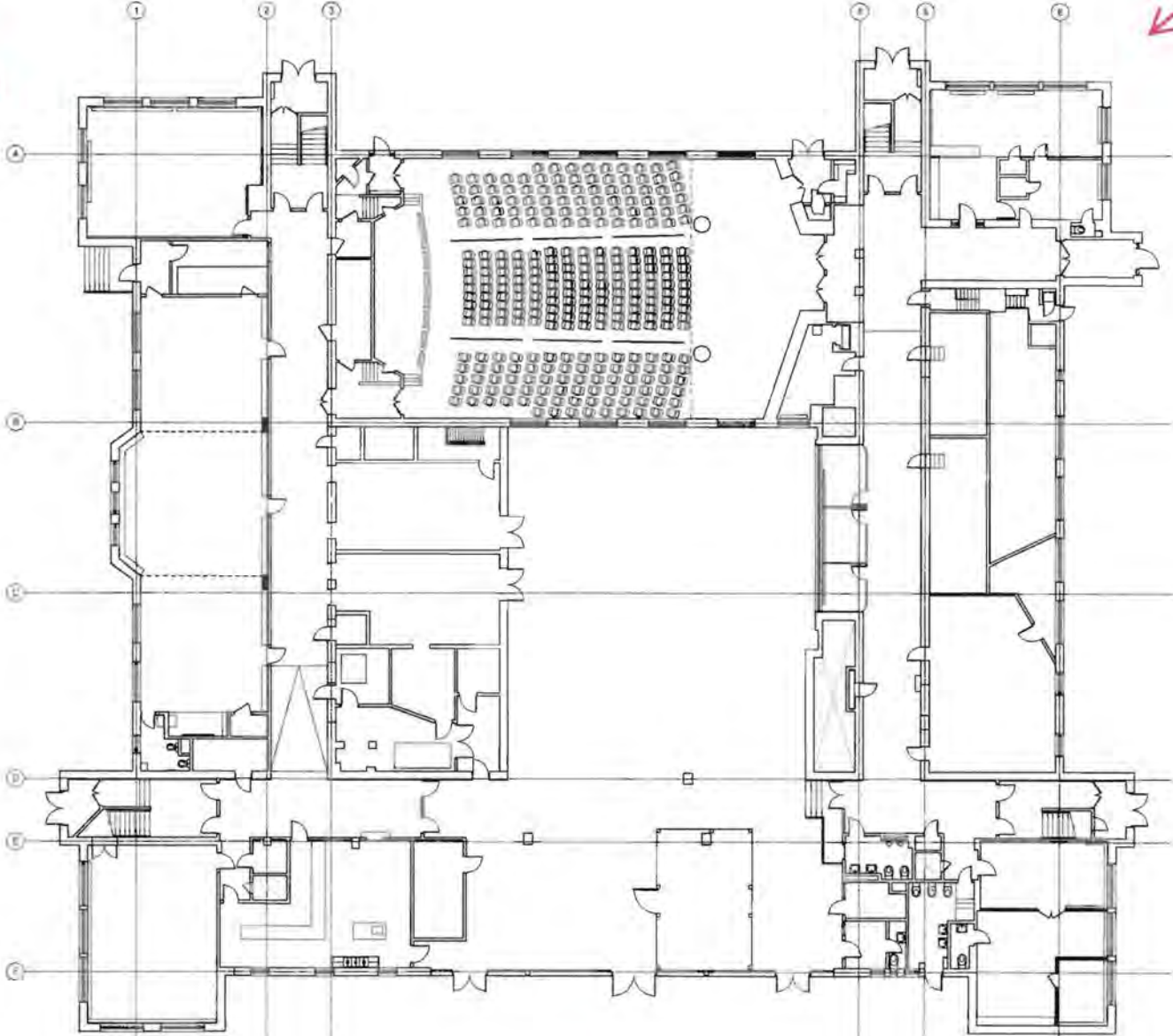




Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
Roof Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale



29



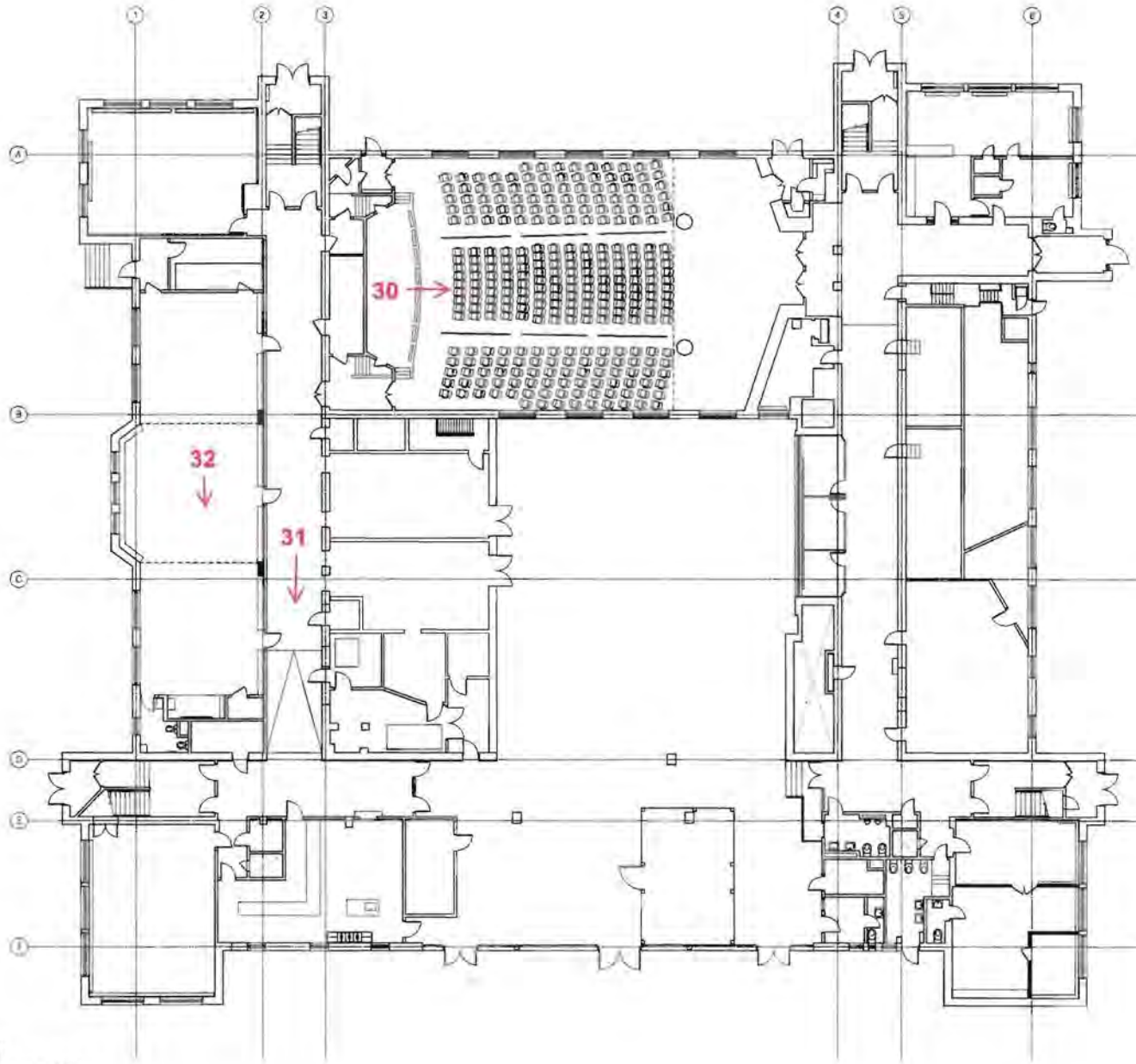
27



28

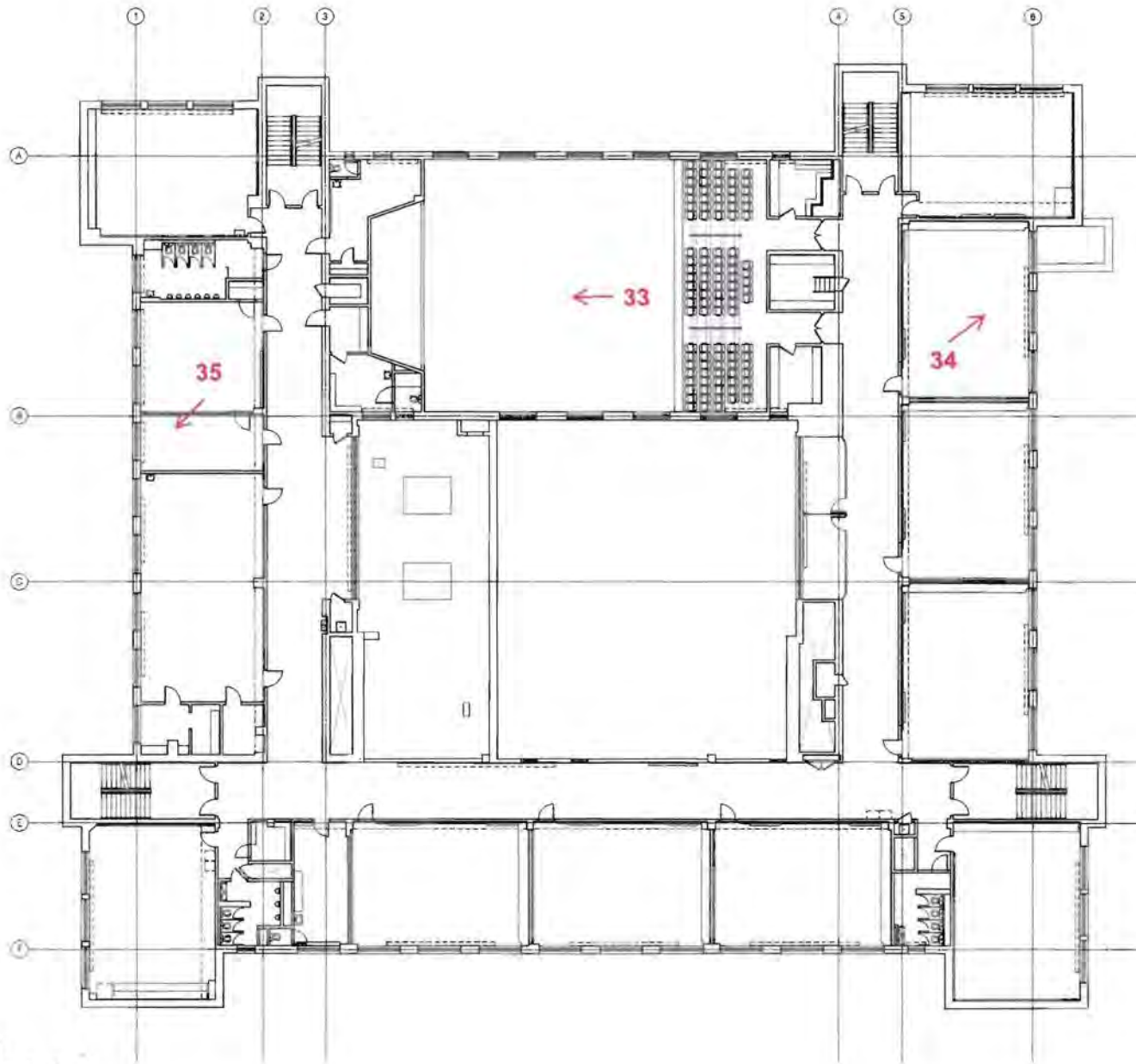


Eighteenth Avenue School
 229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
 Site Plan with Photograph Key
 Not to Scale
 November 2014



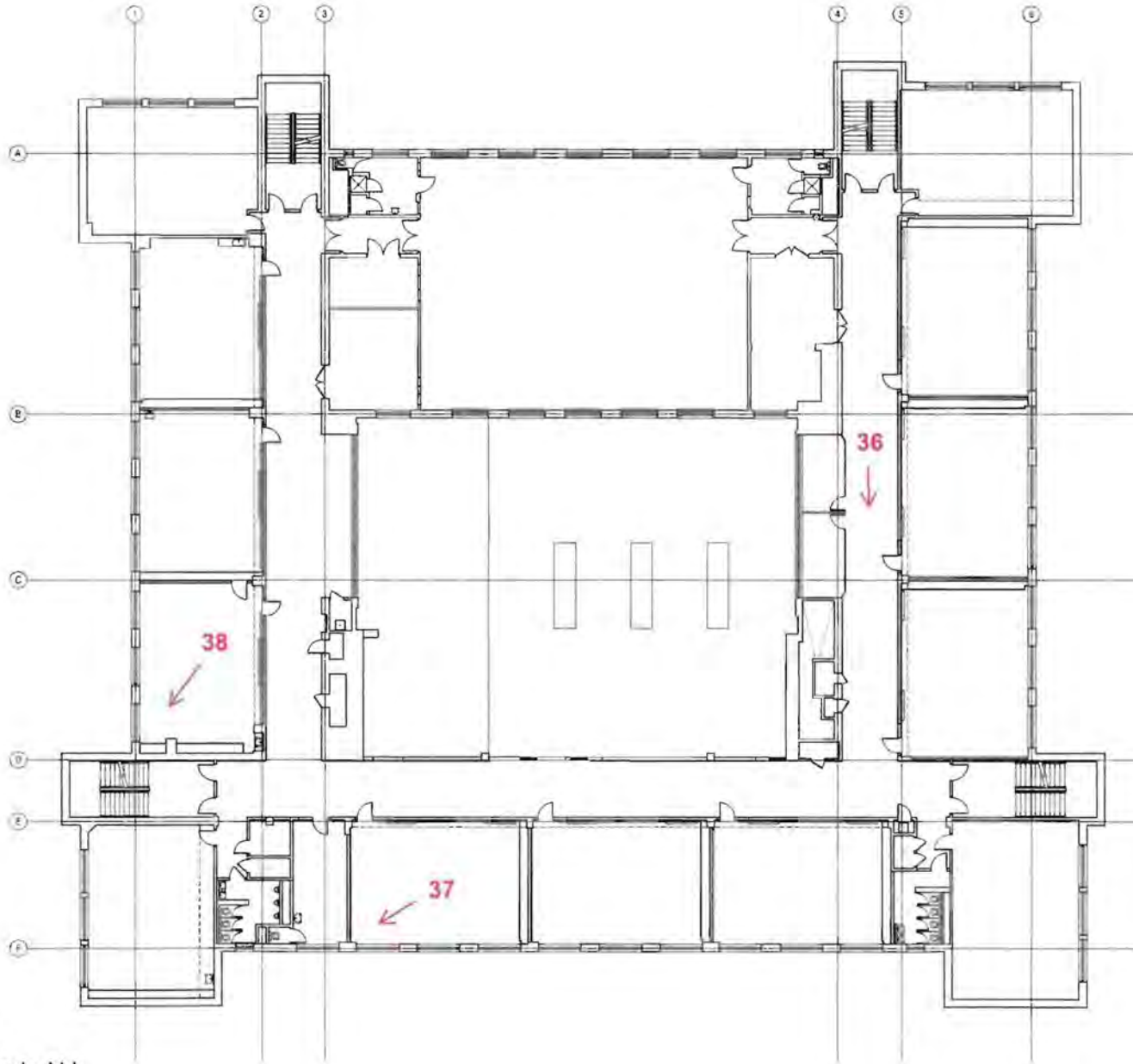
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
1st Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





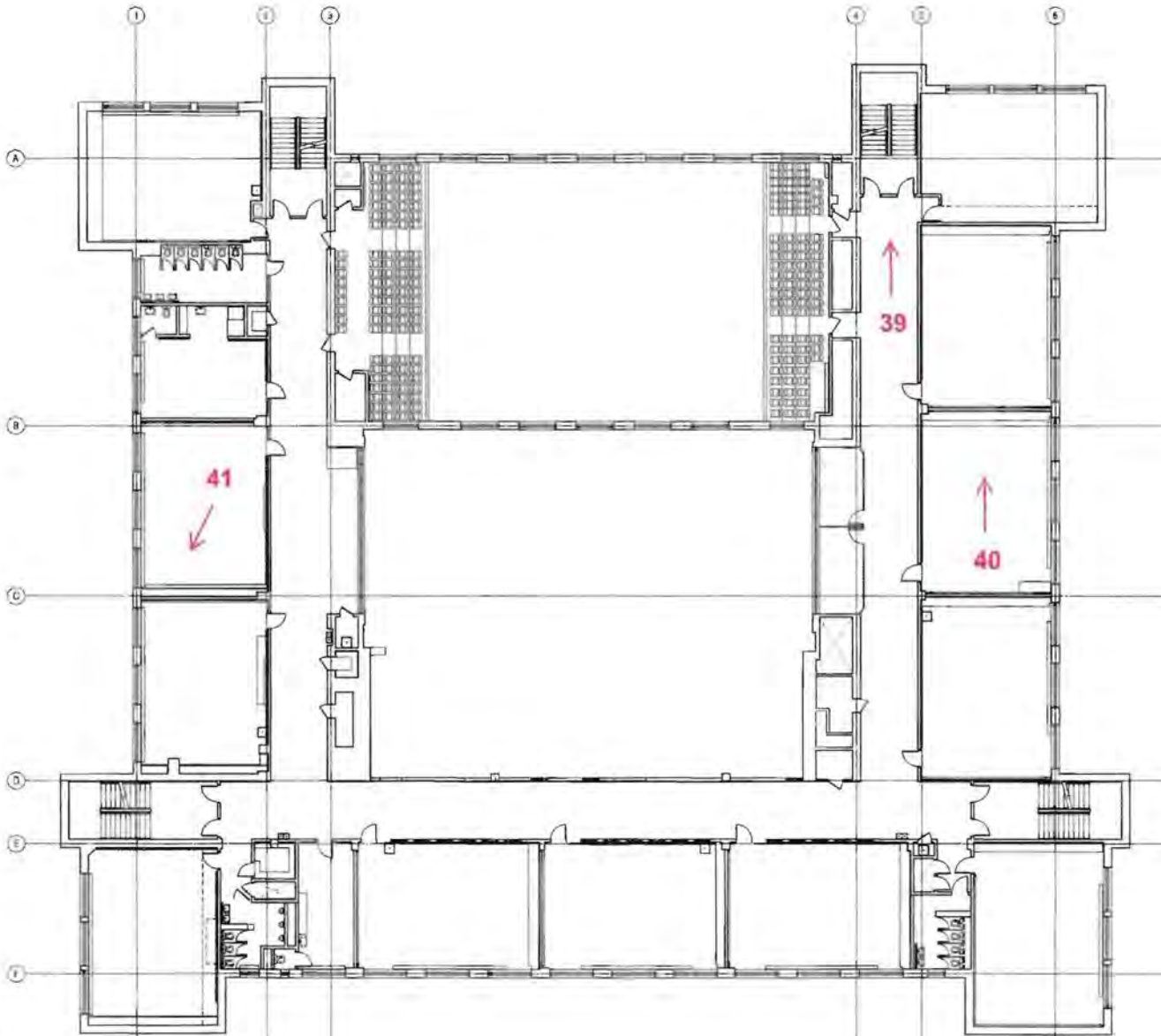
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
2nd Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
3rd Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale





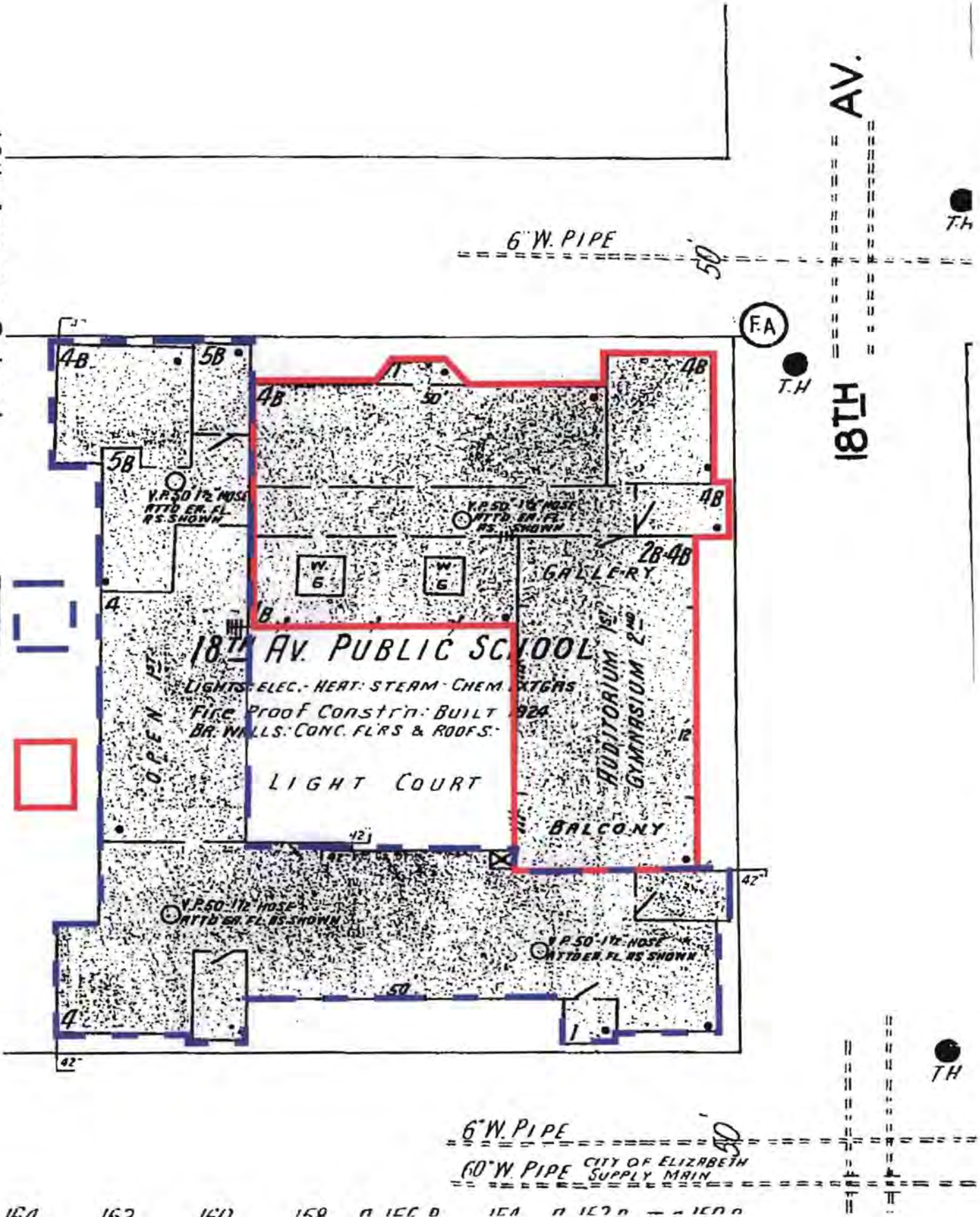
Eighteenth Avenue School
229-243 18th Avenue, Newark, NJ
4th Floor Plan with Photograph Key
Not to Scale



