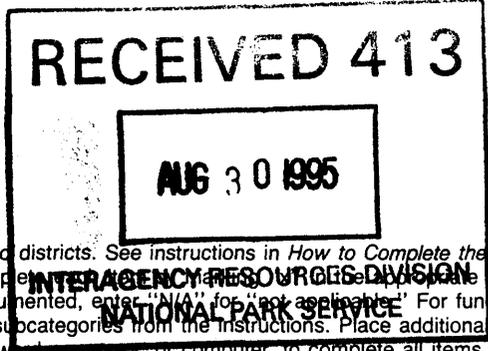


1142

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 this form for each property. Use 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 MID - TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Broad & North Broad, Dickinson, East Grand, East Jersey Streets; Commerce Place, Elizabeth Avenue, Martin Luther King Plaza not for publication N/A

city or town City of Elizabeth vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Union code 039 zip code 07201

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 9/19/94
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 *[Signature]* Date of Action 10/5/95
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
115	47	buildings
2	1	sites
3		structures
1		objects
121	48	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

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/office building
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious structure
- GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/city hall
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
- DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/office building
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious structure
- GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/city hall
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
- DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- walls brick
- terra cotta
- roof slate
- other stone (walls)
- wood (walls)

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Community Development
Commerce
Politics/Government
Art
Religion
Transportation

Period of Significance

ca.1855 - 1941

Significant Dates

1859, 1871, 1891

1903, 1906, 1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

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):

- 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 # NJ-21
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Mid-Town Historic District
Name of Property

NJ Union County
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 55 acres

Elizabeth, NJ-NY Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

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 Heritage Studies, Inc. (1985); revised March 1992 by Robert W. Craig, ONJH

organization Office of New Jersey Heritage date March 1992

street & number CN 404 telephone (609) 292 - 2028

city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08625

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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NJ Union County
Mid-Town Historic District

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UTM Coordinates (continued)

E: 18 566410 4501200

F: 18 566190 4501290

G: 18 566100 4502220

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Historic Functions (continued)

EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library

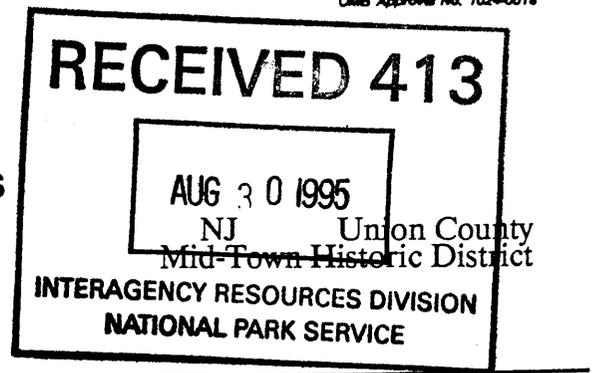
Current Functions (continued)

COMMERCE/restaurant
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling
INDUSTRY/factory

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Architectural Classification (continued)

- Federal
- Beaux Arts
- Second Empire
- Renaissance Revival
- Romanesque Revival
- Richardsonian Romanesque
- Chateausque
- Chicago School
- Tudor Revival
- Mission Style
- Art Deco
- Victorian Gothic
- Art Moderne

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Mid-Town Historic DistrictSection number 7 Page 2

The Mid-town Elizabeth Historic District encompasses the commercial and institutional heart of Elizabeth that developed from the pioneer settlement founded at the head of navigation on the Elizabeth River in 1665. The vast majority of the district's buildings are late 19th and early 20th century commercial structures. They are punctuated by a number of 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century institutional buildings. The district has an irregular street grid, which evolved to its present form by the 1830's, with perpendicularly intersecting Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue, and East Jersey Street as its principal elements. Of the 169 structures and sites in the district, 17 of them are key, 121 are contributing, and 48 are non-contributing.

A markedly urban character is created along the district's streets by the late 19th/early 20th-century commercial buildings which abut one another and have no setback from the sidewalk. While most range from two to four stories in height, several are "high-rises" of six to thirteen stories. Above their ground-floor shops, most are occupied by apartments and offices. The institutional buildings typically occupy larger, landscaped lots, thus providing relief from the tight urban streetscape. Institutional clusters, one consisting of the county courthouse, public library and First Presbyterian Church at the Broad/Elizabeth intersection and another consisting of the city hall, a church and a public high school around Winfield Scott Park, provide two civic nodes. While most of them are only two or three stories high, several institutional buildings make their presence felt on the skyline, most notably the Union County Court House with its 17-story tower.

Nearly all of the district's buildings are of masonry construction; brick is the principal material, often employed in early 20th century buildings in conjunction with cast stone or terra-cotta tile facing or decorative trim. Stone as a principal building material is limited to important institutional and commercial buildings such as the court house and public bridges.

Many of the architectural styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are represented by the commercial buildings of the district. Victorian-era commercial buildings, such as CE-5, 30, 31, and 34, exhibit Second Empire and Italianate style motifs, including mansard roofs and bracketed cornices. A much more distinctive Victorian building is the New Jersey Central Railroad Station (CE-201), which is already listed on the National Register. This local landmark combines a Richardsonian block with a turreted Chateausque tower. The late Classical Revival style is also common; notable examples are CE-21, 41, 66, 119, and 182 which have pediments, entablatures, pilasters and balustrades.

The National State Bank (CE-7) is more Beaux Arts in feeling. Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival influences are evident in the decorative half-timbering of CE-48 and 118 and in the arcaded spandrels and parapets of CE-9, 20, and 32. The Steinbach Department Store (CE-14) with its vertically and horizontally articulated window bays is a good example of the Chicago School, as is the McManus Building (CE-121). The one Mission Style commercial structure is the Bender Building (CE-181) with its wide, bracketed, pantile-clad eaves.

The Art Deco style is represented by several district buildings with stylized ornament and hard linear edges, CE-19, 47, 50, and 120, and most notably Hersh Tower (CE-62) with its elaborate cast aluminum facing. A number of district buildings also have the rounded corners and horizontal window bands of the Art Moderne; CE-3 and 13 are examples. Several interesting Art Moderne storefronts also are present in the district, such as Roger's (CE-56).

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Among the institutional buildings, the Georgian/Federal style of the late 18th/early 19th century is represented by the First and Second Presbyterian Churches (CE-2 and 114). The small mid-19th century Siloam Presbyterian Church (CE-72) with its plain pilasters and pediment, is vernacular Greek Revival, while the contemporary Third Presbyterian Church (CE-200) exhibits a combination of Greek Revival and Romanesque Revival motifs. There are two Gothic Revival churches with buttresses and pointed-arched windows and entries in the district, the 1859-1860 St. John's Episcopal Church (CE-44) and the 1900 Central Baptist Church (CE-106). The Victorian Gothic style is represented by Trinity Episcopal Church (CE-187) with its polychrome brick and stickwork.

Government buildings tend to exhibit classically-derived forms and ornament. The 1903 Union County Court House (CE-1) is a monumental Classical Revival structure dominated by a colossal portico and 17-story tower. Another Classical Revival building, the 1916 Post Office (CE-187a) has round-arched windows framed by attached columns across its front. The Public Library (CE-180) is Renaissance Revival in style with rusticated basement, heavy cornice, round-arched windows, and elaborate entry, and the 1939-1940 City Hall (CE-199) is a brick Georgian Revival structure with limestone portico and octagonal cupola.

The few houses found in the district have for the most part simple Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, and Second Empire detailing. Much more substantial are the district's two mansard-roofed houses, stuccoed CE-107 and brick CE-115, which is hidden by a commercial building. What is evidently a 2+ -story, gambrel-roofed house of 18th or early 19th century date (CE-156) stands on Elizabeth Avenue, encased in aluminum siding.

The district also contains two railroad bridges. The larger and more elaborate of the two, known as "The Arches," (CE-28), was designed to separate traffic at the dangerous intersection of the two rail lines and several streets. It combines ashlar stone elliptical barrel vaults with steel-framed road decks. A single, elliptically-arched stone vault (CE-190), raked at an angle, carries the Amtrak line over West Grand Street. Both date to the late 19th century.

Two small parks are located in the district. Military Park, no more than a triangular traffic island, contains the 1906 Civil War Memorial (CE-187), a statue of a Union soldier placed on top of a compound column supported by a three-tiered pedestal. Scott Park (CE-202) is a narrow, two-block long rectangle, lined on two sides by institutional buildings. Its southern end was the site of the Adelpian Academy, a private school built in 1808, which was succeeded in the later 19th century by a combination market hall/municipal building. The latter was in turn replaced by the present City Hall on the west side of the park in 1939-1940.

The tree-shaded graveyards surrounding the First Presbyterian Church (CE-2) and Saint John's Episcopal Church also provide Mid-town Elizabeth with open space. In addition, they contain many carved 18th century gravestones featuring such popular folk motifs as winged seraphs and death's heads.

In general building conditions are good; deterioration is found at scattered locations, most notably around East Grand Street. Modern alterations include the almost universal remodeling of storefronts and the less widespread removal of cornices and resheathing of upper stories. It is likely, however, that early fabric remains behind many modern surface features. Modern intrusions are limited in number. Spot demolition has occurred, especially in the back streets, for parking lots.

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Inventory

The following inventory is a complete listing of the 159 buildings and sites located within the Mid-town Historic District. The list is organized alphabetically by street and each building has been identified by its New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory [NJHSI] number ("CE-" followed by numerals) and by its street address. The numbers are those assigned in the Historic Sites Survey of Elizabeth, carried out in 1983-1985. Certain district buildings of particular importance are described in more detail on individual survey forms that are appended to the end of the inventory.

To classify its importance to the district, each entry has been placed in one of the following categories.

Key buildings are those which, because of architectural or historical associations, integrity and/or scale rank as most important to the district. All key buildings are included in the count of contributing buildings.

Contributing buildings, while not of the same order as those categorized as key, are nonetheless structures of architectural and/or historical interest, in some cases having undergone relatively minor alterations.

Non-Contributing refers either to an historic building that has suffered alterations severe enough to destroy its integrity of design and materials or to a modern structure.

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(Descriptions updated May 1993 by R.Craig, NJ Historic Preservation Office)

Broad Street, West Side From Rahway Avenue

CE-1 Union County Court House (See Individual Form)
Key Negative = B 33-37
C 2, 3, 5, 7 & 9

Contributing (2 objects) Revolutionary War cannon mounted on granite base, and related plaque mounted on granite base, on lawn of Court House, placed in 1905 by Sons of the American Revolution. (The plaque relates the casting of the gun in Strasbourg in 1758 and its subsequent military history through the Revolution)

CE-2 First Presbyterian Church (NR 5/7/77)
Key Negative # B 24-32

(Caldwell Place Intersection)

CE-3 #s 46-50 (Forman Building)
Masonry, two-story, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: vernacular Art Moderne Date: c1950
Covered with square glazed tile on the front and brick on the south side, it has horizontal bands of metal-framed windows on the upper story and three shop fronts.

Non-Contributing Negative # B 17, 18, 20 & 23

CE-4 #s 56-60 (Libby Shop)
Yellow roman brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with upper-story apartments/offices.

Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: early 20th-century
On the upper stories, the quoin-framed bays each contain a pair of windows with segmentally arched brick lintels with Key blocks of roman brick. The cornice has been removed and the shop front remodeled.

Contributing Negative # B 15

CE-5 # 62
a narrow, 2-bay, 3-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with upper-story apartment/offices.

Style: commercial Classical Revival Date: 1906-c1912
It retains a heavy denticulated cornice with console brackets: the large multipane upper windows and the shop front appear to be subsequent alterations.

Contributing Negative # B 15

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CE-6

64

Brick, 3-bay, 4-story, flat-roofed commercial building with upper-story apartment/offices.

Style: vernacular Victorian commercial

Date: c1880

It has an elaborate wooden cornice with paired console brackets and decorative moldings. Other features include replacement 1/1 sash windows with stone sills and cornices (segmentally arched on 4th story), a brick cornice above the remodeled storefront, and an entry to the upper floors with double doors, transom, and flanking "rope" colonnettes.

Contributing

Negative # B 15 & 16

CE-7

#68 (The National State Bank)

Rectangular, masonry, two-story building whose 3-bay front is faced with ashlar stone and articulated as a single story.

Style: Beaux Arts

Date: 1919 (datestone)

A large denticulated cornice supports a balustraded parapet behind which is tucked a modern attic story. The round-headed windows above and flanking the central entry create an arcaded effect. Elaborate, organic and figurative carving in bas-relief ornaments the shoulder blocks of the window hoods, the entry surround and panels found at both ends of the frieze below the entry cornice, at both ends of the main cornice frieze, and on the parapet. Above the central window is a boldly carved cartouche.

Contributing

Negative # B 8, 10, 12-14

CE-8

#70-72

Brick-faced, 1-story flat-roofed commercial building that has an entire modern front, but may date to the 1920s.

Non-Contributing

Negative # B 8

CE-9

#80 (Levy Bros. Department Store)

Large 6-story, 6-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building that has an elaborate terra-cotta tile front.

Style: Chicago style
with Gothic ornamentation

Date: c1912-22
(datesome maps)

The window bays are framed with thin paneled pilaster strips that terminate in small, gabled pinnacles above a parapet. Each bay has 3 windows, articulated vertically by slender colonnettes, also terminating with gabled caps, and horizontally by paneled spandrels, of which the outer panels are heavily ornamented. Instead of windows the top story has two horizontal arcaded bands of thin, arched panels. At that level the second and third bays from the north end have a somewhat different treatment. The colonnettes and separating pilaster strip are omitted, the upper horizontal band has horizontal panels, and a segmentally arched parapet broken by a central pedimented panel with date-inscribed cartouche ("L B"/"1922") provides visual emphasis. The store fronts appear to have been remodeled on several

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occasions. Art Deco inspired elements survive, mostly at the north end; heavily reeded tile enframing bands with corner rosettes and a small, curve-cornered marquee over shop entry.

Contributing

Negative # B 6, 7 & 9

CE-10

#86

3 or 4-story, masonry, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of late 19th or early 20th-century date, whose front has been entirely covered with a brick veneer and textured cement tile facade in recent years.

Non-Contributing

Negative # B 11

CE-11

#94

3 or 4-story masonry, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of late 19th or early 20th-century date, that has acquired in recent years a textured stucco facing and new shop fronts.

Non-Contributing

Negative # B 11

CE-12

#96 (National Shoes)

3-story flat-roofed, masonry commercial building, probably of 19th or early 20th-century date, that acquired a white tile facade with neon sign and new shop front in about the 1950s.

Non-Contributing

Negative # B 4

CE-13

#98 (Fanny Farmer)

Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed, 2 -bay commercial building.

Style: vernacular commercial,
Art Moderne influences

Date: mid-20th

The Art Moderne inspired details include the glass tile 2nd floor corner pier and one of the two shop fronts with curved corner display windows and aluminum enframing; the signs and other shop front are more modern.

Non-Contributing

Negative # B 3

(West Jersey Street Intersection)

CE-14

#100-106 (Steinbach Dept. Store; orig. Goerke-Kirch Co. Dept. Store)

Massive, brick, flat-roofed commercial building consisting of a 6-story main block--5 bays wide and 7 bays deep--a 3-bay, 3-story north wing, and a 4-bay, 3-story rear wing.

Style: vernacular Chicago style

Date: ca.1913, annex 1922
(Sanborn)

The main block (elaborately detailed on its east front and 3 bays of its south side) has a heavy cornice with modillions and with paired console brackets between the window bays, pilasters with cast-stone bases and top ornaments separating the

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window bays (except the 2nd from both ends on the front), paired 1/1 replacement sash windows that have vertically continuous cast-stone Gibbs surrounds (6th-floor window pairs are segmentally arched), and large transomed display windows that fill the window bays of the first and second stories and are flanked by paneled pilasters and surmounted by continuous cast stone cornices with paneled friezes. This treatment is continued on the north wing; the central entry on the east side of both the main block and north wing has modern doors and surrounding windows.

Key

Negative # A 22-31

CE-15

#116 (King)

Two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building, probably dating c1935, whose front was remodeled in recent years with a pebble textured stucco and new store front; this work hides the original Art Deco treatment as seen next door at CE-16 and in a c1950 postcard.

Non-Contributing

Negative # A 20

CE-16

#122

Narrow, 3-story, flat-roofed, masonry commercial building, with a terra-cotta tile cladding above the store front.

Style: vernacular Art DecoDate: c1935

The asymmetrical Art Deco inspired facade treatment consists of a single metal-framed window with chaneled upper spandrel that is balanced by a corrugated vertical strip. The store front is modern.

Contributing

Negative # A 20 & 21

CE-17

#124

Narrow, 3-story, flat-roofed, masonry commercial building.

Style: vernacular Art Deco/
Art ModerneDate: early 20th,
remodeled c1930 & 1950

It has a grey corrugated terra-cotta tile band bordering the north side and the top, grooved stucco of recent date on the rest of the front, and hanging and mounted metal-framed neon script signs.

Non-Contributing

Negative # A 20 & 21

CE-18

#126-128 (Canadian)

Masonry, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building probably of early 20th-century date and remodeled in the mid 20th century whose upper stories are covered with rectangular glazed tiles on which are mounted a large aluminum framed neon script sign. The northern shop front with its tubular metal enframement dates to the same time the other two are of more recent date.

Non-Contributing

Negative # A 19

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- CE-19 #130-32
Masonry, 2-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
- Style: vernacular Art Deco Date: c1935
The (formerly) two-tone facade (painted light blue, 1992-93) features a "crenellated" parapet, 3 metal framed windows in the middle bays, vertical strips of thin tiles flanking the end bays and above the windows, and a tubular aluminum awning holder above the double shop front with aluminum framed windows and recessed entries.
- Contributing Negative # A 18
- CE-20 #136
Small, 2-story, 1-bay commercial building with a modern store front that probably dates c1920-40.
- Non-Contributing Negative # A 17
- CE-21 #138-140 (United Counties Trust Co.)
2-story, masonry commercial building--3 bays wide and 8 bays deep--with ashlar limestone facing on the front and north side and carved street detailing.
- Style: Classical Revival Date: 1909 (datestone)
The front is articulated by a shallow, full-height portico with triangular pediment and 4 attached Ionic columns. Other features include a simple granite water table, plain corner pilasters with egg and dart cornices, Ionic pilasters framing the window bays on the north side, a wide entablature with modillion bracketed cornice, and a balustraded parapet. The main entry has an architrave surround modillion cornice with console end brackets, and elaborate surmounting cartouche. A large square bronze clock is mounted at the NE corner.
- Key Negative # A 9-12 & 17
(West Grand Street Intersection)
- CE-22 #200
1-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of mid-20th -century date (though possibly earlier and remodeled), with glazed tile, aluminum, and cement finishes.
- Non-Contributing Negative # A 13
- CE-23 #202-206
Masonry, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, whose facade has been remodeled completely in recent years (textured stucco, 3 modern shop fronts); however, an ornamented cast-iron pilaster survives at its south end.
- Non-Contributing Negative # A 8 & 9
- CE-24 #208-210 (Brown Building)

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Brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: vern. Chicago school Date: c1900-1906,
remodeled c1920-40

It has plain pilasters dividing the window bays, triple and double 1/1 sash windows, and small wooden denticulated cornice; although remodeled the double shop front retains a wooden denticulated entablature (partially covered); a 1910 postcard indicates that it had three upper stories originally and that the pilasters supported round arched window surrounds.

Contributing

Negative # A 5 & 7

[NOTE: CE-25, -26, and -27, respectively #212, 214, and 216 Broad Street, which were described in earlier editions of this nomination, have been demolished to create a small plaza and additional entrance to the adjacent passenger train station. This redevelopment action has created one (1) non-contributing site.]

CE-28 Central RR of NJ & Pennsylvania Railroads Bridge Crossing
This arrangement to separate traffic at the complicated and dangerous intersection of two rail lines and several streets consist of two bridge systems crossing at a 60/30 angle. The two systems include both arches faced with rock-faced ashlar blocks and steel, I-beam supported road decks. It dates to the late 19th century.

Key

Negative # A 3

Broad Street, East Side from Elizabeth Avenue to Commerce Place

CE-29 #1-3
Masonry, 3-story building with terra-cotta tile cladding on its slightly differing, 4-bay west and south facades.

Style: early 20th-century commercial
with Gothic influences Date: 1922-27
poss. earlier structure refaced

Thin paneled pilasters most of which terminate in gabled, Moorish-arched pinnacles vertically separate the window bays of the upper stories; horizontal articulation is provided by arcaded bands of narrow, similarly arched panels at the eaves and 2nd-floor level and by criss-cross paneled spandrels between the 2nd and 3rd-story windows. A small octagonal turret projects from the southwest corner of the parapet. Double and triple, single-light, wood-framed replacements are found on the west side. The storefronts have been remodeled. Half of the roof is flat and half is pitched.

2 Contributing bldgs.

Negative # C 26, 30 & 32

CE-30, 31 #s 5, 7
Paired, brick 3-bay, 3 -story, mansard-roofed commercial buildings.

Style: vernacular High Victorian Date: c1870-85
Original features of both buildings include the round-headed, 1/1 sash dormer

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windows with bracketed cornices, the wooden cornices with console end brackets and ornamented friezes above corbeled brick arcades, and the 1/1 sash 3rd-floor windows with bracketed sills and bracketed and eared, segmentally pedimented cornices. The second-floor windows and store fronts have been altered.

2 Contributing bldgs. Negative # C 31 & 32

CE-32

#9
Masonry, terra-cotta-faced, 3-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed, commercial building.

Style: early 20th-century commercial with Gothic influences Date: c1915-22

Quite similar to its neighbor (#1-3), it has this Morris-arched pilaster strips, a stepped, tripart parapet arcaded with narrow Gothic-arched panels, similarly arcaded spandrels below the 4-part 2nd & 3rd window bands, and single light, wood-framed windows with transoms. (Note: 1993- 2nd & 3rd story windows altered or replaced; transoms no longer present or visible, but openings still framed by the terra cotta.) The two store fronts are modern alterations.

Contributing Negative # C34

CE-33

#11-13
1-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating to the 19th century, that has 2 shop fronts (subject to modern alterations) and a simple wooden parapet (obscured by modern signs).

Non-Contributing Negative # C35

CE-33a

#15
[NOTE: The 1985 descriptions evaluated #11-15 as one building, but re-inspection in 1993 reveals that #11-13 and #15 evidently were two distinct buildings.]

1-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating to the 19th century, with 1 shop front (modern alterations) and a simple wooden parapet (obscured by modern signs).

Non-Contributing Negative # C35

CE-34

#17
Brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: vernacular Victorian commercial Date: c1870-89

Stuccoed and scoured to resemble ashlar stone, the front retains a large, richly carved, wooden cornice with scroll brackets, acanthus leaf modillions, and dentil strip and round-headed 4/4 sash, 3rd floor windows surmounted by arcaded cornices with Key stones. The second floor window strip and store front are modern alterations.

Contributing Negative # C 36

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- CE-35 #19
Small, masonry, 1-story, flat-roofed commercial building of mid 20th -century date and with a modern textured stucco front.
Non-Contributing Negative # C37
- CE-36 #21-23
Masonry, 1-story flat-roofed commercial building of mid 20th -century date, whose modern facade has polished granite trim.
Non-Contributing Negative # C37
- CE-37 #25-29
Brick, 3-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: vernacular commercial Date: 1922-27
Faced with decoratively bonded yellow brick veneer with cast stone diamond block inserts, it has a parapet with central pediment, cornice strip, a replacement 1/1 sash window in the narrow north end bay, and recent replacement windows in the other bays. The storefront has been remodeled.
Contributing Negative # C37, D 1 & 3
(Dickinson Street Intersection)
- CE-38 #33 (McDonald's)
Brick-faced, 1-story, flat-roofed commercial building of recent date.
Non-Contributing Negative # D 2
- CE-39 #35
Brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: vernacular Victorian Date: c1870-89
commercial
The front features a large wooden cornice with brackets, replacement 1/1 sash third-story windows, a modern window strip on the second floor below an original stringcourse, and two remodeled store fronts.
Contributing Negative # D 5
- CE-39a #37
Brick-faced, 1-story commercial building built in 1984.
Non-Contributing
- CE-40 #39-49 (Regent Theatre block)
Large terra-cotta tile block commercial building consisting of a brick-faced 2-story, flat-roofed front block with polychrome terra cotta trim that incorporates shops on

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either side of the central theatre entry and a 3-story auditorium to the rear, capped by a shallow arched roof.

Style: Neo Gothic commercial Date: 1910 (Sanborn)
Above the theatre central entry is a large, tripart terra cotta -mullioned, Tudor-arched window that is surmounted by a terra-cotta arcade of narrow, trefoil arched panels that extend to form a stepped pediment. This is flanked by brick pilasters with cast stone bands and thin terra-cotta panels that are capped by eagles. Other features include similar and pilasters, a modillion bracketed cornice, a parapet with terra-cotta panels, and horizontal bands of 2nd-story window terra-cotta surrounds. The shop fronts have been remodeled. The boarded-up recessed entry appears to be intact and has carved wood trim; the marquee, which was still present in 1985, has been removed.

Contributing Negative # D 6-8

CE-41 #51
Masonry commercial building

Style: No style Date: 1992
This building is substantially new, incorporating some of the side walls of its predecessor, following a c.1991 fire and a 1992 renovation. (Its predecessor, formerly Capitol Motion Pictures, was a Classical Revival masonry commercial building.)

Non-Contributing

CE-42 #55
1-story, masonry, commercial building of recent date.

Non-Contributing Negative # D 11 (right)

CE-43 #61 (Union County Savings Bank)
Brick 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building faced with ashlar limestone.

Style: simplified Beaux Arts Date: 1922-27
Severely detailed, the front has plain pilasters with garland ornamented capitals, a simple entablature, a stepped parapet with a central octagonal panel, a central entry with double glass and panel doors and a shouldered surround, a roundheaded surmounting window whose architrave surround has a keystone and shoulder blocks, and two flanking, shallow, oriel windows with transoms.

Contributing Negative # D 13

CE-44 St. Johns Episcopal Church (see individual form)

Key Negative # D 12-16

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- CE-45 #71-75
Brick, 1-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a cast stone facing and two store fronts.
- Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: 1927-c1930
The two store fronts are surmounted by a strip of alternating rectangular and point-arched panels and a wide parapet that has flanking pilasters and a stepped central pediment with zig-zag decoration. The larger store front has been remodeled and has a sign that obscures the parapet; the smaller one retains a leaded glass clerestory.
- Contributing Negative # D 17a
- CE-46 #79-81 (B.D. Store)
2-story, concrete block, commercial building w/flat roof and a facade of granite block veneer, plate glass, and stainless steel.
- Style: No style Date: prob. late 1980s
(The building that stood on this site and was evaluated as contributing in 1985 was later demolished and the present building constructed.)
- Non-Contributing
- CE-47 #83-85 (WKTU)
Brick, 5-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building smooth faced with cast stone.
- Style: Art Deco Date: 1927-c1935
The simple front is vertically articulated by pilaster strips and narrow transomed windows. Decorative details include corrugated panels at the top of each window bay, narrow bands of dark glass with Art deco motifs in both outer pilaster strips, frosted-glass windows with super-imposed criss-cross and curvilinear patterns, and the architrave surround on the large second floor central window. Both the store front and second floor windows have been covered with plastic panels.
- Contributing Date: # D 18a
- CE-48 #87 (Mackins)
Brick, 3-bay, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building faced with stucco
- Style: vernacular commercial with Tudor Revival embellishment. Date: probably 1920s remodeling of earlier structure
- On the upper floors, the central bay has half-timbering and a small overhanging gable with kicked eaves and simple brackets. Other features include a copper-clad cornice with pent roof and windows brick sills and lintels. The two storefronts have been remodeled.
- Contributing Negative # D 20a

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- CE-49 #89
Brick, 3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: vernacular Victorian Date: c1870-89
commercial
It has a heavy wooden cornice with paired console brackets and dentil strip, replacement 1/1 sash 3rd floor windows, a large plate-glass 2nd-floor window (an alteration), and a modern storefront.
Contributing Negative # D 20a & 23a
- CE-50 #91 (Natelsons)
Brick, 4-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building w/limestone terra cotta front.
Style: Art Deco Date: 1927-c1935
The front features grooved pilasters strips at both corners, single pane windows in wide wood frames (some replaced), spandrels with vertical channels, top-floor window lintels ornamented with rondels flanked by torches, a simple cornice, and a parapet.
Contributing Negative # D 20a & 23g
- [site of
CE-51] #93
[The building identified as CE-51 in 1985 was demolished ca.1991-2; the lot is still vacant.]
Non-Contributing
- CE-52 #95
Brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: late Victorian commercial Date: c1900-22
Its notable feature is the elaborate entablature with enriched moldings above an arcaded frieze composed of cockle shell arches and flat spandrels alternating with nail-head panels on acanthus leaf brackets. Other features include an arcaded parapet and 1/1 sash windows; the remodeled store front is of Art Moderne derivation.
Contributing Negative # D 21a
- CE-53 #97
Masonry, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating to the later 1800s or early 1900s, whose upper stories have been covered with stucco (windows obscured and whose store front has been covered with permastone).
Non-Contributing Negative # D 21a

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(East Jersey Street Intersection)

- CE-54 #101-103 ("T & P BLDG" [inscription])
Masonry, cast-stone-faced, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building whose location at an obtusely angled corner allowed the treatment of both sides as a single 15-bay facade.
- Style: vernacular commercial with Art Deco influences Date: 1929
- The exterior features include a parapet with corbelled cornice and paneled frieze, a pediment at the clipped central corner with a petal-carved bonnet, date inscribed panel, and side brackets, and continuous bands of transomed, single-pane windows with paneled spandrels. Several of the shop fronts retain original fabric.
- Contributing Negative # D 24g
- CE-55 #105-11 (Cory Building)
Brick, 4-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a 5-bay facade.
- Style: Victorian commercial Date: c1870
- It has a heavy denticulated wooden cornice with paired console brackets, pilaster strips separating the window bays, and paired round-headed windows with hood moldings and bracketed sills (only one in central bay) on the 3rd and 4th floors. One flat-corniced window or entry remains on the 2nd story; the other 2nd-story window bays, partially obscured by the signs of the 3 remodeled storefronts, appear to be blind or blocked-up. Facade still shows ghosting of "The Union League Club" painted in script letters on the brick above the third story, and the words "The Republican Party" in block letters over the second floor.
- Contributing Negative # D 25a, 26a, & 28a
- CE-56 #113
Masonry, 3-story commercial building that is faced with polished granite "tiles" in two colors.
- Style: Art Moderne derivation Date: 1925, (Sanborn 1951) remodeled c1945-50
- The facade of what originally was a bank features two purple panels (the large one with a metal-framed window) enclosed by white bands and supports hanging and mounted aluminum neon signs; this treatment is notable for the quality of materials and design. The original facade, as seen in c1930 postcard, was dominated by a large arched and massive cornice.
- Non-Contributing Negative # D 29a
- CE-57 #115
Masonry, 3-story commercial building faced with cast-stone panels.
- Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: 1922-27
- It has pilaster strips that are capped above the stepped parapet with pyramid-shaped

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finals and horizontal bands of transomed, single-pane wood-framed windows; the store front has been remodeled.

Contributing

Negative # D 32 a

CE-58

#117

Masonry, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, whose facade features a tile cladding and hanging sign dating to a c1950s remodeling. The original treatment partially visible in a 1950s postcard, probably remains at least partially intact.

Non-Contributing

Negative # D 30a

CE-59

#119 (Martin Bros.)

3-story Commercial building, modern facade, flat roof

Non-contributing

CE-60

#121

Masonry, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, that has been remodeled in recent years with a brick facade and new entry; the band of transomed, single pane 2nd floor windows are most likely early fabric. The original treatment partially visible in a c1950s postcard, probably remains at least partially intact.

Non-Contributing

Negative # D 30a

CE-61

#123

Brick, 3-story, 2-bay commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, facade with a modern covering of vinyl "clapboard" siding and shingle-clad pent roof in place of a cornice. A c1950 postcard reveals its original facade treatment which probably at least partially intact beneath the modern surface.

Non-Contributing

Negative # D 30a

CE-62

#125-129 Hersh Tower Building (see individual form)

Key

Negative # D30a-36a E 2

(East Grand Street Intersection)

CE-63

#201 ([formerly] Adam Hats)

3-story, flat-roofed commercial building of later 19th-century date the upper stories of which on Broad Street and nearly the entire East Grand Street side have been covered with masonite board panels tacked to furring strips over the original brick facade. The building retains, however, an original metal cornice. It also has a modern storefront with an Art Moderne neon sign which dates from c1950. The original treatment is visible in a c1950 postcard. (The facade has been painted black and an awning added in 1992-93.) On the East Grand Street side is advertisement in low relief for Adam Hats.

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- CE-64 Non-Contributing Negative # E 3
#203
Brick, 2-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed commercial building
Style: vernacular Victorian commercial Date: c1870-89
It retains a box cornice with paired console brackets and 1/1 sash windows with splayed stone lintels; the store front has been remodeled.
- CE-65 Contributing Negative # E 4
#207-209
1-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating c1930-50, that has two modern store fronts above which the parapet area is covered with modern siding.
- CE-66 Non-Contributing Negative # E 4
#211-219 (Isham Building)
Brick, 4-story, 13-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: Classical Revival Date: c1900-10
The front is articulated as 5 sections by the use of triangular pediments above the 3rd-5th and the 9th-11th bays and pilasters flanking their windows. These pilasters, as do those at both ends of the front, have Ionic capitals on the second story and Corinthian capitals on the third. Other features include a balustraded parapet, continuous entablatures above the 2nd and 3rd-story windows whose architraves are broken by the pilaster capitals; and large cartouches centered on the frieze below both pediments. The windows have been boarded over and the shop fronts remodeled.
- E-67 Contributing Negative # E 5-7
#221 (Fields)
Brick, 2-bay, 5-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating c1910-25, whose upper stories have been coated with stucco, obscuring what appears to be Classical detailing such as pilasters, cornices, and parapet.
- CE-68 Non-Contributing Negative # E 8
#225-229
8-bay, 4-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, that has acquired a modern tan brick facing. No early detailing has survived or is visible excepting the stone sills of the 1/1 sash windows.
- CE-69, 69a Non-Contributing Negative # E 9
#s 231 & 233
Paired, brick, 3-bay, 4-story, flat-roofed commercial buildings

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Style: vernacular Victorian commercial Date: c1870-89
Exterior features include a large wooden cornice with alternating large and small brackets and segmentally-arched 1/1 sash windows with eared cornices. The 2nd-story display windows appear to be alterations although those of the northern store have a wooden cornice. The store fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing

Negative # E 11 & 12

(Commerce Place Intersection)

Commerce Place, from North Broad to East Grand

CE-70 (NJ Central Freight Station)
Brick, 1-story, 7-bay building whose roof terminates in a jerkinhead gable at the 3-bay west end and in a hip at the 2-bay east end.

Style: vernacular Victorian Date:
It has wide overhanging eaves supported by stick brackets springing from brick corbels and blind arcades articulating the bays, that have segmental heads, raked bases, and windows of varying size some of which have been replaced. The building is owned by the City and used for offices.

Contributing

Negative # E 13-15

CE-71 #208-10
Large, brick, 5- and 3-story, flat-roofed, 8-bay commercial building, probably of mid 20th-century date, with a one-story appendage on the north (#210) and part of the east sides.

Non-Contributing

Negative # E 18

Dickinson Street, North Side From West Scott Plaza to Broad Street

CE-72 #1131 (Siloam Presbyterian Church)
Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed church with a 3-bay gable end front, 4 -bay sides, and a flat-roofed 4-bay deep rear addition that extends 1 bay beyond the east side.

Style: vernacular Greek Revival Date: mid-19th century
The stucco covered structure has a small octagonal belfry with round headed louvers and finial, a box cornice with frieze, front gable pediment with round windows, plain pilasters dividing the front into bays, a central entry with double doors, flanking pilasters entablature and parapet, and flat-head sash windows fitted with stained glass.

Key

Negative # H 31 & 32

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[no #] #1167-75
1-story, modern retail commercial building containing five metal and glass storefronts flanked by brick piers; flat roof.

Non-contributing

Dickinson Street, South Side From West Scott Plaza to Broad Street

CE-74, 75 & 76 #1112-1114, #1116-1118, & #1120-1122
3 small brick, 3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed apartment buildings, which had stores on their first floor (only middle one retains store).

Style: vernacular Date: c1910-22
They have stepped parapets, and triple 6/1 sash windows with brick stretcher lintels; the first floor fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # H 35

CE-77 #1124
Frame, 3-bay, N-type dwelling with ground floor that is slightly below grade.

Style: vernacular with Victorian embellishment Date: c1860-80

window; the wood shingle siding, the 1/1 sash windows, the front door, and the entry stoop are replacements.

Contributing Negative # H 35

CE-78 #1126 (Daffy Dan's)
Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating c1928-40, that has a simple parapet, a cast-stone cornice, transomed 2nd floor windows, and remodeled store front.

Contributing Negative # 36

East Grand Street, North Side From Commerce Place to Broad Street

CE-90 #1201-1203 (Formerly Engine Company #2)
Brick, 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed commercial building with a stuccoed rear extension.

Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: 1889-1906 alterations, prob. ca. 1910-25

It has a plain parapet, denticulated wooden cornice, triple 1/1 sash windows with transoms on the upper story, and two shop fronts framed in terra cotta. The east one is terra-cotta tile-clad with wood trim and door; the west one has a mid-20th-century "Art Moderne" glass brick and tile insert.

Contributing Negative # F 8 & 9 (middle)

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CE-91 #1205-1207
Brick 4-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed commercial building with light colored decorative brick trim.

Style: vernacular early 20th-Cent. Date: 1906-22
commercial

Exterior features include a crenellated parapet with cast stone capping, segmental pediment and round window with Key stones, a denticulated cornice with "saw-tooth" panels on its frieze, fourth floor windows with Gibbs surrounds, and segmentally headed 2nd- & 3rd-floor windows with crossetted surrounds (the 2nd-floor central window is "Palladian"). Both shop fronts flanking the central entry have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # F 6 & 7

CE-92 #1209-1211 (formerly New York Telephone Company)
Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: vernacular Art Deco Date: c1915-22

The 4-bay front has narrow end bays with 1/1 sash windows over entries flanking two wide inner bays with transomed, triple 1/1 sash windows above the recently refurbished shop fronts. An Art Deco feeling results from the use of decorative dark brick work, principally triple vertical bands of headers above the windows and entries, and below the plain parapet capping.

Contributing Negative # F 5

CE-93 #1213-1215
Brick, one-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, that retains a wide wooden entablature, but whose shop fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # F 4 (middle)

CE-94 #1217-19
Brick, one-story, flat-roofed commercial building of early 20th-century date whose remodeled front features a pent roof.

Non-Contributing Negative # F 2 & 3 (middle)

East Grand Street, South Side From Commerce Place to Broad Street

CE-103 #1190 (N.J. Bell Telephone Building) [1196]
Brick, 5-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a 10-bay facade and with a stuccoed, one-story east appendage.

Style: vernacular Art Deco Date: main block -1930
(prob. incorporated 1919 part)
appendage-1974 (Sanborn)

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Differing decorative treatments suggest that the man block may have been built in two parts. The 6-bay east end has cast-stone window and entry trim with the 4th-story end windows large stepped surrounds and the main entry having flanking pilasters with stylized capitals, a chevron pattern transom panel, and pedimented parapet. Vertically channelled, cast-stoned spandrels link the windows of the 4-bay west end above the first floor which has large windows framed by cast-stone pilasters and cornice.

Contributing Negative # E 22-25

CE-103a #1204
1-story, flat roof Commercial building, with heavy cornice large frieze, very shallow flat parapet on facade, tile coping on side parapets, storefronts replaced

Contributing

CE-104 #1206-1210
Brick, one-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating c1910-22, whose 3 shop fronts have been remodeled in recent years; the cornice may be original in part.

Contributing Negative # E 21

CE-105 #1212-14
Masonry, 3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, whose brick-trimmed, stuccoed front has been remodeled in recent years. (careful removal of the stucco might make this a contributing bldg.)

Non-Contributing Negative # E 20 (middle)

East Jersey Street, Northside from Madison Avenue to Broad Street

CE-106 #1125 (Central Baptist Church)
Stone, one-story gable-roofed church whose roof ridge is parallel to the street and whose front has a tall, slightly off-center square tower with octagonal corner turret, flanking cross gabled projections, and squat, octagonal corner towers. It has an auditorium plan.

Style: Gothic Revival Date: 1900 (Walking Tour)
Exterior features include crenellation on the towers and turret corner buttresses, gable parapets with finial stepped ends, lancet windows and trefoil band on the main tower, tracery point arched windows, and point arched entries in the main and corner tower with batten doors.

Key Negative # G 18-22

CE-107 #1129 (Y.W.C.A.)
Stuccoed masonry, 2 -story, mansard-roofed, 3-bay, dwelling with a projecting central entry bay, and modern rear appendage.

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Style: vernacular Second Empire

Date: c1870-75

It has segmental-arched and round-headed dormers with cornices, box cornice with paired brackets, and segmental-arched 1/1 or 2/2 sash windows whose plain surrounds have corbelled sills. The Colonial Revival entry and the removal of the entry porch are modern alterations; all windows are modern replacements, ca.1991-93.

Contributing

Negative # G 17

CE-108

#1136

One-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed-masonry restaurant of mid 20th-century date, remodeled with a "pent" roof and mock Tudor detailing.

Non-Contributing

Negative # G 16

CE-109

#1137-39 ("Martin" Building)

Masonry, flat-roofed, 6-story, 5-bay wide and 12-bay deep office building that is faced with brick above the cast-stone clad first two stories.

Style: Chicago School

Date: 1927-28 (Sanborn)

Exterior features include a parapet with decorative swags, a terra-cotta or cast-stone entablature with modillion brackets and dentil strip, paired 1/1 sash windows, a denticulated cornice above the 2nd-story, round headed entries centered on the front and west sides with urn and medallion ornamented surrounds, cornice, and flanking replacement brass wall-mounted lanterns (originals were bronze, replaced ca.1992), and large first floor display windows.

Contributing

Negative # G 11-15

CE-111

#1143-45 ("Albender Building")

Brick, 10-story, flat-roofed office building with a 5-bay, terra cotta front.

Style: Chicago School with
Classical detailing

Date: 1928 (Sanborn)

The top floor is emphasized by the use of arcaded window bays separated by fluted pilasters that rise from a beltcourse to support a parapet-capped, modillion-bracketed entablature. The three, large round-headed middle windows have balustraded balconies. The middle floors have paired 1/1 sash windows. The slightly recessed, brick -faced middle bays provide vertical articulation. On the first floor attached Ionic columns frame large display windows and support a plain entablature; plain pilasters are at both corners. The main entry has double glass doors surmounted by a (ca.1992) replacement transom (orig. had a bronze grill), an architrave surround, and a swans-neck pediment with central anthemion and a rosette ornamented frieze. On the 2nd floor, paired 6/6 sash windows are framed by paired plain pilasters with swans neck/anthemion ornaments directly above their surmounting entablature. The building is currently (1991) undergoing rehabilitation.

Contributing

Negative # G 6-9

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- CE-112 #1147-1151
Masonry, 2-story, 5-bay flat-roofed commercial building with a cast-stone 1st floor and wood 2nd floor.
- Style: early 20th -century commercial Date: c1927-30
- It has a paneled parapet with finials at the corners of the slightly higher central bay, a continuous band of 1/1 sash second-story windows divided into 5 groups of 3 by thin strips, and 3 storefronts of which the west one retains its original treatment (display windows, recessed entry, and stone facing) and the other two are remodeled.
- Contributing Negative # G 4
- CE-113 #1153-55 (Elizabeth Carteret Hotel)
Masonry, 9-story, H-shaped, 6-bay, flat-roofed hotel, brick-faced above the stone clad first two stories.
- Style: Chicago School with Classical detailing Date: 1928 (Sanborn)
- The two top floors are emphasized and treated as one by surmounting the window bays with large blind fan-lights, linking the 6/6 sash windows with multipane, blind spandrels, and flanking the windows with fluted pilasters from whose cornices spring the transom's architrave surround; these elements form an arcade on the inner bays. This two-story, arcaded effect is repeated in a simply detailed manner on the first two floors. Other features include a wide central entry with marquee, the cornice capping the stone facing of the lower stories, slightly projecting end bays with paired 6/6 sash windows and a stone capped, "crenellated" parapet with urns punctuating the curved crenelles.
- Contributing Negative # F 37, G 3 & 5
(right)
- CE-114 1161. Second Presbyterian Church (see individual form)
Key Negative # F 35-37; G 2, 5 (left)
- CE-115 #1163-65
Stuccoed masonry, 5-bay, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building.
- Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: 1922-27
- It has a cast-stone cornice, 1/1 sash windows, and two remodeled store fronts. It was built in front of and attached to a brick, 2 -story, double-pile, mansard-roofed dwelling with rear ell. This house features typical Second Empire features such as a bracketed cornice, round headed, eared dormers, and pedimented front gable and 2/2 sash windows.
- Contributing Negative # F 33 & 34 (right)

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CE-116 #1167-69
Stuccoed-brick, 2-bay, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: early 20th -century commercial Date: c1900-1920

On both upper stories, the recessed bays have triple 1/1 sash windows separated by attached wooden columns. There is no cornice and the store fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # F 33 & 34 (2nd left)

East Jersey Street, Southside from Jefferson Avenue to Broad Street

CE-118 #1140-46 (Ritz Building)
Yellow roman brick, 3-story, commercial building with an asymmetrical 9-bay front.

Style: commercial Tudor Revival Date: 1926 (Sanborn)

[The square half-timbered gabled turret at the NE corner (removed 1992-3)] and [the overhanging half-timbered front gable with cove cornice and end brackets (also removed 1992-93)], [the small turret at the northwest corner (also removed 1992-93)], and [the half-timbered spandreling joining the first and second-story windows (removed or covered up, 1992-93)]. Ca.1983 alterations include new fixed windows and decorative tile-faced store fronts.

Non-Contributing Negative # G 32, 33 & 34 (left)

CE-119 #1148 (Ritz Theater)
Brick theater consisting of a 3-story, 3-bay lobby block with a large auditorium to the rear that extends behind the adjoining Ritz building to Jefferson Avenue.

Style: commercial classical revival Date: 1926 (Sanborn)

The white-brick facade with cast-stone trim has pilaster strips articulating the bays, a simple cornice, and plain parapet. The second-story windows headed by blind arches have been closed up. The box office and entries are intact and feature reeded wood trim with gilded insets; the marquee also appears to be early.

Contributing Negative # G 34

CE-120 #1150 (Altenburg Piano House)
Masonry, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a cast-stone facade.

Style: Art Deco Date: c1927-30

Its most notable feature is the bronze-framed, tripart second floor window whose stepped surmounting element and flanking pilaster strips have gilded, stylized ornamentation. Other details include a parapet with gilded "saw tooth" frieze and the store front with glass tile based display windows flanking a recessed entry.

Contributing Negative # G 37

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- CE-121 #115-54 ("McManus Bros. Building")
Brick, 4-story, 3-bay shed-roofed commercial building with a terra-cotta tile facade
- Style: Chicago School Date: 1917 (Parapet Plaque)
It has a stepped parapet with inscribed central pediment, an elaborate cornice with dentil strip and egg and dart molding, triple, transomed, wood-framed windows, paneled window spandrels, and pilaster strips whose enriched edge moldings are continuous around the three window bays. The Art Moderne inspired tile storefront is a mid-20th-century alteration.
- Contributing Negative # G 35 & 36
- CE-122 #1156-58 ("J-T-Building")
Brick, 2-story, 3-bay, commercial building with a terra-cotta tile facade.
- Style: early 20th -century commercial Date: c1927-30
It has a paneled parapet with horizontal molding strips and central name plaque, large second floor bays whose window openings are closed with tile (only middle one has windows) framed by pilaster strips, and a mid-20th-century tile storefront of Art Moderne inspiration.
- Contributing Negative # H 2
- CE-123 #1160
Stone-faced masonry commercial building, probably of earlier 20th-century date, whose apparently marble-trimmed shop front has a name-inscribed spandrel between the second-story window band and the display windows.
- Non-Contributing Negative # H 3 (left)
- CE-124 #1162
Brick, 4-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building whose yellow brick facade may be an alteration.
- Style: early 20th-century commercial with Classical Revival elements Date: c1920s
Black siding covers the walls and cornice. The building has a modillion cornice and recent replacement windows on the upper two floors. The second-story window bank and store front are subsequent alterations. Some of the changes are reversible.
- Non-Contributing Negative # H 3 (right)
- CE-125 #1164 (Singer)
Brick, 3-bay, 3-story commercial building with cast stone trim.

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Style: commercial Classical Revival Date: 1930 (Sanborn)
Exterior features include a modillioned and denticulated cornice, 6/6 sash window with continuous sills forming belt courses, and another cornice surviving above the remodeled store front.

Contributing Negative # H 4

CE-126 #1168-70
Brick, 5-bay, 3-story commercial building with a cast stone facade.

Style: vernacular Art Deco Date: c1930
It has a stepped parapet with "sunrise and volute" finials and central medallion with eagle in low relief, metal framed original windows, and two remodeled store fronts.

Contributing Negative # H 4 (right)

Elizabeth Avenue, North side From Winfield Scott Plaza to Broad Street

CE-127 #1109
Brick, 3-story, flat-roofed corner commercial building with a clipped southeast corner squared-out with a frame semi-hexagonal bay and with lower 3-story, 3-bay, rear wing (facing on side street).

Style: vernacular early 20th-century commercial Date: ca. 1900

It has denticulated brick cornice, 1/1 sash windows with rock-faced stone lintels and sills, two remodeled shop fronts on the 3-bay south side, and centered on the 5-bay, east side an entry to the upper floor apartments with rusticated enframing and a simple entablature. The small, first floor east windows have been bricked up.

Contributing Negative # I 14

CE-128 1111-1115
brick, 3-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: commercial with Classical embellishment Date: 1906-c1915

It has a pressed-metal, modillion-bracketed cornice with wide frieze; semi-hexagonal oriel windows in the end bays and a bow oriel window in the middle bay with denticulated cornices and paneled spandrels and a pressed-metal cornice above the remodeled shop fronts. Contrasting brick was used for the quoins delineating the bays and the splayed lintels of two third-story windows.

Contributing Negative # I 12 & 13

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- CE-129 #1117
Brick, 3-bay, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building.
- Style: early 20th-century commercial Date: c1906-1915
Exterior features include a corbelled-brick cornice with paneled frieze, a wooden bow oriel window (covered w/vinyl) with cornice and paneled spandrels, flanking 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels and sills, and a partially remodeled shop front that retains a wooden cornice, brick pilaster strips, and continuous slate sills.
- Contributing Negative # I 12
- CE-130 #1119-1125 (Liberty Theater block)
Brick, 3-story, 11-bay, flat-roofed commercial building that has two shops on either side of the central theater entry and a large auditorium to the rear.
- Style: commercial with Classical Revival embellishment Date: 1913 (Sanborn)
It has a pressed-metal cornice with central triangular pediment and acanthus-ornamented brackets above the brick pilaster strips that divide the facade into five bays each with a pair of windows. Other features include a brick parapet, 1/1 sash windows (replacements?) with stone lintels and sills, the marble-trimmed theatre entry with Art Moderne marquee, the remodeled shop fronts with their "reeded" aluminum trim.
- Contributing Negative # I 10 & 11
- CE-131 #1127-29
2-bay, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building, whose grooved yellow-brick facade with corbelled cornice, simple parapet, triple 1/1 sash windows appears to date about 1920. The storefront has been remodeled.
- Contributing Negative # I 10
- CE-132 #1131-1133
Brick, 2-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
- Style: commercial with Classical Revival embellishment Date: 1906-1922
The exterior features a brick parapet, a pressed-metal cornice with console end brackets and garland ornamented frieze, 1/1 sash windows (replacements?) with stone lintels and sills, and 2 remodeled shop fronts.
- Contributing Negative # I 9
- CE-133 #1135-1137
Brick, 3-story, 4-bay, commercial building.
- Style: commercial with Classical Revival embellishment Date: 1906-1922
It has a brick parapet, a pressed-metal cornice with console end brackets and

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garland ornamented frieze, 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels and sills, contrasting cream-brick quoins, and a remodeled shop front.

Contributing Negative # I 9

(Jefferson Street intersection)

CE-137 #1151
Yellow-brick, 3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with a 2-story rear addition.

Style: commercial late Victorian Date: 1906-22
It has wooden cornice with large console brackets and small modillion brackets, double 1/1 sash windows with cast-stone lintels and sills, and a modern shop front.

Contributing Negative # I 7

CE-138 #1153
Orange-brick-faced, 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: vernacular early 20th-century commercial Date: 1906-22
It has a parapet with corbelled-brick cornice and a horizontal band of three 2nd-floor windows, whose paneled transoms are modern alterations, as is the storefront.

Contributing Negative # I 6 & 7

CE-139 #1155-57
Brick, 3-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: Victorian commercial Date: c1870-89
Exterior features include a wooden cornice with paired large and small brackets, 2/2 and 6/1 sash windows with eared segmentally-arched cornices and ornamented sills, and a remodeled shop front.

Contributing Negative # I 6

CE-140 #1159
Yellow-brick, 3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: early 20th -century Commercial Date: 1927-30
Cast-stone trim outlines the crenellated parapet and its 3 panels and the paired windows with their replaced 1/1 sash and transoms. The store front has been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # I 6

CE-141 #1161-63
3-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed commercial building whose front is covered with modern brick veneer.

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Style: late Victorian commercial Date: 1889-1906
It has a press-metal cornice with paired brackets and garland-ornament frieze, that is continued across its western neighborhood and pair semi-hexagonal oriel windows with cornices. The shop front has been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # I 6 (left edge)
CE-142 #1165
frame, 3-story, 4-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: late Victorian commercial Date: later 19th
Covered with aluminum siding, it has 1/1 replacement sash windows, a remodeled shop front, and a pressed-metal cornice with paired brackets and garland-ornamented frieze that is continued on its neighbor to the east.

Contributing Negative # I 5
CE-143 #1167
20th C. frame, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building added to the front of a much earlier gable-roofed building.

Style: vernacular Date: 19th century, enlarged 20th C.
Covered with aluminum siding, it has a stepped and pedimented parapet, 1/1 sash windows and a modern store front. The rear portion has flush eaves and a gable end interior chimney.

Non-Contributing Negative # I 5
CE-144 #1169
Masonry, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early to mid 20th century, whose facade is covered with modern concrete panels.

Non-Contributing Negative # I 5 (left)

CE-145 #1171
Masonry, 4-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, whose facade is covered with modern concrete panels.

Non-Contributing Negative # I 3 (right)

CE-146 #1173-75
Yellow-brick-faced, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: early 20th commercial Date: early 20th century
with Classical Revival embellishment

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It has an elaborate cornice with paired console brackets, modillion brackets, and dentil strip and triple 1/1 sash windows with brick header trim. The shop fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # I 3

CE-147, 148 & 149 #1177, 1179, & 1181
3 brick, 3-story, mansard-roofed commercial buildings with (from east to west) 2-bay, 2-bay, and 3-bay facades.

Style: vernacular 2nd Empire Date: c1870-88
Surviving features include the imbricated-slate roof, round-headed dormers, corbelled-brick cornice arcade, and the corbelled hood moldings of the segmentally arched 3rd-story windows, and some 2/2/ sash. Alterations include the removal of the main cornices, the replacement of windows.

Contributing Negative

Elizabeth Avenue, South side, from Bridge Street to South Broad Street.

CE-150 #1104-1108 ("Elizabeth Area No 667 F.O.E." [ELKS])
Brick, 3-story, flat-roofed building with a 3-over 6-bay facade and cast stone trim.

Style: vernacular Renaissance/
Venetian Revival Date: 1922-27

Exterior features a small parapet masked by a green pantile pent roof, large terra cotta cornice with modillion brackets, enriched moldings, console end brackets, and frieze with inscribed name, an elaborate second-story window arcade consisting of compound piers with "rope" colonnettes supporting architrave arches, a central entry with foliated surround, cornice with enriched moldings, elaborate surmounting cartouche, and polychrome terra cotta eagle. Storefronts topped with cornices flank the entrance.

Contributing Negative # I 35, RR 37

CE-155 #1166 (Carvel)
Brick, 4-story, flat-roofed 4-bay, commercial building with a yellow brick front.

Style: late Victorian commercial Date: c1880-89
It has a pressed-metal cornice with modillions and console end brackets, 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, and a store front with pressed-metal cornice, shop windows with recessed entry, and brick end piers.

Contributing Negative # J 6 & 7 (left)

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- CE-156 #1168-1170
Frame, 3-story, gambrel-roofed building probably dating to the early 19th century, whose exterior is covered with aluminum siding (covering all upper windows). It has several chimneys (both gable end and interior) and a modern storefront.
Non-Contributing Negative # J 6 & 7 (middle)
- CE-157 #1172
Cement-block, one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building, probably dating c1930-50, whose brick-faced store front has been more recently remodeled.
Non-Contributing Negative # J 6 & 7 (right)
- CE-158 #1176-80
Brick, 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with a terra-cotta front.
Style: early 20th -century Date: 1922-27
commercial
It has a simple parapet with capping and central gable, horizontal second-story window bands (openings closed), and two shop windows flanking a recessed central entry and Art Moderne sign.
Contributing Negative # J 8
- CE-159 #1182-84
Brick, 3-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed commercial building.
Style: late Victorian commercial Date: 1889-1906
It has a paneled parapet, a small denticulated cornice supported by 4 wide, but shallow brick corbels, segmentally arched lintels spanning the 3 window bays (paneled recesses under the end lintels), and an early shop front with wooden cornice and display windows flanking a recessed entry. The paired 6/1 sash windows are replacements that necessitated partially bricking up the larger openings.
Contributing Negative # J 9 (left)
- CE-160 #1186 (Florsheim Shoes)
Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building that has tan-brick facing and metal-framed windows on the upper level, apparently of mid 20th-century date, and a recent, brown brick-faced store front.
Non-Contributing Negative # J 9-(right), C 28

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Jefferson Avenue, West Side From Elizabeth Avenue to East Grant Street

CE-161 #12-16
Brick-faced, one-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating 1922-27, that has 3 shop fronts and a stepped brick parapet with darker brick capping and panels.

Contributing

Negative # H 27 (2nd left)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza (formerly Winfield Scott Plaza)

CE-178 Thomas Jefferson High School (See Individual Form)

Key

Negative # SS 5 & 7

South Broad Street, West Side From Rahway Avenue to the River

CE-180 Elizabeth Free Public Library (See Individual Form)

Key

Negative # C 3-18

North Broad Street

CE-181 #251-267 ("Bender Building")
Brick, 2-story, 9-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with upper-story offices or apartments.

Style: commercial with Mission influences

Date: c1910-22

It has a pantile-clad pent roof with large, paired brackets, a simple parapet with squat, square finials, and a pediment with name inscribed, horizontal window bands with decorative brick spandrels, and transomed shop windows.

Contributing

Negative # K 12, 14-16

CE-182 #271 brick, 3-story, flat-roofed commercial building with limestone terra-cotta facing on its front and on part of its south side.

Style: commercial Classical Revival

Date: c1906-1922

Pilasters divide the front into a wide central bay and narrow end bays and the south side into 3 bays. On the first two stories they are fluted and have Ionic capitals; on the third floor they are plain. Other features include a denticulated entablature with rosette-ornamented frieze above the second story, a simple cornice and frieze above the third floor, a parapet with cartouche-ornamented, stepped central

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portion, 1/1 replacement sash windows in cut-down openings (orig. fluted keystones remain in 2nd story) panels with foliated decoration under the second floor windows. The first floor glass store front appears to be altered.

Contributing Negative # K 11 & 13

CE-183

#277

Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed, 5-bay, commercial building with upper-story apartments or offices.

Style: early 20th -century
commercial

Date: c1922-27

It has a patterned-brick facade, cast-stone parapet cap, and transomed, tripart 2nd floor windows. The shop fronts that flank the narrow center bay have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # K 10

CE-184

#283 (B.B. Miller Co.)

Masonry, flat-roofed, one-story commercial building of 20th-century date whose facade may be a subsequent alteration of c1960-1970.

Non-Contributing Negative # K 9

CE-185

#287 (Daily Journal Building)

Long, low one-story commercial building with a pebbled-stucco facing that dates c1970.

Non-Contributing Negative # K 8

CE-186

#295-297 ("P.S.E.G."; orig. Elizabeth Daily Journal)

Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building with 5-bay sides, entry located at the clipped northwest corner, and an 8-bay, 2-story, brick, rear extension.

Style: commercial Georgian
Revival

Date: "1924" datestone

Most of the decorative trim is cast-stone including the water table, the plain pilasters' caps and bases, the denticulated entablature, the parapet coping and corner pediment. The main entry surround consists of plain pilasters, frieze, cornice, and balustrade, and the surmounting window's trim with side brackets. Most of the windows have wooden multipane sashes; the main door is a modern replacement. The rear addition which house the printing plant has metal framed windows and lacks decorative trim.

Contributing Negative # J 36, K 2 & 6

CE-187

Trinity Episcopal Church (See Individual Form)

Key Negative # J 35, K 3-5, 7 & 19

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CE-187a United States Post Office (See Individual Form)

Key

Negative # RR 29-36

CE-187b Hotel Winfield Scott (See Individual Form)

Key

Negative # J 28, 29 & 32-34

CE-187c & 187d #s 327-335 & 337-339

Two, stuccoed-cement-block, 2 -story, flat-roofed commercial buildings (auto dealership/garages) with cast-stone trim and rear appendages. The first is 5 bays wide; the second has a 3-bay front with a clipped northwest corner.

Style: vernacular commercial with
Classical Revival embellishment

Date: c1915-22

The facades of both are articulated with paneled pilasters framing window bands and supporting cornices with friezes and parapets. While the first has cartouche capitals and rosettes crowning its pilaster strips and a central segmental pediment with rosettes, the second has composite capitals and gabled pediment with rosettes. The entries and display windows appear to have been remodeled.

Contributing

Negative # J 26-31

CE-187e Civil War Memorial

Limestone monument, consisting of a basically three-tiered pedestal, a compound pier having four attached shafts with stylized capitals, and a statute of a Civil War Soldier holding a flag. An inscription on the pedestal states that it was erected on July 4, 1906 by the citizens of Elizabeth.

Contributing

Negative # J 25, TT 10

West Grand Street, North Side From Broad Street to the Railroad

CE-188

#7

Stuccoed brick, 4-bay, 3-story, shed-roofed commercial building, probably of early 20th-century date, whose remodeled facade has lost its cornice and received new middle bay windows, but retains 1/1 sash end bay windows with rock -faced lintels.

Non-Contributing

Negative # A 14

CE-189

#11 (Penn Diner)

Aluminum-sheathed diner of Art Deco/Art Moderne inspiration and mid 20th-century date that retains in corrugated aluminum horizontal and vertical trim and windows and entry, but has acquired a new roof.

Contributing

Negative # A 15

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CE-190 West Grand Street Railroad Bridge
A massive masonry, single barrel vaulted bridge, carrying the railroad bed, that is finished with massive rock-faced ashlar. It dates to about 1900.

Contributing Negative # A 16

West Grand Street, South Side From Broad Street to the Railroad

CE-191 #14-16 (Kelly's Bar)
Brick, one-story, flat-roofed commercial building, probably dating c1920-50, whose remodeled, 3-shop front has brick and permastone veneer.

Non-Contributing Negative # A 16

West Jersey Street, Southside From Broad Street to Railroad

CE-192 #4-6
Brick, 9-bay, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building.

Style: Victorian commercial Date: c1880s
It has a wooden cornice with paired console brackets and Greek fret ornamented frieze and 2/2/ sash second -story windows with "East Lake" carved stone lintels and sills. The store fronts have been remodeled.

Contributing Negative # A 36, B 2

West Scott Plaza, West Side From Elizabeth Avenue to East Jersey Street

CE-194 #12
Frame, 3-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed, probably L-type dwelling with a ground story fully above grade on the front.

Style: vernacular Date: c1800-50
Retaining a built up box cornice flush raking eaves, and one gable end chimney, it has been altered with aluminum siding, new 6/1 window sash, and a ground level store front.

Non-Contributing Negative # I 15 (2nd left)

CE-195, 195a & 195b #14-18
three, brick, 3 -story, mansard-roofed commercial buildings with upper-story apartments; the south unit is 3 bays, and the other two are two bays each.

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Style: 2nd Empire

Date: c1870-80

Exterior features include gables dormers, a box cornice (brackets removed?), pilaster strips articulating the 3 units, segmentally headed 2/2 sash windows with Key-stone lintels and corbeled sills; remodeled storefronts.

Contributing

Negative #

I 15 (3rd left)
16 (left)

CE-196

#20

frame, 3-bay, 3 -story, probably L-type dwelling, probably dating c1800-50, that has a ground story with modern store front fully above grade on the front. Retaining flush eaves, it has replaced siding and window sash.

Non-Contributing

Negative #

I 16

(Parking Lot)

(Dickinson Street Intersection)

CE-197

#32-34 (Scott Building)

Brick, 4 -story office building (3 bays wide and 4 bays deep) with terra-cotta trim and with a 3-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed rear wing.

Style: vernacular Classical Revival

Date: c1927-30

The main block has a terra-cotta-tile-faced first floor and attic story which are joined by pilasters with stylized capitals at the corners and flanking the central front bay. The attic story forms the wide frieze of an entablature which has a denticulated cornice with central gable/pediment and corner urns. Other features include transomed windows (triple on front end bays) with decorative brick spandrels, iron bars on the first floor windows, and a central entry with transom, surround, and cornice.

Contributing

Negative #

I 17 & 18

CE-198

#38-40

Brick, 2-story, flat-roofed commercial building with an asymmetrical 4-bay facade.

Style: vernacular

Date: c1927-30

Similar to, but much more simply detailed than its neighbor, it has a terra-cotta tile facade first floor and stepped parapet, and 6/1 sash windows with terra-cotta surrounding.

Contributing

Negative #

SS 7

CE-199

City Hall (See Individual Form)

Key

Negative # 21 & 33; SS 3,4,8 & 9

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- CE-200 Third Presbyterian Church (See Individual Form)
Key Negative # SS 10-13 & 18
- CE-201 New Jersey Central Railroad Station (See Individual Form)
Listed on the National Register on 9/24/84.
Key Negative # K 20a-23a
- CE-202 Scott Park is a narrow, two-block-long park landscaped with several small monuments. Its southern end was the site of the Adelpian Academy, a private school built in 1808. It was replaced by a combination municipal building/market hall after the middle of the 19th century. This building served the community until the present City Hall was built in 1939-40.

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ONJH Comment:

Period of Significance The opening of the period of significance, 1687, corresponds to the year of the earliest surviving gravestone in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, which also contains many eighteenth-century gravestones.

Significant dates The year 1783 is significant because the construction of the present sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church occurred in that year.

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To a degree found almost nowhere else, the City of Elizabeth preserves much of the cityscape that once characterized New Jersey's booming, early 20th-century, urban centers. The Mid-town Historic District is the site of one of New Jersey's pioneer settlements, a community that developed into an important colonial center, figured prominently in the events of the Revolutionary War and, after the mid-19th century introduction of rail service, was transformed from a small market town into the vibrant downtown district of one of New Jersey's largest industrial cities. Today, the district most clearly evokes the city's ascendancy during that industrial era, the period roughly bounded by Elizabeth's incorporation as a city in 1855 (Union County was established in 1857 with Elizabeth its seat) and the end of the Great Depression. Despite sporadic modern alterations to commercial buildings and spot clearance, mid-town Elizabeth retains much of its appearance from about 1940, when it was dominated by 19th- and early 20th-century high-quality commercial and institutional buildings, which embody many of the architectural styles popular in that era. A number are distinguished individually, especially several of the institutional buildings, ranging from the 18th to 20th century in date, that punctuate the district's tight urban streetscape. The district possesses historical and architectural importance under both Criteria A and C within several areas of significance.

Permanent European settlement of Elizabeth began in 1665 with the founding of a town at the head of navigation on the Elizabeth River in what is now the center of Elizabeth. The fall of Dutch New Netherlands to England in 1664 opened the area to English settlement and later that year a group of "Associates" acquired a title to 500,000 acres. The first settlers came largely from Long Island and were almost exclusively of New England Puritan stock, although a few were Dutch. Each "Associate" or shareholder was granted a narrow town lot fronting on the meandering Elizabeth River as well as a tract of outlying farmland. By late 1665 the community encompassed between forty and fifty frame dwellings and had approximately 250 inhabitants, making it the largest settlement in New Jersey at the time.

The nascent town quickly became an important political, economic and social center in colonial New Jersey. It served as the capital of the colony of East Jersey from 1665 to 1684. A court house was built in 1682 on the site of the present Union County Court House. Despite the removal of the capital to Perth Amboy, the community continued to prosper with the rapid transformation of virgin outlying lands into cultivated farms, and Elizabeth became a focal point for the region's agricultural economy.

A small merchant class developed to trans-ship goods and produce to and from market. Small-scale industries, including grist and saw mills, several tanneries and a brickyard, also were established. Ferry service linked Elizabeth to Staten Island and to New York, its principal market, and several taverns catered to travelers and shippers.

Elizabeth's dominant Puritans founded by Congregational Church shortly after their first settlement; it was reorganized as a Presbyterian Church in the early 1700s at about the same time St. John's Episcopal Church was established. Among New Jersey's oldest churches, these two congregations remain prominent local institutions occupying their original sites in mid-town Elizabeth. An 18th-century minister of the Presbyterian church, Jonathan Dickinson, was the first president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, which was founded in Elizabeth in 1746, but moved to Newark within one year. In the 18th century, Elizabeth was also famous for its several private schools; most prominent among them was the Academy, organized in the 1760s and by the end of that

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decade housed in a new structure, which stood on Broad Street just north of the Presbyterian church. Among its students were Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

By the middle of the 18th century, Elizabeth's town center contained perhaps 150 dwellings housing about 1000 individuals. The Broad Street crossing of the Elizabeth River was the community's focal point. The boat landing and an important mill adjoined it; the courthouse, two churches and many houses, stores, and shops stood nearby. The town maintained its position as a center for the region's agricultural community and for the transshipment of goods and produce. Industrial activity increased, but remained small scale and secondary.

During the Revolutionary War, Elizabeth was the site of considerable activity, because of both the prominent role several of its citizens played in military and political affairs and its strategic location. Resident patriots included Abraham Clark and Governor William Livingston, who both signed the Declaration of Independence, and Reverend James Caldwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church and a militia chaplain, who was killed in action in 1781. Between 1776 and 1781 Elizabeth was occupied alternately by British and American forces for much of the time. In June 1780 the town became the site of important military activity, as Lt. General Baron Wilhelm von Knyphausen arrived at Elizabethtown Point with 7000 British and German troops and unsuccessfully initiated a campaign to reach Washington's army at Morristown. Skirmishes, raids and foraging expeditions occurring then and at other times during the war resulted in damage or destruction of many local buildings, including the burning of the courthouse and Presbyterian church.

Several maps were made of the Elizabethtown region during the Revolutionary War and the 1780 maps of British engineer John Hill in particular give a fairly detailed representation of the town at that time. While some development had occurred on the south side of the river, the major portion of the town was to the north. Buildings were depicted along Broad Street and the western ends of the roads that became Elizabeth Avenue and East Jersey Street. The density of development, however, remained low as some dwellings occupied lots of four to six acres or more.

Elizabethtown gradually recovered from the ravages of the Revolutionary War in the last years of the 18th century and, regaining its position as the cultural and commercial center for the surrounding countryside, entered a period of slow but steady growth that lasted for about fifty years. The Presbyterian Church was rebuilt in the mid-town district (CE-2) and a town hall replaced the ruined courthouse in 1790. The same year also witnessed the construction of Elizabeth's first Methodist church; in 1820 a second Presbyterian congregation was organized, which erected their church (CE-114) on East Jersey Street in the following year. Rebuilt after the war, the old Elizabethtown Academy was joined by several new schools including a medical school in 1790 and the Adelphian Academy in 1808. Two short-lived library associations also were organized in this period. Much more successful was Shepard Kollock's New Jersey Journal, established in Elizabeth in 1785, one of the state's earliest newspapers. As the Daily Journal (CE-186), it endured until December 1991, by which time it had for many years been the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in New Jersey.

Elizabeth's role as transportation center increased with the construction of turnpikes in the early 1800s and the initiation of the steamboat ferry service to New York in 1808. Small vessels continued to load and unload cargo at the river landing below the Broad Street bridge. That local merchants and businessmen prospered is evidenced by the establishment of both a bank and an insurance company in 1812. Industrial activity also increased as small manufacturers and artisans' shops, including several iron and brass

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foundries and carriage-making establishments, proliferated, largely along the river and its tributaries. Among the larger and more notable of the new industries were the pottery factory (soon acquired by Keen Pruden) established on the north bank of the Elizabeth River west of Bridge Street, and Ogden Dod's steam engine works.

By 1834, as recounted in Gordon's New Jersey Gazetteer, Elizabeth had grown into a prosperous and attractive town with some four hundred houses, four churches, three schools, two libraries, nine stores and many mills, manufactories, and artisans' shops. Although beginning to spread outward in all directions, development in large part still was confined to the community's original core, the area now mostly encompassed by the mid-town historic district. Its irregularly gridded streets, attaining the configuration that they have today, were fronted by a mix of houses, stores, institutional buildings, artisans' shops. Large lots were common and underdeveloped parcels remained, preserving the pastoral quality that had long characterized the community.

Gordon also reported an event, the start of railroad construction in the area, that was to result in profound changes for Elizabeth. In the 1830s, construction began on the two rail lines, the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad (now Conrail) and the New Jersey Railroad (now Amtrak) that cross in mid-town Elizabeth. The completion of these two railroads and their extension and connection with other rail facilities in subsequent years stimulated the transformation of Elizabeth from a still-bucolic county town into one of New Jersey's largest cities.

In the middle decades of the 19th century conspicuous growth occurred in Elizabeth, within and around the old town center and at Elizabethport, where an entirely new community rapidly arose. In Elizabethtown industrial development took place through the expansion of older industries, such as the Pruden pottery, and the establishment of new industries, such as oil-cloth factories, on its fringes. With the passage of time, however, industrial activity within the town center became much less important relative to commercial enterprise. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries factories, mills, and artisans' shops disappeared from the center of Elizabeth in response to changing market forces and technologies like the need of that era's large, centralized industries for large plots of land that were only to be found on the outskirts of the city.

Early evidence of the commercial growth in the town center is provided by Barber and Howe in their 1844 description of Elizabeth. They enumerated 22 stores in the place, more than double the number present ten years earlier. While the intersection of Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue had long been the center of the community's commercial activity, in the mid-1800s another nucleus coalesced around the Broad Street intersection of the two railroads where the passenger and freight stations and other railroad facilities were located. Businesses congregated around this transportation node, spreading along Broad Street, Morris Avenue and onto adjoining streets.

Considerable rebuilding occurred in the town center to accommodate its rapidly increasing commercial development. A typical example is the block of brick, mansard-roofed stores on the corner of Broad and Elizabeth Avenue (CE-30 and 31 are surviving examples) that were erected c1870 after the earlier buildings on the site had been destroyed by fire.

By the late 19th century upper Broad Street had become the town center's most important business location. Maps of the period indicate that while that area had become quite solidly built-up with commercial buildings, the neighborhood around the courthouse and Presbyterian Church remained a mix of stores and dwellings. Redevelopment pressure evidently was much stronger in the former area than in the latter. In the 1890s, the upper

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Broad Street area acquired two physical symbols of its importance, the New Jersey Central Passenger station with its tall clock tower and the complex of stone and metal bridges called "the Arches", that soon joined the court house and Presbyterian Church as local landmarks.

Commercial redevelopment continued to transform mid-town Elizabeth in the early 20th century. Activity increased along lower Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue and spread onto North Broad, East Jersey, and East Grand Streets, displacing older dwellings and stores. Portions on these streets, notably the north side of Elizabeth Avenue and the first block of East Jersey Street, became quite solidly built up. Some of the structures erected in these years were of a scale there-to-fore unknown in Elizabeth. Large new buildings like the seven-story Levy Brothers Department Store (CE-9), the ten-story Albender Building (CE-111), and the nine-story Elizabeth Carteret Hotel (CE-113) resembled the "high-rises" appearing in other thriving cities and proclaimed Elizabeth's urban coming-of-age.

Such buildings, however, only punctuated Elizabeth's skyline as church steeples long had done. Much new commercial construction took the form of "low-rises," and pockets of older, small-scale buildings--often of frame construction--remained on mid-town's major streets. A row of small, two and three story buildings stood on the southeast corner of East Grand and Broad Streets until c1930 when they were removed for the construction of Elizabeth's premier office "high-rise", the thirteen-story Hersh Tower (CE-620).

Elizabeth's old civic landmarks were joined and sometimes replaced by new institutional buildings during the city's great period of growth. Some years after the formal establishment of the City of Elizabeth in 1855 and the creation of Union County in 1857 with Elizabeth as its seat, a separate town hall was built on the site of the old Adelphian Academy in what is now Scott Park. This structure which also housed a market hall served the community until the present municipal building (CE-199) was erected in 1939-1940 on the site of several houses facing the west side of Scott Park. The present Union County Court House (CE-1), was built in 1903, when its early 19th century predecessor (the third court house on the site), which had become inadequate, was torn down. Mid-town Elizabeth acquired three other notable civic buildings in the early 20th century, a new public library (CE-180) next to the court house in 1911-12, a new post office (CE-187a) on North Broad Street in 1916, and a new public school (CE-178) on the east side of Scott Park in 1929.

Old and new churches were active builders during the period. The Third Presbyterian Church, a newly established congregation, erected its house of worship (CE-200) at the north end of Scott Park, about 1850-56. Siloam Presbyterian Church one of New Jersey's eldest African-American Presbyterian congregations, built its house of worship (CE-72) on Dickinson Street about the same time. Saint John's Episcopal Church replaced its old sanctuary with its present brick and brownstone structure (CE-44) in 1859-60. Several other new churches were built within central Elizabeth over the course of the next several decades including Trinity Episcopal Church (CE-187), and Central Baptist Church (CE-106).

Two civic nodes resulted from this institutional building activity, one at the intersection of Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue, the other around Scott Park. While the first location, Elizabeth's original center, had long lost its commercial pre-eminence by the early 1900s, its institutional importance was heightened by the construction of the present large court house, with its landmark seventeen-story tower, and the addition of the library. The second civic node evolved slowly as institutional buildings gradually replaced the houses that had been located there.

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In the middle decades of the 19th century residential development occurred on both the outskirts of Elizabethtown, where new streets and subdivisions appeared, and within the town center, where vacant parcels and large lots, which were quite common on back streets, were subdivided and dwellings erected. By the late 19th century, however, residential development within the mid-town district was limited and largely confined to the upper floors of some new buildings. In this century, surviving 18th- and 19th-century houses within Elizabeth's center increasingly succumbed to radical alteration or demolition under the pressure of commercial and institutional growth.

The Depression and World War II brought the commercial redevelopment of mid-town Elizabeth almost to a halt. Although a few buildings have been erected in the years since then, physical change largely has been limited to the sporadic modernizing of building facades and clearance for parking.

The architectural significance of Elizabeth's mid-town district stems from its late 19th/early 20th century commercial buildings and from its landmark institutional buildings. Through the former can be traced the evolution of urban commercial building from the small, two- to four-story buildings of load-bearing masonry or frame construction prevalent in the mid 19th century to the large, multi-story "high-rises" of the early 20th century made possible by the innovations of structural steel and elevators. Central Elizabeth's commercial buildings also include many good examples of the various popular architectural styles of the period. Among those of with its Chateausque tower (CE-201), the pilastered and pedimented, Classical Revival United Counties Trust Co. bank (CE-181) and two Chicago School-influenced department stores, Levy Brothers (CE-9) and Steinbachs (CE-14).

Mid-town Elizabeth's Art Deco commercial buildings must be singled out for special mention. Not only do they constitute one of New Jersey's largest urban commercial concentrations of the style, but two are particularly distinguished, Hersh Tower (the work of Nathan Myers, of the Newark firm of Myers and Shanley) with its elaborate cast aluminum ornament (CE-62) and the Altenburg Piano House (CE-120), whose much simpler detailing is highlighted with gilt. Several interesting Art Moderne store fronts also are found in the district, such as those of Rogers (CE-55) and Maffey's Key Shop (CE-101).

Ranging widely in date, mid-town Elizabeth's churches and other public buildings illustrate several architectural styles thought suitable for such buildings at various times. The classically-derived Georgian and Federal styles that dominate the 18th and early 19th centuries are represented by the First and Second Presbyterian Churches (CE-2 and 114). The mid-19th century reaction against classical architecture is manifested in the Gothic Revival Saint John's Episcopal Church (CE-44) and Victorian Gothic Trinity Church (CE-187).

The return to classically-derived architecture in the early 20th century is evident in the Classical Revival designs of the court house (CE-1) and the post office (CE-187a) and in the Renaissance Revival design of the library (CE-180).

Several of mid-town Elizabeth's institutional buildings possess individual architectural distinction. Saint John's is a distinguished interpretation of the Gothic Revival Style, as is Trinity Church of the Victorian Gothic. Trinity Church is also of note as the work of Richard Upjohn, the younger. Of the civic buildings, Union County Court House succeeds as a monumental Classical Revival structure and the Public Library is a well-conceived Renaissance Revival design with good detailing. Finally, the strikingly carved 18th century

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gravestones around the First Presbyterian and Saint John's Episcopal Churches are good examples of that era's distinctive funerary sculpture and are an important folk art expression.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY STATEMENT

Beginning at the NE corner of Rahway Avenue and Elizabethtown Plaza, also the SW corner of lot 6/42A, the district boundary runs north along the west lot line of 6/42A to a point that is the midpoint in the driveway between the Union County Court house and the county building to the north. At that point the district boundary turns east and proceeds east along the middle of the driveway to the intersection of that line with the west line of lot 6/42B and then runs north along the west side of lot 6/42 to Caldwell Place.

At the latter point, also the NW corner of lot 6/42B, the district boundary turns east and follows the north side of lot 6/42B, also the south side Caldwell Place, to a point in a line with the west lot line of 6/43. From there it turns north crossing Caldwell Place and following the west line of lot of 6/43. From there it turns north crossing Caldwell Place and following the west line of lot 6/43 to the northwest corner of that lot. It proceeds north along the south line of lot 6/45 to the southwest corner of that lot, thence north along the west sides of lots 6/45 and 6/46 to the southeast corner of lot 6/47, thence west along the south side of 6/47 to the southwest corner of that lot, and thence north along the lot's west line to its northwest corner. At that point the district boundary turns east following the south side of lot 6/1.594 to its southeast corner, then runs north along its east side to the northwest corner of lot 6/49, then east along to north side of lot 6/49 to another southeast corner of lot 6/1594 then north along the east side of lot 6/1594 to West Jersey Street and then crosses West Jersey Street in a straight line to its north side.

The district boundary proceeds west along the north side of West Jersey Street and the south line of lot 6/57 to the southwest corner of that lot. It next follows the west sides of lots 6/57 and 6/52 to the northwest corner of lot 6/52, also the northeast corner of lot 6/1629, and then runs west and runs along the north side of lot 6/1629 to its northwest corner. From there the boundary cuts across the Conrail right-of-way to the point that is the intersection of the west side of the right-of-way with the south end of the east side of lot south end of the east side of lot 6/1548. It then runs along the east side of the that lot to West Grand Street and cuts across West Grand Street to the southeast corner of lot 6/1501.

The district boundary proceeds north along the east lines of lots 6/1501 and 6/1423 to the northeast corner of the latter lot and then west along its north side to its northwest corner. From there the boundary runs north and then east along the west and north sides of the New Jersey Central Station lot, also the east and south sides respectively of Union Street and Julian Place, to the northeast corner of that lot. The boundary then cuts northeast across the intersection of Julian Place and North Broad Street to the south corner of lot 11/954.

From that point the boundary runs north along the east side of North Broad Street, also the west side of lots 11/594, 11/956, 11/958 and 11/959, to the northwest corner of the last mentioned lot. It cuts northwestward across North Broad Street to the northwest corner of that street and Westfield Avenue. It proceeds west along the north side of Westfield Avenue and also the south side of lot 11/1406, to the southwest corner of that lot. It next follows the southwest lines of lot 11/1406 to Union Avenue, turns north along he east side of Union Avenue to the northwest corner of lot 11/1046, and then turns east along the north side of that lot to North Broad Street and that lot's northeast corner.

The district boundary from there cuts northeastward across the intersection of North Broad Street and Westminster Avenue to the south corner of Military Park, lot 11/049. It then runs north and east along the west and north sides of lot 11/049 to that lot's northeast

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corner, also the southwest corner of the Prince/North Broad Street intersection. The boundary next cuts across North Broad Street to the southeast corner of North Broad Street and Magnolia Avenue, also the northwest corner of lot 11/966. It proceeds east along the south side of Magnolia Avenue to the northeast corner of lot 11/966, also the Trinity Palace corner, then south along the west side of Trinity Palace to the northeast corner of lot 11/1568, and then west along the north side of that lot, also the south side of 11/966. It runs south along the west side of lots 11/1568, 11/1567, 11/1566, 11/1565 and 11/1564 to the southwest corner of the latter lot, then east along the south side of lot 11/1564 to the northeast corner of lot 11/953, and then south along the east side of 11/963 to Chestnut Street.

Next the district boundary cuts across Chestnut Street to the point where both Chestnut Street and the north side of lot 11/961 bend, which point is 203.42 feet from the northwest corner of lot 11/961. The boundary turns east along the south side of Chestnut Street to the northeast corner of lot 11/461, also the northwest corner of lot 11/95 and then south and east along the west and south sides of lot 11/95 to the southeast corner of lot 11/957. It proceeds south along the west side of lot 11/975, then east along the south side of 11/951 to the southeast corner of that lot, also the northeast corner of lot 11/954, and then south along the south side of lot 11/954 to a point 100 feet from that lot's south corner.

At that point, the district boundary cuts perpendicularly across the Amtrak right-of-way until intersecting the northwest side of lot 12/274. From there the boundary follows the northwest and west sides of lot 12/274 to East Broad Street. It next cuts across East Broad Street to the west corner of lot 12/257 and proceeds east along the south side of 12/257, also the north side of the Conrail right-of-way to the point where lot 12/257 and the right-of-way no longer share a common boundary line. It then cuts south across the right-of-way on a course perpendicular to the south side of the right-of-way also the north side of lot 9/797.

The district boundary proceeds east along the north side of lot 9/797 to the point that is 50' east of the intersection of the north side of 9/797 with a straight continuation of the east of the old Central Jersey Freight Station. (CE-70). From that point the boundary runs along a line 50' east of the east side of that building to the intersection of a line 50' from and parallel to the south side of the building. At that point of intersection the boundary turns west along the line parallel to and 50' from the freight station to Commerce Place.

The district boundary follows the east side of Commerce Place to the East Grand Street corner and cuts across the latter street in a straight line to its south side. From there the boundary runs east along the south side of East Grand Street to the northeast corner of lot 9/368; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 9/368 to a point in the rear line of lot 9/409; thence easterly and southerly along the rear lines of lots 9/409, /407, /406, and /405 to the easterly line of lot 9/405. Thence southerly along the easterly line of lot 9/405 to the northerly side of East Jersey Street; thence easterly along East Jersey Street to the easterly line of Jefferson Avenue.

The boundary then follows the west and north sides of lot 9/403 and the north side of 9/405, to the northeast corner of the latter lot. The boundary turns north along the west side of lot 9/401A to Hampton Place and then east along the south side of Hampton Place to the northeast corner of 9/401A. It next runs south along the east side of lot 9/401A to the southeast corner of lot 9/669, then east along the south side of 9/669 and the north side of lot 9/401 to the NE corner of 9/401 and then south along the east side of the latter lot continuing in a straight line to the south side of East Jersey Street.

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The district boundary proceeds easterly along the south side of East Jersey Street to the northwest corner of lot 9/435; it proceeds thence along the westerly line of lot 9/435 to the northwesterly corner of lot 9/44B (the Thomas Jefferson High School property), and continues along the northerly lines of this lot to a point in the westerly side of Morrell Street. The boundary continues thence along the west side of Morrell Street to the southeast corner of lot 9/44B, and then turns west along the south side of 9/44B to Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza, also the southwest corner of that lot.

From that point the district boundary cuts diagonally Martin Luther King Jr. Place and Elizabeth Avenue in a straight line to the southwest corner of Elizabeth Avenue and Bridge Street and then runs southerly along the westerly side of Bridge Street, also the east line of lot 9/568 to the southeast corner of that lot and the Elizabeth River. The boundary next follows the north bank of the river along the rear lines of lot 9/568 to the southwest corner of that lot.

It thence turns northerly and runs along the westerly line of lot 9/568, continuing to the east side of Elizabeth Avenue. The boundary thence turns westerly along Elizabeth Avenue to the southwest corner of lot 9/489, then turns northerly along the easternmost lines of lots 9/489 and 9/279 to the southerly line of Dickinson Street. The boundary continues northerly across Dickinson Street to the southwest corner of lot 9/260, and continues northerly to the northwesterly corner of lot 9/260, then easterly along the rear line of lot 9/260 to the southwest corner of lot 9/258. The boundary continues thence northerly and easterly along the rear lines of lot 9/258 to a southerly corner of lot 9/433A, thence westerly and northerly along the lines of lot 9/433A to the south side of East Jersey Street.

The boundary thence turns westerly along the southerly line of East Jersey Street to its intersection with the westerly line of Jefferson Avenue, which is also the northeasterly corner of lot 9/439. The boundary continues along the westerly line of Jefferson Avenue to a point approximately 50 feet the southeasterly corner of lot 9/440, then turns westerly in a line of convenience parallel with the southerly line of lot 9/440 to a point in the line of lot 9/442. It thence turns southerly and follows the easterly lines of lots 9/442, 9/64, 9/62, 9/62A, 9/61, 9/60, and 9/68 to the northerly line of Dickinson Street. Continuing the same course it crosses Dickinson Street, then turns easterly along the southerly line of Dickinson Street until the northeasterly corner of lot 9/283. It then turns southerly following the easterly line of lot 9/283 to the northwesterly corner of lot 9/495, and turns easterly following the rear lines of lots 9/495, 9/494, 9/493, and 9/768 to the westerly line of Jefferson Avenue. At that point, the boundary turns southerly and follows the westerly line of Jefferson Avenue to its intersection with Elizabeth Avenue, then continues in the same course to the southerly side of Elizabeth Avenue. It then turns westerly to the northeasterly corner of lot 9/577, then turns southerly along the easterly line of lot 9/577 to the southeast corner of that lot.

The boundary then continues along the rear lines of lots 9/577, and 9/578 to the southwest corner of the latter lot. It turns along the west side of lot 9/578 to the northeast corner of lot 9/1172 and then runs west along the north side of 9/1172 to the southeast corner of lot 9/582. It proceeds north along the west side of lot 9/582 to the northeast corner of lot 9/1171 and there turns west along the north side of lot 9/1171 to the southeast corner of lot 9/1170. It continues north and west along the east and north sides of 9/1170 to the northwest corner of that lot and North Broad Street.

From that point the district boundary cuts straight across South Broad Street to its west side, also the east side of 6/1252. It then runs south along the west side of South Broad

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNJ Union County
Mid-Town Historic DistrictSection number 10 Page 5

Street to the southeast corner of lot 6/1252. It then proceeds west along the south side of that lot to its southwest corner, north along the lot's west side of Rahway Avenue, and continues north in a straight line across Rahway Avenue to the north side of the street. The district's boundary finally turns west and proceeds along the north side of Rahway Avenue to the northeast corner of Rahway Avenue and Elizabethtown Plaza, the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Mid-town Elizabeth Historic District were drawn to delineate to the greatest extent possible those buildings and land uses that contribute to its historical character as the commercial and institutional center of the city from those that do not contribute. To accomplish this goal it was necessary in places to trace an irregular course along the property lines and in others to follow lines of convenience along streets or across lots.

While on the west side of the district, the Amtrak Railroad embankment forms an obvious physical edge, the boundary follows an irregular course along lot lines to exclude the parking lots and several modern office buildings that adjoin Elizabethtown Plaza and the railroad. Just south of West Grand Street the boundary cuts west across the railroad right-of-way to include the West Grand Street Bridge (CE-190). From there it runs north and then jogs west across the several Amtrak and bank parking lots, but along lot lines, to include the old Central railroad station property (CE-201) which although physically cut-off by the railroad embankments has an important historical relationship to mid-town Elizabeth.

To the north of the railroad crossing (CE-28) the district extends up North Broad Street as far as Military Park (CE-187e) to include a number of commercial buildings that in scale, use, architectural character, and age clearly form part of mid-town Elizabeth and relate visually to the main railroad bridges (CE-28) at the center of the district. However, because most of the buildings on the west side of North Broad Street have been much altered or are modern, the boundary cuts across Julian Place and then runs along the easterly side of North Broad, jogging westward only to include the Post Office property (CE-187a) and Military Park. The south sides of Prince Street and Magnolia Avenue are the northern limits of the district; beyond them North Broad street assumes a highway commercial character and residential neighborhoods begin. Turning south from Magnolia Avenue the district boundary follows a line of convenience along the rear lot lines of the included buildings fronting North Broad Street.

Upon reaching the Amtrak right-of-way, the boundary jogs and cuts across the two railroad rights-of-way and East Broad Street so as to include the eastern portion of "the Arches" (CE-28). South of the Conrail right-of-way it jogs east to include the old Central railroad freight station (CE-70), but then follows Commerce Place and East Grand Street to exclude the large public parking lots adjoining the freight station and the recently cleared empty lots on the north side of East Grand Street. It also excludes most of the buildings and parking lots on the south side of East Grand Street and the parking lots and residential properties on the adjacent block of Jefferson Avenue, between East Grand Street and East Jersey Street, which do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

On the east side of the district, the boundary includes the commercial and institutional buildings fronting East Jersey Street and excludes the largely residential uses of Jefferson Avenue and on Hampton Place. Between Jefferson Avenue and East Jersey Street the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NJ Union County
Mid-Town Historic District

Section number 10 Page 6

boundary runs along lot lines; it intersects East Jersey Street around mid-block so as to exclude the modern office building and gas station at the Madison corner.

South of East Jersey Street the district extends eastward to encompass the important institutional buildings which surround Scott Park (CE-202). In this area the district line was drawn to include these resources and to exclude the primarily residential neighborhood beyond. Thus, the boundary runs east along East Jersey Street, excluding the vacant corner lot where Christ Church (CE-179) formerly stood, but including the Old Thomas Jefferson High School (CE-178), and then turns westward along the south lot line of the school to Martin Luther King, Jr. Place, avoiding the gas station southeast of Scott Park on the Elizabeth Avenue corner.

Bridge Street which begins at the south end of Scott Park was chosen as a line of convenience to separate the mid-town historic district from the Elizabeth Avenue commercial strip. Extending eastward to Elizabethport, the latter has neighborhood commercial character, different in scale and intensity of use from that of central Elizabeth. In recognition of this distinction, the district boundary proceeds southwestwardly from Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza to the southwest corner of Bridge Street and Elizabeth Avenue and then continues southward along the west side of Bridge Street to the river.

On the south of the district the Elizabeth River forms a suitable boundary for the district. The lots of most of the commercial properties fronting Elizabeth Avenue west of Bridge Street within the district extend to the river. The boundary includes the contributing property at the corner of Bridge Street, but excludes the non-contributing properties along Elizabeth Avenue to the west. It also excludes nearly all of Jefferson Avenue to East Jersey Street. The Jefferson Avenue streetscape is dominated by non-contributing properties, and for that reason is excluded.

Just east of South Broad Street, however, the boundary jogs away from the river along lot lines to exclude the modern commercial buildings facing both sides of South Broad and to include the Elizabeth Public Library (CE-180).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

NJ Union County
Mid-Town Elizabeth Historic District

Photographs

Photographer: Dennis Bertland

Date: Fall 1983

Negative Repository: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

See individual photographs for further identification.

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7/82

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE-199

HISTORIC NAME: City Hall
LOCATION: 50 Winfield Scott Plaza

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9/1380

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Elizabeth
50 Winfield Scott Place
Elizabeth, N.J.

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1939-40

Source of Date: Sandborn

Architect: --

Builder: --

Style: Georgian Revival

Form/Plan Type: T-shaped block with 7 bay principal facade, 3 bay portico, and octagonal cupola.

Number of Stories: 3 stories with ground story partially below grade and an attic story.

Foundation: ashlar limestone faced ground floor.

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick with brick corner quoins and stone string course at the 3rd floor level.

Fenestration: large multipane sash windows; those of 2nd and 1st story have paneled spandrels continuous surrounds, and gauged brick lintels with key stones.

Roof/Chimneys: hip on attic story and gable on rear ell clad with standing seam metal

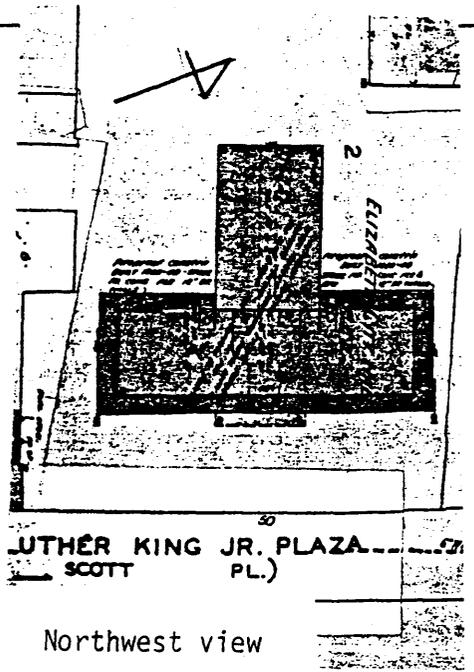
Additional Architectural Description:

- the 3 bay, limestone portico has a 1st story podium reached by steps, unfluted Ionic columns, a simple entablature, and pediment (both with denticulated cornices).
- the main entry has a stone architrave surround, cornice and frieze, panel double doors and a transom.
- the octagonal cupola has a square base, round headed windows alternating with paired columns on its faces, an entablature dome with finial and weather vane.
- at the main eaves is a denticulated cornice and a frieze (continuing that of the portico) a plain parapet; the attic story has a simple cornice and frieze.
- the top floor of the rear wing (the council chamber) is lighted by large round headed windows.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

PHOTO

Negative File No. H 21 and 33, SS 3,4,8 & 9



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The City Hall is set back approximately 60' from Scott Pl. behind a small lawn ornamented with a variety of trees and shrubs. To the rear is a paved parking lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

Set on the edge of Elizabeth's central business district, it is one of several institutional buildings facing Scott Place which features a narrow landscaped park.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The City Hall possesses architectural significance as a carefully designed and well executed expression of the Georgian Revival style adopted for public buildings in the second quarter of this century. Part of the civic node around Scott Park, it is a key element of the central Elizabeth district.

ORIGINAL USE: City Hall PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. The City Hall is a key element of central Elizabeth historic district.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Winter, 1983

DPF-054
7/82

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Trinity Episcopal Church
LOCATION: 303 North Broad Street

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 11/963

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Trinity Episcopal Church
303 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J.

Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1871, Chancel & Parrish House added in 1905
Source of Date: cornerstone, Walking Tour of Elizabeth

Architect: Richard Upjohn

Builder: -

Style: Victorian Gothic

Form/Plan Type: rectangular block consisting of nave and shed-roofed side aisles (7 bay deep) with a 4 bay west end, a square SW corner tower, and an semi-octagonal rear channel.

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: undressed stone, raked brick water table

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick

Fenestration: (see below)

Roof/Chimneys: gable

Additional Architectural Description:

- The most notable exterior features of the church are its corner tower, entry porch, and white brick string courses. The 3 story corner tower has large, point-arched louvers on its top floor, a denticulated cornice, and a pyramid spire whose corners are chamfered to receive an octagonal upper tier belfry with finial.
- Extending across the front of the nave, the shed-roofed porch has a gabled central portal and end entries, all with batten doors hung on elaborate wrought iron strap hinges. The overhanging eaves and front gable are supported by heavy wooden brackets and stick work, partly infilled with wooden "tracery". On either side of the main entry are stained glass windows set behind an arcaded wooden screen with trefoil arches springing from squat columns with foliated capitals.

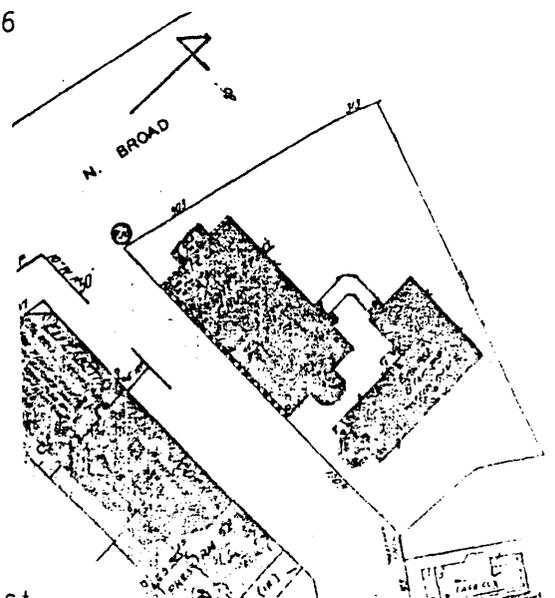
Continuation (A)

PHOTO

Negative File No.

J 35, K 3-5, 7 & 19, JJJ

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The church has a short set back from Broad Street and almost none on the Chestnut Street side. Mature trees are found in front and in the much larger yard to the west. To the rear stands the 1905 Parish house a brick, L-shaped, 2½ story gable-roofed structure with a semi octagonal east end chancel, corner buttresses, point arched and segmentally arched windows, and decorative brick string courses.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

At the edge of the central Elizabeth district, it is adjoined to the east by a mix of small industrial buildings, parking lots, and dwellings scattered along the railroad tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Trinity Church

is of architectural note as a good example of the Victorian Gothic style and as the work of noted architect Richard Upjohn.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Good

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: There may have been wooden "tracery" in the front gable stick work frame.
It appears to be part of an extension to the mid-town historic district (see appended nomination)

REFERENCES:

A Walking Tour of Elizabeth (1976)

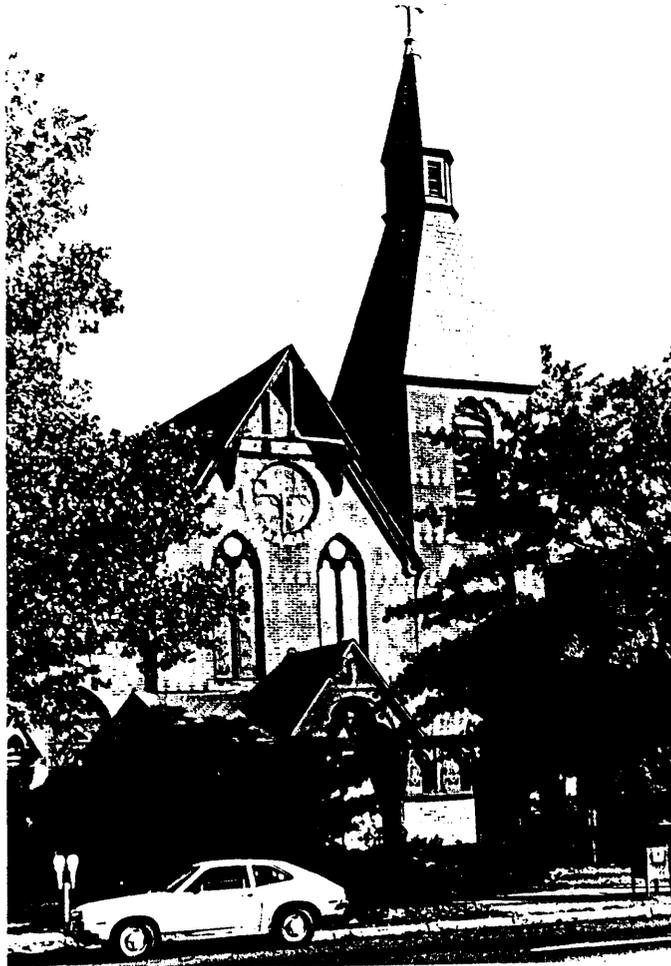
RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation A

The string courses of white brick in repeating cross, H, and T-shaped patterns band the front, sides, and tower of the church, providing an important Victorian Gothic decorative element. They are continued around the heads of the point arched windows which light the church. A T-patterned band rings the rose window on the front gable. These windows have wooden tracery and stained glass, except for the louvered tower windows. One other notable feature is the bracketed and stick work embellished overhang of the front gable above the rose window; the raking eaves to both sides have plain barge boards with bulls-eye ends.

An old photograph reveals that originally the upper octagon belfry was open with stick work and that four slopes of the main tower slope were broken by dormers with point arched hoods and attenuated pyramid roofs.



east view

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE-114

HISTORIC NAME: Second Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: #1161 East Jersey Street

COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT 9/409

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: Second Presbyterian Church
1161 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N.J.

COUNTY:
UTM REFERENCES: Union
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1821, enlarged
later 19th
Architect: --

Source of Date: "A Walking Tour of Elizabeth"

Builder: --

Style: Federal

Form/Plan Type: rectangular block, 6 bays deep with a gable-end 3 bay front and internal tiered belfry; a round-ended auditorium to the rear extending 1 bay beyond both sides; and further appendages.

Number of Stories: two

Foundation: rubble stone, faced with ashlar brown stone on the front and water table
Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, common bond on the side and flemish bond on the front

Fenestration:
(see below)
Roof/Chimneys: gable

Additional Architectural Description:

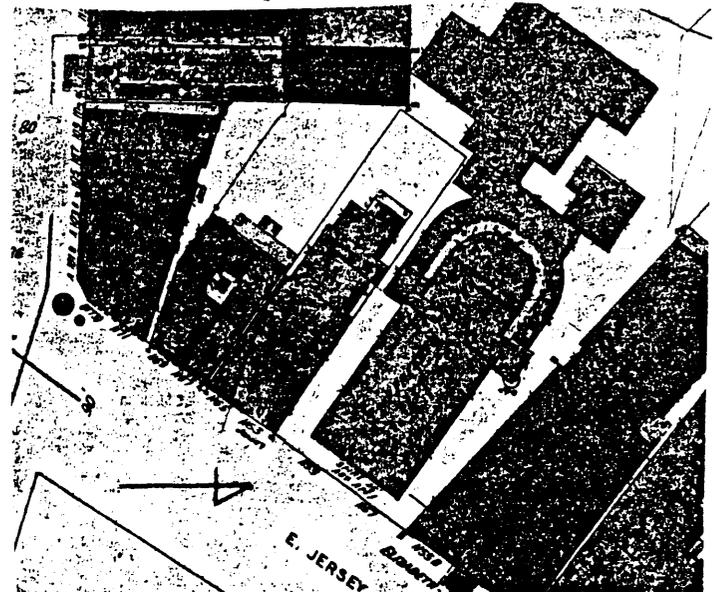
The most prominent feature of the church is a four tiered bell tower. It consists of a square lower base with demilune front louver, a slightly tapering, "cross-shaped" upper base, a tall octagonal belfry with round headed louvers, and an octagonal upper tier with blind, round windows and an ogee roof capped by a ball and weather vane. All four levels have cornices and the windows have architrave trim with key and shoulder blocks, those of the demilune having anthemion ornament.

Other features include a small, entablature-like, box cornice, a pedimented front gable with three blind windows; central rondal flanked by raking ovals, round head windows with later stained glass on the front and sides, and 3 front entries with shouldered architrave surrounds, triangular pediments, and paneled double doors. These entries appear to have been reworked.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. F 35-37, G 2 & 5

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: It faces the street with a short set back. Evergreen shrubs ornament the small front yard.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

It is surrounded by densely built commercial buildings

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Second Presbyterian Church is of architectural interest as a conservative and late example of the Federal style.

ORIGINAL USE: Church PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It is a key element of the central Elizabeth Historic district.

REFERENCES: "A Walking Tour of Elizabeth" (1976)

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Spring, 1984

Continuation A

The rear auditorium has an octagonal, Queen Anne, shingle-clad turret projecting from its southeast corner and modern Colonial Revival entries with broken pediments.



Northeast view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

ELIZABETH H.S. SURVEY
2004-I-CE-200

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE-200

HISTORIC NAME: Third Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: 58 W. Scott Place

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9/435A

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: Third Presbyterian Church
58 W. Scott Pl., Elizabeth, N.J.

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century

Source of Date: estimated

Architect: --

Builder: --

Style: vernacular Romanesque Revival with
with Greek Revival influences

Form/Plan Type: rectangular block with 3 bay
gable front, 5 bay sides, and square
projecting central tower and a lower 2 and 3
story rear wing with appendages that
incorporates a chapel with large semi-
octagonal apse and a sunday school.

Number of Stories: one

Foundation: brownstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick

Fenestration: large round headed, multi-pane windows with mullions, tracery head, and
brown stone hood mold; small round and flat headed windows on rear wing.

Roof/Chimneys: gable

Additional Architectural Description:

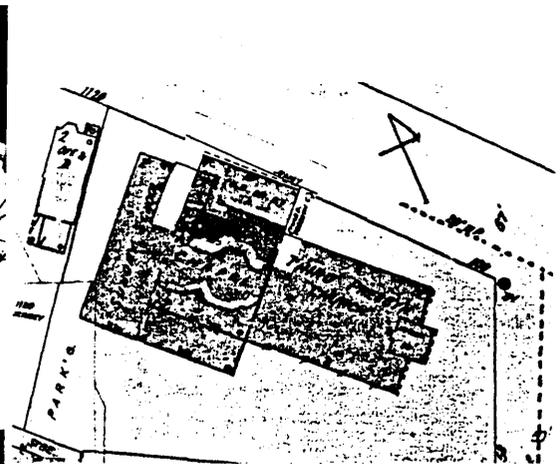
- boxed overhanging eaves with crown molding, bed molding, and corbel table/frieze; full entablature with corbel table/frieze on the flat-roofed tower.
- brick pilaster strips on the corners of the main block and the tower
- three round headed entries with panel doors, thin flanking pilasters, molded transom bar, 4 lobe tracery fanlights, and brown stone hood molds
- tower has brown stone corbel table over entry, brick string courses and round headed louvers with brownstone hood molds.
- chapel apse has a clerestory of small round headed windows.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

PHOTO

Negative File No. SS 10-13 & 18

Map (Indicate North)



West view

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The church is set at an angle to Scott Pl. and roughly parallel to East Jersey Street, set back from the former an average about 40' and from the latter 20'. Some foundation shrubs are present as are large shade trees in front.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

Set on the edge of Elizabeth's central business district, it is one of several institutional uses on short Scott Pl. which has a narrow landscaped park down its middle.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This church is of architectural interest for its combination of Romanesque Revival and Green Revival stylistic details, used to embellish a conservative form harkening back to the Wren/Gibbs church type. The flat roofed tower and its entablature indicate the lingering classical influences, while the corbel tables and round headed tracery windows with hood molds reveal familiarity with more fashionable modes.

ORIGINAL USE: church PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It is in need of some maintenance and repairs.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Winter, 1984

SITE, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATIONSHIP TO STRUCTURES: The station is located on the south side and parallel to the abandoned Conrail (formerly NJ Central) railroad tracks. It is somewhat isolated and bordered by parking lots to the north and south.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

The station is surrounded by parking lots, beyond which to the east and north are densely built commercial buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Central Railroad station is a notable example of the stylistic eclecticism of late 19th century architecture. The juxtaposition of the low simply-detailed Romanesque main block and the high, elaborate Chateausque tower provides a dramatic contrast. It is a local landmark and a key element of the central Elizabeth district.

ORIGINAL USE: Passenger station PRESENT USE: abandoned

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration

No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It is a key element of the central Elizabeth Historic district.

It is listed on the National Register (9/24/84).

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

DPE-054
7/82

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

CE-187a

HISTORIC NAME: U.S. Post Office
LOCATION: 310 North Broad Street

COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT 11/1046

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: U.S. Post Office Department
General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1916, additions 1928 & 1976 Source of Date: datestone
Architect: James Taylor Knox, Supervising Architect Builder: --
Style: Classical Revival Form/Plan Type: 9 bay main block with lower, 2 story wings at both ends, 1 bay wide and 5 bays deep.
Number of Stories: one and two
Foundation: granite ashlar with water table
Exterior Wall Fabric: Ashlar limestone with carved stone trim
Fenestration: Seven paired 12/12 sash windows with fanlights, stone architrave surrounds, and corbelled hip sills on the main block front.
Roof/Chimneys:

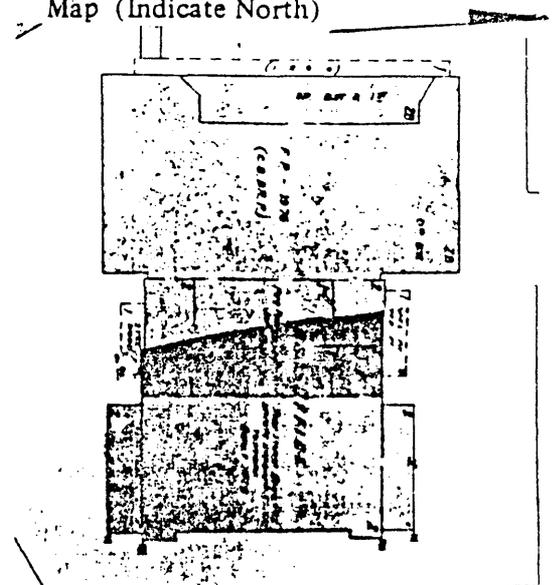
Additional Architectural Description:

- main block has a balustraded parapet and a modillion bracketed entablature with paneled frieze; plain parapet and denticulated cornice with "wavy band" carved frieze on the wings.
- attached composite columns with unfluted shafts frame the main block window bays which have segments of the "wavy band" frieze across their heads.
- the slightly projecting entry bays at both ends of the main block have plain corner pilasters with stylized capitals (cartouches superimposed on the "wavy band" motif) and foliated carved panels across their tops.
- the entries have architrave surrounds, denticulated pediments, and paneled friezes with central cartouche-like elements; the doors appear to be modern replacements; the stone steps have paneled flanking walls which hold elaborate cast iron lamps with striped bases.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. RR 29-36

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
59 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The post office occupies a large corner lot and is set back from North Broad Street approximately 40'. The small front yard has several large trees and shrubs.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

This stretch of North Broad Street is lined by commercial buildings ranging from the early 20th century to recent years.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Post Office possesses architectural significance as a well designed and well executed example of the Classical Revival architecture thought suitable for public buildings in the early 20th century.

ORIGINAL USE: Post Office PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It appears to be eligible as part of an extension to the mid-town historic district (see appended nomination).

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation (A)

- the two wings have 12/16 sash first floor windows with architrave surrounds, cornices and corbelled sills and roughly square 2nd story casement windows with shouldered architrave surrounds.
- to the rear is a simply detailed extension added in 1928 and a larger, brick faced addition built in 1975.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

CE-187b
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Hotel Winfield Scott
LOCATION: 323 North Broad Street
MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: 323 North Broad St. Corp.
323 N. Broad St.
Elizabeth

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 11/965
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c1927-1930 Source of Date: estimated
Architect: -- Builder: --
Style: Classical Revival & Beaux Arts influences Form/Plan Type: recessed main block, 7 bays wide and 3 bays deep; with a large low rise rear wing
Number of Stories: 11
Foundation: Masonry
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick with terra cotta tile and cast stone trim: rusticated cast stone first story.
Fenestration: 1/1 and double 1/1 sash windows alternate across the front (6/6 sash on the upper two stories)
Roof/Chimneys: Flat roof.

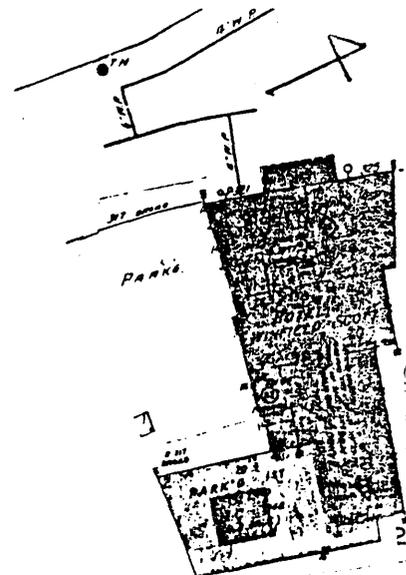
Additional Architectural Description:

- decorative detailing, mostly of terra-cotta, is limited to the upper two and lower three stories.
- the corner bays at both ends of the front on the upper 2 floors are articulated as "towers"; rusticated pilaster strips terminating in urns flank a parapet level cartouche and two windows with continuous surrounds, balustraded sill, and richly embellished spandrels.
- between the two "towers" the windows have similar spandrels and sill-level balustrades, but brick surrounds; the continuous window sills and the wide cartouche embellished parapet provide horizontal emphasis.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. J 28, 29, and 32-34

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES. The hotel is prominently located where the angled intersection of North Street and Westminister Avenue create a triangular plaza. It has no set back from the street.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

This stretch of North Broad Street has mostly low rise commercial buildings of early to late 20th century date.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Hotel Winfield Scott is representative of the high rise architecture built in American cities in the early 20th century. The use of terra cotta and patterned brick work is of note and typical of the period.

ORIGINAL USE: hotel PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It appears to be eligible as part of an extension to the mid-town historic district (see appended nomination).

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

CONTINUATION (A)

- belt courses provide similar horizontal articulation on the 3rd and 4th floor levels.
- an arcaded belt course is located at the 4th floor level; a denticulated belt course at the 3rd floor level.
- treated as a piano nobile, the higher 2nd story has large multipane windows with architrave surrounds and sill level balustrade connected by dados; the end windows have cornices and surmounting cartouches and the middle windows are segmentally arched with keystone.
- diaper work on the 2nd story level consists of a diagonal grid of dark glazed brick; on the 3rd story dark brick rectangles ornament the wall piers between the windows.
- the first story front appears to be somewhat altered; it has remodeled end bay entries.



Southeast view

OPF-054
7/82

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE-1

HISTORIC NAME: Union County Court House
LOCATION: NW corner of Broad Street &
Rahway Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: County of Union
2 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.

COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT 6/42
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1903, 1925, 1931, & 1937

Source of Date: datestones and Sanborn

Architect: Ackerman & Ross

Builder: -

Style: Classical Revival

Form/Plan Type: Three major sections a cross-shaped main block, an L-shaped section to its rear dominated by a massive square tower, and a large, roughly L-shaped rear addition.

Number of Stories: (see below)

Foundation: reinforced concrete, granite faced ground story

Exterior Wall Fabric: ashlar limestone facing with carved trim

Fenestration: (see below)

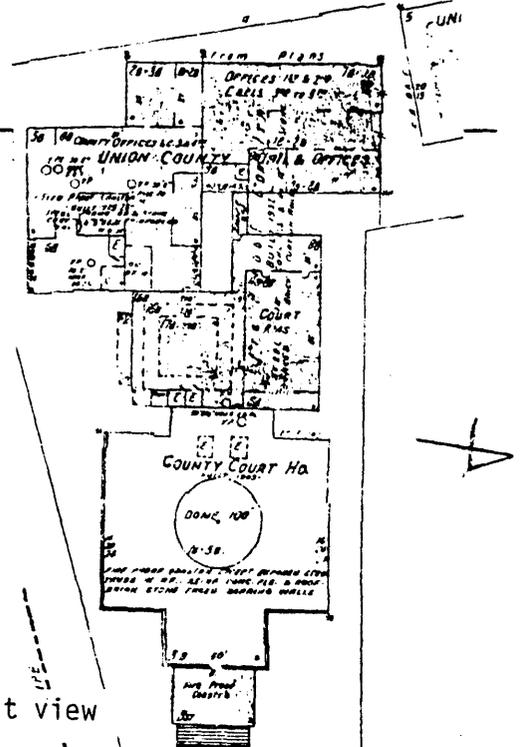
Roof/Chimneys: copper clad hip and gable on main block

Additional Architectural Description:

Main Block. The cross-shaped front portion of 1903 is a 3 story structure with a ground story, an attic story above the nave, and a low central dome. The 3 bay principal facade has a colossal in antis portico with 4 Corinthian columns flanked by plain outer pilasters. It supports a wide entablature with dentil course and modillions that continues around the building. The attic story above, treated as a parapet, has a denticulated cornice (carried around both sides) and a triangular front pediment that is supported at each end by paired "caryatids" above the pilasters. The granite ground story is treated as a temple platform in front with a wide flight of steps leading to the portico.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. B33-37, C 2,3,5,7 & 9



East view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The court house complex has little set back from the surrounding streets. The surrounding grass strip is retained by a low granite wall and landscaped with small trees and shrubs. On either side of the wide front walk are small monuments. To the rear along Elizabethtown Plaza & Rahway Ave. are several county office buildings built within the last 30 years architecturally undistinguished.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

The downtown commercial district surrounds it.

SIGNIFICANCE:

An important Union County and Elizabeth landmark, the court house has architectural significance as a successful interpretation of the Classical Revival style thought suitable for civic buildings in the early 20th century. It is a key element of the central Elizabeth district.

The court house was built in 1903 at a cost of \$600,000. It was the fourth court house on the site, the first the old Elizabeth Borough Court was burned by the British in 1780, the second was built in 1797 and burned in 1811, the third building erected shortly thereafter was transferred to the newly formed Union County in 1852 and was torn down in 1903.

ORIGINAL USE: county court house

PRESENT USE: same

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration

No Threat Other

COMMENTS.

Court House is a key part of the central Elizabeth Historic district.

REFERENCES:

Union County Master Plan Report No. 9

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation (A)

Crowning a central rotunda, the low stone dome is set on a corniced base that rises a full story above the roof. Other features include the main entry with paneled double doors, architrave surround, and console bracketed pediment; metal-framed windows without trim excepting the first story transept windows which have pedimented surrounds; and full-height pilasters with Corinthian capitals framing the window bays of the transept ends.

Middle Section

Dominating Elizabeth's skyline, the massive, 5 bay square tower of 1931 rises 17 stories at the south end of the middle portion, axially unaligned with the main block. The 3 story portico on the south side provides the tower with a visual base. It has a ground story platform with flight of steps, four Tuscan columns, and a wide denticulated entablature with alternating triglyphs and rosette-ornamented metopes on its frieze. The central 3 bays of the tower's "shaft" are vertically emphasized by an architrave enframingent, pilaster strips, and paneled spandrels. At the 14th floor level is a heavy cornice with anthemion cresting; the next two stories are articulated with plain pilasters and an entablature with parapet. The remaining two stories are stepped and capped by a pyramid roof. The tower's windows are metal-framed and lack surrounds.

Rear Wing

The 7 story, roughly L-shaped rear annex of 1925 is much larger but more simply detailed than the main block. It is horizontally articulated by a water table, belt courses, modillioned cornice at the attic floor level, paneled attic story, and a parapet. Vertical articulation is provided by the paneled spandrels between the 2nd and 4th story windows, all of which are metal-framed and have no surrounds. The central south side entry is flanked by pilaster strips and surmounted by a garlanded cartouche.

Continuation (A)

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DPF-054
7/82

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

ELIZABETH H.S. SURVEY
2004 I-CE-44

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE- 44

HISTORIC NAME: St. John's Episcopal Church
LOCATION: 63-69 Broad Street

COMMON NAME: Same
BLOCK/LOT 9/64

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: St. John's Episcopal Church
63-69 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J.

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1859-60

Source of Date: corner stone and Walking
Tour of Elizabeth

Architect: --

Builder: --

Style: Gothic Revival

Form/Plan Type: 7 bay nave with lower
side aisles and with a square tower centered
on the west end which faces the street

Number of Stories: one

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick with brown stone trim

Fenestration: point-arched aisle windows have wood framed tracery consisting of paired
ogee arches.

Roof/Chimneys:

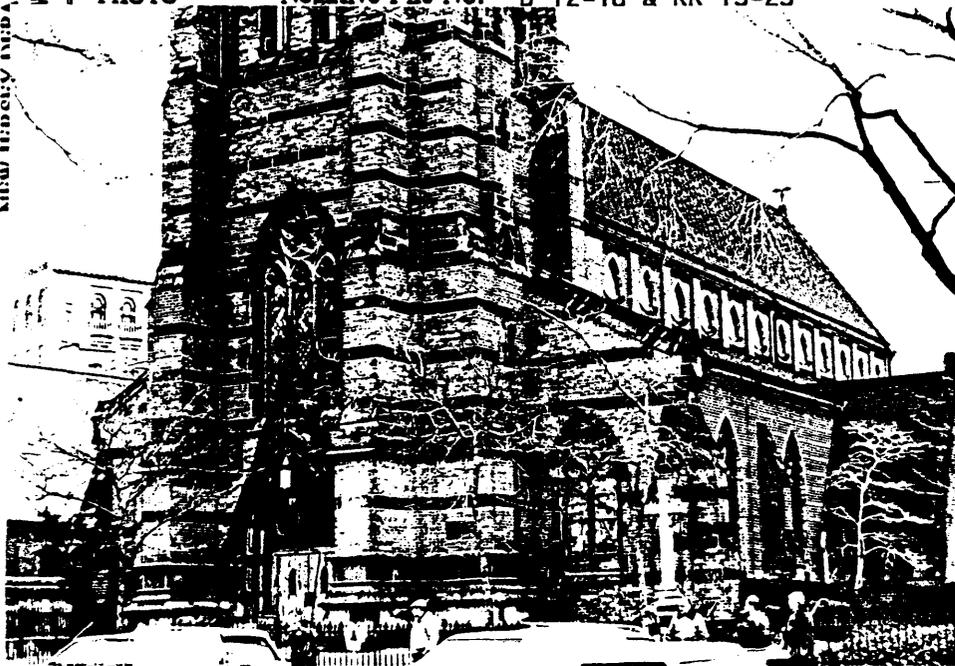
Additional Architectural Description:

Dominating the church is the four story tower which has a molded brown stone water table, corner buttresses capped with tracery gables, plain brown stone string courses, compound arched portal, point arched, 2nd story window with brown stone tracery and hood mold, 3rd story blind point-arched arcade with columns and gabled hoods and a mostly brown stone belfry. Supported by columns with foliated capitals, the portal's molded archvoits are set in a gable with tracery and finial and frame a five cusp stained glass transom above the batten double doors. The belfry has on each side paired point-arched windows with molded archvoits, columns, tracery, and wooden louvers. It also is crenellated with large octagonal pinnacles at the corners and with smaller, square gabled pinnacles mid-way on each side.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. D 12-16 & RR 13-23

Map (Indicate North)



Northeast view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The church is set a short distance back from the sidewalk behind a cast iron fence with an anthemion cresting that is probably of 19th century date. The grass and ivy covered area surrounding the church has 18th or 19th century gravestones, a variety of trees and shrubs, and slate walks.

At the rear of the south church yard stand two auxiliary buildings that adjoin each other and the church at right angles, forming three sides of a court. Abutting the northeast corner of the church is the brick, 2½ story, Victorian Gothic sunday school.

Continuation (B)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

It is surrounded by tightly spaced commercial buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

St. John's Church is a good example of Gothic Revival architecture and features a notably detailed tower and entry front. The later rectory and Sunday school harmonize with the original; the cast-iron fenced church yard provides an appropriately romantic setting. It serves as a key element of the central Elizabeth district, punctuating the dense commercial street scape.

ORIGINAL USE: Church **PRESENT USE:** same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It is a key element of central Elizabeth's historic district

REFERENCES:

A Walking Tour of Elizabeth (1976)

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation (A)

Other features of the church include corbeled brick cornices, brown stone capped parapet at the sideaisles' ends, twelve small point arched clerestory windows on the sides, and pointed-arched aisle windows with wooden tracery, (seven on the north side, six on the south side) separated by buttresses. The central south side bay is occupied by a large gabled and buttressed entry porch whose point arched portal has brown stone quoins and label hood and batten double doors with elaborate wrought iron strap hinges.

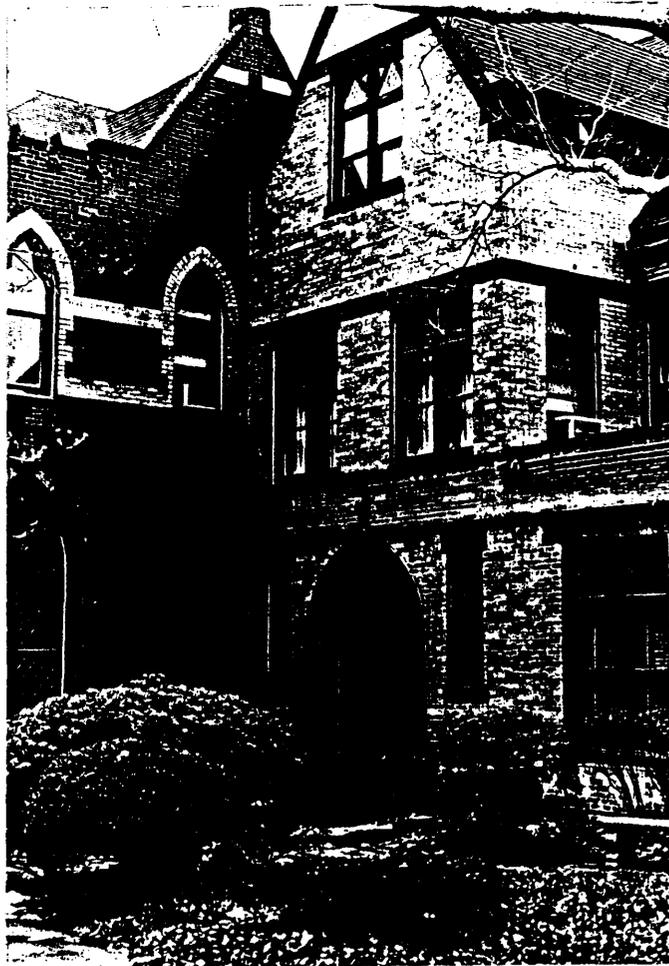


Spire,
Northwest view

Continuation (B)

built in 1867, cost \$15,000. Its asymmetrical facade features a squat, square, crenellated tower, eared gables breaking the crenellated parapet, cream brick string courses and point arched window surrounds a point arched tower window with tracery and brown stone trim, and a gabled entry vestibule with point arched entry and corner buttresses.

Perpendicular to the Sunday school's east corner stands the rectory which was erected between 1922 and 1927. It is an asymmetrical, yellow brick, 2½ story, hip-roofed structure with a projecting, gabled, entry pavilion. Brown stone was used for string courses, cornices and parapet capping, window lintels, and the heavily molded surround of the point-arched entry. This entry and the trefoil-paned upper sashes of the paired flat-headed windows provide a Gothic note.



Rectory,
East view

HISTORIC NAME: Hersh Tower
LOCATION: 125-129 Broad Street

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 9/83

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: Badami c/o Beninato
125 Broad Street
Elizabeth

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1932

Source of Date: Sandborn

Architect: Meyers & Shanley of Newark

Builder: -

Style: Art Deco

Form/Plan Type: rectangular block, 5 bays wide and 6 deep, with a shallow set back at the 3rd floor, with corner set back at the 9th floor and with a 2 story, 3 bay wide, 2 bay deep top tier.

Number of Stories: 13

Foundation: poured concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: cast stone and tan brick with decorative metal panels
Fenestration: (see below)

Roof/Chimneys: flat

Additional Architectural Description:

The first and 2nd stories are horizontally articulated by continuous bands of tripart windows and by richly ornamented, metal spandrels and slightly overhanging parapet. The stylized floral decoration has a repeating pattern, forming on the parapet an arcaded effect. The window bays are divided by thin floral ornamented metal strips that at the parapet level are supplanted by projecting post-like elements with stylized volute bases and acanthus leaf finials. The parapet exhibits an icicle motif above the recessed and centered main entry which has more stylized organic decoration and glass double doors.

In contrast to the first two floors, the main block of the tower is vertically articulated wide pilaster strips framed the bays whose paired windows are further divided vertically by continuous mullion strips. Above the 7th floor level on the front and north

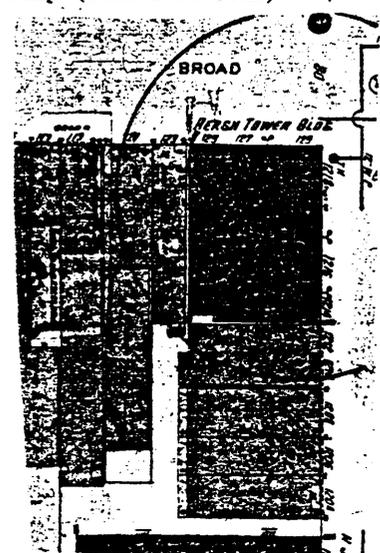
Continuation (A)

PHOTO

Negative File No. D 30a-36a, E2



Map (Indicate North)



Southeast view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: Occupying a corner location, the building has no set back from the sidewalk in conformity to the downtown pattern.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

It is surrounded by densely spaced commercial buildings

SIGNIFICANCE:

The first "office highrise" in Union County, Hersh Tower is architecturally significant as a bold use of Art Deco design, similar in shape and massing to the 1929 Beekman Tower of New York City. By consensus it is considered one of New Jersey's best examples of the Art Deco style.

Hersh Tower was commissioned by Louis Hersh, a prominent Elizabeth businessman in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

ORIGINAL USE: Office building PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS. It is a key element of the central Elizabeth historic district.

REFERENCES: "A Walking Tour of Elizabeth" (1976)

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation (A)

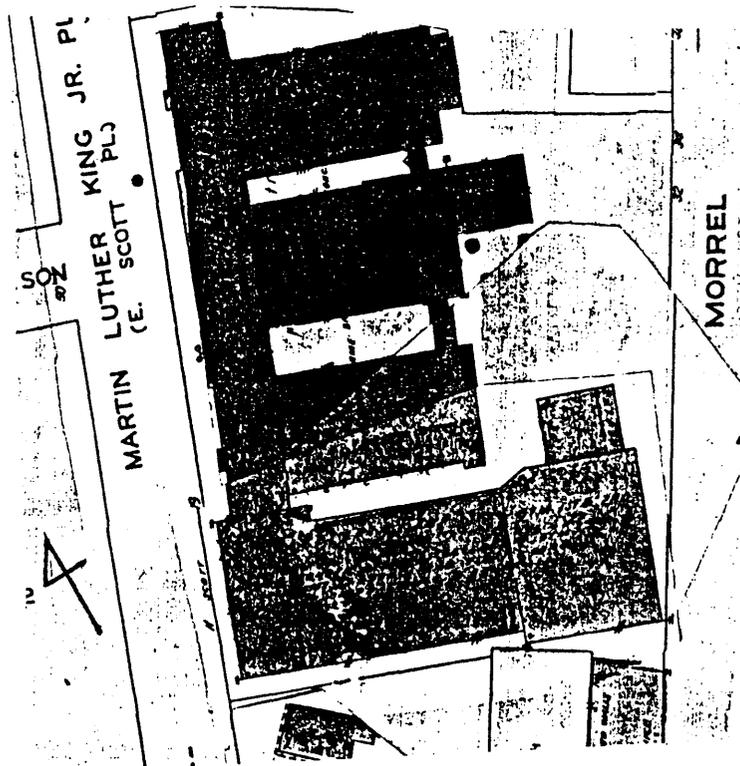
side and at the 9th floor level on the corner bays brick replaces cast stone for the pilaster strips. This transition is marked by cast stone panels ornamented with stepped bands, volutes, and rosettes. Similar panels terminate the pilaster strips at 11th floor set back and those of the top tier. One other important decorative note is provided by the metal spandrels punctuating the vertical window strips which have stylized organic ornament.



Southeast view

Continuation (A)

-the south appendage has a rusticated ground floor, string courses at the 2nd and 4th floors as well as at the eaves and a plain parapet.



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

ELIZABETH H.S. SURVEY
2004:I-CE-180

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. I-CE-180

HISTORIC NAME: Elizabeth Free Public Library COMMON NAME: same
 LOCATION: SE corner of South Broad Street & BLOCK/LOT 6/1252
 Rahway Ave.
 MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth COUNTY: Union
 USGS QUAD: Elizabeth UTM REFERENCES:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Elizabeth Zone/Easting/Northing
 60 Winfield Scott Plaza, Elizabeth, N.J.

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1911-12, 1967 Annex Source of Date: datestone and "Walking Tour of Elizabeth."
 Architect: Edward L. Tilton & C. Godfrey Paggi Builder: --
 Style: Renaissance Revival Form/Plan Type: T-shaped main block with 7 bay principal facade and 4 story, rear annex with rusticated corner quoins
 Number of Stories: 3 stories with ground story, piano nobile, and lower top floor
 Foundation: reinforced concrete
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Smooth faced ashlar blocks with rusticated corner quoins above the heavily rusticated ground floor; carved stone trim.
 Fenestration: (see below)
 Roof/Chimneys: copper-clad hip-roof

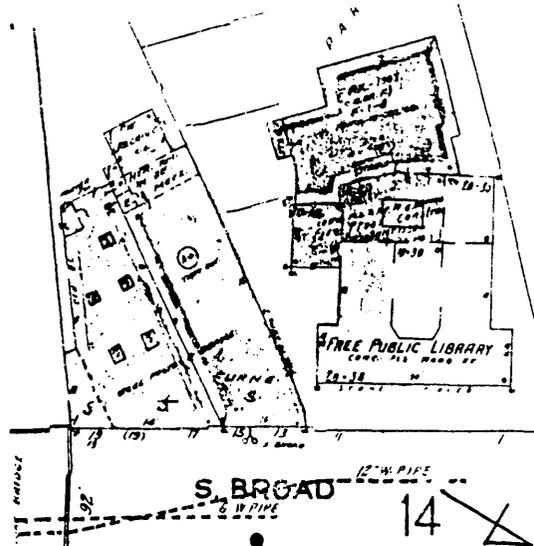
Additional Architectural Description:

-The front is dominated by a central entry, reached by stone steps with flanking bronze lamps, that has a bold, round-headed enframingent with enriched moldings. The blind fan-light holds a cartouche with book and cornucopias; the elaborate console key stone above features a helmeted bust and foliated carving. Encircling the building at the eaves is a heavy, denticulated cornice topped by copper cresting with anthemions. Below is a wide, frieze-like band pierced by the small, paired 1/1 s sh upper story windows which alternate with panels. Above the entry the band has an egg and dart framed name plaque flanked by oval windows that have very elaborate foliated surrounds and sills draped with swags. Below them are pateras and small 1/1 sash windows with console bracketed pediments and sills. The other windows of the piano nobile are round headed with molded surrounds; quoins and splayed

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. C 13-18

Map (Indicate North)



West view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The library has little set back from the adjoining streets. In front the surrounding grass strip is planted with several trees which have grown to obscure the facade.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Elizabeth Free Public Library is architecturally significant as a well designed and well executed example of Renaissance Revival style. It is also important as a key element of the mid-town district where in conjunction with the adjoining county court house is forms a civic node.

The library was a gift of Andrew Carnegie and occupies the site of the Red Lion Inn, a noted 18th century hostelry.

ORIGINAL USE: Library
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE: same

COMMENTS. The library is a key part of the central Elizabeth Historic district.

REFERENCES: " A Walking Tour of Elizabeth" (1976)

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Fall, 1983

Continuation (A)

flat lintels form the surrounds of the iron grilled ground floor windows.
The rear annex is faced with tan brick that harmonized with the color of the main block's stone.



Detail,
Main entry

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. ICE-178

HISTORIC NAME: Thomas Jefferson High School
LOCATION: 9-37 East Scott Place

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9/448

MUNICIPALITY: Elizabeth
USGS QUAD: Elizabeth
OWNER/ADDRESS: Elizabeth Board of Education
500 North Broad Street
Elizabeth

COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1929

Source of Date: Sandborn

Architect: --

Builder: --

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: E-shaped main block with a
17 bay principal facade and a 5 bay, 4 story
south addition.

Number of Stories: three and four

Foundation: poured concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, cast stone belt course at 2nd floor level.

Fenestration: triple 3/1 sash windows fill the window bays

Roof/Chimneys: flat

Additional Architectural Description:

- the main facade is articulated as 3 sections; a 7 bay projecting central pavilion articulated as a portico, flanked on both sides by 5 bay wing
- the 1st story of the central pavilion is treated as a ground story with banded rustication and serves as a base for the pilaster strips framing the window bays on the upper two floors above which is an entablature and parapet; the central 3 bays are further emphasized by a slight projection, pediment, and round arched ground floor openings.
- the cornice of the central pavilion's entablature is carried on the flanking wings with a brick "frieze" and string course instead of an architrave.
- the central bay of each flanking wing has a small entry vestibule surmounted by a round headed stair landing window.

Continuation (A)

PHOTO Negative File No. SS 5 & 7

Map (Indicate North)



East view

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: The school is set back about 15' from the sidewalk and landscaped with small foundation plantings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

The school is one of several institutional buildings facing Short Scott Place and its landscaped park at the edge of Elizabeth's central business district.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building with its simple Colonial Revival derived detailing is representative of much of the public school arch. in the early 20th century. Together with the adjoining public buildings it forms a civic node around Scott Park.

ORIGINAL USE: School

PRESENT USE: same

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration

No Threat Other

COMMENTS.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: D.N. Bertland
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: Winter, 1984

CITY OF ELIZABETH New Jersey (UNION COUNTY)

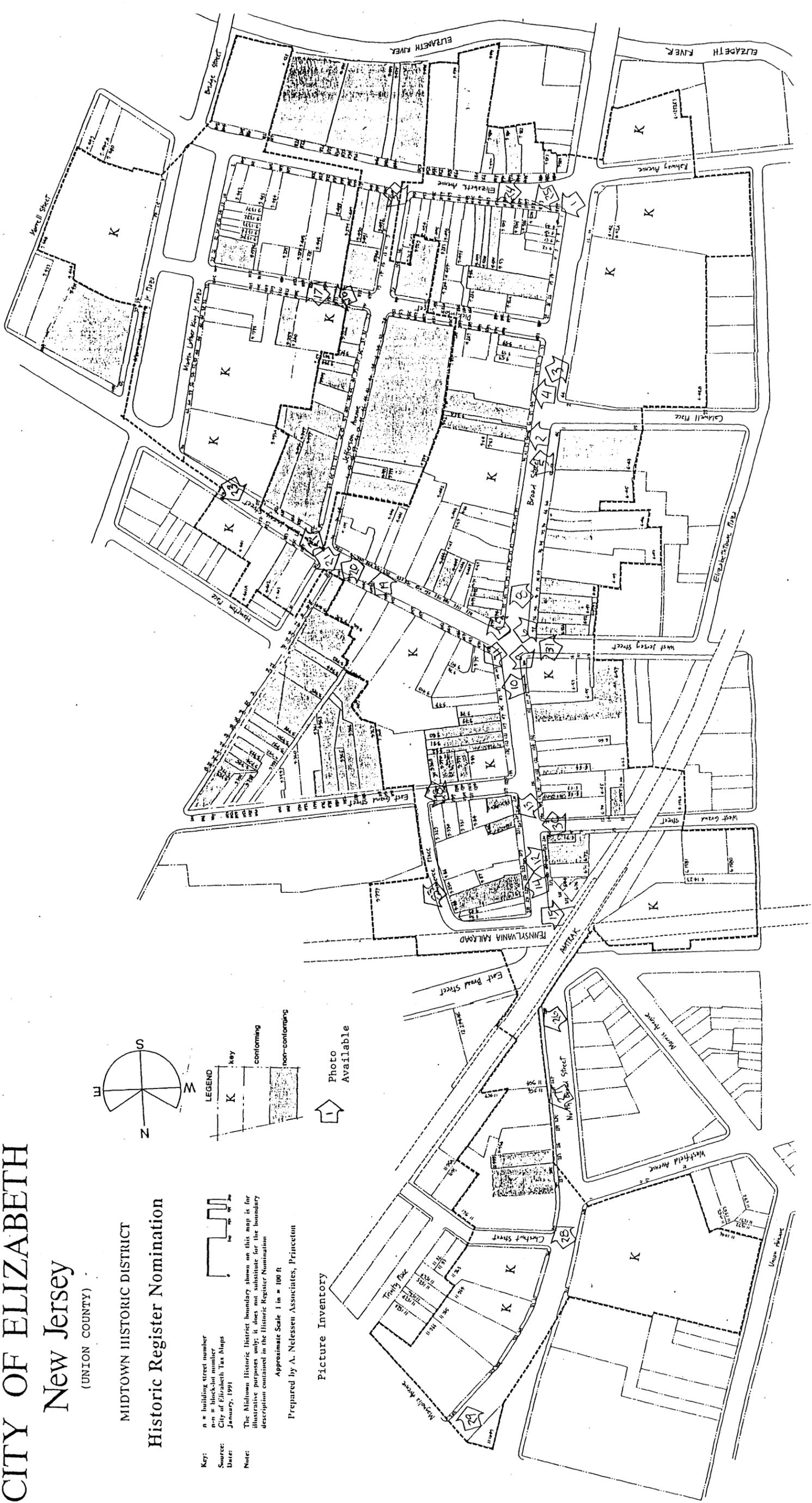
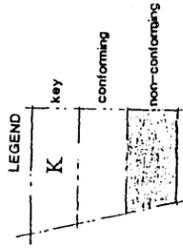
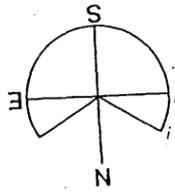
MIDTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Register Nomination

Key:
 n = building street number
 non = block-in number
 Source: City of Elizabeth Tax Maps
 Date: January, 1991
 Note: The Midtown Historic District boundary shown on this map is for illustrative purposes only; it does not substitute for the boundary description contained in the Historic Register Nomination.
 Approximate Scale 1 in = 100 ft

Prepared by A. Neffessen Associates, Princeton

Picture Inventory



CITY OF ELIZABETH

New Jersey

(UNION COUNTY)

MIDTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Register Nomination

Key:
 n = building street number
 n-n = blocklot number
 City of Elizabeth Tax Maps
 January, 1991

Note:
 The Midtown Historic District boundary shown on this map is for illustrative purposes only. It does not substitute for the boundary description contained in the Historic Register Nomination.

Approximate Scale 1 in = 100 ft.
 Prepared by A. Neffessen Associates, Princeton

