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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name The Kalmia Club

Other names/site number Lambertville Seminary, Friends Meeting House

2. Location

street & number 39 York Street

not for publication

city of town Lambertville

vicinity

State New Jersey code NJ county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08515

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

4.16.12

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Education/school=schoolhouse
- Religion/religious facility=Meeting house
- Social/clubhouse=women's club

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Social/clubhouse=women's club

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Vernacular Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Brick and stone
- walls: Weatherboard, clapboard
- roof: Asphalt shingle
- other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Kalmia Clubhouse is located at 39 York Street in Lambertville, New Jersey. It is situated in the northeast corner of a large city-owned lot that also includes a park with trees, benches, a monument, a gazebo and a two-story stone building. The lot has mature trees and shrubs and there is a parking space at the northwest corner of the building along York Street. The front-gabled wood-frame building was constructed as a one-story vernacular school building, and was altered to its current Italianate-style two-story structure. The two-story, north-facing facade has a front-gabled center block flanked by two towers that are recessed to allow for small entrance porches on the first floor of each. The three-story tower on the west side of the facade is topped by a sloped mansard covered with a standing seam metal roof, and the two-story tower on the east side of the facade has a hipped roof. The west and east-facing four-bay elevations include a one-story section to the southern end of the building, and the two towers on the northern end. The south-facing three-bay elevation is one-story. The one-story section of the building is clad in clapboard siding, while the two-story section and towers are clad in weatherboard. The picturesque appearance of the Kalmia Club building is emphasized in its paint scheme, which represents the club colors of pink and green

Narrative Description

See attached continuation sheet

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Description

The Kalmia Clubhouse is located in the northeast corner of a city-owned lot that also includes a park with trees, benches, a monument, a gazebo and a two-story stone building. The lot has mature trees and shrubs and there is a parking space at the northwest corner of the building along York Street. There is a sidewalk along the front of the building, which continues up to each of the two front entrances.

The Kalmia Club was built c. 1870 as a typical early one-story wood-frame school building, which is still in evidence on the side west and east elevations. Additions were subsequently made to the northern and southern ends of the building; the larger 1882 addition to the York Street north-facing façade served to significantly alter the appearance of the building to its current Italianate style. The one-story section has wood clapboard siding, while the York Street two-story addition and towers are clad in weatherboard.

The west elevation includes the original two-bay, one-story school building, and a one-bay kitchen addition with a door at its southern end, and a three-story wood tower addition at the northern end. The one-story section has wood clapboard siding, three 9/9 double-hung windows with three-paneled wood shutters with hardware and a wood door with 9/9 light. A small brick interior chimney with a cap is located at the southwest corner of the building.

The north-facing primary elevation on York Street was altered when the building was converted to a Society of Friends Meeting House in 1882. The two-story front-gabled center block is flanked by two towers that are recessed to allow for small entrance porches on the first floor of each. These tower additions would have provided separate entrances for the men and women of the Friends Meeting. The larger tower on the west front of the façade was most likely the men's entrance and is topped by a sloped mansard covered with a standing seam metal roof. The lower tower on the east side of the façade, with an entrance presumably used by the Quaker women, has a hipped roof.

The window treatment on the York Street elevation and the towers varies from floor to floor, specifically in the lintel treatment. The ground floor windows on all elevations are 2/2, double-hung wooden sash surrounded by simple frames, with chamfering on the vertical sides of the frame. Each is topped with a simple deep hood formed from a combination of moldings, and flanked with two-panel wooden shutters with hardware. Second floor windows appear on the York Street façade, on the gable end and on the two towers. They are smaller, 2/2 double-hung sash topped with pedimented hoods that conform to the slope of the roof. The hoods are trimmed with projecting molding that terminates in a decorative ornament – an engaged bracket. Flat molding trims the triangle within the pediment, leaving the cladding below as an incised triangle. Below the hood, another engaged bracket appears to support the pediment. Third floor windows, appearing only on the west tower under the mansard, are semi-circular 1/1 double-hung sash framed with flat molding to match the profile of the window.

Additional detailing occurs with the simple cornice topping the towers and gable end. Flat molding trims the corners of the building. The two porches at the base of the towers are supported by a

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pier and a pilaster, each with applied moldings to provide visual divisions. The porch cornices are simple entablatures. Both entrances have wooden doors with four raised panels, and simple door surrounds. The entrance in the three-story tower has a wooden screen door. Metal gutters and downspouts are attached to both sides of the central projecting block.

The three-bay east elevation has the one story section to the south and the smaller two-story tower at its northern end. This elevation has two, 6/6 double-hung windows in the one-story section, and first and second floor windows in the tower whose fenestration and trim match those on the York Street elevation. The three-bay south elevation with a gable end has two 1/1 double hung sash with trim that matches that on the west elevation's one-story section, and a single four-light narrow vertical bathroom window at the eastern end of the building. There is a vent in the gable, as well as in the wall at the western end of the elevation.

The picturesque appearance of the Kalmia Club building is emphasized in its paint scheme, which follows the club colors of pink and green. The siding is painted a rosy pink, with darker rosy red shutters, and the window sash, doors and some of the decorative wood elements are painted a teal green.

Interior Description:

The main entrance to the Kalmia Clubhouse is from the doorway at the base of the western tower section of the façade. The main door leads to a small entry vestibule, from which a stairway on the right side leads to the second floor meeting rooms, and a doorway on the left side leads into a large meeting room. There is a seating area as you enter the room at its northern end, as well as a closet that serves as a storage area for club records. At the southern end of the meeting room is a small elevated stage with paired wood columns at its two front corners, and wood stairs on each side of the stages. The ceiling is significantly higher in the meeting room than in the seating area section of the room. On either side of the stage are doorways leading to the rooms at the southern rear of the building. Behind the stage to the left is the bathroom, and behind the stage to the right side is a large kitchen with a hall connecting the two rear rooms. There is an exit door from the kitchen to the outside at the west side of the kitchen. The kitchen has large stainless steel sinks and appliances, as well as wooden storage pantries.

