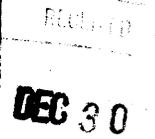
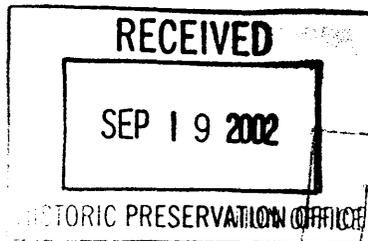


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Weequahic Park Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Mecker Ave., Dayton St., the Union County border & Maple Ave. not for publication
city or town Newark vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Essex code 013 zip code 07114

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

Date

Marc A. Matsil, Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2/12/03

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and 4 rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE: park, DOMESTIC: single dwelling, DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling, RELIGION: religious facility, EDUCATION: school, COMMERCE: specialty store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE: park, DOMESTIC: single dwelling, DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling, RELIGION: religious facility, EDUCATION: school, COMMERCE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick, cement block, walls weatherboard, shingle, brick, synthetic, roof asphalt, slate, other wood trim

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1895-1950

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Olmsted Brothers

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
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:

Newark Public Library

Weequahic Park Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 436 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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 Ulana D. Zakalak Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee date March 29, 2002

street & number 57 Cayuga Avenue telephone (732) 571-3176

city or town Oceanport state NJ zip code 07757

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 various

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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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Description

The Weequahic Park Historic District is a combination of a 28-block residential area and the 311-acre Olmsted Brothers-designed Weequahic Park. Located in the southwestern corner of the City of Newark, general geographic boundaries of the 28-block residential portion of the district include Lyons Avenue on the north, Elizabeth Avenue on the east, Keer Avenue on the south and Maple Avenue on the west. The boundaries of Weequahic Park include Meeker Avenue on the north, Dayton Street on the east, the municipal boundary with the city of Elizabeth on the south, and Elizabeth Avenue on the west. The residential portion of the district is located on a slight ridge overlooking the park, at the top of which is Bergen Street, the historic main street of the Weequahic area. Developed primarily in the 1910s to 1930s, as a result of the development of the Olmsted Brothers-designed park, the Weequahic Park Historic District is a mixture of stately mansions, middle-class homes, working class multi-family houses, apartment buildings and commercial real estate along Bergen Street.

The significance of the Weequahic Park Historic District is both historical and architectural. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, several of the streets were developed by Frank Bock and George Scheerer, principals in the Weequahic Park, Land and Improvement Company, in the largest real estate operation on record in Newark, the "Weequahic Park Tract" (Urquhart 1913: 207, 412). The Weequahic Tract was also the last large-scale real estate development in Newark, as all of the land within the city boundaries was already developed prior to the turn-of-the-twentieth century. By placing deed restrictions, and building expensive speculative homes, Bock and Scheerer succeeded in the formation of an enclave of wealthy and middle class residents, and a concentration of large historical revival houses.

Although the Weequahic area has changed somewhat since Frank Bock and George Scheerer first envisioned their suburban development, the area has retained a good degree of integrity. The careful placement of deed restrictions by the developers insured a uniform appearance to the area. These guidelines resulted in the comfortable spacing and complementary landscaping that reflect the character of the community. Due to the fact that the neighborhood developed within a very short time frame, there is a lot of uniformity in the placement of the houses, the lot sizes and the architectural design. The houses are arranged along uniform setbacks, and are predominantly 2 ½ stories in height, two to five bays wide, wood frame, brick, or a combination of both, and most have porches or porticoes. Almost all have a stylistically similar garage set back at one corner of the lot. The general condition of the buildings is good. Although some alteration has occurred within the district, usually in the form of vinyl or aluminum siding, and sometimes replacement windows, the district has retained a good degree of integrity.

The largest lots with the grandest homes are found in the center of the district along Wilbur Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue. The blocks closest to the park have the fewest homes per block, with large lots, mature trees, and parkways running down the center of the streets (see photo 57). As one proceeds in a westerly direction, the density of the blocks increases. The middle blocks between Bergen Street and Parkview Terrace have both single family and multi-family homes. The westernmost blocks between Parkview Terrace and Maple Avenue are mostly two-and-a-half family homes. These are closer together and have more homes per block. Most of the multi-family houses have a horizontal division of living spaces rather than a side-by-side arrangement like a duplex. Each family occupies a floor, with a widow, or young couple on the third floor (therefore, the half-family). This arrangement of spaces allows light on all sides and cross ventilation. The houses almost always involve large geometric elements such as a broad side gable roof with a dormer, and the contrast of a two-story semi-hexagonal bay with a column-supported porch. The grouping of these multi-family houses produces an interesting street rhythm and urban feeling. Even though some of the houses may be altered with synthetic siding, the regular arrangement of the houses provides an attractive and uniform streetscape.

There are a total of 664 primary and 598 secondary (detached garages and miscellaneous outbuildings) buildings, one park, and one object in the historic district. Of the primary buildings, 8 are key, 485 are contributing, and 171 are non-contributing. Of the secondary buildings, 449 are contributing and 149 are non-contributing. The single object, the Franklin

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Section Number 7 Page 2

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Murphy statue in the park is contributing. Except for the Weequahic Park buildings, five churches, one school, and a single commercial property along Bergen Street, all the buildings in the historic district are residential.

Architectural Overview of the Weequahic Park Historic District

The Weequahic Park Historic District is a sampler of the historical revival styles present at the turn of, and the first three decades of the twentieth century, when most of the homes were built. When Weequahic's impressive architecture is combined with its tree-lined streets, and landscaped boulevards, the feeling of an early twentieth century suburban, residential enclave is readily conveyed. The most commonly represented architectural styles are the Colonial Revival, with Dutch Colonial Revival influences the most dominant, followed by the Tudor Revival, and the Mediterranean Revival. The Arts and Crafts architectural influence, as well as the Art Deco, is also present in Weequahic. Art Deco is used primarily on apartment buildings within the district.

There are almost no buildings in the area that predate the annexation of the old Lyons Farms area to Newark in 1902 (see Statement of Significance). Most of the houses that appear on the 1890 atlas of Clinton Township were along the Upper Road (Elizabeth Avenue), Prospect Avenue (Chancellor Avenue), and one on Maple Avenue. Except for the house on Maple Avenue, all were demolished for new construction. The house at 114 Maple Avenue, although altered and vacant, appears to be from the mid-nineteenth century, with its 1 ½ story roofline, set back kitchen wing and Greek Revival detailing. It was most likely the T. Chandler farmhouse on the 1890 atlas. The beautiful, Shingle Style, Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 761 Elizabeth Avenue, was built in 1902 (see photo 16), immediately predating the annexation.

Development began in earnest after the 1902 annexation. The buildings were constructed from a north to south direction, so the oldest houses are along Lyons Avenue and Weequahic Avenue, with the newest on Hansbury and Keer Avenues. Most of these homes were designed in the Colonial Revival style. Great rhythmic, urban streetscapes of uniform semi-hexagonal bays, multiple window groupings and column-supported porticoed houses were created along Weequahic, Pomona, Goldsmith and Vassar Avenues (see photos 26, 39, 60). More widely spaced lots were available closer to Elizabeth Avenue, and these homes had more customized features, such as flanking, set back side bays, porches, and larger lawns (see photos 47, 48, 50, 58, 76). Dutch Colonial Revival houses were especially popular with good examples scattered throughout the area (see photos 10, 36, 48, 50, 64). The Tudor Revival influence is prominent in the later, c. 1930 development of the western blocks of Hansbury and Keer Avenues (see photos 30, 35, 61). The Mediterranean Revival was popular in the easternmost block of the district, closest to the park. These homes are generally characterized as Colonial Revival in massing, but with green clay tile-clad roofs, extended, bracket-supported eaves, and classicizing porticoes (see photos 11, 19, 20, 44, 71, 76).

Apartment buildings began to be built as early as 1925. Elizabeth Avenue was the preferred location, probably because of the large corner lots available, as well as the views of the park. Chancellor Avenue, a major east-west thoroughfare in Newark and Irvington, also became popular for larger scale apartment buildings. Up until the mid-1920s, Chancellor Avenue was also one of the only streets that had large, undeveloped lots suitable for large-scale residential buildings. Historical revival styles and the Art Deco were the two most popular design influences on apartment buildings in the Weequahic area. The apartment buildings along both Chancellor and Elizabeth Avenues utilized classicizing elements in their decorative treatment such as tri-partite horizontal division of spaces into base, body and attic, contrasting limestone detailing against the brick walls, parapets, entablatures, recessed entries, and ornamental window and door surrounds (see photos 13 and 17). A large-scale, 1940s-era, apartment building at 129 Chancellor Avenue, was designed in the Colonial Revival style with elements taken from Mt. Vernon, such as the grand portico across the façade (see photo 14). Art Deco influences can be seen in the apartment building at 25 Van Velsor Place (see photo 55) with its relief panel entrance surround and ziggurat wall surfaces.

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Section Number 7 Page 3

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

The boundaries of the Weequahic Park Historic District were drawn to reflect the history of the neighborhood as well as extant architectural remains of its various periods of development. One of the striking features of the area is the immediately apparent harmony of the neighborhood: the complementary building sizes and scales, the width of the streets and the pleasant environment. The general attractiveness of the district contrasts sharply with the surrounding blocks of the city where the housing stock is denser, and apartment houses and inappropriate infill structures have replaced historic buildings. The neighborhood's geographic location along a rise overlooking Weequahic Park, contributes to the environmental appeal of Weequahic neighborhood, as well as adding character to the district. The park itself further isolates the district from the concrete and noise of city life.

District boundaries were delineated to exclude: denser neighborhoods to the west of Maple Avenue, Beth Israel Hospital on Lyons Avenue (see photo 40), more modest and more altered houses along Grumman Avenue, and industrial neighborhoods surrounding Weequahic Park.

Weequahic Park Historic District Inventory

A Contributing Building (C) is one which adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. In this document those structures independently meeting the National Register criteria are labeled Key buildings. A Non-contributing building does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because, 1) it was not present during the period of significance, or, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses architectural integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, and c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

The following is the inventory of all buildings within the Weequahic Park Historic District. After a description of Weequahic Park, all addresses are listed alphabetically according to street name and consecutively according to the street number.

Weequahic Park

Block 3730 Lot 1

Key

Outbuildings: 3 contributing buildings (the children's shelter, the comfort station and Divident Hill);
3 non-contributing buildings (Field house, Clubhouse, and maintenance garage), and
1 contributing object (Franklin Murphy Memorial).

Weequahic Park is located in the southeastern corner of the City of Newark. It is bounded by Meeker Avenue on the north, Dayton Street on the east, Evergreen Cemetery and the border with Union County on the south and Elizabeth Avenue on the west. It is the second largest developed park in the Essex County Park System with 311.33 acres, including an 80-acre lake, the largest lake in Newark. U.S Route 22 and the Lehigh Valley Railroad bisect the park, creating in effect two smaller parks, which serve distinct neighborhoods. The name, stemming from the language of the Lenni-Lenape Native Americans, is said to mean "head of the cove."

At first designed to be a reservation for future population growth, the rapid development of residential areas surrounding the park and the ready availability of mass transportation soon put that question to rest. The "reservation," as it was first defined, rapidly evolved into a popular park with a variety of recreational activities. The Olmsted Brothers, the landscape architects for the park, finalized their design in 1901 (see figure 3).

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Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Weequahic Lake, a large, irregular, spring-fed lake, created from an existing marsh, became the centerpiece of the park (see photo 1). A half-mile trotting track was already in place in the park as part of the historic Waverly Fairgrounds. At one time, a large grandstand, located at the western edge of the speedway, was the site of many types of horse racing activities. The grandstand was demolished in 1993, but the speedway oval is still visible (see photo 2). To the north of the speedway, the Olmsteds laid out the playstead, a large open area, slightly sunken from the drives circling around it. This playstead was designed for competitive sports as well as passive recreation. The playstead also remains from the original plan. To the south of the speedway another area was set aside as a pastoral district and for the herding of sheep. This area soon gave way to a golf course, the first public golf course in New Jersey. Originally built as a nine-hole course, it was redesigned in 1969, to accommodate eighteen holes and a new clubhouse. All of these separate landscape units were connected by a lake drive, which still exists.

In 1906, land along Elizabeth Avenue was purchased and the Elizabeth Avenue section of the park was laid out (see photo 3). The topography of this section is more varied than the older, much flatter part of the park. Here the Olmsteds took advantage of the elevation and the rolling hills to create a beautiful linear park along Elizabeth Avenue. One of their greatest challenges was to block out the view of the Lehigh Valley Railroad immediately to the east and below this section. By building planting berms, which still exist, they were able to block out the undesirable vistas. A drive along this part of the park begins at Chancellor Avenue and ends at Meeker Avenue. The drive is lined with mature sycamore trees (*platanus occidentalis*).

Two historic structures were built in 1916 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the founding of the City of Newark, Divident Hill and the Children's Shelter. New York architect Frank A. Wright designed the Divident Hill Pavilion, a domed, terra cotta, Greek temple or garden folly-like structure (see photo 4). Divident Hill marks the spot where the Commissioners of Newark and Elizabeth met on May 28, 1668, to formally fix the boundary line between the two municipalities. The single story domed building has four pedimented porticos supported by fluted posts. These are arcuated with larger arches in the faces of the porticos and slightly smaller ones in the sides of the porticos. The entire dome is with finished with a dentillated, classicizing entablature. The structure sits on a hill, the highest point of the park, and cement staircases built into the hill provide access to it. Unfortunately, the structure is unprotected and has been damaged by extensive graffiti.

Wright also designed the Elizabeth Avenue Children's Building, which serves the adjacent playground (see photo 5). It matches the classicism of the Divident Hill Pavilion, in a two-part terra cotta-clad building. The section closest to the playground is an open, rectangular shelter with post-supported, arcuated walls, and the same entablature as is used in the Divident Hill Pavilion. Inside are 1960s era, permanently affixed tables with stools. Behind it is a rusticated stone building, which utilizes similar design elements but is more enclosed. This building contains the bathrooms. The comfort station part of the building has been marred with graffiti.

Another building along the Elizabeth Avenue drive is the Beaux Arts-inspired comfort station across from Divident Hill (see photo 6). Again, this building matches the classicism of the Divident Hill Pavilion. It is a single story, flat-roofed, rectangular plan, four bay building with round-arched windows and entrance bays. The comfort station has rusticated stone walls and the same dentillated entablature that is used on the other buildings in this section of the park. The paired, column-supported, arched entrances are on the narrow sides of the building and are flanked by oculi. The side walls have paired round-arched windows.

At the northern most end of the Elizabeth Avenue section of the park is the Franklin Murphy Memorial (see photo 7). Designed by J. Massey Rhind in 1924, it was placed to honor a New Jersey governor, industrialist, and park commissioner, who became the Park Commission's first president. His foresight helped preserve sites like Weequahic Park for future generations. The full portrait figure of the Governor stands on a pedestal. The entire sculpture is set on a terrace overlooking the lowest part of the park at the intersection of Meeker and Elizabeth Avenues. Due to the drop in elevation, an irregular stone retaining wall borders the northern end of the terrace.

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Section Number 7 Page 5

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

On the eastern side of the park, there are three non-contributing buildings. The field house next to the Meeker Avenue playground is a two story, three bay, non-descript building housing bathrooms and a meeting room on the ground floor, and offices on the second floor. The clubhouse at the golf course was built in 1969 and is also a nondescript brick building. The maintenance garage is located along the drive connecting the two portions of the park. It is a one story, three bay, 1960-era garage.

Although the park is under-maintained and there has been some demolition of buildings, the overall level of integrity is high. The main landscape units, as designed by the Olmsted Brothers, are all intact: the lake, the drives and entrances, the playstead, and the Elizabeth Avenue portion of the park. The overall plan of the park has stayed the same since it was first planned out beginning in 1895.

The alphabetical inventory of streets resumes:

Bergen Street

1095 Bergen Street Block 3696 Lot 26
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

1095 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 12 bay, terra cotta, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Gothic-inspired, commercial business block, with a narrower façade on Lyons Avenue. The first floor features a dozen small shops. Each bay of the second floor consists of a large double hung wood window flanked by narrower windows (like a Chicago window). The building is crowned with an elaborate castellated parapet with blind ogee arches and turrets (see photo 8).

1129 Bergen Street Block 3694 Lot 35
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

1129 Bergen Street is a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, bungalow style house with a fake stone façade, replacement windows and vinyl siding, built c. 1920.

1133 Bergen Street Block 3694 Lot 61
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

1133 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof, pedimented portico, 6/6 double hung triple windows on the first floor, single windows on the second floor, and weatherboard siding.

1137 Bergen Street Block 3694 Lot 65
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

1137 Bergen Street is a 2 1/2 story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival house with a side gable roof and a post-supported, open pedimented portico. The c. 1920 house also features cornice returns, 6/6 double hung windows set in wide wood surrounds, and round-arched windows in the gable apices. The house was originally a saltbox, however a rear dormer was added at some time.

1141 Bergen Street Block 3694 Lot 67
Contributing

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Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

1141 Bergen Street is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival house with a brick front, a slate-clad, side gable roof and a post-supported, open pedimented portico. The c. 1920 house is also ornamented with weatherboard side and rear cladding, a classicizing entablature, an entrance door flanked by sidelights, a brick water table and second floor sill course, and a pedimented entablature over the tri-partite first floor window.

1143 Bergen Street Block 3694 Lot 61

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

1143 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 2 bay, severely altered, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival house. The house has synthetic siding, replacement windows and replacement portico supports.

1147 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

1147 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival house with a side gable roof and a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico. The c. 1920 house also features cornice returns, 8/8 double hung windows, and a one story, set back hyphen on the north side. Although clad with synthetic siding, the massing and fenestration is original.

1151 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 3

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

1151 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 3 bay, severely altered, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival house. The house has synthetic siding, replacement windows and a modified portico.

1155 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 15

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

1155 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 2 bay, severely altered, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Colonial Revival house. The house has been altered with a variety of synthetic siding and an added-on front porch.

1161 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 9

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

1161 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, square, c. 1920, American Foursquare house. The slate-clad, hipped roof house features a brick façade and cedar shingle side and rear elevations, matching dormer, a hipped roof open portico, wide overhanging eaves and a one story, set back brick hyphen on the north.

1167 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 14

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

1167 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival house with a side gable roof and a Doric column-supported, enclosed pedimented portico, with multi-pane glass sidewalls and transoms. The c. 1920 house also features a segmentally arched fanlight over the entrance.

1173 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 16

Contributing

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 7

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Outbuildings: 0

1173 Bergen Street is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and a first floor shed roof culminating in a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico. The c. 1920 house also features synthetic siding and some replacement windows, but the overall integrity allows the house to be contributing to the district.

1177 Bergen Street Block 3691 Lot 20
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

1177 Bergen Street is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof, full second story shed dormer and pedimented portico. Although the house has been altered with synthetic siding and some replacement windows, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

Chancellor Avenue

9 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 34
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

9 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, c. 1955, Cape Cod style house with stone veneer.

16 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 1
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

16 Chancellor Avenue is a 1 story, 5 bay, brick, hipped roof, expanded ranch-style house built in 2001.

17 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 13
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

17 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, c. 1955, split level house.

22 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 48
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

22 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, eclectic house. The c. 1930 house features an intersecting gable roof, and a brick first floor with round arched, multi-paned windows trimmed with small iron balconies at each base. The central bay projects forward with an oval oculus in the gable, and has three windows. The entrance is in the western bay and contains a round arched, brick entrance surround with a stone keystone. Although there are some replacement materials used on the house, it retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

23 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 51
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

23 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house with a set-back, second story wing on the east side. Constructed c. 1920, the side gable roofed house features an enclosed pedimented portico, brick foundation, wide board sheathing and cornice returns. Although the original sash of the paired windows has been replaced, the house retains enough integrity to qualify it as contributing to the district (see photo 9).

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25 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 53
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

25 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Wide board sheathing, an enclosed hip-roofed portico, wide wooden window surrounds and a secondary entrance in the eastern side bay articulate the c. 1920 house. Although the original sash has been replaced, the house retains enough integrity to qualify it as contributing to the district (see photo 9).

29 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 55
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

29 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Additional features include a brick-clad first floor, a Doric column-supported open portico with classicizing door surround and 6/1 paired windows throughout the c. 1920 house (see photo 9).

30 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

30 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival house. The side gable-roofed, c. 1920 house features two gabled dormers, a brick foundation, an enclosed pedimented portico flanked by tri-partite window groupings and a single story setback hyphen on the east side. Although there are some replacement materials used on the house, it retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

34 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

34 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, vernacular house. The c. 1920 house is articulated by an intersecting gabled roof with a hipped roof portico, a brick clad first floor and synthetic sheathing on the second floor, 6/1 window groupings and a wood plank door.

35 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 57
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

35 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, eclectic house, set on a perpendicular to the street. The c. 1930 house features a green clay tile-clad hipped roof, and a second floor that flares over the first. The brick pier-supported open portico has a classicizing surround, and the second floor has an open porch. Fenestration consists of tri-partite windows on the first floor and single 6/1 windows on the second. The Arts and Crafts influence is evident in the multi-paned side elevation windows and in the brick chimney with inset tumbled stone details. There are Gothic-arched windows in the Garage.

39 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 59
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

39 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house. The c. 1920 house has been severely altered with synthetic siding and replacement windows.

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40 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 39

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

40 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Additional features include a two story setback wing on the east side, brick-clad first floor, shingle clad second floor, an enclosed pedimented portico with multi-paned window panels and 6/1 windows throughout the c. 1920 house. Additional features include a brick water table, and smaller, paired 6/1 windows in the second story middle bay.

42 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 37

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

42 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Additional features include a two story setback wing on the east side, brick-clad first floor, synthetic siding-clad second floor, an enclosed pedimented portico with multi-paned window panels and 6/1 windows throughout the c. 1920 house. Additional features include a brick water table, and smaller, paired 6/1 windows in the second story middle bay (see photo 10).

43 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 61

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

43 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Additional features include a brick-clad foundation, a set back single story wing on the east side, an enclosed pedimented portico, and 6/1 paired windows throughout the c. 1920 house.

46 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 35

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

46 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, with a brick façade and shingle-clad side walls. Constructed c. 1930, the side gable roof house's most notable feature is a wrought iron pier-supported open pedimented portico with classicizing door surround consisting of paneled pilasters, leaded sidelights, and a segmentally-arched fanlight lunette. The classicizing entablature is ornamented with a mutule-supported cornice, and cornice returns. The first floor windows are set in blind, round brick arches and are connected at the sill level by a pronounced water table. The 8/8 double hung windows are set in wooden architraves with classicizing details (see photo 10).

47 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 63

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

47 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, with a brick foundation and wide board sheathing. Constructed c. 1920, the side gable roof house's most notable feature is a paired pier-supported open pedimented portico with classicizing door surround consisting of a half-round fanlight and sidelights. The first floor has three part window groups of large multi-pane windows flanked by narrower multi-pane windows. The second floor is fenestrated with individual 6/1 windows (see photo 11).

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49 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 65
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

49 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, eclectic house with a red clay tile clad hipped roof and flanking single story setback hyphens. The most prominent feature of the façade is the Doric column-supported open entrance portico with a semi-circular brick arched entrance surround containing a leaded glass fanlight. The first floor fenestration consists of casement window groupings with stained glass transoms. The individual windows on the second floor appear to be replacements. The first floor is clad with Flemish bond brick and the second floor is clad with synthetic siding. Although the house has been somewhat altered, it retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the district (see photo 11).

50 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 33
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

50 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Synthetic siding and fake stone veneer on the first floor destroy the integrity of the house (see photo 10).

53 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 67
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

53 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Mediterranean Revival style house with a green clay tile-clad hipped roof with matching dormer. A small narrow porch running the length of the façade provides access to the enclosed pedimented portico supported by Doric columns and brick piers. The portico entrance consists of a semi-circular leaded fanlight set above paired multi-paned glass doors. A second entrance is located in the projecting easternmost bay and is also characterized by paired multi-light doors. The house is laid in Flemish bond with a pronounced water table and first floor belt course. Additional ornamentation includes elongated bracket-supported eaves, stained glass window in the side elevation and 3/3 vertical pane sash (see photo 11).

54 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 31
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

54 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Brick cladding on the first floor, weatherboard sheathing on the second floor, a setback hyphen on the west side, a bracket supported portico hood, and a side lit entrance articulate the c. 1920 house. Fenestration consists of tri-partite 6/1 window groups on the first floor and paired 6/1 groups on the second floor (see photo 10).

58 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 30
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

58 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. Wide board sheathing on the first floor, a shingled second floor, and an enclosed porch articulate the c. 1920 house. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired and single windows (see photo 10).

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59 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 70

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

59 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof with cornice returns, and weatherboard sheathing. Additional features include an enclosed pedimented portico and quarter round windows in the gables. Fenestration consists of three part window groups on the first floor and single 6/1 windows on the second floor (see photo 11).

60 Chancellor Avenue Block 3683 Lot 29

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

60 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular house with a side gable roof. Weatherboard sheathing, shingle cladding on the second floor, and a pedimented portico ornament the c. 1920 house (see photo 10).

66 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

66 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. The c. 1920 has a set back one story wing on the east side and an enclosed centered pedimented portico. Although clad with aluminum siding, the house still maintains its overall integrity.

72 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 3

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

72 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, brick and half frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. The c. 1920 has a set back one story wing on the east side and an enclosed off-center pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 tri-partite windows on the first floor and single 6/1 windows on the second floor.

74 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 5

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

74 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof. Conversion into a multi-family house has destroyed the integrity of this c. 1920 house.

80 Chancellor Avenue Block 3682 Lot 7

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

80 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, hipped roof. A matching, single story, set back, side wing is attached to the east side of the c. 1920 house. Fenestration consists of 6/6 single windows throughout except for the first floor, semi-circular bow windows that flank the entrance door. Additional details include a brick façade, weatherboard side and rear cladding, a classicizing entrance surround with transom and sidelight and two brick chimneys.

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88 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 10
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

88 Chancellor Avenue is a 1 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, ranch style house and doctor's office, constructed c. 1960.

92 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 13
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

92 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a side gambrel roof and a first floor shed-roofed overhang. The c. 1920 has a massive, Doric column-supported porch, paired 6/1 windows, and weatherboard sheathing. Although in poor condition, the house still has substantial architectural integrity.

94 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 15
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

94 Chancellor Avenue is a single story, 3 bay, yellow brick, former synagogue building, constructed in 1961. Originally built as Congregation Kehilath Israel, the structure now houses the "Good Neighbor Baptist Church." The projecting center bay of the windowless façade contains two inset, round-arched marble panels resembling the tablets of the Ten Commandments. Round-arched side windows with unornamented, colored glass panels illuminate the interior. A set back bay on the east side provides access to the building. The building is a testament to the enduring Jewish community of Weequahic and was one of the last institutional buildings constructed by the community prior to the massive exodus that occurred in the late 1960s. Although the building is a good example of modern architecture it is not yet fifty years old and cannot be considered contributing until 2011 (see photo 12).

103 Chancellor Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 45
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

103 Chancellor Avenue is a multi-bay, 5 story, irregular plan, brick apartment building, constructed c. 1950, as "The Normandie." A tri-partite horizontal division created by brick belt courses at the basement, first floor, and attic level characterizes the building. Additional details include 1/1 windows, cast stone sills and a semi-circular entrance pavilion with multi-pane windows. The eclectic building is ornamented with both Art Deco and Colonial Revival features.

116 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 26
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

116 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, Colonial Revival house built c. 1965.

120 Chancellor Avenue Block 3690 Lot 28
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

120 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, Colonial Revival house built c. 1965.

129 Chancellor Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 28
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

129 Chancellor Avenue is a 3 story, "U"-shaped, block long, yellow brick and wood trim, Colonial Revival influenced, c. 1945, apartment building. The main part of the building, which is parallel with the street, has a side gable roof; the projecting

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perpendicular wings have hipped roofs. A colossal order post-supported portico reminiscent of Mount Vernon dominates the façade. The entrances have classicizing surrounds with alternating semi-circular and pedimented heads and sidelights. Additional details include blind oculi in the gable apices and brick chimneys (see photo 14).

130 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 1, 4
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

130 Chancellor Avenue is a five story plus basement, modern, brick apartment building with a stone veneer entrance surround, built around 1965 as the Park View Terrace Apartments.

138 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 5
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

138 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, vernacular, wood frame residential building altered with synthetic siding and an enclosed front porch.

144 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 8
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

144 Chancellor Avenue is a 4 story plus basement, "U"-shaped, yellow brick and cast stone, Art Deco influenced, c. 1925, apartment building, constructed as the "Park View Apartments." The building features a tri-partite division into base, body and attic. Other classicizing features include limestone belt courses at the horizontal divisions, a decorative limestone entrance surround, and attic story windows surmounted by blind segmentally-arched lintels with keystones. The building is topped by a decorative parapet with a stepped and curved wall, and a stone shield and swag motif inset panel. Fenestration features single and paired windows (see photo 13).

150 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 12
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

150 Chancellor Avenue is a 4 story plus basement, "U"-shaped, yellow brick and cast stone, Art Deco influenced, c. 1925, apartment building, constructed as the "Mulford Court Apartments." Very similar to 144 Chancellor Avenue, the building features a tri-partite division into base, body and attic. Other classicizing features include limestone belt courses at the horizontal divisions, a decorative limestone entrance surround set in a turreted, projecting entrance bay, and first story windows surmounted by blind segmentally-arched lintels with keystones. A decorative parapet with a stepped and curved wall tops the building, and has a stone shield and swag motif inset panel. Fenestration features single and paired windows (see photo 13).

155 Chancellor Avenue Block 3701 Lot 7
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

155 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and half frame, "T"-shaped plan, vernacular, two-and-one-half family, residential building, featuring a side gable roof with a gabled dormer. The house also features a Doric column-supported pedimented portico. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house continues to add to the urban streetscape (see photo 15).

159 Chancellor Avenue Block 3701 Lot 5
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 0

159 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and half frame, "T"-shaped plan, vernacular, two-and-one-half family, residential building, featuring a side gable roof with a gabled dormer. The house also features an enclosed bracket-supported pedimented portico, 6/1 windows and bracket-supported overhanging eaves (see photo 15).

165 Chancellor Avenue Block 3701 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

165 Chancellor Avenue, the "Chancellor Arms One," is 5 story plus basement, "U"-shaped, brown brick, modern, c. 1950, apartment building, constructed as the "Chancellor House." The building is articulated by projecting wall surfaces, a flat roof, minimal surface ornamentation, and attenuated belt courses. A brick belt course at the attic level hints at an entablature (see photo 15).

166 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 19

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

166 Chancellor Avenue is a 3 story plus basement, "U"-shaped, brown brick and cast stone, vernacular, c. 1950, apartment building, constructed as the "Mulford Court Apartments." The box-like building is a more modern and stripped down version of its neighbors at 144 and 150 Chancellor Avenue. Classicizing ornament is reduced to a brick water table between the basement and the first floor, and a pedimented, cast stone entrance surround.

177 Chancellor Avenue Block 3702 Lot 6

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

177 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, rectangular plan, vernacular, residential building.

178 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 24

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

178 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular, two-and-one-half family, residential building, featuring a side gable roof with a shed dormer. The house has clapboard cladding on the first floor, shingles on the second floor, and tri-partite windows.

180 Chancellor Avenue Block 3703 Lot 25

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

180 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival influenced, two-and-one-half family, residential building. Features include a gambrel roof with pedimented dormer, and weatherboard siding. Although the windows of the house have been replaced, the house still adds to the charm of the street.

181 Chancellor Avenue Block 3702 Lot 4

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

181 Chancellor Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, featuring a side gable roof. The c. 1940 house has a wrought iron post-supported portico flanked by semi-hexagonal bay windows. Additional details include corner trim boards and an oculus over the portico.

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667 Elizabeth Avenue is a 2 story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival influenced residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the side gable roofed house features 6/1 paired and single windows. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house still contributes to the urban streetscape.

691 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3679 Lot 5
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

691 Elizabeth Avenue is a 6 story, 9 bay, "U"-shaped plan, brick, c. 1925, eclectic, apartment building. Classicizing features include a rusticated limestone first floor, and limestone trim such as the entablature, the bracketed entrance surround and festooned panels in the brick parapet. Fenestration consists of paired windows on the outside corners and single windows on the inside, with brick surrounds, limestone sills and corner blocks (see photo 17).

705 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3680 Lot 2
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

705 Elizabeth Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival influenced residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the slate-clad, side gable roofed house features a classicizing entablature, cornice returns, and flanking setback one story hyphens. A semi-circular column-supported open portico and a side lit entrance surround articulate the entrance. Additional details include a brick water table, second story brick sill course and 6/1 windows.

715 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3680 Lot 10
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

715 Elizabeth Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival influenced residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the slate-clad, hip roofed house features matching hipped roof dormers, a classicizing entablature, cornice returns, and flanking setback one story hyphens. The segmentally-arched entrance surround has a leaded fanlight with matching sidelights and a paneled entrance door. The hyphens have segmentally-arched multi-pane windows with paneled parapets. Simple elongated brackets support extended eaves. Fenestration consists of triple windows with leaded transoms on the first floor, and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor. The only alteration is a replacement portico with wrought iron posts.

725 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3681 Lot 1
Key
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

725 Elizabeth Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, brick, "T"-shaped plan, Colonial Revival influenced residential building. Constructed in 1923 as the L. Bamberger Department Store's "Ideal Home," the copper roof-clad, side gable-roofed house features a classicizing entablature, cornice returns, pedimented dormers and flanking setback one-story hyphens. Round arches are used for the lunettes above the windows in the hyphens and in the entrance surround.

Built on one of the largest "estate" lots on Elizabeth Avenue, facing Weequahic Park, the "Ideal Home" was the brainchild of Louis Bamberger, owner of one of the largest downtown Newark department stores. Bamberger envisioned the ideal setting for the store's furniture and electrical appliances, in a large, home setting that would accommodate the public. In late 1922, he hired Montclair architect Francis A. Nelson to design the building as the "Ideal Home." While the architect considered the house modest, the Colonial Revival building had two floors dedicated to family living and a third floor for servants. According to the Newark News in January 1924, Bamberger's "Ideal Home" was the product of the cooperative efforts of more than 100 manufacturers, designers, contractors and decorators. The house possessed many novel electrical features such as water heaters, burglar alarms, burglar lights in the eaves, electric range, inter-house telephone, call bells, baseboard

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outlets, washing machine, a complete modern radio and a 2-car garage with electric lathe. The house contained ten rooms and three baths, plus a solarium and breakfast room. Ground was broken March 10, 1923, with the mayor, city officials, Chamber of Commerce members and heads of various Bamberger's departments present. The house was built at a cost of \$75,000. The house opened in January 1924, hosting over 200,000 people during the course of the year. The success of the house was short-lived however, as Bamberger's decided to sell the house in late 1924. By the mid-1930s, Bamberger's opened a series of five "Charm" homes throughout suburban Union and Essex County, including Short Hills, Glen Ridge, South Orange, Elizabeth and Westfield.

733 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3681 Lot 5

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

733 Elizabeth Avenue is a single story, hipped roof ranch, constructed c. 1960.

761 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3682 Lot 34

Key

Outbuildings: 0

761 Elizabeth Avenue, the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is single story, wood frame, irregular plan, Shingle style, religious building. Constructed in 1902, when this area was part of Lyons Farms, the shingle-clad building occupies a prominent position at the corner of Elizabeth and Wilbur Avenues, on an elevated lot. The irregular, intersecting gable roof consists of a front facing gable and a faceted gable over the apse of the church. At the intersection of these two elements is a hipped roof, three story steeple, with a pedimented, post-supported portico. Additional Shingle detailing includes: round-arched windows and louvers with wide board window surrounds, wood trim belt coursing in the steeple, and grouped windows in the main part of the church. A masonry addition is attached on the south side. Built as a church school in the 1930s, the two story brick addition features limestone, Gibbs surrounds for the windows and doors (see photo 16).

785 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3680 Lot 2

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

785 Elizabeth Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival influenced residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the side gable roofed house features a classicizing entablature, gabled dormers with round-arched windows, and a fluted Doric column-supported open pedimented portico. Additional details include a classicizing entrance with segmentally arched fanlight, cast stone sills and keystones in the flat brick lintels.

801 Elizabeth Avenue Block 3684 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

801 Elizabeth Avenue is an 8 story, block-long, brick, International Style, apartment building. The c. 1950, boxy building features a flat roof, attenuated cast stone belt courses at the sill and lintel levels of each floor, and Chicago windows throughout.

Goldsmith Avenue

10 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 72

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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10 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic cottage, constructed c. 1920, with a green clay tile clad hipped roof, classicizing entablature and a full shed dormer. Fenestration consists of triple windows set in wood paneled surrounds. The building is approached from a side entrance (see photo 18).

14 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 70
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

14 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gable roof, matching dormer and an enclosed, pedimented portico with multi-pane glass side panels. The cedar shingled house has paired 6/1 windows, and a two story, set back side bay on the east side (see photo 18).

15 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 12
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

15 Goldsmith Avenue is a 6 story, 9 bay, "U"-shaped plan, brick, c. 1925, eclectic, apartment building. Classicizing features include a rusticated limestone first floor, and limestone trim such as the entablature, the bracketed entrance surround and festooned panels in the brick parapet. Fenestration consists of paired windows on the outside corners and single windows on the inside, with brick surrounds, limestone sills and corner blocks (see photo 19).

18 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 68
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

18 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a clipped gable roof, matching dormer and an enclosed, pedimented portico with multi-pane glass side panels. The house has paired 6/1 windows, and a two story, set back bay on the east side. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to contribute to the district (see photo 18).

19 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 14
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

19 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Mediterranean Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a green clay tile-clad hip roof. A projecting, arcuated stone portico has leaded side panels and is flanked by blind, round arched window surrounds with floor length windows. Elaborate wrought iron lamps flank the entrance. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in singles and pairs (see photo 19).

22 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 22
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

22 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a hipped roof, matching dormer and a paired Doric column-supported, open, pedimented portico. Additional classicizing details include a shingle-clad second floor flaring over the brick first floor, extended eaves, cast stone lintels and sills, and an entrance surround with sidelights (see photo 18).

25 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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25 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a hipped roof, a gabled dormer and a paired Doric column-supported, open pedimented portico. Additional classicizing details include extended eaves and French doors flanking the portico. Although the building has some replacement windows, it retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 19).

28 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 58
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

28 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gable roof and a wrought iron post-supported, pedimented door hood. Additional classicizing details include a classicizing entablature, side lit entrance, bracketed eaves, and a set back, two story enclosed porch (see photo 18).

31 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 26
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

31 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered vernacular house (see photo 19).

34 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 58
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

34 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered vernacular house.

35 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 23
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

35 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gable roof and a paired Doric column-supported, pedimented door hood. Additional classicizing details include an entablature and cornice returns, and an entrance surround with a segmentally arched fanlight and sidelights. Single bay, single story porches flank the main house and project forward.

40 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 56
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

40 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gable roof and a paired column-supported, open, pedimented portico. Additional details include 6/6 paired and single windows and a dentillated entablature.

41 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 26
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

41 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gable roof and an enclosed pedimented portico. The cedar shingle-clad house has a one story, set back, enclosed porch on the east side. Although the house has been altered with some replacement windows, it has enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.

45 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 28
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

45 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gambrel roof and full second floor shed dormer. The house has a brick first floor and cedar shingle clad second story. The fenestration consists of 8/1 paired and single windows. A bracketed, hipped roof door hood hangs over the entrance. There is a one story, set back, enclosed porch on the east side of the house.

46 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 52

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

46 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, vernacular house (see photo 20).

49 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 30

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

49 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920.

50 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 50

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

50 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gambrel roof and full second floor shed dormer. The house has a brick first floor and cedar shingle clad second story. The fenestration consists of 8/1 single windows (see photo 20).

54 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 48

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

54 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a slate-clad, side gambrel roof and full second floor shed dormer. Although the house has been altered with siding, it has enough integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 20).

55 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 32

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

55 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. Flanked by setback one-story wings on either side, the brick façade is dominated by a projecting enclosed portico with a round arched fanlight. Green clay tile clads the side gambrel roof with first floor shed dormer. The ground floor is brown brick; the upper stories are of yellow brick. Fenestration consists of first floor casement windows with transoms, and single 1/1 double hung windows flanking a tri-partite stained glass window on the second floor.

57 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 34

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

57 Goldsmith Avenue is a single story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Arts and Crafts influenced residential building, constructed c. 1920. Dominated by a green clay tile clad side gable roof with large shed dormer, the façade is articulated by

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three large segmental brick arches on the first floor. Additional ornamentation includes a bracket and modillion-supported entablature, and an eclectic entrance surround with round-arched sidelights (see photo 21).

58 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 46
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

58 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a side gambrel roof and full second floor shed dormer. The house has a brick first floor and cedar shingle clad second story. The fenestration consists of segmentally arched tri-partite windows on the first floor flanking the matching, segmentally arched entrance surround with fanlight and sidelights. Although the set back wing on the west side has been given a second floor and the house has some replacement windows, it still contributes to the historic district (see photo 20).

62 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3680 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

62 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920, with a green clay tile-clad side gambrel roof and full second floor shed dormer. A hipped roof portico with decorative sidelights dominates the façade. The house has a brick first floor and weatherboard clad second story. The fenestration consists of 6/6 paired and single windows (see photo 20).

65 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3679 Lot 36
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

65 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. Flanked by setback one-story wings on either side, the brick façade is dominated by a projecting enclosed portico with a round arched fanlight. Green clay tile clads the side gambrel roof with first floor shed dormer. The ground floor is brown brick; the upper stories are of yellow brick. Fenestration consists of first floor casement windows with transoms, and single 1/1 double hung windows flanking a tri-partite stained glass window on the second floor (see photo 21).

77 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

77 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a classicizing entrance with a paired entrance door, and a post-supported, enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, the building still contributes to the historic district.

81 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 39
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

81 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The intersecting gable roof house has been severely altered.

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82 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 59
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

82 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a Doric column-supported, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples (there are some replacement windows). The classicizing entrance has leaded sidelights.

85 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

85 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples. The classicizing entrance has leaded sidelights.

88 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 57
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

88 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clipped gable roof house has a double, Doric column-supported porch (one on each story), wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a column-supported, clipped gable, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples (there are some replacement windows). The classicizing entrance has a segmentally arched leaded fanlight and matching leaded sidelights (see photo 22).

89 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 43
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

89 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a clipped gabled dormer, a classicizing entrance, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples (see photo 23).

92 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 55
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

92 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clipped gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a clipped gable dormer, a flared second story, and an enclosed, post-supported, clipped gable, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples on the first floor and 6/1 windows on the second. Although altered with synthetic siding, the building still contributes to the streetscape (see photo 22).

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95 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

95 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a projecting center bay, and a Doric column-supported, open, pedimented portico. Brick clads the first floor, the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples with leaded transoms. The elaborate classicizing entrance surround has a leaded door, sidelights and transoms (see photo 23).

96 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 53
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

96 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clipped gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a clipped gable dormer, a flared second story, and an enclosed, post-supported, clipped gable, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples on the first floor and 6/1 windows on the second. Although altered with synthetic siding, the building still contributes to the streetscape (see photo 22).

99 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

99 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed dormer, cornice returns, and a post-supported, enclosed, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples with leaded transoms (see photo 23).

100 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 51
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

100 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The house has been severely altered with synthetic siding, replacement windows and replacement entrances.

103 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 49
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached shed (N/C)

103 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The house has been severely altered with a conversion to a five family building (see photo 24).

104 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 49
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

104 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide

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eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, a classicizing entrance, and a pilaster-supported, pedimented portico. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 8/1 windows set in pairs and triples (there are some replacement windows).

107 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 51
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

107 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed roof dormer, a projecting center bay, and a post-supported, open, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 24).

108 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

108 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed roof dormer, a mutule-supported entablature, and a pilaster-supported, pedimented portico. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples with leaded transoms. A classicizing entrance surround contains a leaded fanlight and matching sidelights (see photo 25).

109 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 53
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

109 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The house has been severely altered with novelty siding and greenhouse windows (see photo 24).

112 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

112 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a classicizing entrance, and a pilaster-supported, pedimented portico. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 and casement windows set in pairs and triples with leaded transoms (some replacement windows) (see photo 25).

113 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 55
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

113 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a clipped gabled dormer, a two story, post-supported porch, and a classicizing entrance with leaded sidelights. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples (see photo 24).

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116 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 43

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

116 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a classicizing entrance with a paired entrance door, and a pilaster-supported, pedimented portico. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples with leaded transoms (see photo 25).

117 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 57

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

117 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and a Doric column-supported, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples. The classicizing entrance has leaded sidelights (see photo 24).

120 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 41

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

120 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, "brick-faced, wood frame, c. 1960 house.

121 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 59

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

121 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The house has been altered with a variety of sidings and replacement windows.

124 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3693 Lot 37

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

124 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a classicizing entrance with a paired entrance door, and a pilaster-supported, enclosed, pedimented portico. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building was cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. Although the second floor is clad with synthetic siding, the building still contributes to the historic district.

125 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3694 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

125 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hipped roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a clipped gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a bracket-supported, pedimented portico

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overhang. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The classicizing entrance has leaded sidelights.

133 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
133 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a full width shed dormer, a pedimented portico overhang, a half-round oculus in the gable apex, weatherboard siding, and 6/1 single windows on the first floor and paired windows on the second floor.

134 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 67
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
134 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico with leaded side panels. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in wide board window surrounds. The classicizing entrance has sidelights (see photo 26).

138 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 65
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
138 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico with leaded side panels. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in wide board window surrounds. The classicizing entrance has sidelights (see photo 26).

139 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
139 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds. The classicizing entrance has sidelights.

142 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 64
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
142 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has wide eaves with elbow-type brackets, a full shed dormer, a projecting centered two story enclosed porch, and a post-supported, open, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (there are some replacement windows). The classicizing entrance has sidelights (see photo 26).

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143 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 56
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

143 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (there are some replacement windows). The classicizing entrance has sidelights.

146 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 61
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

146 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full shed second story dormer. The enclosed pedimented portico features decorative sidelights, side panels and transom. Fenestration consists of 6/6 windows. The first floor of the façade is clad in stone veneer (see photo 26).

147 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 59
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

147 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building.

148 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 62
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

148 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full shed second story dormer. The enclosed pedimented portico features a fanlight, decorative sidelights, side panels and transom. Fenestration consists of 6/6 windows. The first floor of the façade is clad in stone veneer (see photo 26).

150 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

150 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full shed second story dormer. The first floor features a full porch. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house still contributes to the historic district.

151 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 57
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

151 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival residential building.

154 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 58
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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154 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full shed second story dormer. The first floor features a post supported enclosed portico with sidelights, transom and decorative side panels. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows and the house is weatherboard clad.

155 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 51
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

155 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building.

156 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 53
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

156 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival residential building.

159 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 53
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

159 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival residential building.

160 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 55
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

160 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full shed second story dormer. The house has been altered with a variety of sidings and a replacement portico.

162 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 53
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

162 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings.

163 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

163 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and a fluted, post-supported pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in wide board window surrounds. A shed roof overhang decorates the mid first floor bay.

166 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 52
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage

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166 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings.

167 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 49

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

167 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and a fluted post-supported pedimented portico contrasted with a two-story box bay. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 27).

169 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 61

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

169 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and a recessed entry set underneath a bracket supported, open second story porch. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 27).

170 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 50

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage

170 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings and additions.

171 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 62

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

171 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide, bracket-supported eaves, a shed roof dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Weatherboard clads the first floor, with cedar shingles above (see photo 27).

172 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 48

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage

172 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings.

175 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 47

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

175 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 27).

176 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 46

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage

176 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings.

179 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 46

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

179 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 27).

181 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 45

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

181 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a clipped gable dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds. Although the building is clad with synthetic siding, it has enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.

184 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 43

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage

184 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with replacement windows, and a variety of synthetic sidings.

185 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 44

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

185 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds.

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186 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 41

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

186 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a wrought iron post-supported, open, pedimented portico. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds. The classicizing entrance has sidelights.

188 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 39

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

188 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full, second story shed dormer. An off-center, post-supported portico dominates the façade. Although the house has been somewhat altered, it still contributes to the historic district.

189 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 43

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

189 Goldsmith Avenue is a 1-½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Arts and Crafts-inspired bungalow with a side gable roof, a bracket supported gable dormer, a post-supported open porch and bracketed overhanging eaves.

191 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 41

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

191 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a clipped gabled dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds.

192 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 37

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

192 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof dormer, a flared second story, and a recessed entryway under the second floor porch. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.

193 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3699 Lot 39

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

193 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a clipped gabled dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Brick

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clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds.

194 Goldsmith Avenue Block 3700 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
194 Goldsmith Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a clipped gabled dormer, a projecting center bay, a flared second story, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide board window surrounds.

Hansbury Avenue

1 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 8
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
1 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, eclectic/Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a clipped, side gable roof clad with green clay tile and a matching first floor shed-roofed overhang. The pedimented portico roof extends from the first floor shed roof and is supported by exaggerated brackets. Fenestration consists of three part window groups on the first floor and paired 6/1 windows on the second floor. The c. 1920 house also features a set back single story wing.

9 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 9
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

9 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1960.

12 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
12 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad side gable roof and cornice returns. A pier-supported, pedimented portico with round-arched entrance surround is the focal point of the façade. Additional details include brick sills and a pronounced water table. Although the house has 6/6 replacement windows, it has enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 28).

13 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 11
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
13 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, c. 1940, eclectic/Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad hipped roof and matching roof dormers. The projecting central bay rises from the ground floor to end in a gabled wall dormer with cornice returns. The synthetic siding-clad second story flares over the brick-clad first floor. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows, and a round-arched, second floor, middle bay window with a wrought iron balcony. The façade is completed with a round-arched brick entrance surround.

16 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 41
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

16 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad side gable roof. A fluted, engaged Doric column-supported, pedimented portico with round-arched entrance surround is the focal point of the façade. The entrance surround is further detailed with a pronounced keystone and a stained glass fanlight. Fenestration is composed of round-arched brick window surrounds with limestone keystones, round-arched stained glass transoms, limestone sills and paneled wood bases on the first floor. The second floor fenestration consists of double hung windows with brick jack arches punctuated with limestone keystones and end voussoirs. The entire façade is finished with a classicizing wood entablature with cornice returns. The house is given a formal air by being set on an elevated lawn (see photo 28).

17 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 13
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

17 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920.

20 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

20 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, square plan, brick, eclectic house. The c. 1930 house features a standing seam, hipped metal roof with matching hipped dormers and a wrought iron railing at the edge of the roof. Exaggerated brackets support overhanging eaves. The squared off, slightly projecting entrance portico is ornamented with a stepped limestone, bracket-flanked parapet, above a paired wooden entrance door. Additional architectural details include limestone sills, brick lintels, and a brick retaining wall around the terraced lawn. Although there are replacement windows used in the house, it retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district. If the windows had not been replaced, the house would have been considered a Key element of the district (see photo 28).

21 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 5
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

21 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, split-level style house, constructed c. 1960.

24 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 37
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

24 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920.

25 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 17
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

25 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and shed dormer. Additional architectural features include a two story, single bay west wing, and a Doric column-supported, open pedimented portico (see photo 29).

28 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 35
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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28 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof. An enclosed pedimented portico with rafter-supported eaves is the focal point of the façade. Additional details include clapboard on the first floor, shingles on the second floor, 8/1 windows, paneled shutters and a single bay, setback hyphen on the west side of the house.

29 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 19
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

29 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 29).

32 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 33
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

32 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular style house, constructed c. 1920.

33 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 21
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

33 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, recently built, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1980 (see photo 29).

36 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 31
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached shed (N/C)

36 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival style house, constructed c. 1920.

37 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 23
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

37 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof. A tri-partite window grouping on the first floor is the focal point of the façade. Additional details include a brick foundation, weatherboard sheathing, extended eaves, a shed roof dormer, and a setback hyphen on the west side of the house (see photo 29).

40 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 29
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

40 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof and first floor shed dormer. A pedimented roof supported by wrought iron piers and paired carved brackets ornaments the entrance. Fenestration consists of tri-partite first floor windows, and 6/1 windows on the second floor. Additional details include a setback hyphen on the east side of the house, shingles on the second story and aluminum siding on the first.

43 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 25
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

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43 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, square plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof. An enclosed pedimented portico with paneled pier supports is the focal point of the façade. Additional details include clapboard on the first floor, shingles on the second floor, extended eaves, 6/1 windows, and a single bay, setback hyphen on the east side of the house.

44 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 26
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

44 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof and first floor shed dormer. Paneled piers support an enclosed hipped roof portico. Fenestration consists of 8/1 windows with brick sills on the first floor, and 6/1 windows set in simple wooden surrounds on the second floor. Additional details include a simple wooden entablature delineating the brick first floor of the house, and shingles on the second story.

45 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

45 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, square plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a hipped roof and matching dormer. A paneled pier-supported entrance porch with a gabled roof is the focal point of the façade. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows.

46 Hansbury Avenue Block 3684 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

46 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Arts and Crafts influenced house dominated by a hipped roof with overhanging open eaves and stucco cladding. A massive pier-supported porch, first floor semi-hexagonal bay and simple wooden door and window surrounds further ornament the house. Although the windows have been replaced the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

47 Hansbury Avenue Block 3683 Lot 28
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

47 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a clipped gable roof. Additional ornamentation includes: tri-partite window grouping on the first floor, 6/1 windows with wood surrounds on the second floor, a two story setback wing on the west side, and a paneled pier-supported portico.

52 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

52 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof and first floor shed dormer. Additional details include a pedimented portico and brick pier supported porch, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. Although the second floor is clad with vinyl siding, the house is still contributing to the historic district.

56 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 3
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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52 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and an enclosed centered pedimented portico. Additional details include a pedimented portico and brick pier supported porch, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. Although the second floor is clad with vinyl siding, the house is still contributing to the historic district.

53 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 57
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

53 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and an enclosed pedimented portico with sidelights. Additional details include 3/1 paired cottage windows. Although the second floor is clad with vinyl siding, the house is still contributing to the historic district.

57 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 54
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

57 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a Doric column-supported open pedimented portico. The house has been severely altered with aluminum siding and replacement windows.

60 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 5
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

60 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and an enclosed centered pedimented portico. Additional details include a pedimented portico and brick pier supported porch, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor and single 6/1 windows on the second floor. Although the second floor is clad with vinyl siding, and there are some replacement windows, the house still contributes to the historic district.

63 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 53
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

63 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a hipped roof and matching dormer. The second floor flares over the first. Wrought iron posts support a pedimented portico, and a one story set back porch is attached on the east side. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows on the first floor and paired 6/1 on the second. Additional details include paired bracket-supported extended eaves and a brick water table.

64 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 7
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

64 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and an enclosed off-centered pedimented portico. Additional details include a pedimented portico and brick pier supported porch, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. Although the second floor is clad with vinyl siding, the house is still contributing to the historic district.

65 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 51
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

65 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered Tudor Revival house (see photo 30).

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68 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 9

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

68 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and an enclosed centered pedimented portico. Additional details include a pedimented portico and brick pier supported porch, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. An artificial stone façade has ruined the appearance of the house.

69 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 49

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

69 Hansbury Avenue is a 2-½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1925, Tudor Revival style house with a side gable roof, two perpendicular wall dormers and 6/1 windows. An extended entrance bay with an irregular roofline projects from the façade. Adjacent to the entrance bay is the chimney. The Gothic-arched, drip moulded entrance surround has a strap hinged rustic door (see photo 30).

72 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 11

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

72 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1925, Tudor Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof. A steeply pitched, projecting cross gable entrance bay contains an ogee-arched entrance with a strap-hinged Tudor door. There is a wall dormer on the west bay. Fenestration consists of paired 3/1 cottage windows.

73 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 47

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

73 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and an enclosed broken bonnet-topped portico with sidelights. Additional details include a dentillated entablature, decorative brick belt courses, transomed entrance, 6/6 paired windows on the first floor and 6/6 single windows on the second (see photo 30).

76 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 13

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

76 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a hipped roof, enclosed portico. Additional details include 6/1 windows, a set back, one story enclosed porch on the east side, synthetic siding and some replacement windows. Although somewhat altered, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

79 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 45

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

79 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a centered pedimented portico flanked by bracket supported, semi-hexagonal bay windows. There are 6/6 windows on the upper floor. Additional details include a bracket-supported cornice and a lunette above the entrance door.

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80 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 15

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

80 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad side gable roof. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows with limestone sills and keystone lintels. A segmentally arched lunette supported by slender paired colonettes, flanked by sidelights, creates the classicizing entrance.

81 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 43

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

81 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, stone-faced, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and a centered pedimented portico flanked by bracket supported, semi-hexagonal bay windows. There are 6/6 windows on the upper floor. Additional details include a bracket-supported cornice and a lunette above the entrance door.

84 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 17

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

84 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame, c. 1920, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a wrought iron post supported, open portico. Fenestration consists of bracket supported box bay windows flanking the entrance and single windows above. The brick facade has a decorative water table, brick lintels and a belt course below the roofline. Weatherboard siding clads the remaining elevations. Although altered with some replacement windows, the house still retains enough integrity to be classified as contributing to the district.

88 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 19

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

88 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, c. 1925, Tudor Revival style house with a side gable roof and an intersecting hipped roof entrance bay. The facade is clad in a variety of materials including irregular stone, brick and weatherboard. Fenestration consists of multi-pane, metal casement windows throughout the house. Additional details include an irregular stone chimney, a semi-hexagonal oriel window and a strap-hinged, ogee-arched entrance door. The house is in excellent condition with no alterations.

92 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 21

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

92 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, stone and batten-faced, wood frame, c. 1930, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and a broken bonnet pedimented entrance surround set in the 2/3 high stone veneer. The side elevations are clad with cedar shakes and fenestration consists of 6/1 individual windows.

98 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 23

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

98 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1955, Colonial Revival style house with an attached Garage.

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99 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

99 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame, c. 1950, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a centered entrance flanked by Chicago windows. The second floor has 6/6 single windows.

102 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 25
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

102 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1955, Colonial Revival style house with an attached Garage.

103 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 33
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

103 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, stone-faced, wood frame, c. 1950, Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof and a paired 6/6 windows on the first floor, and single 6/6 windows on the second floor. The centered projecting entrance bay has a segmentally arched lunette and sidelights.

106 Hansbury Avenue Block 3689 Lot 25
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

106 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1930, eclectic/Colonial Revival style house with a green clay tile-clad, hipped roof with matching dormers, and a dentillated entablature. The clay roof is also found on the enclosed pedimented portico with cornice returns. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows with brick sills and lintels with cast stone keystones. The 6/1 windows are paired on the second floor.

107 Hansbury Avenue Block 3690 Lot 31
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

107 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1960, modern house with a hipped roof and a two-story corner window. There is a projecting portico roof over the entrance. The house is less than 50 years of age.

110 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

110 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, square plan, brick, c. 1930, Colonial Revival style house with a green clay tile-clad, hipped roof with matching dormers. The clay roof is also found on the fluted Doric column-supported full porch and pedimented portico. Exaggerated paired brackets support the extended eaves. The projecting brick entrance bay has a stained glass, segmentally-arched fanlight and sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 triple windows on the first floor, and individual 6/1 windows on the second floor. The house also features an estate setting with concrete curbs around the lawn areas and mature landscaping, and has excellent integrity.

116 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 42
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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116 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1930, Tudor Revival style house with a side gable roof and an superimposed, steeply pitched, cross gable entrance bay. The very dimensional façade has 6/1 paired windows, and brick window sills and water table.

120 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 43
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

120 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1930, Tudor Revival style house with a side gable roof and an superimposed, steeply pitched and clipped, cross gable entrance bay. An enclosed porch along the first floor ruins the appearance of the building.

121 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 81
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

121 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, c. 1960, Colonial Revival style, residential building.

122 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

122 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1930, Colonial Revival style house with a slate-clad, side gable roof. A fluted post-supported first floor porch contains a broken bonnet, pedimented portico and side lit entrance.

123 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 43
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

123 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1930, Tudor Revival style house with a side gable roof and an superimposed, steeply pitched, cross gable entrance bay. Half timbering is used on the second floor, and the side elevations have clapboard cladding. A blind ogee-arched window surmounts the ogee-arched entrance door. The gabled entrance dormer and the secondary wall dormer both have round-arched windows. Although there are some replacement windows, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

126 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

126 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, irregular plan, wood frame, Tudor Revival style, residential building. A side gable roof dominates the house and is punctuated by three cross gables. One gable contains the second floor windows, the second contains paired 6/1 windows and has an attached paneled chimney, and the third has the entrance portico. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has great massing.

127 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 77
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

127 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, severely altered, Colonial Revival residential building.

130 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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130 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof. The c.1935 house has a brick first floor façade, and cedar shingle clad remainder. The pedimented portico entrance surround features a post-supported blind fanlight and tracery sidelights. Although there are some replacement windows, the house still contributes to the historic district.

131 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 75
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

131 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style house with an intersecting gable roof and an enclosed porch next to the brick portico. There is an interesting paneled brick chimney next to the entrance gable. Fenestration consists of 6/1 single and 6/6 paired windows.

133 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 73
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

133 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor.

134 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 49
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

134 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

137 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 71
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

137 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor (see photo 31).

138 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

138 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced wood frame, Colonial Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof. The c.1935 house has a brick first floor façade, a projecting brick portico with gabled roof, 6/6 windows and keystone lintels on the first floor.

140 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 52
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

140 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style, residential building with a slate-clad, side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second story. The c.1935 house has a projecting pedimented enclosed brick portico, 6/1 paired windows and a side lit entrance. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

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141 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 69

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

141 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor (see photo 31).

142 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 54

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

142 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof featuring cornice returns, and a flared second story level. The exaggerated sloping gable entrance bay contains a brick entrance surround. Although somewhat altered, the building contains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

145 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 67

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

145 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house with a slate-clad side gable roof. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting bracket-supported, gabled, entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table, and a front facing chimney with decorative brick trim. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor (see photo 31).

146 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 56

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

146 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame c. 1930, Colonial Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof with wall dormers over the second floor windows. A bracket-supported, semi-hexagonal bay, and an entrance door with a lunette articulate the brick first floor façade. A one story, set back, enclosed porch is attached on the west side.

149 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 65

Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

149 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house with a side gable roof. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico with a castellated parapet and a round arched door. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor. Although the building has some replacement windows, it has enough remaining integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 31).

152 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 58

Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

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152 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Colonial Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof. An enclosed first floor porch alters the appearance of the house.

153 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 63
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

153 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house with a side gable roof. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor. The building is vacant and abandoned.

154 Hansbury Avenue Block 3704 Lot 60
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

154 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame c. 1930, Colonial Revival style, residential building with a side gable roof, a brick first floor façade, and cedar shingle cladding. Bracket-supported, semi-hexagonal bays flank the enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/6 windows.

155 Hansbury Avenue Block 3703 Lot 23
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

155 Hansbury Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick-faced, wood frame c. 1930, Tudor Revival style, four family house with a side gable roof. The brick-faced façade has gable wall dormers and a centered projecting entrance portico. Additional details include brick lintels, sills and water table. Triple window groups on the first floor have multi-pane upper sash; 6/1 paired windows dominate the second floor.

Keer Avenue

2 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 1
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

2 Keer Avenue is a 5 story plus elevated basement, Flemish bond brick clad, "U"-shaped, Renaissance Revival inspired apartment building. The c. 1925 building features a brick pilaster supported entryway with metal entrance canopy, and arcuated cast stone entablature with an attached balcony, blind round arches above the fifth floors windows, and cast stone decorations throughout.

9 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 9
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

9 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house features a gambrel roof with a full shed dormer for the second floor, an enclosed pedimented portico, paired windows, and weatherboard cladding on the first floor and shingle cladding on the second.

14 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 44
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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14 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 hipped roof house is articulated by a hipped roof dormer, bracket-supported cornice, 6/1 paired and triple windows, and a brick first floor.

15 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 11
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

15 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic house. A side gable roof with a shed roof dormer, 10/1 windows, and round butt shingles on the dormer articulate the c. 1920 aluminum siding-clad building. Although somewhat compromised, the building still adds to the urbanism of the streetscape.

17 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 13
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

17 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival-influenced house.

18 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

18 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 side gable roof house features an enclosed centered portico, cornice returns, paired and triple 6/1 windows, and an enclosed set back one story porch on the east side.

20 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

20 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house features a gambrel roof with a full shed dormer for the second floor, an open pedimented portico with dentillated entablature, 6/1 paired windows and synthetic cladding. A single story, set back porch with paneled parapet is attached on the east side.

21 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 15
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

21 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1980 house.

24 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 37
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

24 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920, clay tile clad hipped roof house has been altered with replacement windows and siding, destroying its integrity.

27 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

27 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 vinyl siding-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, extended bracket-supported eaves, a brick

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chimney, a centered, open post-supported pedimented portico and a pedimented dormer with cornice returns. The house has a set back two-story porch on the east side. The original fenestration consists of 3/1 paired cottage windows.

28 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

28 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house features a gambrel roof with a full shed dormer for the second floor, a post-supported, extended eaves and paired windows. Although there has been some loss of integrity, the building still qualifies as contributing.

31 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

31 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 weatherboard-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, extended bracket-supported eaves, a brick chimney, a centered pedimented portico and a pedimented dormer with cornice returns. The house has a set back two-story porch on the east side. The original fenestration consists of 6/1 windows.

32 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 33
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

32 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house features a gambrel roof with a full shed dormer for the second floor, and an enclosed pedimented portico with a segmentally arched fanlight, stained glass transoms and multi-pane glass side walls. The original stairs have curved brick sidewalls. The first floor is clad with brick and the second floor has synthetic siding. Although there has been some loss of integrity, the house is a good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival influence.

35 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 221
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

35 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 weatherboard-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, extended bracket-supported eaves, a brick chimney, a centered pedimented portico and a pedimented dormer with cornice returns. The house has a set back two-story porch on the east side with a post-supported, open second floor. The original fenestration consists of 3/1 paired cottage windows.

37 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 22
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

37 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 weatherboard-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, extended bracket-supported eaves, a brick chimney, a centered pedimented portico and a pedimented dormer with cornice returns. The house has a set back two-story porch on the east side. The original fenestration consists of 3/1 paired cottage windows (see photo 32).

38 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 31
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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38 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The side gable roof house is articulated by set back, two story wing on the east side, a Doric column-supported portico, a classicizing entrance surround with sidelights, extended rafters and a flared out second story over the first floor brick walls. Although the second floor is clad with synthetic siding and there are some replacement windows, the house still contributes to the district.

41 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 25
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

41 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 weatherboard-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, extended bracket-supported eaves, a brick chimney, a centered pedimented portico and a pedimented dormer with cornice returns. The house has a set back two-story porch on the east side. The original fenestration consists of 3/1 paired cottage windows (see photo 32).

42 Keer Avenue Block 3685 Lot 27
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

42 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house features a green clay tile-clad gambrel roof with a full shed dormer for the second floor. A segmentally arched portico hood features a fanlight lunette and is supported by exaggerated scrolled brackets. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired and triple window groups, with brick lintels. The first floor is brick and the second floor is clad with weatherboard. There is a triple stained glass window above the portico, and a dentillated entablature below the gambrel. This house would have been considered a Key element of the district if the second floor dormer had not had replacement roofing.

43 Keer Avenue Block 3684 Lot 26
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

43 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 building has been altered with vinyl siding, stone veneer and replacement windows (see photo 32).

50 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 1
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

50 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, a matching dormer, cornice returns and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

51 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 57
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

51 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad, side gable roof, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

53 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 54
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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53 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad, side gable roof, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with flanking, semi-circular bay windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. The house is clad with clapboard on the first floor, and is shingled on the second floor. Additional details include cornice returns, a classicizing entablature, a one story, enclosed porch on the east side, and a wooden sunburst motif in the portico gable.

54 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 3
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

54 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, flared second story, cornice returns and overhanging eaves. An enclosed, pedimented portico is flanked by semi-hexagonal bay windows. Additional fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. There is a single story, set back, enclosed porch on the east side. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

57 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 53
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

57 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad, side gable roof, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with flanking, semi-circular bay windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. Additional details include cornice returns, a classicizing entablature, a one story, enclosed porch on the east side, and a wooden sunburst motif in the portico gable. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing (see photo 33).

58 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 5
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

58 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, flared second story, cornice returns, overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. There is a single story, set back, enclosed porch on the east side. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

61 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 51
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

61 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad, side gable roof, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with flanking, semi-circular bay windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. The house is clad with clapboard on the first floor, and is shingled on the second floor. Additional details include a classicizing entablature, and a wooden sunburst motif in the portico gable (see photo 33).

62 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

62 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it continues to contribute to the district.

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65 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 49

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

65 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad, side gable roof, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with flanking, semi-circular bay windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. The house is clad with clapboard on the first floor, and is shingled on the second floor. Additional details include a classicizing entablature, a wooden sunburst motif in the portico gable. The portico features a fanlight with matching sidelights (see photo 33).

66 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 9

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

66 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and half timber, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and a full, second story shed dormer. Two intersecting gabled dormers provide three-dimensionality to the façade and half half-timbering in their gable apices. The entrance gable has a round-arched door surround. Additional Tudor detailing includes an oriel window on the second floor, transomed metal casement windows, brick lintels and sills, and a strap-hinged rustic door.

70 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 11

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

70 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house.

71 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 47

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

71 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, shed dormer and a full post-supported porch, extended bracket-supported eaves and 6/1 windows (with some replacements) (see photo 33).

73 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 45

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

73 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full second story shed dormer. The c. 1920 house features 6/1 windows, a pedimented portico with fanlight and sidelights and a set back, one story side porch. Although somewhat altered, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district (see photo 33).

74 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 13

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

74 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house.

77 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 49

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

77 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival-influenced house.

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78 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

78 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, side lit, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it continues to contribute to the district.

82 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

82 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a slate-clad, side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features and enclosed, projecting, pedimented portico, 6/1 paired windows, flanking set back single story bays, and synthetic siding. Although somewhat altered, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing (see photo 34).

83 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 43
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

83 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, pedimented portico, flanking one story side porches, and extended eaves. Although somewhat altered, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

86 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

86 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a slate-clad, side gable roof, with gabled dormers, and cornice returns. A Doric column-supported open, pedimented portico, with its leaded, side lit entrance surround, dominates the first floor, brick-faced façade. Fenestration consists of triple windows on the first floor and paired 6/1 windows on the second floor. There is a 2 story, set back, wing on the east side (see photo 34).

87 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

87 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, Doric column-supported, pedimented portico, flanking one story side porches, 6/1 single and paired windows, and extended eaves. Although the second story has been clad with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

90 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 21
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

90 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and half timber, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and a full, second story shed dormer. Two intersecting gabled dormers provide three-dimensionality to the façade and half half-timbering in their gable apices. The entrance gable has a Gibbs style, ogee-arched door surround on a stucco

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background. Additional Tudor detailing includes an oriel window on the second floor, transomed metal casement windows, brick lintels and sills, and a strap-hinged rustic door. The house has some replacement windows (see photo 34).

91 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

91 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, Doric column-supported, pedimented portico, one story side porch on the west elevation, 6/1 single and paired windows, and extended eaves. Although the second story has been clad with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

94 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 23
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

94 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, classicizing entablature and cornice returns. A fluted Doric column-supported open, pedimented portico, with its leaded, side lit entrance surround, dominates the first floor, brick-faced façade. Fenestration consists of 8/1 windows with blind round arches on the first floor, and a second story, stained glass casement window over the portico. There is a single story, set back, wing on the east side (see photo 34).

100 Keer Avenue Block 3688 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

100 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and two, intersecting, gabled wall dormers. The clipped, entrance gable has a round-arched door surround. Additional Tudor detailing includes 6/6 paired windows, brick water table and belt courses, and bracketed, overhanging gable eaves. The half-timbered gable apex has been covered with synthetic siding but the integrity is still good.

101 Keer Avenue Block 3689 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

101 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, c. 1920, eclectic house with a slate-clad, intersecting clipped gable roof and shed roof dormer. Additional details include overhanging bracketed eaves, cast stone sills, 6/1 windows, and a recessed entryway with a bracketed arched lintel.

104 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

104 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, side lit, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows. Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it continues to contribute to the district.

105 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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105 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a slate-clad, side gable roof and a full, second story shed dormer. The c. 1920 house also features two applied gabled bays on the façade. One of the gables is a projecting entrance bay with a sloping roof containing a round arched door set in a limestone Gibbs' surround. Fenestration consists of segmentally arched windows in the gable apices, and multi-pane, leaded casements, as well as paired and single 6/6 windows. The sidewalls are clad with roughly cut wood boards (see photo 35).

109 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 30
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

109 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic house with a clay tile clad, hip roof and matching side dormers. Ornamentation on the c. 1920 house includes an applied façade gable, and a centered door in a projecting, semi-hexagonal entrance bay with ogee arched entrance and matching sidelights. Fenestration consists of a triple 6/1 window juxtaposed with an open, post-supported hipped roof porch on the other side. There are single and paired 6/1 windows on the second floor (see photo 35).

112 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

112 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and two gabled wall dormers. The first floor façade is clad with brick as is the projecting brick entrance portico. Additional Tudor detailing includes an ogee-arched entrance surround and 6/1 windows (single on the first and paired on the second floor). Although the house is clad with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

113 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 28
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

113 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a green clay tile clad side gable roof, extended eaves and two gabled wall dormers. The projecting brick entrance gable has a half-timbered second floor. Additional Tudor detailing includes an ogee-arched recessed entrance surround flanked by miniature ogee arched lights. Fenestration consists of double and triple 6/1 windows. Nail head ornamented vergeboards decorate the front facing gable bay.

114 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

114 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a green clay tile-clad, side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, a projecting, pedimented, offset, enclosed portico with a wooden sunburst in the pediment. Fenestration consists of triple windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. A one story, set back, enclosed porch is attached on the east side. The elevated lawn is edged with a low brick wall (see photo 36).

117 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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117 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a fluted, Doric column-supported, enclosed portico with leaded sidelights and round arched fanlight, a one story set back enclosed porch on the east side, and 6/1 windows (some replacements).

118 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 42
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

118 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, a projecting, pedimented, offset, enclosed portico with a leaded, round-arched fanlight and cornice returns. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows. Although the second floor is clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing (see photo 36).

122 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 42
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

122 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a cross gable roof and a slate-clad, shed dormer. The first floor façade is clad with textured, rustic stucco, and the upper floors are clad with roughly sawn, wide wood boards. Additional Tudor features include a front-facing chimney, metal casement windows, and irregular, rustic wood lintels. The main entrance is placed on the sidewall of the projecting entrance bay (see photo 36).

123 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 25
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

123 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and stucco-clad, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house, constructed c. 1920. The intersecting side gable roof house has a brick basement and stucco walls, wood and nailhead trimmed vergeboards, half-timbering in the gable apex, an ogee arched door and a massive stepped chimney adjacent to the entrance bay.

126 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

126 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a slate-clad, side gable roof, with bracket-supported cornice returns and a classicizing entablature. A fluted Doric column-supported, enclosed pedimented portico dominates the façade. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in threes on the first floor and pairs on the second floor. Additional details include a brick water table and limestone sills (see photo 36).

127 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 21
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

127 Keer Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a full second floor shed dormer, a projecting, two-story gabled entrance bay with an ogee arched door and ogee sidelights, a round arched window in the gable apex, decorative vergeboards, and multi-pane, tri-partite, leaded casement windows.

129 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 21
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

129 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic house, constructed c. 1920. The hipped roof house is ornamented with an eyebrow dormer, a projecting, enclosed flat-roofed portico with a wrought iron railing, brick sills, and a round arched door with strap hinges. Fenestration consists of tri-partite 6/1 windows on the first floor set in blind round arches, paired 6/1 windows on the second floor flanking two smaller windows.

130 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 46
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

130 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, a projecting, pedimented, offset, enclosed portico. Although clad with synthetic siding and some replacement windows, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

132 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 48
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

132 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a cross gable roof and two, gabled wall dormers. One of the gables contains the brick entrance portico with a round arched surround surmounted by an oculus window. There is a one story, set back, enclosed porch on the east side, and the fenestration consists of paired windows.

133 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 19
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

133 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, eclectic house.

136 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

136 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a clay tile-clad hipped roof and two, gabled wall dormers. The first floor façade is clad with brick, the remainder of the house is clad with synthetic siding (but executed in an aesthetic way). Additional Tudor features include a projecting entrance bay.

137 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

137 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic house with both Dutch Colonial and Tudor features. Dutch Colonial details include a side clipped gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house also features some Tudor Revival details such as two superimposed clipped gables on the façade, and a round-arched door surround in the projecting entrance bay. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 and tri-partite windows.

140 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 452
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

140 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof, a second floor flaring over the first floor which is brick, extended eaves, and a clipped gable entrance portico. Fenestration

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consists of paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. Although the second floor is clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing.

141 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 15
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

141 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic house with both Dutch Colonial and Tudor features. Dutch Colonial details include a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house also features some Tudor Revival details such as two superimposed gables on the façade, and a round-arched door surround in the projecting entrance bay. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows and one segmentally arched, tri-partite window on the first floor.

143 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 13
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

143 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and a flared second story. The c. 1920 house features an enclosed, pedimented portico, 6/1 paired windows on the first floor, and single windows on the second. Although the house has been clad with synthetic siding, it has retained enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

144 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 54
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

144 Keer Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, a projecting, open, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows. The first floor façade is brick and the remainder of the house is clad with shingle. A centered gabled wall dormer along the shed roof dormer contains an eyebrow window.

146 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 56
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

146 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and a full, second story, shed dormer. The first floor façade is clad with brick and the remainder of the house is clad with weatherboard. A two story, brick, gabled, entrance portico contains a round-arched entrance surround flanked by mini round-arched leaded sidelights on the first floor, and a round-arched leaded window with a wrought iron balcony on the second floor. Fenestration consists of 6/1 triple windows on the first floor and 6/1 paired on the second floor.

147 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 11
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

147 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival-influenced house.

150 Keer Avenue Block 3705 Lot 58
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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150 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and a two, gabled, wall dormers. The first floor façade is clad with brick and the remainder of the house is clad with synthetic siding. A two story, brick, gabled, entrance portico projects from the façade and is adjacent to the front-facing chimney. Although there have been alterations to the building, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

151 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 9
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

151 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gambrel roof and a full shed dormer for the second floor. The c. 1920 house features extended overhanging eaves, an enclosed, pedimented portico, and weatherboard siding with corner trim. Fenestration consists of single and paired 6/1 windows.

153 Keer Avenue Block 3704 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

153 Keer Avenue is a 2 story, 5 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house with a side gable roof and round-arched windows in the gable apices. The c. 1920 house features a pedimented entrance surround with segmentally arched fanlight, classicizing entablature, stone keystones in the brick lintels, and a gambrel-roofed, one story set back doctor's office on the west side. The once freestanding garage is now connected to the house by a single story, side porch.

Lyons Avenue

10 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 8
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

10 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1940. The hip roof house has a hip roof open portico, Chicago windows, and a side lit entrance surround.

16 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 9
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

16 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, irregular plan, wood frame, Queen Anne, residential building, constructed c. 1900. A wrap-around, Doric column-supported porch, a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay with a front-facing gable, and overhanging eaves articulate the intersecting gable roof house. Although the house has been somewhat altered with synthetic siding and some replacement windows, it is the only Queen Anne house in the historic district.

18 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 11
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

18 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, square plan, wood frame, American Foursquare, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has matching dormers on all sides, exaggerated eaves, a weatherboard clad, enclosed front porch and shingle cladding.

24 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 13, 15
Non-contributing

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Outbuildings: 0

24 Lyons Avenue, the "Galilee Baptist Church," is a single story, six bay, brick, box-like building, constructed c. 1965 as a commercial building.

30 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 16, 17, 18

Key

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

30 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Italian Renaissance Revival influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1900. The house is dominated by a massive, slate-clad, hip roof with copper ridge cresting and an oversized brick chimney. Paired exaggerated brackets support the extended eaves. Two-story, semi-hexagonal bays flank a Doric column-supported, centered, hipped roof, open portico. Cladding consists of clapboard on the first floor and cedar shingle on the second floor. There is a simple classicizing entablature at the first floor level. The main block of the house is flanked by a matching porte-cochere on the west side, and two, single story screened porches on the east side. The cottage windows have paneled window surrounds. The house sits on the largest lot on Lyons Avenue and has an estate setting. The matching garage utilizes the same materials including the slate roof and copper cresting (see photo 37).

40 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 21

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

40 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, gambrel roof house features a full, second story shed dormer, bracket-supported pediment overhang, a one story, set back bay on the east side, and 6/1 windows (see photo 37).

42 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 23

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

42 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a slate-clad hip roof, extended eaves supported by paired exaggerated brackets, wide wooden window surrounds, and a one story, pilastered porch on the east side. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows on the first floor and single 8/1 windows on the second floor. A decorative wrought iron fence surrounds the property (see photo 37).

46 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 25

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

46 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a slate-clad hip roof, extended eaves, wide wooden window surrounds, and an enclosed, hip roof portico. Fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows on the first floor and single 8/1 windows on the second floor (some replacement windows). The house is now an insurance agency. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house still contributes to the historic district.

50 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 27

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

50 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features extended eaves, cornice returns, a wrought iron post-supported open portico above

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which is a projecting center bay, a one story set back bay on the east, and 6/1 single windows on the second floor and triple windows on the first.

54 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 29
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

54 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, extended eaves, cornice returns, and an offset, enclosed, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor and cedar shingles the second floor. Although the house has some replacement windows, it still contributes to the historic district.

58 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 31
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

58 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

60 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

60 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a gable dormer, extended eaves, cornice returns, and a full porch with wrought iron supports. The pilaster enframed entrance surround contains wooden double doors, pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor and cedar shingles the second floor. Although the house has some replacement windows and synthetic siding, it still contributes to the historic district.

62 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 33
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

62 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

64 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 34
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

64 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, hip roof house features a hip dormer, extended eaves, an overhanging second story, an enclosed pedimented portico, and 6/1 single and paired windows. There has been some alteration to the first floor to provide a second entrance.

68 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 34
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

68 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a hip dormer, extended eaves, an overhanging second story, an enclosed

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pedimented portico, and 6/1 single and paired windows. There has been some alteration with the application of synthetic siding, although the house continues to contribute to the historic district.

70 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 37
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

70 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

88 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 23-27, 30-32, 35)
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

88 Lyons Avenue is a one story, "U"-shaped plan, brick, contemporary, ecclesiastical building housing the Greater Abyssinian Baptist Church.

90 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 21
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

90 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Neo-Classical, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a colossal, fluted, Corinthian order of columns with open porches on both floors, a classicizing entrance surround, 8/1 windows (some replacements), and a shed dormer. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing (see photo 38).

94 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 18
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

94 Lyons Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has a hip dormer, extended eaves, and a two-story, enclosed porch contrasted with a classicizing entrance surround. Fenestration in the shingle-clad house consists of 6/1 windows (see photo 38).

98 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 17
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

98 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, extended eaves, cornice returns, and a Doric column-supported, full porch. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows and a classicizing entrance. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing (see photo 38).

100 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 16
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

100 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, extended eaves, cornice returns, and a Doric column-supported, full porch. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows and a classicizing entrance. Although somewhat altered

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with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing (see photo 38).

104 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 14
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

104 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, extended eaves, and cornice returns. An open, post-supported portico contrasts with a two-story enclosed porch. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows (some replacements) and a classicizing entrance. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing (see photo 38).

106 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 12
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

106 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has hip dormers, and open, post-supported, full-length, porches on the first and second floors. The porches have Arts and Crafts-influenced balustrades. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows (some replacements). Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing.

110 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 10
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

110 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gable dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and fluted, Doric column-supported, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles (some replacements). Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing.

114 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 9
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

114 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, and a fluted post-supported, full-length, first floor porch with an enclosed second story porch above. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, as part of the rhythmic urban streetscape, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing.

118 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

118 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, and a fluted post-supported, full-length, first floor porch with an enclosed second story porch above. Fenestration consists of triple 6/1 windows, and paired wooden multi-pane

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entrance doors set in a simple surround. Weatherboard clad the first floor, and cedar shingle the upper floors. There are shingled half walls between the brick porch post bases.

120 Lyons Avenue Block 3696 Lot 5
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

120 Lyons Avenue is a 1 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, former commercial building, constructed c. 1920. The building is now the Adult Day Care Center of the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center. Brick pilasters supporting a limestone entablature, above which is a simple brick parapet, articulate the flat roofed building. Fenestration consists of three round arches with limestone keystones, and limestone bracketed sills containing two, multi-pane windows and a single replacement door.

130 Lyons Avenue Block 3676 Lot 13, 15
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

130 Lyons Avenue is a single story, nondescript, brick commercial building housing the Cotton Funeral Home, built c. 1950.

136 Lyons Avenue Block 3697 Lot 5
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

136 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, side gable roof house has a gable dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles (see photo 39).

140 Lyons Avenue Block 3697 Lot 7
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

140 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gable dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles (see photo 39).

144 Lyons Avenue Block 3697 Lot 9
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

144 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gable dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and an open, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles, with multi-pane transoms (see photo 39).

146 Lyons Avenue Block 3697 Lot 11
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

146 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gable

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dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and an open, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles, with multi-pane transoms (see photo 39).

194 Lyons Avenue Block 3697 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

194 Lyons Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a gambrel dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and a paneled, post-supported, offset, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles.

Maple Avenue

74 Maple Avenue Block 3702 Lot 22
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

74 Maple Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, 2 ½ family, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

78 Maple Avenue Block 3702 Lot 23
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

78 Maple Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, 2 ½ family, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

104 Maple Avenue Block 3703 Lot 29
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

104 Maple Avenue is a single story, 6 bay, brick, former commercial building converted to the Mother Nellie Grier Senior Citizen Center.

114 Maple Avenue Block 3704 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

114 Maple Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular, Greek Revival house, with a set back kitchen wing. Although altered with replacement windows and siding, this is possible the oldest house in the district dating to the mid-nineteenth century (see photo 41).

116 Maple Avenue Block 3704 Lot 3
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

116 Maple Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival house, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second floor shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the house has a clapboard clad first floor, and shingle clad second floor. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows (see photo 41).

118 Maple Avenue Block 3704 Lot 4
Non-contributing

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Outbuildings: 0

118 Maple Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Cape Cod style house, built c. 1960 (see photo 41).

120 Maple Avenue Block 3704 Lot 5
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

120 Maple Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular, hipped roof bungalow with a matching dormer, cottage windows, segmentally arched transoms, cottage sidelights around the entrance and overhanging eaves (see photo 41).

140 Maple Avenue Block 3705 Lot 1
Key

Outbuildings: 0

140 Maple Avenue, the Franklin St. John United Methodist Church, is a 2 story, 5 bay, Greek temple front, Colonial Revival-influenced, brick, ecclesiastical building. Constructed in 1931, the wood steeple-topped church occupies the entire block front of Maple Avenue between Keer and Grumman Avenues. The façade is dominated by a colossal order, Doric column pedimented portico, with a classicizing entablature and engaged corner posts. The slate clad, side gable roofed church is fenestrated with large, multi-pane, round-arched windows along the side elevations. The windows have limestone sills, keystones and springing blocks. A classicizing entrance surround consists of a leaded transom over paired replacement doors. The projecting basement level has a canted limestone water table. Attached on the south side, is a two story, hipped roof, matching, fellowship hall. The hall is articulated by a large, centered, segmentally arched window flanked by round arched windows on the first floor, and single 6/1 windows on the second floor.

The church was originally built on Franklin Street in 1831 as the Second Methodist Church. The name was changed to Franklin Memorial when the new church was built on Maple Avenue one hundred years later. In 1971, the church merged with St. John's Methodist Church to become Franklin St. John United Methodist Church (see photo 42).

Maple Place

9 Maple Place Block 3702 Lot 13
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

9 Maple Place is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, square plan, Colonial Revival residential building. An enclosed front porch, overhanging eaves, and 6/1 windows articulate the c.1920, hip roofed house. Although there are some alterations, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

11 Maple Place Block 3702 Lot 11
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

11 Maple Place is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, 2 ½ family, Colonial Revival residential building. The c. 1920, side gable roofed house is articulated by a clipped gable dormer, a flared shingle-clad second story over a brick first story, 6/1 paired and triple windows, and a centered, recessed entrance bay.

12 Maple Place Block 3701 Lot 21
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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12 Maple Place is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building. The c. 1920, side gable roofed house is articulated by a shed dormer, 6/1 paired and triple windows, and an enclosed porch. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house contributes to the rhythmic urban streetscape (see photo 43).

14 Maple Place Block 3701 Lot 22
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

14 Maple Place is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building. The c. 1920, side gable roofed house is articulated by a shed dormer, 6/1 paired and triple windows, and an enclosed porch. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house contributes to the rhythmic urban streetscape (see photo 43).

15 Maple Place Block 3702 Lot 8
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

15 Maple Place is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, 2 1/2 family, severely altered, vernacular, residential building.

16 Maple Place Block 3701 Lot 23
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

16 Maple Place is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building. The c. 1920, side gable roofed house is articulated by a shed dormer, 6/1 paired and triple windows, and an enclosed porch. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house contributes to the rhythmic urban streetscape (see photo 43).

Mulford Place

9 Mulford Place Block 3701 Lot 15
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

9 Mulford Place is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building. The c. 1920, side gable roofed house is articulated by a pedimented dormer and a centered pedimented portico. Additional details include 6/1 paired and triple windows, and a set back, one bay, enclosed porch. The house is clad with clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second.

12 Mulford Place Block 3701.01 Lot 43
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

12 Mulford Place is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

13 Mulford Place Block 3701 Lot 13
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

13 Mulford Place is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second story shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the house has been severely altered with siding, replacement windows, and stone veneer.

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14 Mulford Place Block 3701.01 Lot 42
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

14 Mulford Place is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second story shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the shingle-clad house has a pedimented portico with sidelights and transom, and tri-partite and paired 6/1 windows. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

15 Mulford Place Block 3701 Lot 11
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

15 Mulford Place is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, residential building.

16 Mulford Place Block 3701.01 Lot 40
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

16 Mulford Place is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second story shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the shingle-clad house has a pedimented portico with sidelights and transom, and tri-partite and paired 6/1 windows. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

Parkview Terrace

47 Parkview Terrace Block 3697 Lot 4
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

47 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

51 Parkview Terrace Block 3697 Lot 2
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

51 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular residential building.

53 Parkview Terrace Block 3697 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

53 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, irregular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The intersecting, clipped gable roof house has a projecting, two-story center bay, and overhanging bracketed eaves. The second floor flares over the first floor and the house is clad with cedar shingles. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows (see photo 44).

57 Parkview Terrace Block 3698 Lot 7
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

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57 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular residential building (see photo 44).

58 Parkview Terrace Block 3695 Lot 8

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

58 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, and a Doric column-supported, pedimented portico. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

61 Parkview Terrace Block 3698 Lot 5

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

61 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, square plan, brick, Mediterranean Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The clay tile-clad, hip roof house has overhanging eaves, brick window surrounds with cast stone lintels, and a set back, one story hyphen on the south side. The enclosed, pedimented portico has a round arched entrance and decorative side panels. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows (see photo 44).

62 Parkview Terrace Block 3695 Lot 5

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

62 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

63 Parkview Terrace Block 3698 Lot 3

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

63 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gable dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, and an enclosed, pedimented portico with decorative sidelights. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and singles (see photo 44).

66 Parkview Terrace Block 3695 Lot 3

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

66 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The hip roof house has pedimented portico with a classicizing entrance, composed of a semi-circular fanlight and decorative sidelights. The first story is clad with applied stone.

67 Parkview Terrace Block 3698 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

67 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples (there are some replacements). Although there is some synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

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68 Parkview Terrace Block 3695 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

68 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 3 bay, square plan, stucco-clad, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The hip roof house has a matching dormer, overhanging eaves, a full length, pier-supported porch with ogee arches, and semi-hexagonal bays.

77 Parkview Terrace Block 3699 Lot 4
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

77 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The front facing gambrel roof house has a two story, semi-hexagonal bay, contrasted with a recessed post supported entry beneath a second floor enclosed porch. A side lit, classicizing entrance further decorates the façade. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples.

99 Parkview Terrace Block 3700 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

99 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, side gable roof house has a shed dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, cast stone sills, and an enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples (there are some replacements). The second floor is clad with a synthetic siding.

113 Parkview Terrace Block 3701.01 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

113 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented, brick portico with leaded glass side panels. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

114 Parkview Terrace Block 3691.01 Lot 51
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

114 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented, brick portico with leaded glass side panels. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

116 Parkview Terrace Block 3691.01 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

116 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a

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gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented, brick portico with leaded glass side panels. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

117 Parkview Terrace Block 3701.01 Lot 62
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

117 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented, brick portico with leaded glass side panels. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

120 Parkview Terrace Block 3691.01 Lot 49
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

120 Parkview Terrace is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, pedimented, brick portico with leaded glass side panels. Fenestration consists of 3/1 cottage windows set in pairs and triples. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

140 Parkview Terrace Block 3690 Lot 28
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

140 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and vinyl-sided Colonial Revival-influenced, residential building with an attached garage, built c. 1960.

143 Parkview Terrace Block 3703 Lot 84
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

143 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, modern house, constructed c. 1995.

149 Parkview Terrace Block 3703 Lot 82
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

149 Parkview Terrace is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, modern house, constructed c. 1995.

Pomona Avenue

6 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 1, 3, 66
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

6 Pomona Avenue is a 5 story plus elevated basement, rectangular plan, brick, c. 1960 apartment building with Chicago windows, cast stone lintels and sills, and a projecting 12 bay center flanked by single set back bays. The apartment building was built after the period of significance.

7 Pomona Avenue Block 3678 Lot 9, 11
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

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7 Pomona Avenue is a 5 story plus elevated basement, "U"-shaped, brick and half-timber, Tudor Revival influenced, c. 1930, abandoned apartment building. It occupies a prominent corner of Pomona and Elizabeth Avenues. The formerly elegant building is ornamented with projecting, half-timber box bays supported by brick corbels, gabled wall dormers and a recessed entry. The building is considered non-contributing due to its deteriorated condition. All the windows are missing and the building has been somewhat vandalized.

13 Pomona Avenue Block 3678 Lot 16
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

13 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Art and Crafts influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, side gable roof house is articulated by battered side walls, a double gable dormer, and a full, first story, enclosed porch. The second floor features two box bays with paired and triple 6/1 windows. There is a set back, side bay on the east elevation.

17 Pomona Avenue Block 3678 Lot 13
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

17 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

21 Pomona Avenue Block 3678 Lot 12
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

21 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Art and Crafts influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, side gable roof house is articulated by battered side walls, a shed dormer, and an enclosed, hip roof portico with sidelights. The second floor features two box bays with paired and triple 6/1 windows. There is a set back, side bay on the east elevation.

23 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 1
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

23 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house is articulated by a hip dormer, an enclosed porch, 9/1 triple windows, and paired bracket-supported overhanging eaves. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

24 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

24 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The green clay tile-clad, hip roof house is articulated by a Doric column-supported, enclosed portico with a classicizing entablature, flat roof and wrought iron balustrade, a shed dormer, and a set back, one story wing on the east side. Fenestration consists of triple windows on the first floor, single windows on the second. The classicizing entrance consists of a segmentally arched, leaded window with matching sidelights.

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27 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 3
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

27 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a full, second story shed dormer, wide eaves, and a pier-supported, open portico. Although there are some replacement windows and synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district.

30 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 59
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

30 Pomona Avenue is a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, bungalow style, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a shed dormer, a post-supported full-length porch, and 6/1 double and triple windows.

31 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

31 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house is articulated by a brick first floor, a shingled second floor with a flared overhang, a post-supported open portico, 6/1 single and paired windows, and a one story, set back side bay.

34 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 56
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

34 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The slate-clad, side gambrel roof house has a full, second story shed dormer, wide eaves, an offset semi-hexagonal entrance bay, a bracket-supported oriel window, classicizing entablatures on both floors and a one story, set back, open sided porch (see photo 45).

35 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

35 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a bracket-supported, open, pedimented portico with a blind, segmentally arched fanlight and a dentillated entablature. The building is sided with weatherboard. Fenestration consists of 8/1 single windows on the first floor, and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor, all set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows) (see photo 46).

39 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 43
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

39 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 46).

40 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 54
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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40 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed dormer with 12-pane casement windows, a flared second story, and a post-supported, enclosed, pedimented portico with multi-pane sidelights and side panels. The first floor is brick and has cast stone sills; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 45).

43 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

43 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a fluted, Doric column-supported, open, pedimented portico with a classicizing door surround. Fenestration consists of 8/1 single windows on the first floor, and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor, all set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although altered with synthetic siding, the building has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 46).

44 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 52
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

44 Pomona Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 45).

47 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

47 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a bracket-supported, open, pedimented portico with a blind, segmentally arched fanlight and a dentillated entablature. The building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 8/1 single windows on the first floor, and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor, all set in wide board window surrounds.

48 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 51
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

48 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, enclosed, offset, pedimented portico with multi-pane sidelights and side panels. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 paired windows set in wide board window surrounds.

49 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 37
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

49 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, altered, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920.

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52 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 49
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

52 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a gable dormer, weatherboard cladding, an enclosed post-supported, pedimented portico, a mutule-supported entablature and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor.

53 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

53 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house features a full, second story, shed roof dormer, an enclosed pedimented portico with multipane glass sidewalls, 6/1 triple windows on the first floor, and 6/1 paired windows on the second floor.

60 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

60 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The green clay tile-clad, side gable roof house features a dentillated copper entablature, stone sills and brick lintels, and a one story, set back enclosed porch on the east side. A hipped roof open portico is detailed with a bracket-supported dentillated entablature. The entrance consists of a leaded, segmentally arched fanlight and matching sidelights. Fenestration consists of single 8/1 windows on the first floor, and 6/1 windows on the second floor (see photo 47).

61 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

61 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house features a full, second story, shed roof dormer with a hipped dormer on the half story, a post-supported, pedimented portico with inset Arts and Crafts-influenced ceramic medallions, leaded entrance sidelights, and a variety of multi-pane, upper sash, single windows (see photo 48).

63 Pomona Avenue Block 3677 Lot 29
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

63 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely, altered, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 48).

66 Pomona Avenue Block 3679 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

66 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clay tile-clad, side gable roof house features three pedimented dormers, a paneled post-supported open portico with a wooden fanlight in the pediment and leaded sidelights flanking the entrance, stone sills and brick lintels, a paired-bracket supported entablature, and a one story, set back enclosed porch on the west side. Fenestration consists of three-part windows with multi-pane upper sash on the first floor and single 6/1 windows on the second floor (see photo 47).

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69 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 35
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
69 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920

70 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
70 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a gabled dormer, a post-supported, pedimented portico, and 4/1 windows. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing.

72 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 31
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
72 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, an offset, post-supported, open pedimented portico, and cottage windows. The house has weatherboard cladding on the first floor and shingle cladding on the second floor.

73 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
73 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, open pedimented portico with a stained glass transom. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows and fake stone on first floor).

76 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 28
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
76 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house features a full, second story shed dormer, an offset, post-supported, open pedimented portico, a one story, set back wing on the east side, and cottage windows (some replacements). The house has weatherboard cladding on the first floor and shingle cladding on the second floor.

77 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)
77 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico with a stained glass transom. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 49).

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80 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 26
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

80 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house features a full, second story shed dormer, a post-supported, open pedimented portico, a one story, set back wing on the east side, and 6/1 paired windows. The house has weatherboard cladding.

81 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

81 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer and a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico with a stained glass transom. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 49).

83 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 43
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

83 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed dormer and a post-supported, offset pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the house has been altered with synthetic siding, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 49).

84 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 24
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

84 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1920.

87 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 45
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

87 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

88 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 22
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

88 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a gable dormer, a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico, and 6/1 windows. The house has been altered with a variety of synthetic sidings.

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92 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 22
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

92 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, a post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico, a dentillated entablature, and 6/1 windows. Although the first floor has been somewhat altered, the house still contributes to the district (see photo 50).

93 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 47
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

93 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

96 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 18
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

96 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, an offset post-supported, enclosed pedimented portico, and 6/1 windows. Weatherboard clads the first floor and cedar shingles clad the second floor (see photo 50).

99 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 49
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

99 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

100 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 16
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

100 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house features gable dormers, a wrap-around, pier-supported porch with ogee-arched openings, and 6/1 windows set in wide wooden surrounds.

103 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 52
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

103 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

104 Pomona Avenue Block 3694 Lot 14
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

104 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

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107 Pomona Avenue

Block 3695 Lot 54

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

107 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. A Doric column-supported portico and 6/1 windows articulate the front facing gambrel roof house.

108 Pomona Avenue

Block 3694 Lot 13

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

108 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

111 Pomona Avenue

Block 3695 Lot 56

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

111 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has a hip dormer, overhanging eaves, a full length, pier-supported, ogee-arched porch, and a classicizing, side lit entrance surround.

112 Pomona Avenue

Block 3694 Lot 11

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

112 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. A gabled dormer, and a two story, semi-hexagonal bay contrasted with a two-story porch, articulate the gambrel roof house.

115 Pomona Avenue

Block 3695 Lot 58

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

115 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has bracketed overhanging eaves, a gable dormer, and a bracketed, pedimented overhang. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds. The classicizing entrance surround consists of a round arched stained glass fanlight and sidelights.

116 Pomona Avenue

Block 3694 Lot 9

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

116 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Arts and Crafts-influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a clipped gable dormer, a paired, post-supported, ogee-arched front porch, bracketed overhanging eaves and 6/1 windows (see photo 51).

120 Pomona Avenue

Block 3694 Lot 7

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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120 Pomona Avenue is a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Arts and Crafts-influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof bungalow features a shed dormer, an enclosed front porch, bracketed overhanging eaves and 6/1 windows. Although some of the windows have been replaced, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district (see photo 51).

124 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 8
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

124 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a projecting, two story gabled bay, contrasted with a bracketed, pedimented overhang. 6/1 paired and triple windows are set in wide wooden window surrounds. The two story projecting bay has a Palladian window in the gable apex. The first floor is clad with weatherboard and the upper floors are shingled (see photo 51).

128 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 8
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

128 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The front facing gambrel roof house has a post supported, hip roof portico. Although somewhat altered with replacement materials, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

131 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 69
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

131 Pomona Avenue is a single story, 3 bay, wood frame, vernacular, religious building, the "Caanan Missionary Baptist Church". The Gothic-inspired church features a front-facing gable roof, and pointed arch, stained glass windows in the sidewalls. The façade has been altered with the application of a fake stone treatment. The c. 1908 building was constructed as the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (Episcopal). It was started as the Weequahic Park Mission. The building was a memorial gift of Frank E. Davenport of Newark (see photo 52).

132 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 9
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

132 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a full, second floor shed dormer, clapboard cladding on the first floor, shingle cladding on the second floor, an enclosed, post-supported, pedimented portico with sidelights, a one story hyphen on the east, and 6/1 windows (see photo 53).

136 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 11
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

136 Pomona Avenue is a 3 story, 3 bay, wood frame, contemporary house, constructed c. 2002 (see photo 53).

140 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 13
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

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140 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a fluted post-supported pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (see photo 53).

141 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 67
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

141 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has bracketed overhanging eaves, a shed dormer, a flared second story, and an offset entrance portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows).

143 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 65
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

143 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a full, second floor shed dormer with a hip dormer on top, a porch on each floor, a two story, semi-hexagonal bay and a flared second story. The first floor is clad with clapboard and the second floor is clad with cedar shingles.

144 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 15
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

144 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

147 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 64
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

147 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a full, second floor shed dormer, an enclosed porch, 6/1 windows set in wide wooden window surrounds, and arranged in pairs and triples.

148 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

148 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has wide eaves, a shed roof overhang at the first floor level, a projecting entrance bay, a post-supported pedimented portico, and triple 6/1 windows set in wide board windows surrounds.

149 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 63
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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149 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gambrel roof house has a full, second floor shed dormer, an enclosed porch, 6/1 windows set in wide wooden window surrounds, and arranged in pairs and triples.

152 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 19
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

152 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

153 Pomona Avenue Block 3695 Lot 61
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

153 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a wrought iron post-supported, open pedimented portico. transom. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the building has been somewhat altered with replacement siding, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

155 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 59
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

155 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, eclectic residential building, constructed c. 1920. The intersecting gable roof house has a one story enclosed porch, gables trimmed with vergeboards, and diamond paned upper sash.

156 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 21
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

156 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds. Although clad with synthetic siding, the building still contributes to the historic district.

159 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 53
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

159 Pomona Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920

160 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 22
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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160 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has a matching dormer, a full post-supported front porch, bracket-supported extended eaves and 6/1 stained glass windows.

161 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 55
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

161 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, side gable roof house has bracket-supported overhanging eaves, a gable dormer, 8/1 windows, and a first floor enclosed porch with ogee-arched windows.

164 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 25
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

164 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

165 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 53
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

165 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has rafter-supported overhanging eaves, 6/1 windows, and an enclosed pedimented portico and porch. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house still retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 54).

166 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 26
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

166 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

167 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 51
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

167 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a gable dormer, 8/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds, and a first floor enclosed porch with ogee-arched windows and an ogee-arched entrance (see photo 54).

170 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 28
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

170 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a hip dormer, 8/1 windows, and a first floor enclosed porch. The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

172 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 25
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

172 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a hip dormer, 8/1 windows (some replacement windows), and a first floor enclosed porch.

173 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 49
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

173 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a two story, projecting gabled bay contrasted with a post-supported, portico roof overhang. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the building has been somewhat altered with replacement siding, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 54).

177 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 47
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

177 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, severely altered, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 54).

178 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

178 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a hip dormer, 8/1 windows, and a first floor enclosed porch.

179 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

179 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story. Fenestration consists of 6/1 single windows set in wide board window surrounds (some replacement windows). Although the building has been somewhat altered with replacement siding, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 54).

180 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 36
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

180 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported pedimented portico. Weatherboard clads the first floor, the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds.

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181 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 42
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

181 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clay tile clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a hip dormer, 6/1 windows, a full, enclosed porch and a semi-hexagonal bay. Although the building has been somewhat altered with replacement siding on the first floor, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

184 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 34
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

184 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house has wide eaves, a hip dormer, 8/1 windows, and a first floor enclosed porch with ogee-arched windows.

185 Pomona Avenue Block 3698 Lot 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

185 Pomona Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with angled bracket supports, and a centered, pedimented portico. Although the building has been somewhat altered with replacement siding and some windows, it has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

186 Pomona Avenue Block 3699 Lot 38
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

186 Pomona Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a two story entrance bay with a second story porch bay set over a recessed first floor entry. Clapboard clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is cedar shingled. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double and triple windows set in wide board window surrounds.

Van Velsor Place

9 Van Velsor Place Block 3691.01 Lot 86
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

9 Van Velsor Place is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1930. A centered entrance set in a segmentally arched surround, flanked by 6/6 windows, articulates the side gable roof house. The second floor has 6/1 windows flanking a set of double oculi. Additional details include a dentillated entablature and cornice returns.

10 Van Velsor Place Block 3691 Lot 76
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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110 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, irregular plan, brick and wood frame, Tudor Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1930. Multiple front-facing gables articulate the slate-clad, side gable roof house. Additional Tudor ornamentation includes: a projecting entrance bay with half-timbering in the gable apex, leaded steel casement windows with brick lintels and sills, and a stone entrance surround containing an ogee arched, rustic, wood plank door with strap hinges.

14 Van Velsor Place Block 3691 Lot 78
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

14 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1930. The side gable roof house is articulated by 3 gabled dormers, an enclosed, semi-circular portico with a wrought iron balustrade, multiple window groupings, classicizing entablature, cornice returns, and a one story, setback, enclosed porch on the south side.

15 Van Velsor Place Block 3691.01 Lot 88
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

15 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "L"-shaped plan, brick, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1940. The house is articulated by a slate-clad, intersecting gable roof, 6/6 windows, a broken bonnet entrance surround and semi-circular lunettes in the gable apices. The house has an attached garage.

20 Van Velsor Place Block 3691 Lot 82
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

20 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival residential building, constructed c. 1930. The side gable roof house is articulated by 3 gabled dormers, a fluted, Doric column-supported portico with a wrought iron balustrade, multiple window groupings, classicizing entablature, cornice returns, and a one story, setback, enclosed porch on the south side.

25 Van Velsor Place Block 3691.01 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0)

25 Vassar Avenue is a 5 story plus elevated basement, multiple bay, "U"-shaped plan, glazed beige and yellow brick, Art Deco, apartment building, constructed c. 1940. Three-dimensionality is achieved by the use of set back wall surfaces creating a ziggurat-like appearance. The entrance is inset into the central courtyard and has a cast stone door surround with relief panels. Additional details include contrasting brick quoins and protruding strip-like panels (see photo 55).

30 Van Velsor Place Block 3691 Lot 24
Key

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

30 Van Velsor Place is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, irregular plan, brick and stone, eclectic/ Tudor Revival residential building, constructed c. 1933. The slate-clad hip roof house is articulated by curved stone tower entrance bay, exposed timber frame and brick infill construction with massive rough cut wooden beams, small pane metal casement windows and a massive, irregular chimney. Situated on a large corner lot, the house is the most unusual/eclectic residential building in the entire historic district and it dominates the streetscape. It is in need of maintenance and repairs (see photo 56).

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The house was built in 1933 by the Hungarian-born Szamek family. Eugene Szamek designed the house after a villa the family owned on Lake Boloton in Hungary. His son, Dr. Pierre Szamek, who lived in the house until his death several years ago, was a professor of anthropology and founder of the International Center for Educational Advancement. Dr. Szamek was also the host of the NPR radio program, "Invitation to Ideas," and a panel member of the CBS radio program, "Invitation to Learning." At various times, Dr. Szamek also served as the Etymological Editor of Webster's Dictionary, senior visiting post-doctoral research fellow in Princeton University, and assistant in linguistic anthropology to Dr. Harold Bender. Dr. Szamek is said to have had a salon in his home on Van Velsor Place, and entertained distinguished guests such as Albert Einstein and Nobel laureate Dr. Eugene Wigner.

Vassar Avenue

15 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 14
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

15 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Art and Crafts-influenced house. The c. 1920 shingle-clad building is articulated by a side gable roof with twinned, front-facing wall dormers held up by open brackets. Additional detailing includes a single set back wing, a square column supported portico with brackets, open bracketed eaves and a fluted pilaster-enframed entrance surround.

16 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 70
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

16 Vassar Avenue is a 3 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. Although altered with aluminum siding, the c. 1920 house has retained enough integrity to be considered a contributing element in the historic district. The side gable roofed house has three dormers, cornice returns, fluted post-supported portico with dentil moulding, and a single story hyphen on the east side. Additional detailing includes tri-partite window groupings on the first floor, and paired window groupings on the second floor flanking single 6/1 windows. The round arched entrance surround is ornamented with a lunette and keystone.

17 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 16
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

17 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 synthetic siding-clad building has a hipped roof with matching dormer, a round-arched door surround and a two story, set back wing on the east side.

19 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 18
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

19 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic house. The c. 1920 house is dominated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, classicizing entablature and a segmentally-arched Palladian-influenced dormer. Additional architectural details include a clapboard-clad first floor, shingle clad upper floor, east side set-back hyphen, first floor semi-hexagonal bay, and an enclosed projecting portico with matching entablature.

22 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 67
Non-Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

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22 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house is clad with brick veneer on the first floor and synthetic siding on the second floor. The house also has replacement windows and wrought iron replacement supports for the portico(see photo 58).

27 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 20
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

27 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. Featuring a single story, setback wing on its east side, the c. 1920 house is ornamented with a paneled pier-supported pedimented portico flanked by semi-hexagonal bay windows, cornice returns, 6/1 paired windows on the second floor and a shed roofed dormer on its side gable roof.

28 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 64
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

28 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Arts and Crafts-influenced house. The shipboard-clad c. 1920 building is dominated by a clipped, side gable roof with matching dormer. The first floor has a continuous shed roof over projecting box bays flanking the post-supported clipped gabled portico. The portico posts are further ornamented with contrasting applied wood cutouts resembling downward pointing arrows. Similar detail is located on the second story corners of the set-back wing. A stained glass oval oculus is centered on the second floor among the 6/1 windows (see photo 58).

29 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 22
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

29 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. Featuring a two story, setback wing on its east side, the c. 1920 house is ornamented with a classicizing door surround flanked by multi-pane bow windows, 6/1 paired windows on the second floor and a shed roofed dormer on its side gable roof. Although somewhat altered with replacement siding, the house retains enough integrity to be included as contributing to the historic district.

33 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 24
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

33 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The shipboard-clad, c.1920 building is dominated by a slate-clad hipped roof with matching dormers. Additional architectural detailing includes 8/1 windows, a classicizing entablature, set back single story hyphens on both sides with Doric columns at the corners, and overhanging eaves.

34 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 61
Non-Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

34 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The c. 1920 house has a hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows and a replacement portico (see photo 58).

38 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 58
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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38 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. A fluted Doric column-supported pedimented portico with cornice returns articulates the c.1920 building. The 1/1 windows are set in simple wooden surrounds. There is a setback two-story wing on the eastern side and a central chimney. Although deteriorated, the house maintains a good level of integrity.

43 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 28
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

43 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The shipboard-clad, c.1920 building is dominated by a slate-clad hipped roof with matching dormers. Additional architectural detailing includes bay windows on the first floor, 8/1 windows on the second floor, a classicizing entablature, set back single story hyphens on both sides with Doric columns at the corners, and overhanging eaves. This house is a mirror image of 33 Vassar Avenue.

44 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 55
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

44 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular house. The c. 1920 hipped roof house has been very altered with the application of synthetic siding and replacement windows.

49 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

49 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The shipboard-clad, c.1920 building is dominated by a asphalt-clad, side gable roof. Additional architectural detailing includes paired 6/6 windows on the first floor, single windows on the second floor, a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, a set back single story hyphen on the west, and a paired Doric column-supported portico.

50 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 52
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

50 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. Architectural ornamentation consists of an enclosed offset pedimented portico, a shed roofed dormer on the roof, and 6/1 paired and tripled window groupings.

54 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

54 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular, shingle-clad house. The c. 1920 house is articulated by an intersecting gable roof with gabled dormers. Architectural ornamentation consists of an enclosed pedimented portico a brick foundation, and 6/1 paired and tripled window groupings. Although the house has replacement windows, there is enough integrity left for the house to be considered contributing to the district.

55 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 35
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

55 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is articulated by a large, projecting, glass-enclosed portico with pedimented roof supported by

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wide, fluted Doric columns. Additional architectural detailing includes paired 6/1 windows on the brick first floor, single windows on the vinyl-clad second floor, and a pedimented dormer with three pairs of mini-casement windows.

58 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 46
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

58 Vassar Avenue is a 3 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1920, former Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house. The addition of a third story as well as the aluminum siding destroys the integrity of the house.

61 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 37
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

61 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. Identical to 55 Vassar Avenue when constructed, the house has been altered with synthetic siding, portico enclosure and the conversion of a single family home into a two-family home.

63 Vassar Avenue Block 3680 Lot 40
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

63 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by a green clay tile-clad, side gable roof with three pedimented dormers. Additional architectural ornamentation includes a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, and flanking single story setback hyphens. The eastern hyphen has fluted Doric columns at the corners. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in simple wooden frames on the second floor and enframed by brick lintels and sills on the first floor. The projecting gabled portico has paired pilaster trim, a pediment, and a round-arched entrance surround with lunette and keystone.

64 Vassar Avenue Block 3681 Lot 44
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

64 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by a green clay tile-clad, side gable roof with pedimented dormers. Additional architectural ornamentation includes Flemish bond brick walls, a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, a single story setback hyphen, and a paired pier-supported pedimented portico with leaded glass sidelights and a classicizing entrance surround. Fenestration consists of tri-partite window groups on the first floor with brick lintels, limestone sills and multi-pane upper sash. The upper floors have single 1/1 double hung windows. A stained glass tri-partite window ornaments the second story above the portico.

75 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 5
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

75 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, an orange brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature, an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; paired and trip-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses. Although the house has replacement siding, the integrity has not been compromised.

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76 Vassar Avenue Block 3691 Lot 74
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

76 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, an orange brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature, an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; paired and trip-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses. Although the house has replacement windows, the integrity has not been compromised.

79 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

79 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, a clapboard-clad first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, an offset, open, post-supported portico with segmentally arched door surround and sidelight windows; and paired and tri-partite window groupings set in wide wooden surrounds (see photo 60).

80 Vassar Avenue Block 3691 Lot 72
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

80 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an side gable roof with a large matching dormer, a brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories now clad with synthetic siding. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; single and trip-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses.

85 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 9
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

85 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The c.1920 building is identical to the Shingle style houses dominating this block of Vassar Street. Unfortunately the integrity has been compromised due to the synthetic siding and replacement windows (see photo 60).

87 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 11
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

87 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, a clapboard-clad first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, an offset, open, post-supported portico with segmentally arched door surround and sidelight windows; and paired and tri-partite window groupings set in wide wooden surrounds (see photo 60).

88 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 68
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)

88 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an side gable roof with a large matching dormer, a brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories now clad with synthetic siding. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; single and trip-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses. The house is currently vacant (see photo 59).

91 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 13
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

91 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, a weatherboard-clad first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, an offset, open, post-supported portico with segmentally arched door surround and sidelight windows; and paired and tri-partite window groupings set in wide wooden surrounds with cottage style upper sash (multiple vertical panes) (see photo 60).

92 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 66
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

92 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an side gable roof with a large matching dormer, a brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories now clad with synthetic siding. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with a Federal style door surround composed of a round-arched wooden fanlight and fluted pilasters; single and tri-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses (see photo 59).

95 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 15
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

95 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof, a slightly projecting center bay, a brick-clad first floor and wood shingled upper stories. The wood shingles flare out over the first and second story levels. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, an offset, open, post-supported portico with segmentally arched door surround and sidelight windows; and paired and tri-partite window groupings set in wide wooden surrounds with cottage style upper sash (multiple vertical panes) (see photo 60).

96 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 64
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

96 Vassar Avenue is a 3 story, 4 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic house. An intersecting, red clay tile-clad, gable roof dominates the c.1920 building with double gables facing the street. The brick first floor is ornamented with a fluted post-supported portico surmounted by a wrought iron railing. The upper story is shingled, and the fenestration consists of various window groupings (see photo 59).

99 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 17
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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99 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an intersecting gable roof with a clipped gable facing the street. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an ogee-arched door opening, a brick first floor, a stucco with half-timbering clad second floor, brick water table, and brick lintel string course and individual sills (see photo 60).

100 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 62
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

100 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by a side gable roof with a large matching dormer, a brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories now clad with synthetic siding. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; single and trip-partite window groupings with cottage upper sash, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses (see photo 59).

103 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

103 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, vernacular house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by a paired gable roof, brick first floor and clapboard-clad upper stories. Further ornamentation consists of classicizing details such as a round-arched fanlight in the gable apex and a side lit, leaded door surround.

107 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 21
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

107 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by a slate-clad intersecting gable roof, a brick first floor with half-timbering above, a steeply pitched entrance gable with a round arched stone entrance surround, and metal casement windows (see photo 61).

108 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 60
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

108 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Shingle Style-influenced house. The half-frame, c.1920 building is dominated by an side gable roof with a large matching dormer, a brick first floor and wood shingled upper stories now clad with synthetic siding. Additional architectural ornamentation includes: an offset, enclosed, gable-roofed portico with bracket supports and stained glass side windows; single and trip-partite window groupings, and brick water table, sill, and lintel string courses.

110 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 58
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

110 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an open porch. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples.

112 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 56
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

112 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an open porch. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples.

113 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 23
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

113 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a giant scrolled bracket-supported, pedimented door hood. Brick clads the first floor, the remainder of the building is clad with synthetic siding. Fenestration consists of segmentally arched windows (see photo 61).

116 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 54
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

116 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an open porch. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples (some replacements). The second floor is clad with synthetic siding.

117 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 25
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

117 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a giant scrolled bracket-supported, pedimented door hood. Brick clads the first floor, the remainder of the building is clad with synthetic siding. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples.

120 Vassar Avenue Block 3691.01 Lot 52
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

120 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracket-supported overhanging eaves, and an enclosed, brick, pedimented portico with glass side panels. Fenestration consists of cottage windows set in pairs and triples.

121 Vassar Avenue Block 3693 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

121 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a giant scrolled bracket-supported, pedimented door hood. Brick clads the

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first floor; the remainder of the building is clad with synthetic siding. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples.

124 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 57
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

124 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 5 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hipped roof house has a matching dormer, a post-supported, open hipped roof portico with Art and Crafts-influenced decorative motifs on the posts, brick water table and lintels, and bracketed, overhanging eaves. The fenestration consists of tri-partite 6/1 windows on the first floor, and single 6/1 windows on the second floor (see photo 62).

126 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 55
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

126 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with bow windows and synthetic siding (see photo 62).

129 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 3
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

129 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a shed dormer, a flared second story, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is clad with synthetic siding. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples (some replacement windows) (see photo 63).

130 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 52
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

130 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The flared eave, side gable roof house has a full second story shed roof dormer with paired windows, and a full first floor screened porch with two sets of French doors (see photo 62).

131 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 5
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

131 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide bracket-supported eaves, a gabled dormer, a flared second story, and a centered, scrolled bracket-supported, pedimented portico. Brick clads the first floor; the remainder of the building is clad with shingles. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples. The classicizing entrance has sidelights (see photo 63).

133 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 5
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

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133 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has been severely altered with a variety of sidings and enclosed porches (see photo 63).

134 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 50
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

130 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Tudor Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The house features a front-facing gable with a projecting gabled entrance bay, a front facing chimney and 6/6 windows. The house sits on a double lot (see photo 62).

137 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 8
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

137 Vassar Avenue is a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts-inspired, bungalow, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a hip roof dormer, a post-supported, basket handle arched front porch, and 6/6 windows.

139 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 10
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

139 Vassar Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, brick-faced, c. 1980, vernacular residential building.

140 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 46
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

140 Vassar Avenue is a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts-inspired, bungalow, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracketed overhanging eaves, 6/1 windows and clapboard cladding.

140 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 46
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

140 Vassar Avenue is a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts-inspired, bungalow, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a gabled dormer, bracketed overhanging eaves, 6/1 windows and clapboard cladding.

144 Vassar Avenue Block 3701.01 Lot 45
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

144 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building.

145 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 14
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

145 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

149 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 16
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

149 Vassar Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Arts and Crafts-influenced, bungalow with a side gable roof and shed dormer. Additional ornamentation on the c. 1920 house includes a post supported porch, clapboard cladding, a side box bay, and stained glass windows flanking a side chimney.

153 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 17
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

153 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building.

154 Vassar Avenue Block 3701 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

154 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second story shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the weatherboard-clad house has an enclosed, offset, pedimented portico with sidelights and transom, and tri-partite and paired 6/1 windows (see photo 64).

157 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 18
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

157 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 5 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gable roof with matching dormers, and a flared, overhanging second floor. The c. 1920, brick and shingle-clad house also features a centered, enclosed, pedimented portico. Although the house has replacement windows, it has retained enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the district.

158 Vassar Avenue Block 3701 Lot 18
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

158 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gambrel roof, and a full second story shed dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the house has an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights and transom, and tri-partite and paired 6/1 windows. The second floor is clad with cedar shingles (see photo 64).

159 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 20
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

159 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building with a side gambrel roof and a full, second floor shed dormer. The c. 1920, weatherboard-clad house also features a gabled dormer on top of the shed roof, a mutule-supported door overhang, and a set backside porch with leaded upper sash windows.

162 Vassar Avenue Block 3701 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

162 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gable roof. Constructed c. 1920, the shingle-clad house has an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights and transom, and tri-partite and paired 6/1 windows.

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163 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 23

Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

163 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building.

165 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 23

Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

165 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building.

167 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 25

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

167 Vassar Avenue is a 3 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, featuring a flat roof with a mansard overhang. The c. 1920 house also features a brick first floor, with wood cladding above. Fenestration consists of paired and triple 6/1 windows. A projecting, pedimented entrance portico contains a leaded fanlight.

173 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 26

Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

173 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, altered residential building.

174 Vassar Avenue Block 3702 Lot 15

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

174 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 5 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building, with a side gable roof and a hipped dormer. Constructed c. 1920, the brick and shingle-clad house has an enclosed, pedimented portico with sidelights, 6/1 windows, and an overhanging, flared second floor.

175 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 28

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

175 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, featuring a gable roof and cornice returns. The c. 1920 house also features an enclosed pedimented portico, and 6/1 windows. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house has enough integrity to contribute to the historic district (see photo 65).

176 Vassar Avenue Block 3702 Lot 16

Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

176 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival residential building, with a side gable roof and applied multiple projecting brick faced gables including an entrance bay. Fenestration includes 6/1 single and paired windows. The gable apices are detailed with board and batten cladding and decorative brick panels are inserted into the gables.

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178 Vassar Avenue Block 3702 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

178 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, "T"-shaped plan, vernacular, two-and-one-half family, residential building, featuring a side gable roof with a shed dormer. The house also features a pedimented portico overhang, 6/1 paired and triple windows (some replacements). Although altered with synthetic siding, the house continues to add to the urban streetscape.

179 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 32
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

179 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, brick and wood frame, irregular plan, Tudor Revival, residential building, featuring an intersecting gable roof. The c. 1920 house also features a brick first floor, weatherboard-clad upper stories, a projecting entrance bay, a semi-octagonal, conically-capped tower over the entrance bay, 6/1 windows and inset round arched sidelights flanking the entrance (see photo 65).

182 Vassar Avenue Block 3702 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

182 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, "T"-shaped plan, vernacular, two-and-one-half family, residential building, featuring a side gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The house also features a pedimented portico overhang, 6/1 paired and triple windows (some replacements). Although altered with synthetic siding, the house continues to add to the urban streetscape.

183 Vassar Avenue Block 3700 Lot 34
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

183 Vassar Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, brick and wood frame, irregular plan, Tudor Revival, residential building, featuring an intersecting gable roof. The c. 1920 house also features a brick first floor, weatherboard-clad upper stories, a projecting entrance bay, a semi-octagonal, conically-capped tower over the entrance bay, 6/1 windows and inset round arched sidelights flanking the entrance.

184 Vassar Avenue Block 3702 Lot 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

184 Vassar Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, featuring a side gambrel roof. The c. 1920 house also features a post-supported, open pedimented portico, and 6/1 windows. Although somewhat altered with replacement windows, the house continues to add to the urban streetscape.

Weequahic Avenue

1 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 1.01
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 0

1 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

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3 Weequahic Avenue
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

Block 3676 Lot 1.02

3 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

5 Weequahic Avenue
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

Block 3676 Lot 1.03

5 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

5 ½ Weequahic Avenue
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

Block 3676 Lot 1.04

5 ½ Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

7 Weequahic Avenue
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

Block 3676 Lot 1.05

7 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

7 ½ Weequahic Avenue
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 0

Block 3676 Lot 1.06

7 ½ Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, attached row house, constructed within the last ten years.

11 Weequahic Avenue
Contributing

Block 3676 Lot 65

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

11 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gambrel roof house is articulated by two hip dormers with 10/1 windows, a full length, pier-supported porch with Arts and Crafts influenced balustrade and brick bases, a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, and a variety of windows set in single, pair and triple variations. Additional details include an elevated lot with inset stone stairs, a decorative water table and lintels, stone sills, side elevation box bays and decorative bricklaying (see photo 66).

12 Weequahic Avenue
Contributing

Block 3678 Lot 3

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

12 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, side gable roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, a full-length, open, post-supported porch, extended eaves with bracket supports and 6/1 windows. The second floor has two semi-hexagonal bays.

16 Weequahic Avenue
Contributing

Block 3678 Lot 1

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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16 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, side gable roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, a full-length, enclosed, post-supported porch, extended eaves with bracket supports and 6/1 windows.

19 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 61
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

19 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gambrel roof house is articulated by two gambrel dormers, a full length, Doric column-supported porch, a classicizing entablature with cornice returns, and a variety of windows set in single, pair and triple variations. Although the second story has been clad with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to qualify as contributing to the historic district (see photo 66).

20 Weequahic Avenue Block 3678 Lot 4
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

20 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, a shed roof portico, extended eaves, a one story, set back bay on the east side, a stucco belt course placed two-thirds up the side of the façade, and a massive side chimney. The ground floor windows are set in round-arched surrounds.

23 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 59
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

23 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1960, split level house

26 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 5
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

26 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, eclectic (with Tudor Revival features), residential building, constructed c. 1920. A front-facing entrance gable and a shed dormer articulate the stucco-clad, side gable roof house. A full front porch with paneled corner columns inset with miniature windows decorates the first floor. The gable over the entrance is half-timber as is the front gable apex. Additional details include 6/1 paired windows, bracketed eaves, and a massive chimney.

27 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 57
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

27 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The clipped side gable roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, a brick post-supported hip roof portico, an overhanging second floor, extended eaves, decorative water table and sill courses and some replacement windows.

28 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 7
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

28 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house is articulated by matching dormers on all sides, battered walls (sloping

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walls), extended eaves with paired exaggerated brackets, a full length pier-supported, ogee-arched porch, and window groupings set in wide wood surrounds (some replacement windows).

31 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 55
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

31 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, c. 1960, split level house.

32 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 9
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

32 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The side gable roof house is articulated by a fluted Doric column-supported open, semi-circular portico with a full classicizing entablature and wrought iron railing flanked by tri-partite windows. The second floor has single 6/1 windows with stone sills. A set of French doors set in a round arched entrance surround with a fanlight surmounts the portico. Brick quoins delineate the corners of the building.

35 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 53
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

35 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The weatherboard-clad, hip roof house is articulated by a shed dormer, extended eaves, a post-supported, pedimented, open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, paneled shutters, and paired 9/1 window groupings set in wide wood surrounds.

36 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 11
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

36 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The weatherboard-clad, side gable roof house is articulated by a gable dormer, extended eaves, cornice returns, a post-supported, pedimented, open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, paneled shutters, and paired 9/1 window groupings set in wide wood surrounds (some replacement windows).

39 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 51
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

39 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Craftsman influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house is articulated by battered walls (sloping walls), extended eaves, a Doric open portico, and paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds (some replacement windows).

42 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 42
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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42 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a gable dormer, stucco cladding, extended eaves, cornice returns, a Doric column-supported open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, and 6/1 paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds.

43 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 49
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

43 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by shingle cladding, extended eaves, cornice returns, a post-supported open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, and 8/1 paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds.

44 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

44 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gable roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, stucco cladding, extended bracketed eaves, a pedimented, post-supported portico with multi-pane glass walls, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. There is a front facing, gable roof porch on the east side.

47 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

47 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a gable dormer, stucco cladding, extended eaves, cornice returns, a Doric column-supported open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, and 6/1 paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds (some replacement windows) (see photo 67).

48 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 47
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

48 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a gable dormer, stucco cladding, extended eaves, cornice returns, bracketed first floor window cornices, a Doric column-supported open portico, a one story, set back bay on the east side, and 6/1 paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds.

51 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

51 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gable roof house is articulated by two matching dormers, stucco cladding, extended bracketed eaves, a pedimented, post-supported portico with multi-pane glass walls, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds on the first floor and single windows on the second floor. There is a front facing, gable roof porch on the east side (see photo 67).

52 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 19
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

52 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a shed dormer, stucco cladding, extended eaves, a Doric column-supported open portico, and 6/1 paired and triple window groupings set in wide wood surrounds.

55 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 44
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

55 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 69).

56 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 21
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

56 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 68).

57 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 43
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

57 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 69).

58 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 23
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

58 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, cedar shingle cladding, second floor overhang, extended eaves, cornice returns, a gambrel roof, post-supported portico, and 8/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds (see photo 68).

59 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 42
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

59 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 69).

61 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

61 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gambrel roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, stucco cladding, an enclosed first floor porch and partial second floor porch, a bracketed entablature at the first floor level, and 6/1 paired and triple windows (some replacements) (see photo 69).

62 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 25
Contributing

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

62 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, "T"-shaped plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a gabled dormer, a projecting center bay, extended eaves, an enclosed shed roof portico with bracketed entablature, paired and triple cottage window groupings set in wide wood surrounds, and multi-pane sidelights, portico side panels and transoms (see photo 68).

63 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 40
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

63 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The gambrel roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, stucco cladding, an enclosed first floor porch and partial second floor porch, a bracketed entablature at the first floor level, and 6/1 paired and triple windows (some replacements) (see photo 69).

64 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 26
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

64 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 68).

67 Weequahic Avenue Block 3676 Lot 38
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

67 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 69).

68 Weequahic Avenue Block 3677 Lot 28
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

68 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 68).

76 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 30
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

76 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-a-half family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a flared second story, a gabled dormer, and a fluted post-supported, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of cottage windows set in wide window surrounds, and arranged in pairs and triples with leaded transoms. Although abandoned, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

80 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 30
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

80 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-a-half family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a flared second story, a shed dormer, and a post-supported, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of

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cottage windows set in wide window surrounds, and arranged in pairs and triples. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house has retained enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

84 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 28
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

84 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

88 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 26
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

88 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a shed dormer, and an enclosed, post-supported, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide window surrounds. There is a set back, one story bay on the east side. The first floor is clad with weatherboard and the second floor with cedar shingles.

90 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 24
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

90 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a hip dormer, and an enclosed, full-length front porch. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in wide window surrounds. There is a set back, one story bay on the east side. The first floor is clad with stucco and the second floor with cedar shingles.

91 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 37
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

91 Weequahic Avenue is a 1 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts inspired, bungalow, constructed c. 1920. The intersecting gable roof house is articulated by a Doric column-supported porch bay, and 6/1 triple windows set in wide window surrounds.

93 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 38
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

93 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a Flemish eave-type, hip roof with four matching dormers, a semi-hexagonal two story bay, a full length, post-supported porch, extended bracketed eaves, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds (some replacements).

94 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 22
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

94 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

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97 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 40
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

97 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a Flemish eave-type, hip roof with four matching dormers, a semi-hexagonal two story bay, a full length, brick post-supported porch, extended bracketed eaves, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds.

98 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 20
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

98 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a hip roof with matching dormers, a semi-hexagonal two story bay, a full length, post-supported porch with a classicizing entablature, extended bracketed eaves, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds (see photo 70).

101 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 41
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

101 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-a-half family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a flared second story, a gabled dormer, and a paired post-supported, pedimented portico with a round arched entrance. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples. The first floor is clad with weatherboard, except for the facade, which is stone veneer, and the second floor is clad with cedar shingles.

102 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 18, 19
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

102 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Tudor Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1930. A projecting gabled entrance bay articulates the front-facing gable house, as well as extended eaves with decorative vergeboards and exposed rafters. Although the house has replacement windows, it still qualifies as contributing to the historic district (see photo 70).

105 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 44
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

105 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, "T"-shaped plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house is articulated by a matching dormer, a Doric column-supported full porch, an enclosed second story porch, a two story semi-hexagonal bay, and 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house continues to contribute to the historic district.

106 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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106 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad house is articulated by a slate-clad hip roof with matching dormer, an ogee-arched, post-supported porch, extended eaves, and 9/9 windows set in wide wood surrounds (see photo 70).

107 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 45
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

107 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, "T"-shaped plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house is articulated by a gabled dormer, a pedimented portico, and 6/1 windows arranged in pairs and triples. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house continues to contribute to the historic district.

108 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 16
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

108 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular, residential building, constructed c. 1920 (see photo 70).

110 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 15
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

110 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick and wood frame, Tudor Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1925. The side gable roof house features a projecting brick entrance gable, a rustic door with strap hinges, and paired and tripled window groups (see photo 70).

114 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 13
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

114 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, a post-supported second story porch over a first floor recessed entry bay, overhanging second floor, and 6/1 paired and tripled windows (see photo 71).

115 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 47
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

115 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

116 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 13
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

116 Weequahic Avenue is a 1 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts influenced, bungalow style, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, a Doric column supported recessed entry, and cottage windows (see photo 71)

117 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 51
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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

117 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The hip roof house features a gable dormer, enclosed pedimented portico, overhanging second floor, extended eaves with exposed rafters, and 6/1 paired windows. Although the house has been somewhat altered with some replacement windows and siding, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

120 Weequahic Avenue Block 3695 Lot 9

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

120 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The green clay tile-clad hip roof house features matching dormers, a Doric column-supported pedimented portico, extended eaves, a round arched entrance surround, and paired and tripled windows (some replacements). The property is elevated with retaining walls, and the house is approached by means of a staircase enclosed in sidewalls (see photo 71).

121 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 51

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

121 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house features a shed dormer, enclosed pedimented portico, extended eaves with exposed rafters, and 6/1 paired windows. The first floor is clad with weatherboard and the second floor is clad with cedar shingles.

125 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 53

Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

125 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920.

129 Weequahic Avenue Block 3696 Lot 54

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

129 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The stucco-clad, hip roof house features a post-supported porch, extended eaves, and 6/1 windows.

141 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 70

Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

141 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. A shed dormer articulates the side gable house, as well as a matching two story projecting enclosed porch contrasted with a pier-supported portico. Although the house has been somewhat altered with synthetic siding, it continues to contribute to the rhythm of the urban streetscape.

143 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 68

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

143 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. Matching dormers articulate the clipped gable house, as well as a matching two story projecting enclosed porch contrasted with a pier-supported portico. Fenestration includes a segmentally arched triple 6/1

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window in the second story porch, otherwise there are paired and triple 6/1 windows with transoms. Additional details include a flared second story, exposed rafters, exaggerated eaves and knee-brace type brackets.

144 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 9
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

144 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a symmetrical façade, wide eaves, an unsupported door overhang, a one story, set back porch on the east side, weatherboard cladding, and 6/1 windows set in wide wood surrounds. A pair of stained glass casement windows is located above the round-arched portico hood. The house was built as the manse for St. Mary Magdalene Episcopal Church at 131 Pomona Avenue (see photo 72 and photo 52).

145 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 66
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

145 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

147 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 64
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

147 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

150 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 13
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

150 Weequahic Avenue is a 1 ½ story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Arts and Crafts influenced, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has a centered gable roof peak, a recessed central bay, paneled pilaster triple window enframements, shingle cladding and a side lit entrance (see photo 72).

151 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 62
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

151 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular, residential building.

152 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 15
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

152 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), brick and wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gable dormer, and a post-supported, open, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in groups of three. Although the second floor has been clad with synthetic siding, the house retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

155 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 61
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

155 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

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156 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 17
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
156 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

157 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 60
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
157 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

158 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 18
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0
158 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, multi-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. A shed dormer articulates the side gable house, as well as a hip roof, portico hood. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in pairs and triples. Although the house has been somewhat altered with synthetic siding, it continues to contribute to the rhythm of the urban streetscape.

160 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 19
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
160 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

163 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 57
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
163 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

164 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 21
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
164 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, "T"-shaped plan (the front of the house is wider than the rear), wood frame, Colonial Revival, two-and-one-half-family, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The shingle clad, side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gable dormer, and a post-supported, enclosed, pedimented portico. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows set in groups of twos and threes. There is a center box bay on the first floor.

165 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 56
Non-contributing
Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)
165 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

167 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 54
Contributing
Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar garage (C)

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167 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The front-facing, clipped gable roof house has wide eaves, cornice returns, a clipped gable enclosed portico, a second floor wooden stringcourse, cottage windows and cedar shingle cladding.

168 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 23
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

168 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

170 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 25
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

170 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building See photo 73).

171 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 52
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

171 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

174 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 27
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

174 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building (see photo 73).

176 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 29
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

176 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gable dormer, and a two story, post-supported porch, with a recessed entry on the first floor. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows, and the entrance features paired doors. The first floor is clad with clapboard and the second floor is clad with cedar shingles (see photo 73).

179 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 46
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

179 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The front facing, gable roof house has wide eaves, a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay, and a double story open porch. Although altered with synthetic siding, the house contributes with its placement in the urban streetscape.

180 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 31, 32
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

180 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, vernacular, residential building.

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186 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 34
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

186 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 2 bay, rectangular plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival, residential building, constructed c. 1920. The side gable roof house has wide eaves, a gable dormer, and a two story, post-supported porch, with a recessed entry on the first floor. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows, and the entrance features paired doors. The first floor is clad with weatherboard and the second floor is clad with cedar shingles.

190 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 36
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

190 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

193 Weequahic Avenue Block 3697 Lot 37, 39
Contributing

Outbuildings: 0

193 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, rectangular plan, brick, Colonial Revival, former ecclesiastical building, constructed in 1941, with an addition constructed in 1951. Built as the Young Israel Synagogue, the 2 story, 3 bay building consists of a center bay containing a paired pilaster supported pediment, flanked by plain brick set back bays. The colossal order pediment consists of paired and fluted limestone pilasters supporting an entablature with a blank frieze. This frieze currently contains an attached sign that states that the building is the Maple Avenue School Annex. The building is approached by a podium of steps, through two sets of entrance doors set in a limestone surround. Above the set of doors is a plaque with a Star of David bas-relief. The center bay is edge in quoins to further differentiate it from the side bays. In 1951, a more modern addition was added onto the north side of the building, also in brick, but with continued horizontal bands of windows, rather than the individual windows in the original building. This addition housed the Young Israel Community Center (see photo 74).

194 Weequahic Avenue Block 3698 Lot 25
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

194 Weequahic Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, severely altered, Colonial Revival, residential building.

Wilbur Avenue

9 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 9
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

9 Wilbur Avenue is a 1 story, 3 bay, brick and stone veneer-faced ranch, constructed c. 1960.

15 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 11
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 detached garage (N/C)

15 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the side gable-roofed house is clad with stone veneer on the first floor and synthetic siding on the second floor. Other

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features include a set back single story addition on the east side, constructed c. 1960, and a pilaster-supported pediment with a sunburst motif.

18 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 25
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

18 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad hipped roof, set back, single story, single bay flanking hyphens, and a classicizing entablature. The central bay portico consists of paired fluted Doric columns supporting a matching entablature with a metope-ornamented frieze, all surmounted by a wrought iron railing. The entrance consists of a segmentally arched surround with a leaded glass lunette and sidelights. The fenestration is composed of paired casement with transoms.

21 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 14
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

21 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, and three gabled dormers with round headed-arched windows. The central bay, pier-supported portico is flanked by bay windows. A set back, single story wing on the west side features segmentally arched openings with lunette-topped French doors. The house has been somewhat altered with synthetic siding and replacement windows, however, it retains enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

24 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 21
Key

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

24 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a slate-clad side gable roof, set back, single story, single bay flanking hyphens, and a modillion-supported, classicizing entablature with cornice returns. The projecting central entrance bay is clad with ashlar limestone blocks, and inset with a moulded and keystone segmental arched entrance surround. The entrance bay is finished with an overhanging entablature supported by wrought iron brackets and surmounted by a wrought iron railing. The elaborate iron and glass entrance doors are trimmed with a segmentally arched lunette and matching sidelights. The ground floor windows are French doors set in round-headed blind arches with contrasting limestone springing blocks. The blind arches also contain an inset limestone diamond-motif and the bottom of the windows is delineated with wrought iron railings. The second story fenestration consists of a triple grouping of 6/1 double hung sash with limestone sill courses, flanking a central leaded glass window grouping. Additional details include matching end chimneys, and Palladian windows in the gable ends (see photo 75).

29 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 17
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

29 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, side gable roof with classicizing cornice, and one story setback hyphens. The segmentally arched brick entrance surround is flanked by paired casement window groupings with divided transoms and continuous brick sills. The second floor features a centrally located stained glass window grouping.

30 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 17
Key

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Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
30 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 5 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1930, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, side gable roof with three gabled dormers. A decorative wrought iron railing surmounts the slightly projecting entrance bay with scrolled bracket-supported overhanging entablature. The segmentally-arched door surround is ornamented with an elliptical fanlight and leaded sidelights, as well as a paneled entrance door. The fenestration consists of 6/9 double hung wood sash with brick lintels and sills. The second floor, central window grouping is of leaded glass. The one story setback hyphens have matching entablatures with wrought iron decorative railings. The stair platform is also edged with a matching wrought iron railing. 30 Wilbur Avenue is a Key element of the Weequahic Park Historic District.

35 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 20
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)
35 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a side gable roof, block-supported entablature and a wrought iron post-supported portico. The house has been altered with stone veneer on the ground floor and vinyl siding on the second floor.

38 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 15
Non-contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (N/C)
38 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 2 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a side gable roof with cornice returns, and a post-supported portico. The house has been altered with the application of vinyl siding.

39 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 23
Contributing
Outbuildings: 0

39 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building. Constructed c. 1920, the house features a slate-clad, side gable roof with three gabled dormers ornamented with cornice returns, round-arched windows with fanlight heads and keystones. The Doric column-supported portico with cornice returns frames a sunburst motif above a side-lit entrance. A single story, set back hyphen on the east side is ornamented with corner Doric columns. Although somewhat altered with vinyl siding and a few replacement windows, the house retains enough integrity to be classified contributing.

42 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 10
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)
42 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and half timber, irregular plan, Tudor Revival-influenced, residential building. A cross gable slate-clad roof with a sloping entrance gable dominates the c.1930 house. Additional Tudor features on the ground floor include an ogee-arched entrance door and multi-pane casement groupings. The second floor is ornamented with a diamond-paned sash oriel window, smaller diamond-paned casement windows, and half-timbering in the second story gable facing the street. This house is one of the best examples of Tudor Revival in the historic district.

43 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 27
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

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43 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the east side. Constructed c. 1930, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, gambrel roof with an eyebrow dormer. A Doric column-supported portico highlights the pilaster-enframed entrance surround. The one story hyphen has multiple-pane casement windows with leaded glass transoms. General fenestration consists of tri-partite windows on the first floor and 6/1 double hung sash on the second floor. The second story central bay windows have been replaced (were formerly nine pane casements).

47 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 28
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

47 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick veneer and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the east side. Constructed c. 1920, the house is dominated by a slate-clad, side gable roof with cornice returns. A paired, scrolled-bracket-supported gabled portico highlights the pilaster-enframed entrance surround. Fenestration consists of 8/1 windows on the brick veneered first floor, and 8/1 paired windows on the shipboard-clad second floor, flanking a single stained glass window. The second floor overhangs the first and has drop pendants at the corners (see photo 76).

52 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 8
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

52 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the east side. It is almost identical to 43 Wilbur Avenue. Constructed c. 1930, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, gambrel roof with an eyebrow dormer. A wrought iron bracket-supported portico highlights the pilaster-enframed entrance surround. The one story hyphen has multiple-pane casement windows with leaded glass transoms. General fenestration consists of replacement windows. The second story central bay windows are the original nine pane casements.

54 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 6
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

54 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the east side. Constructed c. 1930, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, gambrel roof with an eyebrow dormer. A Doric column-supported portico highlights the pilaster-enframed entrance surround with leaded sidelights and paneled door. The one story hyphen has multiple-pane casement windows with leaded glass transoms. General fenestration consists of 8/1 paired windows. The second story central bay windows are nine pane casements. This house is almost identical to 43 and 52 Wilbur Avenue.

55 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 31
Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

55 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 ½ story, 4 bay, brick, rectangular plan, eclectic, residential building, with a set-back, two story hyphen on the east side. Constructed c. 1920, the house is articulated by a green clay tile-clad, side gable roof with flared eaves and a shed-roofed dormer. The first floor 6/1 windows are set in round arches with stucco heads and brick enframements. The projecting enclosed entrance portico has a matching roof, multi-paned beveled glass door and sidelights. The second story hyphen window is a replacement (see photo 76).

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59 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 33

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

59 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 5 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, flanked by set-back hyphens. The c. 1920 house features a hipped roof, brick ground floor and synthetic-sided second floor. A projecting, enclosed, gabled brick portico is ornamented with a round-arched door surround featuring cornice returns, a semi-circular lunette, an exaggerated scrolled keystone and contrasting springing blocks. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, the house has enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district (see photo 76).

59 Wilbur Avenue is home to Newark's mayor, the Honorable Sharpe James, the city's only five-term mayor and the only Civil Rights veteran still serving as mayor in the United States. James was first elected to public office in 1970 as South Ward Councilman. He was first elected mayor of Newark in 1986, and was the first Newark mayor to run unopposed when he sought reelection in 1990. He also won terms in 1994, 1998 and an unprecedented fifth term in 2002. James was the first Newark councilman to be elected mayor and only the second African-American mayor of Newark. Since 1999, Mayor James has also served as a State Senator.

60 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 4

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

60 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick and wood frame, rectangular plan, Dutch Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the east side. Constructed c. 1925, the house is articulated by a slate-clad, gambrel roof. Wrought iron posts support a round-arched portico. Fenestration consists of tri-partite window groupings with divided upper sash on the first floor and paired 6/1 windows on the second floor. The second story central bay windows are 4/1 double hung sash. The brick first floor is painted and the second floor is clad with shipboard.

64 Wilbur Avenue Block 3682 Lot 1

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

64 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back, pilastered hyphen on the west side. Constructed c. 1930, the house is dominated by a steeply pitched, slate-clad roof with a single stuccoed dormer facing the street. Additional classicizing features include a mutule-supported entablature, limestone sills, and brick lintels. The gabled entrance portico consists of a round-arched lunette with prominent keystone and sidelights. Tri-partite window groupings on the first floor are composed of 6/1 windows with single window elsewhere. The entire central bay projects slightly from the façade. A semi-hexagonal bay on the east side balances the set back hyphen on the west side.

65 Wilbur Avenue Block 3681 Lot 36

Contributing

Outbuildings: 1 stylistically similar detached garage (C)

65 Wilbur Avenue is a 2 story, 3 bay, wood frame, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival, residential building, with a set-back hyphen on the west side. The c. 1920 house is dominated by a hipped roof with matching dormers and open eaves, and is further articulated by a post-supported portico and a side lit entrance surround. The fenestration consists of tri-partite windows on the first floor, and 3/1 paired windows on the second floor. Although somewhat altered with synthetic siding, the house has enough integrity to be considered contributing to the historic district.

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Statement of Significance

Weequahic Park is a major element of the Essex County Park System, the oldest county park system in the United States, and an important embodiment in New Jersey of the City Beautiful movement. This socially progressive movement encouraged the introduction of park systems and parkways into rapidly developing American cities, and introduced the concept of comprehensive city planning and social order through beauty. The creation of Weequahic Park was the impetus for the development of what became an important residential neighborhood along the western edge of the park. The intact core of this early twentieth-century neighborhood, together with the park itself, comprise the Weequahic Park Historic District. The district meets Criterion C for landscape architecture because the park is a substantially intact major example of the work of the Olmsted Brothers, the pre-eminent landscape design firm in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. It is in the form of a scenic park, one of the three types of green spaces advocated by the firm's founder, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (the others being small urban parks and reservations). The residential portion of the district, which contains an extensive collection of period revival mansions and middle-class housing primarily from about 1910 to 1930, as well as wide, tree-lined streets and landscaped street medians, is locally significant for architecture under Criterion C. The emergence of the neighborhood, an important event in twentieth-century Newark, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development.

Earliest Description of the Area

The area now defined as the Weequahic Park Historic District was a sparsely populated and little traveled agricultural region until the end of the eighteenth century, and was locally known as Lyons Farms. Lyons Farms was part of Clinton Township until 1902, when the area was annexed by the City of Newark.

In the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth centuries, all of modern Essex County lay within the boundaries of the Township of Newark, but as population grew, an area so large could not be properly governed as a single unit. The bustling river town of Newark had little to do with its agricultural uplands, the villages of Orange, Springfield, Caldwell and Camptown. Farmers in these villages longed for home rule. Springfield was the first to break off in 1793, followed by Caldwell in 1798. A third partition created Orange Township in 1807 (Siegel 1974: 106).

Orange Township covered an enormous area, from Elizabeth to Caldwell. Less than thirty years after being set off from Newark, Orange Township underwent further division. In 1834, parts of Newark, Orange, Elizabeth and Union were set off to create the Township of Clinton, named in honor of New York Governor and Erie Canal builder DeWitt Clinton. Clinton Township was still large in size, containing half of the present Village of South Orange, nearly all of Maplewood, all of Irvington, and approximately five square miles of Newark, including the present-day Weequahic section. Almost immediately, a large portion of land lying north and west of South Orange Avenue was returned to Orange Township. In 1861, nearly all of present-day Maplewood and South Orange was lost by the creation of South Orange Township.

In the fall of 1868, residents of Clinton Township began a fierce campaign to preserve the integrity of the township's boundaries. However, residents of the extreme lower end of Clinton Township closest to the City of Newark, in what is now part of Newark's Central Ward, desired to rejoin with Newark. Unbeknownst to local residents, Newark's politicians had bigger plans. When the bill for annexation was introduced into the state legislature, it involved a much greater area than the one proposed by the residents of lower Clinton Township. Due to their own population constraints,

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Newark's leaders desired to annex as much of the city's former land as possible, and in 1869, over the protests of Clinton's foremost leaders, Newark succeeded at annexing one-quarter of Clinton Township (Siegel 1974: 109).

Five years later, the Village of Irvington, which had been Clinton's seat of government, was created, reducing the area of Clinton Township even further and destroying its viability as a municipality. Other than Irvington, all that remained were the salt marshes at Bound Creek and the rolling hills of what are now the Clinton Hill and Weequahic sections of Newark (Siegel 1974: 109).

In 1898, the state legislature created the Town of Irvington and included within its territorial limits the entire old village and that portion of Clinton Township south of Chancellor Avenue. By March 1902, the last of Clinton Township succumbed to Newark's voracious appetite for expansion. Clinton Township ceased to exist and the area now known as Weequahic became part of Newark (Siegel 1974: 110).

Lyons Farms

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the area now known as Weequahic was traditionally identified as Lyons Farms, after the original seventeenth century settler, Henry Lyon. Lyon was one of the first settlers who sailed from Milford, Connecticut, with Robert Treat, and settled in Newark in 1666. The original New England settlement pattern was that farmers like Lyon, should reside on home lots within the village and receive most of their land in outlying lots (Schmidt 1973: 30). Like all of the original settlers, Lyon and his five sons acquired property by drawing lots. Henry Lyon received land along what is now Lyons Avenue. His son Benjamin owned much of the Weequahic Park area (Turner 1977: 29). As one of the wealthiest landowners in seventeenth century Newark, Lyon was also the town treasurer and builder of the town pound. In 1668, Lyon was instructed to "keep an ordinary for the entertainment of travelers and strangers." Although few visitors came, Lyon was obligated to provide bed, board and liquid refreshments to anyone happening by his inn (Cunningham 1966: 32). Eventually, many of Lyons relatives came to own land in the area. For instance, Thomas and Joseph Grumman, one of the largest landowners in Lyons Farms, and for whom the present Grumman Avenue is named, were the maternal great nephews of Henry Lyons. They had come to Newark from Connecticut in 1714 (Turner 1977: 29). By the late eighteenth century, there were at least fourteen Lyons families in the area.

The traditional boundaries of Lyons Farms are said to be Hawthorne Avenue in Newark on the north, stretched through Weequahic Park on the east, Evergreen Cemetery on the south, and on the west, most of present day Hillside, the north end of Elizabeth and westward into Irvington (Turner 1977: 28). Land in the area was used for grazing, farming and wood harvesting. Turf from peat bogs was used as fuel.

The two main roads in the Lyons Farms area in the late nineteenth century were the Upper Road from Elizabeth (now Elizabeth Avenue) and the Lower Road from Elizabeth (now Frelinghuysen Avenue). Both were former Native American trails that allowed residents to skirt both the long hill in the present Weequahic Park, and Lake Weequahic. These two roads allowed farmers to bring their products to market in Newark, or to be shipped from Newark to markets in New York. The largest body of water in the area was Lake Weequahic, a large, irregular body of water that was connected to Bound Creek on the north, and ran parallel with the Upper Road. Bound Creek flowed in a southeasterly direction through Elizabeth and eventually to the Arthur Kill, giving native populations the ability to access the sea in their canoes.

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The old Lyons Farms School was the first public building on the Upper Road in the small hamlet. Farmers erected a small wood frame structure in 1728 on land donated by the Lyon family for educational purposes (Turner 1977:35). The school burnt down in 1780, but was rebuilt four years later out of native sandstone. Teachers were boarded with local families. The building was also used as a Sunday school, community hall for political gatherings and social activities, and for spelling bees. The school was closed in 1902 when the area was annexed to Newark. Threatened by a road-widening project in 1938, the school was dismantled and moved to the Newark Museum Garden by the City and the Works Progress Administration. It was restored and opened to the public in June 1939. It is considered the oldest public building in the city (Turner 1977:40).

The first church in the area was the Lyons Farms Baptist Church, later the Elizabeth Avenue Baptist Church. It was formed in April 1769 from the Scotch Plains Baptist Church. The present building, at the corner of Lyons Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue is the third structure on the site, and was built in 1908 (Turner 1977: 40). The last burial in the church cemetery was in 1865. The original churchyard was vacated sometime after 1900, and the bodies re-interred in Evergreen Cemetery. It contained many of the Lyons family members. The oldest burial was Ichabod Grumman, who died in October 1794 (Lyon 1907: n.p.).

The second church to be formed in old Lyons Farms was the First Presbyterian Church of Lyons Farms, later called the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Elizabeth Avenue and Weequahic Presbyterian Church. It was originally founded in the old stone schoolhouse in 1848. The present building, at the corner of Elizabeth and Chancellor Avenue dates to January 1903. A school classroom addition was completed in 1923. The church manse was on Chancellor Avenue, midway between Elizabeth and Maple Avenues (Turner 1977:131-133).

The first major subdivision of Lyons Farms occurred in 1853, when the Evergreen Cemetery Association was organized, and proceeded to purchase 31 acres on the Upper Road. The cemetery expanded rapidly until it covered 125 acres, mostly in Hillside and Elizabeth, in Union County (Turner 1977: 135).

Lyons Farms and Agriculture

Throughout the eighteenth century, Essex County tended to lead New Jersey in the relatively small size of its farms, a function of its New England system of land allocation as well as its relatively high population density (Wacker 1975: 400). Most of the farms in the area were small; few exceeded 60 acres and most were ten acres or less. In addition to growing vegetables for their own table, the farms had grain fields, pastures for cows to provide milk, and dairy products for the farmers' families, and sheep for wool and food. As the nearby areas became more urbanized in the nineteenth century, many of the farmers began milk routes (Turner 1977: 118).

In the mid-nineteenth century, Lyons Farms became famous for the production of berries, especially strawberries. Strawberry culture in the old Clinton Township dates from 1855 when Seth Boyden, the inventor of patent leather and malleable iron, purchased a farm in Hilton (the juncture of present day Irvington, Maplewood and Union). Although he was 67, Boyden took up the study of strawberries with his characteristic energy and ingenuity. After years of trial and error, he developed a hybrid variety that combined size and sweetness, often reaching eight or nine inches in diameter. As was characteristic of all of his inventions, Boyden did not profit from his hybridization. Instead he shared the knowledge and seeds for his giant strawberries with his Clinton neighbors. Boyden's discovery started a strawberry-growing craze. His friend and neighbor, Elias Durand, carried Boyden's work further, developing prize-winning strawberries such as the "Great American" and "Essex Beauty." Commercial "Hilton" strawberry growers in Clinton

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reaped tremendous harvests throughout the late nineteenth century. The strawberry craze ended by the First World War (Siegel 1974: 144).

Lyons Farms was also famous for its fruit orchards, especially apples. More than 50 varieties of apples were grown here (Turner 1977: 115). There were lots of cider mills in the area, and Lyons Farms satisfied the needs of many. Dr. Isaac Ward, whose farm was located on the east side of the Upper Road at the foot of Lyons Avenue, grew 50 varieties of pears on his extensive farm. He developed many of the varieties himself and he gained much fame in the area because of them. The Wards were also known for their vineyard on Pot Pie Lane (now Chancellor Avenue). For many years, juice from the grapes was supplied to the Lyons Farms Presbyterian Church for the observance of the Last Supper (Turner 1977: 119). The Goldsmith Farm (located between present day Chancellor Avenue and Lyons Avenue at Clinton Place) was also well known during the late nineteenth century for its peaches and grapes.

Lyons Farms and James Jay Mapes

The Weequahic area truly came into agricultural prominence when the eminent New York chemistry and natural philosophy professor, James Jay Mapes, purchased a farm in which to conduct his scientific experiments, along the Upper Road across from Weequahic Lake. Professor Mapes was a prominent figure in the agricultural development of fertilizers and mechanical farming devices. He was a professor at the American Institute in New York and at the National Academy of Design, and was responsible for the inventions of a centrifugal machine for separating sugar and molasses, and improvements in dyeing, in color making and in tempering steel (Woodward 1927: 127).

In 1847, Professor Mapes leased, and afterwards purchased, a run-down, thirty-acre farm at the base of what is now Mapes Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue (several blocks north of this historic district). He deliberately selected a farm that was in poor condition stating "we selected it as suited to our proposed experiments, from the fact that all admitted the soil to be such as could not remunerate the farmer for its tillage. We made an analysis of the soil and forthwith commenced its amendment... Underdraining, subsoil plowing, and deeper surface plowing were immediately resorted to" (Woodward 1927: 128). Mapes gradually added more land, planted fruit trees and extended his crop system. He hired P.T. Quinn, a protégé of his, to run the farm.

Within ten years of its purchase, the farm became a showplace that attracted visitors from far and near, and was profitable as well. Professor Mapes announced that his farm would be open to visitors every Saturday, with agricultural demonstrations and new tools that visitors could try. The most famous attraction, aside from the farm, was Mapes' invention, the lifting subsoil plow. A committee from the American Institute of the City of New York visited the farm regularly and gave official reports of their visits, describing the variety of improved tools, and the large quantities of vegetables and fruit produced by the experimental farm (Woodward 1927: 129). Farmers came from all over the metropolitan area to see the demonstrations and hear Mapes' lectures on agriculture. At the farm, they met prominent visitors, such as Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant, who were friends and professional associates of Professor Mapes.

Professor Mapes also took in students for his "Instruction in Scientific Agriculture" course. These pupils eventually became devoted followers of Mapes who spread his influence throughout the metropolitan area. Professor Mapes also went on speaking tours, giving lectures to groups of farmers throughout New Jersey. These lectures concentrated on the principles of soil fertility and plant growth, and to practical means of soil improvement, such as the use of fertilizers, subsoil plowing and drainage. The speaking engagements often resulted in the formation of local agricultural societies,

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who then continued to promote Mapes' ideals. Mapes also offered himself as a consulting agriculturist, ready to visit farms and advise proper modes of culture and make analyses of soils (Woodward 1927: 132).

It was in the manufacture of artificial fertilizer, however, that Professor Mapes realized the greatest financial return from his scientific studies. He worked out a process for manufacturing phosphates, and as early as 1852, put on the market the "improved" and the "nitrogenized" superphosphate of lime. He started the Mapes Fertilizer Works, which was run by his son after his death. The manufacture of this fertilizer involved him in bitter disputes that lasted for years. He was compelled to go into litigation to prove his case, but finally in 1859, the Patent Office recognized his claims as originator of the process (Woodward 1927: 133).

One of Mapes' greatest accomplishments was the publishing of the *Working Farmer*. Although published in New York City, the journal was written in the old Lyons Farms farmhouse. Begun in February 1849, it was published monthly, and disseminated information on agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, kitchen gardening, management of greenhouses, etc. Perhaps more than any American farm journal up to this time, it was developed around the application of the sciences to agriculture. Mapes aimed to popularize science as a means of advancing agriculture, and apparently he succeeded. In 1855, the circulation was about 10,000, indicating a good degree of business (Woodward 1927: 135). In 1856, William Dodge, Mapes' son-in-law, became joint editor (Dodge was the husband of Mary Mapes Dodge, the author of *Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates* and editor of *St. Nicholas Magazine*). With the help of Dodge and other prominent contributors, circulation doubled by 1859. In 1861, the *Working Farmer* consolidated with the *United States Journal*, which further increased its circulation. For some reason, probably financial, the journal ceased publication towards the end of the Civil War. By this time, Mapes was no longer the editor, suffering from ill health (Woodward 1927: 135-136). Professor Mapes died on January 10, 1866. Upon Mapes' death, Horace Greeley said, "American agriculture owes as much to him as any man who lives or has ever lived" (Cunningham 1966: 122).

After the death of Professor Mapes, the experimental Weequahic farm remained in the able hands of Mapes' assistant P.T. Quinn. Quinn managed to continue the agricultural consulting business started by Mapes as well as contributing articles to the agricultural department of Horace Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*. He began publishing books and became an active board member of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society. In 1871, Quinn was elected corresponding secretary, a position which he held for more than 14 years. In this capacity he had much to do with the development of the horticultural exhibitions in the state. His organizational and writing skills eventually took him away from the farm to promote various state agricultural activities (Woodward 1927: 147). By the end of the nineteenth century, the Mapes farm was sold for development, and became part of the "Weequahic Park Tract," encompassing Elizabeth Avenue (the old Upper Road) and new streets running perpendicular to Elizabeth Avenue, such as Renner, Scheerer, Mapes, Stengel, Shepard and Seymour (Weequahic Park Tract pamphlet n.d.: n.p.).

The Waverly Fairs

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society was founded in 1855. It was modeled on the Berkshire Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, started in Massachusetts by Elkanah Watson in 1810. Along with disseminating agricultural knowledge and developments, the most important function of these types of societies was the holding of annual fairs for agricultural exhibits. Funded by small state subsidies and local donations, the New Jersey State Agricultural Society held its first fair and cattle show at Camden in 1855, at Trenton in 1856, at New Brunswick in 1857, at Trenton in 1858, at Elizabeth in 1859 and 1860, at Newton in 1861, and in Passaic County in 1862 (Schmidt 1973:110). A permanent location for the society, which had been called for since the society was founded, was finally acquired in 1866. A 65-

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acre tract of land between the Upper Road, and the Lower Road, in what is now Weequahic Park, was purchased, laid out for fairgrounds and named Waverly Park (Woodward 1927: 221). It is likely that the decision about the location was influenced by the location of the Mapes farm and the fact that P.T. Quinn, the former farm superintendent, was a very influential member of the society and its corresponding secretary. There are two theories as to the naming of the fairgrounds. The first theory is that the fairgrounds were named Waverly Park after the nearby Pennsylvania Railroad Waverly freight yard and train station. The second theory is that Mary Mapes Dodge, daughter of Professor Mapes, who was an avid admirer of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverly Novels," suggested the term "Waverly". She is said to have suggested the name for the new fair when preliminary plans were being discussed with her father (Turner 1977: 164).

The State Agricultural Society had originally planned on holding semi-annual fairs, but quickly resorted to having an annual autumn fair instead with smaller demonstrations during the summer, such as mower and reaper trials. The first of the famous "Waverly Fairs," was held in October 1867. The fairs were held regularly for over 30 years, coming to an end in 1899, when the Essex County Park Commission purchased the grounds for \$75,000 (Woodward 1927: 221). The agricultural fairs were held in the early fall and featured livestock, farm products, fine arts, household goods, etc. In 1868, the Society added horse racing, and the following year, advertised baseball matches, plowing matches, a trial of velocipedes and running matches. Premiums were given in many categories, including varieties of fruits, vegetables, field crops, best yields per quarter-acre, livestock, poultry, dairy products, fibrous plants and plant products, etc. (Woodward 1927: 222).

For many, harness racing remained the highlight of the fair. The Annual Report of the Executive Committee for 1867 warned against the danger of horse racing becoming the chief attraction of the fair (Woodward 1927: 222). A general celebratory atmosphere occurred outside the fairgrounds where gambling and drinking took place. Apparently, the police were unable to stop this unauthorized behavior, which probably added to the popularity of the fairs.

A substantial, twelve-foot high board fence enclosed the fairgrounds. A half-mile trotting oval was placed near the entrance where it could be observed from all areas of the grounds. Exhibits were displayed in tents and buildings, and amusements were located on "The Midway." Refreshments were served in "Little Germany" (Turner 1977: 159). The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) had their own building, and the post office had a branch office. There were also buildings for refreshments, a restaurant, large and small exhibition buildings, trotting house sheds, cow shed, pig pens, hen houses, a circular "summer" house, water tank, keeper's house and barn, and sundry small buildings (Olmsted, J.C., Journal, December 12, 1899).

During the annual fairs, special stops were made at the Waverly Railroad Station by all trains except those bound for Washington. Omnibuses pulled by horses and the new horse railroad also brought hundreds of people to the grounds. By 1878, the Waverly fairs had attained considerable size. During the five years, 1873 to 1877 inclusive, the total attendance was estimated at 200,000 persons, with 45,000 vehicles. In 1873 the total number of entries in the exhibition was 1,968. This number increased steadily until 1877, when it amounted to 4,681. The next year it fell to 4,129, but in 1879 it passed the record at 4,687 (Woodward 1927: 222).

Prior to each fair, the society advertised extensively in the newspapers, often daily for two weeks in advance of the opening date, and during fair week. The events of the fair received columns of space in the newspapers. In 1871 there was a trial of an English Road Locomotive, drawing an eight-ton load. There were also trials of fire engines and steam wagons. In 1872, president Ulysses S. Grant visited the fair, and drew immense crowds and publicity (NJ Ag. Soc. 1947: 21).

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During the thirty-year run of the fair, the State Agricultural Society made various improvements to the fairgrounds. In 1873, the horse track was regraded. In 1879, the grandstand was moved back thirty feet and the seats were remodeled. The grandstand then overlooked the track and all the fairgrounds. Another improvement was the remodeling of the front entrance to the grounds, permitting the building of turnstiles with recording registers for foot passengers. In 1881, sixteen acres of land that the society had leased for a number of years were purchased. New poultry houses and cattle sheds were built. Five years later, a large frame building for the State Kennel Club was erected and the grandstand was lengthened. Unfortunately, the arrangement with the State Kennel Club did not work out and, in 1888, their building was used to relieve the overtaxed ladies' building for miscellaneous exhibits (NJ Ag. Soc. 1947: 33-35).

Closing years of the Waverly Fair

By 1875, the amount invested in the Waverly fairgrounds was \$90,000, and membership in the Society was reported to be 350. But other agricultural organizations were entering the Society's field of work. The Agricultural College was established in 1864, the State Board of Agriculture in 1872, and the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880. The activities, which the Society had attempted to carry out since its inception, were gradually taken up by other organizations that were better quipped to handle them. Horse racing, which financed many of the activities of the Society and the annual fair, declined in importance after the 1897 antigambling amendment was added to the state constitution (Schmidt 1973:110). The chief activity left to the organization was the annual fair, and this too fell to the wayside by the end of the century. The last of the famed Waverly Fairs was held in October 1899. Considered one of the most spectacular of the fairs, it featured high diving horses; a daring man, Arthur Holden, who dived daily from a tower 80 feet high; an exciting balloon ascension and parachute leap each day by the Jewel Brothers, as well as trotting and pacing races (NJ Ag. Soc. 1947: 36; Woodward 1927: 223)

The Waverly Fairgrounds and the Essex County Park Commission

By 1897, the Essex County Park Commission had determined to locate a park near or at Lake Weequahic. The Lyons Farm area was developing quickly, and the Commission thought a park in this neighborhood would secure the advantages of picturesque scenery, enhance property values and increase rates for the city and county (ECPC Report 1897:1). In early 1899, due to financial distress, the State Agricultural Society entered negotiations with the Essex County Park Commission for the sale of the fairgrounds. A purchase price of \$76,500 was agreed upon less \$1,500 for the use and occupancy of the fairgrounds to the end of the year. The Commission acquired possession of the land and buildings of the "Waverly Fair Grounds Weequahic Reservation" on December 10th, 1899 (see Figure 1). The Commission left the decision as to what to do with the fairgrounds' buildings to the landscape architects, the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted (NJ Ag. Soc. 1947: 39). By this time, the Commission had already purchased the adjoining 32-acre Cooper estate, abutting the fairgrounds on the south (NJ Ag. Soc. 1927: 40).

The Creation of Weequahic Park

Although Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, the designers of Central Park and Brooklyn's Prospect Park, had proposed a "Central Park for Newark" as early as 1868, the leaders of Newark and Essex County did not engage the master landscape design firm until after the influential World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the source for the City Beautiful Movement. Newark city fathers were not going to be limited by the political boundaries of the City; they

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envisioned a grand plan for the county as well as the city. Led by Franklin Murphy, a Newark industrialist, and later New Jersey governor, they persuaded the New Jersey State Legislature to pass enabling legislation in 1894, creating the county park commission for Essex County, the first of its kind in the country. The very first land purchase occurred on July 22, 1895, when the Commission acquired the first 60 acres of what would become the southern division of Branch Brook Park, located along the old Morris Canal in the North Ward. Later that year, the Commission also purchased land for Weequahic Park, East Side, Orange Park, and Eagle Rock and South Mountain Reservations. Additional land was also acquired for Branch Brook Park. When selecting the various park sites, the Commission looked to service the interests of the entire county. They looked to make economical purchases in areas that would be as near as possible to the centers of population and so placed as to easily accessible by trolley or other rapid transit, and to have the system represent all the varied scenic beauties for which Essex County was famous (Essex County Dept. of Parks 1895: 9).

The master plan for the Essex County Park System, which includes Weequahic Park, was developed in 1894, with the assistance of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. The actual design for Branch Brook Park and for the succeeding parks was by John Charles Olmsted, stepson of Frederick Sr., who had joined the firm in 1875, and Frederick Law Jr., son of Frederick Sr., who joined in 1895. Both sons were trained from an early age to be landscape architects, and their success was extraordinary. Until John Charles' death in 1920, the number of their landscape commissions amounted to over a thousand public and private, of which 250 were for parks. Of these, the Essex County Park System commission was one of the more extensive. The Essex County Park System is one of the most diverse systems, ranging from the smallest park, Riverbank Park, with its 10.77 acres, to the largest, South Mountain Reservation with over 2,000 acres and a zoo. The size and diversity of the system make it comparable to the Olmsted firm's work in Boston and Chicago.

The City Beautiful Movement in Newark

Spurred on by the powerful vision embodied in the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition (the landscape design of which was carried out by the Olmsted firm), cities across the United States embarked on large-scale urban planning and rebuilding projects, a development urban historians have called the "City Beautiful Movement". Progressive reformers made a concerted effort to call public attention to the problems of urban America (Reps 1965: 170-186). The Newark city fathers took part in this movement, by establishing the Essex County Parks Commission in 1894 and the City Planning Commission in 1911. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the basic approach taken by Newark leaders toward the city's development began to shift. Rather than continuing to allow the city to develop according to the uncoordinated activities of individual developers, Newark's urban reformers now attempted to establish an overall design for the future growth of the city. The development of Newark, according to a 1913 report, would now proceed according to the "scientific arrangement of the physical aspects of the city" (City Planning for Newark 1913:4). At the same time, the Essex County Park Commission realized that the relatively small area of Newark and its surrounding municipalities made comprehensive and large-scale planning difficult. Therefore, a countywide approach was found to be more workable. Consistent with the comprehensive vision of the City Beautiful Movement, the Park System was designed as a master plan encompassing small urban parks, larger scenic parks within the city, and suburban reservations, all linked by county parkways. Weequahic Park is an outstanding example of the large scenic park within a city, an important component of the Essex County Park System.

The Newark City Beautiful Movement, an alliance of Newark city planners, politicians, and business leaders, worked diligently throughout these years to improve their city's public image and appearance. A 1913 planning report bemoaned the fact the Newark "does not present a good front" to visitors; "let us make the picture Newark presents," it continued, "solid, broad, dignified, clean, and interesting" (City Planning for Newark 1913: 50). Similarly, a 1915

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planning report argued that "the complete city must be beautiful," and that Newarkers must consider "beauty...as well as utility in everything that goes into the physical improvement of the city" (Comprehensive Plan of Newark 1915: 99-100).

The City Beautiful Movement succeeded in a variety of ways in enhancing the overall appearance of much of the downtown area. For example, reformers successfully worked to do away with many billboards, overhanging signs, and overhead utility poles and wires in the Central Business District. Supporters of the City Beautiful Movement also called for more public artwork in the city, and, as a result of their efforts, Newark's older downtown parks were adorned with many statues and monuments in these years.

The City Beautiful Movement also advocated the use of the most modern and scientific methods to address the social needs of city dwellers, particularly those in dense urban centers. Reform, whether of the progressive or conservative variety, was an integral element of most City Beautiful campaigns. The photographs of Jacob Riis showing the degrading conditions and filth that many men, women and children lived in appeared in popular magazines and books and spurred many reformers to concentrate on cleanliness and beauty. Although social consciousness varied with the individual and the organizations involved, a cleaner and more moral environment certainly existed as a goal of most City Beautiful activities (The Brooklyn Museum 1979: 88).

On a local level, Franklin Murphy is an emblematic representative of the successful late nineteenth century industrialist who became increasingly concerned with issues of social welfare, and was a major force behind the establishment of county park system. Murphy's prominence and fortune came from his varnish factory in the Ironbound, the largest varnish factory in the City, and one of Newark's major industries of the period. Contrary to general nineteenth century practice, Murphy built a research laboratory and hired a chemist in an attempt to supply customers with "nothing short of the best." The company's insurance and pension plans for employees were also progressive (Karschner 1985: 33). In 1901, Murphy was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, after serving many years in the Newark City Council and the New Jersey Legislature. He was also founding member of the Essex County Park Commission, its first permanent Commissioner, its Vice-President from 1906 to 1911, and President from 1911 until his death in 1920.

The Design of Weequahic Park

Weequahic Park was designed by the Olmsted Brothers, heirs to the firm of Olmsted and Vaux, the designers of Central Park and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The Olmsted brothers were formally and continuously associated with the Essex County Park System from 1894 to at least the early 1950s; thus, the parks designed and built during this period, virtually the entire system, exhibit an unusual degree of coherent planning and continuity of vision. In the context of the entire Essex County Park System, the history of Weequahic Park takes on added significance. The Olmsted firm responded to the growing need for open space preservation in urban Newark, at the same time that scenic parks were designed for more suburban settings. They promoted the idea that land still remote from development should be set aside in the form of reservations. Weequahic Park represents the stated desire its designers had for a variety of park lands to meet the varied needs of the park users. Thus, Weequahic Park provides an important addition to the work of the Olmsted Brothers firm.

Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.'s basic philosophy of landscape design, which was followed by his sons, and by the Essex County Park Commission, was to provide settings for people of all classes. Towards this end, Olmsted developed three different kinds of green spaces: the small urban park (such as Riverbank and West Side Park), the scenic park

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(Weequahic and Branch Brook) and the suburban reservation (South Mountain Reservation). The size, the activities, and the treatment of nature distinguish the three types. The smallest green spaces contain traditional outdoor activities and sites for newly developed recreations such as field games, athletic exercises, playgrounds, parades, open-air concerts, etc. He proposed that every neighborhood have several of these small parks, and that their recreational facilities be placed in formalized natural settings (NYC Landmarks Commission 1981: 133). In the second annual report of the Essex County Parks Commission, published in 1897, the Commissioners discuss the importance of the small urban park:

First, the neighborhood parks, located near the centres of dense population and intended for those who desire, at no great distance, a glimpse of more natural and agreeable surroundings. They have been very happily called the lungs of a great city, and are now everywhere recognized as the most important part of an extended park plan...The young find in them places for wholesome recreation, and are thus removed from other sources of amusement harmful physically and morally. In a word, they tend more strongly than any other factor in urban life toward the development and perpetuation of desirable types of humanity.

The second type of park, the scenic park, preserved natural scenery within an urban environment. The larger scale of this type of park allowed for the development of vistas, water features, curved drives, formal gardens, passive recreation areas and play areas for organized competition. The third type of park, the reservation, was originally intended to set aside large areas of undeveloped land for future park use. This would allow the surrounding territory to be built up and increase real estate values in the surrounding community.

Weequahic Park was originally set aside as a reservation. Its natural beauty, especially its rolling hills, and the great swamp which was suitable for transformation into a lake, impelled the Commissioners to secure it as an important future component of the county system. Due to the rapid development of the surrounding neighborhood, the Olmsted Brothers saw the need to design a scenic park that could be utilized by the greatest number of people immediately. Plans changed very rapidly, and what was once considered open space preservation for future use, quickly found itself on the Olmsted drawing boards as needing immediate development.

The Olmsted Brothers developed their plans with all the qualities that were typical of the work of the firm. They immediately set about draining the marsh into a lake and designing a circuit drive around it to take advantage of the views. Undesirable vistas were blocked with changes in grade, planted berms, and carefully placed landscaping. The park was divided into separate areas for passive and active recreation, with efforts concentrated on the development of a playstead for games.

As is typical of all Olmsted parks, Weequahic Park also contains notable architecture. Although the grandstand has been demolished, the half-mile racetrack is still present. The remaining three historic structures are: the Divident Hill Pavilion, built in celebration of the City of Newark's 250th Anniversary of its founding, and marking the spot where the Commissioners of the town of Newark and Elizabethtown met on May 28, 1668, to fix the boundary line between these two municipalities; the Gothic-inspired Elizabeth Avenue Children's Building which services the adjacent playground; and the Franklin Murphy Monument commemorating the industrialist, park commissioner and governor, whose foresight helped create the Essex County Park system.

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The Building of Weequahic Park

Weequahic Park, the second largest park in the county system with 311.33 acres, including an 80-acre lake, and the largest park within the Newark city boundaries, is one of the most complicated parks in the County system. It was built in a piecemeal fashion, through various phases of land addition, construction and redesign. It was also constructed over a long period of time, beginning in 1899 and ending around 1931. The first twelve parcels of land—some 265 acres of farmlands, fairgrounds and swampland—were purchased between 1896 and 1899 at a cost of \$220,000. The land was located on the east side of the Lehigh Valley Railroad right-of-way, and extended in an eastward direction to Frelinghuysen and Dayton Avenues. Except for a small finger of land connecting Elizabeth Avenue with the rest of the park, none of the land fronting Elizabeth Avenue was included in the original park (see Figure 3).

Acquisition of this land was a controversial matter in 1895. Critics described it as a mosquito-laden bog and wondered who would use it. Even the Commissioners, who pushed hard for the purchase of the land, believed it would not be heavily used for a number of years. Originally intended as a reservation to serve future population growth, the rapid development of residential areas surrounding the park and the ready availability of mass transportation soon put that question to rest. The "reservation" as it was first defined and named, rapidly evolved into a popular park with a variety of recreational activities.

The commissioned landscape design firm, Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, began work on the park in the spring of 1899. The park was assigned Job Number 2132 by the Olmsted firm. By May 1899, the Olmsted Brothers, had drawn up a topographical map, and the following month, they had taken soundings and water surface elevations of Lake Weequahic. John Charles Olmsted felt that the southeast and southwest portions of Weequahic Reservation were wide enough for an open-style park, and that the marsh could be drained into a lake by damming the water at Waverly Avenue on the north end. Certain areas would be left unexcavated creating islands in order to reduce the water area (ECPC Report, 1898-1899: 48-50). The reservation was divided into four main features: the lake completely surrounded by trees with a waterside path and boathouse; a "playstead" containing little shrubbery with a field house at the east end and an entrance near the street for cars; a speedway surrounded by a walk for visitors containing a kite-shaped bicycle track and an existing Grandstand to later be improved on; and lastly, a pastoral district consisting of three hills and three valleys with short-bladed grass. The grass would be kept short by pasturing sheep on it (ECPC Report 1898-1899: 52-53).

In the summer, the firm was instructed to prepare a plan for the reservation with improvements not exceeding \$100,000. The landscape architects worked up the grading plans for the park, and began designing the very first elements, the "playstead" in the northeast corner of the park, and a temporary circuit drive around the lake. Vistas and view lines were established. In November 1899, the firm began redesigning the outline of the lake and the islands. By February 1900, the location for the field house was established in the northeast corner of the park and by the summer of 1900, a lighting plan was in place. Planting plans for borders, mounds and the Lehigh Valley Railroad embankment were worked out by the end of 1900. The following spring, the landscape architects designed a site for the boathouse at the northernmost extension of the lake, as well as plantings along Dayton Street, an administration building on the eastern end of the park, and a superintendent's cottage with sheds and laundry yard. During the summer, the Olmsted Brothers designed the lake drives, boathouse, reconfigured the lake and thought up the place names. Although the overall plan for the park was fairly established by the end of 1901, the actual construction of the park would continue over the next three decades (see Figure 3).

The 1901 plan for the park consisted of a series of landscaped units set around Lake Weequahic. The Olmsteds were hampered by the location of the Lehigh Valley Railroad embankment to the west and the development of factories to the

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north, east and south of the park perimeter. Both the railroad and industrial development would have to be hidden by the various plantings. The only element remaining from the Waverly Fairgrounds that the landscape architects chose to retain (based on heavy pressure from the Essex County Park Commissioners) was the grandstand and its half-mile track, and the keeper's cottage, which was occupied by the foreman. The remaining structures were taken down over the course of several years (Olmsted, J.C. Journal, Weequahic Reservation, 12/12/1899).

The landscaped units set around the lake took the form of peninsulas that extended into the lake. These were landscaped with particular trees and plantings, for instance on the west of the lake, the southernmost extension was called "Beechwood" and the middle peninsula was called "Oakwood." On the east side of the lake, across from "Oakwood" was "Chestnut Knoll." The larger, more open, landscaped units included the "Playstead" in the northeast corner of the park, the "South Down" in the southeast corner of the park, the "West Down" in the southwest corner, and the speedway with its grandstand and infield. Smaller landscaped areas between the larger units consisted of the "North Bourne Wood" between Oakwood and the north entrance on Waverly Avenue; the "South Bourne Wood" along the southwest perimeter of the park, and "Goldenrod Hollow" west of the Oakwood unit. The circuit drive around the lake was called "Westlake Drive" on the west side, and "Eastlake Drive" on the east side. The road around the speedway was called "Speedway Drive." The west entrance was on Elizabeth Avenue at the bottom of the present day Grumman Avenue (ECPC, "General Plan for Weequahic Reservation" Olmsted Brothers, 1901) (see Figure 3).

In October 1902, the extension of the park in a westerly direction towards Elizabeth Avenue and over the Lehigh Valley Railroad came to the forefront. A bridge over the railroad embankment was planned to carry the park traffic to an entrance on Elizabeth Avenue (Report of the Park Commission of Essex County, 1903: 10). The bridge was to be a steel girder structure of three spans, with a pipe railing. Prior to this bridge proposal, the connection to Elizabeth Avenue consisted of a former farm lane, consisting of a twenty foot wide crossing with steep temporary side slopes and a grade crossing at the railroad tracks (Olmsted, J.C., Journal, April 30, 1901). The bridge was completed in 1906.

In 1904, the Commissioners decided to look into building a golf course within Weequahic Park. Although John Charles Olmsted did not seem in favor of the idea, stating that use of the playstead and track should not be denied to local residents, the Commission decided to proceed with feasibility plans. In early 1905, Olmsted wrote to the Commission that it could be possible to lay out a golf course without interfering with the playstead and track. Olmsted felt that it would be possible to make a six-hole golf course in the southern section of the park, but it would not be satisfactory to most golfers (Olmsted Correspondence, 2/3/1905).

The years 1906-1907 were some of the busiest years for construction in Weequahic Park. The boathouse at the north end of the lake was completed. The frame structure was 88 by 30 feet with a stucco finish, red shingle roof, and a dock running the entire length of the building (see Figure 9). An additional boat storage building further west along the lake was also completed. The road from the Meeker Avenue entrance around the lake, to the bridge connecting with Elizabeth Avenue was paved. A field house, canoe shed, six new horse-training stables, and an administrative horse stable and yard were also built. An electrical cable was laid in the lake and arc light poles erected (Report of the Park Commission of Essex County, 1906: 17-19, 24; 1907: 25, 31-34).

The most controversial issue of the time was whether to extend the park in a westerly direction and include the land between the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Elizabeth Avenue. In the fall of 1906, the State Legislature granted an appropriation to the Park Commission of \$175,000 to purchase this land. The Essex County Park Commission asked John Charles Olmsted for his opinion as to this new purchase. The Commission's position was that purchase of the land would prevent factories from locating along Elizabeth Avenue. In his journal, Olmsted wrote: "I gave it as my opinion

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that so large an expenditure as the purchase and improvement of the land in question would require was not a wise one for the county to undertake, that the same sum spent in additional parks elsewhere would be far wiser." The Commission responded that Olmsted's advice was sought solely on the question, would the proposed addition be an advantage to Weequahic Reservation. "I said it would not be owing to the existence of the noises and conspicuous Lehigh Valley Railroad," Olmsted responded. Olmsted continued:

I did not say, but it seemed to me that if this land is taken for a park, it would cost a great deal to improve and maintain and that all this expenditure would be worth a great deal more if spent on other parks in other parts of the County. This land would result in effect in having a great railroad on a high embankment much of the way 100 feet wide, unusually conspicuous, unusually noisy and unusually smoky running straight through one of the great landscape parks of the County and this addition would practically require a large expense for park bridges over the railroad. It seemed to me the scheme must have originated largely in the selfish interest of the land owners on the upper side of Upper Elisabeth (sic) Avenue who are selling lots for residences and who think they would get better prices without the menace of factories and cheap residences which may occupy the land along the railroad (Olmsted, J.C., Journal, October 22, 1906).

Olmsted was, of course, correct in his assumptions. Much of the land along upper Elizabeth Avenue was owned by Alderman Frank Bock, a real estate developer and principal of the "Weequahic Park Tract," a residential development west of the proposed addition to the park ("Weequahic Park Tract" pamphlet, c. 1908: n.p.). The State Legislature of 1907 passed an act permitting the county to expend \$200,000 for the enlargement of the Weequahic boundaries. This extension would extend the reservation from Meeker Avenue on the north to the county line on the south, and from Dayton Avenue on the east to Elizabeth Avenue on the west, resulting in a total area of 315.58 acres (Report of the Essex County Park Commission, 1908: 7-9).

While Olmsted was laying out the park extension along Elizabeth Avenue, work continued on the old part of the park. A macadam roadway was constructed around the racetrack, an administration building was constructed near the southern end of the railroad tracks, and a bridle path became to take shape. The commission could no longer consider the Weequahic Reservation, a "reservation" meant for the future development of the city. In 1909, the commission formally changed the name of the park to Weequahic Park (Report of the Essex County Park Commission, 1909: 15-16). In 1910, a flock of Dorset sheep was purchased for the pastoral part of the park, in the southeast corner. The herd of sheep added to the picturesque nature of the park, which already had considerable waterfowl. The sheep were very popular and were visited by thousands of people every week (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1910: 21-23) (see Figure 13).

The years immediately preceding World War I were a busy time for the development of Weequahic Park. Plans were formalized and work begun on the park addition. Along with connecting roads, Olmsted planned a bridle path to join the two sections of the park. A children's playground, wading pool, formal garden and tennis courts were also planned for the addition. The Commissioners decided to pursue their dream of placing a golf course within the park boundaries, and hired Mr. George Low Sr., the head professional of the Olmsted-designed, Baltusrol Club, to design a nine-hole golf course. Mr. Low had been the runner up in the 1899 U.S. Open and had previously designed courses in the northeast, including the rustic Rutland Country Club, in Vermont in 1902 (Harber 1999: n.p.). The golf course was located in the southeastern section of the park. A deer paddock was erected next to the boathouse and stocked with deer from the larger preserve in South Mountain Reservation (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1913: 9-10).

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In 1914, plans were made to erect a railroad shelter in the park for the Park View Station on Elizabeth Avenue. At the same time, the racetrack was extensively rebuilt and a new grandstand with a much larger seating capacity, and a judges' stand opposite the grandstand were built (see Figure 8). The nine-hole golf course was completed, and opened on July 4th, 1914, with its requisite clubhouse, and water system to irrigate the greens (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1914: 27-28, 36) (see Figure 11). The following year, the Elizabeth Avenue addition to the park was nearly complete. Plans were made to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the City of Newark with a historical pageant in the park. The southern end of the park received an amphitheatre with seats and a stage placed against the background of the trees. To celebrate the sesquicentennial, the park commission hired architect Frank A. Wright to design a monumental pavilion for Divident Hill, the original location of the division between the cities of Newark and Elizabeth (see photo 4). Wright also designed a Gothic-inspired comfort station and a children's shelter at the southerly end of the playground (see photos 5-6). A wading pool, sand court, and hardy plant garden were also included. All three glazed terra cotta buildings were placed within the Elizabeth Avenue addition. A new structure to house waterfowl was built on the lakeshore southwest of the grandstand (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1915: 21-27, 34; 1916: 5-9, 14, 18).

By the end of World War I, the golf course had become so popular, that the commissioners were planning on expanding it. However, their attention was turned to constructing a memorial to governor Franklin Murphy, who had been so instrumental in founding the Park Commission and had been such an advocate of Weequahic Park. The Commission hired H. Van Buren Magonigle as a consultant to consider a Murphy Memorial (see photo 7). Mr. Magonigle's task was to make general suggestions as to how Franklin Murphy could be commemorated. In the end it was J. Massey Rhind who won the commission to sculpt a life-size figure of Murphy in bronze. The National Sculptor Society approved his design. Henry Bacon and James Betelle served as architects for the memorial, and the Olmsted Brothers landscaped it. The Olmsteds also planned a formal rose garden for the Elizabeth Avenue extension, a pet project of Mr. Robert Sinclair's, the president of the park commission (see Figure 12). The rose garden was completed in 1922, with over 1,400 rose bushes in 86 varieties (Olmsted Brothers Firm Correspondence, 10/20/1921; 10/26/1921; Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1923: 5-6, 14).

During the 1920s, Weequahic Park was very heavily used. A wide variety of entertainments kept park patrons busy, such as outdoor concerts, floral displays, and model yacht contests. In 1928, clay tennis courts were added to the Elizabeth Avenue extension, and a new field house was built. The following year, twelve additional tennis courts were added to the old part of the park in the infield of the trotting track.

One of the most significant changes occurred to the park in 1931, when the construction of Route 29 (now Route 22) along the Lehigh Valley Railroad right-of-way necessitated the construction of an underpass under the tracks of the railroad. This road construction necessitated extensive structural changes to the existing bridge over the tracks. It was determined that it would be in the best public interest to construct a new bridge, and construction began in the latter part of 1931 (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1931: 1, 7-8, 13, 17). The new bridge was completed the following year.

Little work was done on the park during the Depression and the early years of World War II; most of it was just maintenance. In 1937, the Works Progress Administration worked on a project to relocate ten large elm trees, widen curbing, paving the entrance roadway from Elizabeth Avenue, and constructing a large parking area near the golf course clubhouse (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1936-1937: 11). The following year, an additional parking lot at the south end of the racetrack was built. Concrete steps and a new putting green were built in the circular area fronting the golf house. The path encircling the lake was improved. In 1942, the wooden dock at the boathouse was so

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deteriorated it had to be replaced. Due to serious wartime restrictions and to labor and material shortages only vital repairs were made throughout the park system.

In February 1943, a proposal was made by the War Department that the park commission lease a portion of the park as a housing site for Army personnel. It was one of only two parks in Newark taken over by the Army, the other being Riverbank Park, which was converted to an air defense contingent of the Coast Artillery. The War Department took over a tract of 164 acres including the lake area. The Army placed barracks and created newly cleared areas in the park. A military hospital was built on the site of the former half-mile trotting track and infield, and a WAC encampment group of structures occupied the former archery range on the north end of the lake near Route 29 (now Route 22). The Atlantic Overseas Technical Air Service Command vacated Weequahic Park on November 29, 1946. The buildings were left on the site to provide emergency veteran housing (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1942-1946). As part of the lease agreement, in mid-1947, the Army began restoring the park in preparation for civilian use. Paths, roads, and concrete curbing were restored, grounds and sod were refurbished, boat-landing docks at the boathouse were replaced, and buildings were reconditioned (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1947: 18). Although families were still occupying 181 buildings, and the field house was used as a health clinic center for housing activities, Weequahic Park was reopened in a limited way to the public in 1948. It was not until 1952, however, that the army buildings and roads were removed, allowing the remainder of the park to be open for public use (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1954: 13). After much reconditioning of the track, racing finally started again on the 4th of July 1956. The park commission also began adding baseball fields, combination soccer and football fields and additional tennis courts (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1956: 6-7).

The last major phase of construction in Weequahic Park occurred in the mid-to-late 1960s. In 1965, a plan was adopted to open new recreation areas in the park, reflecting the trend toward more active pursuits rather than passive enjoyment of the park. This plan included additional tennis courts, picnic areas, new baseball diamonds, new playground equipment, a new police and maintenance center, and an expansion of the nine-hole golf course to a regulation eighteen holes (Report of the Essex County Park Commission 1965: 2-3, 14-15; 1966: 17-19). The golf course was completed in 1968.

Along with the other parks in the county system, Weequahic Park began a long decline. As maintenance costs increased and county tax revenues decreased, the County cut back on its maintenance schedules and personnel. Rather than repair buildings in Weequahic Park, the county adopted a policy of demolishing the buildings rather than restoring them. All of the original buildings in the old part of the park, east of the railroad, were demolished. The last building to be bulldozed, the grandstand, was taken down as late as 1993. By some miracle, the buildings in the Elizabeth Avenue portion of the park survived.

In August 1992, a group of concerned park patrons founded the non-profit Weequahic Park Association (WPA). Modeled on the Central Park Conservancy in New York, the group has strived to attract grants to help in the restoration and maintenance of the park. In 1998, the WPA won a \$3 million grant from the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) to stabilize shoreline erosion and to install a state-of-the-art jogging track. Since that time the WPA has strived to become a model for urban park restoration on a national level. They have sponsored cultural programs, stage and music productions, literary events, and also have an at-risk youth training program for landscape maintenance. The organization sponsors conferences and symposia and runs a summer day camp in the park.

Although under-maintained, Weequahic Park has fairly good integrity, and retains features from both of the major building phases. The first phase, 1899-1908, included the initial purchase of acreage on the east side of the Lehigh

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Valley Railroad tracks, and the development of the park design by the Olmsted Brothers. Weequahic Lake, the playstead, the drives, the trotting track and the entranceways, remain from the original plan. The remainder of the park, including the layout, plantings and remaining buildings is from the second campaign (1908-1932), which increased the park's size to its present 311 acres. Weequahic Park is an excellent example of a scenic Olmsted park. It is part of the visionary master plan, known as the Essex County Park System, and encompasses the full range of uses within this system.

Residential Development Around Weequahic Park

As the City of Newark began to reclaim parts of Clinton Township in the 1870s, horse cars began to appear and farms began to disappear. A shift began to occur in the population distribution of Newark (and of many industrialized cities throughout the United States): high income groups began moving to the outer wards, while lower income groups migrated to the city's center (Popper 1952: 166). The introduction of railroads into the city beginning in the 1850s contributed to the reversal; by the 1870s much of Newark's economy was dependent on moving freight by one of five railroad lines that entered the city from the east, west, and south. Although the train lines improved the economy of the city by linking Newark with markets throughout the country, they simultaneously degraded the immediate surroundings with noise, dirt, and visual pollution. Terminals, depots, warehouses, and industrial plants were erected near the tracks, resulting in a continuous belt of concentrated industry along the rights-of-way throughout the city (Drummond 1979: 195). By the 1890s, many newly prosperous business executives and self-employed professionals began to flee to the outer fringes, preferring to endure the thirty minute trip by horse drawn or electrified street car from new middle class enclaves such as Roseville, Forest Hill, and Weequahic, to the congestion and pollution of the central city (Drummond 1979: 195). As they fled the city, their former homes were bought or rented by newly arriving Eastern and Southern European immigrants, who unable to afford the high prices, were forced to tolerate as many as four families, visiting relatives, and boarders in what had been designed as a single family house (Drummond 1979: 146). The unhealthy conditions resulting from overcrowding caused further movement of the affluent to the suburbs.

The importance of the horse drawn trolley was an essential factor in the suburban migration. Eventually reaching from the center of the city to within a traveling distance of thirty minutes (at the rate of four to six miles per hour), the horse train gave access to the nearby suburbs. However, because of the relatively high fares in the early years, it was available primarily to the affluent. By 1870, Newark had seven horsecar routes closely paralleled by suburban development. Houses were commonly built within a five-minute walk of the nearest track. By the mid-1880s, the streetcars had changed Newark's residential living pattern drastically, and most places in the thirty-minute radius had been fully developed (Drummond 1979: 184-195).

Along with the increased accessibility of the outer fringes came the increased demand for suburban home sites. Land prices rose and real estate speculators continued to profit. The exodus of the upper-middle class to the northern and western wards was so rapid, that by the end of the 1880s, these areas were completely filled (Popper 1952: 167). By the turn-of-the-century, Weequahic was starting to feel the effects of the tremendous growth experienced elsewhere in the city. As the streetcars penetrated Newark further and further south, housing began appearing along the streetcar routes. The Lehigh Valley Railroad gained access to Newark in 1889 in order to shorten its anthracite route from the Pennsylvania coalfields to a shipment point across Newark Bay in Jersey City (Drummond 1979: 133). Within the next several years, the railroad built the "Park View" passenger train station at Meeker Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue, within the boundaries of the future western division of Weequahic Park.

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In 1906, the Weequahic area was still quite rural with large estates clustered along Elizabeth Avenue. Only Lyons Avenue, Weequahic Avenue and Prospect Avenue (now Chancellor) were cut through as cross streets. However, developers were already present. Weequahic was the last open area left in the city to be developed, and it was inevitable that with the tremendous pressure for housing in the city, that the area would not be left undeveloped. It was also impossible for the Essex County Park Commissioners to hide that they were purchasing the land along the eastern side of Elizabeth Avenue for an extension to Weequahic Park. One of the city's aldermen, Frank Bock, had purchased much of the land along Elizabeth Avenue, forcing the commission to pay higher prices for the acreage. As principal of the Weequahic Park, Land and Improvement Company, Bock led the largest real estate operation on record in Newark, known as the "Weequahic Park Tract." Along with his partner George O. Scheerer, Bock purchased 250 acres of land along Elizabeth Avenue, and cut it up into 3,500 building lots. By 1907, they had succeeded at building over 500 houses, all of it considered "high-class restricted property" (Urquhart 1913: 207, 412). Their promotional pamphlet touted the location as "directly opposite Weequahic Park, Lehigh Valley Park View Station" at the property. Rather than divide the land into cookie cutter 25 x 100 foot lots as was typical of Newark developers of the time, Bock and Scheerer created a variety of lots, based on their distance from the park and the railroad station. The uniform restrictions placed on the development included a uniform distance from the streetline, no house could be more than 2 1/2 stories in height, no more than one house per lot, and all had to be residential. Sections were laid out with 50' wide lots, ranging down to 25' wide lots for two family houses. Streets were graded, paved and curbed, and were laid out with planting medians. Walkways along all the streets as well as street trees were provided. The entire area received sewers and all necessary utility lines. According to the principals "the nature of our street improvements produce a uniform appearance which is pleasing and gives a certain distinctive character to the area" (Weequahic Park Land and Improvement Company 1907: n.p.).

Combined with the construction of the passenger station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the extension of the Elizabeth Avenue trolley to Weequahic, real estate values in Weequahic skyrocketed. Developers purchased the old Weequahic farms and began creating subdivisions of single and multi-family housing. Peter Ballantine, of brewery and real estate fame (the family had been a major developer in Forest Hill in the North Ward), owned nineteen acres on Elizabeth Avenue around Renner, Watson and Peshine Avenues. Other principals hid behind corporate names such as the United Real Estate Company and the Weequahic Park Tract Company. By 1912, the entire Weequahic area had been subdivided. The largest lots were between Elizabeth Avenue and Bergen Street, from Chancellor Avenue to Lyons Avenue, and were part of the "Weequahic Park Tract" (this subdivision actually extended as far north as Mapes Avenue). The "Weequahic Park Front Realty Company" owned the area between Chancellor Avenue and the City of Elizabeth border. The area west of Bergen Street, between Chancellor and Lyons Avenue was called the "Clinton Park South Tract." New cross streets, such as Pomona, Goldsmith and Vassar, were laid out with planting islands extending down the middle of the streets from Maple Avenue to Elizabeth Avenue (Mueller 1912: 45). By the time the 1926 city atlas was published, the Weequahic area was completely developed (Robinson 1926).

The availability of large lots near the new Weequahic Park extension allowed for larger single-family homes and mansions to be built within the first block, between Elizabeth Avenue and Bergen Street. The homes within the second block, between Bergen Street and Parkview Terrace, were also large single family homes, but slightly more modest in scale. Between Park View Terrace and Maple Avenue, the homes were slightly closer together and in some cases were two-family. Beyond Maple Avenue, the homes were predominantly multi-family.

One of the most famous houses to be built in Weequahic was the L. Bamberger Department Store's "Ideal Home," located at the southwest corner of Elizabeth and Vassar Avenues. Built on one of the largest "estate" lots on Elizabeth Avenue, facing Weequahic Park, the "Ideal Home" was the brainchild of Louis Bamberger, owner of one of the largest

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downtown Newark department stores. Bamberger envisioned the ideal setting for the store's furniture and electrical appliances, in a large, home setting that would accommodate the public. In late 1922, he hired Montclair architect Francis A. Nelson to design the building as the "Ideal Home." While the architect considered the house modest, the Colonial Revival home had two floors dedicated to family living and a third floor for servants. According to the Newark News, in January 1924, Bamberger's "Ideal Home" was the product of the cooperative efforts of more than 100 manufacturers, designers, contractors and decorators. The display house possessed many novel electrical features such as water heaters for the bathtubs, burglar alarms, burglar lights in the eaves, electric range, inter-house telephone, call bells, baseboard outlets, washing machine, a complete modern radio and a 2-car garage with electric lathe. The house contained ten rooms and three baths, plus a solarium and breakfast room. Ground was broken March 10, 1923, with the mayor, city officials, Chamber of Commerce members and heads of various Bamberger's departments present. The house was built at a cost of \$75,000. The house opened in January 1924, hosting over 200,000 people during the course of the year. The success of the house was short-lived however, as Bamberger's decided to sell the house in late 1924. By the mid-1930s, Bamberger's opened a series of five "Charm" homes throughout suburban Union and Essex County, including Short Hills, Glen Ridge, South Orange, Elizabeth and Westfield (Cummings 2002).

The Jewish Presence in Weequahic

The Weequahic area's newness and quality housing stock immediately attracted the Jewish residents of the City's beleaguered Third Ward. Since the late nineteenth century, Jewish immigrants had lived near Prince Street in the city's Third Ward, west of High Street (now Martin Luther King Boulevard), known as the "Hill District." This area was one of the most impoverished in the city with some of the worst housing stock available. A chronic citywide housing shortage led to crowded and unhealthy conditions. As Jewish immigrants became more upwardly mobile, they began to look for more affluent areas to move to. The great migration of African Americans to Newark during World War I exacerbated the housing shortage. Racial discrimination kept the black newcomers from living in residential areas outside the central city (Price 1975: 19). They inherited deteriorating tenement districts built in the late nineteenth century for previous immigrants concentrated in the Third Ward. Between 1920 and 1940, the number of blacks living in Newark increased from 16,977 to 45,760. They were forced to settle in the worst neighborhoods, quickly abandoned by poor and working-class white immigrant groups (Price 1975: 25). As thousands of blacks moved in, the Jewish residents began moving south to Clinton Hill and east to the Weequahic area. By the 1930s, Weequahic was firmly established as a Jewish center.

In 1947, the Jewish Community Council of Essex County conducted a survey to determine Jewish educational needs in Essex County. The survey found that eighty percent of Newark's Jews lived in Wards 9 and 16 (Weequahic and Clinton Hill). The population survey counted 30,400 Jews in the Weequahic area and 13,400 Jews in the Clinton Hill area. The survey identified the tremendous shift of population from the Central Ward to Weequahic, Clinton Hill and Vailsburg, stating that these areas offered more desirable living quarters than many of the typical three-family dwellings which characterized the older sections of the city (American Assoc. for Jewish Education 1948: 29). The survey continued to identify overcrowded and inadequate Jewish educational facilities in Newark, especially Weequahic, and predicted the eventual shift to the suburbs, where branch offices of Jewish educational facilities were growing in popularity.

Along with the movement of Jewish residents to Weequahic came their institutions. Beth Israel Hospital moved from the Hill District to Lyons Avenue in 1929. Founded as a response not only to need, but to the fact that Jewish doctors were often barred from other hospitals, Beth Israel became a commanding presence in the neighborhood (Helmreich

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1999: 24). Doctors opened offices across the street from the hospital on Lyons Avenue, and the street was nicknamed "Doctors' Row." Louis Bamberger and his brother-in-law-Felix Fuld donated large sums of money to build Beth Israel (Helmreich 1999: 85). Synagogues moved from the Hill District to Clinton Hill and Weequahic. Temple B'Nai Abraham, the YMHA, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum were some of the landmark institutions that followed the Jewish residential shift. During the 1930s through the 1950s, Weequahic High School was considered almost entirely Jewish (Helmreich 1999: 110).

Perhaps the most famous graduate of Weequahic High School, Pulitzer-prize winning author Philip Roth, immortalized Jewish Weequahic in his first book, Goodbye Columbus, published in 1959. In it, he chronicled how a poor Newark youth ventures into nearby Short Hills for a summer affair with a coed surrounded by her wealthy Jewish family. Roth wrote about the mundane household dramas of his Jewish New Jersey, the tiresome tension between parents and children, and the taboos and rites of his clan. Roth described the American ethic of progress and assimilation that was so much a part of his childhood. Weequahic became the setting for the tension between the parents' immigrant past and the Americanization of their children, and that tension became the cause of the neighborhood neuroses that became the seed of Roth's stories. Weequahic was the setting for other Roth novels as well, including Portnoy's Complaint and American Pastoral, for which Roth won the Pulitzer Prize in 1997. In an interview with New York Times reporter Mervyn Rothstein, on his return visit to Newark in 1991, Roth stated, "Chancellor Avenue was the big, unclogged artery of my childhood. I came out the door of my house and in two minutes I was at school with my friends. I went home for lunch. I ran back out. I came home after school and played ball. Three days a week, I had to go to Hebrew school, for my grandparents' sake. Then we played until dinner. And after dinner, if it was still light I went out and played ball again." Roth describes Weequahic of the 1940s and 1950s as "a real place, with a powerful sense of identity, a sense of self" (Rothstein 1991).

In real life, as well as in Roth's novels, the upper class, the business owners, lived closest to the park, while the middle and lower classes lived west of the park in two-and-a-half story, two-and-a-half family houses. Synagogues and educational institutions were within the neighborhood. In 1953, The Newark YM-YWHA sold its magnificent building at High Street and West Kinney in the Central Ward to follow the community to Weequahic. After years of fundraising, a new YM-YWHA facility was opened on Chancellor Avenue and Aldine Street in 1959. At the same time, the Young Israel Synagogue built a new community center on the corner of Lyons and Maple Avenues. In 1961, Congregation Kehilath Israel built a large, modern synagogue on Chancellor Avenue at Parkview Terrace. Little did they realize that within ten years, the community would leave Weequahic.

Problems began to surface as early as the late 1940s, when the Weequahic Civic Association complained about the lack of recreation facilities for the young residents of Weequahic. They claimed that the city was ignoring their needs because the neighborhood was the newest in the city and one of the most successful. Weequahic High School had the highest high school enrollment in the city but managed to have the lowest dropout rate and the highest academic standards. Local schools were becoming overcrowded, and the leadership wanted the neighborhood youth to have organized activities outside of school and the park (Wiener 6/5/1949: n.p.). By 1961, neighborhood problems increased beyond recreational needs, to urban blight. Local community leaders accused the city of allowing "block-busting" to occur in Weequahic. Poor relocation policies concerning slum clearance also adversely affected Weequahic. The threat of Interstate Route 78 cutting a swath through the neighborhood concerned residents (Priol 1961: n.p.). As the poorer residents of Weequahic strove to move closer to the park, the richest strove to move out of Newark to the suburbs. Eventually upward mobility and the desire to acquire more property led the wealthiest residents to move out of the city completely. The Jewish Community Council worked to stem the exodus of Jews from Weequahic by promoting mutual harmony. All hopes were shattered in 1967 when the steady movement began a stampede. Weequahic's fate was

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sealed by the riots of 1967, and the construction of Route 78 through the area. (First proposed in 1957, the Interstate would eventually wreak havoc in the community, claiming 469 homes and over 100 businesses in the late 1960s). The mass exodus to the suburbs took not only the residents but the institutions as well, and the close-knit and vibrant Jewish community was no more.

The flight of the Jewish community left behind a middle and upper-middle class residential community that became a middle class African American community. Today, Weequahic is the home of Newark's mayor, as well as several councilmen, and a Congressman. Many of Newark's business owners also reside in the neighborhood. Although the local community has adapted all of the synagogues and cultural institutions, Newark Beth Israel Medical Center still fulfills its original mission, celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2001.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 10 Page 1

Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of Meeker Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue, the district boundary runs southeast along Meeker Avenue to Frelinghuysen Avenue; then south along Frelinghuysen Avenue to Dayton Street; then south along Dayton Street to the dividing line between Blocks 3730 and 3749 (the northernmost boundary of Evergreen Cemetery); then west along the dividing line to the county line between Essex County and Union County; then northwest along the county line to Elizabeth Avenue; then north along Elizabeth Avenue to the rear property line of the lots facing Keer Avenue; then west along the rear property line of the lots facing Keer Avenue to the eastern property line of Block 3705 Lot 1 (Franklin St. John United Methodist Church); then south along the property line of Block 3705 Lot 1 to the centerline of Grumman Avenue; then west along Grumman Avenue to the centerline of Maple Avenue; then north along Maple Avenue until the centerline of Lyons Avenue; then east along the centerline of Lyons Avenue until the eastern property line of Block 3697 Lot 35; then south along the eastern property line of Block 3697 Lot 35 to the rear of the properties facing Lyons Avenue; then east along the rear of the properties facing Lyons Avenue to the western property line of Block 3697 Lot 11; then north along the western property line of Block 3697 Lot 11 to the centerline of Lyons Avenue; then east along the centerline of Lyons Avenue to Elizabeth Avenue; then north along the centerline of Elizabeth Avenue to the place of the beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The Weequahic Park Historic District is a cohesive collection of early twentieth century resources that form the unique community of Weequahic. The boundaries were delineated on the basis of harmonious age, style, and integrity of the buildings in the area. The boundaries were drawn to include the complete legal boundaries of Weequahic Park. The boundaries of the residential portion of the district were drawn to exclude Beth Israel Medical Center along the northern portion, more modest and more altered buildings along Grumman Avenue at the southern boundary, and a change in building density and quality at Maple Avenue on the western border.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

prop name
county County, New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page

UTM References:

Zone 18

1. 567715
4506539
2. 567985
4505853
3. 567883
4505625
4. 567212
4504822
5. 566654
4504954
6. 566456
4505584
7. 566522
4505655
8. 566014
4506067
9. 566379
4506636
10. 567050
4506153
11. 567487
4506524

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
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Weequahic Park Historic District
Newark, Essex County, NJ

Photographs

The following information is the same for all the photographs listed:

- 1). Name of property: Weequahic Park Historic District
- 2). City and state: Newark, New Jersey
- 3). Photo by: Ulana Zakalak
- 4). Photo taken: March 22, 2002
- 5). Location of negative: Zakalak Associates
 57 Cayuga Avenue
 Oceanport, NJ 07757

6) & 7) Descriptions of views indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 76: Weequahic Park, looking south (aerial photo provided by the Weequahic Park Association).
Photo 2 of 76: Weequahic Park, looking north (aerial photo provided by the Weequahic Park Association). Old
 speedway in foreground and playstead at upper right.
Photo 3 of 76: Weequahic Park, looking southeast (aerial photo provided by the Weequahic Park Association).
 Elizabeth Avenue children's shelter in foreground, Route 22 and Lehigh Valley RR, lake in
 background.
Photo 4 of 76: Weequahic Park, Divident Hill monument, view looking east.
Photo 5 of 76: Weequahic Park, Elizabeth Avenue Children's Shelter, looking southwest.
Photo 6 of 76: Weequahic Park, Elizabeth Avenue comfort station, looking northwest.
Photo 7 of 76: Weequahic Park, Franklin Murphy Memorial, view looking southwest.
Photo 8 of 76: 1083-1097 Bergen Street, looking northwest.
Photo 9 of 76: 29, 25, 23 Chancellor Avenue, looking northwest.
Photo 10 of 76: 42-60 Chancellor Avenue, looking southwest.
Photo 11 of 76: 59, 53, 49 Chancellor Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 12 of 76: 94 Chancellor Avenue, looking west.
Photo 13 of 76: 140-158 Chancellor Avenue, looking southwest.
Photo 14 of 76: 129 Chancellor Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 15 of 76: 155-169 Chancellor Avenue, looking northwest.
Photo 16 of 76: Elizabeth Avenue Weequahic Presbyterian Church, (761 Elizabeth Ave.) looking southwest.
Photo 17 of 76: Elizabeth Avenue streetscape from Goldsmith to Weequahic Avenue, looking north.
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Photo 19 of 76: 31, 27, 23-1 Goldsmith Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 20 of 76: 46-66 Goldsmith Avenue, looking southeast.
Photo 21 of 76: 65, 57 Goldsmith Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 22 of 76: 88, 92, 96 Goldsmith Avenue, looking southwest.
Photo 23 of 76: 99-89 Goldsmith Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 24 of 76: 119-103 Goldsmith Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 25 of 76: 108, 112, 116 Goldsmith Avenue, looking southeast.
Photo 26 of 76: 134-148 Goldsmith Avenue, looking southeast.
Photo 27 of 76: 179-167 Goldsmith Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 28 of 76: 12, 16, 20 Hansbury Avenue, looking southwest.
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

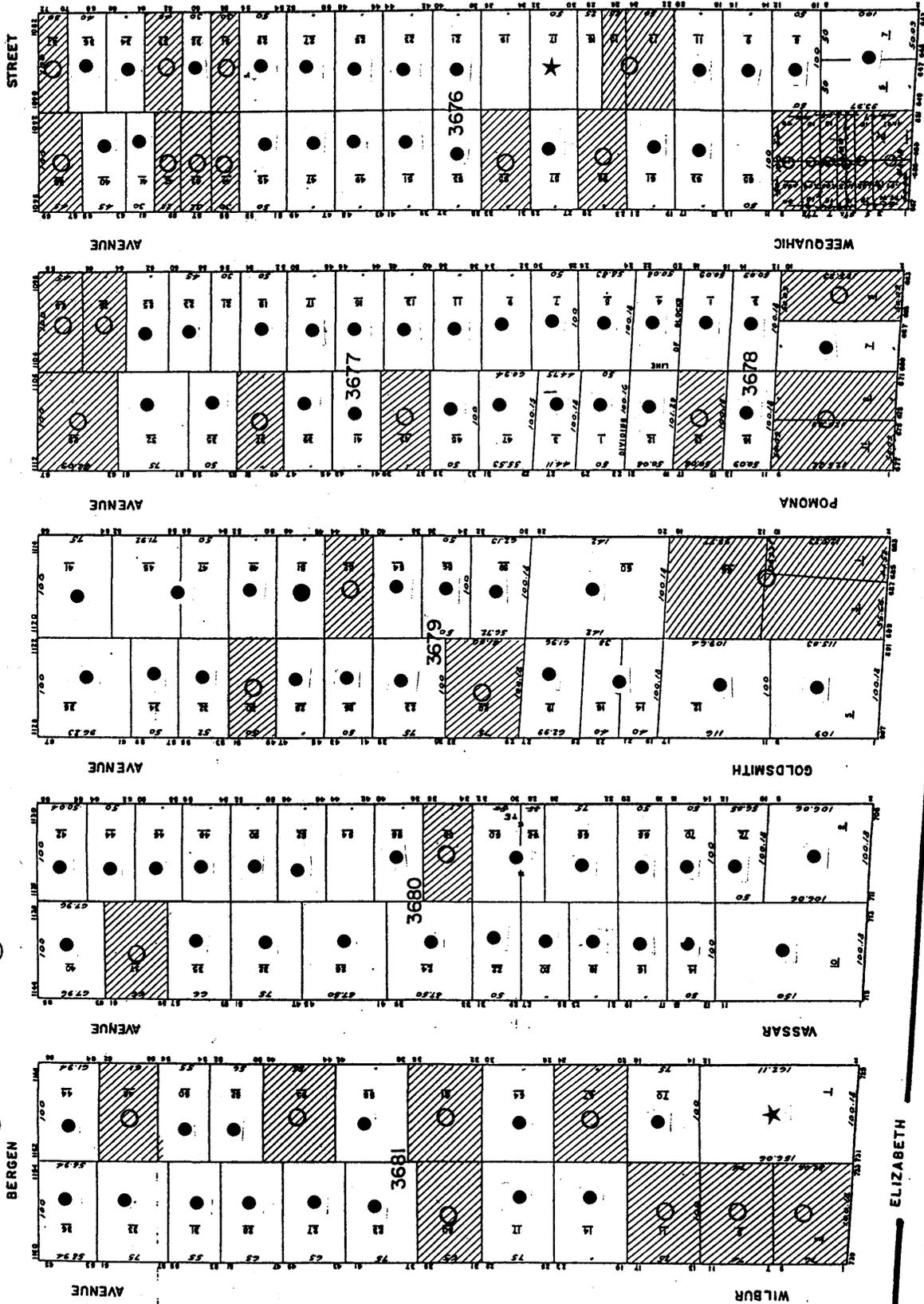
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Newark, Essex County, NJ

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Photo 33 of 76: 73-57 Keer Avenue, looking northeast.
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Photo 46 of 76: 41-35 Pomona Avenue, looking northwest.
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Photo 48 of 76: 63, 61 Pomona Avenue, looking northeast.
Photo 49 of 76: 83, 81, 77 Pomona Avenue, looking northwest.
Photo 50 of 76: 92, 96 Pomona Avenue, looking southwest.
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Photo 59 of 76: 88, 92, 96, 100 Vassar Avenue, looking southeast.
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Photo 61 of 76: 107-113 Vassar Avenue, looking northwest.
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Photo 68 of 76: 56-68 Weequahic Avenue, looking southeast.
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Photo 70 of 76: 98-112 Weequahic Avenue, looking southeast.
Photo 71 of 76: 114-120 Weequahic Avenue, looking southwest.
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Photo 74 of 76: 193 Weequahic Avenue, looking north, former Congregation Young Israel.
Photo 75 of 76: 24 Wilbur Avenue, looking south.
Photo 76 of 76: 59, 55, 47 Wilbur Avenue, looking northeast.

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 23

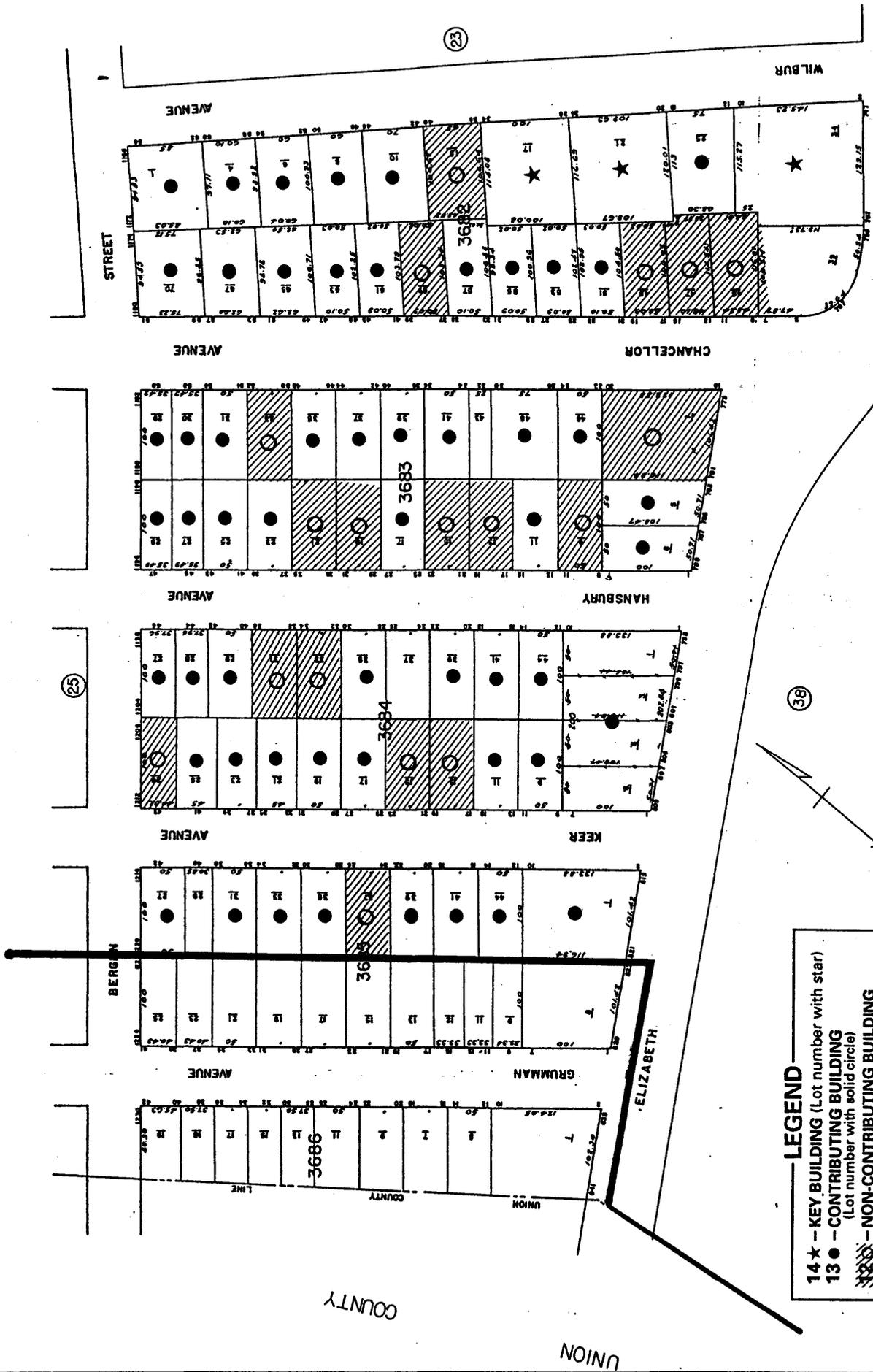


LEGEND

- 14 ★ - KEY BUILDING (Lot number with star)
- 13 ● - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with solid circle)
- 12 ▨ - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with open circle)
- 11 ○ - VACANT LOT (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 24



LEGEND

- 14 ★ - KEY BUILDING (Lot number with star)
- 13 ● - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with solid circle)
- ▨ - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with open circle)
- - VACANT LOT (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)
- - HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 25



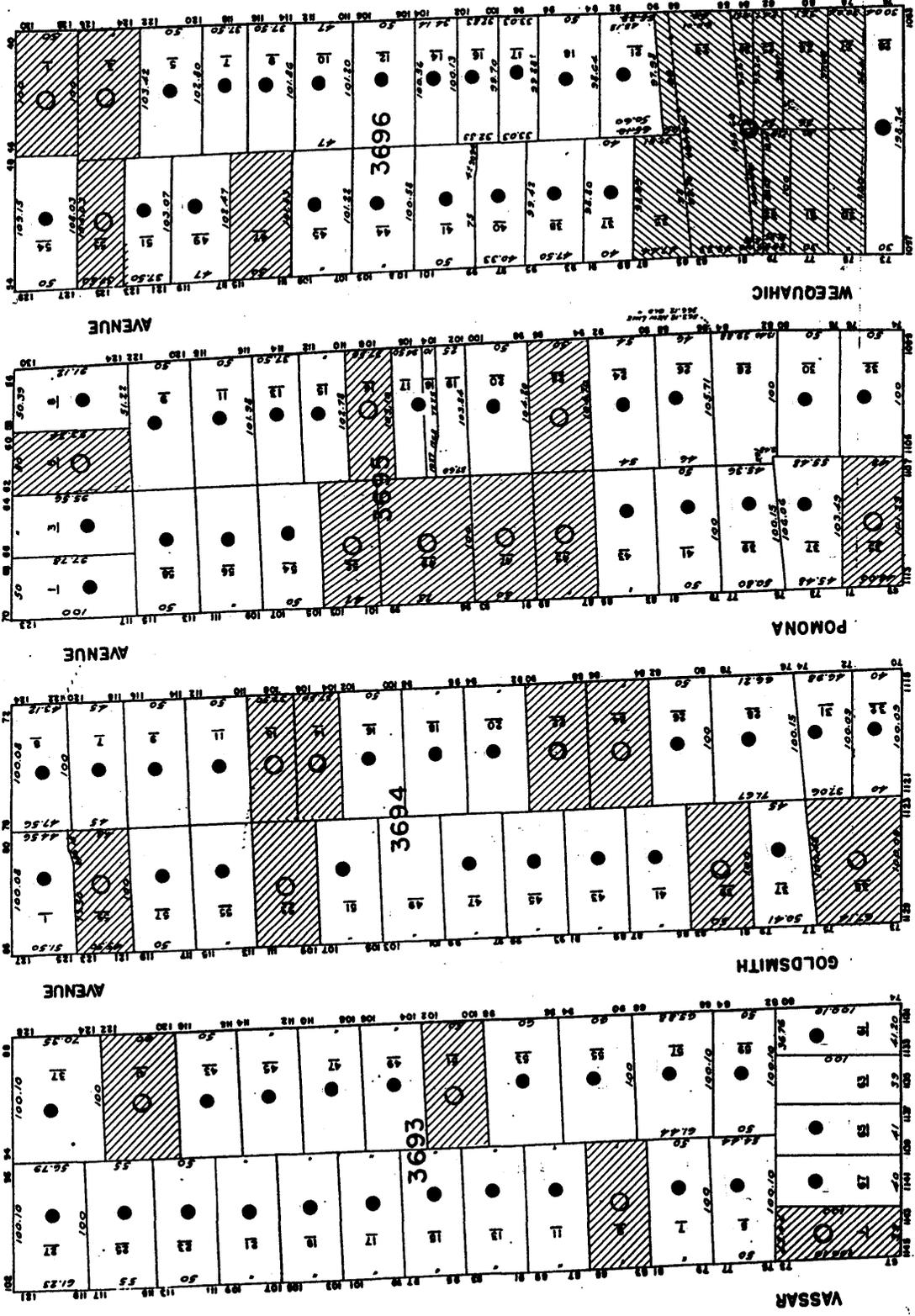
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 - - VACANT LOT (Lot number with open circle)
- (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 26

PARK VIEW



LEGEND

- 14★ - KEY BUILDING (Lot number with star)
- 13● - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with solid circle)
- 12 [hatched] - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with open circle)
- - VACANT LOT (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

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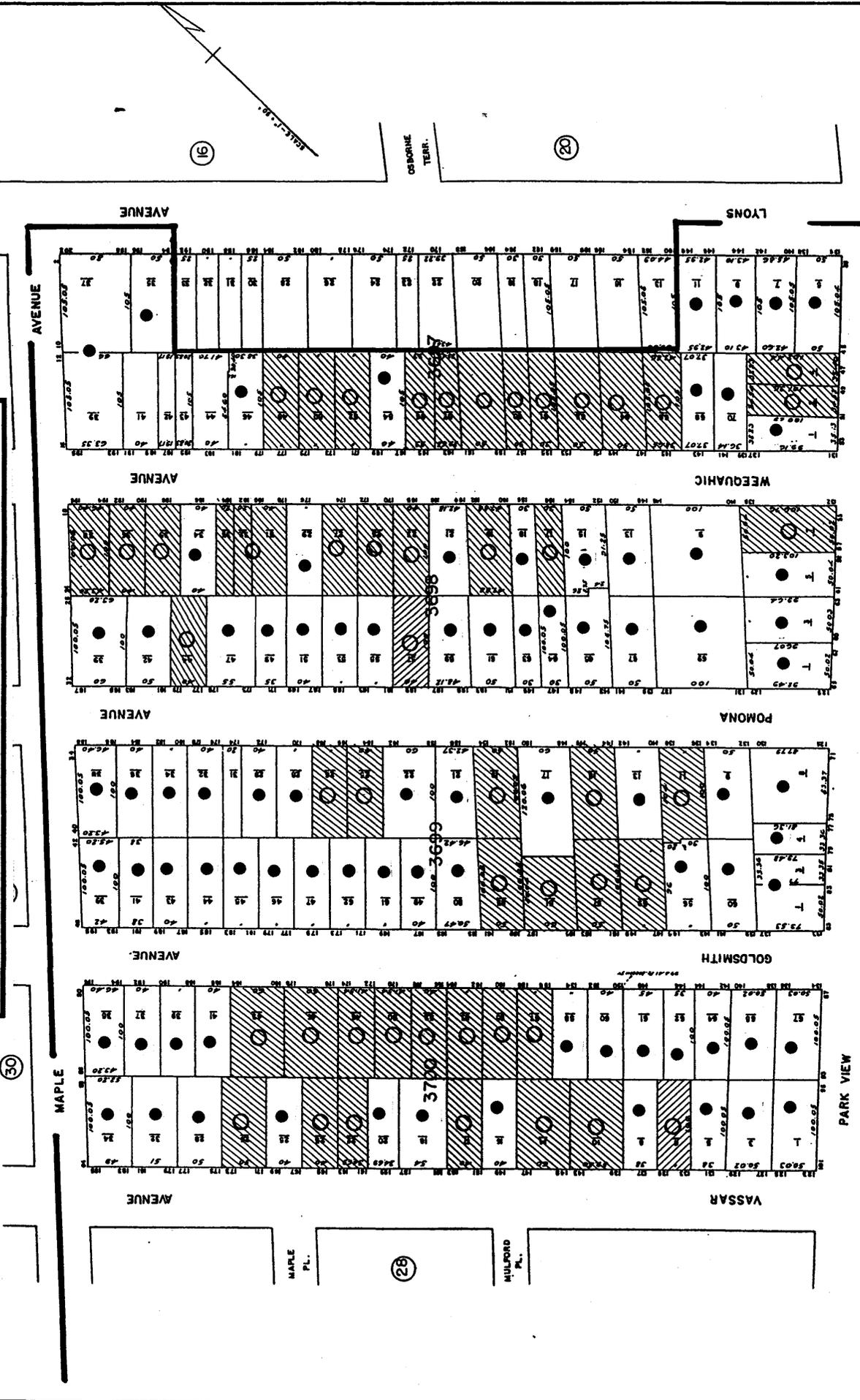
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23

25

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 27



LEGEND

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- 13● - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with solid circle)
- ▨ - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with open circle)
- - VACANT LOT (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)

WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

DETAIL SHEET 28



LEGEND

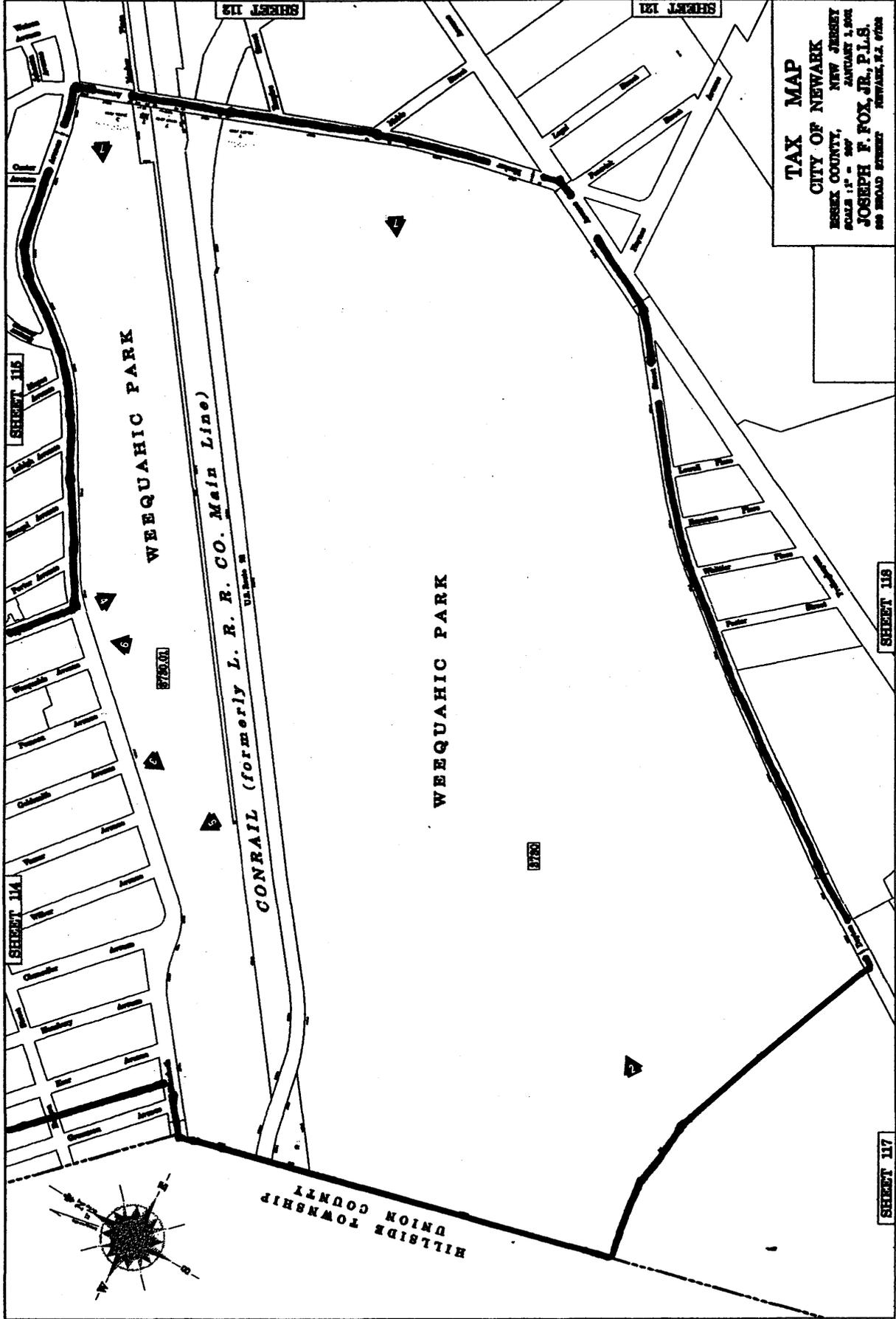
- 14 ★ — KEY BUILDING (Lot number with star)
- 13 ● — CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with solid circle)
- ▨ — NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING (Lot number with open circle)
- — VACANT LOT (Lot number not accompanied by a symbol)
- — HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

(30)

(29)

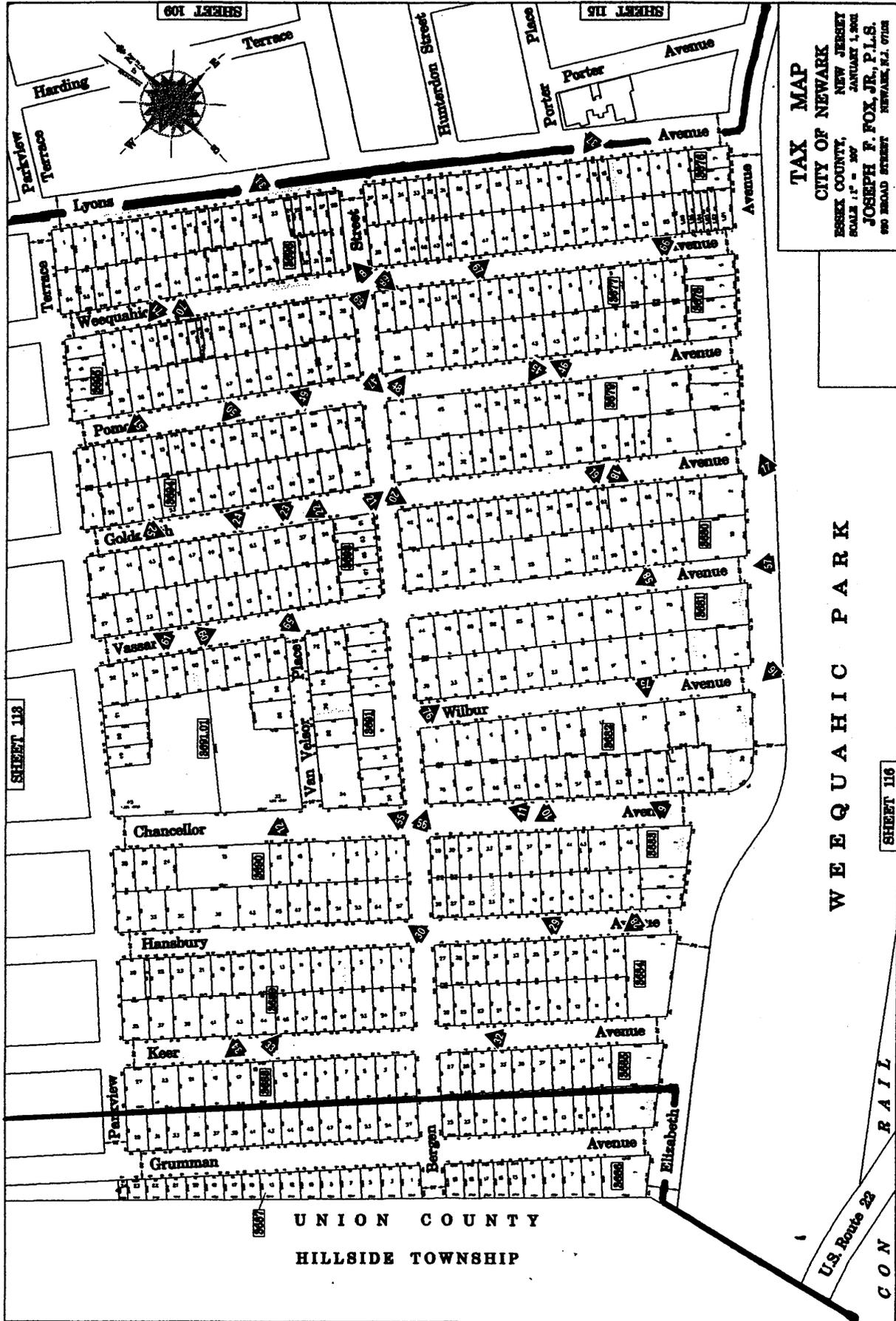
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(27)



TAX MAP
 CITY OF NEWARK
 ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1" = 500'
 JOSEPH F. FOX, JR., P.L.S.
 200 BRADDOCK STREET NEWARK, N.J. 07102

Weequahic Park Historic District
 Newark, Essex County, New Jersey
 Photo Locator Map 1 of 3



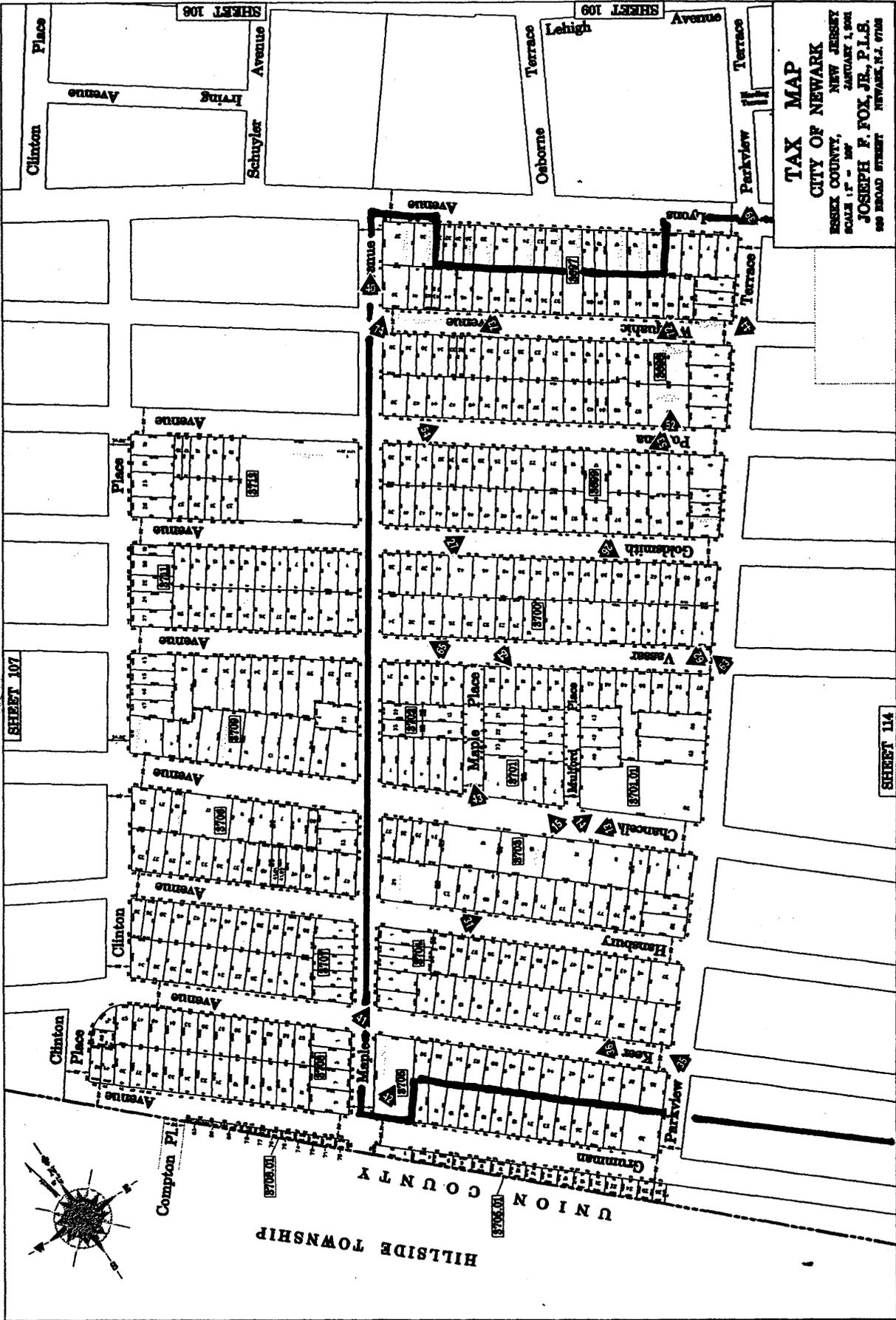
TAX MAP
 CITY OF NEWARK
 ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1" = 30'
 JANUARY 1, 2002
 JOSEPH F. FOX, JR., P.L.S.
 690 ROAD STREET NEWARK, N.J. 07102

W E E Q U A H I C P A R K

SHEET 116

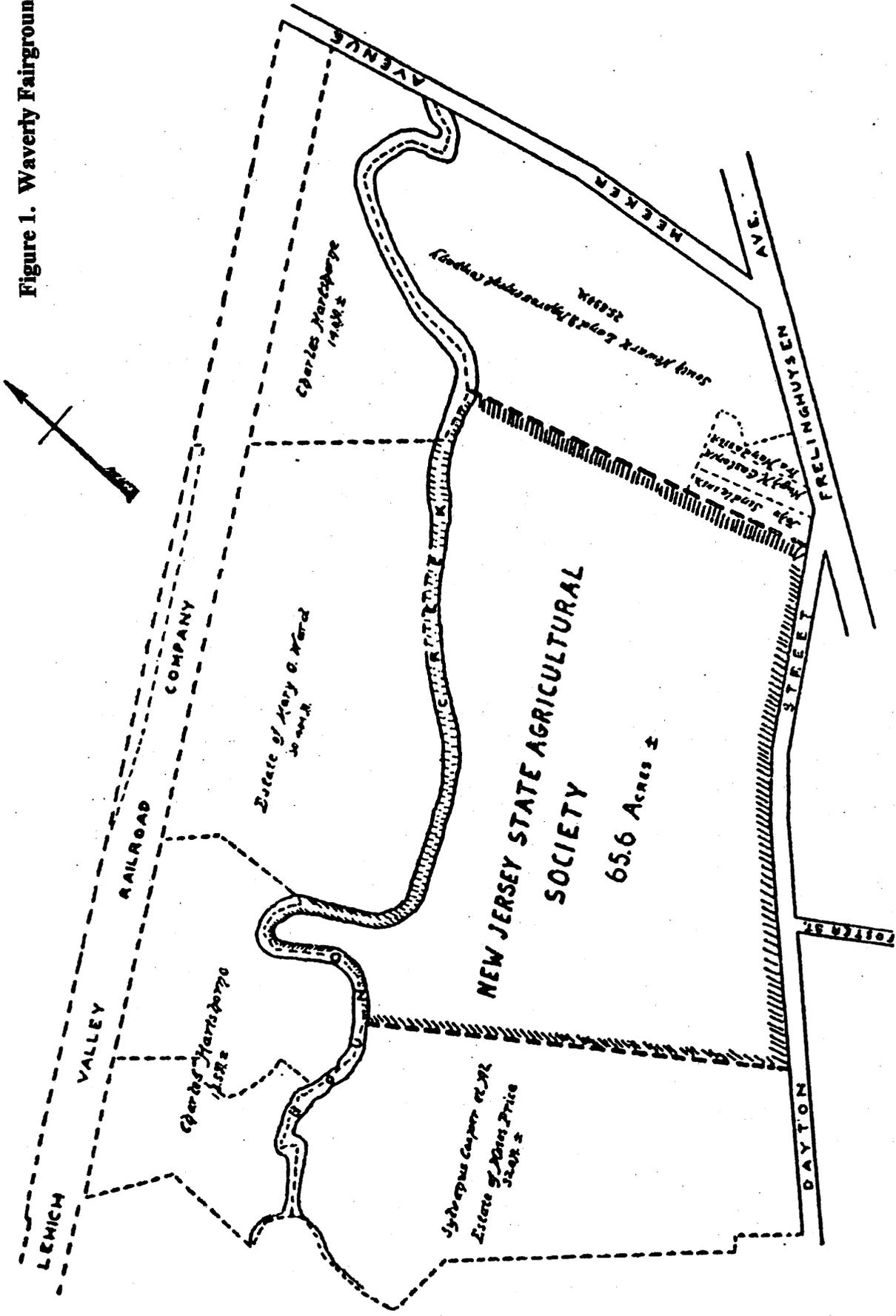
U.S. Route 22
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Weequahic Park Historic District
 Newark, Essex County, New Jersey
 Photo Locator Map 2 of 3



Weequahic Park Historic District
 Newark, Essex County, New Jersey
 Photo Locator Map 3 of 3

Figure 1. Waverly Fairgrounds.



Map of the Waverly Fairgrounds of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society at the time of their sale to the Essex County Park Commission in 1899. (Reproduced through the courtesy of the Essex County Park Commission.)

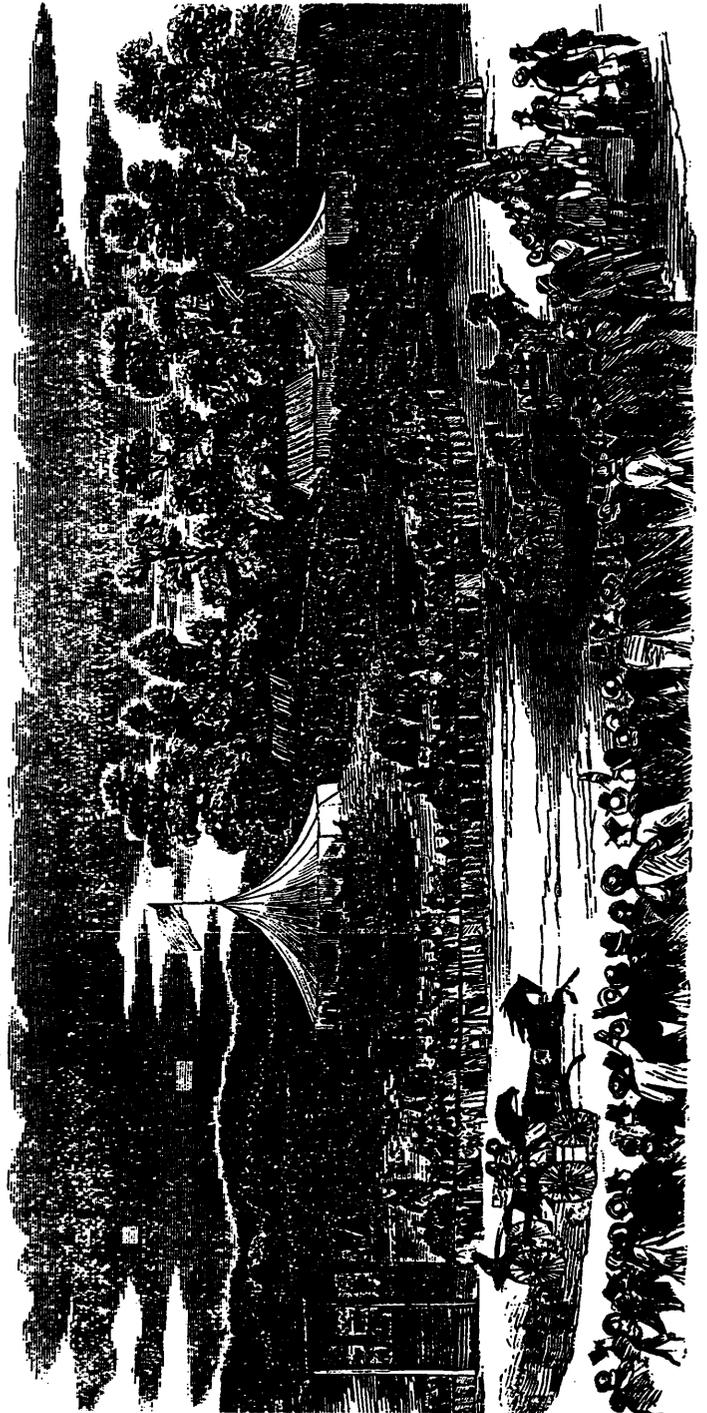
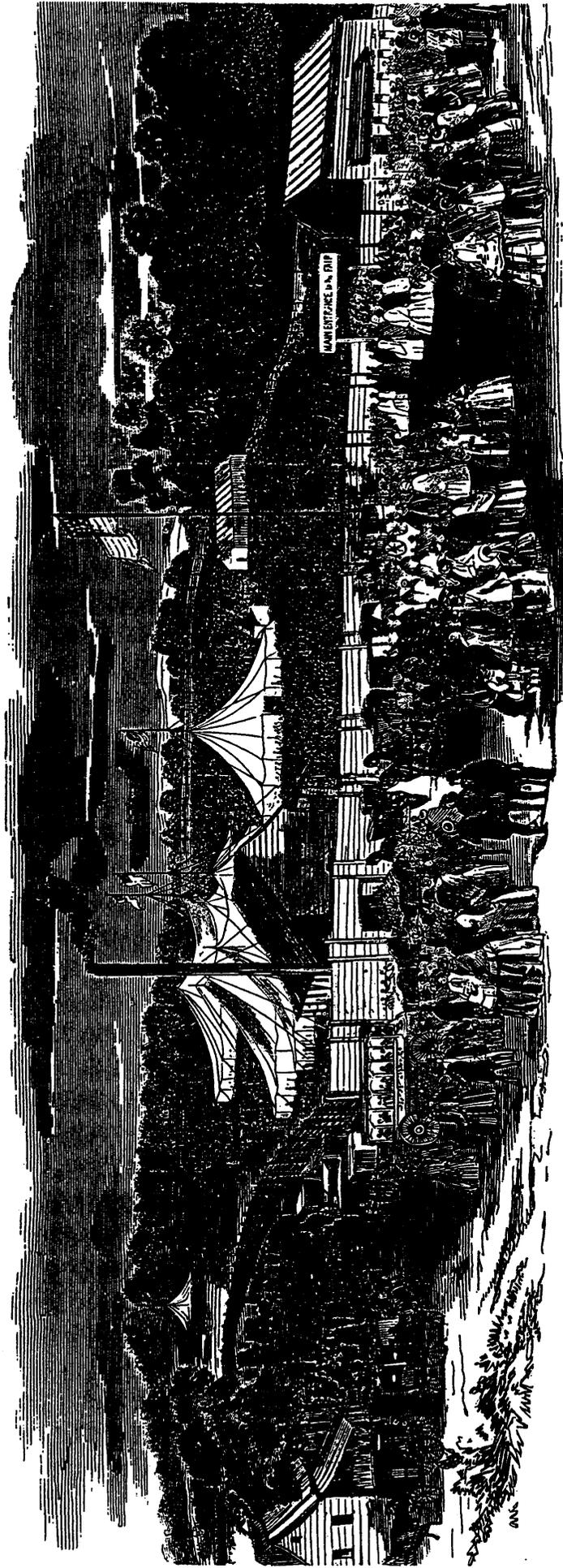


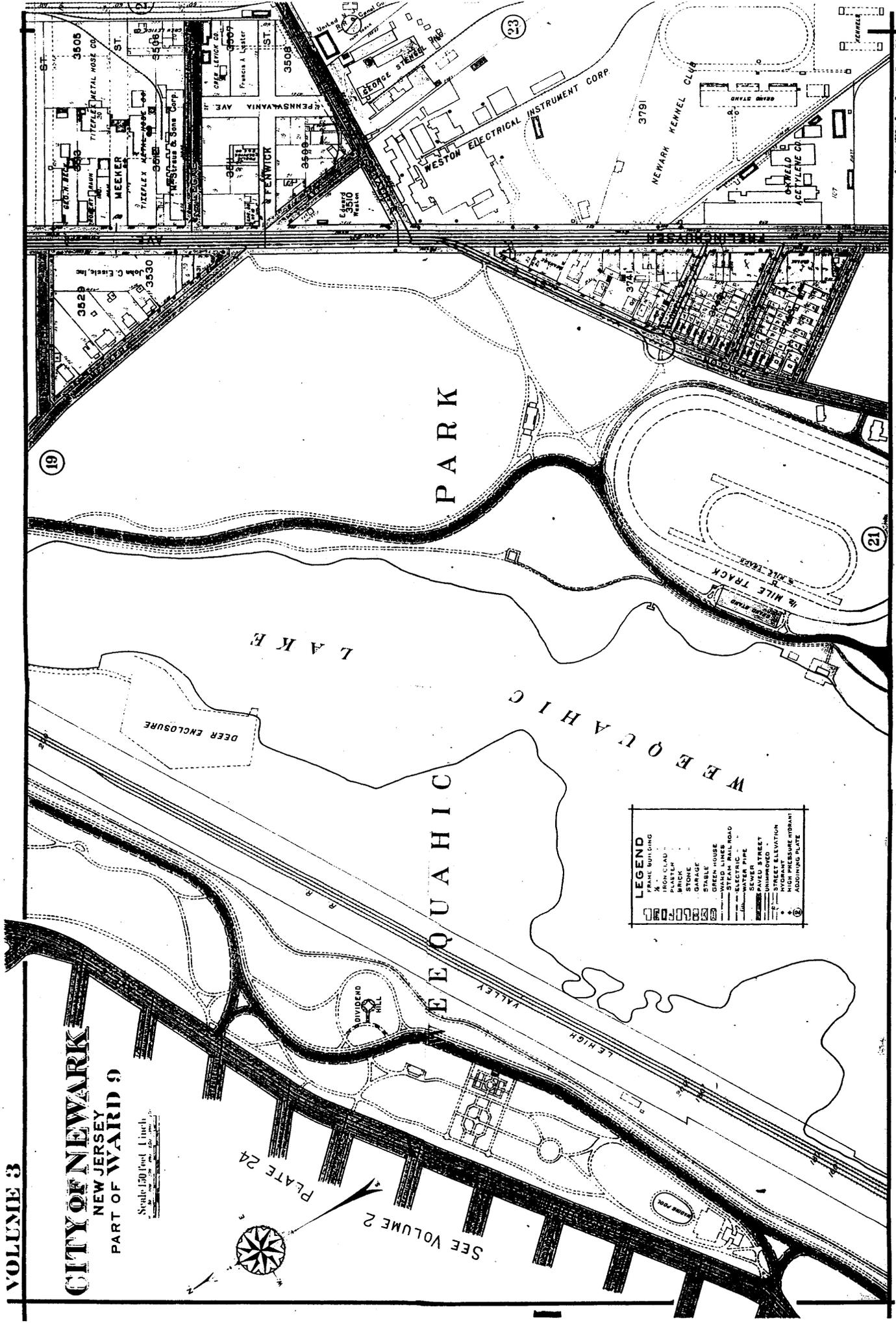
Figure 2. Waverly Fair.

STATE FAIR, NEWARK. From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, September 27, 1856. Between September 9 and 12, 1856, the New Jersey State Agricultural Society held a fair in Newark. Held annually, except during the disrupted Civil War years, the fair acquired a permanent home in Newark until the end of the century. Horse racing was one of the fair's most popular features. Of the 1856 fair, and indicative of New Jersey's transformation from an agrarian to an industrial state, a reporter noted that "a good many implements were exhibited, but they seemed rather fitted for manufacturing than agricultural purposes."

CITY OF NEWARK
NEW JERSEY
PART OF WARD 9

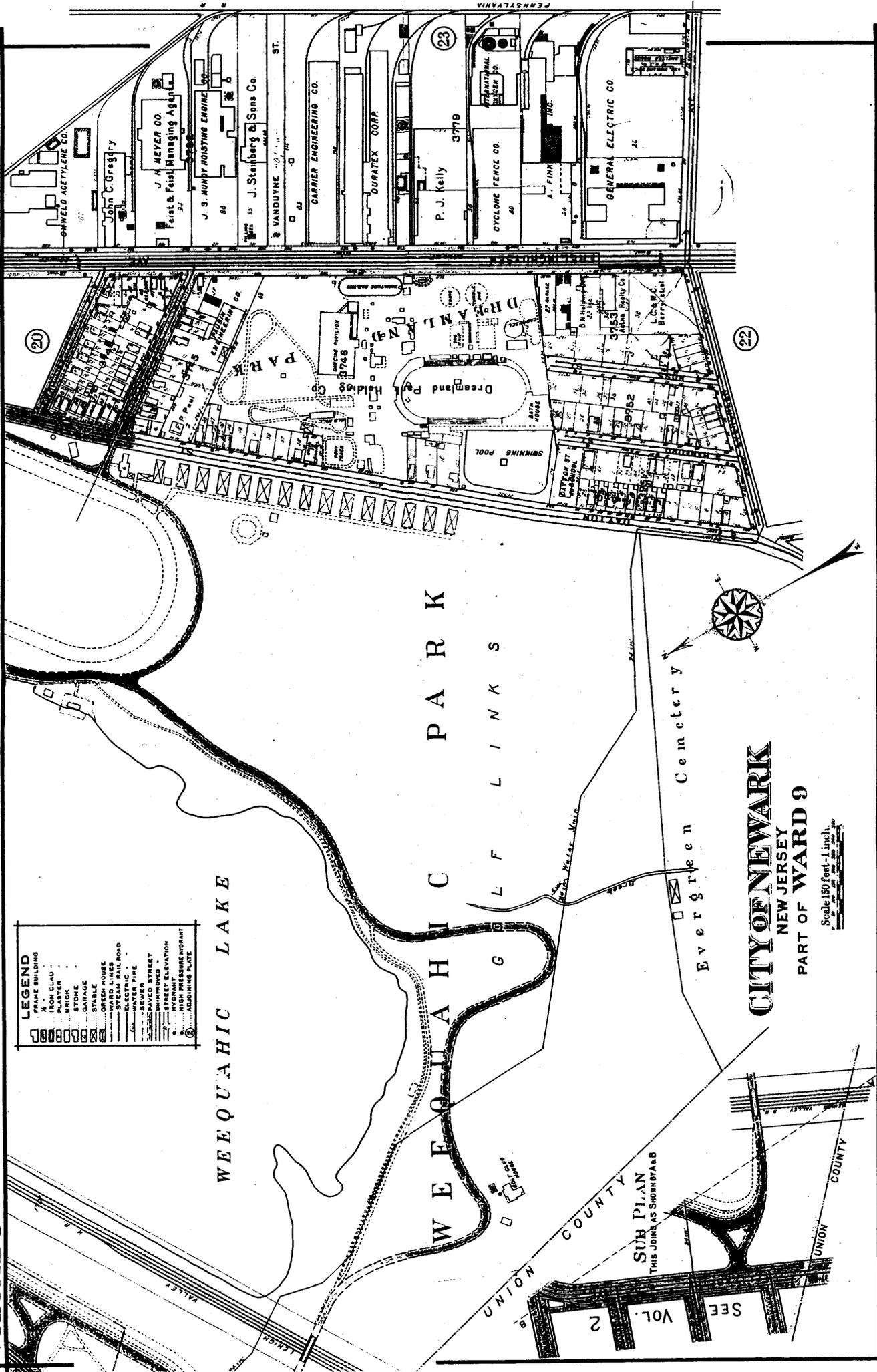
Scale 150 feet 1 inch

SEE VOLUME 2
PLATE 24



LEGEND	
[Symbol]	FRAME BUILDING
[Symbol]	IRON CLAD
[Symbol]	PLASTER
[Symbol]	BRICK
[Symbol]	STONE
[Symbol]	STABLE
[Symbol]	GREEN HOUSE
[Symbol]	WARD LINES
[Symbol]	SEWER
[Symbol]	WATER PIPE
[Symbol]	SEWER
[Symbol]	STREET ELEVATION
[Symbol]	HYDRANT
[Symbol]	ADDITING PLATE

Figure 4. Atlas of the City of Newark showing Weequahic Park. 1926.



Copyright 1927 by Edwin Reinecke, Newark, N.J.

Figure 5. Atlas of the City of Newark showing Weequahic Park. 1926.

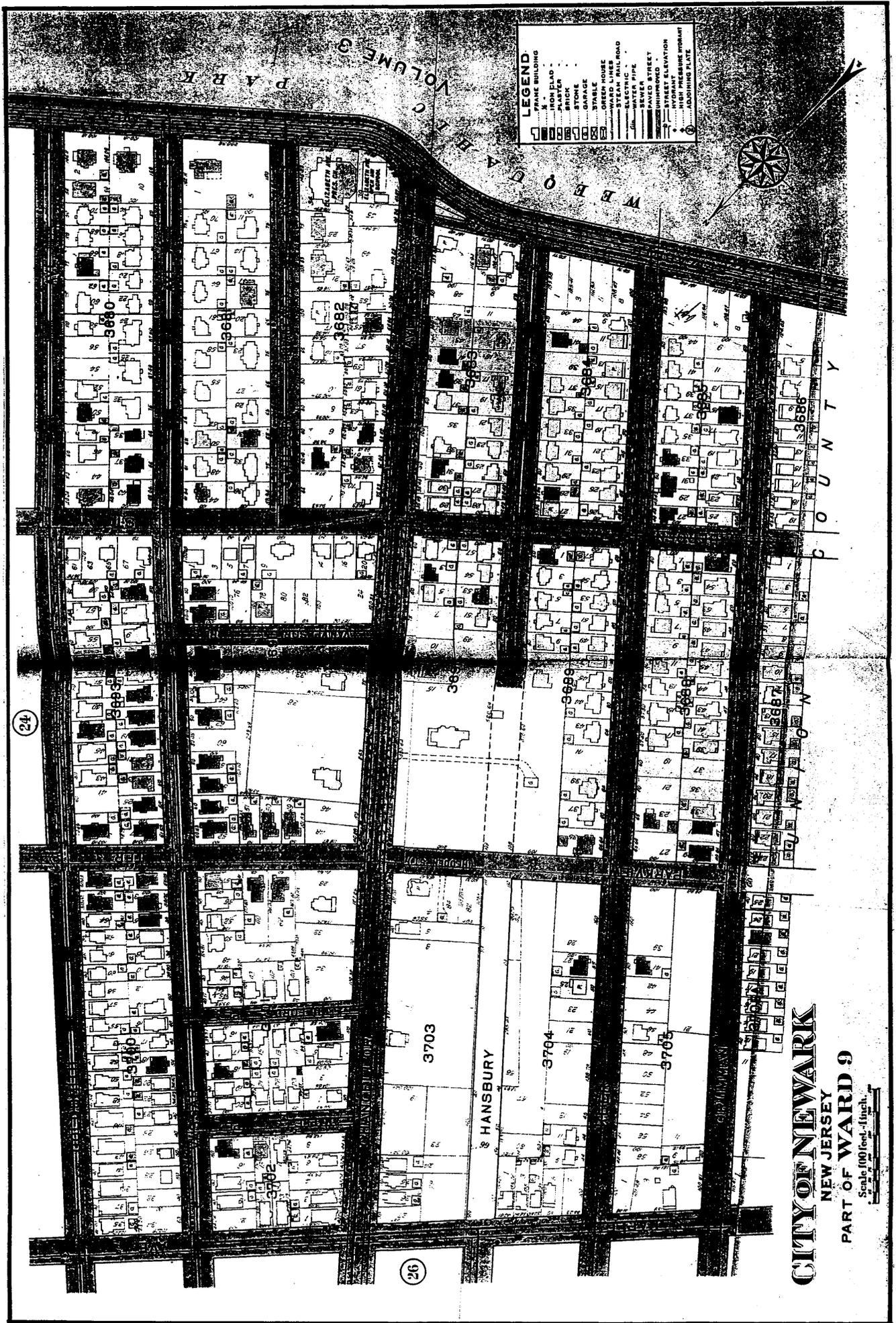


Figure 6. Atlas of the City of Newark showing part of the Weequahic area. 1926.

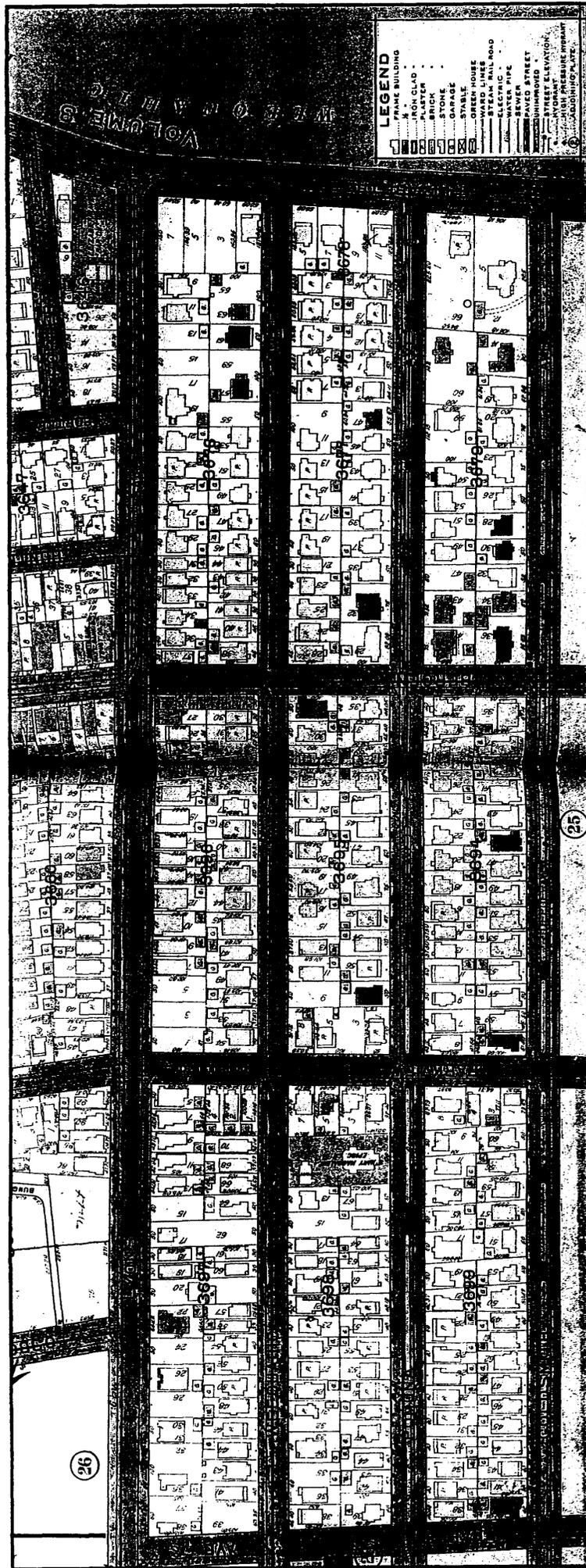


Figure 7. Atlas of the City of Newark showing part of the Weequahic area. 1926.



Figure 8. Postcard: Stadium at Weequahic Park (demolished 1993).



Figure 9. Boathouse at Weequahic Park (demolished), postmarked 1910.



Figure 10. Postcard: Canoeing on Weequahic Lake.



Figure 11. Postcard: Clubhouse at golf course (replaced in 1969), postmarked 1920.

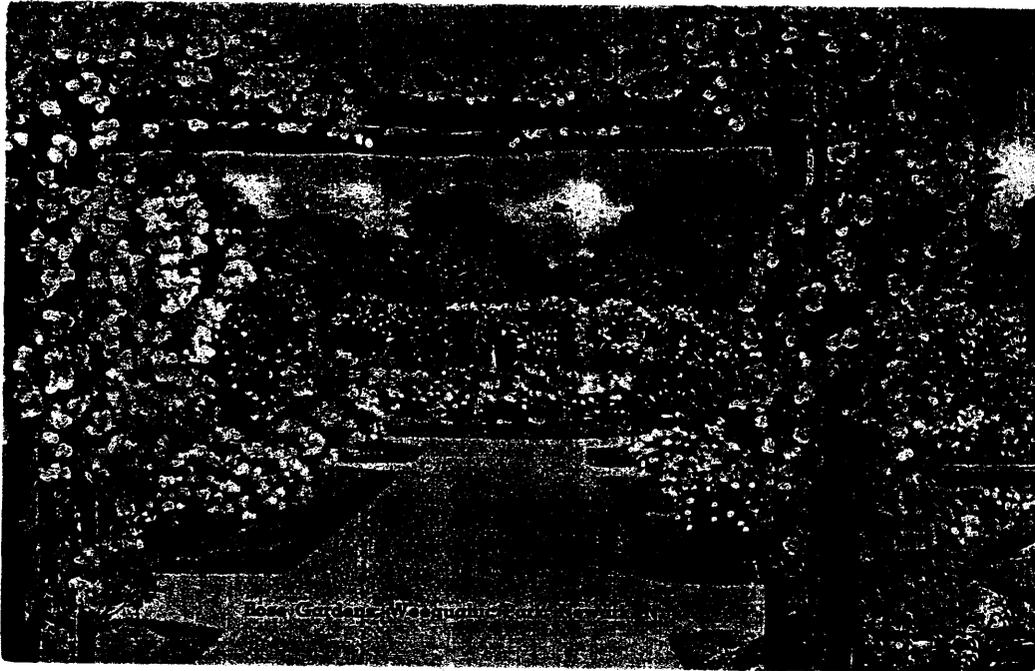


Figure 12. Postcard: Rose Gardens at Weequahic Park.



Figure 13. Postcard: The Sheep at Weequahic Park.



THE LAKE, WEEQUAHIC PARK, NEWARK, N. J.

Figure 14. Postcard: The Lake at Weequahic Park.



Figure 15. Postcard: The Lake at Weequahic Park.

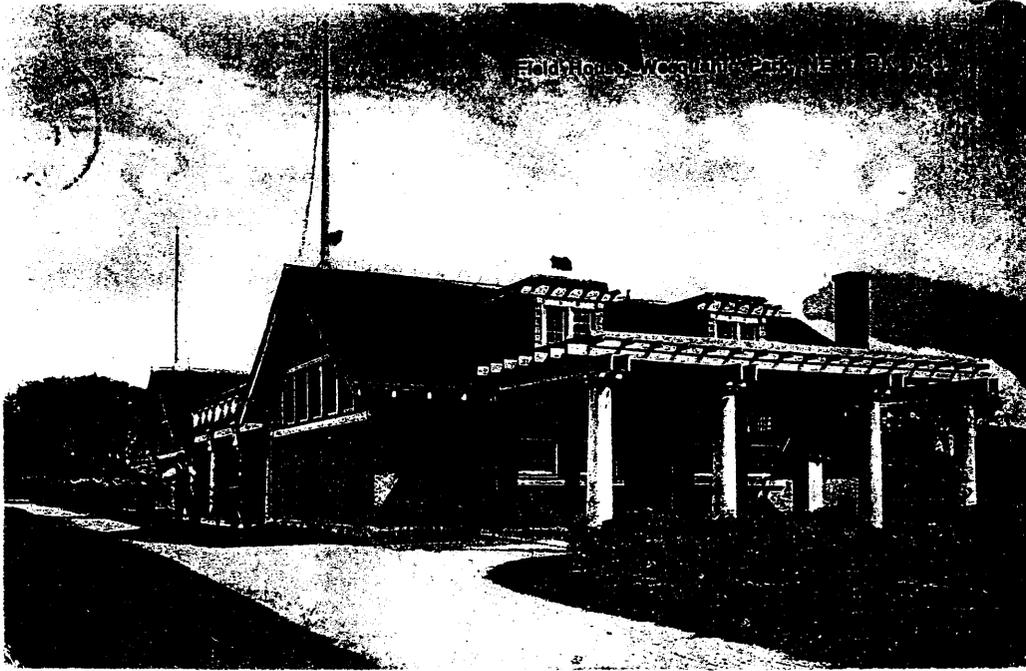


Figure 16. Postcard: The Field House at Weequahic (demolished), postmarked 1911.

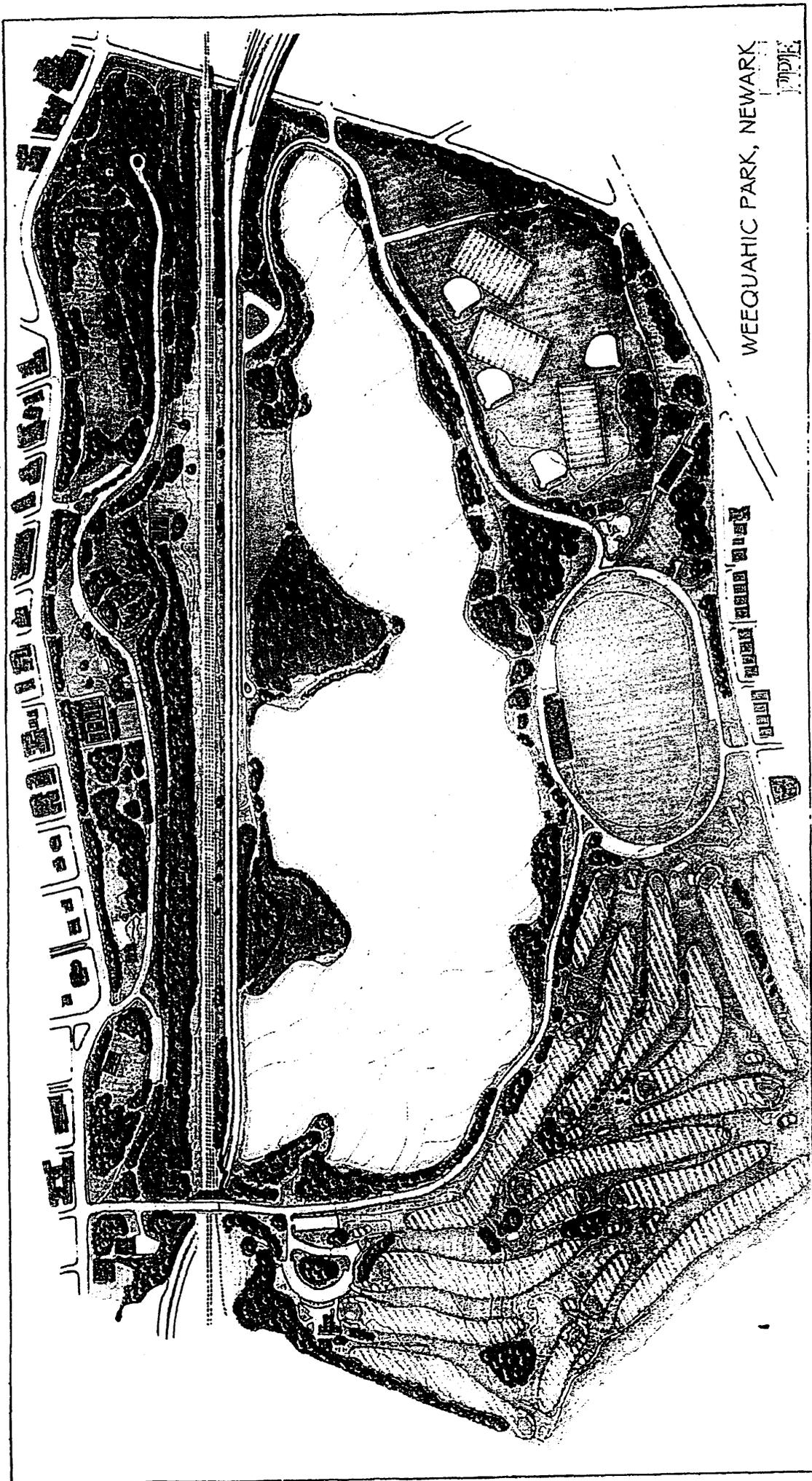


Figure 17. Current plan, Weequahic Park.