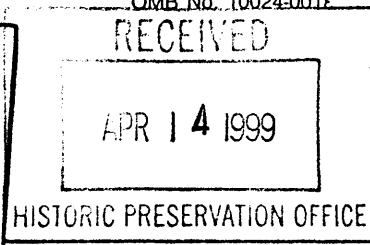
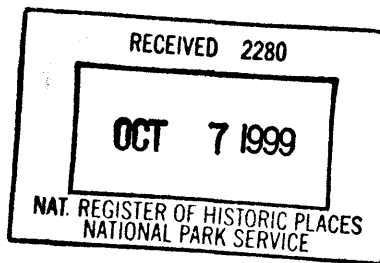


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1315



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 University Cottage Club

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 51 Prospect Avenue NA not for publication

city or town Princeton Borough vicinity

state NJ code 034 county Mercer code 021 zip code 08540

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] 7/14/99
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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Anders 11/19/99

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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) Social:Clubhouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) Social:Clubhouse

Education: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation marble

walls brick

roof slate

other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations n/a

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906 -1949

Significant Dates

1906 ; Interior alterations 1916, 1948

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

McKim, Charles Follen

McKim Mead & White

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
University
Other

Name of repository:

New York Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.3 acres

Princeton, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 2 9 5 6 0	4 4 6 6 2 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine McDowell

organization Ford Farewell Mills and Gatsch date 3/15/99

street & number 864 Mapleton Road telephone (609) 452-1777 x150

city or town Princeton, state NJ zip code 08540

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 Governors of Board of UCC Contact: John Sienkiewicz or Pam Husik

street & number 51 Prospect Avenue telephone (609) 921-6137

city or town Princeton, state NJ zip code 08540

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.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1University Cottage Club
Mercer County, NJ

Description

The University Cottage Club is a two-and-a-half story Georgian Revival clubhouse designed by Charles Follen McKim of the New York architectural firm McKim Mead and White, in 1903 and built in 1906. The Cottage Club is located on Prospect Avenue, in Princeton, New Jersey along with a number of other dining clubs, adjacent to the Princeton University campus. The plot of land runs 150 feet along Prospect and is 377 feet deep. The University Cottage Club presents a dignified Georgian Revival facade to Prospect Avenue, behind a four-foot-high brick wall with a marble coping. The plan of the building forms a "U", which allows the closed Prospect facade to open to a courtyard and a formal landscape at the rear of the building. The central courtyard is enclosed on the south end by a colonnade. A series of steps beyond the colonnade lead to a terrace. Another series of steps lead down to a lawn and walks at either side which terminate at two small pavilions, which were added in 1966. The significant resources include the club and the formal landscape originally designed by McKim, which includes the terraces and lawn, as well as the fountain and brick wall. The University Cottage Club retains much of its original building fabric, exterior appearance, and design features. Although some interior modifications have been made, the major interior spaces are intact and the exterior has not been altered.

The north and east sides of the property are surrounded by a brick wall with a marble coping which separates the public realm of Prospect Avenue from the building. The gates within the wall are white painted metal and are reminiscent of Chinese lattice work. (Figure 1) The west side of the property is enclosed by a brick wall associated with the Ivy Club (1897). The wall on the east side has been extended and a gap has been filled where a gate was located on the north side, as indicated by limestone copings. The rear half of the property is enclosed with less permanent fencing and landscaped hedges. The central courtyard is the focus of the building and is articulated with formal patterns of brick and marble and a centrally located fountain of carved pink marble. (Figure 11) A series of marble steps beyond the colonnade lead to a brick terrace and lawn below. Originally, the lawn served as a tennis court. A series of bluestone steps, in memory of Gordon Fauntleroy, Class of 1913, lead down to the lawn and walks at either side which terminate at two small garden pavilions, which commemorate John Foster Dulles and James Forrestal. (Figure 12) These steps and the pavilions were designed in 1964-66 by

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Mercer County, NJEldredge Snyder.¹

The exterior walls of the Cottage Club are built of a deep red brick in Flemish bond, to which McKim referred as "Harvard" brick. The brick is articulated by marble quoins at the corners, and by a base and belt course. The front facade which faces north is seven-bays-wide. The central three bays project slightly, forming an entrance pavilion. (Figure 2) Above these three bays is a segmental arched pediment containing glazed brick headers in diaper patterns and an elliptical oculus. Below the oculus is a limestone frontispiece which marks the entrance door. The two pilasters that frame the door support an entablature with a dentiled cornice. The roof of this feature serves as a balcony for the room behind on the second floor. The fanlight of the front door has decorative ironwork and a lantern which is half inside and half outside.

The two end bays project slightly, forming pavilions. The pavilions reflect independent wings of the building and continue beyond the central section of the Club to the south, forming a "U" in plan. At the extreme south, the ends of the wings are linked by an open one story colonnade. Two series of columns support a deck enclosed by a balustrade at the level of the second floor. Glazed doors open onto the roof from the second floor.

The main roof of the central section of the building is a hipped roof, capped by a low-sloped deck surrounded by a wood balustrade. The sloped sections of the roof are covered with Vermont slate of excellent quality containing colors which range from green to purple. This roof is broken by dormers of various size and design. Two dormers on the north elevation above the great arch and one on the western end are semi-hexagonal in design. They are capped by faceted roofs which follow the wall line. Other dormers on the north and east are of standard design with hipped roofs. The south side of the main roof is broken by five dormers of various sizes that are alternately capped by pediments or hipped roofs. Centrally located is a large arched roof which covers a semi-hexagonal dormer. The top of the arch is sheathed in copper, while the lower areas are covered by slate. The wings that extend to the south are covered with pitched roofs with hipped ends. On the courtyard elevations the roofs are broken by three hipped dormers on each wing, which are symmetrically placed above French doors on the first floor. There are a total of twenty-two dormers and eight chimneys that penetrate the main sections and wings. A gutter built into a wood cornice surrounds the roof. (Figure 3)

¹ Prospect Avenue Historic District, Princeton Borough, Historic Preservation Review Committee, Princeton Borough, November 1922.

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Mercer County, NJ

At the heads of most windows are flat arches with marble keystones. Windows are composed primarily of six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Sidelights are also used at the French doors on the ground floor, semi-hexagonal dormers, and windows at the second floor of each end of the east and west wings. At the ground floor, six-over-nine windows with side lights are used at the termination of each wing. The rectilinear perimeter walls are broken at both the east and west elevations by two-story semi-hexagonal bays. The bay on the east contains a dining room serving area on the first floor and a kitchen on the second. A porch is located off of the serving room which has decorative ironwork supporting what was originally a copper roof, but which is now covered with tar. The semi-hexagonal bay on the west elevation contains the main staircase and is penetrated by two oval windows.

One enters the building through a small vestibule and then passes through double doors into a hall before entering the gallery (**Figure 4**). The front zone of the plan encloses service functions, including a coat room, lavatory, secondary stairways, the serving room for the dining room, and a reading room. The floors at the ground floor are predominantly polished limestone. Some locations of flooring have inlaid brass initials representing the University Cottage Club. The major spaces of the interior are laid out around the courtyard to take maximum advantage of light and views. The gallery, dining room, and the Palmer room all have detailed French doors with cremone bolts that allow direct access to the courtyard. The breakfast room and main dining room were renovated in 1916, under the direction of McKim's office (**Figure 5**). Work included the addition of paneling in English oak, carved mottos over the fireplaces (**Figure 6**), and ornamental plaster ceilings in quatrefoil patterns. The Palmer room was originally the location of the billiard room. In 1948, bleached oak paneling was added to the room. The paneling has covered two large oval windows in the west wall (**Figure 7**).

The main staircase located at the west wing links the open spaces of the ground floor with the more private spaces of the second floor (**Figure 8**). At an intermediate landing the stair splits and continues to the second floor. The west wing of the second floor contains the library and the writing room (**Figure 9**). The library is a two-story volume with a flat, soffited, gambrel-shaped ceiling. The library's main feature is a classical screen composed of a carved triple arch on a flat entablature which divides the writing room from the library. Built-in bookcases run perpendicular to the walls, subdividing the large space into study areas. Originally, two private dining rooms were located at the front of the building on the second floor; however, the rooms now serve other functions. One room opens out onto a small balcony over the front entrance. The main section of the second floor also holds the billiards room, which originally housed the club room (**Figure 10**). The billiards room is approached from the main stair through a smaller

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Mercer County, NJ

ante room which also contains a billiards table. The kitchen is located at the east wing the second floor and is linked to the dining room and serving pantry by a hand-operated elevator and a dumbwaiter. This wing also contains bedrooms, a women's room, and an office.

The main section of the third floor holds bedrooms and is accessible only by a secondary stairway at the eastern end of the building. The other secondary stair way has been enclosed with gypsum board at this floor. The basement floor contains a laundry room, mechanical rooms, rooms for food storage, and recreation room. The George Fraser Club Room is located in the west wing of the basement. This space originally contained a locker room. Between 1938 and 1940, Eldredge Snyder planned alterations which included the replacement of all plumbing and the creation of a pub in the basement.² In 1988-1990, the Club restored the colonnade, made repairs to the roofing and cornice, updated electrical service and distribution, and restored the paneling in the gallery, dining room, Palmer room, library, and writing room with Short and Ford Architects. The configuration of the front lavatory was also changed.

²Prospect Avenue Historic District, Princeton Borough, Historic Preservation Review Committee, Princeton Borough, November 1992.

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Mercer County, NJ

Statement of Significance

The University Cottage Club is significant for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in several categories. First, the dining club as a social institution at Princeton University fits within the larger context of social clubs in American cities in the late 19th and early 20th century. The practice of men establishing self-perpetuating social clubs for the purpose of leisure is indicative of America's changing society at the turn of the century. Secondly, Cottage Club is associated with numerous persons who are significant to our social, literary, and governmental history including: John Foster Dulles, James Forrestal, and F. Scott Fitzgerald. Finally, Cottage Club was designed and built by the prolific and respected architect, Charles Follen McKim, whose use of the Georgian Revival at Cottage Club reflects the theoretical changes in architecture at the turn of the century and provides a comprehensive solution to the merging of a city and country club.³ The period of significance is 1906-1949. Because the function of the Club has not changed, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

Historical significance

The practice of dining clubs at Princeton University was established in the 1840's, where informal groups of congenial men banded together to contract dining services at various boarding houses in Princeton. By 1876, twenty-five of these transient eating clubs existed, usually with no more than a dozen members.⁴ Attempts by the University to provide a common dining hall for students proved to be unsuccessful. The appeal of small informal gatherings in a club-like atmosphere was too strong to overcome and became a staple of college life. The success of these transient eating clubs led to the formation of permanent eating clubs at the turn of the century. In 1883, the first permanent club, Ivy Club, was incorporated, establishing a precedent that was soon to become a model that would be emulated by other groups.⁵

The University Cottage Club, in 1886, was the second of these to establish a permanent

³Henry, Anne W. D., The Building of a Club: Social Institutional and Architectural Type, 1870-1905. Princeton, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, 1976., 94.

⁴Selden, William K., Club Life at Princeton, Princeton, Princeton Prospect Foundation, 1994., 4-5.

⁵Ibid, 9-10.

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club. The name was derived from the first house in which the club met, "The University Cottage", on University Place. Factors which influenced the need for a permanent establishment included:

improved transportation, increased importance of athletic competitions and alumni support, the secularization of the College Board of Trustees, the continuity maintained by fraternities on other campuses, and the growing social importance of club affiliations. In the larger context, a new American society emerged in the 1880's. Clubs provided a sense of social acceptance in a climate where the makeup of American society was increasingly changing. The students, with alumni support, began to model their clubs on those of New York and other large cities.⁶ American clubs of the period, unlike English clubs, were not residential.⁷ They existed exclusively for the purposes of dining and leisure of their members.

Prospect Avenue, at the turn of the century, was undergoing a major subdivision on what had been a homestead farm and tenant houses. Prospect Avenue was the choice location for these dining clubs due to the proximity of athletic fields. Cottage Club moved to Prospect Avenue, following a successful move by Ivy Club. Cottage Club's 1892 clubhouse was of a domestic appearance, constructed in a popular Victorian style. In 1903, Cottage Club made plans to construct a larger permanent clubhouse, and the wood frame Victorian house was moved to a newly purchased lot down the street and occupied by the 1904 and 1905 sections of Cottage and then sold to the newly formed Tower Club.⁸ The University Cottage Club was closely aligned with University Club in New York, and it chose the same architect, Charles Follen McKim, to design its new clubhouse. Meanwhile, other masonry club houses in eclectic revival modes and of monumental scale were replacing wood frame houses of the first Prospect Avenue clubs. Alumni contributed to mortgages and recommend the commission of major architectural firms to build clubs which were not intended to blend into the campus architecture, but to be distinct from one another. Cottage Club, with its dignified Georgian revival facade succeeded in establishing a new and distinct form. Princeton's eating clubs transformed the street which began as a mixed development of farmland and small pattern book houses to a statement of wealth and grandeur. The clubs and their systems survived most attempts by the University administration and students to alter, replace, or eliminate the lifestyle that has flourished on Prospect Avenue for the last century or more. Women were admitted to Princeton University in

⁶Prospect Avenue Historic District, Princeton Borough, Historic Preservation Review Committee, Princeton Borough, November 1992.

⁷Henry, 31.

⁸History of the University Cottage Club, 30.

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University Cottage Club
Mercer County, NJ

1969 and in the following years were admitted to dining clubs, including Cottage.

Significant Alumni

Cottage Club became a meeting place and an organization to which its members were proud to belong for life. Alumni of the University Cottage Club have made significant contributions to our shared past including: John Foster Dulles, Valedictorian Class of 1908, Secretary of State 1953-1959 and James Vincent Forrestal, Class of 1915, Secretary of the Navy 1944-1947, and the first Secretary of Defense 1947-1949. Both men made significant contributions to the United States during World War II and to US foreign policy during the Cold War period. F. Scott Fitzgerald '17, is perhaps the person most popularly associated with Cottage Club. Fitzgerald celebrated the dining club experience in his first novel, This Side of Paradise, which is an autobiographical and unconventional novel of undergraduate life at Princeton.⁹

June came and the days grew so hot and lazy that they could not worry even about exams, but spent dreamy evenings on the court of Cottage, talking of long subjects until the sweep of country toward Stony Brook became a blue haze and the lilacs were white around the tennis courts, and words gave way to silent cigarettes...¹⁰

Published when Fitzgerald was only twenty-three, the book immediately established him as the spokesman for the "jazz age". Other Cottage Club alumni have made significant contributions to state and national government including: New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne '49 and United States Senators Bill Bradley, '65, Christopher S. (Kit) Bond '60, and William Frist '74. United States ambassadors have included: Breckenridge Long '03, - Italy, Henry LaBouisse '26-Greece, and Livingston Merchant '27-Canada. Other famous alumni include: William Stevenson '22- Olympic Gold Medalist in track and Ambassador to the Phillipines, José Ferrer '35- Oscar award winner (1950), Nicholas Katzenbach '43-Attorney General, Richard Kazmaier '52 - Heisman trophy winner (1951), and Pulitzer Prize winners John McPhee '53 and A. Scott Berg '71. Other noteworthy alumni include Edgar Palmer '03, Dean Mathey '12, and Leonard Firestone '33. Honorary Members include: Grover Cleveland, Admiral George Dewey, and Woodrow Wilson.

⁹ Fitzgerald, F. Scott, This Side of Paradise, New York: Scribner's & Sons, 1920.

¹⁰ Fitzgerald, 88.

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Architectural Significance

The architect, Charles Follen McKim was at the peak of his career when the Club was designed and built in 1903-1906. The firm of McKim, Mead, and White was established and well regarded as one of the leading architecture firms in the country. McKim was serving his second term as president of the American Institute of Architects and had recently completed additions to the White House in Washington, D.C.. McKim had experience with club building, designing such Gilded Age clubs as the Century, Metropolitan, and Union League in New York, the Casino Club in Newport, and the Germantown Cricket Club in suburban Philadelphia.¹¹ Anne Henry states that, "Each building type, in city or in country, had a style of its own, and this style changed according to the developing tastes of the wealthy clientele and McKim's own search for appropriateness."¹²

After a tour of New England, the partners of the firm McKim, Mead, and White began a new interest in the revival of Colonial styles. In 1889, McKim's design for the Johnston Gates marked a return of buildings at Harvard to the Georgian manner following a period in which several buildings had been constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque.¹³ Cottage Club belongs to the last phase of McKim Mead and White's phases of club building. This phase is well represented by Colony Club (1906) in New York City, and marks a return to a more domestic scale.¹⁴ At the turn of the century, tastes were shifting to more inconspicuous designs, like the Georgian Revival, from the grand and ostentatious revival of the Italian Renaissance which had characterized the height of the Gilded Age.

The University Cottage Club was the first example of "Georgian Revival" architecture in Princeton.¹⁵ The Georgian manner seemed more appropriate for the application to Princeton's suburban environment and its Dutch and English colonial roots, than the more monumental use of the Renaissance manner used in the large scale New York clubs. The Italian Renaissance palazzo type was recognized as the appropriate model for clubhouses in England and continued

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Wilson, Richard Guy, The Architecture of McKim, Mead, & White, New York: Dover Publications, 1990.

¹² Henry, xxi.

¹³ Henry, 67.

¹⁴ Henry, 53.

¹⁵ Henry, 93.

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in the design of city clubs in New York and other large cities.¹⁶ The open court and outdoor terraces of Cottage Club which relate the clubhouse to urban club plans was unique among the other clubs on Prospect Avenue.¹⁷ The terraces at the rear of the building provide a transition between the formal plan of the clubhouse and what was countryside at the time the club was constructed. The scheme of the house was conceived in order to utilize the rear of the premises in an attractive and livable manner, taking full advantage of the southern view.¹⁸ The upper floors of Cottage Club continue the traditional layout of city clubs, as individual, separate rooms. The upstairs dining rooms maintain the traditional place of the main dining room in city clubs. McKim's only reference to Romantic Historicism is in the library, which is modeled on the Merton Library at Oxford University. The ground floor is a sophisticated comprehensive combination of club types (city, country, casino) in which the relationship between the inside and outside is exploited in a modern architectural solution and an appropriate American form.¹⁹

Cottage Club was architecturally distinct from other campus architecture and the first permanent dining club, Ivy Hall, while at the same time a traditional and respected collegiate mode. McKim brought together historical precedents and innovations from his previous club designs into the design for the Cottage Club, creating a distinct yet appropriate form. While the plan resembles that of the Renaissance palace plans of city clubs, the exterior treatment is a modest and refined reflection of the region. The building form and materials provide a unique and at the same time appropriate form for the Princeton suburb which is devoid of Romantic historicism.

The University Cottage Club retains a high degree of integrity because the building continues to serve its original function as a dining club and has not been significantly altered. Likewise, its original location and setting, on Prospect Avenue, among other Princeton dining clubs has remained largely unchanged. The Cottage Club expresses a conscious, well ordered design, use of materials, and fine workmanship typical of its period of significance. The building today retains much of its original building materials. The massing and materials of the clubhouse and grounds come together to convey a strong association with the image of a private Ivy League dining club.

¹⁶ Henry, 5.

¹⁷ Henry, 94.

¹⁸ History of the University Cottage Club, 27-19.

¹⁹ Henry, 94.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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University Cottage Club
Mercer County, NJ

Bibliographical References

- History of the University Cottage Club, 1886-1936. Princeton, 1936.
Fitzgerald, F. Scott, This Side of Paradise, New York: Scribner's & Sons, 1920.
Henry, Anne W. D., The Building of a Club: Social Institutional and Architectural Type, 1870-1905. Princeton, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, 1976.
Selden, William K., Club Life at Princeton, Princeton, Princeton Prospect Foundation, 1994.
Wilson, Richard Guy, The Architecture of McKim, Mead, & White, New York: Dover Publications, 1990.

Unpublished Reports

- Prospect Avenue Historic District, Princeton Borough, Historic Preservation Review Committee, Princeton Borough, November 1992.
A Preservation Plan, University Cottage Club, Princeton, New Jersey, Short and Ford Architects, Princeton, New Jersey, 1985.
Preservation Plan Update 1996, University Cottage Club, Princeton, New Jersey, Ford Farewell Mills and Gatsch, Architects, Princeton, New Jersey, 1996.

Maps

- Sanborn map, May 1902, Princeton, New Jersey, Sheet 7.
Sanborn map, 1905, Princeton, New Jersey, Sheet 10.
Sanborn map, February 1906, Princeton, New Jersey, Sheet 10
Sanborn map, January 1918, Princeton, New Jersey, Sheet 10.
Sanborn map, October 1927, Princeton, New Jersey, Sheet 10.

Previous Documentation on file

University Cottage Club is previously listed in the National Register as a contributing structure for the Princeton Historic District. University Cottage Club is identified as Building #38.

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University Cottage Club
Mercer County, NJ

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 49.01, Lot 6, Princeton Borough.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel associated with the University Cottage Club, associated with the deed transferred in 1904.

Photographs

Photographs for the University Cottage Club were taken by J.T. Miller, Titusville, NJ in 1996. The negatives are on file with the University Cottage Club.

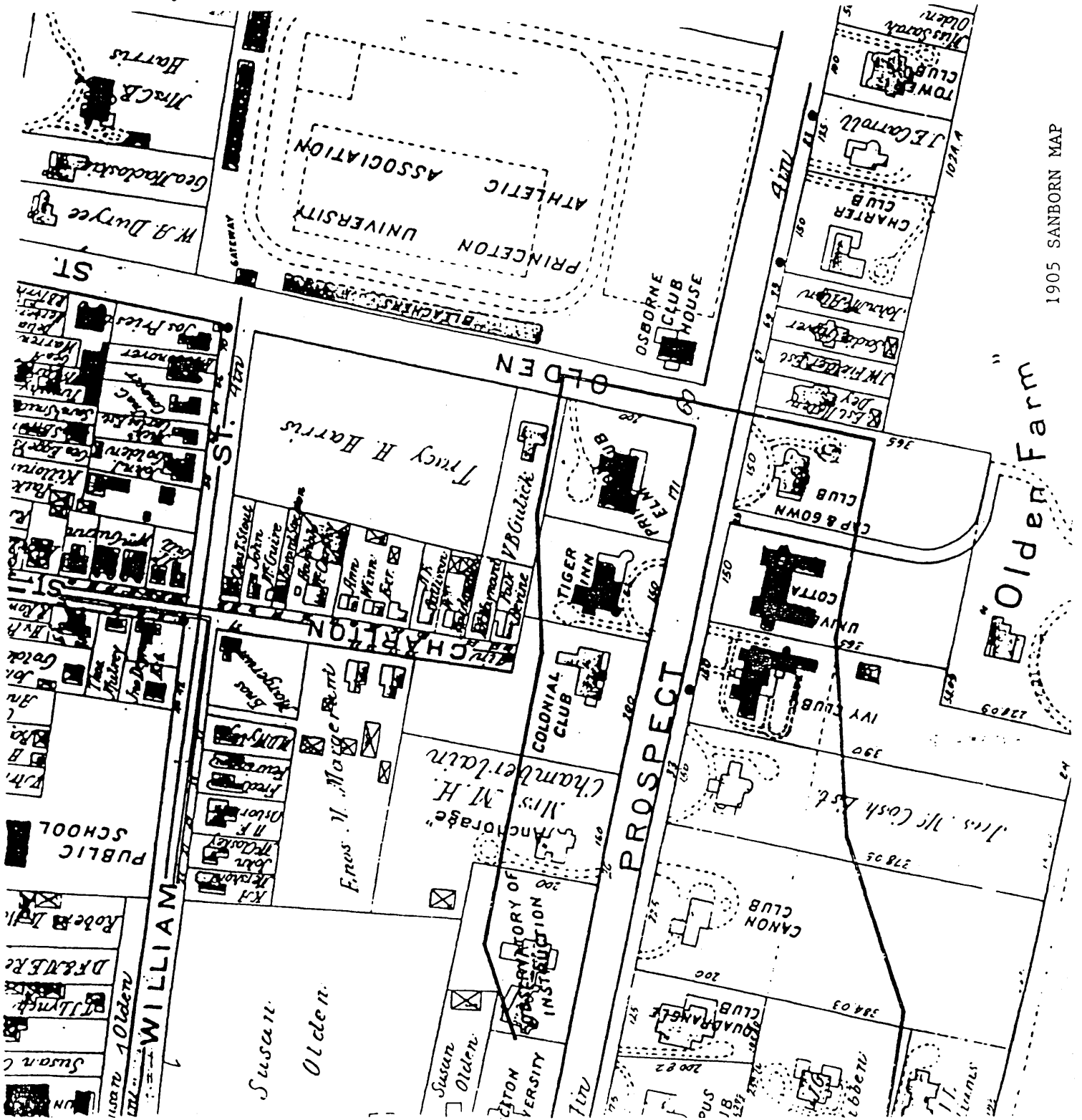
1. North facade, looking south from Prospect Avenue.
2. North facade, looking southeast inside wall.
3. South facade, looking north.
4. Gallery, looking east.
5. Dining Room, looking south.
6. Fireplace mantel and paneling in Dining Room, looking east.
7. Palmer Room, with Smoking Room beyond, looking south.
8. Stair Hall. View from Gallery, looking west.
9. Writing Room, with Library beyond, looking northwest.
10. Billiard Room, looking east.
11. Portico and Courtyard. View from Smoking Room, looking north east.
12. Pavilion. View from lawn, looking east.

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National Park Service

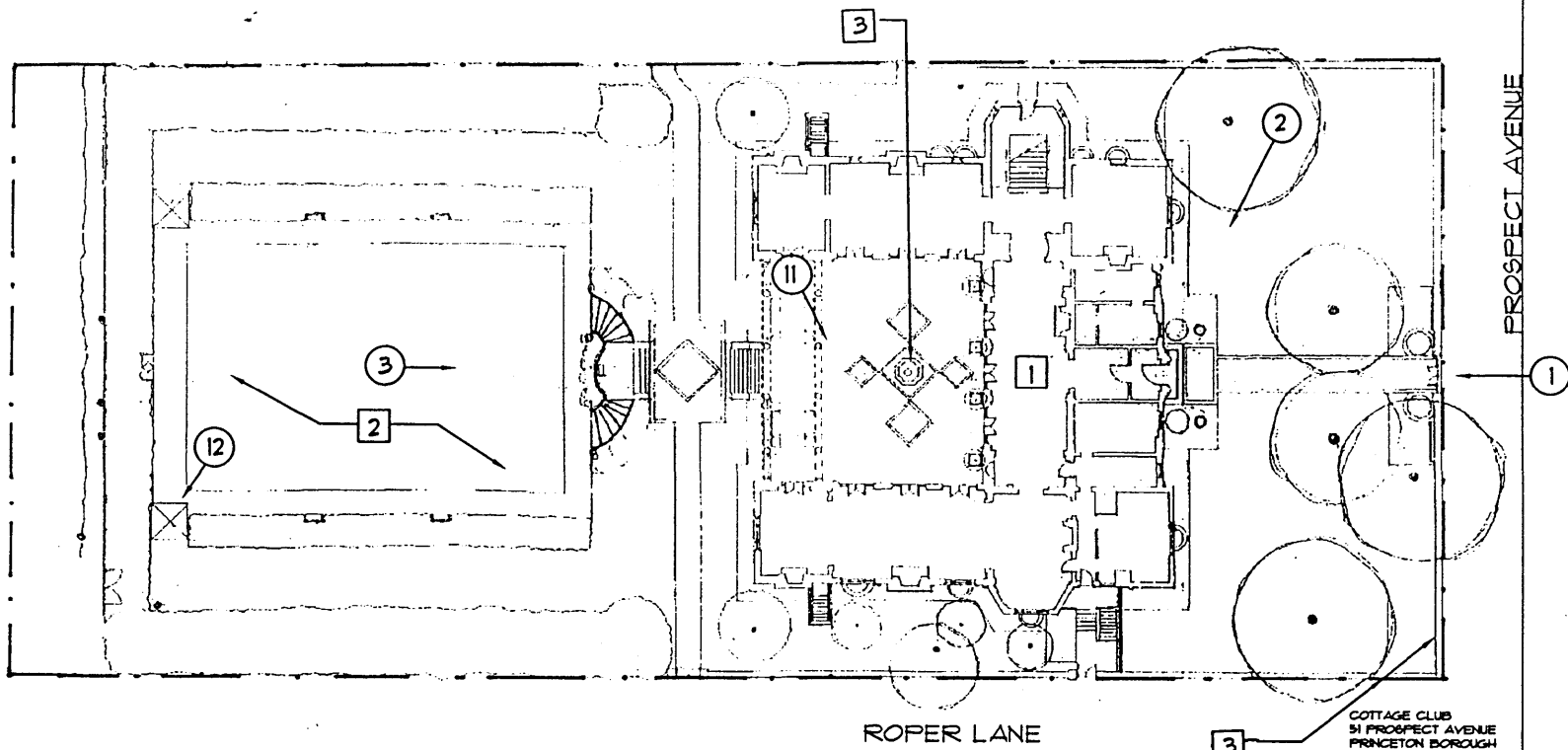
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Section number 10 Page 2

University Cottage Club
Mercer County, NJ



1905 SANBORN MAP



CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

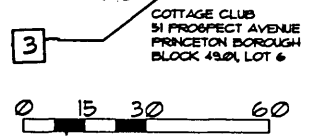
- 1 (1) MAIN BUILDING
- 2 (1) SITE: FORMAL PLAN OF LAWNS, COURTYARD, TERRACES.
- 3 (2) OBJECTS: CARVED PINK MARBLE FOUNTAIN AND BRICK WALL WITH WATER TABLE AND MARBLE COPING.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 FRONT ELEVATION
- 2 FRONT ELEVATION
- 3 REAR ELEVATION
- 11 PORTICO / COURTYARD
- 12 PAVILION (EAST SIDE)

ROPER LANE

PROSPECT AVENUE

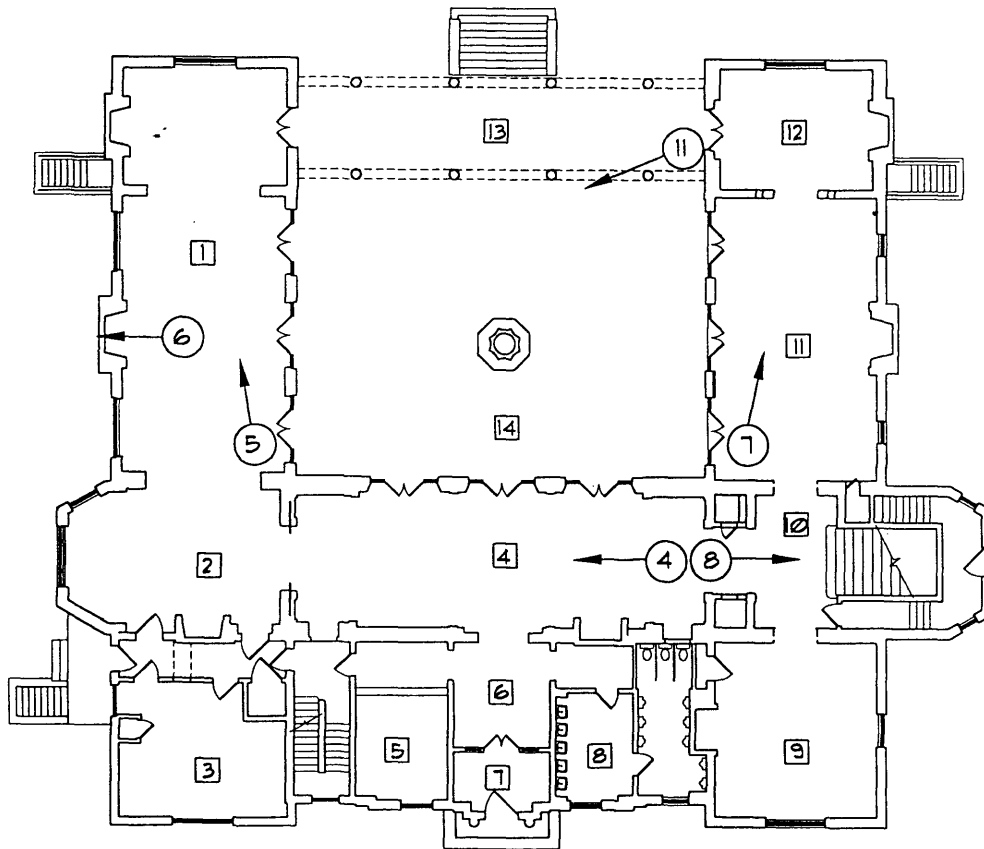


COTTAGE CLUB
51 PROSPECT AVENUE
PRINCETON BOROUGH
BLOCK 49.01, LOT 6

A1 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 30'

FORD FAREWELL MILLS AND GATSCHE ARCHITECTS 664 WASHINGTON AVENUE, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540-5000 609-485-1777 FAX 609-485-7146
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COTTAGE CLUB PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
A-1

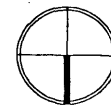
Mercer County



- 1 DINING ROOM
- 2 BREAKFAST ROOM
- 3 SERVING ROOM
- 4 GALLERY
- 5 COAT ROOM
- 6 HALL
- 7 VESTIBULE
- 8 LAVATORY
- 9 READING ROOM
- 10 STAIR HALL
- 11 PALMER ROOM
- 12 SMOKING ROOM
- 13 PORTICO
- 14 COURTYARD

PHOTOGRAPHS

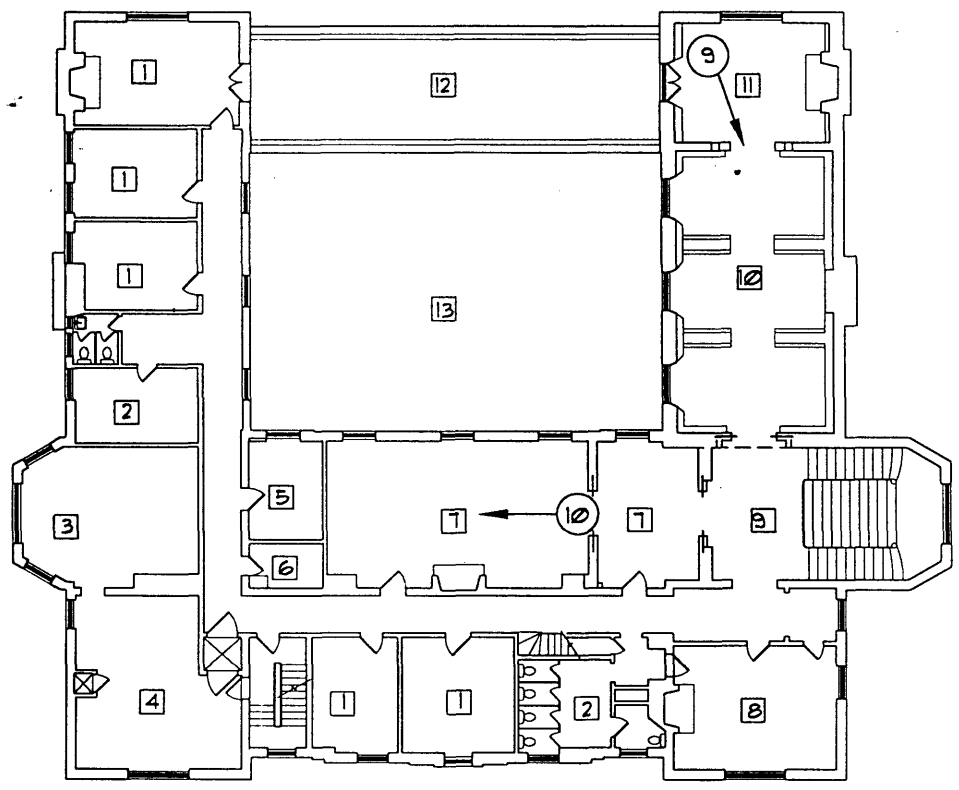
- 4 GALLERY
- 5 DINING ROOM
- 6 DINING ROOM MANTEL
- 7 PALMER ROOM
- 8 STAIR HALL
- 11 PORTICO / COURTYARD



A1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

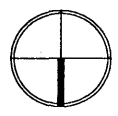
Register and Seal State of New Jersey No. 123456789 Exp. 12/31/2000 F. J. Smith Architect	
FORD FAREWELL MILLS AND GATSCHE ARCHITECTS 300 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW JERSEY 07102-1010 TEL: 973-527-1177 FAX: 973-527-1178	
Drawn by Checked by Title Date P.D.D.	2 1, 1998 P.D.D.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COTTAGE CLUB PRINCETON NEW JERSEY	
Project No. 872512 Drawing No. FIRST FLOOR No. 1 P.E.	A-2

Mercer County



- 1 BEDROOM
- 2 LAVATORY
- 3 KITCHEN
- 4 PANTRY
- 5 OFFICE
- 6 LINEN
- 7 BILLIARD ROOM
- 8 TV ROOM
- 9 LANDING
- 10 LIBRARY
- 11 WRITING ROOM
- 12 DECK/BALUSTRADE
- 13 COURTYARD

- PHOTOGRAPHS
- 9 WRITING ROOM / LIBRARY
 - 10 BILLIARD ROOM



A1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

FORD FAREWELL MILLS AND GATSCHE ARCHITECTS <small>400 MARLTON ROAD, MARLTON, NEW JERSEY 08053-1000 TEL: 609-683-7100</small>
Project No. 8712-12 Building Name PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COTTAGE CLUB Floor SECOND FLOOR Date 11/19/87 P.E. F.M.
A-3

Mercer County