There are stained wood floors in the main meeting room, seating area and office closet, and linoleum floors in the kitchen and bathroom. The walls are painted vertical wood boards with painted decorative wainscoting throughout the building. There are painted wood-paneled doors throughout the building, and the doors and windows are surrounded by simple wood trim. Ceiling fans and track lighting hang from the replacement ceiling of the main meeting room and seating area. Large metal housing for duct work hangs from the ceiling in the kitchen and down both sides of the meeting room.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Social history
- Education
- Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1893-1940

Significant Dates

- 1893 Club begins meeting in building
- 1910 Club obtains ownership of building

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Joseph Smith

Period of Significance (justification)

Part of National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form approved 4/30/10

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Kalmia Club in Lambertville is being nominated to the National Register as part of the previously approved Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs". The Kalmia Club is of local significance for Criteria A in the following areas of significance: social history; education; and entertainment/education. The Kalmia Club is significant in these areas because of its association with the important role played by New Jersey's local women's clubs throughout the last quarter of the 19th century through the early-20th century in providing women opportunities for educational and cultural self-improvement, as well as a "safe haven" outside the home to develop their roles as social reformers in their own towns. This is an important chapter of women's history, and the recognition of significant New Jersey historic sites like the Kalmia Club assists in creating a greater understanding of women's role in New Jersey history. The Kalmia Club was founded as "The Reading Circle" in 1892 by a group of local Lambertville women who were seeking self-improvement through social meetings where they would discuss literature and other cultural topics. The Kalmia Club is one of several clubs that were established before the formation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (1893) and the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs (1894). Like the State Federation and many of its members, the Kalmia Club expanded its interests in the early years of the 20th century beyond those literary in nature, moving from self-improvement into areas of local community improvement in Lambertville in areas such as schools, community kitchens, health and hygiene. The Kalmia Club's activities returned to a more cultural focus during the 1920s and 1930s, when women around the state and country began to attain broader political and social rights.

The Kalmia Club has held its meetings at 39 York Street in Lambertville since 1893, when it was a Friends Meeting House, and has owned the clubhouse since 1910. The building has not been altered since the club added a kitchen in the early 20th century. The interior spaces of the Kalmia Club reflect the use as a women's club building, and the interior spaces that are required to make the Club eligible for listing as part of the Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs Multiple Property Listing are all present. Inside the main entrance in the base of the larger tower facing York Street, there is a **small entry vestibule** with stairs leading to a second floor meeting room. On the first floor, the vestibule opens into a **large public meeting room** with a raised **stage** at the rear of the room at the southern end of the building. At the northern front of the building on the first floor is a small storage closet with files and shelves that serves as the **office space** for the Club's administrative materials. Behind the stage are a **public restroom** and a medium-sized **kitchen** which serves the social functions at the clubhouse. The interior spaces of the Clubhouse retain the character and materials of the 1890-1940 period of significance for the Kalmia Club and for Multiple Property National Register listing for Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See attached continuation sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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Background

Women's role in volunteer organizations throughout the last quarter of the 19th century through the early-20th century was pivotal in bringing about many of the social and political reforms of the Progressive movement. The formation of women's clubs around the country, and throughout New Jersey, not only created a comfortable atmosphere for self-improvement, but also provided women a "safe haven" outside the home to develop their role as social reformer. The rampant industrialization of America from the mid- to late-19th century enabled a burgeoning middle class woman to cultivate her designated role as the moral and domestic compass in the home and in her own community. This is a significant chapter of women's history, and the recognition of significant New Jersey historic sites associated with this aspect of women's history will create a greater understanding of women's role in New Jersey history.

New Jersey women, as in the larger historical context, organized literary and cultural groups for their own intellectual stimulation, as well as social organizations that advocated for local and statewide reform. They pushed for control of alcohol, improved facilities for workers, prisoners, and the mentally ill. They became politically active in working toward woman's suffrage. They initiated civic improvement societies and clubs for public beautification, advocating for the creation of public parks, gardens and playgrounds. They organized on local levels but formed statewide federations, which were, in turn, linked to national organizations. The clubs were often organized along ethnic, religious or racial lines as well as economic, social and patriotic sensibilities.

Early years

In New Jersey, local women's clubs began appearing as early as 1872, with the formation of the state's first such club, the Woman's Club of Orange. It was during this post-Civil War period when women around the country first began to organize in clubs, usually with a literary or cultural focus in mind. The Kalmia Club was founded in Lambertville, Hunterdon County, as "The Reading Circle" in 1892 by a group of local women, including the first president Mrs. Elie Erismann, who were seeking self-improvement through social meetings where they would discuss literature and other cultural topics. A year after its founding, the club began meeting regularly in the Quaker Meeting house at 39 York Street, and changed its name to the Kalmia Club, after the botanical name for the mountain laurel, *kalmia latifolia*. A 1949 newspaper article in the Lambertville Centennial Supplement of the *Hunterdon Republican* quotes an "early member" as saying that the name Kalmia was adopted because we "hoped that someday the influence of Kalmia would be nation-wide, so we selected the name of a flower known throughout the country." (1) The choosing of a botanical name also indicated an interest in nature, which has been a consistent theme throughout the Club's history. The club's stated purpose was "mutual improvement, and to awaken in its members interest in current topics, history, literature, or any subject the members may select for study and discussion." (2)

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Like most of the local New Jersey women's clubs begun during this period, the early Kalmia Club members were white, educated and often middle to upper class women who enjoyed getting together with like-minded women and having the opportunity to use their intellect. Lambertville was a prosperous small industrial city at the end of the 19th century. The construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in the 1830s, along with the building of the Belvedere-Delaware Railroad alongside the canal in the 1850s, led to the industrialization of the formerly sleepy river town. Several factories of national significance operated in Lambertville from the mid - 1800s through first quarter of the 20th century. The Lambertville Spoke Factory supplied 400 wheels a day during the Civil War, and there were two important rubber reclamation and manufacturing companies established there in the 1880s. Saw mills, paper mills, flour and flax mills, a brass foundry, a brewery, cotton thread mill and a rope and twine factory also supported the local industries and population during this period. (3) Lambertville experienced significant growth in it's' population during the last half of the 19th century, from 1,417 residents in 1848 to a peak of 5,120 in 1900. (4)

A number of the women who were listed as officers and committee members in the first Kalmia Club Yearbook of 1898-1899 were wives of successful Lambertville businessmen: Vice President Mrs. Torbert Coryell's husband was a civil engineer active in the mining industry (5); Mrs. Charles Dilts' husband was a businessman with the New Jersey Rubber Company (6); Mrs. Levi Brown's husband was a banker (7); and Mrs. Alex Holcombe's husband was a wealthy lawyer (8).

According to the Kalmia Club's by-laws and constitution, the members met on Monday afternoons twice a month from October through May, following the school calendar. Most local women's clubs in New Jersey kept to a similar schedule of meeting in the afternoon twice a month in their early years. The Kalmia by-laws limited the number of members in the Club at 45 women. Membership in the Kalmia Club was selective; you could only become a member if a vacancy in the membership occurred, and then only if you were nominated by a committee and approved by a two-thirds vote of members present. The by-laws established a list of officers as well as one standing committee, the Program Committee, which planned the year's topics, speakers and social activities. The dues were set a \$2 per year. (9) When the women first began to gather, they would meet in one another's homes; within a year of the founding of the Club, the women were meeting at the Friends Meeting House on York Street, which was later to become the Kalmia Club's clubhouse.