18th Avenue School
 Newark, NJ
 Building Chronology

1915

1924



18TH AV.

166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic Images Page 2

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



18 TH AVE SCHOOL PHOTO MADE FROM PLATE 60 YEARS OLD

Figure 1 – Eighteenth Avenue School, c. 1900. Courtesy of the New Jersey Historical Trust.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 3

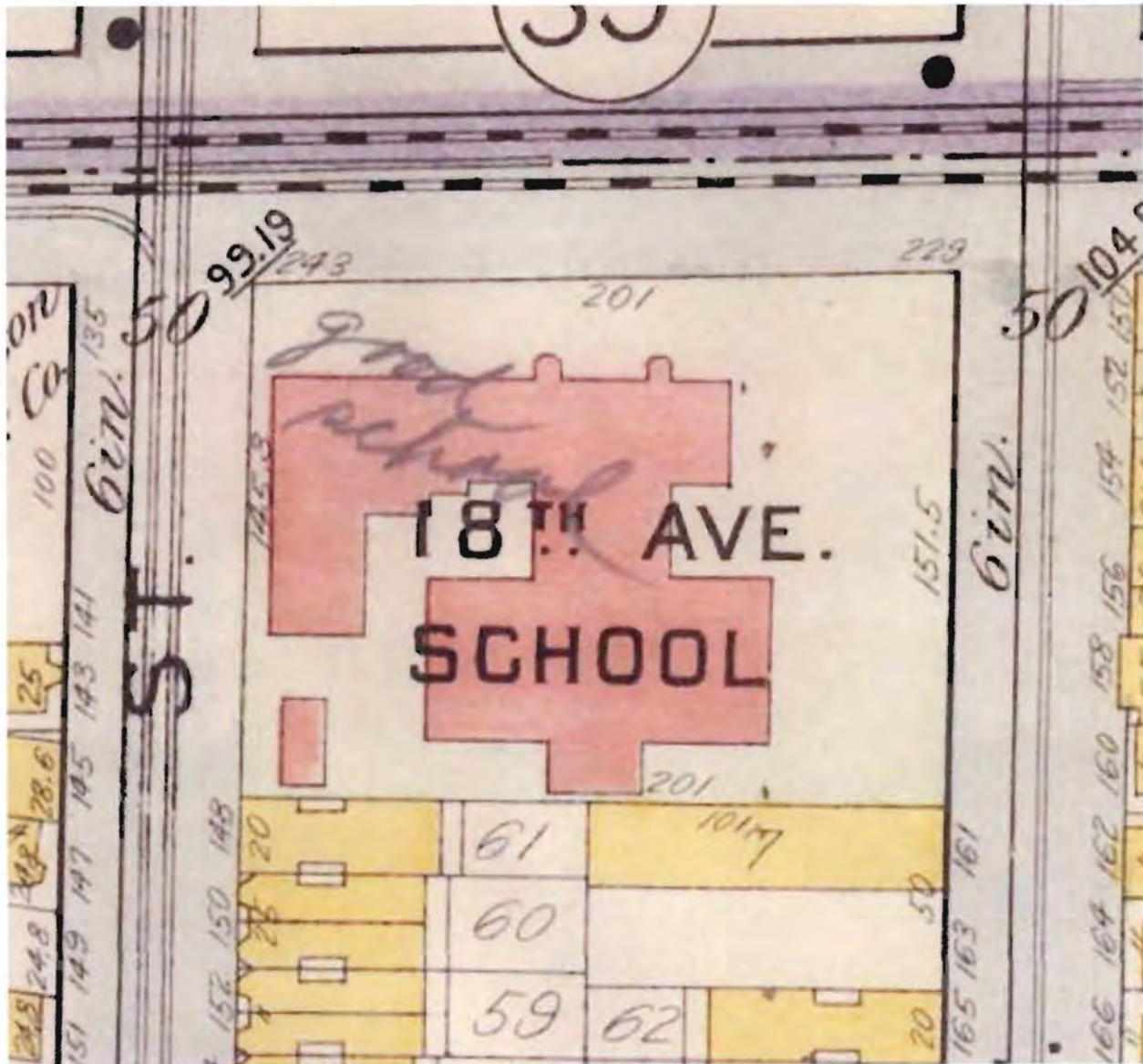


Figure 2 – Atlas of Newark, 1912.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic Images Page 4

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

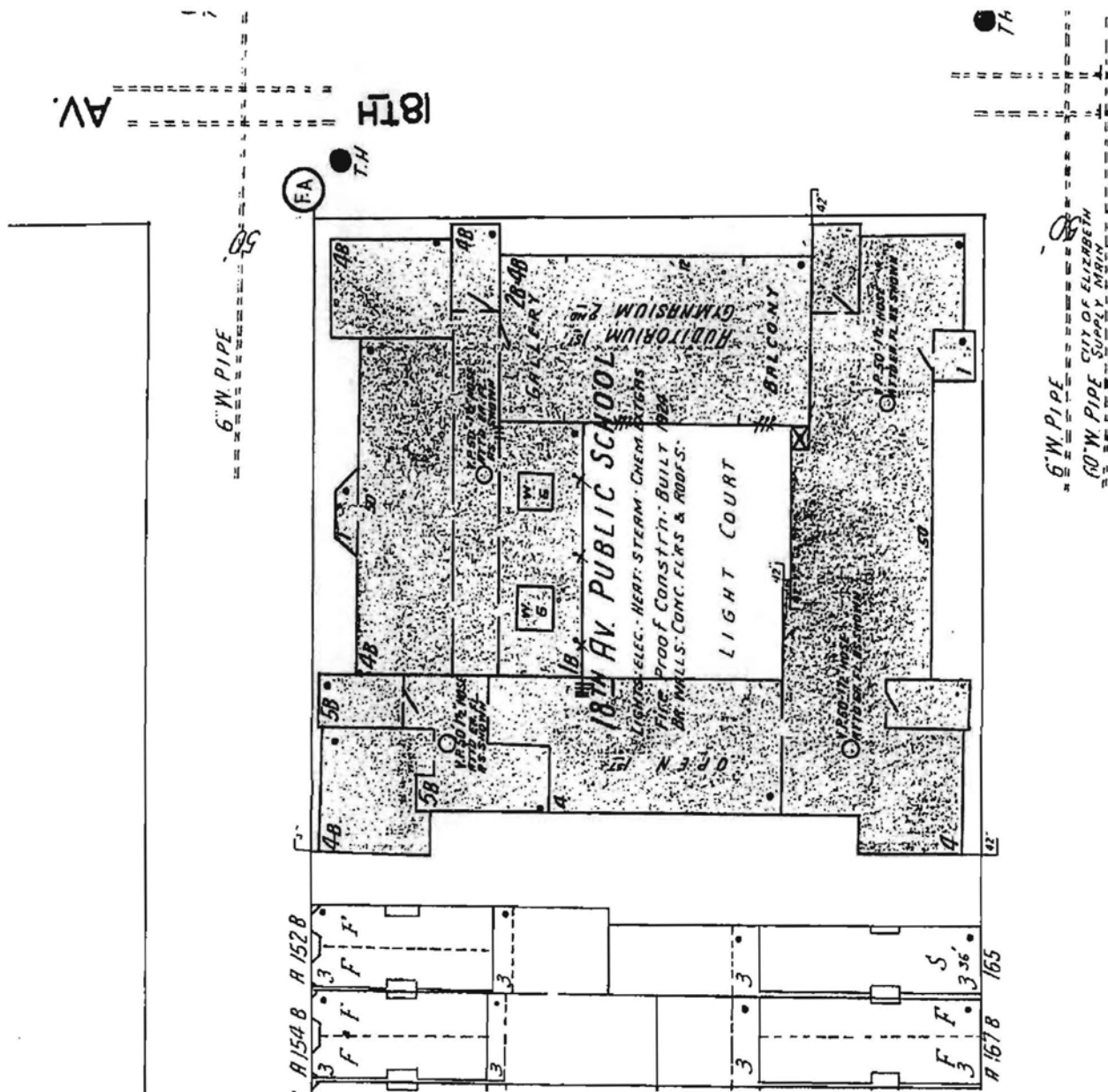


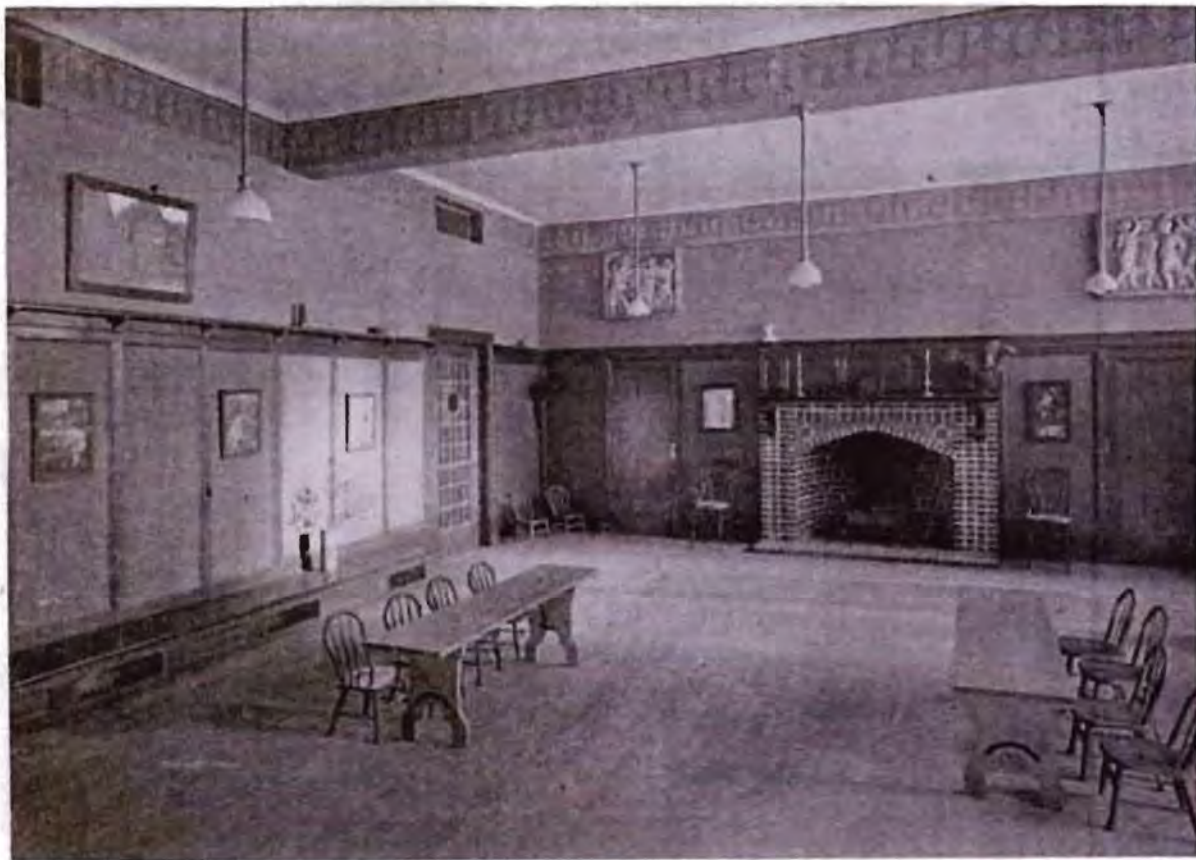
Figure 3 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 5



Source: Duffort & Feltz, Architects

FIG. 249. — KINDERGARTEN, CLEVELAND SCHOOL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Figure 4 – Kindergarten Room, The Cleveland School, Newark, NJ. John Joseph Donovan, *School Architecture: Practices and Principals* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921): 290.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 6



Figure 5 – Ernest Foss Guilbert (1869-1916). <http://jamesbetelle.com/2007/04/28/ernest-f-guilbert-where-are-you/>. Accessed on August 18, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 7



Figure 6 – James Oscar Betelle (1879-1954). <http://jamesbetelle.com/about/>. Accessed on August 18, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 8



Figure 7 – The Central Commercial and Manual Training High School, Newark, NJ, c. 1930.
<http://jamesbetelle.com/2007/05/10/more-newark-more-schools/>. Accessed on August 18, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eighteenth Avenue School
Name of Property
Essex County, NJ
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Images Page 9



Figure 8 – The Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, NJ. <http://www.bergerorg.com/roberttreatcenter.htm>. Accessed on August 18, 2014.



BUS



100 TH ST
WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON



















































SIDEWALK
CLOSED
← PRESS HERE

18th
Lincoln

MANHOLE





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Eighteenth Avenue School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/27/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/30/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000151

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/14/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Proj. #11-0103
Chrono #:B2015-167

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A

PO Box 420

Trenton, New Jersey 08625

609-292-3541/FAX: 609-984-0836



BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

February 13, 2015

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Eighteenth Avenue School, City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer