

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received DEC 6 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lincoln Park Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Lincoln Park, ^{and} Spruce & Broad Streets, & Clinton Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Newark vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state New Jersey code 34 county Essex code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County Courthouse- Hall of Records

street & number 469 High Street

city, town Newark state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970-1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage

city, town Trenton state New Jersey

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Lincoln Park Historic District in the City of Newark is a well-preserved collection of late nineteenth century urban townhouses, surrounding two triangular parks; the larger four-acre Lincoln Park and the smaller Clinton (Colleoni) Park. There are several important 1920s Institutional/Commercial buildings scattered throughout the district. Some of the tributary streets that enter the park area from the northwest direction are also part of the district and Broad Street forms the eastern boundary.

The District primarily reflects the post Civil War era, when men of prestige and considerable means made it a distinguished neighborhood. Unlike other areas in the city close to the central business district, Lincoln Park is largely residential. The elegant town houses here were not built in linear rows but represent individual samples of late nineteenth century architecture. Few frame structures have survived. Brick, often with stone facing was the most prominent building material used. In the early twenties a high rise office tower changed the residential scale of the area. Other structures, apartment houses, hotels, and single-family residences were built simultaneously but these compliment rather than conflict with their earlier neighbors. Despite changes in social and economic conditions, some of the buildings, in the District are still in good to excellent condition and the park contains three important statues executed by prominent sculptors.

EVOLUTION

When Newark was founded in 1666 the south end of what is now Broad Street was called South Common. The first settlers were eager to recreate the look of a New England town and assure the "greens" or "commons" would be preserved; they passed a covenant that the "Commons were not to be disposed of or added to a man's property without the consent of every freeholder and inhabitant of the town..." Despite this ruling several early families built houses on the Commons. A stream flowed through South Commons adjacent to a green which was later named Clinton (Colleoni) Park. In 1792 Captain Jabez Parkhurst built the White School House, also known as The South Literary Institute in Clinton Park. The building, one of Newark's earliest educational facilities remained in Clinton Park until it was destroyed by fire in 1848. Captain Parkhurst was a man of diverse talents. He served not only as a school teacher but as Justice of the Peace, dentist, and hotel keeper. It is fitting that the 1870's Hotel Parkhurst, 11-13 Lincoln Park (1) bears his name. In the 1800s, despite the earlier covenant, all that remained of South Common was a small strip of land on Broad Street which the city purchased in 1850, incorporating it into what was then South Park. The name was officially changed to Lincoln Park in 1869.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

Enhanced by its park-like setting, the Lincoln Park Historic District contains the finest collection of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century urban town-house architecture in Essex County. The parks and statues retain their original quality and contribute to the surrounding buildings.

Although there are isolated high-style residences still extant in the city, nowhere is there a more intact nineteenth century vista reflecting social and economic prominence than this prestigious area. The leaders of Newark business and industry who lived here in the nineteenth century and the doctors who replaced them in the thirties gave identity to the area.

Because of continued and renewed interest the District has been revived by the recent rehabilitation efforts of individual property owners and community groups. Lincoln Park survives today; a unique example of Newark's historic past.

PROMINENT PERSONS:

In the middle of the 1880s Newark had emerged as important industrial center. It was at this time when successful business and professional men first came to live in the Lincoln Park District. The neighborhood was much larger than it is today and stretched north and south to include many buildings on Broad Street and the site of the present Symphony Hall.

The manufacture of leather goods was a leading industry in Newark. Two famous bootmakers Isaac Bannister and John S. Peshin came to live in the Lincoln Park District in the mid-1800s, their homes on Broad Street, the east side of the park are no longer extant. The making of jewelry was also important in Newark. David Dodd, one of the more prominent of the jewelry manufacturers, lived at 19 Lincoln Park (#2) in the late 1800s.

By the turn of the century the park district had become firmly established as one of the places for prominent leaders of industrial Newark to live. The area was convenient to the Central Business District. These affluent men could easily walk to their downtown offices while their

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 23 Acres

Quadrangle name Elizabeth

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	5	6	9	0	6	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

B

1	8	5	6	9	4	4	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

C

1	8	5	6	9	5	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

D

1	8	5	6	9	4	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

E

1	8	5	6	9	2	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

F

1	8	5	6	9	1	8	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

G

1	8	5	6	9	1	0	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

H

1	8	5	6	9	1	0	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

I

1	8	5	6	9	0	4	0
Zone	Easting		Northing				

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eleanor Price and Murray Edson

organization Lincoln Park Association

date March 1, 1983

street & number 47 Lincoln Park

telephone

city or town Newark

state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Russell W. Myers 11-28-83

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date

1/5/84

Delores Byers
Keeper of the National Register

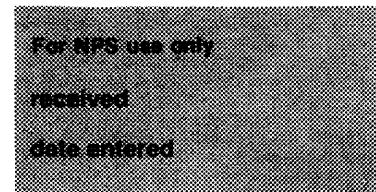
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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District, Newark, Essex County

When Newark began to emerge as an important industrial center in the middle of the nineteenth century, prominent businessmen came to live in the park area. By the turn of the century its importance was established as an upper-class residential area where the leaders of Newark Business and Industry chose to live.

In 1919, when the Newark Academy of Medicine* moved its headquarters (including its library and medical museum) from the Wiss Building on Broad Street to the old Kirkpatrick house at 91 Lincoln Park (no longer extant) the residential character of the area had already started to change.

The presence of this distinguished medical organization not only influenced doctors to move their offices to the area, but ultimately lead to the construction of a large medical office building, "The Medical Towers," (#4) on the south side of Lincoln Park in 1927. The construction of small hotels and apartment buildings; the Park Lane (#16) in 1900, and the Colleoni (#6) and Lincoln Park Hotel (#9) in 1927 added to the architectural changes that were taking place. By 1930 the area was starting to become one of the most important centers for medical services in Newark.

Stability prevailed in the Park until the sixties, when social changes and deterioration of the surrounding neighborhoods started a shift in population. Doctors moved out of the area, many of the houses were abandoned and vandalism became part of the scene. When the Newark riots took place in 1967 the area was at its lowest ebb. During the last decade a renewed interest has developed in the Park. This is largely due to the work of several community groups who have purchased and restored a number of the early mansions. These institutions have provided the stabilizing forces needed in the area, and encouraged individual owners to purchase and rehabilitate the surrounding buildings.

(More information on this period in Lincoln park will be covered in the section: Social/Economic Changes.)

*The Academy was founded in 1911 and started with a membership of 150 doctors. At the beginning its library was housed at the Newark Public Library, moving first to the Wiss building on Broadway and then to Lincoln Park in 1919. A few years later it acquired two additional properties, #53 and #59 Lincoln Park to enlarge its headquarters. The Academy gave monthly meetings featuring speakers on medical subjects. (Article on Medical Academy Newark; Newark News 5/19/20, New Jersey Reference Library.)

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BUILDING TYPES

A wide variety of architectural styles are represented in the Lincoln Park District. Victorian, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Chateausque, Italianate (#2, 5, 9, 13 & 10) and other nineteenth century modes are reflected in the high-style town-houses overlooking the Park. The house on the side streets (#25, 27 & 28), while still representing the styles of the period, are more vernacular in character.

Except for the Medical Towers (#4), the Colleoni (#6), the Park Lane Hotel (#16) and the Industrial Office Building (#30), the scale of the buildings is consistent; few are more than three and one-half stories in height. String courses in contrasting materials define bays and floor levels. Turrets and finials add variety to the streetscape. Bracketed cornices appear on many of the buildings. The structures of the twenties harmonize with the older houses. In the shadow of the Medical Towers is the Cathedral Evangica Reformada (a National Register Building) (#3), the only church in the District and an important example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture. (A stylistic analysis of the buildings will be provided under the heading: Architecture.)

BUILDING TYPES

There are 42 properties in the District:

- 11 structures circa 1870-79
- 7 structures circa 1880-95
- 14 structures circa 1886-99
- 10 structures circa 1900-30

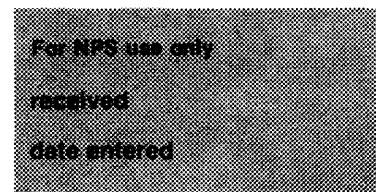
Two properties on Spruce Street were demolished in 1982 (#23 & 24).

In compiling the following individual building descriptions, a system of three categories was used to assess the architectural and streetscape qualities of each structure:

1. The term "pivotal," or "key," is applied to those buildings which possess distinct architectural and historical significance, and which act as landmarks within the architectural matrix of the District.
2. "Contributing" refers to buildings dating from the period of the District's significance which have some architectural and/or historical importance, and which visually contribute to the cohesiveness of the District's streetscapes.

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- 3. "Harmonizing" (conditional) buildings are those dating from the period of the District's significance (1870-1930) which have been significantly altered. Buildings in this category should undergo further investigation prior to Tax Act Certification.

