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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse

other names/site number Iviswold Stables

2. Location

street & number 201 Fairview Avenue

NA not for publication

city or town Borough of Rutherford

NA vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Bergen code 003 zip code 07070

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

[Signature] Ass't Commissioner Date 2/17/17

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government NJ DEP

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

[Signature] Date of Action 4.10.17

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

Bergen, 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Clubhouses of New Jersey Woman's Clubs

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Wagon
Barn/Stables, Carriage House, Groom's Quarters
& Stable

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

RECREATION & CULTURE: Auditorium

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

TUDOR REVIVAL

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Sandstone

walls: STONE: Sandstone

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL: Siding

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7

Narrative Description

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

Bergen, New Jersey
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1887-1940

Significant Dates

ca.1887-ca.1891
1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Henry Miller, Architect (1887)

Edgar I. Williams, Interior Architect (1924)

George W. Perry, builder (ca.1887-91)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (In *one* paragraph, provide a summary that briefly states what the significance of the property/district is, and, for each claim, identifies the level of significance and applicable criteria that apply. The summary paragraph also needs to identify the period of significance.)

See Continuation Sheet Section 7

Period of Significance (Briefly justify the period of significance identified above.)

Constructed in 1887

Part of National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form *Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs* a ID# 5109
Approved 4/30/10 Period 1920s-1940s

Criteria Considerations (Briefly explain how the property meets any Criteria Considerations that apply.)

NA

Developmental history (Explain the construction history or the creation of the property, and its evolution through the period of significance.)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8

Narrative Statement of Significance (Demonstrate each of the claims for significance made in the summary paragraph.)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8

Additional historic context information (if appropriate) NA

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

Bergen, New Jersey
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bibliography

Books

- Brown, T. Robins., *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey*.
New Jersey to the Front. (New York: The Nation Press, 1909). P. 98.
- Brown, T. Robins, and Schuyler Warmflash. *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey*. New Brunswick, NJ, 2001. P.171.
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- Cooper, Charlotte. *Things Old and New from Rutherford*. Edited by Mrs. M. G. Riggs. The Woman's Reading Club; published by Bowne & Co., New York, NY. December 1898. Pp.69-71.
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- Gordon, Esther. *Here's What Campus Looked Like in 19th Century*. The Bulletin, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press Rutherford, N.J., 24 October 1955.
- Greiff, Constance M. et al., *Princeton Architecture: A Pictorial History of Town and Campus*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1967.
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Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles, 1956.

Magazine & Newspaper Articles

- "Architects and Builders Edition." *Scientific American*. May 1891.
- Carson, Jeffrey R, and Kohler. *Sixteenth Street Architecture*, Vol. 1. Washington, 1968.
- "Iviswold Mansion for Sale at Public Auction," May 7, 1902, advertising brochure.
- "Obituary for David B. Ivison." *New York Times*. 1 Apr., 1903 and April 7, 1903.
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- "Woman's Club of Rutherford, NJ." *The New Jersey Club Woman*. Vol. XXIII, No. VII. The New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs Newark, NJ. March 1949.

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

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Website or Webpage

- Chaisson, Bill. "Ithaca Architect Wm. H. Miller Perfects a Paradigm." *Ithaca.com*. Published 12 October 2011. Accessed 11 August 2016. http://www.ithaca.com/entertainment/ithaca-architect-wm-h-miller-perfects-a-paradigm/article_a1825c18-f4ea-11e0-8629-001cc4c002e0.html.
- Dunn, Emily. "Architect Remembered for Key Designs." *The Ithacan - Archive*. Published 12 October 2011. Accessed 11 August 2016. <http://archive.theithacan.org/16334>.
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National Register Nominations

- Sikka, Sandeep; William Neumann; and T. Robins Brown. "National Register Nomination for Rutherford World War I Monument." copy at NJ Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.
- LaFrank, Kathleen. "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Deke House." New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. NR#90002144. Accessed 11 August 2016.
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- Kelly, Deborah M., and Ellen F. Schultz. "Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs: a Multiple Property Documentation Form." Preservation Partners, Crosswicks, NJ. Copy accessed from New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ. Part of National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs. ID# 5109. Approved 4/30/10.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

Bergen, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.633 (140 x 160)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet. A patch is also available to permit use of latitude and longitude coordinates. It may be cut and pasted into this document in the place of the UTM coordinates.)

1	<u>18T</u> Zone	<u>574899.45</u> Easting	<u>4520448.87</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundary comprises of Block 35.01, Lot 10, as shown on the Rutherford Borough Tax Map. The boundary is shown on the 1967 survey (see Figure 3) as a corner lot with 140 feet facing west onto Montross Avenue and 160 feet facing north onto Fairview Avenue. The boundary begins at the northeast corner on Fairview Avenue and travels west 160 feet where it intersects with Montross Avenue. It then travels south 140 feet and then turns east away from the road 160 feet to the rear southeast corner of the property, where it turns north 140 feet back to Fairview Avenue. The building itself is located approximately 10½ feet from the southern boundary and just over 5½ feet from the eastern boundary. Both boundaries have adjacent residential properties.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the chosen boundaries are the most appropriate.)

The boundaries for the nominated property conform to the original property boundaries as purchased by the Woman's Club of Rutherford in 1924.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annabelle Radcliffe-Trenner in collaboration with researcher and photographer William Neumann
organization Historic Building Architects LLC date August 12th 2016
street & number 312 West State Street telephone 609 393 3999
city or town Trenton NJ state NJ zip code 08618
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets** (in ascending numerical order, by section and page number)
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location, or acceptable substitute map.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for additional items, especially for "Photographs" below.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. Each digital image must include an array of 3000x2000 pixels or greater. For the submission of hard-copy photographs, consult your SHPO or FPO. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:
City or Vicinity:

Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse
Name of Property

Bergen, New Jersey
County and State

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____

Property Owner:

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

name Woman's Club of Rutherford

street & number 201 Fairview Avenue telephone 201-939-9894

city or town Rutherford state NJ zip code 07070

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Continuation Sheet

The Woman's Club of Rutherford
Bergen County, New Jersey

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Summary General Description

Built between 1887 and 1891 in the English Tudor Revival Style, the Woman's Club of Rutherford is a 1½-storey masonry building with almost a square footprint (61'x57') (Figure 3), used as a carriage house and stables for an estate known as "Iviswold" (see Section 8). The building consists of three large gables with deep overhangs supported by wood brackets set into the masonry walls. The large steep interconnecting roofs house the second floor. The main body of the building is constructed of brownstone with pink mortar joints, above which are three large gables facing architectural north, south, and east with a large hipped roof extending out to the west, which intersects with a taller curved stone wall that ends in a conical roof. A smaller entrance gable with original stucco and half timbering under the metal clapboard faces north-west and connects into the north gable (Photograph 1). All of the gables were originally clad in pink pebbledash stucco and decorative Tudor style half timbering pierced with three windows in the center (Figure 8). However, the stucco has since been covered with wood clapboard installed after 1949 (see Figure 8 and Photograph 28). Currently the gables are covered with painted aluminum clapboard siding (Photograph 5). The upper section of the curved wall on the West Elevation still has the exposed pebble dash, but the vertical exposed timbers have been covered with the metal cladding (Photograph 6). There are two large stone chimneys and one smaller brick chimney. The windows are a mix of double-hung and hopper wood windows with a variety of dividing lights. A few leaded glass fixed lights remain at the entrance and the remaining windows have been replaced. The building exterior is clearly in keeping with the style and materials used on Iviswold Castle at Felician University immediately to the south (Figure 1).

The building was converted to a clubhouse, however, in 1924 when the Woman's Club of Rutherford purchased the building, and the interior layout was altered to accommodate the needs of the Woman's Club activities. The plan layout today includes a large auditorium and stage, a commercial kitchen, and a 2-storey entrance space on the north-west corner. The second floor contains offices, a commemorative hall, a board room, and an archive room (Figure 13).

Site

The Woman's Club of Rutherford is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood with residential neighbors to the north, east, and west. It is bounded on the north side by Fairview Avenue and on the west side by Montross Avenue. The building is less than six feet from the residential neighbors to the east, and less than 10 feet from the residential houses owned by Felician University to the south (Photograph 4). The property has a decorative wrought iron fence with alternating scrolls and wavering finials on the two street sides (Photograph 2). Similar wrought iron work and fences can be found along Passaic Avenue at the entrance to Iviswold Castle. There is a wood fence along the east side and a 4' high metal chain-link fence along the south edge of the property with a gate (Photograph 3). A wide blacktop drive enters the property on Montross Avenue and curves round to the front entrance and returns onto Fairview Avenue. Blacktop parking is located along the south fence. A bluestone path leads directly from the double-door entrance to the north-west corner on Fairview Avenue (Photograph 1). The property is not quite square with 160 feet along Fairview Avenue and 140 feet along Montross Avenue (Figure 3). Most of the lot is covered with lawn and some specimen trees with over grown foundation plantings along the perimeter of the building.

Exterior Description

The Woman's Club of Rutherford is a 1½-storey building, the style is typically English Tudor with large overhanging roofs. These roofs overwhelm the scale of the stone walls below and have two large stone chimneys and one shorter brick chimney (Photograph 7). The three large gables all now clad in

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The Woman's Club of Rutherford
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metal clapboard, had Tudor style half timbering with pebbledash stucco, which was then covered with wood clapboard probably in the 1950s (Figure 7) (Photograph 28). The smaller entrance gable still retains the half timbering and pink pebbledash stucco under the metal clapboard (Photograph 9). The roof to the west does not follow the traditional gable pattern but instead converts to a hip roof out of which projects a pitched roof, which is finished in a conical roof at the west end (Photograph 6). This is capped with a decorative metal finial. The roof was originally slate but has since been replaced with asphalt shingles. The stone walls below are rough-cut, random-coursed brownstone and the stone characteristics they display match those of the brownstone quarry known as Belleville Quarry (no longer in operation) also used at Iviswold Castle (Photograph 15). The stone is pinkish brown in color with large round pebble like inclusions resulting in some voids. The stones are fairly regularly patterned with a variety of stone sizes. The mortar joints are typically a pinkish color and there are iron rings set in the masonry in several locations, presumably previously used for tying up horses (Photograph 14). The main entrance has wood double doors installed in 1936 (Photograph 8) with two fixed leaded side lights and transom lights. The lead work is similar to that found on the Castle and is most likely original to the building. A larger door opening, presumably for horses and carriages, on the South Elevation facing Iviswold Castle has been infilled in with three windows (Photograph 15). There are two other doors on the East Elevation, one is clearly an altered door opening (Photograph 11), and the other has a small covered porch with supporting decorative wood brackets indicating that this is an older door opening (Photograph 30). All the doors have been replaced as evidenced by the relocated frames. There are a variety of windows but many have been replaced with metal double hung windows and all have storm windows. Some fixed-sash wood windows with heavy muntins remain (Photograph 12). In addition, wood six-light hopper windows remain on the East and South Elevations of the auditorium and were probably part of the stable and carriage storage area. Windows vary in size throughout and are typically set in pairs or triples. The triple windows, including the two bay windows (south and east), are located in the three large gable ends.

Interior General Description

Basement

There is a small basement at the north-east corner (Photograph 31) with access steps covered by a wood platform. Evidence remains of a pitched roof over this basement access (Photograph 10). In addition, the basement has three small masonry horizontal shafts, which are approximately two feet square located immediately below the finished auditorium floor framing. They travel west, north and east, and it is assumed that these are remains of the stable drainage or heating system used when the building was operated as a carriage house. The basement walls are rough cast stucco with limewash and there is a coal chute on the east wall.

First Floor

Auditorium & Stage: The most significant space on the first floor is the auditorium (Photograph 17). This is the largest space and the most heavily used. It has narrow wood floorboards, and painted, rough cast plaster exterior walls pierced with pairs of hopper windows on the south and east walls. There is a dropped 2x4 ceiling with recessed fluorescent lights, and above this ceiling are exposed wood floor joists supporting the second floor boards with cross bracing between the framing members (Figure 6). The exposed beams that support the floor joists may have sub-divided the space into two: one space to the east for the stables and one space to the west for the storage of carriages. The plan shows the location of cast iron columns, which may have formed the access between stable stalls. The piers on the north and south wall with the beam above may have been a wall dividing the two spaces (Figure 13). The west end of the auditorium has a stage platform raised approximately 3 feet off the

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auditorium floor with access from wood steps on the north side (Photograph 18). The stage has the same finishes as the auditorium space, however, the wall is curved forming an apse-like back wall to the stage. There is no proscenium arch and the 2x4 suspended ceiling tiles continue uninterrupted from the auditorium. The exposed framing and cross bracing are also visible above the stage area and there is evidence in the ceiling of an old staircase in the south-east corner. The front edge of the stage has built in footlights in the wood floor to allow for lighting of the stage (Photograph 19).

Entrance Foyer: The main entrance hall is on the north-west corner and is a two-storey space with an arts & crafts-style open staircase with oak treads, square painted balusters, and a simple dark wood rounded handrail and corner posts at each turn of the dog leg stair. The oak stair continues up to an open balcony that looks down from the second floor into this entrance foyer space (Photographs 16 & 21). The stairs and balcony were installed in 1936¹. The floor is narrow board maple. The exterior walls are typically painted rough cast plaster on masonry and the sloped ceiling has painted shiplap boards. Evidence of a large painted steel ring in the center flat part of the ceiling suggests that a pulley system was used during its use as a carriage house and stables. The main entrance to the auditorium has a pair of bi-folding glazed wood doors, each with 15 lights each above which is a large transom light divided into 12 lights. Under the stairs is an entrance to the kitchen on the east wall, and above the stairs is a large wallpapered landscape scene. A chandelier occupies the center of the space and there are wall sconces on the east wall.

1st Floor Ancillary Rooms: Other rooms on the first floor include a commercial kitchen space with painted plaster walls, vinyl tile floor, and wood veneer kitchen cabinets ca. 1962 with stainless steel counters (Photograph 20). The suspended 2x4 ceiling has fluorescent 1x4 recessed lights. Above this ceiling is evidence of a textured plaster ceiling and dropped wood finished painted beams suggesting that this was a more finished space than the main auditorium during the carriage house and stable era. In the northeast corner is a Men's Restroom with contemporary vinyl tile flooring and a vinyl base. The walls are a mix of interior sheetrock walls and exterior plaster walls with ceramic tile wainscoting. The ceiling has 4x4 acoustic tiles adhered to a plaster ceiling. The lighting is contemporary, surface mounted, and the bathroom fixtures, including one toilet, two urinals and a pedestal sink are contemporary. The back hall has a vinyl tile flooring and the east and north walls have painted beaded board wainscoting with painted rough cast plaster walls above. The remaining walls are painted sheetrock. An exterior egress door was installed in the East Elevation of the building. This door may be contemporary based on the exterior parging used to cover the brownstone around this opening (Photograph 11). There is an old glass pendent light fixture in the plaster ceiling.

Second Floor

The second floor is made up of several rooms, largely open plan, to allow for circulation.

Commemorative Hall: The main staircase continues into a commemorative hall with a contemporary curved wall (Photograph 22). This wall displays past Woman's Club Presidents and other Club memorabilia and is sheetrock-covered with ca.1960s painted vertical ribbon textured paneling. The floor has fitted carpet and the ceiling is sheetrock. The light fixtures are contemporary with the paneling with some directional lighting on the commemorative wall display.

¹ Looking Backward 1889-1936, Women's Club of Rutherford Publications-Archives.

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Ladies Lounge & Restroom: Immediately off the staircase balcony landing to the east is the Ladies Lounge finished with carpet, ca.1960's vertical faux wood paneling, and 1' square acoustic ceiling tiles (Photograph 27). In the center of the North wall is wood double hung 9 over 9 windows with 2 side double hung windows, possibly installed in the 1950s (compare Figure 8). Evidence suggests from the historic photographs that these two windows were originally leaded light windows similar to the side lights at the entrance door. The 4-panel door into this room has a Victorian style door knob and back plate. The doors and hardware could be from the original period of construction. The Ladies Restroom in the far northeast corner is under the eaves of the roof with a sloped ceiling along the east wall. This space has been renovated within the past five years, but there is evidence of some early wood window trim below the north wall window.

Bride's Room: A large room referred to as the 'Brides Room' is in the center of the East Elevation (Photograph 26). The floor has square vinyl tile, the ceiling is a mix of sloped and flat plaster and sheetrock ceilings with a chandelier in the ceiling centered on the window bay and a surface mounted glass light fixture. In the remaining flat ceiling areas, a large bay window centered in the east facing gable has three aluminum double hung contemporary windows. This space continues through a large opening to the south into the Board Room (Photograph 23).

Board Room: The finishes in the Board Room remain similar to the Bride's Room and the south gable also has a bay window in the center, which projects out from the façade approximately 18". A new fire exit door and metal exterior egress stair have been installed to the east of the window bay. Access is provided from this ceiling into the attic.

Archives & Office: The south-west archives space sits under the conical roof with a curved exterior wall and is used to store archives (Photograph 24). This space has a significant amount of early construction fabric, including a 3" wide tongued and grooved beaded board ceiling, curved rough cast painted plaster walls with beaded board wainscoting and a deep window ledge and evidence in the adjacent closet suggests that the finishes for the door and wood work were originally a clear varnish shellac finish that would be in keeping with the original carriage house and stable period (Photograph 25). All surfaces within the room have since been painted. Three small glass lanterns hang from the beaded board ceiling, these are contemporary but in keeping with the style of this space. The windows are contemporary double hung metal. This space may have been a saddlery or tack room, as there is evidence in the adjacent floor of an opening where a staircase used to arrive from the first floor adjacent to what is now the south side of the stage. To the north of this archive space is a smaller office alcove with contemporary finishes located under the north-west hip at the corner of the west wall. The sloped sheetrock ceilings expose the hipped roof location. The partition between this space and the main commemorative hall is a ca. 1960's louvered wood partition. Evidence in several closets located under the roof eaves suggests old storage areas with rough plaster walls and horizontal wood boards with silhouettes of coat hooks.

Attic

The attic retains the original large timber framing and the roof battens, which originally secured the slates to the roof (Photograph 32). Plywood has been installed over the battens to allow for the asphalt shingle roof installed in 1995. Painted silhouette evidence of horizontal louvers remains in the attic at the apex

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Building Evolution and Modifications

The original footprint of the building has not been modified. However, there have been a few physical modifications to the building exterior since its original construction as a carriage house and stable. This includes the addition of an egress door on the East Elevation, infill of the large opening on the South Elevation, the replacement of wood windows with metal windows, especially on the second floor, the cladding of the exterior gables with metal clapboard to conceal the half timber and pebbledash finishes, and alterations to the basement access entrance with the removal of a pitched roof. The interior was substantially modified and adapted for use by the Woman's Club when it was purchased in 1924. However, there is still some significant evidence above ceilings, of early framing members that appear to have been painted and left exposed during the early period of the Woman's Club (Figure 5).

Integrity

The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from its original 1887 construction, especially on the exterior. Probe investigations under the metal siding have uncovered the pebbledash pink stucco and half timbers on the gable above the entrance. The three large gables appear to have had the pebbledash stucco and half timbers removed and replaced with horizontal wood siding with a rough face painted finish and beveled edge detail (Photograph 28). The wood siding was then clad in metal siding that remains today. Both these cladding systems were added after the period of significance. The wood brackets at the East Entrance Porch and the supporting projecting gable walls are also intact under the metal cladding (Photographs 29 & 30). Other original exterior features include the brownstone and pink-colored mortar, the decorative metal fencing and finial on the conical roof, as well as the fine lead work in the windows. All of these materials are also found on Iviswold Castle further substantiating the period of construction and confirming the architect William H. Miller's involvement in the design. There is an opportunity to preserve and expose many of the original finishes that would strengthen the integrity of design of the exterior and could potentially restore it largely to its ca.1924 appearance when it was purchased by the Woman's Club of Rutherford and converted into a clubhouse for their use (Figure 8). Without a description of the scope of the alterations that Williams designed for the Club, it is difficult to fully evaluate the integrity of the interior for the period of significance. From the evidence of material finishes, however, it is clear that the auditorium and stage remain largely as they were built in the 1920s. It is also clear that the other rooms had few significant changes since the building was converted to the Woman's Club of Rutherford. While it is difficult to discern the precise design of the interior conversion of the other second-floor spaces, it may well be that they did not greatly alter them from their previous use as accommodations for the stable staff.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

In 1924, the members of the Woman's Club of Rutherford purchased an old carriage house and stables, and converted it into their clubhouse during the years that followed. The Club had been formed in 1889 as the Woman's Reading Club, and this building has been the organization's only permanent home. The club still operates from this building, and the organization's long history of participation in the community represents the ideals expressed through the progressive movement of women's clubs in New Jersey. The adaptive use of the existing carriage house into a clubhouse exemplifies in part a tradition popular among women's clubs of preserving historic buildings by adapting them for clubhouse use. Local architect Edgar I. Williams was selected to convert the interior into usable space for the Woman's Club's activities. The building adapted well with the conversion of the carriage storage area and stables into a large auditorium and stage. On the second floor, alterations of the loft spaces, previously used as groom's quarters, included a library, boardroom, offices, archives, and a commemorative hall. The building is, therefore, entirely recognizable as a women's club and is meets the requirements for listing under Criterion A described in the Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs MPDF. The exterior of the building is also significant under Criterion C as a very early example of the Tudor Revival style in New Jersey. The building was designed in 1887 by architect William H. Miller of Ithaca, New York, and built between 1887 and 1891 as part of an estate known as "Iviswold," developed by David B. Ivison, a successful New York publisher. Because Iviswold (the house, also locally known as "the Castle") was enlarged and remodeled by Miller, his carriage house is the only known building to be designed from the ground up by him in New Jersey. Probe investigations have confirmed that much of the historic fabric including the pink pebble dash stucco and half timbering remain under the contemporary metal siding and the exterior historic fabric is largely intact. Many of the materials and architectural features found in the carriage house are repeated in the adjacent Castle, located approximately 200 feet to the south, and are exhibited in other buildings designed by Miller during this period. The period of significance extends from 1887 to 1940, from the original construction of the Carriage House and Stables to the end of the period of significance in the Multiple Property listing Submission for Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs.

Significance Evaluation Under Criterion A

The Rutherford Woman's Club before 1924

In the late 1880s Mrs. Margaret G. Riggs was a prominent citizen of the new Borough of Rutherford incorporated in 1881. Riggs was an extremely social woman who counted many Rutherford families as close friends. Rutherford was transitioning from a rural setting to a growing railroad suburb close to New York City. It was a time when Rutherford's Mayor Thomas Wilson was fighting well entrenched opposition of local farmers to open new streets and improve curbing and sidewalks.¹ It was when the first 100 electric street lights were replacing oil lamps and a nascent fire department was finally being established.

On January 27th, 1889, Mrs. Riggs gathered together 22 other charter members and formed the Woman's Reading Club. The first meetings were held in her living room in her home at 47 Ridge Road

¹ *History of Bergen County New Jersey 1630-1923* Supervising Editor Frances A. Westervelt Vol. 1, p. 316. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York City.

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(extant.) The club was established to further literacy and social interaction between Rutherford women.² This all female reading club was well established a year before the General Federation of Women's Clubs (1890) and five years before the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs (November 1894) was conceived.

These 23 women had come together for the simple purpose of their own mutual improvement through reading and discussion and to further community service. At the same time and across town, David Ivison and his family were moving into the newly finished Iviswold – The Castle.³ Unbeknownst to Mr. Ivison he would be stabling the estate's coaches and horses in the future home of the Woman's club of Rutherford, NJ. Befitting her prominent social status in the Borough of Rutherford, Mr. David Ivison's wife (Emeline M. Crane) would soon become a member of the Woman's Reading Club.⁴

By 1893 the membership of the Woman's Reading Club had tripled in size.⁵ Mrs. Riggs and most of the membership had sharply determined that their club would foster improvement and stated that intention as "When the membership reached well into the second hundred the problem of how to arrange a program which should suit everybody became a serious one. The few who wanted simply to be amused were referred to the first article of the Constitution where they would learn that this was not an amusement club," The increased membership resulted in meetings being held, first in the Rutherford Field Club an athletic space located at Franklin and Chestnut Avenues in Rutherford, New Jersey. Meetings then moved to the multi-purposed Union Club on Park Avenue also in the Borough of Rutherford.

Under a new leadership of Mrs. Henry Bell, the membership of the Woman's Reading Club decided to investigate the formation of a free use public library. So, it was that in 1894 the club succeeded in establishing the Rutherford Free Public Library. The library opened its doors on the second floor of the stately Shafer Building at the Northwest corner of Ames Avenue and Station Square in Rutherford. The library collection held 784 volumes and subscribed 400 borrowers. Most of the books were accumulated from member's collections of the Woman's Reading Club. By the turn of the century Mrs. Riggs was again organizing some of the Woman's Reading Club members into a sister organization called the Rutherford Town Improvement Association. This committee would guide the Borough of Rutherford into acquiring the land for Lincoln Park and establishing it as the borough's most important open civic space.⁶ Mrs. Riggs also compiled the first history of the Borough of Rutherford in 1898 called "Things Old and New from Rutherford."

Well into the first part of the 20th Century the Woman's Reading Club continued to be a vibrant, growing

² *The Rutherford Woman's Reading Club* by Charlotte Cooper included in *Things Old and New from Rutherford* edited by Mrs. M. G. Riggs Bowne & Co December 1898

³ Iviswold – The Castle National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, as accepted on the National Register on 11/4/2004 (NR Reference #: 04001213) was prepared by Constance M. Greiff Heritage Studies, Rocky Hill, NJ.

⁴ Recording Secretary of the Woman's reading Club of Rutherford January 27, 1889 – October 20, 1890, including constitution, by-laws and members' names by various authors. Self-published in bound copies in archives of Woman's Club of Rutherford.

⁵ Annual Reports, 1893-1897, of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford. in bound volume in archives of Woman's Club of Rutherford.

⁶ *The Story of the Library* by Charlotte Cooper included in M.G. Riggs (editor), *Things Old and New from Rutherford* Bowne & Co December 1898

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and progressive force in the Borough of Rutherford. The bound minutes of June 6th 1922 to October 4th 1926 of the Woman Reading Club reveal a social organization actively involved in art, literature, music, theatre, cultural presentations, local school activities and local political discussion. Regular club meetings were the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 2:30pm. Their fiscal year was October 1st to June 1st. Each month presented two full afternoon meetings of lectures, dramatizations, singing, discussions on club business and the correspondence with other clubs, the NJ Federation and the New Jersey Legislature. Many local and distant donations, awards and scholarships recipients were debated with funds distributed to each as a result. Less than two years after the 19th Amendment was ratified, the Woman's Reading Club was again turning to self improvement by considering how it would best accommodate the future of its growing membership.⁷

1924 Acquisition of the Clubhouse by the Woman's Club of Rutherford

The growth of the Woman Reading Club forced the members into larger public meeting halls. Since the founding of the club a dormant Building Fund represented a financial goal for a permanent clubhouse. Over the years donations had been sporadically added into it. As recorded in a summation of the previous years work Recording Secretary Jean L. Hopkins stated in the Annual Report of June 6th 1922 that

Much important business has been transacted this season, principal of which was the decision to start work on the Building Fund again, with visions of a club house of our own in the not far distant future. Our predecessors evidently dreamed these same rosy dreams many years ago as a building fund was started and added to from time to time then laid away to draw interest.

The secretary further reported that a vote was taken on Feb 6th 1922 to affirm the club's intention to finance their own club house and that the balance of the existing fund equaled \$2,566.42.⁸

The club would again vote to redirect more of their efforts to increase the funding for their club house and by the end of the club's fiscal year in June 1922 the total Building Fund had reached \$3,179.11. During their next fiscal year of 1922 -1923 the club membership also would vote to revise their constitution. Within the notes for that year several mentions are made regarding overcrowding in their regular meeting place at the Grace Church Parrish House.⁹

Throughout the 1923 year the club's average attendance at meetings was 112 or more. By 1924 the average meeting attendance rose to 160. On February 19, 1923, the club voted to invest from the Building Fund the sun of \$3,721.59 into the Rutherford Building and Loan Association. Within a year of bazaar sales, donations, movie receipts obtained from the local Rivoli movie theatre, card and needle point sales the club could credit a hard earned \$7,329.45 in their June 2nd 1924 Annual Report. In the same annual report the Recording Secretary Clara Messler reported that "Indications are such that before long we shall own our own club house. A committee of ten members are at present investigating propositions."¹⁰

⁷ Annual Reports June 7, 1922- October 4, 1926 of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford, Various authors acting as Recording Secretaries self-published, bound volume in archives of Woman's Club of Rutherford.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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After the April 3rd, 1903 death of David B Ivison¹¹, the Iviswold property was sold several times. Acquired by the Bergen County Sheriff in October of 1904 it was purchased by Miles Tierney an official of the Hudson Trust Company. Then in 1906, Solomon Milton Schatzkin acquired the land and buildings of the original Ivison estate. The two buildings contained within the parcel were Iviswold- The Castle, a National Register listed, massive High Victorian Châteauesque residence and its grooms quarters/ coach house/ stable. Mr. Schatzkin was partner in the prosperous Burns Brothers Coal Company and renamed his estate "Elliot Manor."¹² He and his family would live for 19 years in Iviswold- The Castle as its longest residential occupant. It is not known what the long term use Mr. Schatzkin had for the grooms quarters/ coach house/ stable but as the automobile age quickly ascended it was likely used less and less for animal transportation and was eventually deserted.

In March 1924 Solomon Milton Schatzkin would consider a massive subdivision to his property that was bordered by Montross and Fairview Avenues, Milton Court and Elliot Terrace. As demonstrated by a Map of "Iviswold Manor" (Rutherford # 2014 B-22) deposited in the Bergen County Clerk's Office, Mr. Schatzkin proposed to divide his property into 39 lots. It appears that he sought to keep a large central area surrounding his "Elliot Manor" home (Iviswold -The Castle), but would divide up the remaining 38 lots into 50x100 properties. He also proposed that the original grooms quarters/ coach house/ stable, now cited as the "barn," would be wholly moved approximately 75' to the North. An engineer's map of the proposed subdivisions was approved by the Borough Council of Rutherford in July 1925 but this happened six months after the final acquisition of the grooms' quarters, coach house, and stable by the Woman's Club. Only two months later September 1925 Solomon Milton Schatzkin would sell his "Elliot Manor" (aka Iviswold- The Castle) to the Union Club of Rutherford, a prominent social organization.

All during Schatzkin's property realignment the Rutherford Woman's Reading Club continued its search for larger meeting facilities. At the October 20, 1924 regular meeting of the club, a motion was made to investigate incorporation of the club and it was so moved. At the same meeting the club's Building Site Committee Chairwoman Mrs. Whitmore reported that there was now "an opportunity to purchase a portion of the Ivison property (containing the groom's quarters/ coach house/ stable) at the corner of Montross and Fairview Aves." The property under consideration fronted 140 feet on Montross and 160 feet on Fairview. Mrs. Whitmore stressed the fact that "immediate action is necessary" as an option on the property would expire the following day. It was suggested that a contract for an option on the property should be entered into. Mrs. Whitmore then read a letter from "Edgar Williams our well known local architect – "telling us of the great possibilities of the building, the value of the property and advising the club not to lose this great opportunity" ¹³The club voted to seek a contract to purchase the Ivison property for a sum not to exceed \$15,000. At the next meeting on November 3rd 1924, 175 members were present when the President of the club notified the membership that a contract had been signed to purchase the Ivison property. The next vote was to fully incorporate the club through the laws of the State of New Jersey. During the November 17th meeting a formal vote for incorporation of the club was completed and the trustees then requested that the Corporate Treasurer pay out of the Building Fund \$4,500 to conclude the November 21st purchase of the Ivison property and to plan for construction of its improvements. The successful acquisition was quickly followed with an appointment for the Ways and

¹¹ New York Times, 1 Apr., 1903 and April 7, 1903. Obituary for David B. Ivison death

¹² *New Jersey to the Front*, issued by the New Jersey-New York Real Estate Exchange, Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church Street, New York City (New York: The Nation Press, 1909), Page 98 May 1909 advertising notice for Solomon M. Schatzkin subdivisions surrounding "Elliot Manor."

¹³ Annual Reports June 7, 1922- October 4, 1926 of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford

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Means Committee to tour the new clubhouse with architect Edgar I Williams. The architect would review possible alterations and report their costs.) On March 10th, 1925 a recorded entry in the Treasurer's Book for the Woman's Reading Club stated that Edgar I Williams Architect was paid \$250.00 for his services.¹⁴

On February 1st 1925 the Rutherford Woman's Reading Club held its first regular meeting in its new but not totally improved club house. With an attendance of 210 members Mrs. Whitmore presented her Building Fund Committee's final report and asked that her committee be discharged of their duties. A new House Committee was called for to provide for the hospitality in the new club house and a vote to purchase 100 chairs was moved with the advisement that members could buy their own chairs. At the start of the regular April 19th 1925 meeting there were 275 members in attendance, (presumably the vast majority were standing!) The club's growth continued. During 1925, a Junior Woman's Club was established with meetings to be held on the 3rd Monday in the evenings. The next fiscal year an Evening Department was established for working women. Their meetings occupied the first Monday evenings so as to coincide with the regular Monday meetings of the entire club.¹⁵

Within the Annual Report of June 7th 1926 the Recording Secretary summed up the three-year process of clubhouse acquisition by stating "The greatest outstanding achievement of the club year, every member feels is "Our Club House." At the start of the 1926-1927 year President Clara T.C. Somerville would acknowledge the success and gratitude for all the Woman's Club members by stating:

Another Club season is here, and as we come together again, may we take up the work with the same zeal and enthusiasm that has marked the beginning of other years. This year the Club expects to realize a hope that it has nurtured for many years; namely, to have a home of its own. Through the untiring efforts of many of our members and friends, who have contributed both time and money, we have been able to secure a home that will be a credit to the Club and an important unit in the future progress of the social and literary affairs of Rutherford. Much remains to be done before can function properly in our new home, and I ask the cooperation of all members that our ambition in this direction may be carried to a successful finish. - Faithfully yours, Clara T. C. Somerville, President.

In 1928 the name of the organization was changed to the Woman's Club of Rutherford New Jersey. This name change reflected the club's growing social role in the community and firmly aligned itself with the larger identity pattern for women's clubs in the United States.

Woman's Club of Rutherford 1928-1940

The Woman's Club of Rutherford having finally attained the dream of its own clubhouse, along with the associated changes in name and business form, now turned back toward its original goals of self improvement, social empowerment and philanthropy. Each month the club would offer wide varieties of educational and artistic presentations. Knowledgeable speakers would instruct the Rutherford women on child care, Home Economics, pending state and federal legislation, scientific discoveries and descriptions of foreign lands and their people. Artistic presentations ran a range from discussions on literature, painting, mythology, poetry, opera recitals, piano and group singing. In 1928 the Choral Unit

¹⁴ Entry in Treasures Book for the Woman's Reading Club October 6th 1924 to June 17th, 1928. Self-published and rebound for the clubs archives

¹⁵ Annual Reports June 7, 1922- October 4, 1926 of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford, Various authors acting as Recording Secretaries self-published, bound volume in archives of Woman's Club of Rutherford

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was reorganized with a professional director and became a staple at each meeting.¹⁶

In the late 1920s and into the next decade the club continued contributions to the Old Ladies Home, Children's Home, Hackensack Hospital (all in the Bergen County seat of Hackensack), a future Boy Scout Camp, Girls Scouts, the Red Cross, the American Legion Post in Rutherford and the Near East College Association. Taking a lead from the NJ Federation of Women's Clubs active support for women's higher education, in 1927, the interest of the Rutherford club turned toward funding the establishment of the Music Studio at The New Jersey College for Women College, New Brunswick (Douglass Residential College.) Their regular contributions continued till the Music Studio's dedication on October 3, 1929.¹⁷

The harsh realities of the Great Depression somewhat hampered growth in the club's full enrollment. From a 1927 count of 528 full members with typically 103 attending regular monthly meetings, it fell to a membership of 366 in 1934. However, because of the club's 1933 "Open House Days" where only a nominal entrance fee of twenty-five cents was needed the monthly meeting attendance rose to an average of 135 as recorded in the 1934-1935 Annual Report. In 1931 The "Yellow Door – Our Woman's Exchange and Gift Shop" was established as an internal retailing and trading store to spread some simple welfare throughout the membership community. During the mid-century, a Garden Committee was formed and became very active as Rutherford families sought to improve their diets with home-grown foods.¹⁸

Settling into a decade of clubhouse ownership presented many opportunities for the House Committee to address deficiencies and to improve the appearance, preservation and function of their home. A new stair-case and balcony were added to improve the appearance of the entrance foyer. New doors were added in 1936 chosen to specifically reflect the architectural scheme of the clubhouse and a 1938 ventilating system was introduced. Throughout the decade and during the time of the Great Depression, the club steadily advanced the amortization of the mortgage with regular payments.¹⁹

As the club approached its 50th Anniversary Celebration in 1939, it could reflect on the first half century of existence with great satisfaction on its civic advancements. Woman's Club member Margaret R. Smith would write. "Our members have served on the Board of Education, as Trustees of the Rutherford Free Public Library, on the Rutherford Planning Board, the Rutherford Recreation Committee and have supported the General and State Federations of Woman's Clubs. During the World War, nineteen thousand dollars worth of Liberty Bonds were sold and members worked with the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross. A Record Tea was held when 334 records and many piano rolls were collected for Camp Merritt." At 86 Mrs. Arthur Collins was unable to make the April 24th 1939 celebration. However, she sent her warm regards as the last of the original 1889 Charter Members.²⁰

Just 10 years later, the mortgage for the 1924 building acquisition was finalized and "burned" at the 60th anniversary of the founding of the original Woman's Reading Club. Today the clubhouse for the

¹⁶ Annual Reports October 26, 1926- March 21, 1932 of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Looking Backward" A Short History of the Woman's Club of Rutherford contributed to Annual Reports April 6 1934- June 21 1940 of Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford.

²⁰ Ibid.

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Rutherford Woman's Club www.rutherfordwomansclub.org is also the home to Junior Woman's Club of Rutherford www.rutherfordjuniors.com

So it is that after 92 years as the physical embodiment of the Woman's Club of Rutherford and after its previous 30+ yrs existence as the original Iviswold – stables, this building has retained its integrity and significance to its historic association and physical condition within the Period of Significance and to the *Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs* a Multiple Property DF ID# 5109.²¹

Significance Evaluation Under Criterion C

The Woman's Club of Rutherford building is significant as one of the earliest Tudor Revival Style buildings to be built in New Jersey by a nationally renowned architect William H. Miller. While Miller was responsible for the adaption and design of Iviswold Castle immediately adjacent to the Woman's Club, he also designed the Woman's Club building from ground up as a carriage house and stables for the Iviswold estate. This building is therefore the only known building designed in its entirety by William H. Miller in New Jersey.

Tudor Revival Style in New Jersey

The Tudor Revival Style reached its zenith after 1900.²² The earliest of three buildings cited by Marcus Whiffen in this style date from 1895. Some of the earliest buildings in New Jersey included Upper Pyne and Lower Pyne, Princeton, both designed in 1896 by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve²³ and the Dean Fine House at 72 Library Place in Princeton designed in 1897-98 by Cope & Stewardson²⁴. In Bergen County, many Tudor Revival buildings were built, though apart from the subject of this nomination the earliest of these were built later, closer to the turn of the century. The most well-known architect for the Tudor Revival in Bergen County was Aymar Embury II, whose half-timbered buildings erected from 1907 onwards both as residential and commercial buildings are well documented in Englewood and Ridgewood.²⁵ William H. Miller was selected by David Ivison to design the alterations to Iviswold Castle in 1887. This date is well documented, and in addition, the building was published in May of 1891 in *Scientific American*²⁶. A map from 1925 shows the location of the carriage house and stables, further confirming the building's association with the Ivison's Estate (Figure 1).

Association with Miller's Alterations and Designs of Iviswold Castle

"The Iviswold Carriage House now the headquarters of the Woman's Club of Rutherford were designed by Miller and harmonizes in style with his design for the alterations to the house."²⁷ There is a striking resemblance between the materials and details incorporated into the carriage house and stables and

²¹ *Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs* a Multiple Property Documentation Form. The *Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs* was accepted on the National Register on 9/29/2010 and was prepared by Deborah M. Kelly and Ellen F. Schultz of Preservation Partners Crosswicks, NJ.

²² Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780* (MIT Press, Cambridge, MA: 1969).

²³ Greiff, Constance M. "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Iviswold Castle." NR#04001213

²⁴ Craig, Bob. see Dean Fine House, 72 Library Place (1897-1898) by Cope and Stewardson, survey form 1109-1-I30 *Princeton Architectural Survey* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Joint Historic Sites Commission, 1981).

²⁵ Brown T. Robins, and Schuyler Warmflash. *The Architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey*. New Brunswick, NJ 2001. p.171.

²⁶ *Scientific American, Architects & Builders Edition*. May 1891

²⁷ Greiff, Constance M. "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Iviswold Castle." NR#04001213

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those used at Iviswold Castle. These include the Tudor half-timbering and pink pebble dash stucco. The wood brackets supporting the 2nd floor of the carriage house (Photograph 29), which are replicas of the brackets on the Piazza at the Castle (Figure 14). The use of the Belleville Quarry brownstone with red mortar joints installed in a similar roughcast manner (Photograph 13) & (Figure 15). Other similar, less obvious features include the fine lead work in the windows, the decorative metal finial used to cap the conical roof, and the fixed wood window sash with heavy Tudor style muntins (Photograph 12). Further research has indicated that Ithaca carpenter George W. Perry, used by Miller for the house renovation, also worked on the carriage house and stables. The ornamental fence that Ivison installed over the 54 lots from West Passaic to Montross Avenues included the Fairview Avenue stables and remains today. Ivison also was committed to street improvements and installation of pattern stone sidewalks around the estate's perimeter, further confirming the inclusion of the stables within the estate boundaries and adding to the argument that the building was indeed designed by William H. Miller.²⁸ While the Castle is considered more Chateausque in style, William H. Miller was already designing Tudor style buildings in other parts of the country in the 1880's, especially at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY. These included a number of Tudor Revival houses designed for faculty such as the Stowell House (now the William Henry Miller Inn), designed in 1878 (Figure 17) and the Chi Phi House built in 1890 (Figure 16).

William H. Miller, Nationally-Important Architect

William H. Miller was born in 1848 and attended Cornell University for 2 years before they had an architectural program (Figure 12). He was well-connected and ambitious and by 1871 he had left Cornell and opened his own architectural practice in Ithaca with a large social network of patrons both at Cornell University and in Upstate New York. In fact, Miller's success and prolific amount of work can be attributed to his extraordinary ability to network. David Ivison, a successful publisher in New York City, was originally from Auburn, NY, and when he decided to enlarge Iviswold, he turned to Miller as his architect, presumably because of a shared upstate New York connection. Miller designed over 80 buildings in Ithaca and at Cornell and many were important public buildings, including Morgan Hall (1878-79) at Wells College, Aurora, Barns Hall (1887) at Cornell, the University Library (1888-1891), and the First Baptist Church (1890-91). He also designed several faculty houses that are now used as Cornell University fraternity and sorority houses. He is most well-known for his Romanesque Revival buildings and the romantic Gilded Age Chateausque castles, including Jenny McGraw Fiske's Mansion overlooking Cayuga Lake.²⁹ Miller clearly was well-traveled and very familiar with the Tudor Revival style. He used a lexicon of architectural details in assembling his designs in an elegant manner that was distinctive and unique. He was indeed skilled at amassing elements of different architectural styles into a cohesive whole that made his work stand out. Architectural historian Mary Tomlan characterized Miller as "not an innovator, rather his skill lay in perfecting the application of the prevailing style."³⁰ His buildings engage us and make us think about what they are. We are drawn in and cannot help noticing the compositions in space and mass that enrich these eclectic beautiful places. His work was extensive both in Canada and in fifteen states. However, in New Jersey, the nominated building is believed to be the only one built to his design from the ground up, and the Iviswold Castle and estate are Miller's only known commission in New Jersey.³¹

²⁸ Lieth, Rod, "Rutherford's Iviswold Castle's Woodwork Tied to Ithaca." *NorthJersey.com* Published 15 October 2015.

²⁹ Chaisson, Bill. "Ithaca Architect Wm. H. Miller Perfects a Paradigm." *Ithaca.com*. Published 12 October 2011.

³⁰ Mary Raddant Tomlan, "The Work of William H. Miller: Far Beyond Cayuga's Waters," *Preservation League of New York State Newsletter*. May-June 1985, pp.4-5.

³¹ Biography of William H. Miller, Tompkins County, NY Biographies

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The Woman's Club of Rutherford
Bergen County, New Jersey

Section number 8 Page 9

Interior Renovations by Edgar I. Williams

In 1924, when the Woman's Club purchased the carriage house and stables, the women selected Edgar I. Williams as the architect for the interior renovations, and Mr. Cole was contracted for remodeling work on the clubhouse interior.³² While the interior still has some evidence of the carriage house and stables, there were clearly significant alterations needed to convert the building into a clubhouse. Based on physical evidence observed, it appears that the auditorium was originally the carriage storage and stable area with exposed ceiling cross bracing and beams remained (Figure 5) until the 1950's when further alterations were made to the club interior. Little work was done to the exterior based on the photograph from 1928 (Figure 7) after the interior renovations were completed. The half-timbering and pink stucco on the large north gable remained until after 1949 (Figure 8) However, recent probes indicate that the stucco has since been removed and there is now horizontal wood clapboard underneath the aluminum siding (Photograph 28). It is not known when this wood siding replaced the stucco, but it was probably during the 1950's renovation work. A painting depicting the clubhouse shows the wood siding on the large gables and the half-timber and stucco on the smaller entrance gable. The stucco remains intact behind the metal siding on the smaller gable (Photograph 9) & (Figure 8). Based on the 1929 photograph, very little of the exterior was altered by Williams. The focus was on the interior and probably the 2nd floor spaces, which were reconfigured extensively by Williams to create the space needed for the Woman's Club (Figure 13). There are no drawings or available documentation on the design, however, the Ledger does indicate that a total of four payments were made to Mr. Cole for the remodeling between September 22, 1924 and January 2, 1925. Other documented payments included the sanding of the floors, roof repairs, connecting the gas main, painting, and electrical work with a final payment on March 10, 1925 to Mr. Williams (architect) for \$250.³³ There are other descriptions in the meeting minutes of tours by the architect of the existing building and proposed design but unfortunately there is no description of these designs in the meeting minutes.

Edgar I. Williams (Figure 11) was an important successful NJ architect and professor and designed many buildings in Rutherford, including the US Post Office and the World War I Monument. He became a professor in the School of Architecture at Columbia University and he established his own NY practice in 1928 and remained in practices until he closed his NY City office in 1963. He lived in Rutherford until his death in 1974.³⁴

³² 1924 Disbursements Ledger, p 5, Women's Club of Rutherford Archives

³³ *Woman's Reading Club of Rutherford, NJ, Recording Secretary's Ledger for the period of June 6th 1922 to October 4th 1926.*

³⁴ Neumann, William, "National Register Nomination for Rutherford World War I Monument." ID#4601.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet **Woman's Club of Rutherford** **Bergen County, NJ**

Section Additional Page 1
number Documentation:
Photographs _____

City or Vicinity: Rutherford
Photographer: As indicated on table below.

County: Bergen
Dates Photographed: As indicated on table below.

Number	Description	Photographer	Date
1	Exterior: View looking south-east towards the Woman's Club from Fairview Avenue.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
2	Exterior: View looking east towards the Woman's Club from Montross Avenue.	William Neumann	8/2014
3	Exterior: View looking north towards the Woman's Club from the adjacent Iviswold – the Castle property.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
4	Exterior: View looking south at Iviswold – the Castle from the south-east corner of the Woman's Club property.	William Neumann	8/2014
5	Exterior: North elevation of the Woman's Club from the lawn, with emphasis on front entrance.	William Neumann	8/2014
6	Exterior: West elevation of the Woman's Club, with emphasis on the stone and pebble-dash exterior of the half-round tower.	William Neumann	8/2014
7	Exterior: Aerial view of the west elevation of the Woman's Club, showing the asphalt shingle roof and roof staining.	Annabelle Radcliffe-Trenner	6/2016
8	Exterior: Close-up view of the front entrance of the Woman's Club, taken from the front drive.	William Neumann	8/2014
9	Exterior: View of the metal sign of the Woman's Club and the historic pebble-dash and timber exterior, visible where the contemporary metal siding has been removed.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
10	Exterior: View of base of east elevation where sealant has been applied to stone, likely where a peaked cellar door once existed.	William Neumann	8/2014
11	Exterior: View of east elevation where inappropriate metal hardware has been applied to the exterior of the building. Exterior shows a change in material from brownstone masonry to concrete around an altered rear entrance.	William Neumann	8/2014
12	Exterior: View of historic sixteen-lite leaded window behind an inoperable contemporary storm window.	William Neumann	8/2014
13	Exterior: Close-up of brownstone masonry with some biological growth staining at the base of the half-round tower.	William Neumann	8/2014
14	Exterior: Close-up of a rusted iron ring embedded in the exterior masonry. Likely used to tether horses.	William Neumann	8/2014
15	Exterior: View of the south elevation where a contemporary stucco wall and double-hung windows have been used to seal the former carriage entrance of the Woman's Club Building.	William Neumann	8/2016
16	Interior: View of the staircase in the foyer, the chandelier, and the wallpaper at the second-floor level.	William Neumann	8/2014
17	Interior: View of the auditorium space of the Woman's Club, looking west towards the stage.	William Neumann	8/2014
18	Interior: View of the stage area in the Woman's Club	William Neumann	8/2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

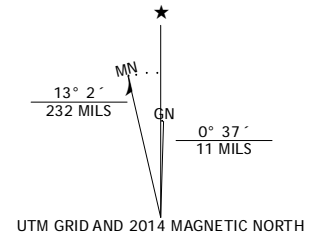
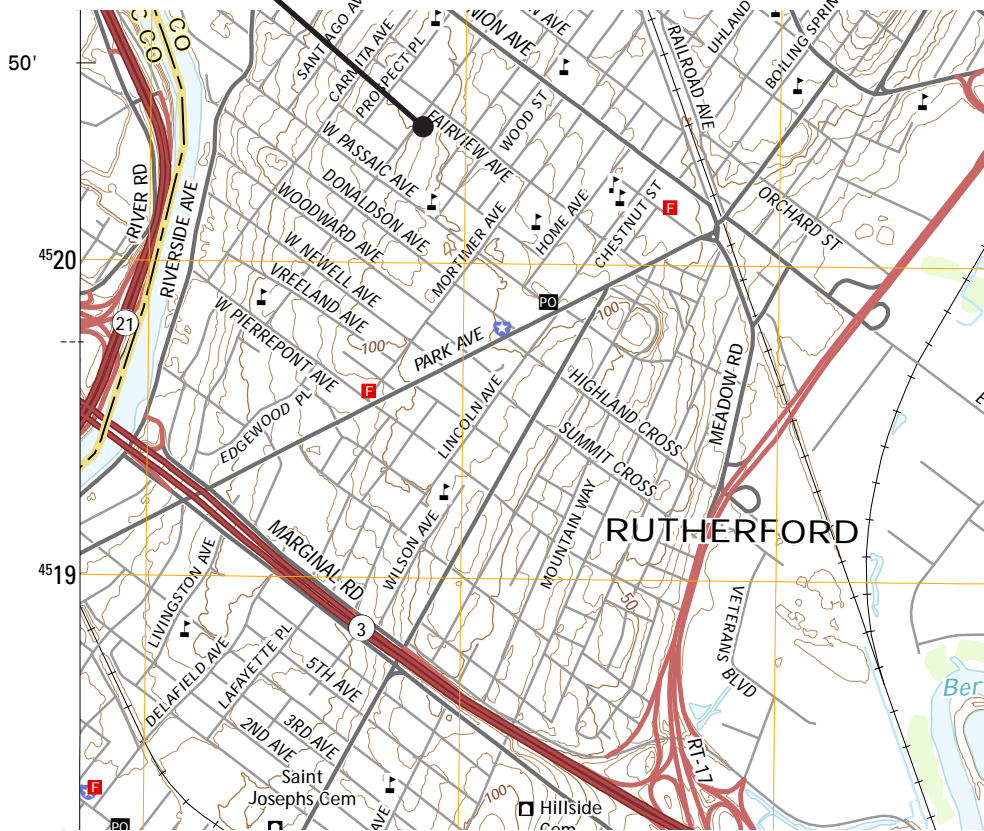
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet **Woman's Club of Rutherford** **Bergen County, NJ**

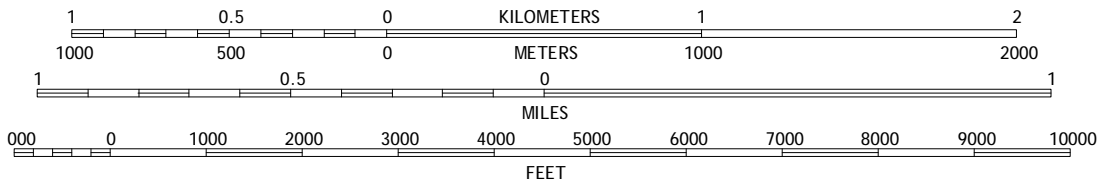
Section number Additional Documentation: Page 2
Photographs _____

	auditorium, looking south.		
19	Interior: Close-up view of stage footlight boxes.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
20	Interior: View of the Woman's Club kitchen.	William Neumann	8/2014
21	Interior: View of the first-floor level of the foyer, seen from the second floor landing. Transom window and chandelier prominently visible.	William Neumann	8/2014
22	Interior: View of the honorary display hall in the Woman's Club, where past presidents and significant figures are honored.	William Neumann	8/2014
23	Interior: View of the Woman's Club boardroom.	William Neumann	8/2016
24	Interior: View of one of the two offices in the Woman's Club. This one occupied the second-floor space within the half-round tower.	William Neumann	8/2016
25	Interior: Close-up of an old door, possibly original, to a closet/attic space in the tower office.	William Neumann	8/2016
26	Interior: View into the Woman's Club brides' room.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
27	Interior: View looking into the ladies' lounge of the Woman's Club.	William Neumann	8/2014
28	Exterior: Close-up of the historic clapboard siding beneath contemporary metal siding at the second floor of the south elevation.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
29	Exterior: Close-up of the historic wooden bracket beneath the second-floor overhang on the north elevation of the Woman's Club. Contemporary siding has been peeled back to expose the historic bracket.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
30	Exterior: Close-up of the historic wooden bracket beneath the door hood over door D102-1 at the east elevation of the building. Contemporary siding has been peeled back to expose the historic bracket, which was damaged and shortened in order to allow it to be covered.	Luke Hamel	8/2016
31	Interior: View of the basement/mechanical room of the Woman's Club.	Annabelle Radcliffe-Trenner	6/2016
32	Interior: View from within Woman's Club attic of numerous roof beams where two multiple peaks intersect.	Luke Hamel	8/2016

Woman's Club of Rutherford

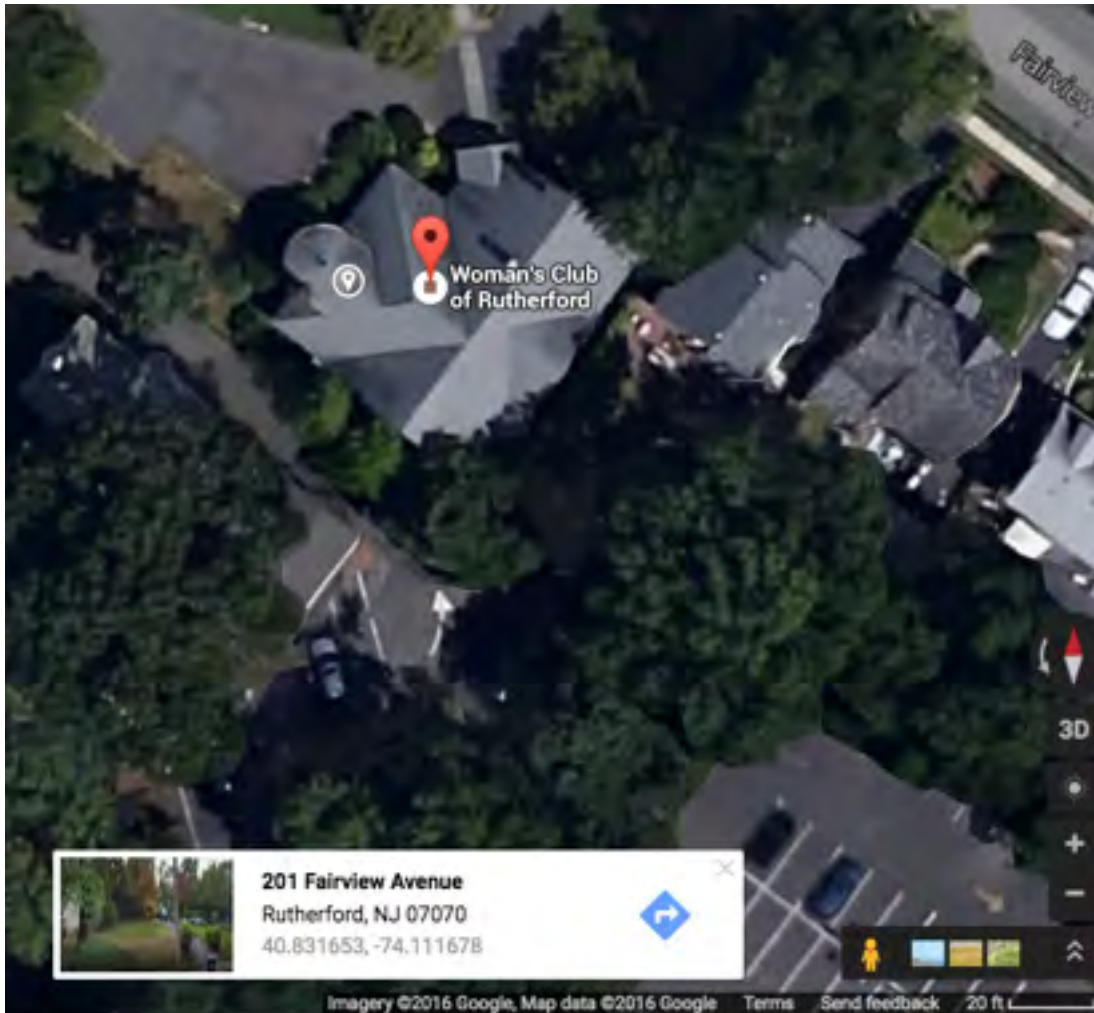


SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.16

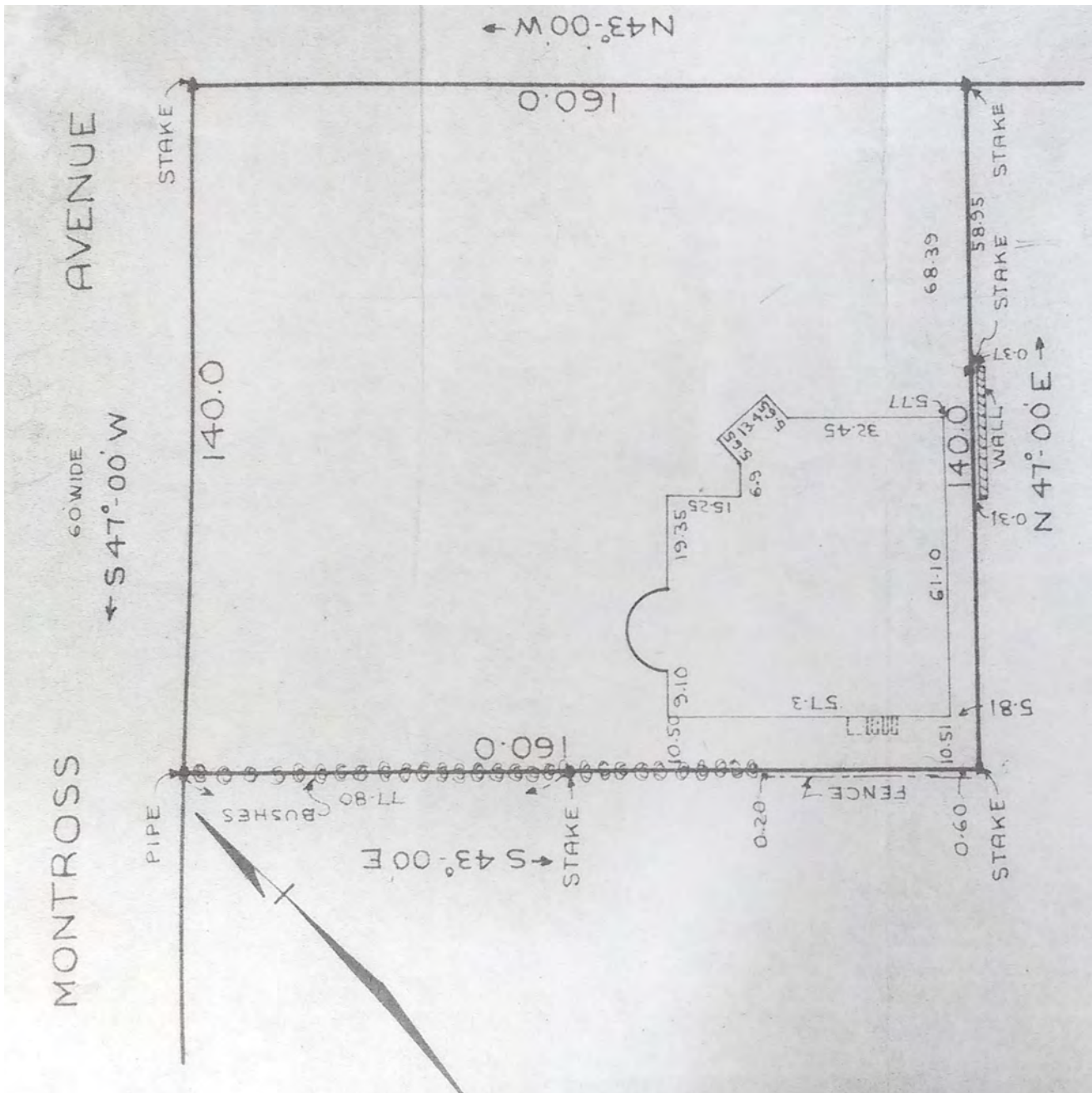


UTM Coordinates: Easting 574899.45, Northing 4520448.87, Zone 18T. Image courtesy of Google Maps.



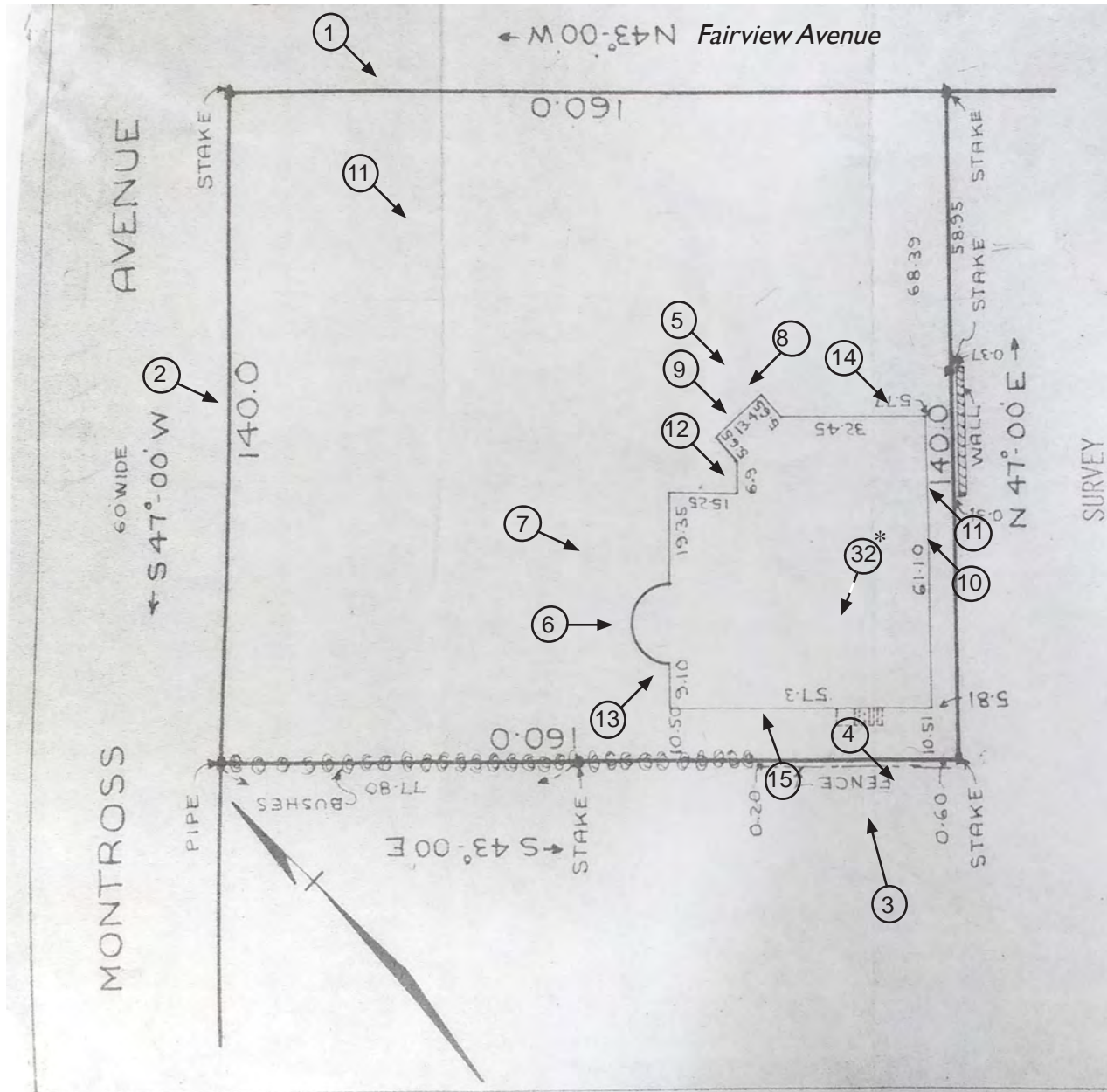
Site acreage (in red): .633 acres. Image and edit courtesy of Google Maps.

FAIRVIEW AVENUE



December 1967 - Site Plan. Survey completed by Michael L. Neglia. Image not to scale.

Site plan

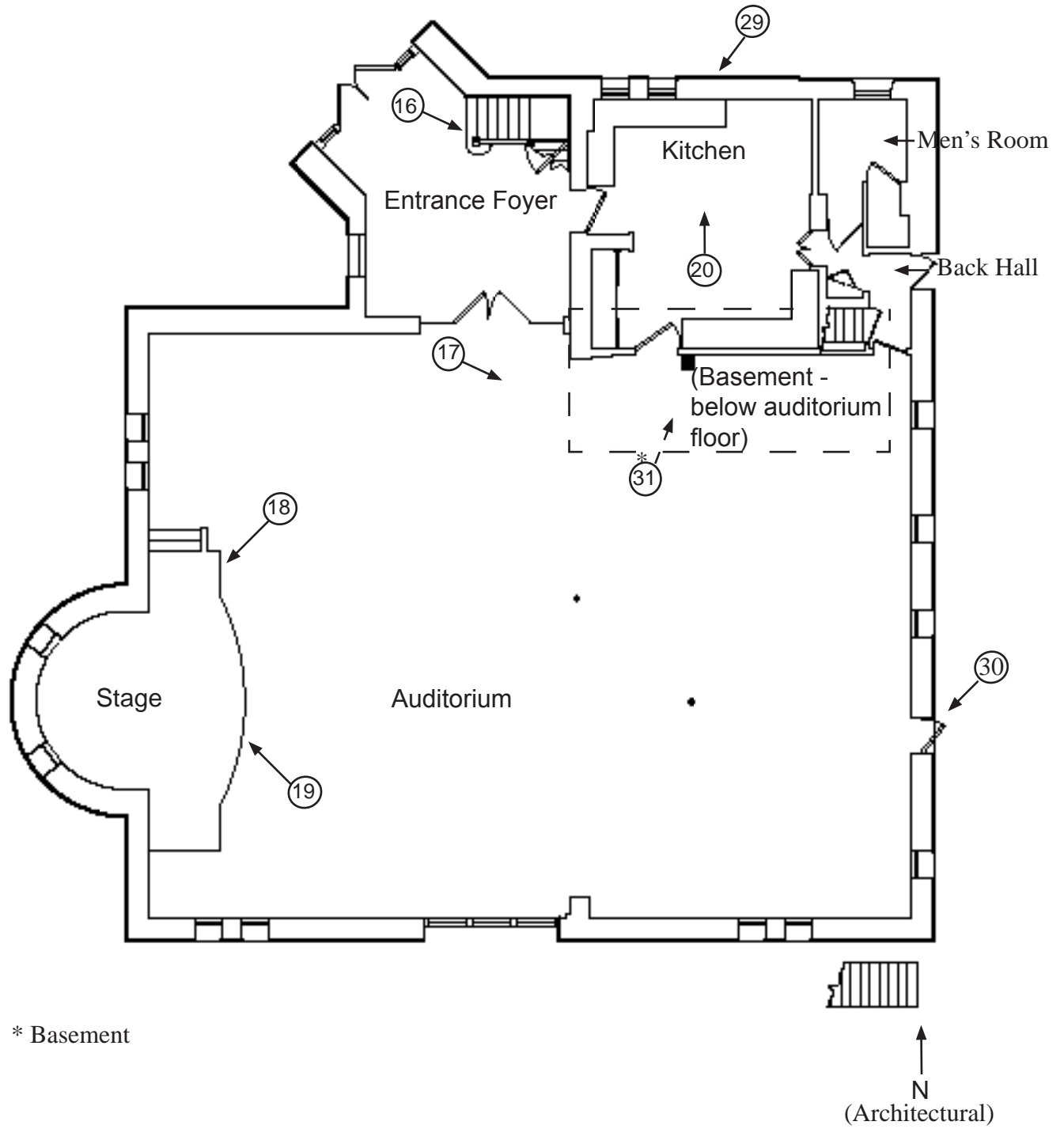


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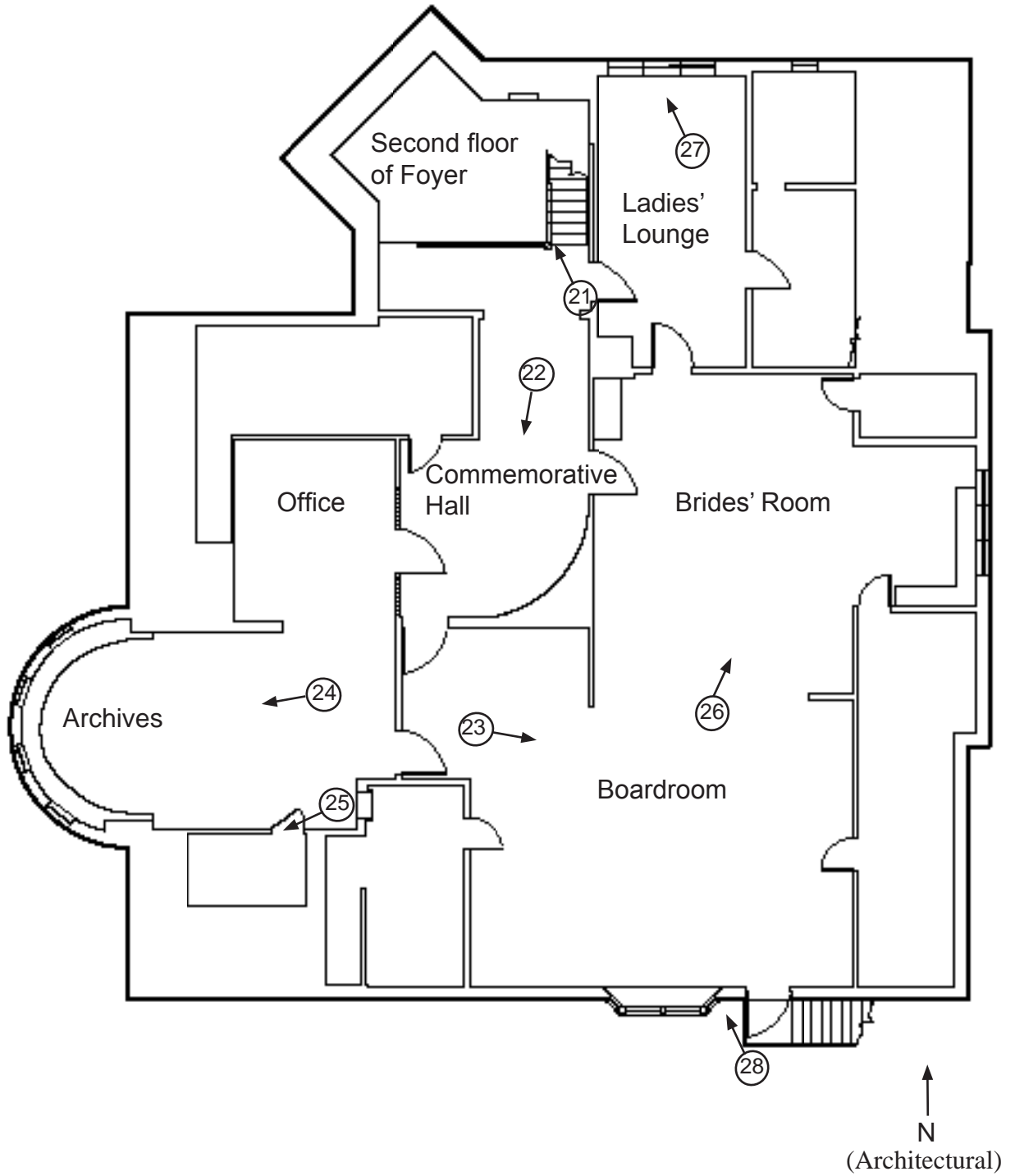
N
(Architectural)

Key Plans
Woman's Club of Rutherford
Rutherford, Bergen County, NJ

First floor plan



Second floor plan



Key Plans
Woman's Club of Rutherford
Rutherford, Bergen County, NJ

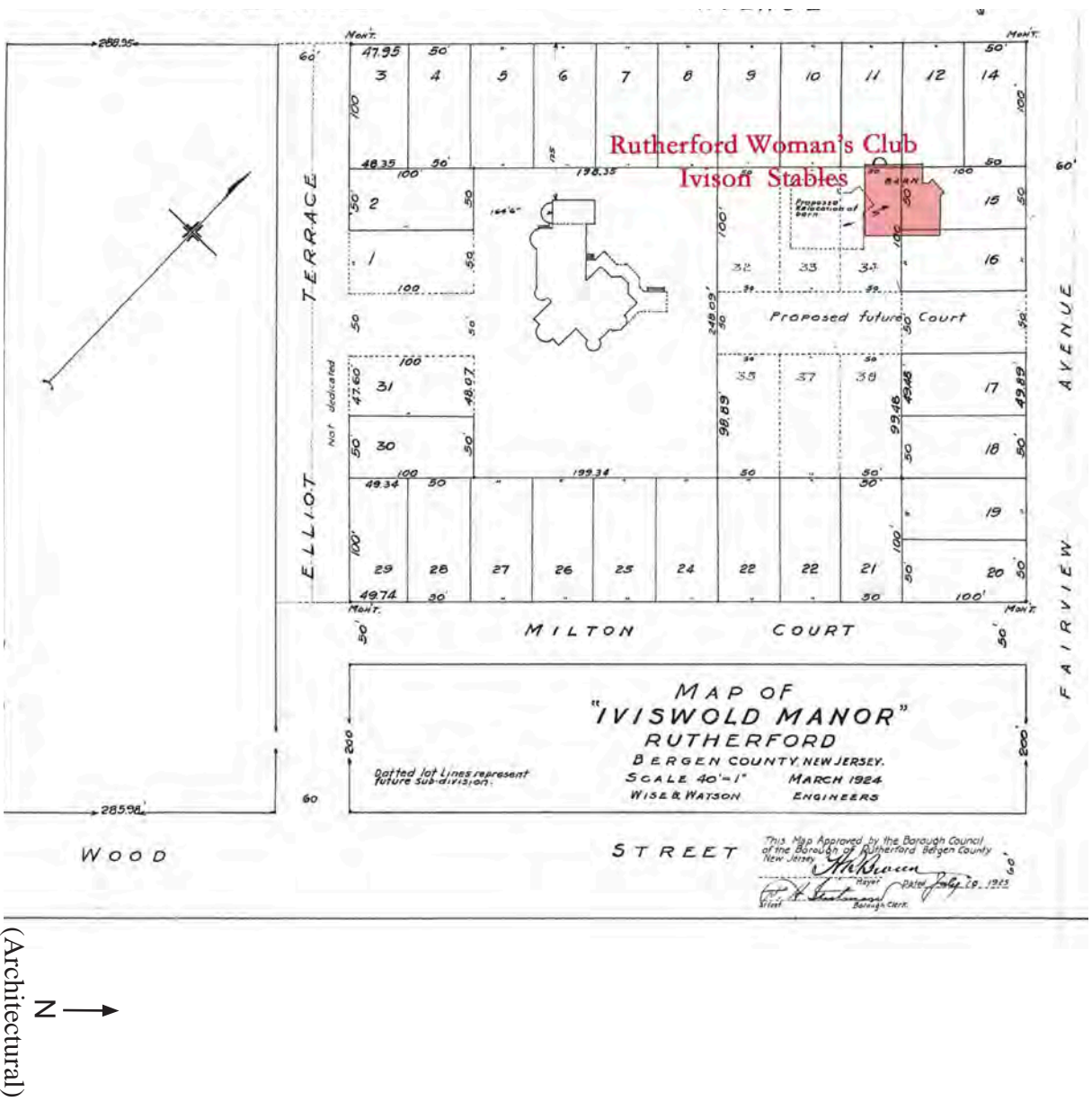


Figure 1 of 18:

March 1924 - Map of Iviswold Manor, Bergen County, New Jersey. Image source: Wise & Watson Engineers. 'Map of Iviswold Manor, Rutherford, Bergen County, New Jersey.' July 10th, 1925.

Historic and Supplemental Images
Woman's Club of Rutherford
Rutherford, Bergen County, NJ

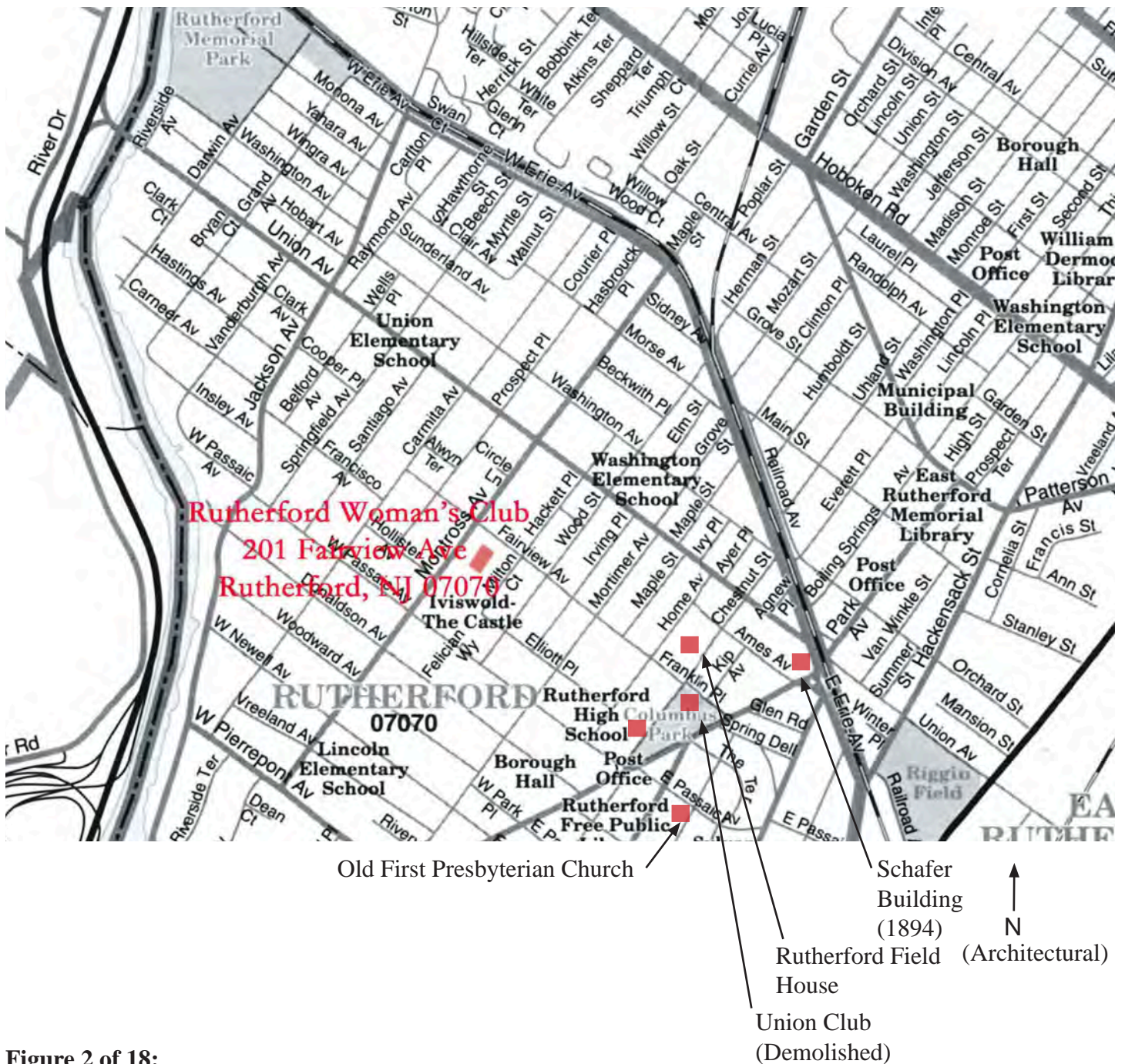
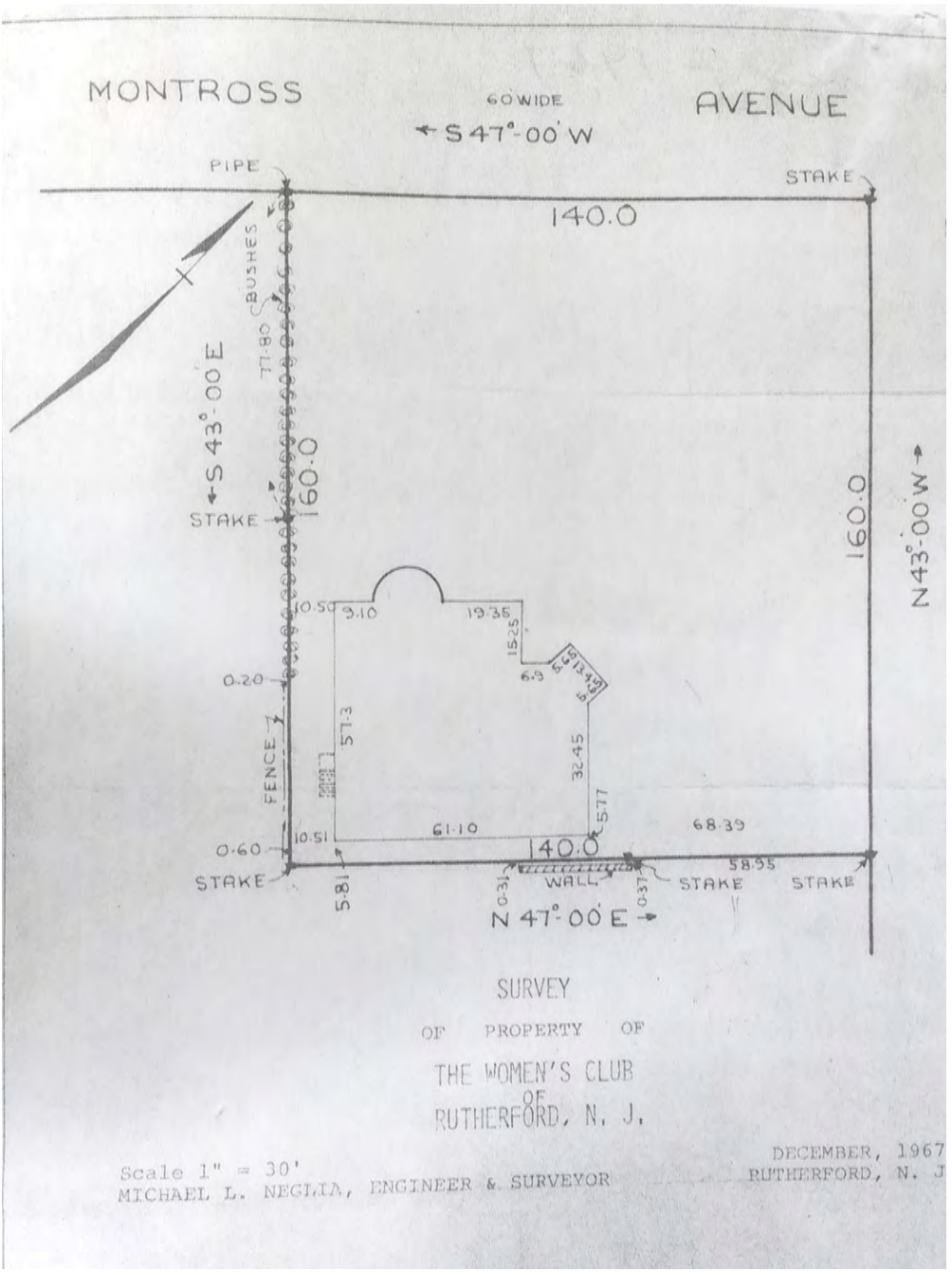


Figure 2 of 18:

Contemporary map of Bergen County and Rutherford. The Woman's Club is highlighted and labeled in red. Other locations, highlighted and indicated by arrows, show former meeting-places for the Woman's Club of Rutherford and the Woman's Reading Club. These locations include the Rutherford Field House, the Schafer Building (1894), the Union Club building, and the Rutherford Free Public Library, which was originally First Presbyterian Church. At the Union Club, the Woman's Club met in the basement. A new library was built on that site by Edgar I. Williams in 1956, after the demolition of the Union Club building. Image comes courtesy of: Neumann, William. Certificate of Eligibility for the National Registration Application of the Woman's Club of Rutherford. March 2013. P. 14.



(Architectural)

Figure 3 of 18:

Dec. 1967 - Site map of the Woman's Club of Rutherford. The site survey was carried out by Michael L. Neglia. Image courtesy of the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.

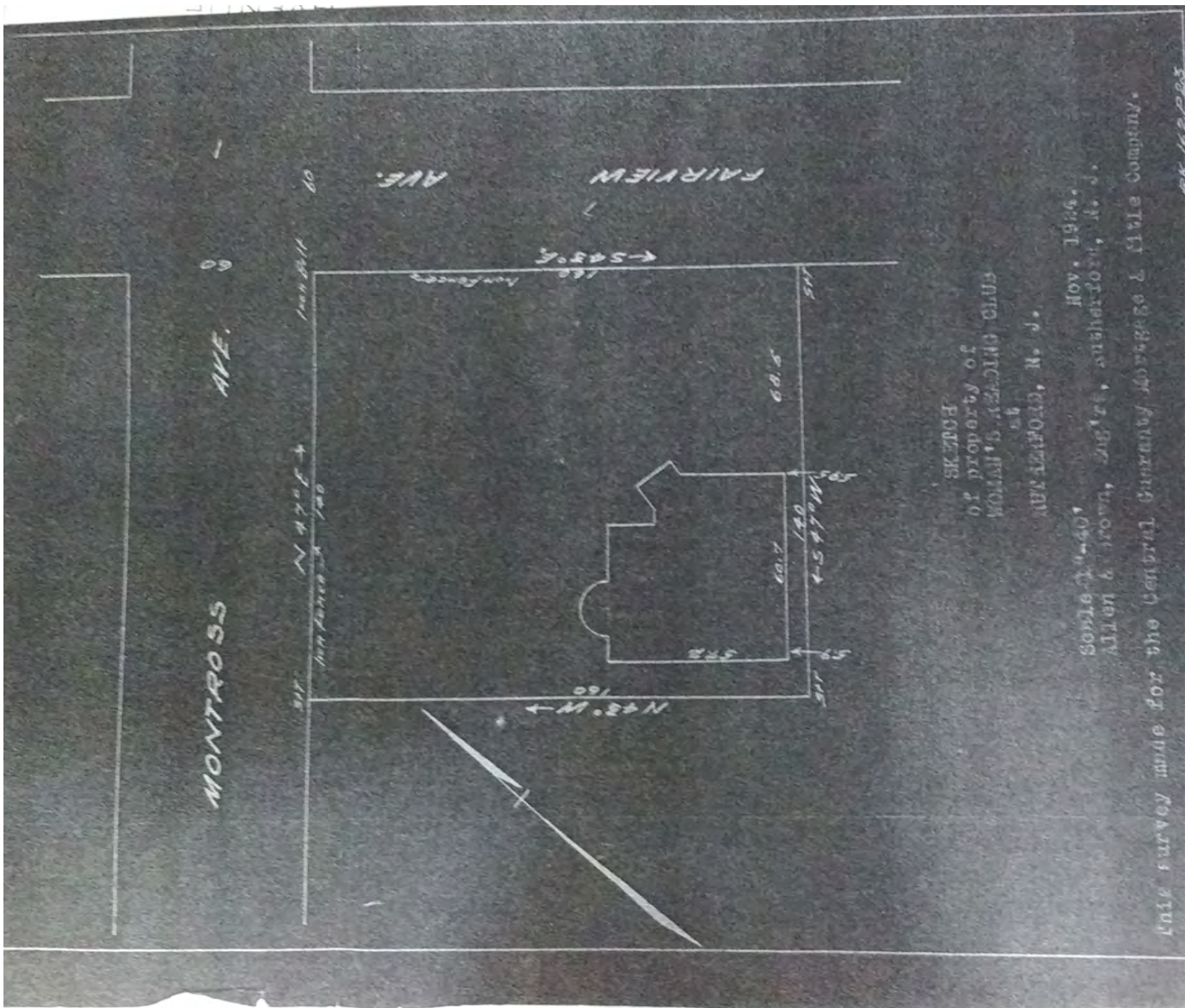


Figure 4 of 18:

Nov. 1924 - Sketch site map of the Woman's Club of Rutherford; at this time, it was called the Woman's Reading Club. The site survey was carried out by the Central Guaranty Mortgage and Title Company. Image courtesy of the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.



Figure 5 of 18:

Historical photograph taken of a Woman's Club production of a play, 'Hill Billies,' performed on the stage in the building's auditorium. The date on the photo is March 1938. Photograph comes courtesy of the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.

Historic and Supplemental Images
Woman's Club of Rutherford
Rutherford, Bergen County, NJ

Club Marked 50th Birthday 1939



GAY NINETIES SEXTETTE. This group from the Rutherford Woman's Club Choral en-
semble performed at the 50th anniversary. Left to right above are

Figure 6 of 18:

Newspaper image of a group, the Gay Nineties Sextette, performing a concert on the stage of the Woman's Club. The sextette itself was a part of the Rutherford Woman's Club Choral Ensemble. The newspaper clipping, dated to 1939, shows that the concert commemorates the Club's 50th birthday, dating the creation of the organization itself to 1889. Photo comes courtesy of the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.



Figure 7 of 18:

1928 – This photo of the Woman’s Club building shows how much it has changed over the decades. It shows a facade of pebble-dash and exposed timbers, none of which remains visible today. None of the metal siding that covers the facade at the second floor level has been installed, and no foliage grows at the foot of the walls. Carriage tracks are faintly visible leading to the front door at bottom left. Image courtesy of the archives of the Woman’s Club of Rutherford.



Figure 8 of 18:

1949 - This photo of the Woman's Club Building shows the beginning of the use of metal siding to cover the exterior at the second-floor-level and higher. It has been used to cover the original exterior under the gable facing the photographer. Foliage has been allowed to grow next to the building and new footpaths connect it to the street. Image courtesy of the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.



Figure 9 of 18:

This undated photograph of Mrs. Margaret G. Riggs indicates that she presided over the Woman's Club of Rutherford from 1889-1891. Mrs. Riggs was an influential woman in the Rutherford of her time and was a founding member of the Woman's Reading Club, which would in time become the Woman's Club of Rutherford. She had a huge role in shaping the purpose of the Club, directing it away from personal amusement and towards cultural development and community service. Image from the wall commemorating the past presidents of the Woman's Club, in the second floor hall of the building. Biography from: Neumann, William. Certificate of Eligibility for the National Registration Application of the Woman's Club of Rutherford. March 2013. P. 5.



Figure 10 of 18:

Mrs. Barbara H. Chadwick was elected to the office of Councilwoman in Rutherford in 1976, and in 1978, she became Rutherford's first female mayor. She held the office of mayor until 1988. Mrs. Chadwick also held leadership roles in the Rutherford First-Aid Ambulance Corps and the NJ League of Municipalities. Image from the wall commemorating the past presidents of the Woman's Club, in the second floor hall of the Club building.

Biographical information from:

Barbara H. Chadwick Tribute. <http://www.obittree.com/obituary/491718/pets.php>. March, 2012. Accessed 8/4/2016.



Figure 11 of 18:

This portrait of Edgar I. Williams is dated to 1912, his time studying in Rome. Image courtesy of: [AAR.FW.Portr.56. - Portrait of Edgar I. Williams, FAAR Architecture 1912.](http://aarome.idra.info/photos/aar-fw-portr-56) Part of Fellows' Work Collection (American Academy in Rome.) <http://aarome.idra.info/photos/aar-fw-portr-56>. Accessed 7/24/2016.

More biographical information available from: <http://rutherfordlibrary.typepad.com/williamcarloswilliams/2009/09/edgar-irving-williams-1884-1974-a-brief-bio.html>.



Figure 12 of 18:

Photograph portrait of architect William Henry Miller, who built the stables adjacent to Iviswold Castle. These stables would become the home of the Woman's Club of Rutherford. Photograph and further biographical information available from:

'About: A House with History.' The William Henry Miller Inn. www.millerinn.com/#history. Accessed 7/24/2016.

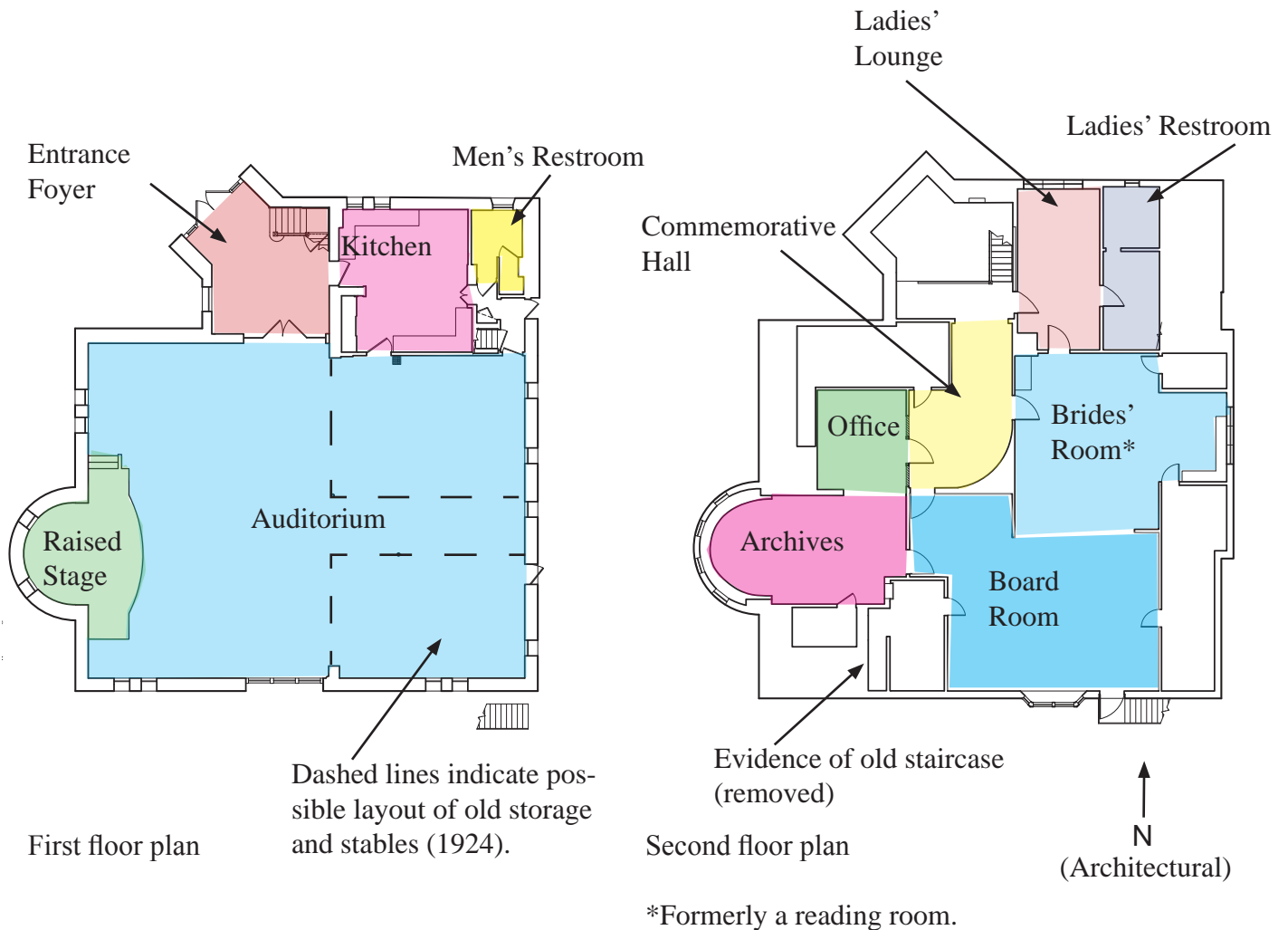


Figure 13 of 18:

2016 - Plans documenting the primary public spaces. The carriage house successfully adapted for use as a Woman's Club, providing all the primary public spaces that identified in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Listing "Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs." See Section F, Page 1, Paragraph 4.



Figure 14 of 18:

2013 - This image shows the wooden brackets used on the exterior of Iviswold Castle, here applied at the corner of the building at its piazza. The same style and make of bracket were used in the construction of Iviswold Stables, but have since been covered by contemporary metal siding. Photograph courtesy of Historic Building Architects.



Figure 15 of 18:

2004 - The brownstone masonry used in the expansion of Iviswold Castle, which was accomplished by architect Edgar I. Williams, is the same stone that comprises the exterior of the Woman's Club of Rutherford. The stone was quarried from the same source and suffers from similar patterns of surface staining due to biological growth and parging due to trapped moisture. The stone wall depicted is from Iviswold Castle. Its color is somewhat lighter than typical stone masonry from the Woman's Club, as it had been cleaned at the time at which the photograph to be taken. Image courtesy of Historic Building Architects.



Figure 16 of 18:

William Henry Miller designed an expansive Tudor mansion at 107 Edgemoor Lane in Ithaca that would become the home of the Cornell chapter of the Chi Phi fraternity. Built in 1890, the structure is an example of the architect's early use of a Tudor-inflected style. Information and image from Cornell University - Infrastructure, Properties, and Planning: http://www.fs.cornell.edu/fs/facinfo/fs_facilinfo.cfm?facil_cd=4716.



Figure 17 of 18:

In 1878, the Stowell family of Ithaca, NY, commissioned William Henry Miller to design and build their house, which they would occupy until 1914. The house uses Tudor exposed timber work as well as decorative brick coursing, along with Miller's typical asymmetrical elevations. Today, the building is a bed and breakfast: the William Henry Miller Inn. Information and image from: The Miller Inn (home page: <http://millerinn.com/>) and The Miller Inn (about <http://millerinn.com/about/>).



Figure 18 of 18:

This newspaper clipping from 1939 describes the Club's celebration of its 50th year. Article courtesy of William Neumann and the archives of the Woman's Club of Rutherford.

Historic and Supplemental Images
 Woman's Club of Rutherford
 Rutherford, Bergen County, NJ

















THE
WOMAN'S
CLUB

201



THE
WOMAN'S
CLUB











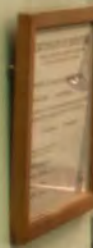












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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

Project # 13-0838
HPO-B2017-137



BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

February 17, 2017

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Woman's Club of Rutherford Clubhouse, located at 201 Fairview Avenue, in the Borough of Rutherford, Bergen County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites, and meets the requirements for listing as described in the Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs MPDF. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Katherine J. Marcopul, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call her at (609) 984-5816.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer