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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 *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 Crane-Phillips House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 125 North Union Avenue N/A  not for publication

city or town Cranford  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Union code 039 zip code 07016

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 of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 6/3/97  
 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

[Signature: Patrick Andrews]

8/14/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic /  
Single Dwelling

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture /  
Historical Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century  
Other - Downingesque (Rural Gothic)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone & Brick

walls Wood

roof Wood Shingle

other Mineral - surfaced roll roofing

Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1870

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1870

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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.

**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):**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- 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 # HABS 189 (1936)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name of repository:

New Jersey Historical Structural Inventory # 813.2

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** ca 1/4 acre Roselle Quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 5 8 9 8 0	4 5 0 0 7 8 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 Donald M. Widdows

organization Cranford Historical Society date Nov. 12, 1996

street & number 84 Springfield Avenue telephone 908-276-0082

city or town Cranford state NJ zip code 07016

**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 Union County Parks Commission (County of Union)

street & number Administration Building telephone 908-572-4200

city or town Elizabeth state NJ zip code 07207

**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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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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Crane-Phillips House

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## Narrative Description

The Crane-Phillips House is a small two story, frame, Downingsque style rural cottage with an "L" shape floor plan. The exact date of construction is not known except that it was before 1867. The front two-story section has a gable roof with hand split cedar shake shingles and the rear one-story section has a nearly flat shed type roof of a composition material. The foundation is a mixture of field stone and brick and the exterior walls are wide clapboard. The wide front porch has large french style windows providing an unique appearance to the house. The house is maintained in excellent condition by the Cranford Historical Society with one alteration in 1963 which matches the original structure.

It is located on the southeast side of North Union Avenue. The front section faces North Union Avenue (Photo #1). It is midway between Springfield Avenue to the southwest and the bridge over the Rahway River to the northwest. It is part of a larger three acre plot of land along the Rahway River presently owned by the County of Union. The Crane-Phillips House is on a parcel of this land, 100 feet wide along Union Avenue and 150 deep, leased to the Cranford Historical Society (Note #5). The house sits on the western corner of the 100 X 150 foot property. The front porch is approximately 30 feet from North Union Avenue.

There is a brick foundation which rests on a random fieldstone base. The front foundation, concealed under the porch is also random fieldstone. This front porch has a continuous brick foundation. The 1963 addition has a concrete block foundation. The kitchen "L" has a concrete foundation that is veneered with brick on the west side.

The floor framing materials visible in the cellar show vertically sawn joists, regularly spaced. On the west side, these joists are continuous members spanning 24 feet from the front foundation wall, across the intermediate bearing wall to the rear foundation. In the northeast corner, the members are a mixture of heavy hewn timbers and modern dimensioned lumber. This could be some of the remains of Josiah, Jr.'s cottage. (Note #6) This may explain this odd 8 X 12 framing in this location. The continuous nature of the first floor joists suggest that the main house was built at one time. This is also confirmed by the lack of any evident joints in the foundation.

All exterior walls are sided with wide clapboard. All the angles are treated with clapboards. The west parapet wall was added to conceal the long slope of the extended shed roof over the kitchen "L". There is a remnant, of a clapboard between the two-story section and the one story rear shed (Photo #7). This feature reveals the original slope of the rear shed as it meets the larger two-story section. The coursing of the siding is continuous below the

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cornerboard. The other remnant exists between the kitchen "L" and the rear shed portion. A cornerboard marks a transition between the siding. This coursing is not continuous, indicating that the enclosure of the kitchen "L" was clearly added later. The scalloped vergeboard unites all of the components on this side.

The front porch contains an interesting set of vertical supports. These consist of paired 2 X 4 type posts joined at the tops, midpoints and bases, and are diagonally cross-braced within each panel (Photo #12). The shallow cornice of the porch roof is picked up by paired brackets over each of the vertical supports. This decorative column design is repeated on the rails of the small east balcony. The parapet over this balcony is supported by corbelled brackets on each side (Photo #17).

The two-story section of the house roof has sloped gables with hand split cedar shakes. These convey a cruder appearance than would have been typical of the mid-19th century house. The short, rear shed-roof and long rear shed over the kitchen consist of mineral-surfaced roll roofing. The flat roof of this type typically would have been metal at the time of construction. A gabled roof is not guttered while the shed roofs and the porch have wooden box gutters.

The front wall of the first floor has two French doors at each end and a wood four panel door off-set from the center of the French doors. The east side of the main room has a French door opening onto a small porch (Photo #17) while the west wall contains a typical six-over-six double-hung window.

The two-story section consists of a single room on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor. This first floor front parlor (23 X 11 1/2) contains the highest degree of original detail. The entry door, French doors and window to the west side have moulded casings from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It has wide plank floor boards and plastered walls. The floor boards change direction in the east end of the parlor where the framing direction changes below. The ceiling is modern gypsum board with semi-recessed lighting fixtures. The front door is a four panel door from the nineteenth century (Photo #11). The two front French doors each contain two doors, 18 inches wide with four lights (Photo #12 for detail). The side unit to the east is wider with an opening approximately 4 feet wide and have two lights each (Photo #17).

There is a dining room with a small fireplace under the single story shed section (32 X 11 1/2). The focus of the dining room is the fireplace (Photo #14), located in the middle of the

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north wall which separates this room from the front parlor. It is a non-functioning fireplace, as the present furnace flue runs up through the firebox. Originally there was a coal stove in this location. The coal stove heating system for the house is consistent with the central location and the era. The dining room door and window casings are simple, unloaded bands. There is a single six-over-six window in the rear exterior wall and one in the west exterior wall. It has wide-plank floor boards similar to the parlor, plastered walls, and a gypsum-board ceiling with lighting fixtures. In the floor toward the west end of the dining room is a hatch door. This door accesses the cistern located in the cellar. The floor hatch may be more of an interpretive device than an access door.

The rear porch has been enclosed to form an "L" shape to the rear of the building, and was converted to a kitchen. The shed roof over the rear has been extended over this kitchen area to form a flat roof. To unite the earlier shed section and the enclosed kitchen section, a parapet wall was built along the west wall to conceal the shallow pitch of the roof line (Photos #6,7,8). The kitchen, today, is a support space for the house museum. It has modern finishes. From evidence in the cellar, it appears that the original access to the cellar was through this space, in the northeast corner. It was probably in the form of a floor hatch and stairs. The exact layout of the kitchen in its historical form is unknown. The HABS (Note #4) drawings show a brick chimney rising from the southeast corner of the room, indicates the placement of a cooking stove. The present kitchen "L" has a powder room to the south end near the back door.

There is a partial cellar (with limited head space) under the one-story shed-roofed section. At one time, access to the cellar was through the floor in the kitchen area. Now the cellar is accessed via a modern exterior bulkhead door and stairs on the outside rear wall.

Access to the second floor is from a stair that is located just west of the chimney (Photo #13). This narrow stair begins in the dining room and rises toward the front of the house. There is a closet under the stair in the front parlor. The upper floor consists of two rooms separated by the stairhall. The stair is very steep with treads and risers that greatly exceed what is permitted by modern code standards (Photo #13). The door to each of the two rooms are two panel units from mid-nineteenth century. The casings here are simple beaded bands. Each room has three windows, each of which are different. On the front wall, the units are large six-over-six double-hung wood sash (Photo #1). On the east and west side walls, there are similar double-hung windows of a smaller size. The rear windows on the south side are

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three-lite awning-type sash (Photo #19). The rooms have wide plank wood floors, plastered walls and ceilings. There is a small closet at the top of the stairs, separating the two main rooms. The east main room is larger (12 X 12) than the west room (9 X 12).

Most of the double hung windows and the French doors contain louvered shutters.

As seen in the open interpretative view panel, the heavy timber wall to the west of the chimney, shows traditional materials and methods employed throughout the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Such braced timber wall construction techniques used in the combination with sawn joists were not uncommon (Photo #15).

In 1963, this basic form was enlarged to include another room (The Junior League Room) on the east side of the house (Photo #10). This addition is noted on the Site diagram. The room (15 X 18) is used for the seasonal and special displays presented by the historical society. This addition was designed to be compatible with the original building.



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## Statement of Significance

The Crane-Phillips House, a small rural cottage built c. 1870, is significant under Criterion C as a good local example of the architectural design characteristics of Andrew Jackson Downing.

This house has been the home of the Cranford Historical Society for over 65 years. For most of the past 30 years the entire first floor has been used to display many of the historical items in the society's vast collection. It is open to the public every Sunday afternoon during September through June and upon special occasions and requests. It is the focal point of local history studies for all third grade school students. Some of the permanent displays in the dining room are related to Cranford's police and fire departments. The front parlor depicts a modest Victorian room. The Junior League Room (opened in 1963) is used for special displays as they might relate to Cranford's history or some other event in American history. This museum is supported entirely by membership and donations.

Mr. Henry Phillips purchased the property in 1867 (Note #1) from the Crane family (the founding family of Cranford) who had owned the land for over 100 years (Note #2).

Although the exact date for the construction of this house is not known, the architectural mode adopted for this dwelling was that of the Downingsque cottage. Andrew Jackson Downing's influential Victorian Cottage Residences (New York in 1842), prescribed an appropriate American landscape and architecture based upon picturesque and romantic principals. The Crane-Phillips House embraces these concepts. There is a prominent front veranda (Photo #1), French doors in the front parlor in lieu of windows to visually connect the interior to the exterior (Photos #1, #18). This makes a lighter room and provides for better interior cooling in the hot weather. The addition of a kitchen in the rear and the scalloped vergeboards along the edge of the gables (Photos #6, #7, #8) are also associated with this mode.

In A.J. Downing's book, Victorian Cottage Residences, there are several house designs and descriptions.

"Design 1 - (Note #3 - Page 26) A Suburban Cottage for a Small Family: We suppose this cottage to be situated in illustration the treatment of a small portion of

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ground, we shall also imagine it to be placed on a lot of ground 75 feet front by 150 feet deep. This simple cottage will be a suitable one for a small family, when the mistress wishes to have the management of the domestic affairs directly under her own personal care and supervision. Although this cottage is of very modest size, yet, to a family of small means, leading a comparative retired life, it will afford a great deal of comfort, and even a considerable degree of taste on neatness."

This describes the Crane-Phillips House.

Downing also states ( page 29),

"The veranda ornamented by supports which shelters the entrance door (Photo #12), and affords an agreeable place both for walking in damp or inclement weather, and to enjoy a cool shady seat in the hotter portion of the season. The scalloped vergeboards along the edge of the gables are projected which serve to protect the exterior more completely than any other form against the effects of storms, and gives character by its boldness and deep shadows it casts upon the building"

Another Downing feature is the placement of the chimney in the center of the house (Photo #13). He believed when a chimney is built in the outer walls, it seldom continues to stay warm during the entire twenty-four hours. It's heat is displaced rapidly into the cold external air. A good draft depends somewhat on the warmth of the air in the room and the heat of the chimney itself. It is evident that chimneys in the interior of a house must draw better than in the exterior wall. This allows a great deal of heat to be retained in the body of the house.

The Crane-Phillips House is an excellent example of this type of architecture. Even though it is small, it follows the ideals and features of several of Downing's plans for small

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country or suburban cottages. This is why the Historic American Building Survey chose to recognize this house by recording it in the 1930's. (Note #4)

It is important to say that the name for this house came from the first owners, the Crane family, founders of Cranford and the Phillips family who were also well known in the community.

Henry J. Phillips purchased the house and property from Josiah Crane, Jr. in 1867 (Note#1) and lived in the house until his death in 1911 (Note#7). He was an engraver and an inventor. In 1895 he obtained a patent on a "range shield" (Patent No. 572,715 (Note#8). This device was "designed to prevent the escape of smoke and empyreumatic odors from the cooking into the room". This was a forerunner of our modern rangehood.

In 1884 Henry Phillips deeded the property to his brother Charles H. Phillips (Note#9). Charles is more well known for his patents (Note#10) on Phillips Milk of Magnesia which he marketed in 1872.

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FOOTNOTES

- #1 Union County New Jersey Deeds, Book 22 pg. 641 Josiah Crane, Jr. to Henry J. Phillips 1867
  
- #2 Will of John Crane 1722. Trenton, New Jersey Book A pg.283  
  
Essex County New Jersey Deeds, Book M pg. 195 John Crane Sr. to John Crane Jr. etal 1820  
  
Union County New Jersey Deeds, Book 3 pg. 700 Josiah Crane to Josiah Crane, Jr. 1864  
  
Union County New Jersey Deeds, Book 3 pg. 700 Josiah Crane to Josiah Crane, Jr. 1864
  
- #3 Victorian Cottage Residences by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) Published 1852
  
- #4 Historical American Buildings Survey of New Jersey - Josiah Crane, Jr. House NJ189
  
- #5 Lease - Union County Park Commission to the Cranford Historical Society to the year 2022
  
- #6 Crane family tradition states that Josiah Crane, Jr. moved his earlier "honeymoon cottage" from across the north side of the street, thus becoming the first component of the Crane-Phillips House.
  
- #7 Death Certificate of Henry J. Phillips
  
- #8 United states Patent No. 527,715 - 1896
  
- #9 Union County New Jersey Deeds, Book 1760 pg. 304 Henry J. Phillips to Charles H. Phillips.
  
- #10 United States Patent Nos. 138,282 - 141,167 - 159,446 Issued in 1873 and 1874.

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Books and Reports:

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E.K. Adams in the files of the Cranford Historical Society.

Bassett, William B. Historical American Buildings Survey of  
New Jersey. Published by The New Jersey Historical  
Society 1977. Compiled and edited for HABS National  
Park Service Department of Interior.

Brideman, Harriet. The Encyclopedia of Victoriana  
Macmillian Publishing Co. New York 1975

Crane, Ellery Bicknell. Genealogy of the Crane Family  
Press of Charles Hamilton 1900

Downing, Andrew Jackson. Victorian Cottage Residences  
First Published in 1842  
Reprint by Dover Publishing 1980

Downing, Andrew Jackson. The Architecture of Country Houses  
D. Appelton & Company 1850  
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Githens, Herbert J. Historical Preservation Plan for the  
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Hatfield, Edwin. History of Elizabeth, New Jersey Including  
The Early History of Union County.  
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Honeyman, A. Van Doren. History of Union County, New Jersey  
1664-1932 Lewis Historical Publishing Company New York  
1923

McKanney, William. Commemorative History of the Presbyterian  
Church in Westfield, New Jersey 1728-1928 Copyright  
1929 by the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, New Jersey

Public Records:

Cranford Property Tax Records - Cranford Historical Society

Essex County, New Jersey Deeds - Newark, New Jersey

Historical American Buildings Survey of New Jersey - Cranford  
Historical Society.

New Jersey Census Records - Union County 1885, 1905 Westfield  
Public Library Westfield, New Jersey.

Union County, New Jersey Deeds - Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Union County, New Jersey Mortgages - Elizabeth, New Jersey.

United States Census Records - Union County, New Jersey -  
1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 - Westfield Public Library

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National Park Service

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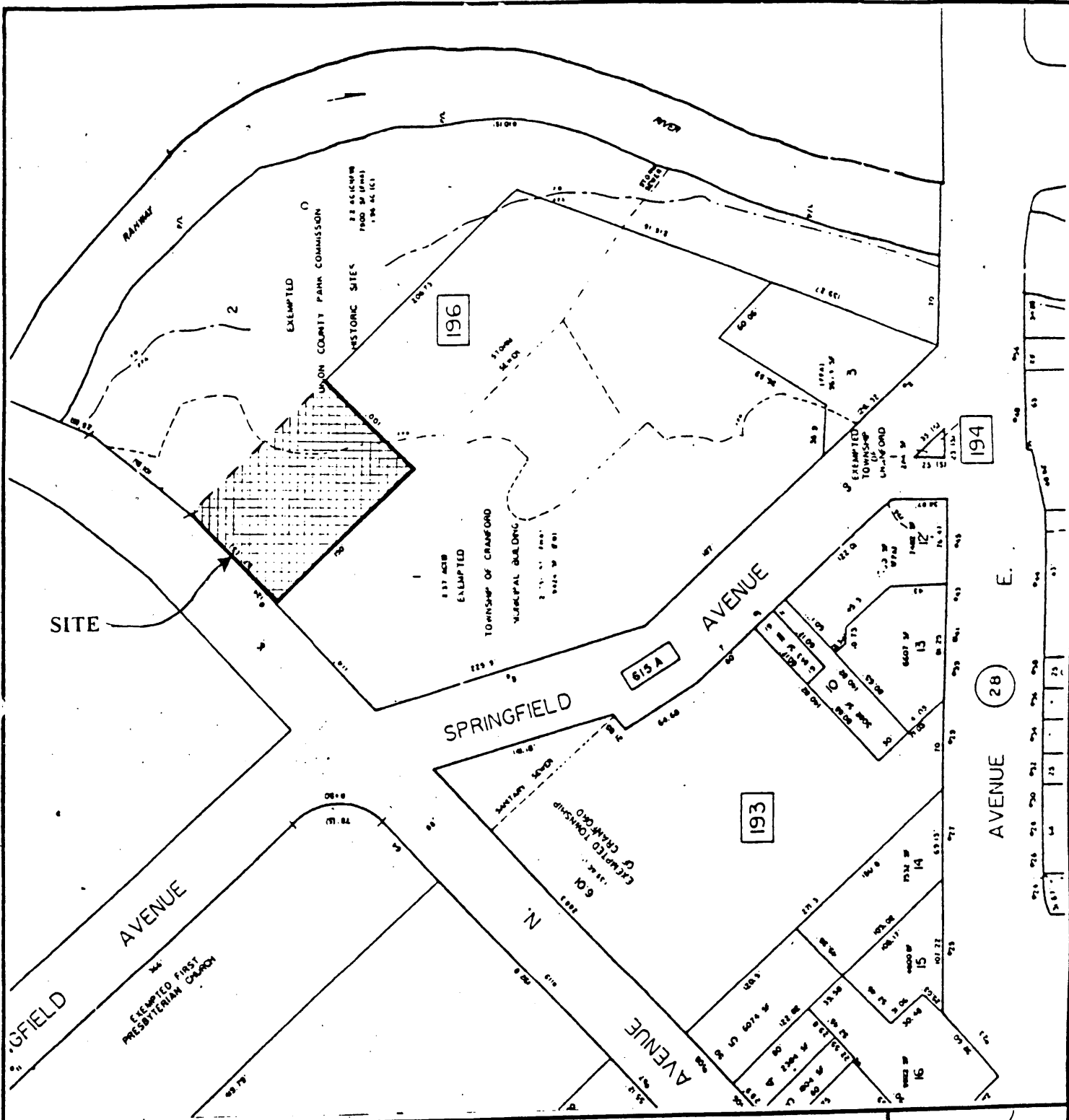
## Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundry of this property is described in the Union County lease with the Cranford Historical Society as follows:

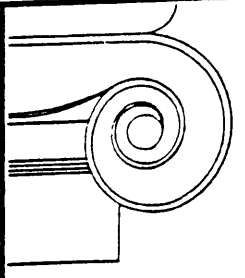
"BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side line of North Union Avenue, said point being distance 114 ft. Easterly from the intersection of said line of North Union Avenue with the easterly side line of Springfield Avenue; thence South 48 degrees 34 minutes East 150 ft. to a point; thence North 41 degrees 26 minutes East 100 ft. to a point; thence North 48 degrees 34 minutes West 150 ft. to said side line of North Union Avenue; thence South 41 degrees 26 minutes West along said side line of North Union Avenue 100 ft. to the point or place of BEGINNING."

This property is listed on the Cranford Township tax records as Lot #196, parcel #2.01.

See attached Tax Map of Township of Cranford



Crane-Phillips House, Union County  
 Tax Map of Township of Cranford, N.J.

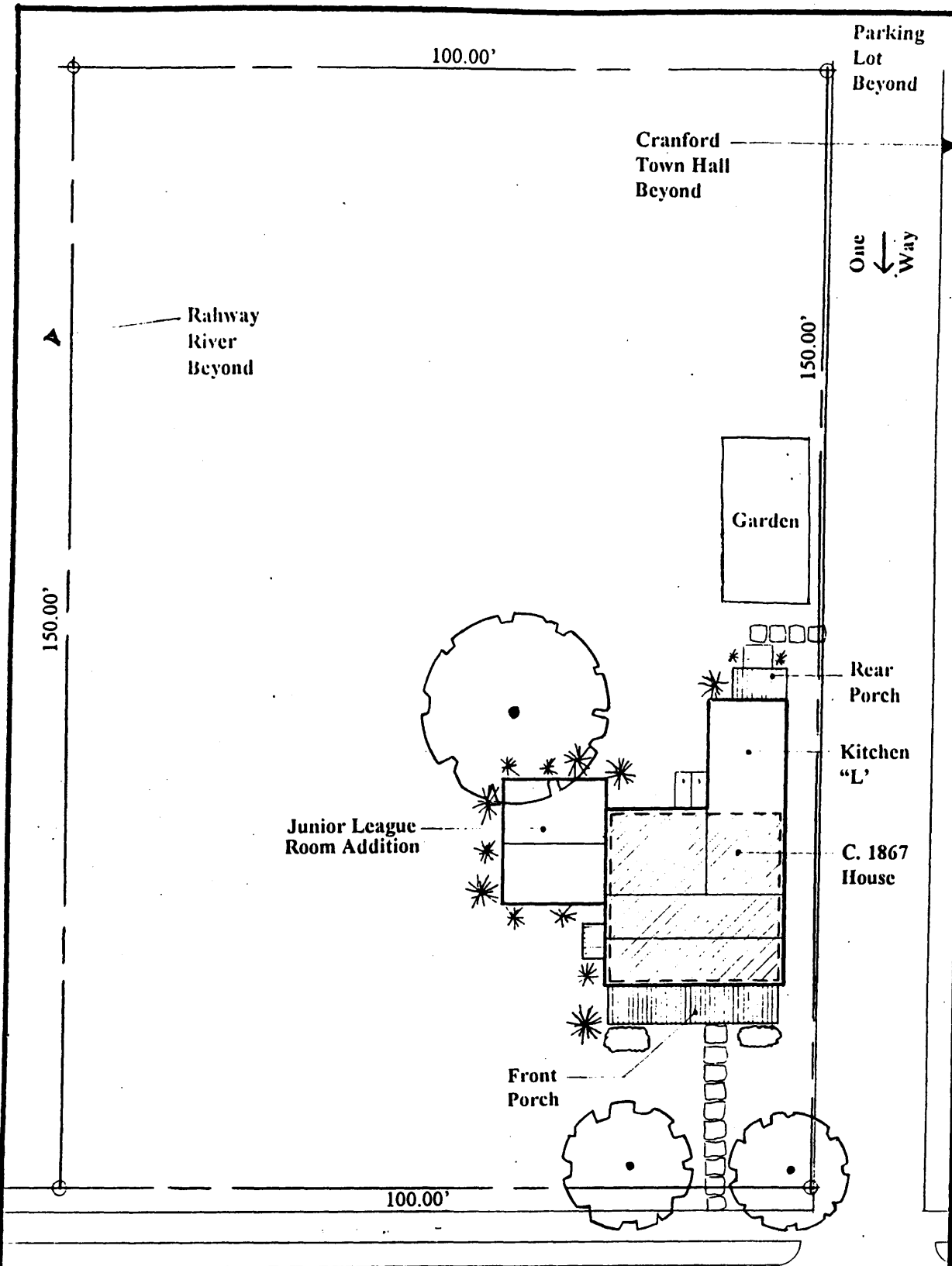


**HERBERT J. GITHENS**  
 ARCHITECT & PLANNER

36 Park Street  
 Montclair, N.J. 07042  
 201 746-4911

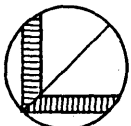


Site Diagram

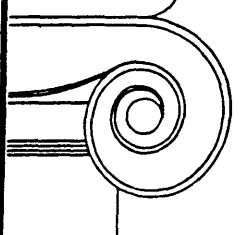
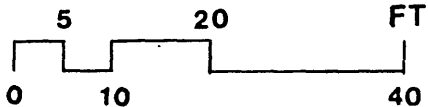


THE CRANE / PHILLIPS HOUSE MUSEUM  
Cranford, New Jersey (Union County)  
The Cranford Historical Society

UNION AVENUE



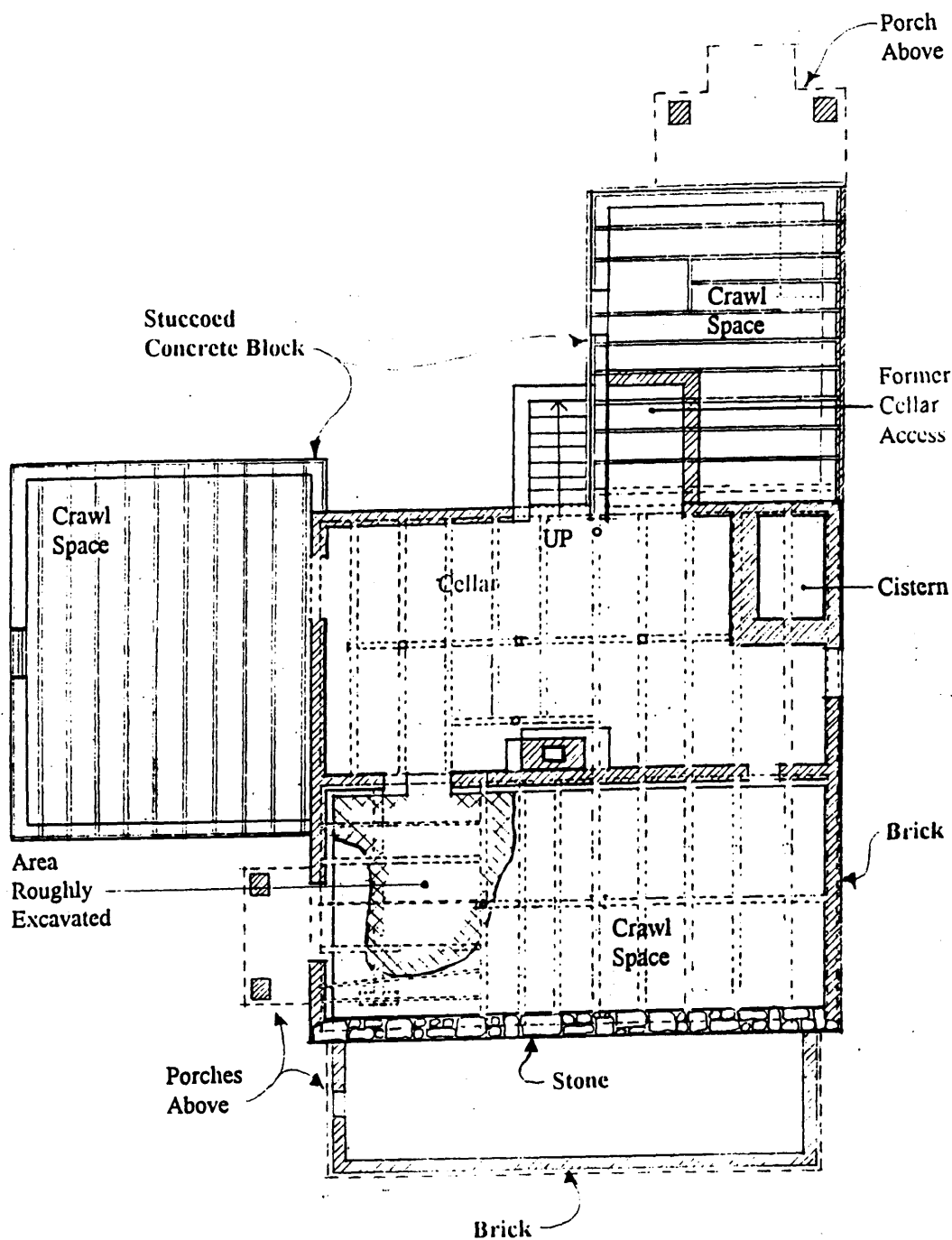
NORTH



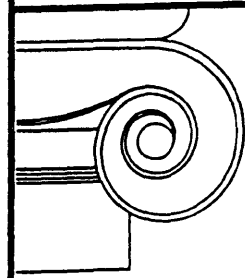
HERBERT J. GITHENS  
ARCHITECT & PLANNER

36 Park Street  
Montclair, N.J. 07042  
201 746-4911

Cellar /  
Foundation  
Plan  
showing first  
floor framing



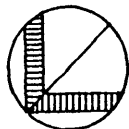
THE CRANE / PHILLIPS HOUSE MUSEUM  
Cranford, New Jersey (union County)  
The Cranford Historical Society



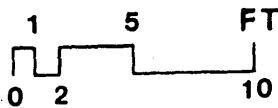
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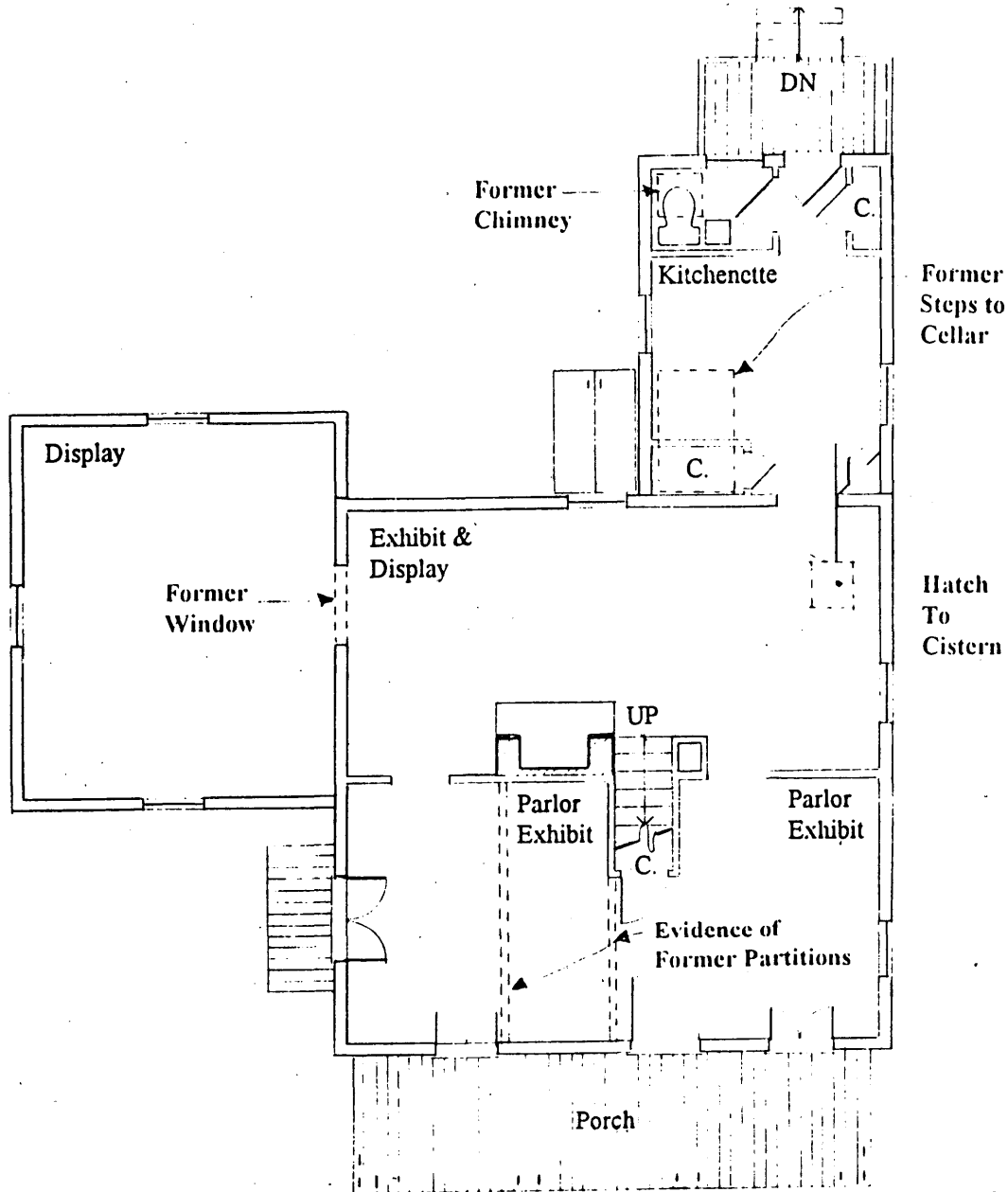
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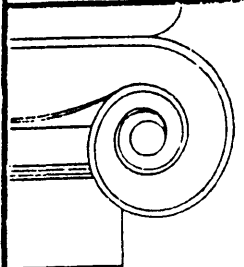
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First Floor  
Plan



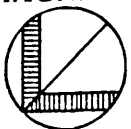
THE CRANE / PHILLIPS HOUSE MUSEUM  
Cranford, New Jersey (Union County)  
The Cranford Historical Society



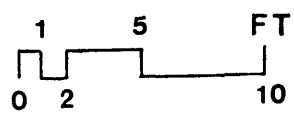
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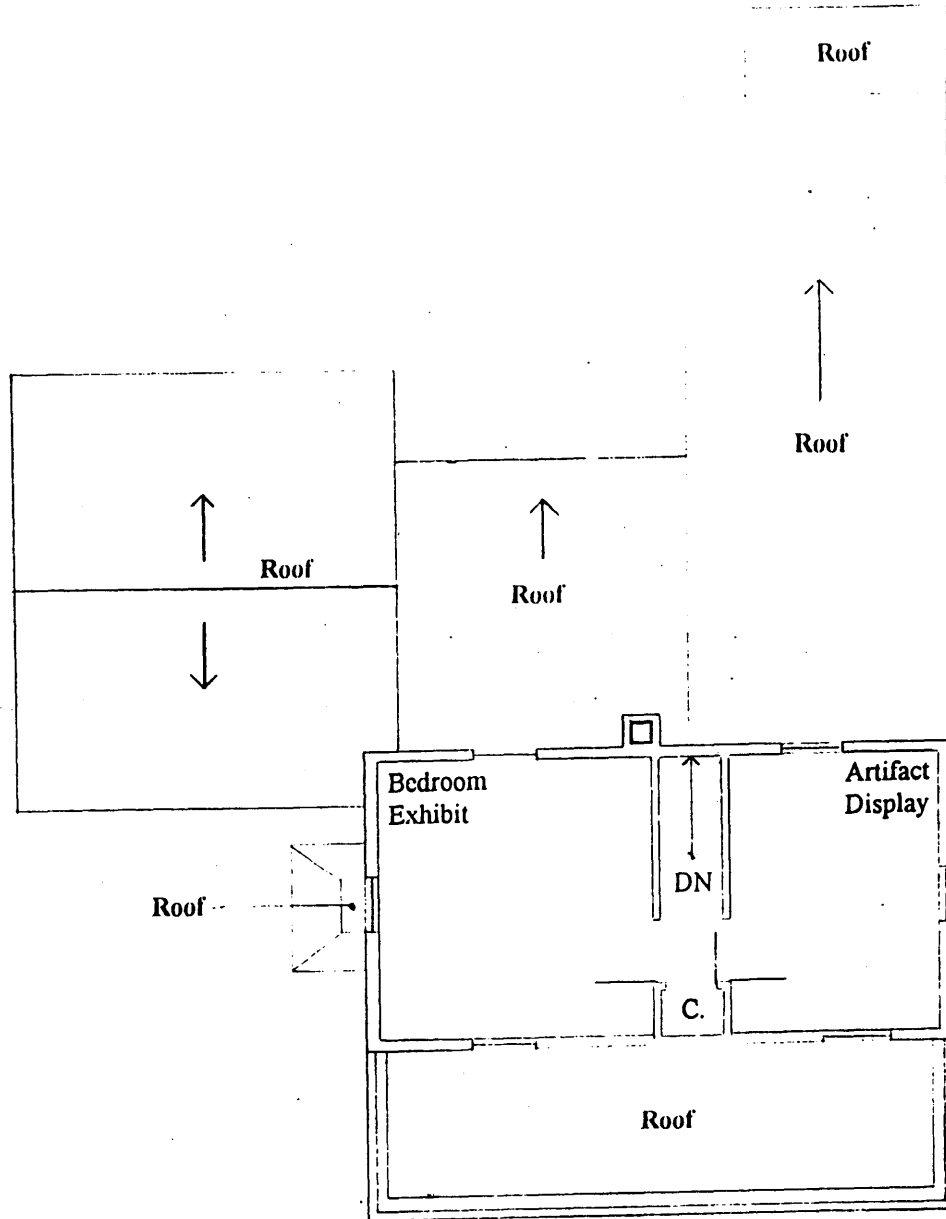
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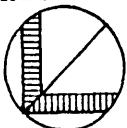


Second Floor Plan

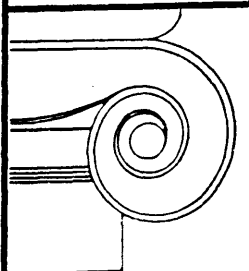
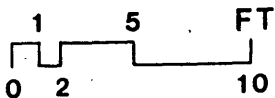


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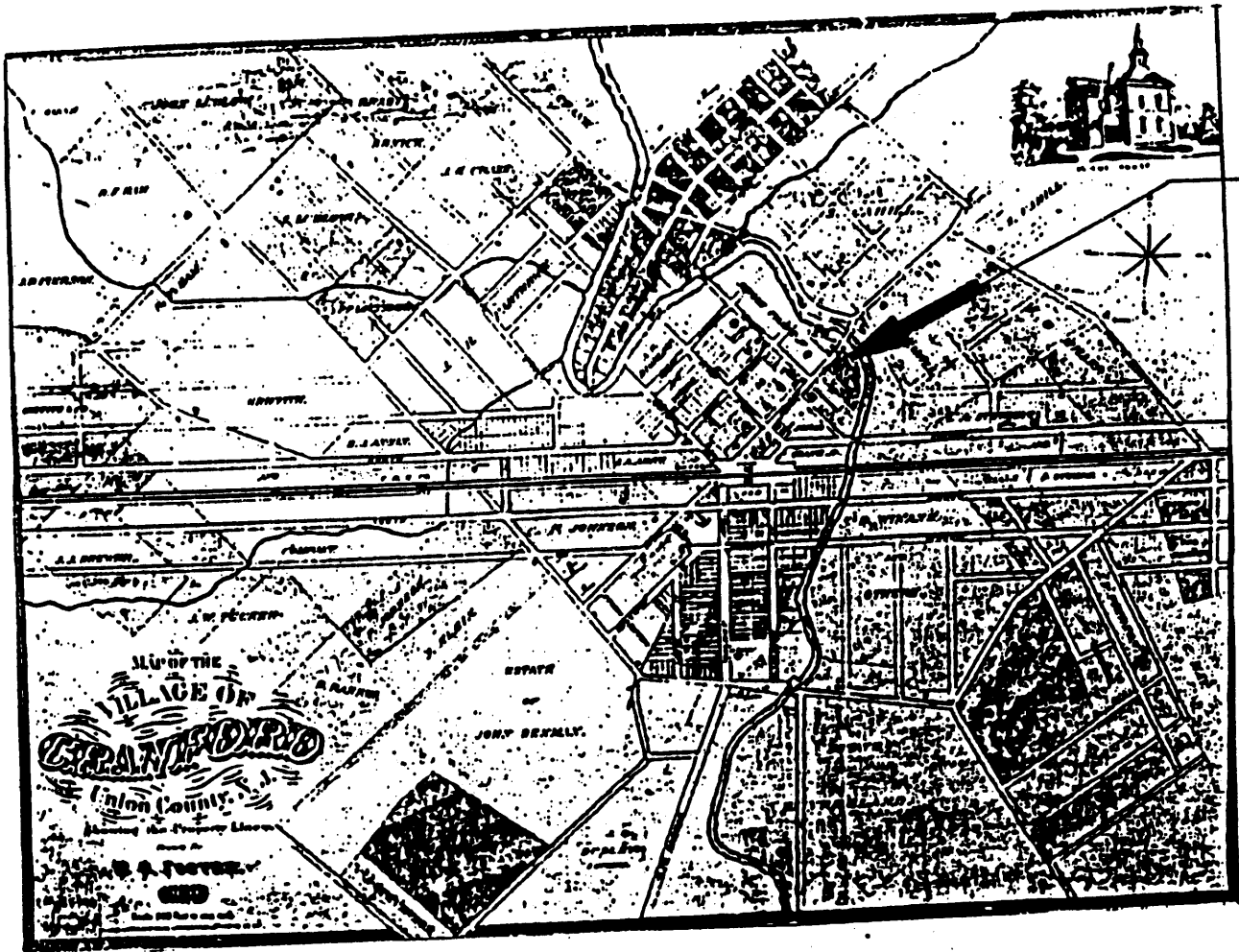
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201 746-4311

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_



Crane-Phillips House  
 Map of the Village of Cranford  
 Union County, NJ.  
 1870

From: 300 Days at Crane's Ford  
 A pamphlet written for the Cranford Historical Society, 1964

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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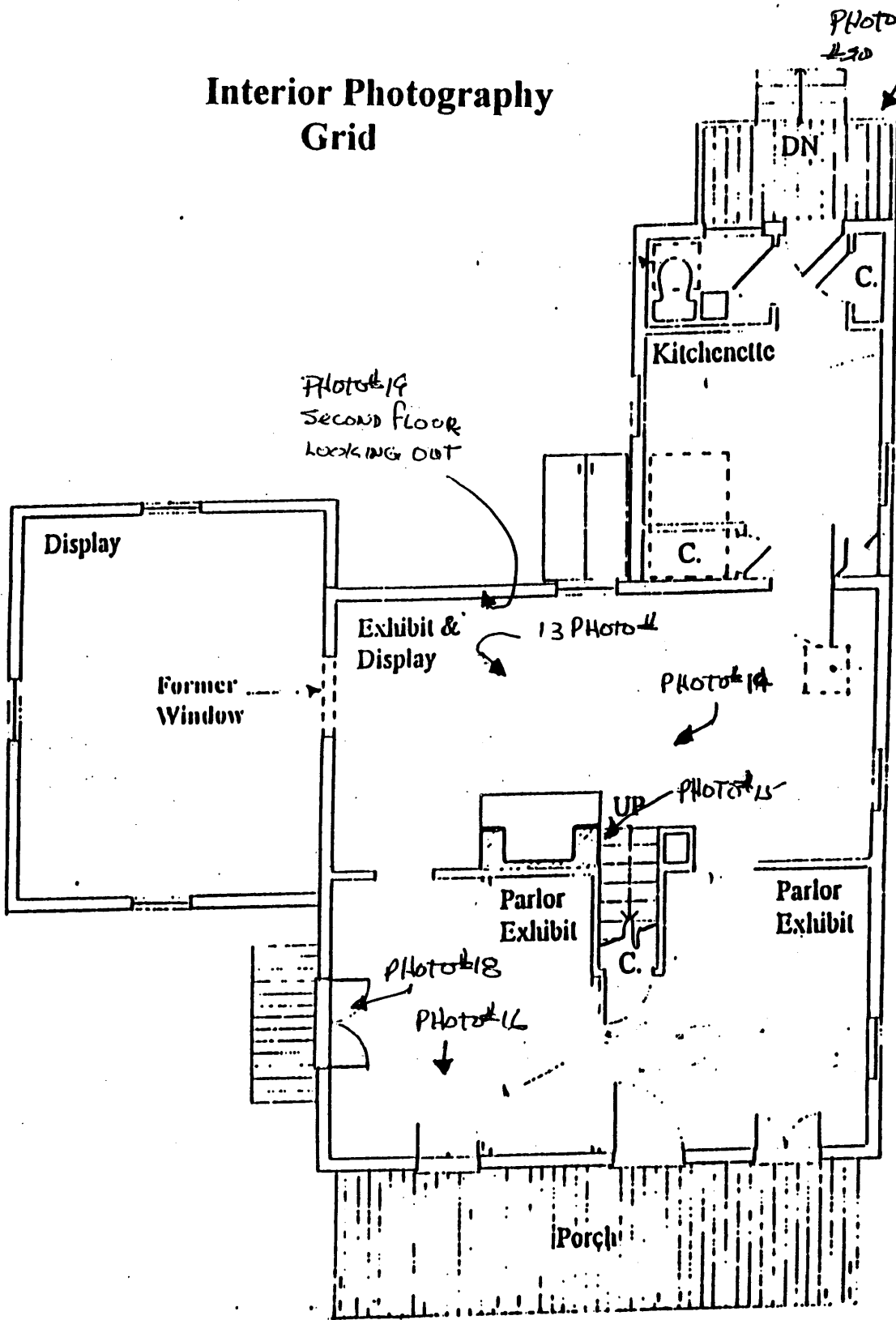
## Photograph Identification

Name : Crane-Phillips House  
Location : 124 North Union Avenue, Cranford, New Jersey (Union County)  
Photographer : Donald M. Widdows  
Date of Photographs : November 1996  
Negative Repository : Cranford Historical Society  
38 Springfield Ave.  
Cranford, NJ 07016

### Photograph :

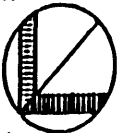
- # 1 House, View from North Union Avenue
- # 2 " East View
- # 3 " West View
- # 4 " North View
- # 5 " South View
- # 6 Front of West Wall, Second Floor  
Showing scalloped vergeboard and clapboards.
- # 7 Rear of West Wall  
Showing scalloped vergeboard and clapboards,
- # 8 Detail of upper West Wall
- # 9 South Side (Rear of house) Showing several sections:  
Window second floor  
Window dining room  
Chimney  
Cellar entrance
- # 10 East End of 1963 addition - Note Scalloped vergeboard.
- # 11 Main Entrance Facing North Union Avenue,
- # 12 Right Side Front Porch -  
Note French Door  
Porch Supports  
Sutters
- # 13 Inside Dining Room - Looking East  
Narrow Stairs  
Center-wall fireplace
- # 14 Inside Dining Room - Looking West  
Center-wall fireplace
- # 15 Interpretative Panel - Inner wall structure (in  
stairway)
- # 16 Inside Front Parlor - French door to front porch.
- # 17 East Side - French door east end of parlor  
Small balcony  
Scalloped vergeboard second floor.
- # 18 Inside View Photo #17
- # 19 Inside View - Window in rear wall second floor.
- # 20 Rear entrance porch - looking North.

# Interior Photography Grid

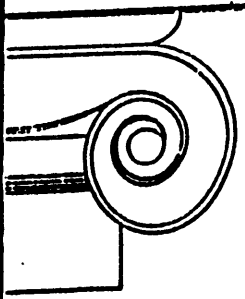


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# Exterior Photography Grid

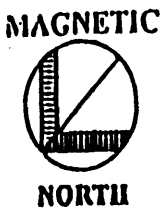
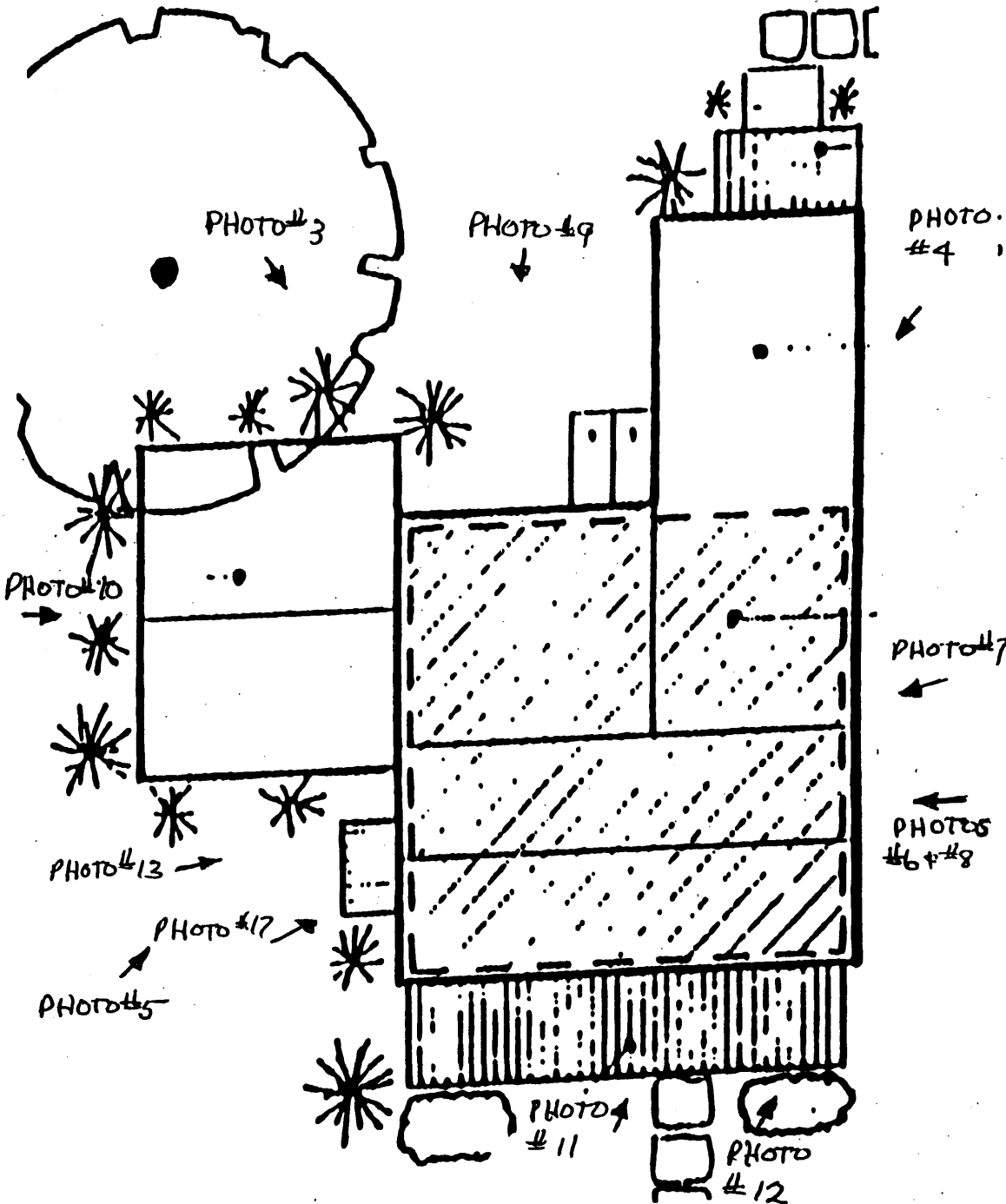
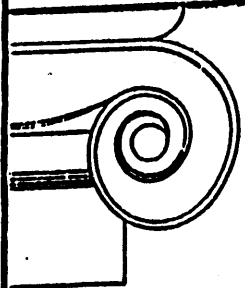


PHOTO #1

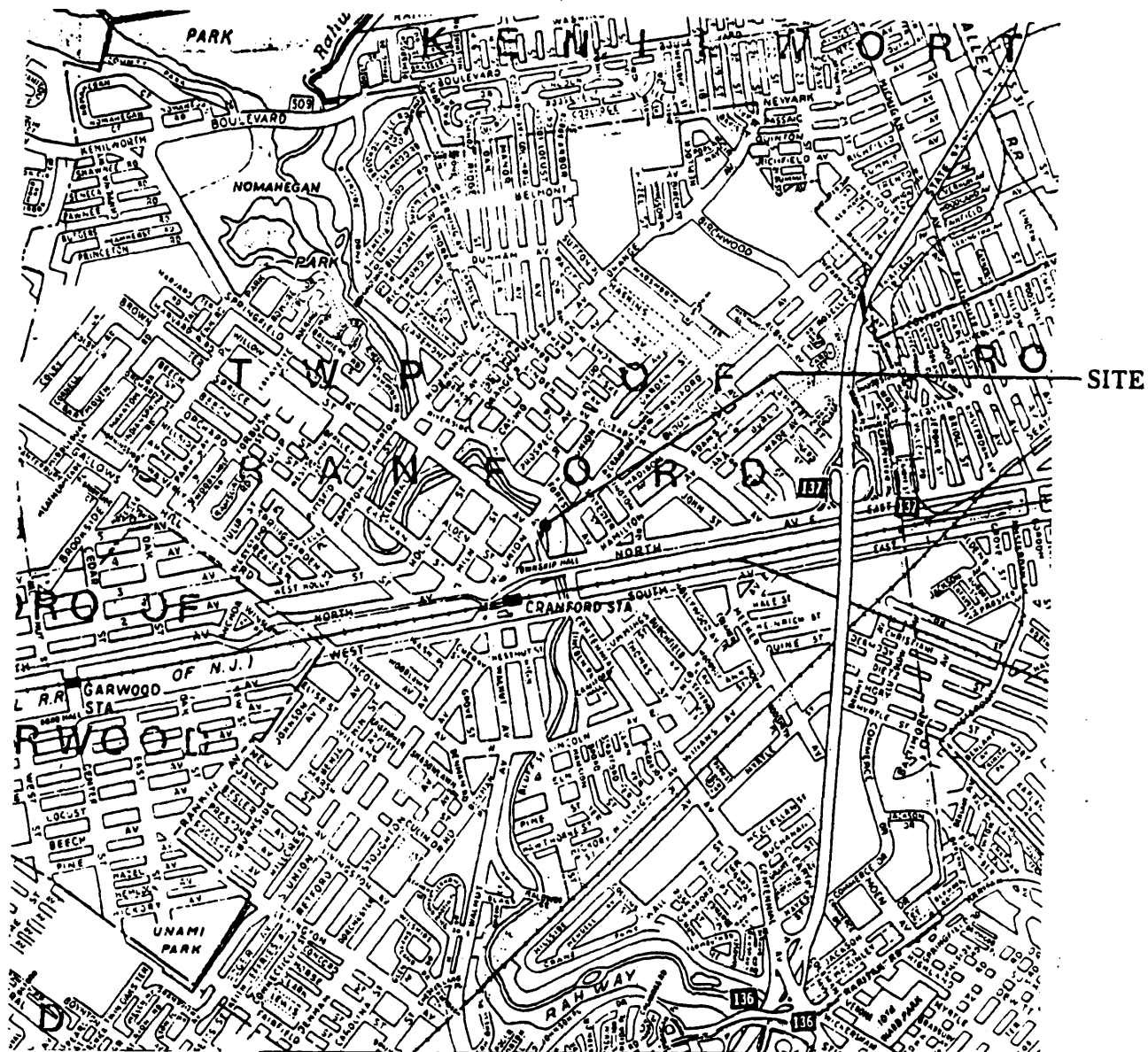
PHOTO #2

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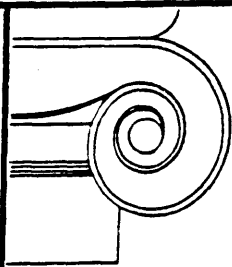
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**Location Map**  
The Hagstrom Map Co.

Crane-Phillips House  
Cranford Township  
Union County, NJ



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