Key to Map #1:

Pivotal Buildings: Green
Contributing Buildings: Red
Harmonizing (conditional) Buildings: Pink

NOTE

Those numbers listed in parenthesis after the name or address of a building refer to lists on Map #1. Map #2 indicates streetscape and other photographs 30 thru 43.

LINCOLN PARK

PHOTOGRAPH NO.

- 1. Number 11-13 Lincoln Park: Block 2827 Lot 29 (contributing).
"Hotel Parkhurst," formerly residential - c. 1870 - 2nd Empire; 3 1/2 stories + basement, brick on rear and side walls w/limestone facade; Mansard roof, 2 ext. corbelled brick chimneys; 4 bays, primarily 1/1 D.H. sash windows, pedimented dormers in Mansard roof.

Key-stones and window spandrels show incized decorative motifs. Two-story bay windows w/heavy cornice above flank the paired entrance doors. Stepped quoins articulate main facade.

Alterations: A plastic canopy with overhead sign reading "Hotel Parkhurst" has been added above the entrance doors. New iron handrails have replaced the original cast iron balustrades on either side of the entrance steps. All the window sash have been replaced. There is a fire escape on the east wall.

Condition: Good; some flaking of limestone on lower southwest corner of structure.

- 2. Number 17-19 Lincoln Park: Block 2827 Lot 32,33 (contributing). Attached townhouses: - c. 1870 - Italianate, 3 story

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and basement, brick, brownstone faced; flat roof with bracketed cornice, 2 ext. chimneys east and west, 3 bays (each house), entrance doors at center; primarily 1/1 D.H. sash windows in segmental arched openings w/raised surrounds and small molded feet below window sills.

Key-stone and columns flanking entrance show raised foliated decorations, delicate fanlight above left (west) entrance; heavy cast-iron railing at street level.

Alterations: No. 17: Doors and first floor windows have been blocked up. Glass missing from 2nd floor windows. A fire escape was added across the front elevation c. 1930.

No. 19: Small sash windows installed at center of blocked up first floor openings. New entrance door and side panel. Small new chimney on west wall. Original window sash have been replaced in 2nd and 3rd floor windows.

Condition: Poor, a section of roof (to the east) has been gutted by fire.

3. Number 27-29 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 21 (key). La Prima Inglesia Hispanica Reformada (formerly Clinton Avenue Reformed Church) - c. 1872 - Early Victorian Gothic Revival; Architect: Thomas A. Roberts; 1 1/2 story, light colored sandstone/variegated tones, laid in regular courses, rock faced finish, intersecting gable roof w/stone parapets, polychromatic slate, corbelled stone, interior chimney; paired lancet windows predominate w/decorative stained glass. A square turret with buttresses and broached spire defines the southeast corner of the structure. Stone capped buttresses between bays, east elevation. Foliated capitals flank entrance portal which is punctuated to the west by a small rounded turret surmounted by a polygonal spire. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, October 26, 1972.

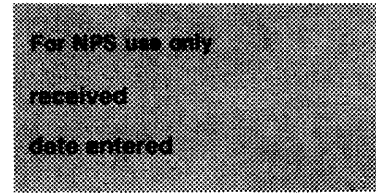
Alterations: New storm windows have recently been added.

Condition: Excellent.

4. Number 31-33 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 25 (key). Medical Towers (now apartment building for senior citizens) - 1927 - Architect: William E. Lehman, eclectic skyscraper. Twelve stories and 2 attic floors, and central tower, light brown brick, variegated tones; floors 3 thru 10, simulated stone facing, ground floors, terra cotta panels below windows in main block; flat roof w/stone parapet, red tiles above

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center tower; 3 bays on lower floors, 6 bays main office section, 1/1 D.H. sash predominate.

Terra Cotta panels in main block show curvilinear spiral design. Delicate low relief tracery ornaments the columns around the multi-arched entrance. A continuous cornice of small decorative arches defines specific areas; entrance floors, office space and attic story. Large console brackets surmounted by stone lions with shields articulate the building corners above first floor cornice.

Alterations: All the window sash were replaced when the building was rehabilitated in 1982. The triple aluminum windows flanking the entrance were also installed at this time. In the original design a center door in each opening was flanked by solid panels. A decorative panel and sign filled the space above. By the 1905s the side panels had become glass turning the openings into small storefronts.*

Condition: Excellent, building recently rehabilitated.

- 5. Number 35-37 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lots 28,29 (contributing). Integrity Outreach Center, formerly residential - c. 1880 - Italianate - 3 1/2 story and basement, brownstone facade brick behind, flat roof w/parapet; 5 bays, primarily 1/1 D.H. sash; arched windows 1st floor side bays.

In sized decorative motifs distinguish window spandrels. Foliated ornament enriches entrances, architraves, and overdoors.

Alterations: Cornice of synthetic material replaces original above No. 35. Brick piers have been inserted below entrance balustrade. Basement windows patched with concrete. Attempts made to repair stone facing above 3rd floor windows.

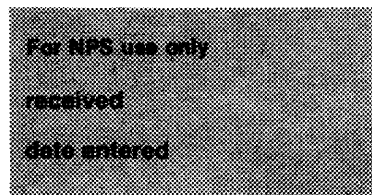
No. 37: New glass double entrance door. Brownstone replaced in some sections of basement wall. The entire cast-iron railing was removed from the front of both structures. Original window sash have been replaced.

Condition: Good to fair; top cornice shows deterioration, stone badly chipped around entrance steps.

*According to early photographs of the building in 1880/1955.

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6. Number 39-41 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 30 (contributing). The "Colleoni" apartment building - c. 1927 - 7 story + basement, patterned brickwork, floors 2 thru 6; limestone facing across 1st and 7th floors. A raised cornice surmounts the first floor windows and recessed decorative panels mark the bays in the frieze above. Floral swags and cartouches ornament the 7th floor frieze panels. Flat roof w/parapet; 5 bays, 1st floor, 4 bays on upper levels, paired windows w/ 3/1 D.H. sash. An elaborate pediment defines the entrance.
Alterations: A photograph taken c. 1930 shows the storm porch as a glass-paneled enclosure. The existing glass-brick sides were added about 10 years ago. The door to the basement is a replacement.
Condition: Good to fair; the front railing is badly broken; glass is missing from several windows.
7. Number 43 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 32 (contributing). c. 1927 - Early 20th century vernacular residence with minor classical elements. Four stores + basement, brick, dark red, limestone cornice at 2nd floor level; flaired lintels above top floor windows; 3 bays 1st floor, rounded 2-story bay window defines center of structure (floors 2-3), small D.H. sash windows top floor, stepped quoins articulate corners, floors 2 and 3.
Alterations: The first floor facade has been changed. The present entrance door in the first bay, and the windows to the right are replacements. A brick panel patches the wall below the left window. According to a photograph of 1930 the original facade had a central entrance with sash windows in the flanking bays. A fire escape covers the center bay on the upper floors.
Condition: Good to fair; the basement railing is badly broken and the building is empty.
8. (right) Number 45 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 33 (contributing) - c. 1890. Richard Hahne house, Victorian Romanesque. Three stories + basement, red brick w/rusticated brownstone foundation and trim; flat roof w/bracketed cornice, corbelled exterior chimney west wall; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, arched on 3rd floors, shutters on 2nd floor east window.
Frieze above entrance shows raised foliated decoration, wrought iron grilles above entrance, also on basement windows.

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Alterations: None apparent.

Condition: Good.

8. (middle) Number 47 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 34 (contributing).
Detached residence, c. 1890 - late 19th century eclectic w/Queen Anne elements; 3 stories + basement, orange brick w/rusticated stone foundation; flat roof with conical copper turret to the left (west), 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, exterior chimney west wall.
A rounded turret w/conical roof articulates structure to the west. Raised panel at the center of the rounded third floor bay window, becomes three-sided on the 1st and 2nd floors. Decorative panels between the floors. Foliated ornament on key-stone above entrance.
Alterations: The small opening to the right of the entrance is boarded up. Cast-iron balustrade has been removed. New railings on left side of entrance also on basement wall.
Condition: Good; some flaking of stone above 2nd floor windows.
- 9 (right) Number 49 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 35 (contributing).
Detached residence, c. 1890 - Victorian Romanesque, 3 stories + basement, rusticated brownstone 1st floor, red brick above; flat roof w/corbelled cornice. 4 bays 1/1 D.H. sash windows, paired arched windows 3rd floor.
Decorative motifs include embossed medallions, recessed niches and foliated string course, heavy rusticated voussoirs around entrance.
Alterations: Glass entrance door is a replacement; the original would have been paneled.
Condition: Good.
- 9 (left) Number 51-53 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lots 36 & 37 (key) - c. 1890. Fullilove/Feigenspan mansion, residential/doctor's office. Chateau style, 3 1/2 stories + basement, buff colored brick w/limestone trim, rusticated brownstone foundation: steeply pitched roof w/stone parapet east and west, cresting above the ridge, 2 exterior chimneys; 3 bays, round-headed pivoted sash windows, 1st floor, paired casements w/fixed top section, 2nd & 3rd, elaborate dormers with steep pediments topped by finials articulated at the corners by decorative urns, low relief geometric ornament defines 2nd floor window surrounds.
Alterations: None.

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Condition: Excellent.

- 11 (right) Number 55 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 38 (contributing) c. - 1900. Residence, turn-of-century eclectic/Victorian Romanesque elements; butter brick w/brownstone foundation and trim; flat roof, modillions below cornice, exterior chimney east wall; 2 bays, 3 at 3rd level, 1/1 D.H. sash windows.

Romanesque elements include squat rounded buttresses at parapet level. Embossed decorations and arched openings.

Alterations: New lanterns at impost level do not impair integrity, vent fan replaces attic louvers.

Condition: Excellent.

- 12 Number 59 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 39 (key) - c. 1903. Formerly McCarter/Dryden Mansion, now Globe Trotters Civic and Social Club. Eclectic w/Greek classical elements; 3 stories + basement, limestone; flat roof w/geometric style stone balustrade, 5 bays 1st floor, 6 above, 1/1 D.H. sash windows predominate; stained glass transoms above 1st floor windows.

Entrance flanked by polished marble columns and surmounted by heavy pedimented portico with Doric entablature.

Alterations: Intrusive sign "Globe-Trotters Civic and Social Club" has been added above the entrance. The glass double entrance door and railings to front steps are replacements.

Condition: Excellent.

- 13 Number 61-63 Lincoln Park: Block 119 Lot 41 (contributing) - c. 1870. Cura Inc. (drug rehabilitation center), former residence; Italian Villa, irregular form to fill corner site, 3 stories + basement, brick/painted red with limestone string courses, lintels and trim. Roof, flat with bracketed cornice, hipped above corner turret, forms gable at the center above the entrance. 4 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash, a mixture of round and segmental arched windows, decorative leaded glass in large arched window above entrance.

Three-sided turret defines southwest corner of structure; floor levels and windows marked by limestone string courses and lintels.

Alterations: All the original window sash have been

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replaced. A large sign "C.U.R.A." has been added above the entrance; the glass door below is new. The rear elevation shows a recently installed ramp leading to the entrance door. Window opening to the right (west) has been blocked up. A fire escape was added on the west wall. Photograph of 1897 shows a geometric-type wrought iron railing across the front stoop; railing encircled the house.

Condition: Good; some flaking of limestone around entrance, large arched 2nd floor window above entrances partially boarded up.

14 Number 69 Lincoln Park: Block 123 Lot 36 (contributing) - c. 1885. "The Lincoln Building," residential/offices. Eclectic w/Queen Anne and Romanesque elements; 2 1/2 stories + basement, brick w/rusticated brownstone foundation, smooth stone around door and window trim; Mansard roof, 2 exterior chimneys on north and south walls; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows triple and paired in round and segmental arched openings; dormers break Mansard roof south and east; oriel window 2nd floor south.

Foliated medallions ornament the pediment and enframingent of the tall paneled entrance and a 3-story bay rising to a polygonal roof defines the northeast corner.

Alterations: Transoms above first floor windows have been boarded up. Top section of original railing at street level is missing.

Condition: Good.

15 (right) Number 73 Lincoln Park: Block 123 Lot 42 (contributing) - c. 1870. Former Gottfried Krueger House (now vacant). Italianate w/2nd Empire elements, 2 1/2 stories + basement, painted stucco finish; brownstone foundation; Mansard roof, imbricated slate w/bracketed cornice, exterior chimney south; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows in round arched attic dormers.

A central pavilion surmounted by steep Mansard distinguishes the structure. A two-story bay window marks wall left of entrance.

Alterations: The map of Newark 1889 shows the house to be of frame construction. In the 1920's, when it was stuccoed over, the glass entrance hood and other wrought-iron details could have been added. A photograph of 1924 shows the hood in place. The stoop and railings are additions. Original street level balustrade was removed.

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Condition: Poor; the entrance and all windows except those in the attic have been boarded up. The cornice trim is missing.

15 (left) Number 75 Lincoln Park: Block 123 Lot 42 (contributing) - c. 1900. C.U.R.A. Inc., formerly residential; late 19th century eclectic/Romanesque elements; 3 stories + basement, brick w/brownstone facing, rusticated at basement level; exterior chimney north; irregular bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows in groups of 3 (top floors), large subdivided window in segmental arch flanks entrance to the north (right). Low relief foliated decoration appears around window openings and wall panels. Short rounded buttresses articulate the building at parapet level.

Alterations: New glass entrance door in anodized aluminum frame.

Condition: Good; brownstone badly deteriorated on 3rd floor; wall has been painted on lower floors.

36 Number 77 Lincoln Park: Block 123 Lot 43 (harmonizing - conditional) - c. 1890. Residential/Commercial. Eclectic, Victorian/Romanesque elements; 4 stories + basement, brick w/limestone trim; flat roof, 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows paired and in groups of 3 (top floors), 2-story bay-windows below low-slung arches articulate the 2nd and 3rd floor bays.

Arched corbelling at impost level and below cornice.

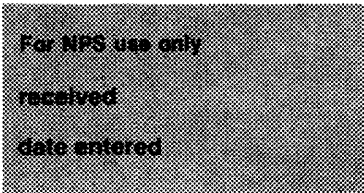
Alterations: Commercial space on first floor is sealed off by metal shutters. A new door leads to the residential area in upper stories; glass in original overhead fanlight is shattered; window sash missing on top floor; fire escape spans facade.

Condition: Poor; integrity of structure threatened.

16 (right) Number 79-81 Lincoln Park: Block 2826 Lot 24 (contributing) - c. 1900. Hotel Park Lane, formerly "The La Grange." Turn-of-the-century apartment building, minor classical elements, 5 stories + basement, brick, red, floors 1 & 2, off-white w/limestone trim on upper floors; flat roof w/heavy bracketed cornice & frieze, 3 bays (entrance floors), 6 bays (upper floors), 1/1 D.H. sash windows w/flaired lintels predominate, large triple windows with curvilinear pediments flank the entrance. Paired stone pilasters rising to a heavy stone parapet define the

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entrance floor bays, which project slightly.

Alteration: A photograph of 1929 shows the building with 7 floors. The structure was reduced in height by two stories after a fire in the 1970's; the existing bracketed cornice could have been saved from the original building. Other apparent alterations include new entrance doors in anodized aluminum frames and new grilles to basement windows. The cornice above the two-story entrance has been stuccoed over.
Condition: Excellent; the structure has recently been rehabilitated.

16 (left)

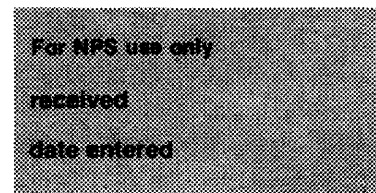
Number 83 Lincoln Park: Block 2826 Lot 24 (contributing) - c. 1895. Annex to Park Lane Hotel; former residence, turn-of-the-century townhouse w/Renaissance Revival elements, 3 stories + basement, yellow brick; flat roof w/parapet heavy bracketed cornice; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows narrow arched windows 2nd floor corner bays. Console-type brackets, pediments, and other classical ornaments are prevalent.
Alterations: Solid double doors have replaced the original paneled entrance. Front stoop has been remodeled; a new fire escape extends across the east wall and the window left (east) of entrance blocked up. Brickwork has been cleaned.
Condition: Excellent.

17

Number 89 Lincoln Park: Block 2824 Lot 4 (key) - c. 1890. Newark Community Center of the Arts, formerly New Jersey Academy of Medicine. Victorian Romanesque; 3 1/2 stories + basement, painted brick, rusticated brownstone at basement level; steeply pitched gable roof w/side parapets; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, arched on 3rd floor, triple windows in large pedimented attic dormer. Foliated ornament is present in the corner brackets and string course. Elaborate detail defines the entrance pediment.
Alterations: Original entrance blocked up; new stoop with planter constructed at street level; sign recessed above 1st floor windows. New construction includes an elevator tower on the northwest corner and a small one-story addition extending to the east. The entrance of this flat-roofed wing is set back and the walls are faced with concrete tiles. A new ramp and steps provide access from the sidewalk. This work was completed in 1982 under the direction of Architect Robert Silverman.

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Condition: Excellent, the building has been upgraded.

18 Number 97-99 Lincoln Park: Block 2824 Lots 9 and 10 (contributing) - c. 1885 - Integrity House, formerly residential; Italianate; 3 stories + basement, brick, brownstone faced, rusticated at basement level; flat roof w/bracketed cornice, frieze below. No. 99 - 4 bays; No. 97 3 bays; 1/1 D.H. sash windows.

Pediments and brackets below most windows, some of which are arched; enriched ornament is present in both entrance pediments, stepped quoins articulate the corners.

Alteration: All the original 2/2 window sash have been replaced; the cast-iron balustrades at street level have been removed; wrought-iron hand rails installed at either side of entrance steps. Non-intrusive sign for "Integrity House" above basement windows.

Condition: Good to excellent.

19 (right) Number 103 Lincoln Park: Block 2824 Lot 12 (key) - c. 1896. Integrity House; former Kase Mansion; eclectic w/Chateau elements, 3 stories + basement, limestone & grey brick facing, red brick behind; steeply pitched, copper roof w/standing seams and copper gutters, stepped parapets east and west, 3 exterior chimneys west wall; 2 bays first floor, upper floors show 3 large windows divided 3 ways w/1/1 D.H. sash, elaborate stained glass transoms, 2 elliptical windows on 2nd floor side bays.

Finials and tracery are present on the top steep gable that defines the center bay, Gothic motifs distinguish the entrance portal with its molded basket arched opening.

Alterations: Original balustrade removed from front stoop. New lanterns installed on either side of entrance; sign for "Integrity House" (non-obtrusive) above first floor windows.

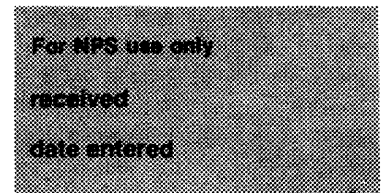
Condition: Excellent.

19 (left) Number 105 Lincoln Park: Block 2824 Lot 13 (contributing) - c. 1920. Lincoln Park Hotel (former womens' residential hotel); early twentieth century eclectic, Italianate elements, limestone faced brick structure w/light sandstone trim; flat roof w/heavy bracketed cornice; 3 bays, ground level, 2 on upper floors.

Heavy console type keystones, rusticated arches and quoins distinguish the 1st floor elevation. Raised brownstone blocks form alternating bands around upper floor windows.

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Alterations: A low pitched metal roof has been added above the bracketed cornice.

Condition: Poor, structure is empty and entrance has been boarded up; broken glass in many of the windows.

WASHINGTON STREET

20 (left)

Number 517-19 Washington Street: Block 122 Lots 41 and 42 (contributing) c. 1870; residential, multi-family; Italianate/2nd Empire elements, 2 1/2 stories + basement, painted brick w/Mansard roof, imbricated slate finish; exterior chimneys, rear wall west wing, interior chimney at center, 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows in segmental arched openings, winged dormers 3 sides of Mansard roof.

A bracketed oriel window w/triple sash and stained glass panels surmounts the entrance. Bracketed bay window extends first floor, south wall.

Alterations: The original front porch and stoop were removed when Washington Street was widened in the 1940s. The present entrance and steps are replacements. A fire escape was added on the front of the building c. 1950. Rear elevation shows a one-story extension with window openings boarded up.

Condition: Good to fair; enclosed porch on southwest corner has badly deteriorated.

20 (right)

Number 521-23 Washington Street: Block 122 Lots 43 and 44 (contributing) c. 1870; residential, single-family; Italianate w/minor 2nd Empire and Queen Anne elements, 2 1/2 stories + basement, painted brick w/rusticated stone quoins; Mansard roof w/imbricated slate above #517, roof above #519 forms polygonal turret on southwest corner and pedimented dormer to street; exterior chimneys north and south; 3 bays (both structures), 1/1 & 2/2 D.H. sash windows in arched and segmental openings.

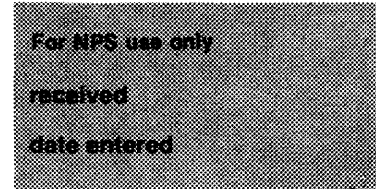
Queen Anne elements define dormers and roof and #519; segmental arched dormers break roof above #517.

Alterations: Recessed entrance and steps were part of modifications that took place when Washington Street was widened in the 1940s. The Queen Anne alterations to #521 were completed in the 1890s.

Condition: Good to fair; brickwork has deteriorated on third floor (below gable).

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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

- 21 Number 8-10 Pennsylvania Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 27 (contributing) - c. 1890; Unattached residences; Queen-Anne/Victorian Romanesque; 2½ stories + basement; brick w/rusticated brownstone lintels and trim; steeply pitched roof, slate finish, parapet gable above first bay; exterior corbelled chimneys; 3 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, arched in attic gable; rounded turret w/conical roof defines the northeast corner; rusticated brownstone voussoirs above main and side entrance.
Alterations: Original porch removed from #10; new door, transom and side lights in entrance opening. Cornice/synthetic siding added around turret and north roof line. New railing to front stoop. #8: Porch removed and entrance remodeled, including stoop and railing. Original window sash replaced in both homes.
Condition: Good to fair; brickwork has deteriorated on third floor below gable.

SPRUCE STREET

- 22 Number 49-53 Spruce Street: Block 123 Lot 20 (contributing) - c. 1870; residence; eclectic w/Gothic and minor Romanesque elements; 2 1/2 stories + basement, L-shape freestanding brick structure, steeply pitched gable roof, Mansard above 2 right bays; 4 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, segmental arched openings; gabled wall dormers break Mansard roof north and south.

Arched corbelling below Mansard roof; decorative panel in north gable.
Alterations: First floor shutters, window bars, and entrance doors have recently been added. Some windows are blocked up on the south elevation, where a fire escape has been installed.
Condition: Excellent; structure recently rehabilitated.
- 23 Number 47 Spruce Street: Block 123 Lot 23 (harmonizing/conditional) - c. 1870; residence; eclectic Victorian; 3 stories + basement, brick w/rusticated brownstone trim; flat roof w/bracketed cornice, exterior chimney north; 3 bays, all windows have been removed.
Entrance below low-slung arch on northeast corner.

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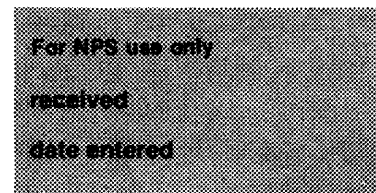
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Alterations: Heavy stucco infill around first floor windows on southeast corner. All the window sash have been removed from the building, some openings are boarded up. Fire escape on north wall could have been added in the 50s.
Condition: The structure was demolished January 1983.

24

Number 43 Spruce Street: Formerly "Parsonage Hill House" - c. 1886. Italianate, three stories + basement, flat roof w/bracketed cornice; 3 bays, segmental arched window openings, enriched architrave defines entrance.
Condition: The structure was demolished in 1982.

Number 53 1/2 Spruce Street: Block 123 Lot 121 (contributing) - c. 1870; Former residence; 2nd Empire elements, 2 1/2 stories, brick w/Mansard roof, exterior chimney west wall; 3 bays, 1/1 and 6/6 D.H. sash windows, gabled dormers break Mansard.

Alterations: Map of 1889 indicates original entrance was on east side of house. Present porch and entrance could have been added across west elevation in the 1940s. Most of the original window sash have been replaced.
Condition: Good.

25 (last house left

Number 34 Spruce Street: Block 122 Lot 48 (contributing) - c. 1889; row house; Victorian Romanesque, 3 stories + basement, red brick w/rusticated brownstone base; flat roof w/bracketed cornice and frieze below, exterior chimney north; 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, 2-story bay window w/stained glass transoms defines left side of structure, elliptical window above entrance. Curvilinear floral decoration, attenuated colonettes and brownstone voussiors contribute to the Romanesque character of the structure.
Alterations: Original cast-iron railing removed from stoop; some of the window sash have been replaced.
Condition: Good.

25 (three houses, on right)

Number 28-32 Spruce Street: Block 122 Lots 45 - 47 (contributing) - c. 1889; row houses, multi-family; Queen Anne/Victorian Romanesque, 3 stories + basement, red brick w/alternating brownstone voussiors above windows and doors; rusticated base; 3 bays 1st and 2nd floors, D.H. sash windows.

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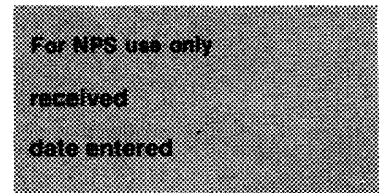
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Small stained glass windows w/recessed brick panels surmount entrances of all three houses.

Alterations: Pipe handrails replace the original cast-iron railings at entrance steps. Original balustrade at street level has been removed. All the front doors are replacements.

Condition: Good to fair.

CLINTON AVENUE

26

Number 68-70 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 20 (contributing) - c. 1870; Unattached residence, Italianate, 3 stories + basement, painted brick; low pitched bracketed roof, gable above 1st bay, hipped on northwest corner, interior chimney at center; 3 bays - round and segmental arched openings, oculus window in attic gable.

A bracketed gable roofed pavilion flanks the entrance to the left (east). Raised piers and string courses define the bays and floor levels.

Alterations: The house was originally unpainted. The first floor openings do not conform to the fenestration in the rest of the house. Some attempts were made to create a store front window in the first bay and the opening right of the entrance has been blocked up. The entrance door is a replacement. Handrails removed at the front steps.

Condition: Poor; most windows have been boarded up. The building has recently been purchased for rehabilitation.

27 (Corner building left)

Number 76 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 17 (contributing) - c. 1890; Chad School building, former residence; late nineteenth century w/Renaissance elements; 3 stories + basement, brick, buff color w/limestone trim; flat roof with parapet, Classical cornice below, exterior chimney to the west; 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows.

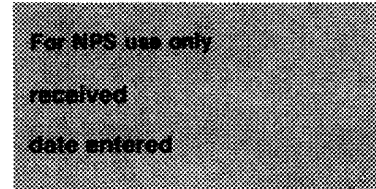
Classical pediments on console brackets surmount the entrance and windows in the first bay - foliated decoration is present in the deep frieze and wall panels.

Alterations: The entrance door is a replacement; a fire escape has been added across the east elevation; a sign "Chad School" extends across the closed-up window at center, original balustrade removed (right of steps).

Condition: Good.

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27 (second house from left) Number 78 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 15 (contributing) - c. 1885; Chad School building, former residence; eclectic w/Victorian Gothic elements; 3 stories + basement, light brown brick w/limestone trim; steeply pitched roof w/stepped parapet, east and west, exterior chimney west; 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, some in groups of three, voussiors form pointed arches above 3rd floor windows. A steeply pitched gable articulates the front facade; recessed quatrefoil motifs, gargoyles and other gothic symbols are present in the decoration. Alterations: A glass entrance door with aluminum frame has replaced the original. Balustrade removed at sidewalk. Condition: Good; some bricks missing from retaining wall, front steps.

27 (third house from left) Number 80 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 14 (contributing) - c. 1898; Chad School building, former residence; late from nineteenth century townhouse w/Queen Anne elements, 2 1/2 stories + basement, brick w/staggered shingles, upper floors; steeply pitched roof, slate finish, exterior chimney west; 2 bays 1/1 D.H. sash windows, w/transoms first floor (bay 2), hipped dormer, attic story, bay 1. The front facade is dominated to the right by a round 2-story bay surmounted by a conical turret with recessed porch below. Alterations: The original entrance door has been replaced by a solid door; balustrade removed at sidewalk. Condition: Good; some shingles need to be replaced.

27 (extreme right) Number 82 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 13 (contributing) - c. 1885; late nineteenth century w/minor classical elements; 2 1/2 stories + basement, painted stucco finish, brownstone foundation; gambrel roof with imbricated slate finish, exterior chimney to the west; 2 bays, 1/1 D.H. sash windows, heavy pedimented dormers in attic story. Alterations: Original clapboard facade has been stuccoed over; conical entrance hood, entrance door and solid aprons below 1st floor bay windows are replacements, enclosed 2nd floor connection to #84. Condition: Good; stucco is chipped in some places.

28 (left) Number 84 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 11 (contributing) - c. 1870; Chad School building, former residence;

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Italianate w/2nd Empire elements, 2 1/2 stories + basement, clapboard, painted stone foundation; Mansard roof, exterior chimney west; 3 bays, 2 on first floor; 2/2 D.H. sash windows in arched openings, arched roof dormers w/side brackets; tall round headed windows, first floor bays; bracketed pediments distinguish the entrance and windows of the main facade.

Alterations: Entrance opening is blocked in with low solid door at the center. New lanterns installed flanking entrance; new railing at steps; balustrade removed at street level and door to basement cut below 1st floor bay window. New wall unit with door between #84 and #86.

Condition: Excellent.

28 (middle)

Number 86 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 9 (contributing) Residence (front facade c. 1910; rear structure c. 1875); early twentieth century eclectic/Mediterranean elements; 3 stories + basement, painted stucco w/brick steps & lintels. Flat topped tile roof w/heavy brackets across front portion of structure; roof level steps down to the rear; 3 bays, 8/8 D.H. sash windows w/fixed transoms.

Heavy brackets below steep gabled entrance hood. Raised brick forms string courses & panels in the attic story. Broad steps lead to high stoop with corner piers & inset iron railing.

Alterations: The presence of an earlier building (c. 1875) to the rear indicates the present facade was added at the beginning of the century. Railing removed between brick piers at entrance steps.

Condition: Good; some peeling paint, stoop bricks need repair.

28 (right)

Number 88 Clinton Avenue: Block 2826 Lot 7 (contributing) - c. 1910; Chad School building; former residence; early twentieth century w/minor Classical elements, 3 stories + basement; brick, stretcher bond, limestone string courses and trim; flat roof w/parapet, exterior chimneys east and west; 3 bays, 12/1 D.H. sash windows.

Raised brick arches above 2nd floor windows, heavy molded string course defines second level.

Alteration: Original entrance has been replaced.

Condition: Excellent.

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BROAD STREET

- 29 Number 1076, 1078, 1080 Broad Street: Block 2826 Lots 37 - 39 (contributing) - c. 1885; residential; late nineteenth century w/Italianate elements, 3 stories + basement, dressed brownstone facade, pilasters between bays; flat roof w/bracketed cornice, center chimney; 6 bays, (2 per structure), 1/1 & 2/2 D.H. sash windows in round and flat-arched openings.

Incised motifs distinguish the key-stones and richly ornamented entrances.

Alterations: All the original cast-iron balustrades at entrance steps and street level have been removed. New pipe railings installed at side of steps. Many of the original window sash have been replaced.

Condition: Excellent, the houses have recently been renovated.

- 30 Number 1060 Broad Street, Block 892 Lot I (contributing) "Essex Plaza", (formerly "The Industrial Office Building"); 1926. Architects: Henry Baechlin & Frank Grad; Classical features; limestone facing on main facade; exposed brick on rear and side walls; flat roof with parapet; chimneys not visible; 15 bays with paired windows in each bay; molded string courses define the building below 2nd, 3rd and 7th floor windows, with full entablature below the attic story; Ionic pilasters define the center bays floors 3 thru 6; corner bays extend slightly forward; 3 bays around the entrance also project forward surmounted above the 2nd floor by an elaborate cornice articulated at the corners and center by raised anthemion; plaques with rope-like swags and medallions flank the center windows above the entrance; classical motifs enrich the foliated design on the plaques in the corner bays of the attic story; medallions between the windows in the center bays (attic story), are designed with symbols of Industrial Newark.

Alterations: The building was rehabilitated for senior-citizen housing in 1977-8. New aluminum windows were installed throughout the structure. The vertical panels and windows in the centerbays and the triple entrance door were included. The front facade was painted below the 2nd floor windows and new wrought-iron lanterns installed on either

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side of the entrance and above the first floor windows of the corner bays. The original sign above the entrance was removed and a new sign "Essex Plaza", installed. The north elevation of the main block, previously adjacent to the demolished Essex House Hotel, shows a stucco finish.

Condition: Excellent.

Number 1082 Broad Street, Block 2826, Lot 36 (contributing) - c. 1920; rectangular 3 bay, four story masonry building with raised basement; simple front facade brickwork with rusticated stone foundation; stuccoed sides. Bracketed roof cornice; flat roof with parapet. Belt courses separate floors. Paired 1/1 windows flank center 1/1 windows. Minor exterior alterations.

Condition: good.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Along the western edge of the District, the topography changes as Spruce Street rises sharply to meet High Street at the top of the hill. Here the building lots are larger and many of the spacious early homes have been demolished or converted to multiple use. In the latter part of the nineteenth century a prestigious silk stocking district ran north and south along High Street. Today the neighborhood is run-down and shabby.

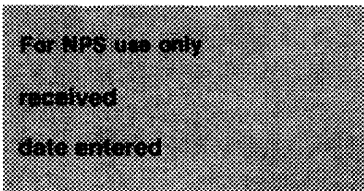
The spread of commercial activity south along Broad Street in recent years creates a change of land use on the eastern boundary of Lincoln Park. Some public buildings from the twenties like Symphony Hall (National Register) and the Industrial Office Building (#30) on Broad Street have survived; others such as the Essex House were demolished. Three town houses (#29) at the southeast corner of the District where Lincoln Park meets Broad Street remind us that the area to the east was once residential.

South of Lincoln Park, where many Jewish immigrants lived after World War II, the street and lot sizes become smaller. The building fabric of this neighborhood is rapidly deteriorating. Most of the late nineteenth century frame homes are in poor condition, others are boarded up and empty.

Residential use continues along the northern boundary of the District. Some of the small brick and frame row-houses on Washington Street have been well rehabilitated, others covered with aluminum and other synthetic material. Despite the many intrusions and demolition of early structures this neighborhood to the north has more economic stability than the other areas bordering the park.

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employees often commuted from the more distant Vailsburg and Roseland. The famous brewers, Christian Feigenspan, who lived at 51-53 Lincoln Park (#9), and Gottfried Kruger, 73 Lincoln Park (#15), members of the McCarter Family, the Drydens of the Prudential Insurance Company, and others who lived in Lincoln Park left their special mark on the neighborhood. The need to be in fashion, to express wealth and achievement is reflected in the individual style and splendor of their townhouses. Christian Feigenspan, who donated the "Equestrian Statue" to Clinton Park in 1912, left a monument to commemorate his love and pride in the area. Newark was important to these men of commerce. The city had given them opportunity and wealth. Their fine houses remain as a legacy of gratitude and affection.

SOCIAL/ECONOMIC:

The social and economic changes that took place in Newark in the 1920's had considerable effect on the buildings and people in Lincoln Park. With the construction of the "Medical Towers" (#4) in 1927 a shift of focus had been established. No longer an upper-class residential neighborhood, Lincoln Park had become an area of medical/social services, offices, and apartment buildings. Well known doctors and dentists rented space in the park mansions. Henry H. Kessler, the internationally-known orthopedist and founder of the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation bought the Feigenspan house (#9) for his residence and worked in the area for almost 36 years. The presence of Dr. Kessler and other prominent doctors contributed to the reputation of the neighborhood as a mini-medical center in the forties and fifties. The New Jersey Academy of Medicine (#17) which was established on the park since 1919, served as a meeting place for the doctors. Important speakers came to monthly seminars held at the Academy buildings and larger symposiums took place at the Essex House on Broad Street.*

Besides the medical profession, fashionable dressmakers chose to live on the park at this time. The most important of these was Dorothy Ball who operated a successful business out of the former Charles Kase house, 103 Lincoln Park (#19), until the late sixties. Another well known dressmaker lived at 68-70 Clinton Avenue (#26).

One of the first buildings to break the residential continuity of the neighborhood was the "La Grange," now the Park Lane Hotel (#6), which went up on the south side of the park at the turn of the century. This was

*Essex House, an important neighborhood landmark on Broad Street, was destroyed ca. 1965; it was a popular place for conventions and banquets.

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followed in 1927 by the "Colleoni" (#6), an apartment building on the north side of the park, and the Lincoln Park Hotel (#19) on the south side near the southwest corner of Broad Street.

Social clubs like the Globe Trotters, established in the Dryden Mansion (#12) in the sixties catered to the needs of the new residents who were now living in the area.

These social and architectural changes are significant in the history of Lincoln Park. They may have altered its character but they held the neighborhood fabric together and contributed to its economic and architectural survival.

The stability brought about by the medical services of the twenties was not to last forever. In 1948 the New Jersey Academy of Medicine moved to new quarters in Bloomfield.** Medical services now centered around the huge Newark hospitals: University College, Beth Israel, and St. Mary's. With the shift of local population to the suburbs in the fifties, doctors moved from the Medical Towers and the houses around the park. Some of the larger public buildings on Broad Street became vacant in the sixties and the general deterioration of Newark started to affect Lincoln Park. Many of the houses became vacant and vandalism increased. In the late sixties when the area had reached its lowest ebb a number of community groups purchased and rehabilitated properties around the park. The most influential of these were two drug rehabilitation centers. In 1968 a private institution (Chad School) bought a group of homes on Clinton Avenue (#27 and #28) adding stability to the southwest corner of the district. The Newark Community Center for the Arts purchased 86 Lincoln Park (#17) and the two adjoining empty lots in 1971. Additions, were made to the early structure and the building remodeled.*

If some of the architectural integrity was lost in the rehabilitation process, the building is economically viable and deterioration has been halted on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and the park.

These community groups have provided the stabilizing forces needed in the area and encouraged private rehabilitation of the surrounding buildings. Some of the organizations worked with local preservation groups to

**Article in the Newark News 2/6/61.

*Formerly the site of the Newark Academy of Medicine.

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prevent demolition of early park structures.** These efforts have encouraged developers to invest in the area and recycle the large twenties buildings to apartment use.***

Once again the focus of the neighborhood has changed, optimism prevails in the area and the integrity of Lincoln Park has been preserved.

ARCHITECTURE

The eclectic modes of the late nineteenth century are well represented in Lincoln Park. There are some fine examples of Victorian Romanesque, and the Chateau style with its Tudor Renaissance elements is reflected in two of the most prominent contributing buildings, Numbers 53 (#9 left) and 103 Lincoln Park (#19). The vernacular house on Clinton Avenue show the same variety of styles as their more affluent neighbors, but with less complexity of detail (#27). Here Mansard roofs appear on earlier Italianate structures (#28 left) and conical turrets (#27 center) contrast sharply with the straight lines and materials of the twentieth century facades to the east (#28). A wealth of ornament is present in the intricate Romanesque tracery and Eastlake elements that distinguish the Italianate brownstones on the north side of the park (#2, 5, & 8). Many of these homes were designed by well known architects of the day and their interiors match the exteriors in taste and design.

Number 61-63 Lincoln Park (#13) on the northeast corner of Washington Street is one of the more unique of the older buildings in the district. A high-style Italianate residence, it shows an interesting use of a corner site. The structure makes a strong contrast to the classical lines of the Dryden-McCarter house to the east (#12) which wasn't built until after the turn of the century.

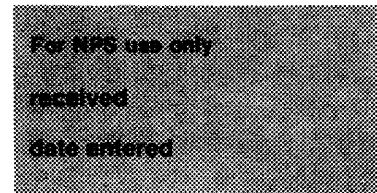
The small row houses on the north side of Spruce Street, Nos. 34 through 32 (#25), show an unusual combination of Romanesque and Queen Anne detail. Further west on the south side of Spruce Street, No. 49-53 (#22), a stark example of late nineteenth century urban architecture, is the sole survivor of the houses on this side of the street.

**The management of Integrity House, Inc. was largely responsible for saving and rehabilitating the buildings at 1076, 1078, and 1080 Broad Street (#29).

***The Medical Towers (#4) was recently (1980) recycled to Senior Citizen Housing by the Aspen Group of Newark. Hotel Park Lane has also been converted to middle-income apartment use.

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A combination of late Romanesque revival and Sullivanesque detail makes the Medical Towers (#4), designed by William Lehman in 1927, an exceptional building for its time; one that compliments rather than conflicts with the earlier structures. The lesser buildings of this period--the Colleoni (#6), an apartment house at 35-37 Lincoln Park; 39-41 Lincoln Park; the Park Lane Hotel at 79-81 Lincoln Park (#16); and the Industrial Office Building (#30)--are very typical of their day. They are not intrusive and harmonize with the older adjoining structures.

There are a few brownstone buildings in the park but brick, often with stone facing, is the most prominent material used. No expense was spared in the material and craftsmanship of these houses. A wealth of ornamentation is displayed in the decorative carving, fluted columns, incized keystones, pendants, and decorative arches.

While some of the structures are individually significant, it is from the well-preserved entirety of the architecture that the District gains its importance.

"Key" or pivotal buildings include the following:

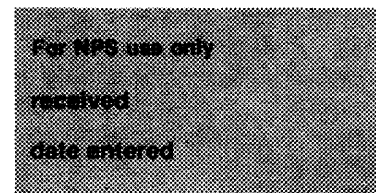
The Charles Kase House, 103 Lincoln Park (formerly La Grange Place #19 right). An eclectic version of the Chateausque style, this elaborate brick and limestone townhouse was constructed for Charles Kase, the first president of the Fireman's Insurance Company, in 1896. The unusual design is reflected by the finely cut stonework which exhibits elements of Venetian, Gothic, and Renaissance ornament. In the 1940s and 1950s the first floor was used as a dress shop for Dorothy Ball, a fashionable dressmaker in Newark who owned the building. The house is now the property of Integrity, Inc. (a non-profit agency for the treatment of drug abuse) which has undertaken extensive restoration. The fine interiors have been preserved, the ceilings are coffered, and the sitting room on the third floor has a remarkable Venetian window.

#59 Lincoln Park (#12) A three-story limestone structure with rounded double bays that run the height of the building. The home was built by and for Thomas N. McCarter in 1905. McCarter founded the Public Service Electric and Gas Company. He sold the house to Forrest Dryden, son of John Dryden, founder of Prudential Insurance Company. In 1926 Forrest Dryden sold the house to Christian Feigenspan, Newark brewer and philanthropist. The building was later known as American Legion Post No. 10. At the present time, the Globe Trotters Civic and Social Club occupies the premises.

The Feigenspan-Fullilove Mansion, 53 Lincoln Park (#9 left). An eclectic three-story Chateausque structure overlooking the park.

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It was constructed by and for Christian Feigenspan, Jr., son of the famous "Pride of Newark", Christian Feigenspan. The house is in excellent physical condition, a tribute to its present owners, Dr. and Mrs. Fullilove. The building has a ballroom on the third floor. Decorative plaster work ornaments the ceilings of the spacious rooms.

The Newark Community Center of the Arts, 89-91 Lincoln Park (#17). An interesting example of adaptive re-use in Lincoln Park. The building has been extensively remodeled and used as an art center for a number of years. Between 1920 and 1948 the New Jersey Academy of Medicine used the building with the adjoining houses (no longer extant) as its headquarters. Today the exterior still retains many of its fine details including the arched windows, large dormer and dentiled cornice.

Cathedral Evangelica Reformada, Lincoln Park and Halsey Street, (#3), also known as the First Spanish Reformed Church, originally the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church. This structure, completed in 1872, exhibits a subtle polychromatic brownstone facade. Victorian Gothic in style, it is the earliest of the meeting-house churches in Newark. The exterior was restored in the summer of 1972. The large and spacious interior shows elaborate woodwork and pointed Gothic arches. The architect, Thomas A. Roberts of Newark was known locally for the addition to the Essex County Court House and John Welch's Eberhardt Hall addition of 1874-79. The church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 26, 1972.

The Medical Tower, 31-33 Lincoln Park, (#4). This building was constructed in 1927 as an office block for the medical profession. The tower, an imposing 19-story building, is an impressive example of the Romanesque Revival style. The tracery detail around the entrance is reminiscent of the work of Louis Sullivan. Designed by Newark architect William E. Lehmann, the building acts as a foil to the older earlier structures in the park area. The tower has recently undergone extensive rehabilitation; recycled to become a housing complex for senior citizens. (For more information on this building, see under heading: Building Descriptions.)

NOTE: Interiors have not been researched or taken into account in this survey.

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PARK SCULPTURES

Three important pieces of sculpture are located in Lincoln and Clinton Parks. The statues were given to Newark when the city was at the height of its economic prosperity. Two were memorials and the third given in a moment of generosity to increase Newark's store of artistic treasures. Now regarded as landmarks, these monuments contribute to the significance and historic character of the neighborhood.

The Indian Group, An Historical Incident of November 1764 (Photograph #31).

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles presented this life-size bronze work to the city in 1895, which makes it the earliest of the park sculptures. The Indian group was the first gift to the city to come from a private citizen. Coles erected the monument in memory of his father, Dr. Abraham Coles, who was on the Newark Board of Education.

The group, which stands on the north side of Lincoln Park, depicts a scene from the French and Indian wars and consists of three figures, an American Indian, his wife and her mother. A simple pedestal of rare dark Italian marble supports the work which was cast in Rome in 1886, by the American Sculptor Chauncy B. Ives.

Born in Hampden, Connecticut, Ives spent most of his life in Italy where he maintained studios first in Florence and then in Rome. He returned to this country periodically and obtained many commissions from Americans who were his greatest source of patronage. Besides numerous portrait busts he executed 98 "fancy pieces" from rare Italian stones. He is represented at the Newark Museum by Jephtha's daughter Adriadne and the bust of an unidentified child.

The historian Parkman confirms the origin of the "Incident," which relates to a truce with the Indians in the fall of 1794. When Colonel Bouquet (a British officer in the French and Indian wars) compelled the Shawnee Indians to sue for peace, he ordered the captured settlers to return to their native towns and be united with their families. Among those brought in for surrender, according to Parkman, were young women who had become partners of Indian husbands and were now being led reluctantly into the presence of parents and relatives they had almost forgotten.

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In the Ives work the mother discovers the wife of the Indian chief to be her daughter who were carried off at an early age. Failing to obtain a sign of recognition from her child, the mother sings a familiar song of childhood and the daughter throws herself into her arms.*

The simplicity of the work, the grouping of the figures, the facial expressions, evoke an emotional response not present in the other park sculptures. To insure an accurate interpretation, Ives left his studio in Rome and came to this country to find an Indian model for his work.

The Equestrian Statue of Bartholomeo Colleoni (Photograph #32).

The Equestrian Statue was given to the city in 1912 by Christian F.W. Feigenspan, the Newark brewer who lived nearby at 51-53 Lincoln Park (#9 left). On July 26, 1916, the work was unveiled in Clinton Park. Franklin Murphy, president of the Newark Varnish Company, gave an address in which he praised the generosity of the donor and commented on the historic significance of the equestrian, Bartholomeo Colleoni.

The gift came as a result of a dinner given by Feigenspan to honor the sculptor J. Massey Rhind who had just completed a figure of George Washington in Newark's Washington Park. At the end of the evening the discussion centered on what might be done to increase Newark's store of art treasures. The Newark brewer responded to an idea by the sculptor Rhind that they might consider a copy in bronze of the Venetian statue of Colleoni which in his opinion was the most beautiful statue in the world. However, the idea needed nourishment.

At this time "Dick" a western woodsman type and camping friend of Feigenspan was off to Africa in search of gold; the expedition funded by his wealthy friend. John Cotton Dana, the prominent Newark librarian, who also knew of "Dick" becomes the middle-man in the story. During a game of golf with Feigenspan, Dana broached the subject of the "Colleoni" and convinced him of the worth of such a masterpiece on constant public view. Feigenspan finally agreed to give the statue to the city if his prospecting friend Dick made good. The story ends happily with Dick's good fortune. Feigenspan kept his promise and commissioned Rhind to copy the statue.*
reference, Newark Library.

*Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles -- A letter to Mayor Lebkuecher of Newark describing the history behind the bronze statue (1895). Newark Reference Library.

*"Story of a Bronze Statue," Newark News October 22, 1961. New Jersey reference, Newark Library.

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Rhind, a son and grandson of sculptors studied in London and Paris, returning to New York in 1889. He won a commission for the third pair of bronze doors for Trinity Church in New York City. Rhind worked from a plaster cast of the original in Chicago. The pedestal was of his own design.

The "Colleoni" as it is known locally is the only reproduction in bronze of the original monument by Andrea del Verrocchio and Allesandro Leopardi which stands in a Venetian square opposite the Church of San Giovanni e San Paolo.

Bartholomeo Colleoni (1400-1475), the figure on horseback, was an Italian soldier-of-fortune, a condottiere who served the Venetian Republic for many years under Gonzaga and Francesco Sforza.*

An ornate work in the late Renaissance style, the pedestal is constructed of light grey marble from Cherokee, Georgia. Six Corinthian columns adorn the pedestal which is carved with dolphins, an emblem of the Adriatic City of Venice. The massive shaft is bordered with an 18-inch bronze frieze of trophies and marine animals.

This equestrian statue was considered an important work in its day and is referred to in numerous books on art and sculpture. John Ruskin, the noted English art critic, described the work as "The most glorious statue in the world at this time."

Planting the Standard of Democracy (Photograph #31).

In 1925 the last of the park sculptures was unveiled. This work, "Planting the Standard of Democracy," which stands on the northeast corner of Lincoln Park and Broad Street was designed by Charles Henry Niehaus.

Niehaus (1855-1935) was born in Cincinnati. He studied in Munich for four years and maintained a studio in Rome during the 1890s. He produced many monuments of soldiers and sailors as well as portrait statues. The State of Ohio commissioned him to make a statue of the assassinated President Garfield for Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. where five other portrait works by Niehaus were also to be seen.

The Lincoln Park statue is inscribed to the "People of Newark in honor of each and every one who served his country in World War I." Four men are grouped around the shaft. On the octagonal base four sides show plaques

*Encyclopaedia Britannica, p. 16 Vol. 6 (1946).

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entitled "Sacrificio," "Disciplina," "Fraternitas," and "Armistice," The top of the flag pole was supplied by the Newark bronze workers and the pedestal was designed by the firm of Rogers and Rogers.*

Symbolic in character, the details and figures of the work reflect the Beaux Arts period. The statue is suitably placed at the northeast entrance to Lincoln Park.

*Newark (NJ.) Board of Education "Sculpture and Stone Carving in Newark." Leaflet #31 prepared by the Free Public Library, Newark (1914).

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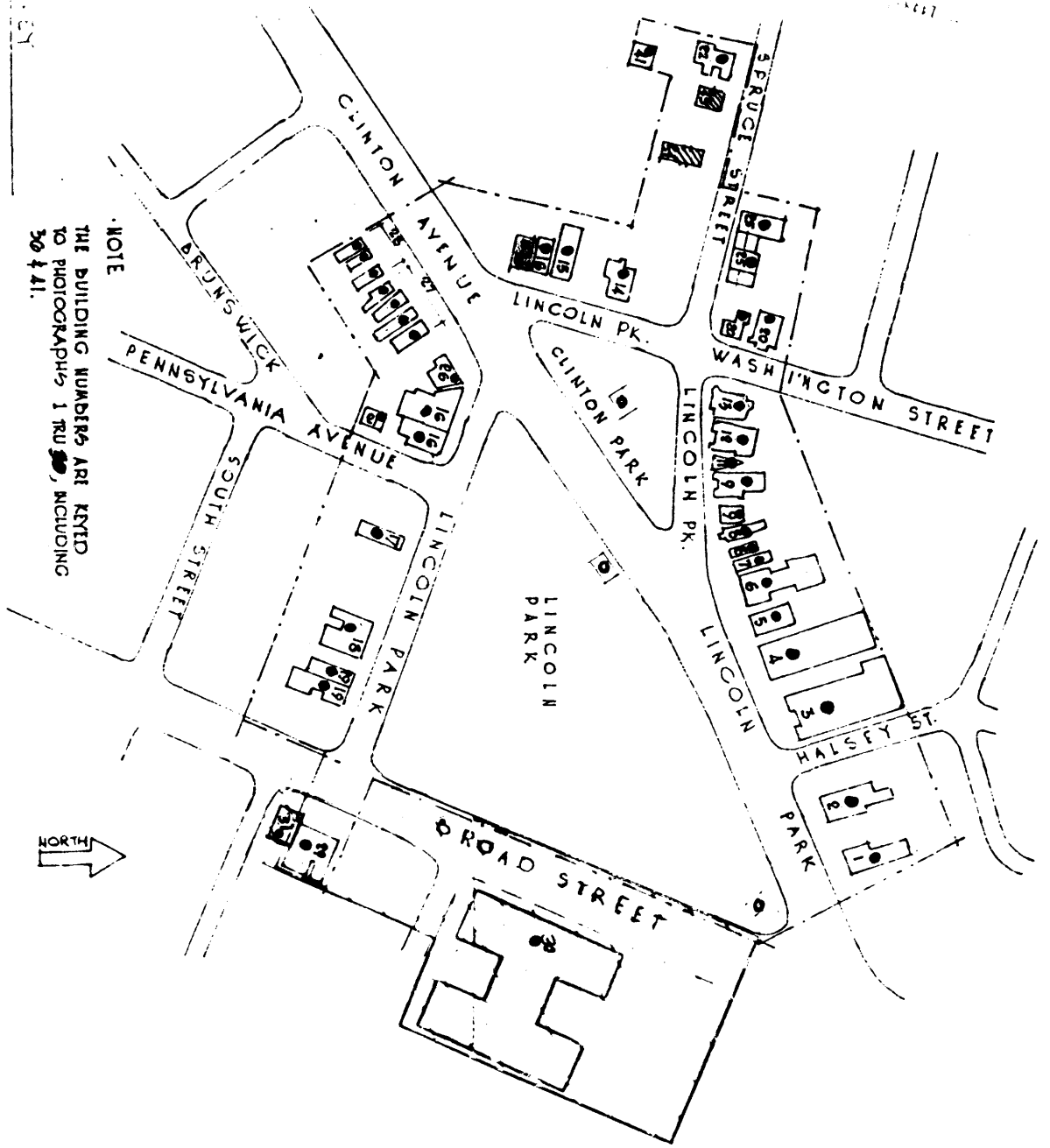
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of Block 2827, Lot 29 on the north curb of Lincoln Park. Thence, proceed northwest to the northeast corner of said property. Thence, proceed southwest along the rear property lines of Block 2827 and Block 119, Lots 29 through 41 to the west curb of Washington Street, which is the northeast corner of Block 122, Lot 41. Thence, proceed west along the rear property lines of Block 123, Lots 45 through 48 to the northwest corner of Lot 48. Thence proceed south to a point where the south curb of Spruce Street intersects the northeast corner of Block 123, Lot 27. Thence, proceed along the south curb of Spruce Street to the northwest corner of Block 123, Lot 121. Thence, proceed to the southwest corner of said property, following the boundary line to the southeast corner of Block 123, Lot 20. Thence, proceed east along the rear property lines of Block 123, Lots 23 through 27 to the northwest corner of Block 123, Lot 36. Thence, proceed south to the northwest curb of Clinton Avenue. Thence proceed southeast to the southwest corner of Block 2826, Lot 7. Thence, follow the rear boundary line of Block 2826, Lots 7 through 17 to the southwest corner of Block 2826, Lot 27. Thence proceed east along the rear property lines of Block 2824, Lots 4 through 13 to the southeast corner of Lot 13. Thence proceed north along the west curb of Broad Street to a point where it is crossed by the extended south boundary of Block 2824, Lot 37. Thence, proceed to the southeast corner of the said property. Thence, proceed north to the northeast corner of Block 2824, Lot 39. Thence, east to the west curb of Broad Street. Thence, proceed northeast to a point where the south curb of Camp Street, if extended, would intersect the west curb of Broad Street. Thence, proceed northwest to the southeast corner of Block 2827, Lot 29, the point of beginning.

All of the above in the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey.

LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, N.J.



NOTE
 THE BUILDING NUMBERS ARE KEPT
 TO PHOTOGRAPHS 1 RU, INCLUDING
 30 & 41.

- KEY STRUCTURES
- CONTRIBUTING
- (CONDITIONAL)
- BOUNDARY
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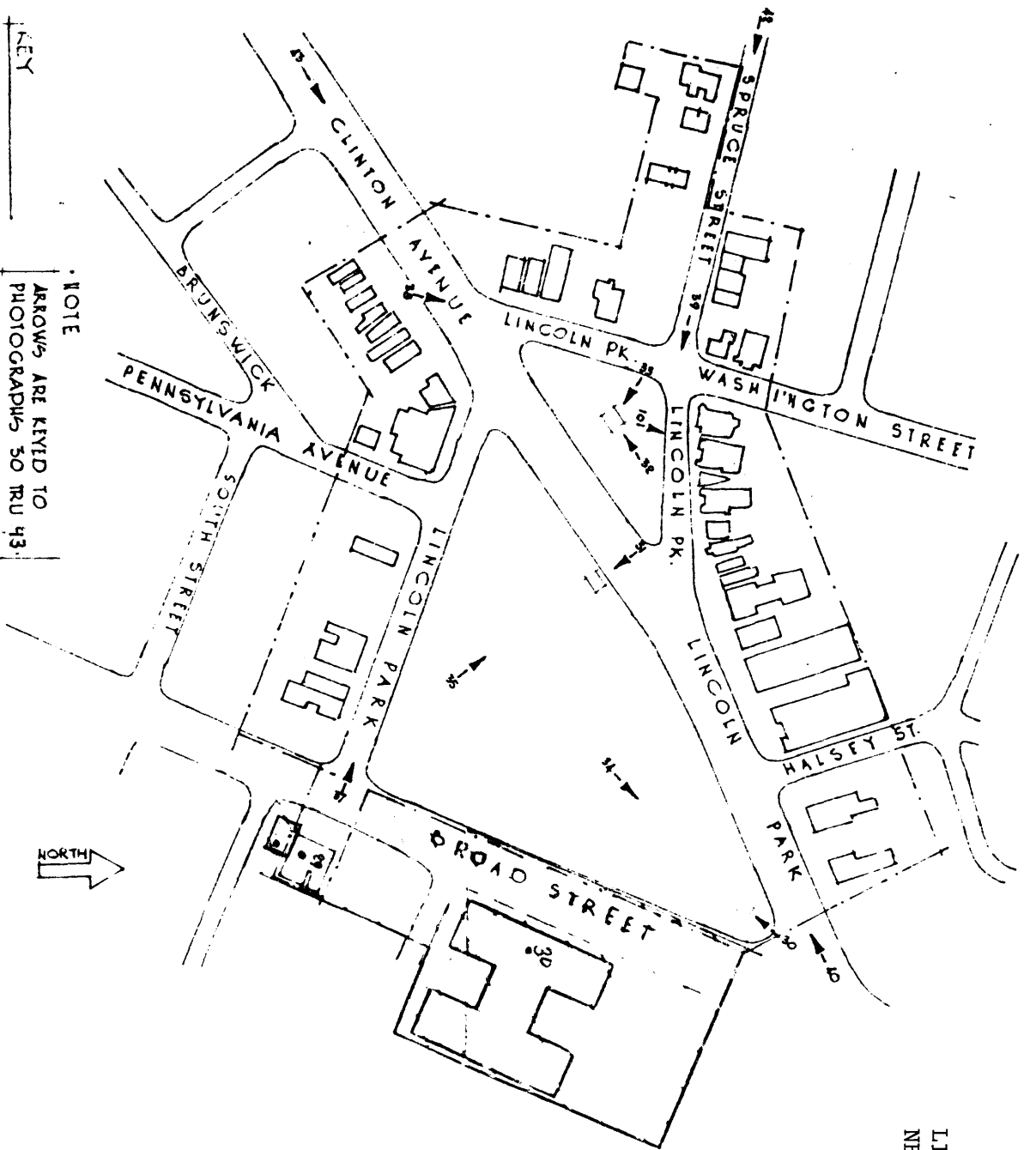
LINCOLN PARK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE: 1" = 200' 0"

MAP FROM AERIAL SURVEY - DECEMBER 8 1977

MAP 1

LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, N.J.

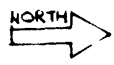


KEY

- KEY STRUCTURES
- CONTRIBUTING
- HARMONIZING (CONDITIONAL)
- BOUNDARY
- STATUES
- RECENTLY DEMOLISHED

NOTE
 ARROWS ARE KEYED TO
 PHOTOGRAPHS 50 TRU 43

LINCOLN PARK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT



SCALE: 1" = 200' 0"

MAP FROM AERIAL SURVEY - DECEMBER 8, 1977

MAP 2