The Kalmia Club is one of several clubs that were established before the formation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (1893) and the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs (1894). New Jersey club women were instrumental in the formation of both the General Federation and the New Jersey State Federation. The first president of the General Federation was Charlotte Emerson Brown, from the Woman's Club of Orange. Thirty-six local women's clubs from throughout the state sent representatives to a meeting organized by the Woman's Club of Orange where the State Federation

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was first organized in 1894. Even though the Kalmia Club was not one of the 36 Charter Members of the State Federation (10), the club joined the statewide umbrella organization in 1897. The majority of the early members of the State Federation were literary or cultural clubs, like the Kalmia Club. Like the General Federation, however, the State Federation and many of its members quickly expanded their interests beyond those literary in nature, moving from self-improvement into areas of community improvement, or "municipal housekeeping." At the first regular meeting of the State Federation, held in Newark in October of 1895, clubs were already reporting on doing a "variety of educational and cultural work", such as establishing libraries, providing scholarships for girls and working for school reform.

Kalmia Club's Early Programs

As with many women's clubs formed in the 1880s and early 1890s, when the members of the Kalmia Club met they discussed literature, recited poetry and read essays. The earliest available yearbook of the Club, "The Programme of 1898-1899" shows that each meeting was assigned a theme, and three papers were presented by members on topics related to the theme. While the main focus of the year's programs were cultural in nature, such as: Folk Lore; Poetry; Local History; Art; Magazines; and Music, other programs of a more social nature were beginning to appear, such as: Out-of-Door Sports for Women; The New Education; and The Training of a Nurse. (11) The yearbook from the following year, 1900-1901, shows that the Club changed its program format by establishing a theme for the entire year, instead of a theme for each meeting. The theme for that year was "Our National Government", and then papers on topics related to the theme, as well as a few other "Miscellaneous" topics, were be presented by members at each meeting. Meeting topics for the year included: "The History of the Articles of Confederation; The President and Vice President; Indian Legends; The Department of State; The Rights and Wrongs of Children; The Gold Fields of Alaska; Thought Transference; the Judiciary; The Eccentricities of Genius; and A Colonial Tea. The program for this year also included a "Musical", beginning a tradition of musical and/or dramatic productions that continued for many years. (12)

While the Kalmia Club members were exploring topics beyond the literary at the turn of the century, it's not clear that they were expanding their interests as broadly to encompass issues of societal improvement as early as the State Federation and many other local women's clubs. According to Kalmia yearbooks, the Club may not have been involved in working for school reform or providing scholarships for girls, as some clubs reported they were doing in 1895 at the first State Federation annual meeting. While there was encouragement from the State Federation for women's clubs to help establish libraries in the late 1890s, Lambertville already had a public library since 1881, thanks to a bequest included in the will of Lambertville resident Samuel Stryker. (13) The slower pace at which Kalmia Club members became involved in social issues, as compared to other women's clubs in New Jersey, may have been due in part to its location. Even though Lambertville was a prosperous "city" in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hunterdon County was a rural area of the state. It may not have been convenient for

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Kalmia members to travel to State Federation meetings where they would have learned about the breadth of activities in which other clubs were involved.

The Club does not have copies of the 1902-1910 yearbooks; it isn't known whether they are missing or were never published. In addition, unlike many women's clubs in the state, it appears that the Kalmia Club did not put together scrapbooks where they would have displayed photos and other documentation of club activities. With the dearth of information about these several years, the club's themes and paper topics during this time are unknown.

A Clubhouse of their own

In 1910, there was a significant development for the Kalmia Club – the Club members obtained ownership of the Quaker Meeting house at 39 York Street, where they had been meeting for nearly 20 years. The research that was conducted for the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs indicates that the Kalmia Club's meeting place at 39 York Street from 1893 to the present may be the first New Jersey local women's club building, although the club did not take ownership of it until 1910.

The building was constructed by "Joseph Smith and others", as stated in an 1874 deed conveying the property from William Sharkey to Charles W. Bunn "for the purposes of a private school." (14) The lot at the corner of York Street and George Street where the building is located was, and still is, owned by the city, so the documents conveying ownership of the building do not affect the ownership of the lot itself. By the time the property was sold from Bunn and his wife to Emma L. Knowles in 1876, it was known as the "Lambertville Seminary." (15) When the "frame school" building was sold again in 1882 after the death of Emma Knowles, it was purchased by Reuben P. Ely. (16)

It was sometime after the 1882 sale to Ely when the school building was converted to a Friends Meeting house, and when the large addition was made to the York Street façade to accommodate the separate entrances for men and women typical of a Friends Meeting house. The taller, three-story tower entrance on the west side of the façade would have been for men, and the smaller two-story tower entrance on the east side would have been for the women. A photo of the Friends Meeting house in Lambertville in the book "Old Quaker Meeting houses" by John Russell Hayes (first published in 1909, then reprinted in the 1911 edition) shows the building with the front addition, but without the subsequent rear addition to the southern end of the building. (17) In 1903, the building was owned by four different parties, including descendants of Reuben Ely, and in a bill of sale conveying a portion of ownership of a deceased owner equally to the remaining three, the building is identified as "the frame school house (now used as a Meeting House)". (18)

By 1910, the membership in the Friends Meeting House was dwindling, according to a document

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in the Kalmia Club's archives identified as "Answers to Questionnaire; KALMIA CLUB, LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.", and since several Kalmia Club members were also members of the Friends Meeting, the Society of Friends decided to give the building to the Club. (19) A February 1, 1910 legal document certifies that the owners of the building known as the "Friends Meeting House" do "give and bequeath said building to club known 'The Kalmia Club'". (20) Even though the Friends Meeting House had been the Club's established meeting place since a year after its founding, it did not officially become the property of the Kalmia Club until 1910. The Kalmia Club was fortunate to have been given the property – many other local women's clubs spent many years raising funds to build or buy their clubhouse.

Sometime after the Club obtained ownership of the building at 39 York Street, a kitchen was added by the women at the rear of the building to accommodate social events.

