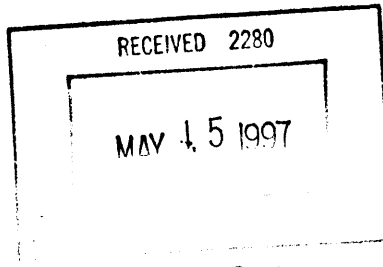


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Centenary Collegiate Institute

other names/site number Edward Seay Administration Building, North Hall, South Hall;

2. Location

street & number 400 Jefferson Street NA  not for publication

city or town Hackettstown  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Warren code 041 zip code 07840

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 4/21/97  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources / DSHPO  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] 6.13.97  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson W. Beall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Centenary Collegiate Institute  
Name of Property

Warren Co., New Jersey  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: College  
Education: School  
Education: Education-Related Housing

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: College  
Education: Education-Related Housing

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts Classicism  
Italian Renaissance

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Brick  
roof Asphalt  
other Terra Cotta  
Metal

**Narrative Description**

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] 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.) N /A

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1899 - 1901

Significant Dates

1899

1900

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Teale, Oscar Schutte (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N /A

- 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
[X] University Avery Library, Columbia University
[X] Other United Methodist Archives,
Name of repository: Drew University Archives, Centenary College

United Methodist Archives, Drew Univ. Avery Library, Columbia Univ.

Centenary Collegiate Institute  
Name of Property

Warren Co., New Jersey  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 4.33 acres

Hackettstown, NJ Quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

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5	1	4	0	2	0
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4	5	2	1	8	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

2 

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3 

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Zone Easting Northing

4 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Block 105, Lot 1, Town of Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rochelle Goodman, Simone Knaap and Elizabeth DeFabritis

organization Centenary College date 10 February 1997

street & number 400 Jefferson Street telephone 908-852-1400 Ext. 2336

city or town Hackettstown state NJ zip code 07840

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Centenary College

street & number 400 Jefferson Street telephone 908-852-1400

city or town Hackettstown state NJ zip code 07840

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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NJ, WARREN COUNTY  
CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

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1. NAME OF PROPERTY

other names/site number -

Centenary College; Old Main, Men's Dorm, Women's Dorm

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### 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Centenary Collegiate Institute, designed by architect Oscar Schutte Teale in 1901, is a tripartite ensemble of iron framed, three story, predominantly buff colored brick buildings, classically detailed with white moulded terra cotta and painted metal friezes, cornices and pediments. The level site constitutes a portion of a larger academic campus, framed by wooded hills and farmland, and located at the fringes of a diverse nineteenth century residential neighborhood, presently designated a historic district by the rural town of Hackettstown. The central block of the ensemble, historically referred to as Old Main, currently known as the Edward Seay Administration Building, is stylistically representative of Beaux Arts Classicism (Photo 1). Flanking Old Main are two dormitory buildings, both designed in the vocabulary of the Italian Renaissance. North Hall, historically the Men's Dormitory (Photo 7), and South Hall, historically known as the Women's Dormitory (Photo 6), are so named by virtue of their contextual disposition. Their historical integrity largely extant, each of the three contributing buildings retains a distinct and unique visage. Within the setting of the original parklike grounds, their collective massing is integral to the composition that causes them to be historically recognized as the Centenary Collegiate Institute, now Centenary College. A single building existing within the nominated property boundary is considered non-contributing (Photo 8). Additions to the rear of the building include covered walkways physically linking the dormitories to Old Main in 1964 (Photo 9) and a student union appendage to Old Main constructed in 1966 (Photo 10). Siting and design of the original structure were sensitive to ongoing campus development and established parameters for future expansion. Thus the historic and structural integrity of the Centenary Collegiate Institute has been preserved.

### SITE DESCRIPTION

Set back from the street in a broad expanse of lawn and ornamental landscape, and bounded by three public streets, the Centenary Collegiate Institute's formal public facades form the terminal edge of a socially and economically diverse late nineteenth century residential neighborhood, designated by the Town of Hackettstown as a Historic District. Representative fashions in dwelling design abound in the surrounding middle to upper class neighborhood, in which well maintained examples of substantial Victorian and revival style homes, gothic cottages and craftsman bungalows may be found. Now privately owned, historically, many of the dwellings provided housing for

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the college faculty and administrators. To the rear of the nominated property, nine academic and residential halls have been built on the extended campus grounds. Largely dating from the 1940's and 1960s, they define a large open quadrangle immediately to the rear of Old Main. Typical of campus architecture and expansion, the buildings reflect a diversity of architectural characters stemming from the ebb and flow of institutional growth and economics.

The Centenary Collegiate Institute was established in Hackettstown under authority of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867. An academic building constructed on the site in 1874, as a cooperative venture between town and institution, established a visual connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, located four blocks to the north on Hackettstown's Main Street. The visual axuality was preserved through the subsequent residential growth of the town towards the college along Church Street. Built virtually on the ruins of the 1874 structure, the 1901 construction of Old Main retains the pre-established axuality. As such, the axial approach to the campus via Church Street is accentuated by a sequence of spatial events articulated by a variety of design elements, not the least of which is the prominent dome crowning the roofscape of Old Main, visible from some distance. Wrought iron gates set in brick piers provide the entry portal to the campus. A circular drive provides pedestrian and vehicular access through the ornamentally landscaped grounds to a monumental staircase and porticoed porch under cover of a saucer domed porte cochere. Within this parklike setting, the perceived cylindrical forms of North and South Halls accentuate the centrality of Old Main, and serve to provide an illusionary extension to the breadth of a rather narrow site, only two blocks or 570 feet in length, in which was accomodated over 750 feet of building frontage. The disposition of the buildings along the site frontage also establishes the parameters by which any future development of the campus can occur, singularly to the rear of the Centenary Collegiate Institute buildings.

Landscaping of the site is typical of late nineteenth century, in design and planting materials. Groupings of mature trees, coniferous and deciduous, as well as isolated ornamental and specimin plantings are prevalent. An existing wisteria arbor to the southeast of South Hall is purported to be a remnant of the "Farm Path," a strolling walkway constructed in 1910. The existance of a previous structure on the site and the subsequent construction of the present building now in nomination, necessitates further research, analysis and documentation of landscape features, in order to establish their significance.

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### COMPOSITIONAL FEATURES

The focal point of the complex is the Edward Seay Administration Building, (Photo 1) historically referred to as Old Main. Monumental in scale, Old Main's symmetry and classical design vocabulary are representative of Beaux Arts Classicism. A domical porte cochere fronts a pedimented central tract of colossal order, establishing the building's centrality and axial relationships, which are further reinforced by a crowning classical dome and lantern (Photo 4). Flanking Old Main are two residence halls. Named for their contextual disposition, North Hall (Photo 7), formerly the Men's Dormitory, and South Hall (Photo 6), formerly the Women's Dormitory, are of similar design, in the manner of the Italian Renaissance. Their most unusual cylindrical appearances conceal their true assymetry and polygonal plans. Together, North and South Halls frame and contrast Old Main's monumental formalism with simplicity of detail, humanistic scale, and comfortable verandas. A fourth and non-contributing building within the boundary of the nominated property but to the rear of the nominated structure, predates the Centenary Collegiate Institute. Historically known as the Women's Gymnasium (1895), now the Little Theater (Photo 8), it was incorporated into Mr. Teale's original design which connected the four buildings with covered arcades. Imperceptible from the street facade, the arcades were demolished in 1964, and replaced with more energy efficient and comodious vestibules and corridors (Photo 9). The architectural character of the Centenary Collegiate Institute's introverted rear facade is significantly different in contrast to its public faces (Photo 3, 5). Red brick walls and painted metal cornices address the bulk of the college's original ten acre campus, extending beyond the nomination boundary. A two story, 1966 addition of brick and glass wraps Old Main's original rear facade, and while the integrity of the original structure was not compromised, alters the rear prospect (Photo 10).

### OLD MAIN

The symmetrical front facade, with its colossal composite orders, is divided into five principal fields, the pedimented central tract paired with flanking recesses and pedimented wings (Photo 1). A partially exposed, uncoursed, rubble stone foundation is capped by a cast stone water table. Of note are two polished granite cornerstones in the foundation's eastern corner. The cornerstone dated 1874 relocated from the previous structure abuts the contemporary cornerstone dated December 1, 1900. The fourteen foot high first story walls are constructed of gray granite brick, coursed in running bond to



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give the appearance of rusticated stone. Voussoirs and keystones at the first story windows are integrated continuously with the rusticated coursing. A white terra cotta beltcourse is delicately detailed with egg and dart mouldings, separating the first story rustication from the monolithic buff brick construction of the second and third stories. Fenestration is arcuated at the first and third floors, and trabeated at the second floor. Typically, the sash are two over two, double hung, recently fitted with storm sash applied to the outside frames in a manner that preserved the original sash. Wall surfaces are punctuated with moulded terra cotta stringcourses extending from fenestration impost and sill lines. Window entablatures are constructed of white terra cotta voussoirs and keystones. Cornices with integral gutters are painted metal. The low pitched gable roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. Pediments are constructed of brick infill and finished with detailed, painted metal trim. Cross axial building facades terminate with open bed pediments, similarly detailed and finished.

The metal domed porte cochere is constructed in the ionic order, although two column capitals appear to have been altered. The hanging wrought iron lighting fixture and similar wall mounted light fixtures at the porte cochere are of Teale's original design. The central tract rises above the porte cochere, interrupting the fenestration pattern with paired, pedimented stained glass windows flanking a large arched stained glass window (Photo 2). The pediment field is terminated with coupled brick pilasters topped by composite capitals of terra cotta. The brick pediment is trimmed with painted metal cornices, detailed with dentil mould, modillions supporting broad overhangs and moulded crowns. The central tract is additionally adorned with metal acroteria. The metal clad dome drum is topped with a copper sheathed dome and open lantern of ionic order. Four pedimented dormers each contain a clock face. The entire dome ensemble is terminated with a flagpole (Photo 4).

The archival research indicates that the frontal aspects of Old Main remain largely extant. A continuous terra cotta rooftop balustrade, indicated in archival photographs and documents has been removed. Similar research has indicated that verandas flanking the main entry porch have also been removed. The building is in reasonable visual repair, with the exception of the painted metal trim and the dome.

The rear facade of Old Main presents a significantly different architectural character. Walls faced with red brick in a common bond pattern, are simple in detail (Photo 3, 5). Coursing is articulated at the fenestration sill and impost lines. Similar to the frontal facades, third floor sash are arcuated, however

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entablatures are constructed in brick. Segmental brick arch construction is used to accommodate the remainder of the fenestration. Corbelled brick terminates the wall joint at the metal cornices designed with integral gutters. The two story brick and glass student union addition constructed in 1966 obscures the original exterior facade of Old Main at the exposed basement and first stories. However, the addition was non-invasive of the original structure, wrapping and extending Old Main in a separate rather than integrated structure.

Internally, Old Main is configured as an inverted "T" plan (Photo 14). Centrally located double loaded corridors outline the plan's axial relationships. The crossing is articulated on the first floor with a domical vault mounted to an octagonal base. At the second floor, the significant chapel occurs at the cross axis, articulated at the exterior by the building's central tract and the dome. With the exception of the minor relocation of internalized partitions in administrative office areas, and the installation of approved fire doors at the staircases, the interior architectural integrity and original decorative detail remains largely unaltered (Photo 13). Elaborate denticulated cornice mouldings, window and door entablatures in the primary public spaces are original to the structure. Picture moulds, dado work wood and iron columns of the ionic and composite orders have also been preserved. Cast iron steam radiators still function as the principle heating system. Many of the original furnishings as documented in archival photographs remain functional elements of the building's public spaces.

Among the building's principle spaces are the parlors and dining room, located on the first floor, and the two story chapel at the second floor crossing. Among the parlors significant elements are the original lighting fixtures, furnishings, massive pocket doors and oriel extension (Photo 15, 16). Presently carpetted, the original oak hardwood flooring was discovered to exist during a 1996 redecoration. 1996 renovations to the dining room exposed ionic iron columns and beam framing during the installation of a new suspended acoustical ceiling (Photo 17). The most extensive interior renovations have occurred in the chapel. Remodelled in 1940 following the collapse of the ceiling, the original auditorium style seating at the lower level was replaced with wooden pews. Original seating at the balcony area remains unchanged (Photo 11). Ceiling repairs reconstructed the internal dome, however decorative drops at the pendentives were lost. The pipe organ in the chapel was replaced as recently as 1951, however, the ranks of wall mounted organ pipes remain in the chapel in accordance with Teale's original design (Photo 12). Similarly unchanged are the dedicatory stained glass windows. Extraordinary in their

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quality and detail, little significant information has been found with regards to the stained glass windows. Extensive research will be required in this area.

The 1966 student union addition generated a reconfiguration of the basement floor plan. The principle structure of Old Main remains intact although many substantial block partitions were added to subdivide the expansive spaces into a post office, bookstore and administrative offices. A walkway linking the original building to the ground floor of the student union was also created. Although the alterations were significant in scope, they do not appear to have significantly damaged the historical architectural integrity of the building. The new work is clearly delineated, permitting the integrity of the original building to read through.

### NORTH AND SOUTH HALLS

In the course of their almost 100 year history, North and South Halls have remained consistently untouched and unaltered. Of a lesser, more humanistic scale than Old Main, the buildings were designed in the simpler vocabulary of the Italian Renaissance influence. The exteriors of the residence halls remain consistent in materials and methods, and fenestration patterns with Old Main. They differ in their simplicity of detail. The frontal walls are adorned with rhythmically patterned brick pilasters capped ionic terra cotta capitals. Corner pilasters are singular, extending from the ground plane to the full height of the structures. Metal cornices detailed only with dentils cap the composition. Each building presents a cylindrical appearance in relation to Old Main, although they have dissimilar radii, undiscernable except in plan. Their polygonal forms are unique and contextually generated. South Hall is skirted with a significant veranda, constructed of painted wood flooring, ionic columns and simple metal cornice. Soffits are constructed of tongue and grooved beaded board and painted. North Hall's veranda is similar in construction, material and detail, but of a smaller scale. Original windows are uniformly two over two, with the exception of those sash located at the entry doors. The entries each have similar decorative leaded glass windows, sidelights and door lights. Unique to South Hall is a wrought iron, copper roofed, rear entrance porch. The origin of the feature is unknown.

Internally similar in plan, the unusual polygonal forms were organized about double loaded, carpeted corridors (Photo 18). Polygonal iron stairways still serve as the principle vertical circulation. In addition to simple student rooms (Photo 19), the buildings contained communal bathroom facilities, laundries,

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reading rooms, parlors and music rooms. To date, the most extensive renovations that have occurred in the dormitories are limited to North Hall. Replastering of walls and installation of wainscoting in the corridors was accomplished in 1910. In 1997, North Hall was rewired. Although sparse, decorative details and finishes appear to be original, including door and window trim, baseboards and mouldings. Doors also appear to be original, including obscured glass transoms above each student room door.

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### 8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centenary Collegiate Institute fulfills criteria C for historic significance in the category of Architecture for the period 1899 - 1901 pursuant to the National Register of Historic Places categories. As the original site and academic building for the present day Centenary College, the Centenary Collegiate Institute directly correlates with the history of Centenary College proper, and events in the history of New Jersey and the Town of Hackettstown that fostered its founding. An excellent example of Beaux Arts Classicism and Italian Renaissance revival architecture of the late nineteenth - early twentieth centuries, it is the product of architect Oscar Schutte Teale, best known for his copious ecclesiastic works in the New York/New Jersey region. The scale of the work, its quality of craftsmanship and the time of its completion are also significant with regards to the use of standardized, state of the art materials and construction systems. Finally, the impact of its existence on the social and economic growth and development of Hackettstown and vicinity is considerable.

Centenary Collegiate Institute of the Newark Conference, New Jersey was chartered on March 6, 1867 authorizing the establishment of a school in the northern New Jersey region. Accepting the donation of ten acres of land and \$10,000 in cash by prominent citizens of Hackettstown, the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected to site their proposed seminary in the small manufacturing town on the thriving Morris Canal. The substantial original seminary structure was completed and began admitting its first students in 1874. On October 31 1899, the seminary structure burned to the ground. By November 23, 1899, a resolution to rebuild was formalized by the Newark Conference. Proposals were solicited from six architects, among them Oscar Schutte Teale (1848-1927), who emerged with the accepted proposal. On September 28, 1900, the contract for construction of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, subject of this application, was executed. (Centenary College Archives)

The Centenary Collegiate Institute was among Teale's most ambitious works, and received more press coverage than any of his previous or subsequent designs. His design credits include at least 24 churches and 4 schools in New Jersey, and 15 churches in New York. (Avery Library Archives) According to an article in the October 27, 1927 edition of the Newark Evening News, he also designed the cemetery memorial for the grave of Harry Houdini, world famous magician, and personal friend of Teale's. Teale authored five books on architecture and magic, and acted as Houdini's ghost-writer for a number of

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books, pamphlets, articles and papers. He was an instructor at both Columbia University's Teachers' College and the Mechanics Institute in New York, and was a member of the New Jersey chapter of the American Institute of Architects. A resident of Plainfield and Bloomfield, New Jersey, Teale maintained a private architectural practice in New York City from 1881 until his death. Teale served on the Centenary College Board of Trustees from 1901 to 1908. Perhaps most significant is that Teale received his formal architectural training in the United States, studying at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of the Arts between 1864 -1866, during a time when most notable practicing architects were products of a European, Beaux Arts background.

The turn of the nineteenth century in the United States may be characterized as a time of intense cultural revision and redefinition of the 'public domain.' Ensclosed in dignified monumentality, public buildings, lavish in detail and materials, became focal points of cities and towns alike. Cultural facilities became symbolic images of worldliness to a society that promoted education of the masses through enlightenment of the mind, soul and spirit. To this historical context, Oscar Teale responded with his Beaux Arts vision for reestablishing the Centenary Collegiate Institute subsequent to a devastating October 1899 fire that reduced its original 1874 building to ashes. 'Mid the silent hills' of rural Hackettstown the 1901 completion of Old Main Hall together with its flanking dormitories, North and South Halls, formed a monumental building composition that established the frontispiece befitting a collegiate institution of the day, and provided a landmark in the Hackettstown skyline symbolically attesting to the town's civic pride and enlightened attitudes towards education, worldliness and aesthetics. Rising 122 feet above the ground plane, the dome atop Old Main combines with the townscape's church steeples and tree lined streets to serve as a visual reminder of the extended academic and cultural cooperation between church, school and community that has long existed.

Teale's academic complex, Old Main, North and South Halls, together provided the keystone to the Centenary Collegiate Institute campus plan. Built virtually on the ruins of the 1874 structure, Old Main maintained the axiality established by its predecessor, about which the campus plan was originally conceived. Under the authority of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the product of a cooperative effort between town and institution, Old Main retained a strong connection to the town center, visually responding on axis to the still extant Methodist Episcopal Church on Main Street, some four blocks to the north. The visual connection has since been

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developed into Church Street, as such the axiality of Old Main and the campus with the Methodist Church has been preserved.

The scale of the entire building complex was accentuated by its parklike setting, and the most unusual cylindrical forms of North and South Halls flanking Old Main. The disposition of North and South Halls in relationship with Old Main provides a rare and masterful American application of the use of compositional perspective, a typically Italian Renaissance formal device, employed in this instance to provide an illusionary extension to the breadth of a rather narrow site. The campus is located within a residential neighborhood that grew outward from the center of town to meet the college grounds. Many of the substantial dwellings in and around the campus provided housing for college faculty and administrators. Largely now privately owned, the President's House, at the corner of Moore and Jefferson Streets, remains under the auspices of the college.

Thus, with proportion, sequence, hierarchy and perspective illusion, the keystone of the college and its streetscape were established. Teale's use of perspective device accentuated the focal point of the composition, Old Main. Furthermore, his unusual use of cylindrical forms established the manner in which the campus site plan was to be organized and configured by future generations, without detriment to the initial monumental image of the college. With the exception of the demolition of the right and left verandas originally flanking the entry porch, Teale's compositional intentions remain intact, to be experienced through the now matured ornamental landscape.

As a testament to the social, political and economic conditions of the time, Teale elected to emulate an academic Beaux Arts Classicism of Italian Renaissance influence for the focal point of his composition, Old Main. His adoption of a more literal Italian Renaissance Revival vocabulary and its simplicity of detail for the adjoined North and South Halls provided a contrast to Old Main, articulating compositional hierarchy, and differentiation of building use within the composition, while providing a common vocabulary of architectural detail. As a result, Old Main retains the appearance of an imposing, formal, academic institution, while North and South Halls impart a more residential, humanistic scale, consistent with their respective functions as men's and women's dormitories.

The three elements of the composition were visually linked by uniformity of building materials, fenestration patterns and applied decorative detail. Built almost entirely of "off the shelf" materials, the Centenary Collegiate Institute

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exhibits fine detailing and craftsmanship. Steel framing, terra cotta mouldings and metal cornices were readily available materials during the building's period of significance. A freight station in the vicinity of the campus made delivery of building materials convenient. In the span of just under a year from the commencement of construction, the building was completed. On December 1, 1900, the cornerstone was set in its place. Classes opened in the new structure on September 23, 1901. Completely furnished and fitted out, dedicatory services were conducted in the Chapel on December 5, 1901. Considering the scale and complexity of the building, this was truly a significant accomplishment.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

NJ, WARREN COUNTY  
CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

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### 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of Centenary College is shown on the accompanying map Appendix I, entitled "Site Plan, Block 105, Lot 1" dated 10/24/95. A sketch map at 1" = 200' is provided, Appendix ii. which gives the approximate placement of the building.

**Boundary Justification**

The 4.33 acre parcel of the northeast corner of Block 105, Lot 1, bounded by Jefferson Street to the northeast, Moore Street on the northwest, and Plane Street on the southeast, extending southwest approximately 340 feet as indicated on the maps of Appendices i. and ii., comprises approximately half of the original Centenary Collegiate Institute campus. It includes the three buildings incorporated in the Centenary Collegiate Institute complex, in their entirety, and the immediate environs. It excludes the campus buildings constructed from 1940 to the present.

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NJ, WARREN COUNTY  
CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

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## INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

(All photographs taken in November of 1996)

1. Old Main Hall, Front Elevation, from north
2. Old Main Hall, Front Elevation (detail), from the northeast
3. Old Main Hall, Rear Elevation, from west with enclosed corridor connection in foreground to rear of North Hall (left)
4. Old Main Hall, Dome (detail), front north
5. South Hall, West Elevation (rear)
6. South Hall, East Elevation
7. North Hall, Front Facade
8. Former Women's Gymnasium, Little Theater (non-contributing)
9. Enclosed Walkway (vestibule) to North Hall
10. Student Union Addition
11. Chapel, interior view from platform looking northeast to galley and stained glass windows
12. Chapel, detail of organ piping, fretwork & arcade
13. Old Main Hall, Interior Millwork & Trim, Main Parlor and stairway entrance
14. Old Main Hall, Main Corridor facing southeast
15. Old Main Hall, View from Crossing Main Parlor, Corridor & Commemorative Plaques
16. Main Parlor, Oriel Window
17. Formal Dining Room
18. North Hall, Corridor
19. South Hall, Student Room

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CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

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INVENTORY OF SLIDES

**Slides photographed May 1995 and November 1996**

- S.1 Old Main Hall, Main Entry & Porte Cochere
- S.2 Old Main Hall, South Elevation of Dome
- S.3 Old Main Hall, Front Elevation, easterly corner
- S.4 Old Main Hall, Pediment & Central T, stained glass window detail
- S.5 Old Main Hall, Main Parlor, southwest end
- S.6 Courtyard Between Old Main & South Halls, looking toward South Hall veranda
- S.7 South Hall, Southwest Elevation, exterior door detail
- S.8 South Hall, Southeast Elevation
- S.9 Old Main Hall, Chapel, interior detail stained glass paired sash
- S.10 Old Main Hall, Chapel, interior detail of central, arched stained glass window
- S.11 Old Main Hall, Chapel, interior view from chapel gallery looking toward platform

**Historical Slides (circa 1899-1901, photographed at Columbia University's Avery Library)**

- HS.1 Old Main Hall, Colored Lithograph, Oscar S. Teale Scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.2 Old Main Hall, First Floor Plan & Etching. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.3 Old Main Hall, Second Floor Plan & Etching. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.4 Old Main Hall, under construction, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives

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National Park Service

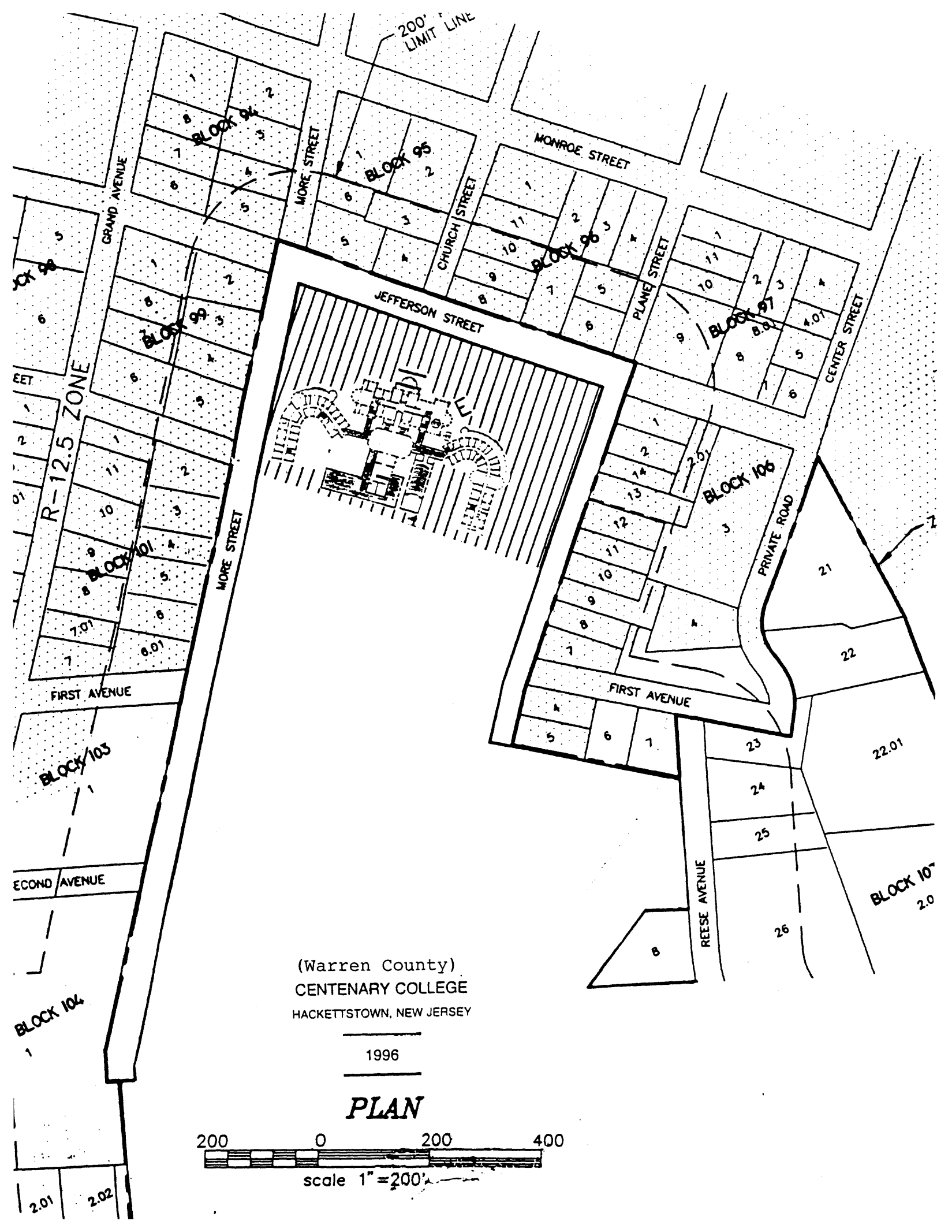
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

NJ, WARREN COUNTY  
CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

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- HS.5 Old Main Hall, Jefferson Street Facade, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.6 Old Main Hall, Chapel Interior, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.7 North Hall, Men's Dorm Dayroom, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.8 Old Main Hall, Boiler Room, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scrapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives
- HS.9 Old Main Hall, Exterior Light Fixture, design sketch, circa 1901. Oscar S. Teale scapbook, Avery Architectural Library Archives



(Warren County)  
CENTENARY COLLEGE  
HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

1996

**PLAN**



scale 1" = 200'

2.01 2.02

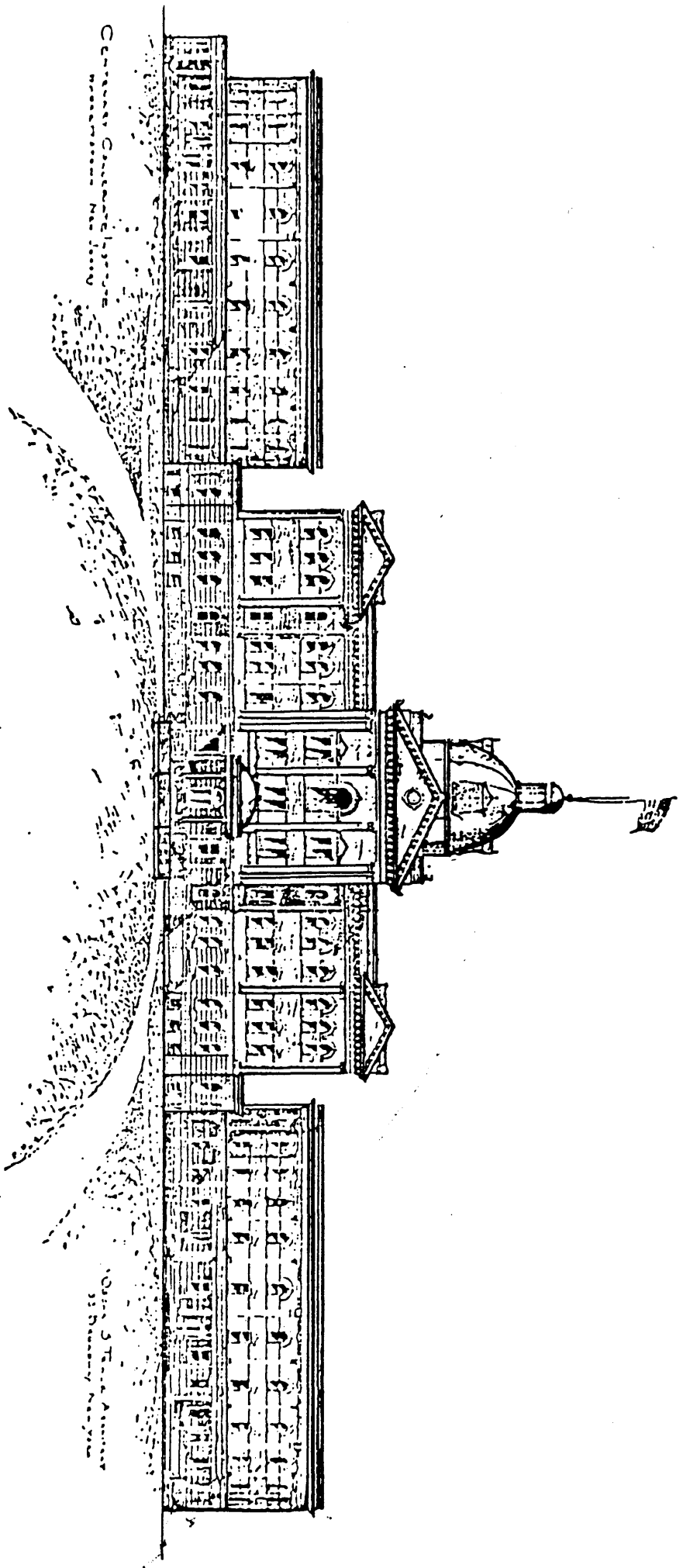
CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

(Warren County)

1901

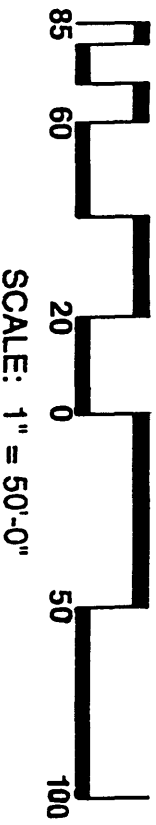
OSCAR S. TEALE, ARCHITECT



Centenary Collegiate Institute  
Hackettstown, New Jersey

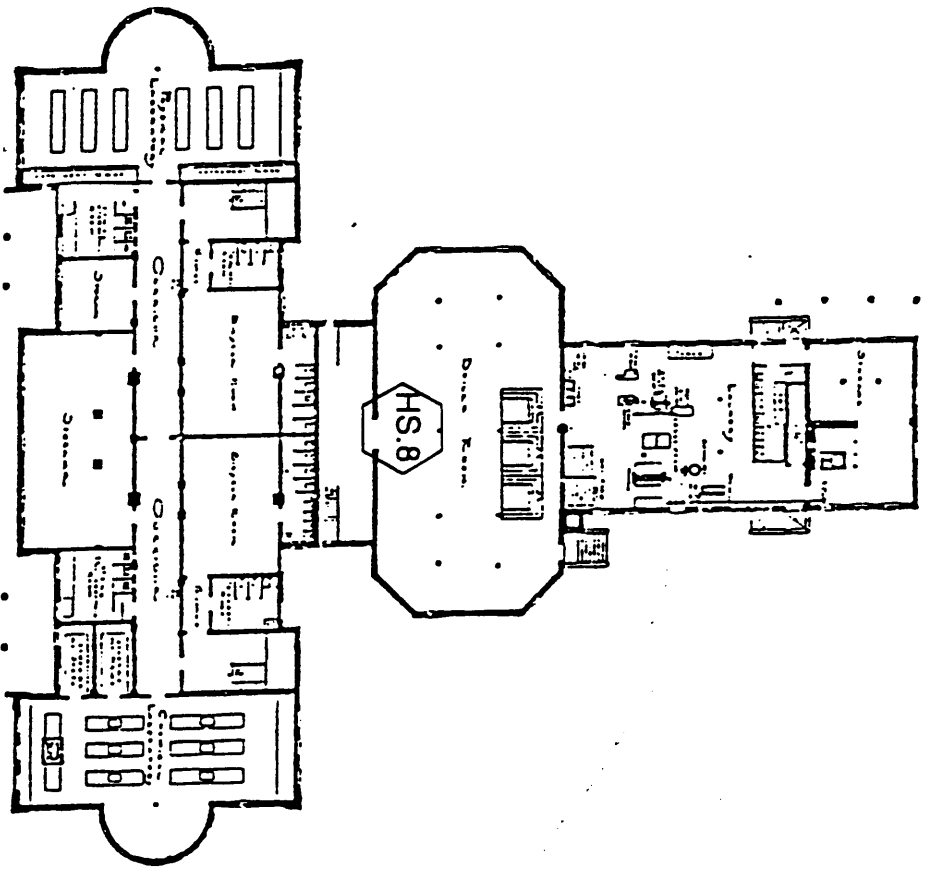
Oliver S. Tappan, Architect  
35 Broadway, New York

SOUTH HALL • OLD MAIN HALL • NORTH HALL



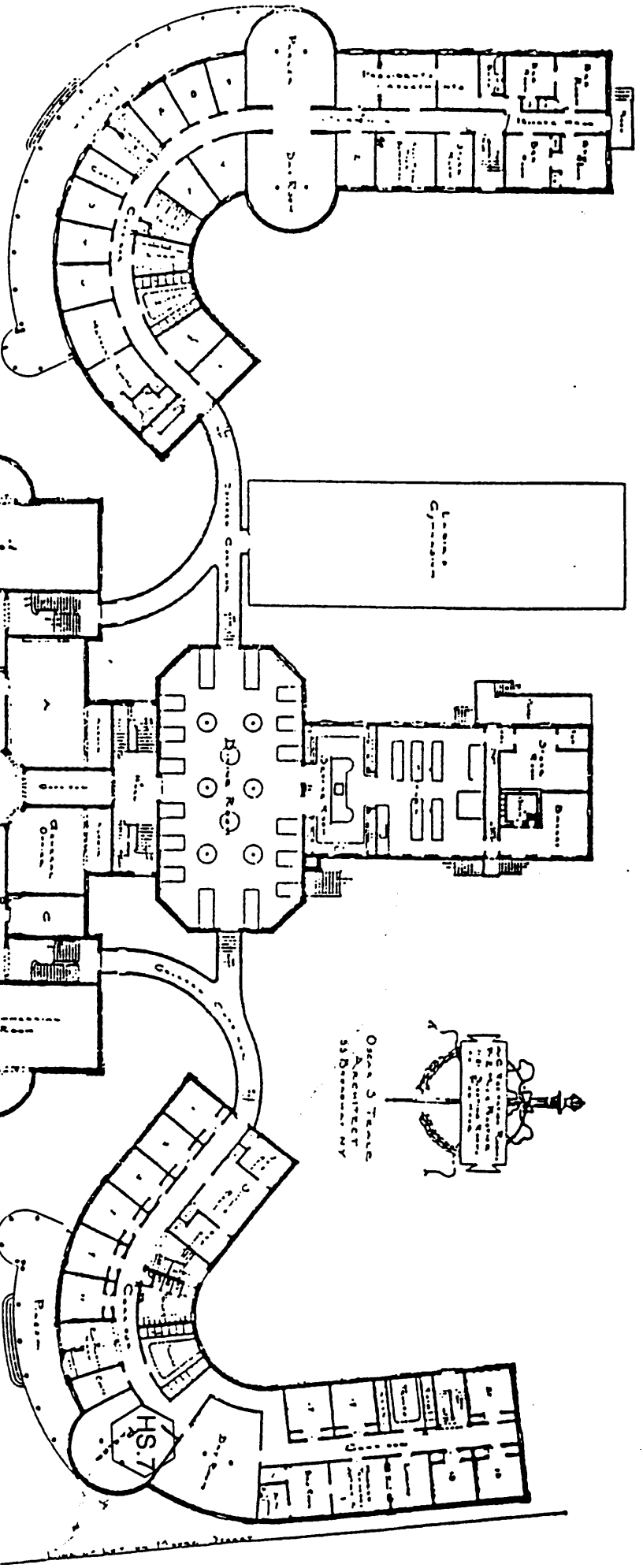
Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ





Basement Plan. . . . . Centenary Collegiate Institute  
 Oneida Street, Anderson

Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ



FIRST STORY PLAN

CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  
HACKETTSTOWN NJ

OSCAR S. TRUHE  
ARCHITECT  
33 DEERMAN NY

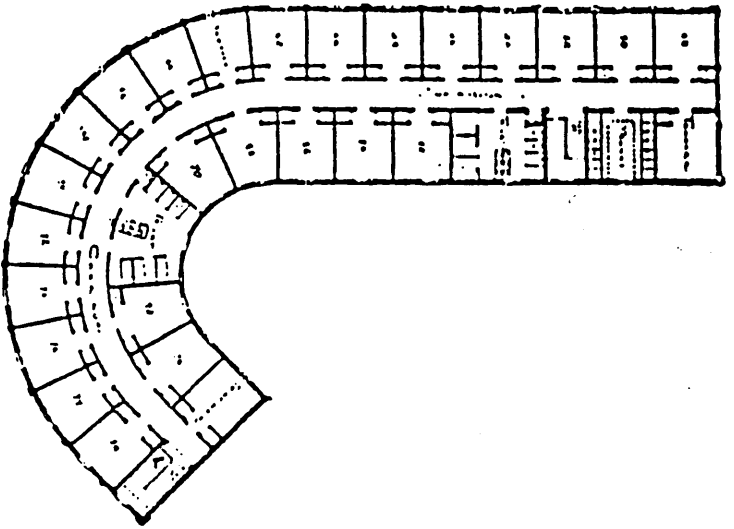
HS.4

HS.9

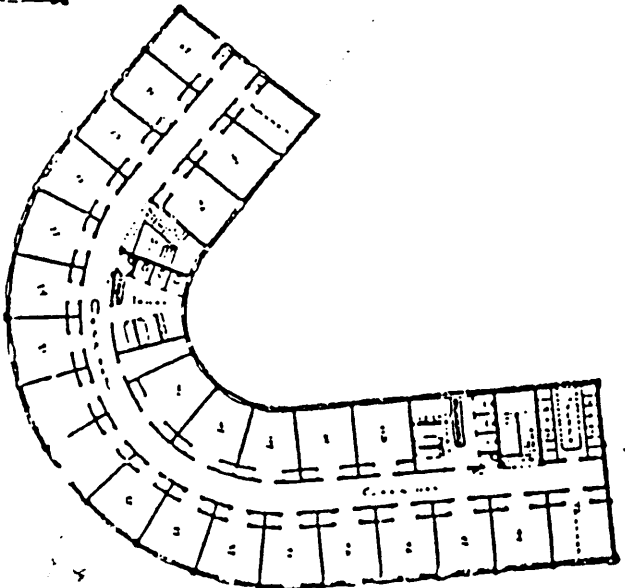
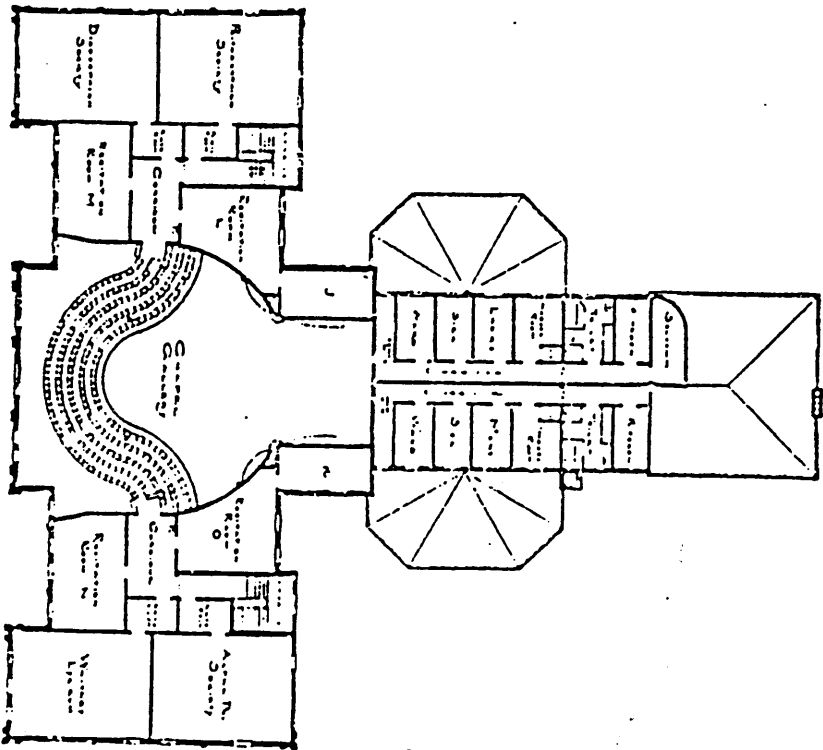
HS.7

Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ





THIRD STORY PLAN.

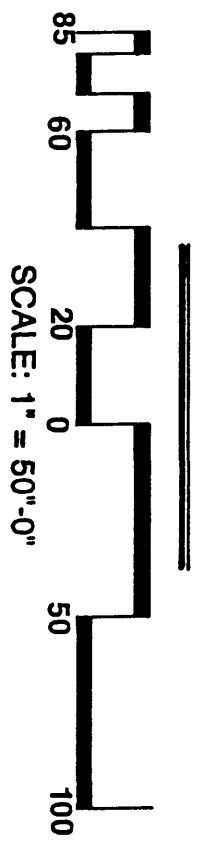


CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE;  
OSCAR S TEALE ARCHITECT

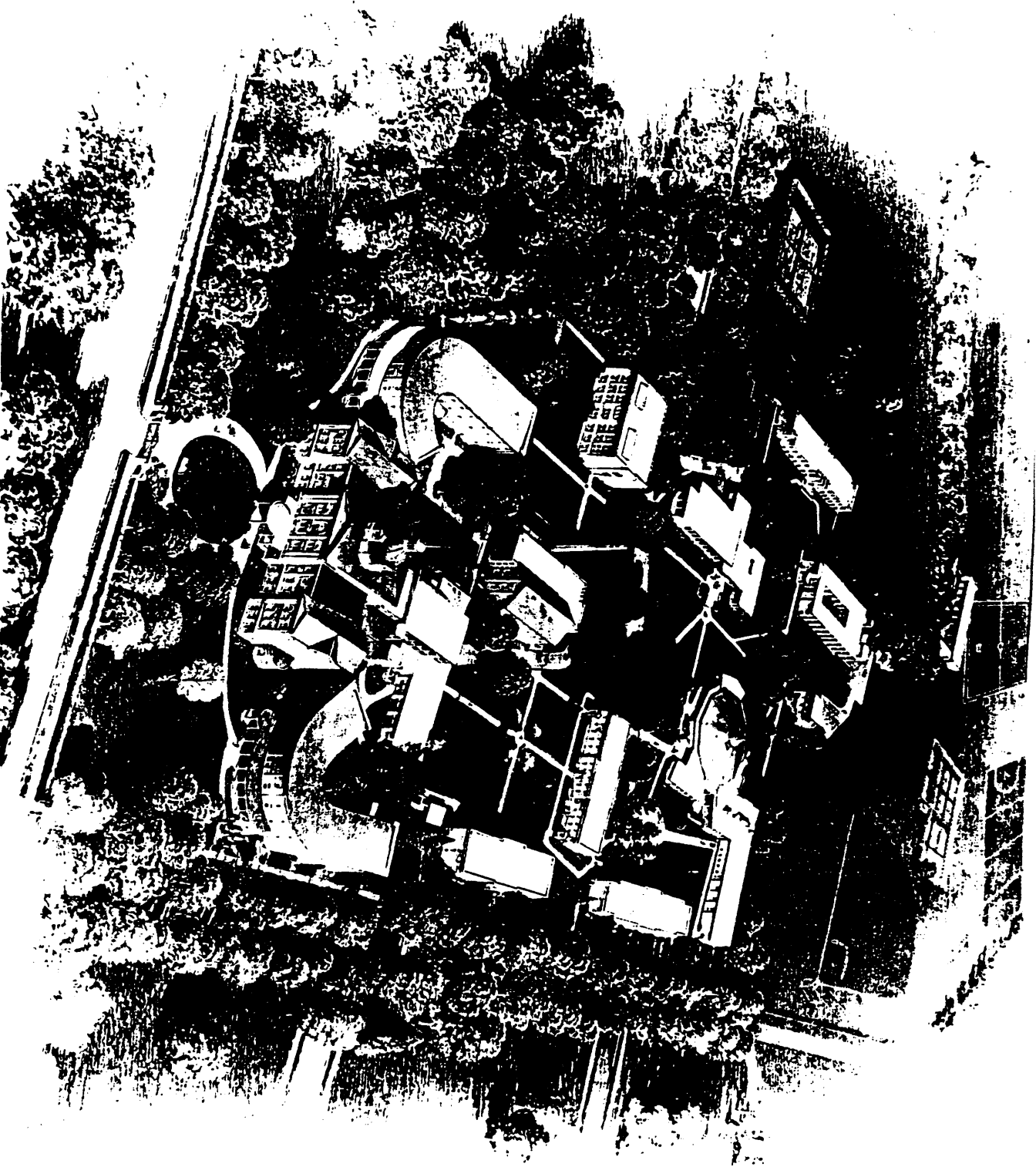
Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ

**CENTENARY COLLEGE  
HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY**

**1996**

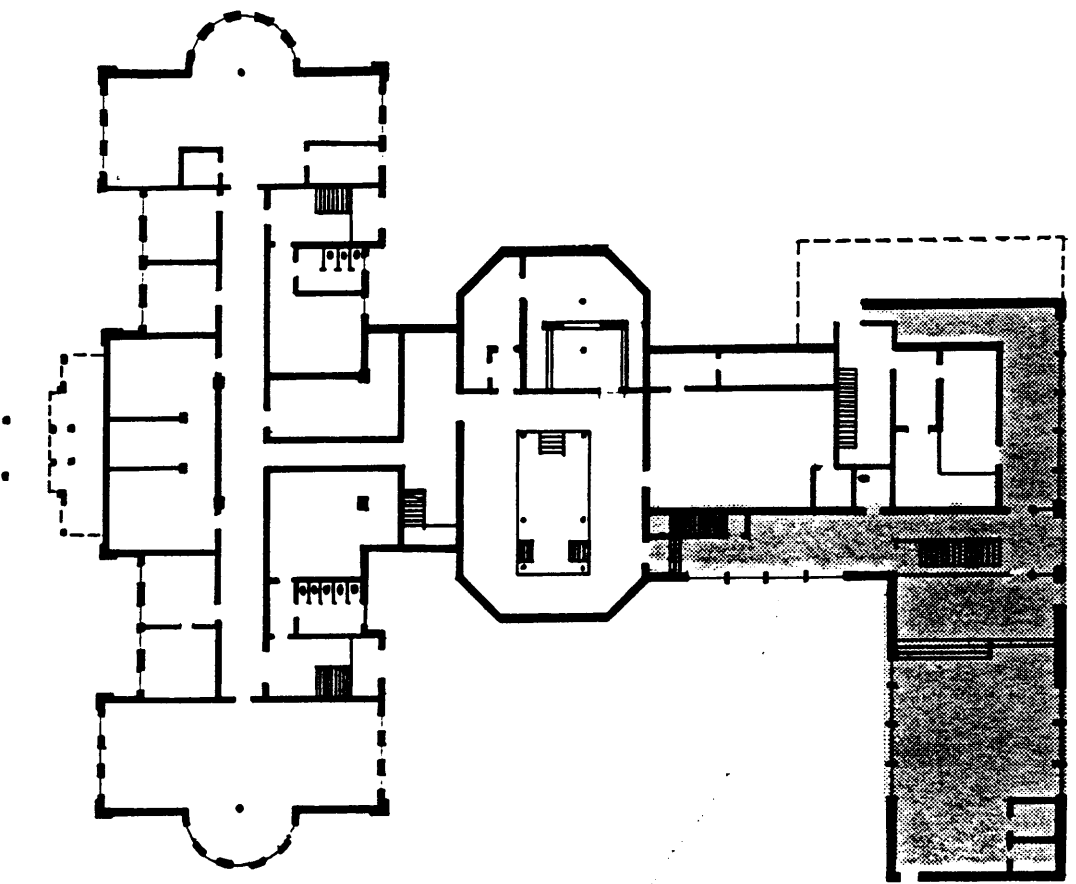


Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ



SOUTH HALL    OLD MAIN HALL    NORTH HALL

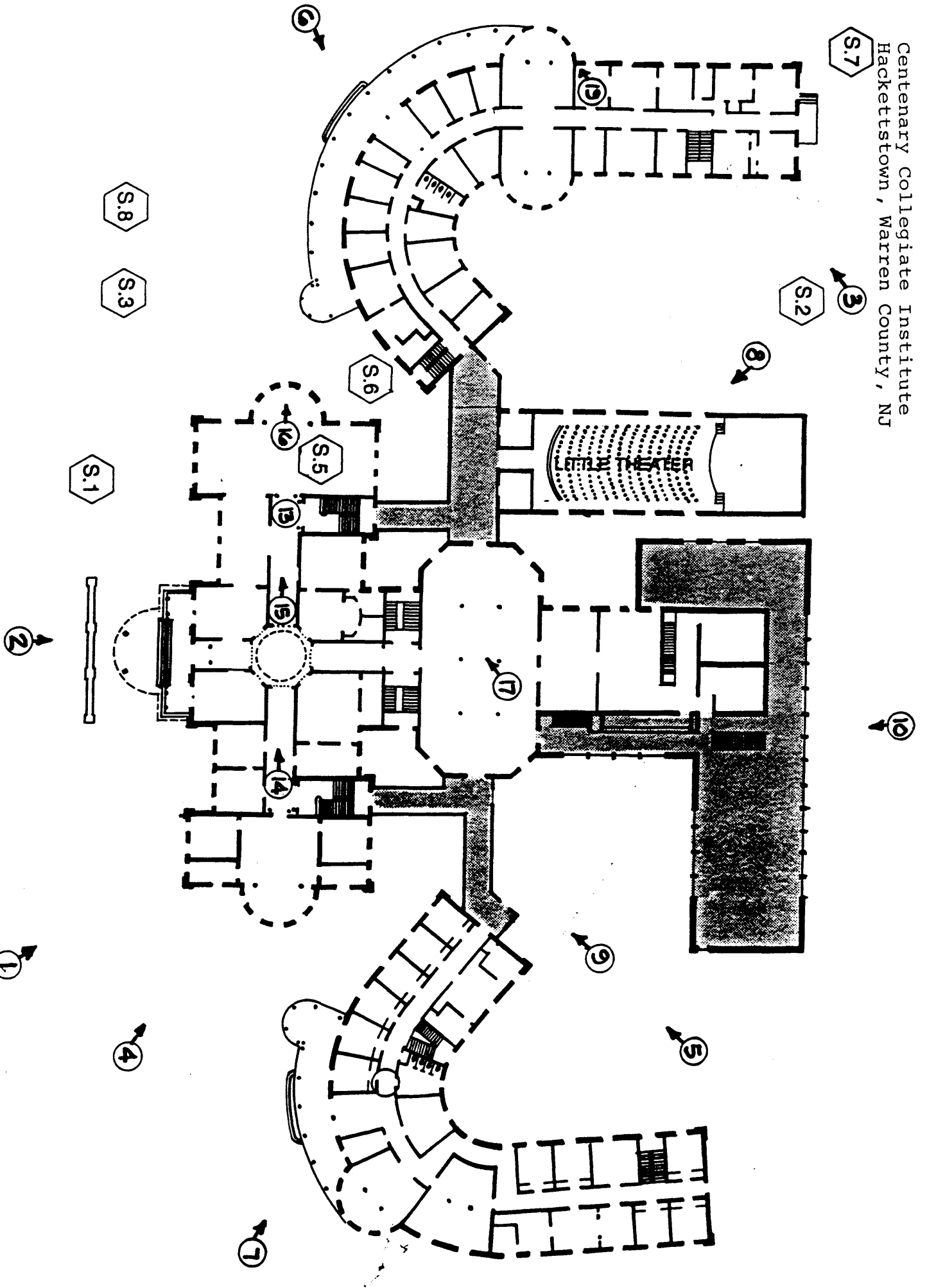
Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackensacktown, Warren County, NJ



**BASEMENT PLAN**

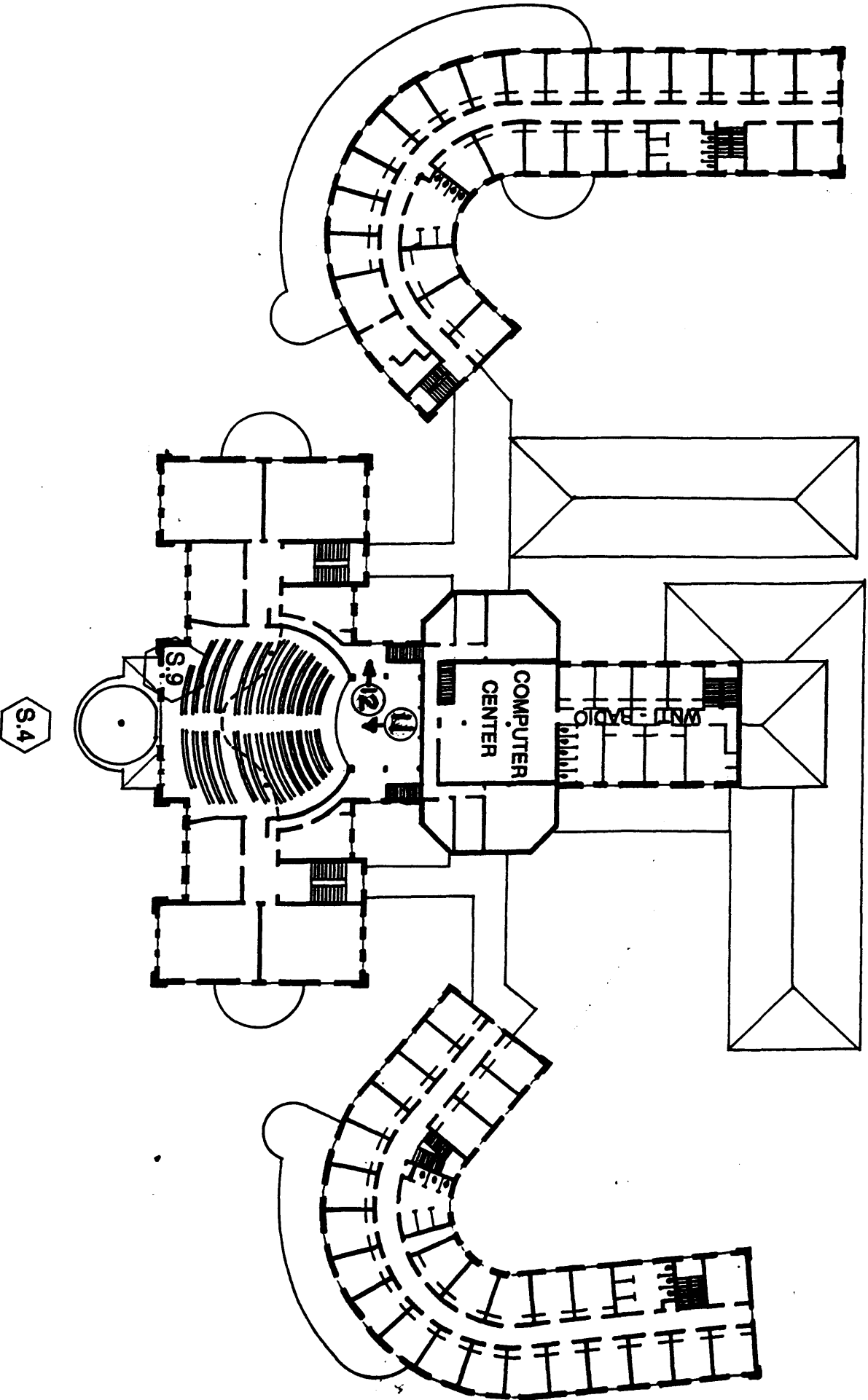
Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ

Centenary Collegiate Institute  
Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ

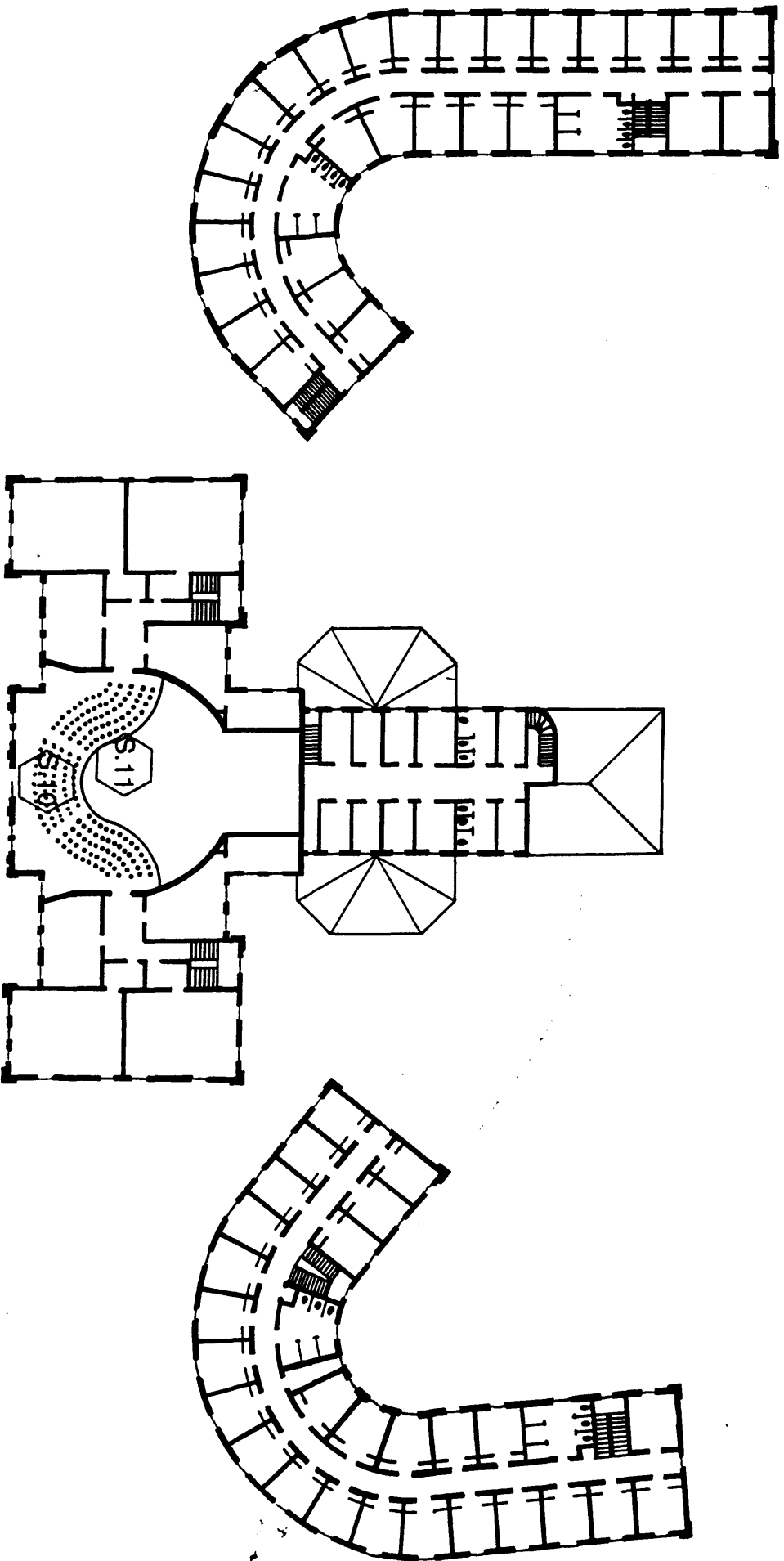


FIRST FLOOR PLAN





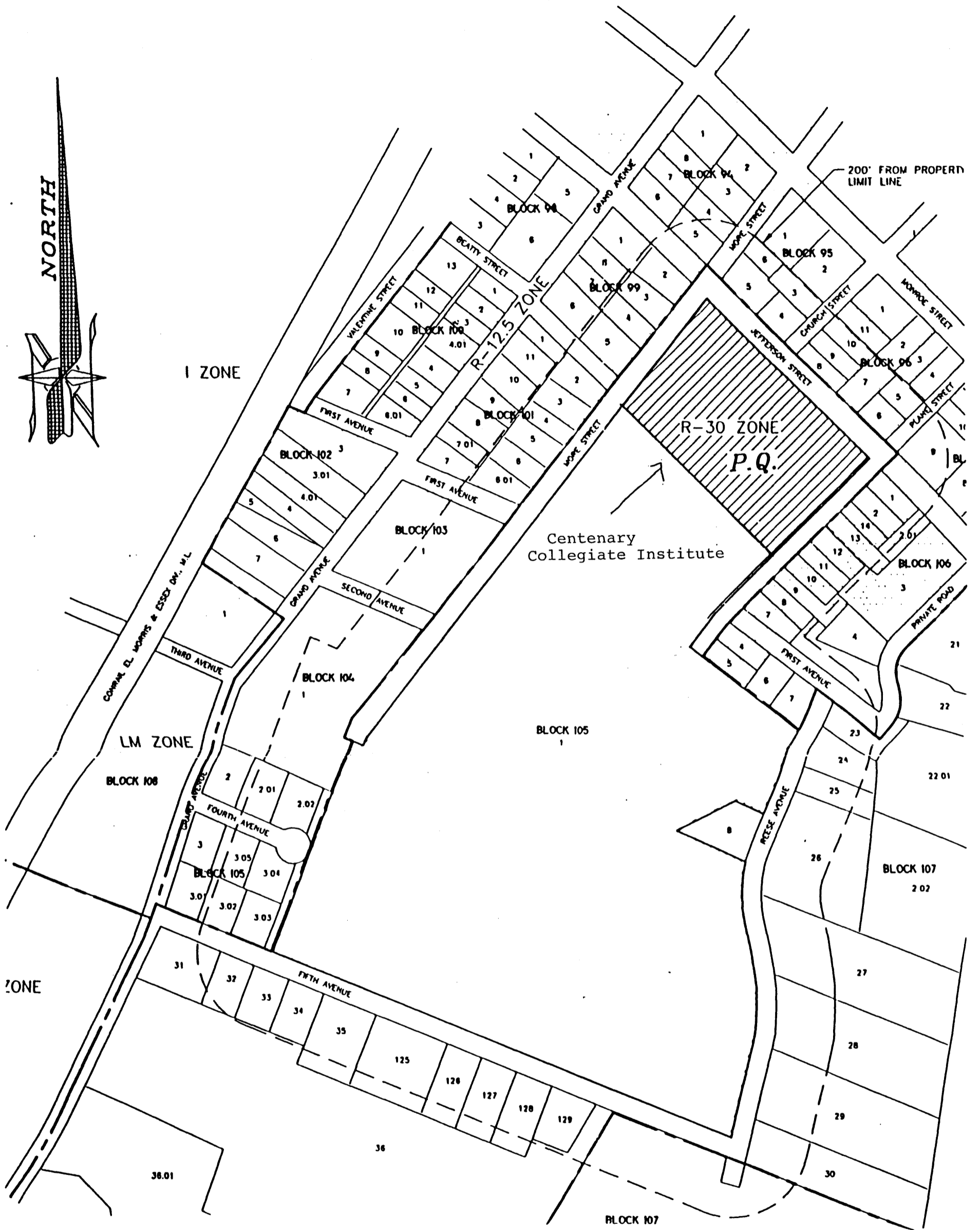
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



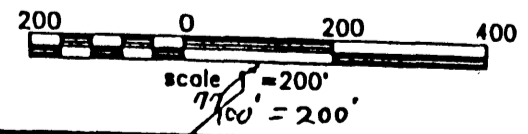
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, Warren County, NJ

# BLOCK 105, LOT 1 TOWN OF HACKETTSTOWN, WARREN COL



**PLAN**



REVISIONS

**PRELIMINARY & FINAL MAJOR  
SITE PLAN  
TITLE SHEET**  
BLOCK 105, LOT 1  
WARREN COUNTY  
TOWN OF HACKETTSTOWN, NJ

Project No. 731
Sheet Name 731TITL
Date AS SHOWN
Date 10/24/95
Drawn SPB
Checked EB
Drawing No.

*Edward Bogan*  
**EDWARD BOGAN P.E.**  
N.J.P.E. No. 02220

**Costic, Bogan  
& Associates, Inc.**  
Engineers - Planners - Consultants  
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