### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 6 1982

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AND/OR COMMON	Ly court nouse compress			<del></del>
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CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION  CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Hackensack	NIC	VICINITY OF	7th	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Jersey		34	Bergen	003
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	XGOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
	NIA	NO	MILITARY	_OTHER:
OWNER OF	FPROPERTY			
NAME				
County of B	ergen			
STREET & NUMBER				
	ive Building			
CITY, TOWN Hackensack	NIA	VICINITY OF	STATE New Jerse	. 37
— <del>, ————</del> ———			New Jerse	<u>y</u>
LOCATION	I OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Bergen County C	lerk's Office		
STREET & NUMBER				
Court House			STATE	
CITY, TOWN		New Jersey		
Hackensack			New Jerse	:у
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TÎTLE				
	ic Sites Inventory (13	16.17)		
DATE		FEDERAL	XCTATE COLUMN	
1977		FEDERAL _	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Office of Cultural	& Environmental S	ervices	
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Trenton New Jersey				

#### CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

\_\_EXCELLENT X\_GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Facing the Hackensack Green on Court Street, the Bergen County Court House Complex consists of the Neo-Classical court house (1910-1912), an adjacent castellated jail (1910-1912) and the County Administration Building (1933) in the rear. All buildings are attached by a large modern masonry addition.

The Bergen County Court House, completed in 1912, is Neo-Classical in style. Designed by James Reilly Gordon and considered one of the "most successful buildings in the State," [Bergen County Panorama. 1941 (p. 166)] the court house is a three story massive granite public structure with cruciform plan and massive central dome. (Photo #1) The three bay projecting center section has smooth coursed rusticated stonework and round arched arcading at the ground level. (Photo #3) On the second and third floors are Ionic columns in antis. The corners of this portico are enhanced by statuary. The left group of three figures embody Honor supported by Law and Order. The right grouping is Truth, flanked by Justice and Integrity. The main three archway entrance is reached by a terraced stair and is flanked by statuary - the one on the left representing History; the one on the right, Law. All of the statuary is by John Gelert of New York City. (Photos #4, 5)

The flanking wings are each seven bays. The ground floor has smooth coursed rusticated stonework, with round window arches with voussoirs, arches and keystones. The second and third story bays are articulated by colossal Ionic engaged columns. The roof is surrounded by a balustraded parapet. Eagles surmounting hemispheres are at the extreme corners. The main roof is flat with balustraded parapet. The court house is capped by a copper coated dome with cupola, or lantern, surmounted by a statue. The dome is atop a Corinthian colonnaded drum on a balustraded polygonal base. (Photo #6)

According to newspaper accounts in the <u>Hackensack Republican</u> the ground floor was originally divided into offices and an auxiliary courtroom. The main floor contained the Freeholders room, offices of the county clerk surrogate, deputies, prosecutor, city collector, freeholders clerk, and superintendent. The second floor contained three courtrooms while the third floor was the gallery and a grand jury room (<u>Hackensack Republican</u>, July 8, 1919).

Presently, the original interior plan is basically intact although the functions of some of the ancillary rooms have changed. The axial Beaux Arts plan features a large central rotunda with colossal Corinthian columns of tinos marble, decorative ironwork railings, and a panelled and

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Bergen County Court House Complex
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### 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

stained glass dome on the interior. (Photos #10, 11, 12, 13) Radiating from the rotunda are corridors with elliptical arches and walls panelled in scagliola (an imitation ornamental marble). All hall flooring is white Italian marble. (Photos #7, 8)

The numerous courtrooms are essentially intact and in a good general state of preservation. Features include Corinthian columns and pilasters, classical ceiling cornices, decorative iron railing, fine woodwork, and recessed spectator galleries. The appeals courtroom has painted panels representing the historical twelve tablets of the Roman law. (Photos #14, 15) These murals are probably contemporary to the building itself. In 1937, however, painters for the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration unveiled numerous murals in the Chancery courtroom. These New Deal murals depicting scenes of events in Bergen County's history were done by local artists.

Administration Building. Located in the rear (south) of the courthouse, this four story rectangular form masonry Second Renaissance Revival style building was completed in 1933 by the New York architectural firm of Tilton, Schwanewede and Githens. The structure is constructed of Arkansas marble and smooth ashlar. There are 17 bays on the longitudinal facades (north and south); nine on the narrow facades. Recessed coffered arched two story entrances are in the west, south, and north facades. first and second story form the base with colossal Doric pilasters between flat windows bays and a pronounced belt course. The third story has a plain wall while the fourth story has paired Ionic pilasters between round arched window bays and a pronounced classical entablature. The roof is flat with a solid parapet. On the interior the intersecting halls are richly finished, but the offices are quite plain. Essentially freestanding, the building is attached to the Court House by an enclosed passageway, added in 1956-58 when a large five story nondescript masonry wing was also constructed. This large wing engulfed a 1930's two story east wing which provided symmetry to the building. (Photo #9)

Bergen County Jail. 1910-12. Designed by architect James Reilly Gordon, the Bergen County Jail is a severe four story brick building with medieval revival elements contrasting sharply with the adjacent Neo-Classical court house. The jail has a projecting center block with

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### 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

flanking wings creating a vaguely cruciform plan. A castellated appearance is established by the heavily corbelled battlement which create suggestions of corner towers and a massive octagonal center tower. The ground floor has small windows with the lintels incorporated in a continuous stone belt course. There is a belt course dividing the second and third floors also, but no exterior floor divisions beyond this. The windows on the second floor have label lintels. In the central block the third and fourth floors repeat the small windows on the lower two floors, but the flanking wings have narrow slot-like openings and large bared windows extending the full length of the upper floors. Alterations to the 1910-12 jail include the bricking in of several ground floor windows, and a modern stair to the north entrance. (Photo #2)

The interior was not accessible, but accounts of the jail shortly after construction indicate that the first levels contained the heating plant, kitchen, laundry, the women's ward, administrative offices, and padded cells. On the upper levels were the tiered lightwell cells with balconied corridor and the infirmary. Originally connected to the court house by an underground tunnel, a small modern two story four bay brick unit now provides added access.

The buildings are in a park-like setting surrounded by Court Street on the north, Main Street on the west, Hudson Street on the south, and a parking lot and garage on the east. (Photos #14, 16, 17, 18)

SPECIFIC DATES 1010 12		BUILDER/ARCHITECT T P. 111				
		INVENTION				
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	_SCIENCE		
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

James Reilly Gordon

The Bergen County Court House Complex is important to the judicial, governmental and criminal justice history of Bergen County and reflects the pride and confidence of the county government in the early 20th century. The site of county government since the 18th century, the well executed and maintained Neo-Classical court house and the contemporary castellated jail are fine early 20th century structures designed by James Reilly Gordon, an architect nationally recognized for his public buildings.

### Architecture

The Court House and Jail, built at the same time (1910-12) and designed by the same architect, James Reilly Gordon (1863-1937), clearly reflect the architectural eclecticism prevalent in the early 20th century. The Bergen County Court House is a well executed example of Neo-Classical architecture, and is a considerable contrast to the castellated medieval revival elements of the jail, also designed by Gordon.

Born at Winchester, Virginia, the son of a civil engineer and military officer, Gordon and his family settled near San Antonio shortly after the Civil War. Educated in San Antonio, at 16 he joined the Engineering Corps of International and Great Northern Railroad in Texas. Later he studied under the tutelage of W. C. Dobson, a San Antonio architect. Leaving there in 1883 Gordon worked in Washington, D.C. as draftsman in the Office of the U.S. Supervising Architect and later was employed as Supervisor on the construction of a number of governmental buildings in the Treasury.

Around 1900 Gordon returned to San Antonio after a brief stay in New York to begin private practice. Soon after, he became a partner of Alfred Zukor from 1902-1904. In 1904 Gordon returned to New York City and joined the architectural firm of Tracy and Swartwout where he remained seven years. From 1911 to 1937 Gordon operated an independent office in New York City.

Early in his practice Gordon acquired a reputation as a specialist in designing various types of governmental buildings. One of the earliest of these, the Arizona State Capitol, was completed in 1900, followed later by the Mississippi Capitol in association with the firm of Link and Haire. Gordon designed some 69 court houses, numerous prisons, banks, hotels, theatres, churches, synagogues, and clubs. Most noteworthy were the county court house at San Antonio, the National Metropolitan Bank of

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

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STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
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city or town Trenton				STATE New Jersey	09625			
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12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION  THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:								
NA <sup>-</sup>	TIONAL	STATE		LOCAL				
As the designated	State Historic Pre	eservation Officer for the Na	tional Historic	Preservation Act of 1966 (F	Public Law 89-665), I			
		nclusion in the National Re	gister and cer	tify that it has been evalua	ted according to the			
criteria and proced Deputy	ures set forth by	the National Park Service.		- 1/				
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Harry	mus By		in the Register	DATE	1/11/83			
ATTEST:	THE NATIONAL	KEUISTEK		DATE	•			
CHIEF OF	EGISTRATION							

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Bergen County Court House Complex
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### 8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Washington, D.C., Gramercy Park apartments in New York City, and the Texas State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Gordon was also the principal architect of New Jerey's Somerset County Court House.

The Administration Building, completed in 1933 to the designs of Tilton, Schwanede and Githens, is a Second Renaissance Revival style building displaying fine materials and interesting architectural details.

#### Government

The earliest court house destroyed by the British during the American Revolution was replaced in 1799. This 2 1/2 story Federal building, extended in the 1870's and renovated in 1895, was used until the present court house was built. Construction of the present court house and the jail began in 1910 and was completed in 1912.

Local newspaper accounts in 1910 provided an insight into the expectations and desires of a county judicial facility. "The proposed structure as a temple of justice and the seat of government of the most rapidly growing county in the state, will prove dignified ornament fully creditable to Bergen." (<u>Hackensack Evening Record</u>, July 7, 1910).

The Hackensack Republican went even further in establishing the importance of a prestigious court house by writing,

"The courts stand for the protection of rights, for the redressing of wrongs, for the punishment of crime. They are the great safe-guards of the freedom of the people. . . Hence we build these court houses as temples of justice, substantial, ornate, and commodious as the appropriate form for the great duties which are here to be exercised." (Hackensack Republican, July 7, 1910.)

Symbolic of justice, truth, and strength, the classical architectural features of the Bergen County Court House are the embodiment of democratic government. The fortress-like appearance of the castellated jail, an integral component of the judicial process, however, points to the inevitability of punishment for wrongdoing. Although the present-day functions of county government are extensive, the administration of justice remains a primary county responsibility.

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### 8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Interestingly, one of the first activities of the present county court house was an investigation into alleged graft and corruption concerning the construction of the court house. Enough evidence of improprieties was gathered that a Bergen County Grand Jury investigated the matter fully. The Grand Jury determined that the architect (Gordon) and the county engineer (Mr. Earle) acted improperly when they awarded the construction contract to John T. Brady Company, but that the county received a true value to the subsequent work completed so no remedial action would be taken. (Hackensack Republican. September 12, 1912.)

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#### Reference:

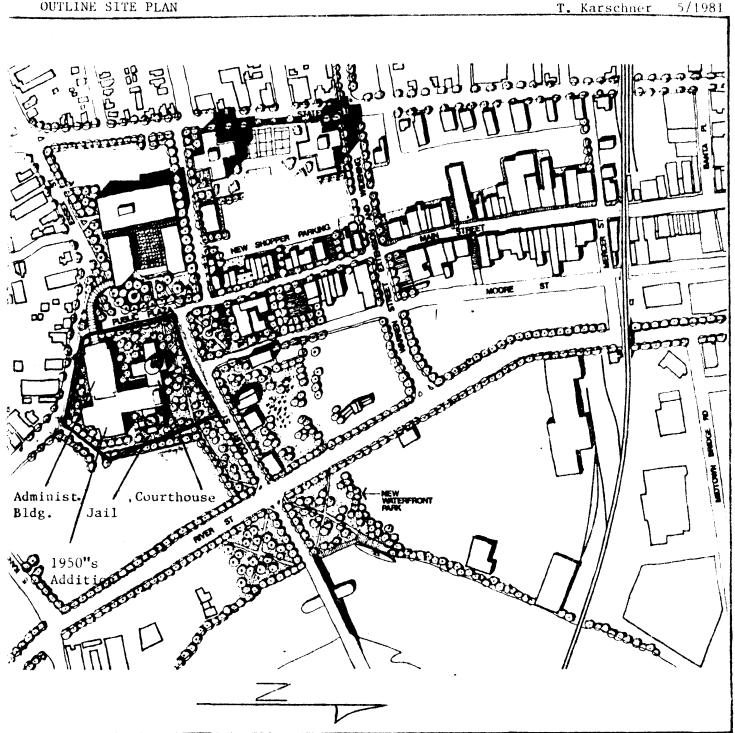
Development Program: Center City Complex, Hackensack, NJ Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects and Planners, 1976.

> (Propsed development plan for Hackensack. Nominated Courthouse Complex is essentially accurate, but some of the proposals for the surroundings have not been implemented)

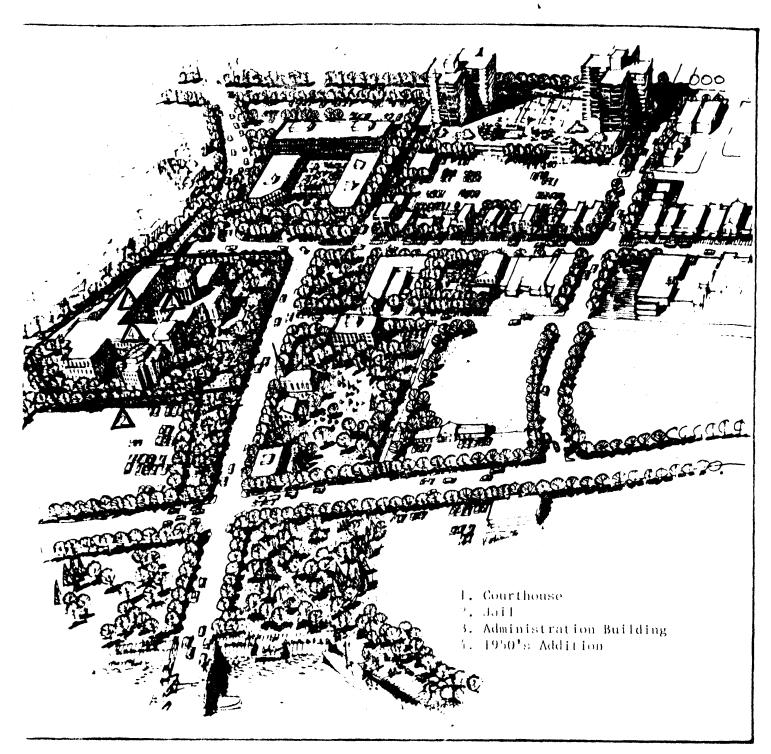
BERGEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX HACKENSACK, BERGEN COUNTY **NEW JERSEY** 



OUTLINE SITE PLAN



BERGEN COUNTY COUR HOUSE CENTER HACKENSACK, BERGEN COUNTY NEW JERCEY SITE PLAN AND ENVIRONMENT



Reference: Development Program: Center City Complex, Hackensack, NJ. Beyer, Blinder Belle, Architects and Planners, 1976.

#### Reference:

Development Program: Center City Complex, Hackensack, NJ Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects and Planners, 1976.

(Propsed development plan for Hackensack. Nominated Courthouse Complex is essentially accurate, but some of the proposals for the surroundings have not been implemented)

BERGEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX HACKENSACK, BERGEN COUNTY NEW JERSEY



OUTLINE SITE PLAN