Embracing social issues

During 1911-1912, the Kalmia Club themes for the year were China and Current Events. While the papers presented on China touched on topics like history and traditions, music, education, plants and flowers, Peking and Chinese Religions and the Influence of American missions, there are no details on what current events were discussed throughout the year. (21) By the next year, 1912-1913, however it is clear that the Kalmia Club members are now more interested in learning about many aspects of societal improvement. While the theme for the year's program was "New Jersey", and papers were presented on New Jersey topics such as "Flora and Fauna of New Jersey" "Slavery in New Jersey" "Industries and Potteries" and "Indians of New Jersey", there were just as many papers presented on issues of social impact, such as "Women's Clubs and Their Work" "The Woman's Vote and its Evolution" "The Education of the Child" "What Every Woman Owes Her Town" and "Our Colleges". (22) The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs had both identified improving education as an early priority. During this time when the Kalmia Club was discussing the importance of a college education for women, the State Federation was advocating for a public college for women in New Jersey. The State Federation and its member clubs were instrumental in the establishment of The New Jersey College for Women in 1918.

The Kalmia Club continued exploring the expanding role of women outside of the home, with "The Business of Being a Woman" as the program theme for the 1913-1914 year, considering such issues as a woman's responsibility to "keep the home...protect the child...uplift the community...and to broaden herself, as well as topics "Woman's Part in the Government; Will it be more effectual with or without the Ballot?" "The School as a Factor in the Social Life of the Community" "Social Hygiene" "Work in Sociology." (23)

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Identification with the State Federation

Even though the Kalmia Club had been a member of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs since 1897, the relationship between the two was more visible in the 1915-1916 year book. (24). The year book began, for the first time, with a slightly revised version of the State Federation's "A Collect for Club Women" in which the Kalmia Club dropped the two references to God contained in the State Federation's "collect". The next page is titled, "State Federation", and lists the Kalmia Club representatives to State Federation Departments: Art; Home Economics; Industrial and Social Conditions; and Legislation. This is the first indication that the Kalmia Club is an active participant in the State Federation. The topic for the October 18th Kalmia Club meeting was "Federation Day" and the speakers included Mrs. Charles Stockton, the President of the State Federation; Mrs. Hiram E. Deats, the Fourth District Vice-President of the State Federation; and Mrs. John B. Webb who is listed as the State Federation's "Director, Industrial and Social Conditions." The program theme for the year was "Things that Make For Peace", a timely issue considering that the nation was involved in World War I. The State Federation had been involved in promoting peace since 1905, when the New Jersey Peace Society was formed as an auxiliary to Federation work, and in 1914-1915, the State Federation adopted a resolution favoring a proposed Court of Nations, to settle international disputes. (25) While the Club continued to maintain its cultural interests with programs like "Art in the Home", "Folk Songs" and "An Evening With Shakespeare", the Club was clearly exploring social issues with topics like the Nobel Peace Prize, "The Relation of a High School to the Industrial Life of a Community" and "Mothers Pensions." (26)

During the 1916-17 club year, the Kalmia Club instituted some internal changes, increasing its membership limit for the first time from 45 to 50 members, adding a Club representative to the Drama Committee of the State Federation, and like many other women's clubs, adding a club song to the already established club flower (*Kalmia latifolia*) and club colors (pink and green). The program theme of "Social Forces" illustrates that the Club continued examining a full agenda of social issues, many of which the State Federation was involved with at that time, with topics like "Vacation Schools and Playgrounds" "The Stryker Library as a Social Force" "Food Values in Relations to Diet" and "The New Penology". (27)

During the next two years the Club was focusing on the war effort, and the Kalmia Club joined many other New Jersey women's clubs in turning over their club to the Red Cross once a month for its war relief activities. During the 1917-1918 year, the program theme was the patriotic "An American Year" (28), while the 1918-1919 program theme explored "A Year With Our Allies: New Occasions Make New Duties". (29)

For the years following the end of World War I, the Kalmia Club turned its attention to social issues and programs in their own backyard. In the 1919-1920 program, the women chose as a theme

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“Facts About Lambertville”, and the papers presented at each meeting considered a particular local issue, such as schools, community kitchens, children and youth, health and hygiene, libraries and parks, and then a discussion took place about the “ideal” for each in Lambertville. (30) These were all issues in which the State Federation was also involved, and which the Kalmia representatives to the Federation’s committees would have learned about from Federation meetings and newsletters. The Club members were taking what they learned in their interactions with the State Federation and other women’s clubs, and trying to make a positive difference in their own community. The Kalmia members, like many other local women’s clubs and the State and General Federations, also continued to maintain an interest in programs about art, literature, music, drama, conservation and gardening.

During the 1920s

By 1923-24, the Club again experienced internal changes, with another increase in the membership limit from 50 to 60 members, and the addition of evening meetings alternating with the afternoon meetings. Even though the Club increased its membership, it remained a small club during a time when the membership in some other women’s clubs had grown to several hundred: the Woman’s Club of Red Bank had a membership of 355 members in 1921; the Present Day Club in Princeton’s membership was 250; and the Haddon Fortnightly had 405 members in 1927. (31) According to current Kalmia historian Kate Breuning, the size of the membership was mostly likely limited by the following factors: the small size and isolated nature of Lambertville city, and the fact that until the 1970s, the membership was restricted to women of Lambertville’s upper class.

The addition of evening meetings was a significant development for the Kalmia Club, and an adjustment that other local clubs were making during the 1920s, in order to accommodate the schedules of women who were either working during the day or who had children at home. The State Federation was a little slower to react to the changing times and did not institute its Evening Membership Department until 1938. (32)

During the mid-1920s, the Kalmia Club began to hold fundraisers, such as an “Easter Bazaar”, rummage sales, food sales and fashion shows. It is also around this time that there is evidence that the Kalmia Club may have rented its Clubhouse to outside organizations, as illustrated by an item in local news column of the January 5, 1923 issue of the local newspaper, the “Lambertville Record” which reports that “The ’22 class of the Lambertville High School held a reunion and a social in the Kalmia Club room on Friday evening. There were 32 of the graduates present and a jolly-good-time was enjoyed by all.” (33) Many women’s clubs rented their facilities to outside parties to raise funds to maintain their clubhouses and support their activities and programs.

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Change in focus

During the late 1920s, the Kalmia Club continued to hold programs from October through May about a wide variety of issues ranging from the traditional cultural topics that had been a mainstay of the Club since its founding, to programs about current events, public health, education and government. A subtle shift in priorities, however, took place and the Club's focus began to shift back to a more cultural orientation. This change became more evident during the decade of the 1930s, with many fewer programs examining issues of social and political change being included in the year's agenda. While the Club still examined "Civic Issues", "Current Events" and listed community service projects, including "welfare work" and "tree planting", the majority of program topics related to the arts, gardens, travel, history and fundraisers. (34) It was during this period when many women's clubs across the country experienced a loss of momentum, as women began to attain broader political and social rights, including social acceptance to attend college, build careers and participate in government. (35)

The Club had come nearly full circle back to its cultural and literary roots after providing a much-needed vehicle for women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to have an impact on the world outside of their homes, and to develop the knowledge and skills to empower women for a future of leadership in their communities and beyond. The Kalmia Club today is still an active local women's club serving Lambertville with a membership of 100 women, a full program of activities and interests, including garden tours, book nights and local history lectures, and involvement with several local charities.

Clubhouse interior spaces

The building at 39 York Street has been used as a clubhouse since the Kalmia Club began meeting there a year after its founding in 1892. The women became the owners of their clubhouse in 1910 when the Society Friends gave the building to the Club. The building was significantly altered from a schoolhouse to a Quaker Meeting House before it became the Kalmia Club, and the Club members added a kitchen addition sometime after acquiring the building. The building has not been altered since the kitchen was added in the early 20th century. The interior spaces of the Kalmia Club reflect the use as a women's club building, and the interior spaces that are required to make the Club eligible for listing as part of the Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs Multiple Property Listing are all present.

Inside the main entrance in the base of the larger tower facing York Street, there is a **small entry vestibule** with stairs leading to a second floor **meeting room**. On the first floor, the vestibule opens into a **large public meeting room** with a raised **stage** at the rear of the room at the southern end of the building. At the northern front of the building on the first floor is a small storage closet with files and shelves that serves as the **office space** for the Club's administrative materials. Behind the stage are a

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public restroom and a medium-sized **kitchen** which serves the social functions at the clubhouse. The interior spaces of the Clubhouse retain the character and materials of the 1890-1940 period of significance for the Kalmia Club and for Multiple Property National Register listing for Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs.

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Notes

1. "Kalmia Club Minutes Record Lambertville's Cultural History", *Hunterdon Republican*, Lambertville Centennial Supplement ed., August 18, 1949, 16-17.
2. Kalmia By-Laws and Constitution, Kalmia Club, Lambertville, undated, 1.
3. Alfred G. Petrie, *Lambertville, New Jersey from the Beginning as Coryells Ferry* (Lambertville, NJ: A.G. Petrie, 1949), 42-48.
4. "A Brief History of Lambertville", Lambertville Historical Society website, <http://www.lambertvillehistoricalsociety.org/>.
5. "New York Meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers", *Science* 51.1312 (1920): 184.
6. "Trenton Business Continues Good", *India Rubber and Tire Review, 1925-1934* (1925): 70.
7. "Building and Loan Associations of New Jersey, Hunterdon County", *Annual Report, New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries 20* (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1884): 208.
8. "New Jersey Attorneys Listed in Graft's Legal Directory, 1908-09, *GeneaSearch Web*, <http://www.geneasearch.com/graft/nj/htm>.
9. Kalmia Constitution and By-Laws, 8.
10. Ada D. Fuller, *A History of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, From 1894 to 1917* (Jersey City, NJ; Chas. C. Harman, 1917), 8.
11. The Kalmia Club, *The Programme, 1898-1899*, (Lambertville, New Jersey, 1898).
12. The Kalmia Club, *Calendar for the Year, 1900-1901*, (Lambertville, New Jersey, 1900).
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14. Special Deed Book 5, page 197, Hunterdon County Clerk's Office, as cited in Stewart P. Palilonis, Esq., Cortes and Hayes, Inc., "Title Search for Block 1031, Lot 18, City of Lambertville, Hunterdon County, New Jersey", January 9, 1991.
15. *ibid*.
16. *ibid*.
17. John Russell Hayes, *Old Quaker Meeting-houses* (Philadelphia: Biddle, 1911).
18. Palilonis title search.
19. Unknown author, "Answers to Questionnaire: Kalmia Club, Lambertville, NJ", dated 1980s, Kalmia Club archives, 2.
20. Palilonis title search.
21. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia, 1911-1912* (Lambertville, NJ, 1911).
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23. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia, 1913-1914* (Lambertville, NJ, 1913).
24. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club Year Book for 1914-1915* (Lambertville, NJ, 1914).
25. Fuller, *A History of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, From 1894 to 1917*, 98.
26. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1915-1916* (Lambertville, NJ, 1915).
27. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1916-1917* (Lambertville, NJ, 1916).
28. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1917-1918* (Lambertville, NJ, 1917).
29. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1918-1919* (Lambertville, NJ, 1918).
30. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1919-1920* (Lambertville, NJ, 1919).
31. Deborah Marquis Kelly and Ellen Freedman Schultz, *Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ, 2010), E5.
32. Fuller, *A History of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, From 1894 to 1917*, 128.

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Name of Property

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 10

33. "Lambertville", *Lambertville Record*, (Lambertville, NJ), January 5, 1923, col. 2.

34. The Kalmia Club, *The Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey, Year Book, 1929-1930; 1930-1931; 1931-1932; 1932-1933; 1933-1934; 1934-1935; 1935-1936; 1936-1937; 1937-1938; 1938-1939*, (Lambertville, NJ, 1929-1939).

35. Karen Blair, *Joining In: Exploring the History of Voluntary Organizations* (Malabar, Florida: Krieger Publishing Company, 2006), 29.

Hunterdon County
New Jersey
County and State

The Kalmia Club
Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See attached continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>504708</u>	<u>4468639</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The proposed boundary for this property begins at a point at the northeast corner of Lambertville city Lot 18 of Block 1032 and proceeds west along the front property line of 39 York Street for 45 feet to the edge of the gravel driveway. Then proceed south 70 feet to the rear of the building, turn east and proceed 45 feet to the east property line of the lot. Turn north and proceed 70 feet back to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected because it encompasses the entire historic building and its additions that contribute to the historic significance of the resource.

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Kalmia Club
Name of Property
Hunterdon County, New Jersey
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Section number 9 Page 1

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- Warren, Yvonne. *Notes Collected by Yvonne Warren from Kalmia Club Archives*. 22 Jan. 1999. Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey.
- Kalmia Club*. undated. Constitution and By-Laws of the Kalmia Club. Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey.
- Kalmia Club. *Kalmia Club Year Books, 1898-1901; 1909-1940*. Kalmia Club, Lambertville, New Jersey.
- Kalmia Club. *Constitution and By-Laws of the Kalmia Club*. 1911. Revised constitution and by-laws of Kalmia Club. Lambertville, New Jersey.

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Name of Property

Hunterdon County, New Jersey

County and State

Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 2

"Lambertville." *Lambertville Record* [Lambertville, New Jersey] 5 Jan. 1923: 5. Print.

"Kalmia Club Minutes Record Lambertville's Cultural History." *Hunterdon Republican* [Flemington, New Jersey] 18 Aug. 1949, Lambertville Centennial Supplement ed.: 16-17.

"Kalmia Club Marks 84th Year." *The Beacon* [Lambertville, New Jersey] 17 May 1976.

"A Brief History of Lambertville." *Lambertville Historical Society*. Lambertville Historical Society. Web. 31 Mar. 2011. <<http://www.lambertvillehistoricalsociety.org/>>.

"New Jersey Attorneys Listed in Graft's Legal Directory 1908-09." *GeneaSearch*. Web. 1 Apr. 2011. <<http://www.geneasearch.com/graft/nj.htm>>.

"Title Search for Block 1031, Lot 18, City of Lambertville, Hunterdon County, NJ", Stewart P. Palilonis, Esq., Cortes and Hayes, Inc., Flemington, New Jersey, January 9, 1991.

Hunterdon County
New Jersey
County and State

The Kalmia Club
Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Marquis Kelly
organization Preservation Partners date April 27, 2011
street & number PO Box 506 telephone 609-291-9351
city or town Crosswicks state NJ zip code 08515-0506
e-mail Kellybd1@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club
City or Vicinity: Lambertville
County: Hunterdon State: New Jersey
Photographer: Deborah Kelly
Date Photographed: 10/08/09
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Kalmia Club, front or north elevation looking south
1 of 7

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club
City or Vicinity: Lambertville
County: Hunterdon State: New Jersey
Photographer: Deborah Kelly
Date Photographed: 10/08/09
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Side or west elevation looking east
2 of 7

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club
City or Vicinity: Lambertville
County: Hunterdon State: New Jersey
Photographer: Deborah Kelly
Date Photographed: 10/08/09
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Rear or south elevation looking north
3 of 7

Hunterdon County
New Jersey
County and State

The Kalmia Club

Name of Property

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club

City or Vicinity: Lambertville

County: Hunterdon

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Deborah Kelly

Date Photographed: 10/08/09

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Partial side or south section of east elevation looking northwest
4 of 7

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club

City or Vicinity: Lambertville

County: Hunterdon

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Deborah Kelly

Date Photographed: 10/08/09

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Partial side or north end of east elevation looking southwest
5 of 7

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club

City or Vicinity: Lambertville

County: Hunterdon

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Deborah Kelly

Date Photographed: 10/08/09

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior photo of large public meeting room and stage looking south
6 of 7

Name of Property: The Kalmia Club

City or Vicinity: Lambertville

County: Hunterdon

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Deborah Kelly

Date Photographed: 4/20/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: City park on same lot as Kalmia Club looking south from northeast corner of
Kalmia property
7 of 7

Property Owner: City of Lambertville owns the lot and Kalmia Club owns the building.

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

name The Kalmia Club

street & number 39 York Street

telephone (609) 397-2537

city or town Lambertville

state NJ

zip code 08530

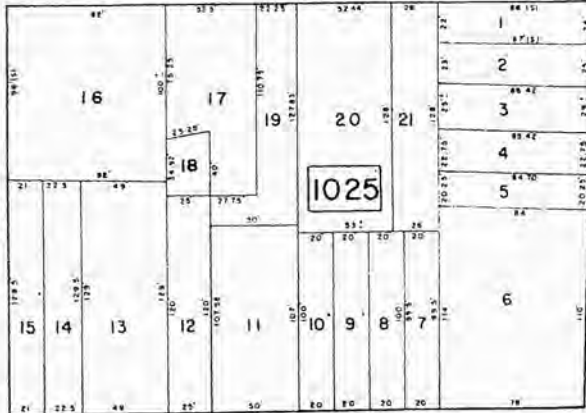
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

STREET



STREET

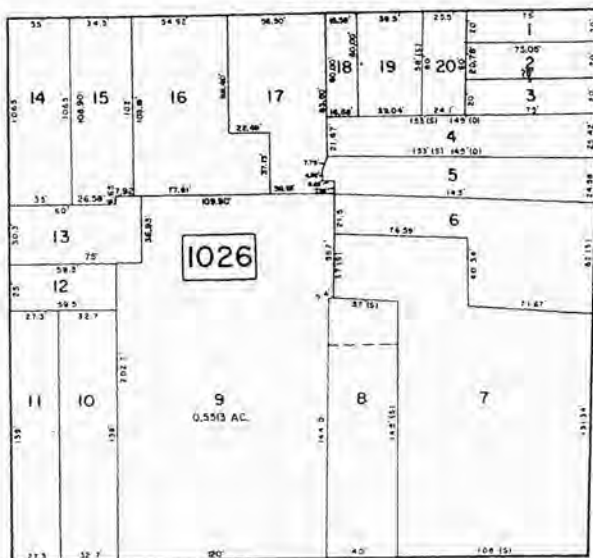


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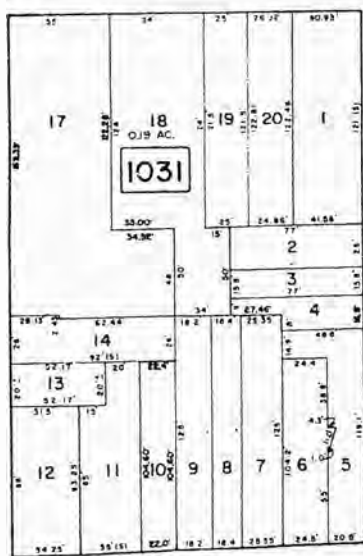


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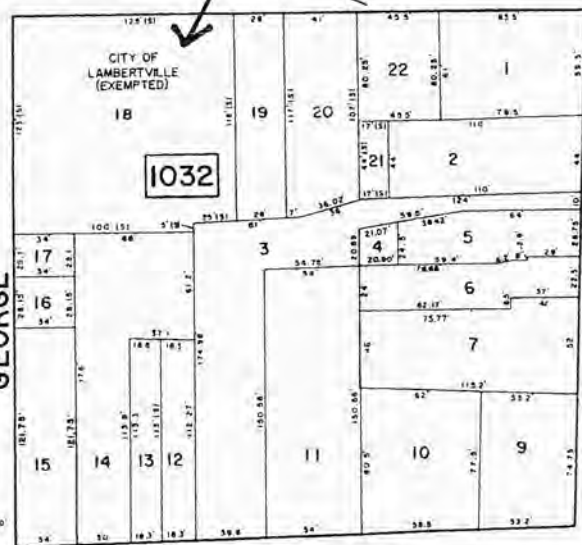


MAIN

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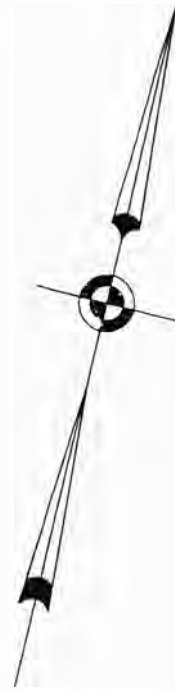
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STREET

NORTH

Hunterdon Co. 2000



JAN., 1999 ERROL MELNICK, P.L.S. N.J. L.I.C. No. 34013

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD ARFA

HERITAGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 3400 - FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY

REVISED: JAN. 1, 1988 JAN. 1, 1989

VAN CLEEF ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES
157, ROUTE 31, LEBANON, NEW JERSEY

REVISED: JAN 23 1990 / DEC 1 1990

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITY TAX BUREAU
APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 125, LAWS OF 1952, BY
THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF TAXATION
J. H. ...
L.I.C. 1977
DATE: JAN 29 1973 SERIAL No. 517

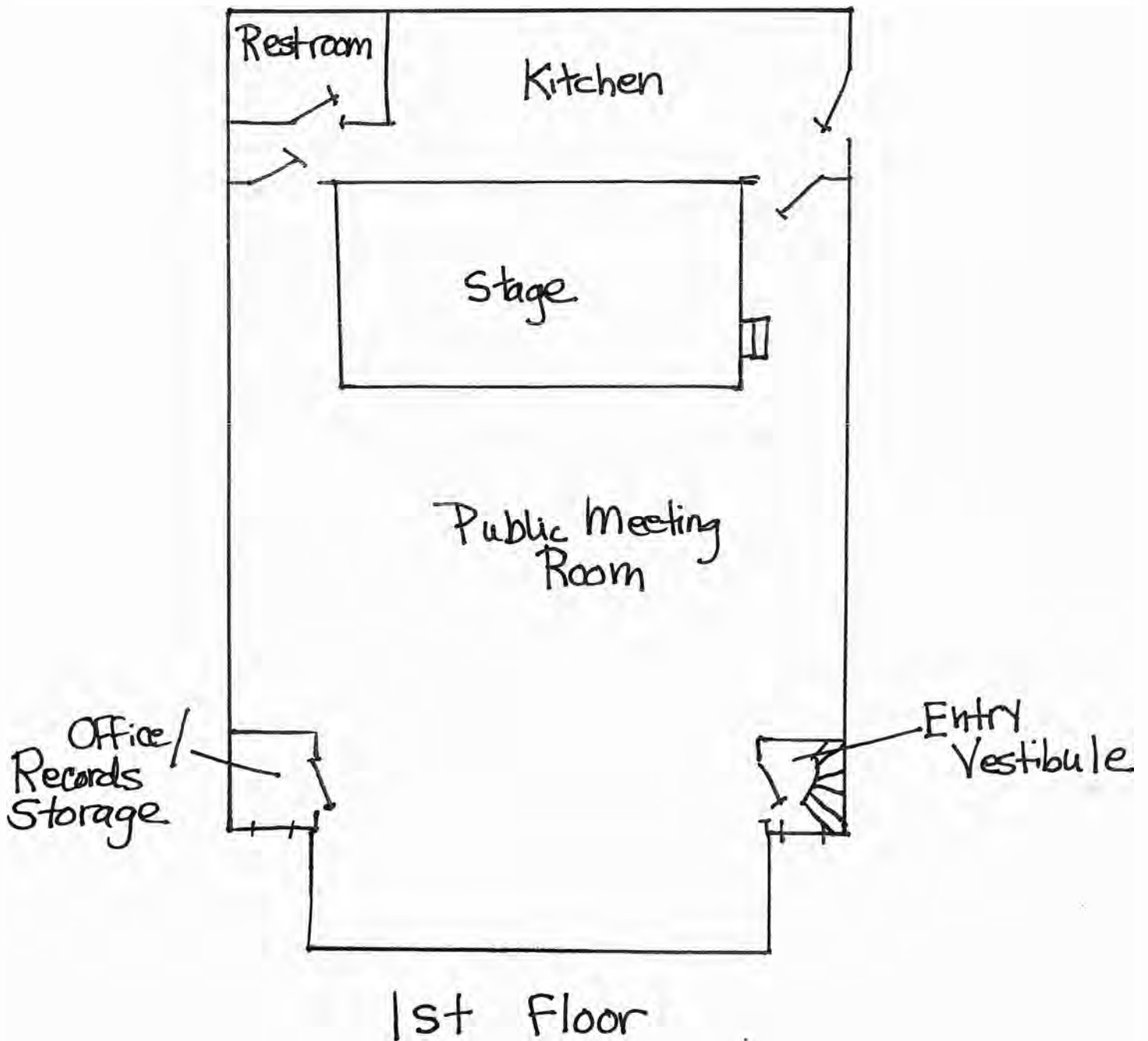
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TAX MAP
CITY OF LAMBERTVILLE
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
SCALE 1" = 50' OCTOBER, 1970

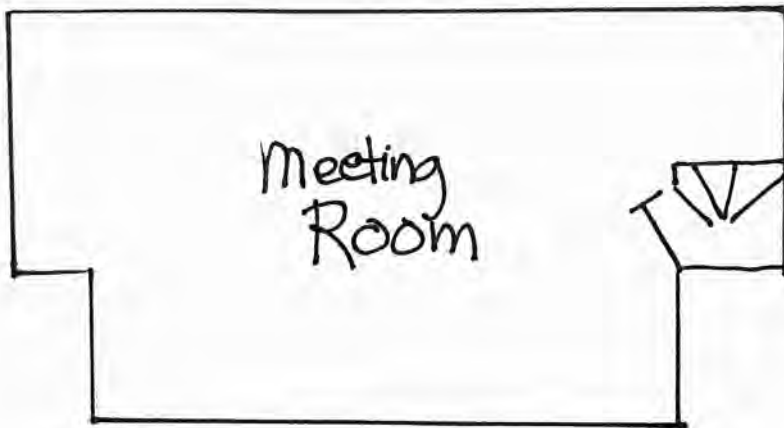
PREPARED BY
VAN NOTE - HARVEY ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS
101 STATE ROAD
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

LEGEND
[] BLOCK NUMBER
1 PARCEL NUMBER
[] SCALED DIMENSION
[] DEED DIMENSION
[] DEVELOPMENT LOT NUMBER
[] TOTAL
NOTE: TO SHOW CONDITIONS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1970

Kalmia Club
Lambertville, NJ



Kalmia Club.
Lambertville, NJ



2nd Floor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kalmia Club, The

MULTIPLE NAME: Clubhouses of New Jersey Women's Clubs

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Hunterdon

DATE RECEIVED: 3/02/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/11/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/18/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000208

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.16.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





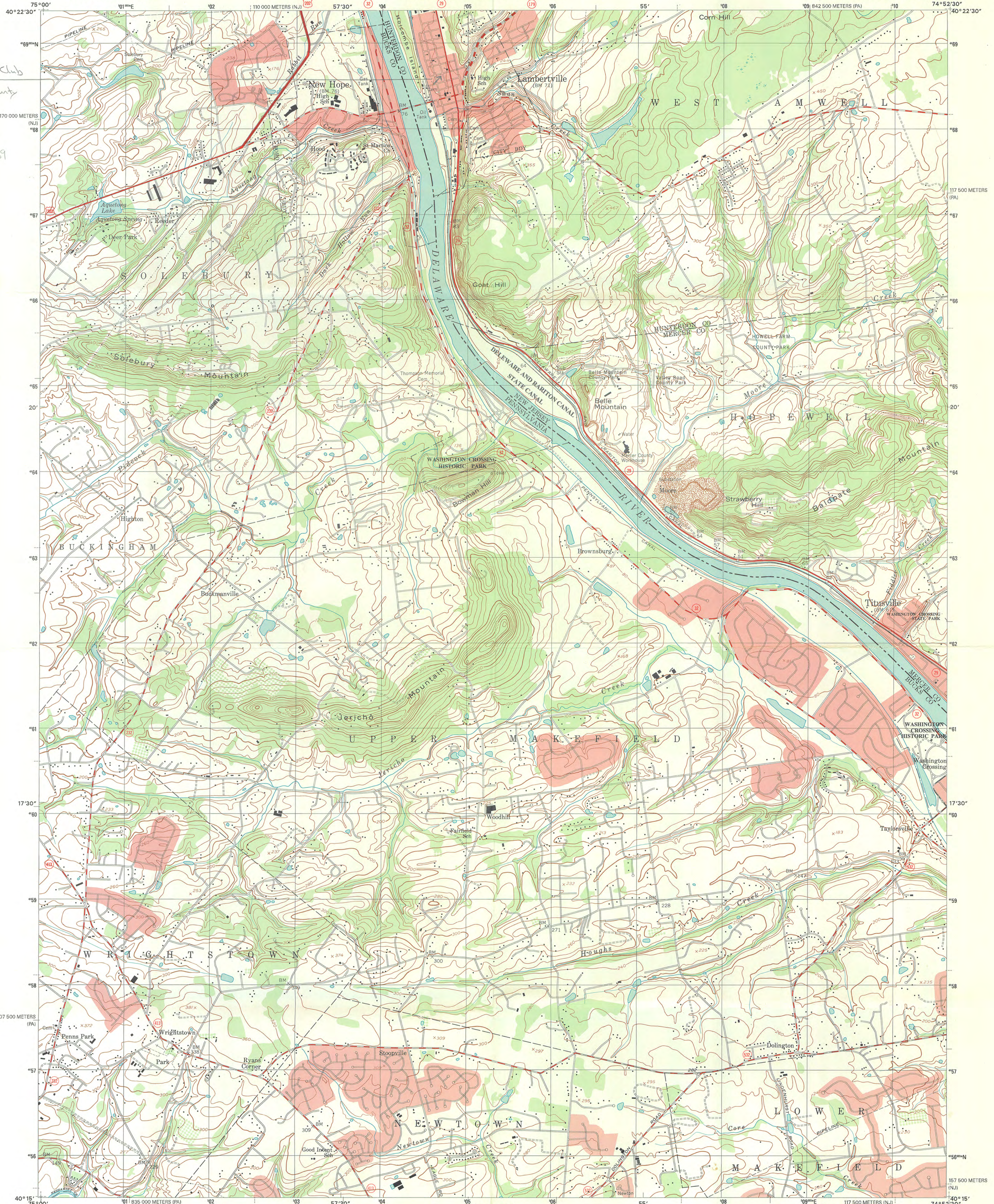






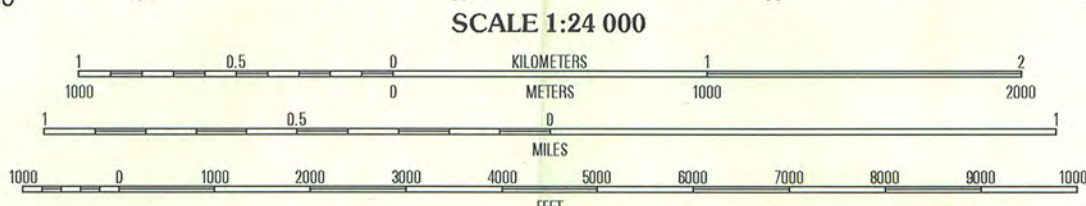
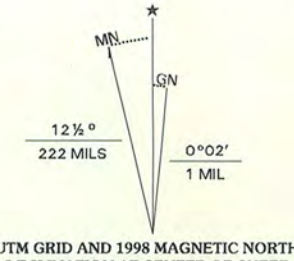




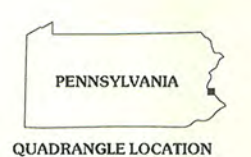


The Kalmia Club
Hunterdon County
NJ
Zone 18
E-504708
N 4468639

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey
Topography compiled 1942. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 1995. Survey control current as of 1953.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks; Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983
(south zone) and New Jersey Coordinate System of 1983
(north zone).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and
NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from
National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map.
Landmark buildings verified 1953.



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



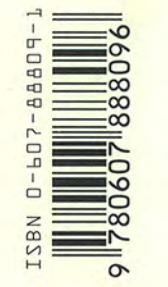
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Lambertville
			2 Stockton
			3 Hopewell
			4 Buckingham
4	5		5 Pennington
			6 Halloway
			7 Langhorne
6	7	8	8 Trenton West

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LAMBERTVILLE, PA-NJ
1995
NIMA 6064 IV SW-SERIES V831





State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A

PO Box 420

Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836



CHRIS CHRISTIE
GOVERNOR

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

BOB MARTIN
COMMISSIONER

January 6, 2012

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit for the Kalmia Club, Hunterdon County, New Jersey for National Register consideration.

This application has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer