

SUMMARY OF NOMINATION INFORMATION IN ONJH FILES

NAME Lincoln Park Historic District
COUNTY Essex
MUNICIPALITY Newark City

TYPE:

Individual _____
Historic District X
Multiple Property _____
Documentation Form _____

NOMINATION FORM

ONJH FILES

- Nomination form (If there are continuation sheets, please indicate number)

-- First page (#1-6)

-- Description (#7)

-- Significance (#8)

-- Last page (#9-11)

- SHPO Signatures

- USGS Map

- Site plan

- Tax map

- Floorplan

- Photo index map

- Other maps

- Photographs (Indicate number)

-- Exterior

-- Interior

-- Streetscapes

-- Outbuildings

-- Historical

-- Negatives

-- Contact Sheet

✓ _____ CS: _____
✓ _____ CS: 20 (+2)
✓ _____ CS: 9
✓ _____ CS: 3
✓ _____
✓ _____
_____ community map
_____ contributing/non-contributing
✓ _____
12 _____
_____ 21 photographs

DATE OF LISTING

State Register 11/28/85

National Register 1/5/87

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

N.J.H.S.I. # _____

Newspaper/Magazine Articles ✓

HABS _____

Other (Please specify) _____

Draft Nomination _____

Correspondence ✓

Contextual Data _____

STAFF MEMBER Burt Goldenstein

DATE 6/28/91

UPDATES: STAFF J

DATE _____

STAFF _____

DATE _____

NEW JERSEY FILE

National Register notification of listing to SHPO: _____

SHPO Notification of Listing: (indicate date)

State Register 11/28/83 Letter 12/2/83 General Notice _____

National Register 1/5/84 Letter 1/27/84 General Notice _____

Supplemental Information:

N.J.H.S.I. _____ Draft nomination original + SRB copies

Newspaper/Magazine articles _____ Correspondence 6/3/85 - 6/9/83

HABS _____ Contextual data _____

Other _____

Materials in Storage:

Newspaper/Magazine articles _____ Correspondence _____

Historical information _____ Other _____

State Register Encroachments:

Tax Act Certification:

Section 106 Consultations and Comments:

DOE - 6/12/79

Grants-in-Aid:

Local Ordinance:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

ATTACHMENT V

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

Irregular pattern along Broad Street, Lincoln Park, Washington,
Spruce and Crawford Streets, Clinton Avenue and Brunswick Street,
South and Thomas Streets

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

VICINITY OF

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

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"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP (complete list of owners included within)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Essex County Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER

469 High Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

New Jersey

Newark

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1970-1978

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

100 W. State Street,

Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Environmental Protection

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

New Jersey 08625

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

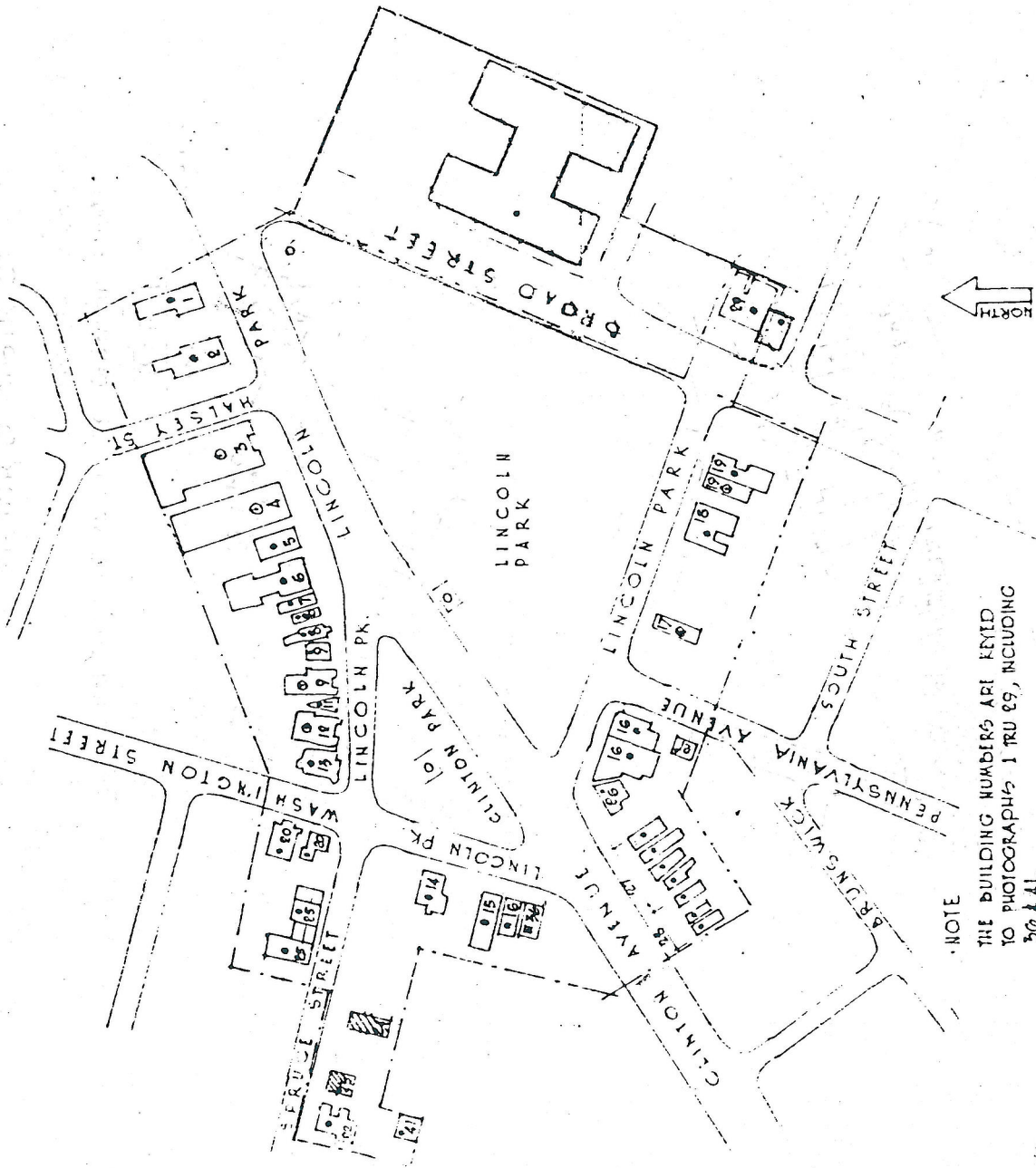
2

The diverse quality of housing in the Lincoln Park District has made it, throughout the second half of the 19th to the mid 20th century, a haven for many of the successful families of Newark. Among those residents were brilliant entrepreneurs, who were largely responsible for Newark's emergence as an industrial giant following the Civil War. The area made for a fine residential environment, removed from the hectic hustle and bustle of Broad and Market Streets, yet within close proximity. As a residential quarter, Lincoln Park presented the wealthy with the best of both worlds, a safe convenient area within walking distance of the commercial district, work and various other amenities.

The area has received greater attention in recent years especially by preservationists and planners who have recognized the enormous potential of the area. Five National Register structures are within this compact district. These outstanding buildings enhance the physical appearance of the neighborhood. The following is a concise listing of significant, extant structures within Lincoln Park, including the registered properties:

1 - South Park Presbyterian Church, also known as South Park-Calvary United Presbyterian or Light-House Temple, 1035 Broad Street is an outstanding Greek Revival structure built 1853-1855. Brownstone in coffee and cream colors were used in the design by the noted architect John Welch. Welch, who was responsible for many other now demolished Newark buildings, was an AIA Founder and associate of Richard Upjohn.

This structure has been referred to as the "best substantial Newark and regional example of the elaborated 19th Century Greek Revival." A National Register property (listed December 5, 1972) South Park Presbyterian Church is clearly Greek Revival with its highly developed Ionic colonnaded portico and Greek peristyle towers. Unfortunately, the towers were shortened in 1964 because of deterioration. The interior exhibits superb classical detail and barrel vaulted bays. Recent roof damage has led to water staining and related damage to this grand interior, which is amazingly intact. The structure presents some of the finest vistas to be found anywhere with excellent views of Broad Street, Clinton Avenue and Chestnut Street. The Church is known also for its outreach programs into economically depressed South Broad-Lincoln Park and the surrounding area. South Park is an irreplaceable architectural specimen.



LINCOLN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE: 1"=200' 0"
MAP FROM AERIAL SURVEY - DECEMBER 8 1977

- CITY STRUCTURES
- CONTRIBUTING
- (ADDITIONAL)
- SECONDARY
- STATUES
- ▨ RECENTLY DEMOLISHED

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input 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

The Lincoln Park Historic District today contains the largest concentrated mixture of masonry townhouses and Victorian frame structures extant in Newark. Unlike other areas in the city that are within close proximity of the Central Business District, the Lincoln Park area is largely residential and basically intact in its turn-of-the-century appearance. Recent demolition, of a limited nature, has introduced surface parking to the area without adverse effect. The relative distance of Lincoln Park from the Broad and Market Street intersection has helped it avoid large scale demolition and use change. Much of the credit for renovation/preservation activity in the area must go to Integrity, Inc., a drug rehabilitation center which has been active since 1968. They have rehabilitated or restored numerous townhouses around the park and have ensured that a continued use would exist. CURA, also a drug rehabilitation center, now occupies two houses along the perimeter of the park.

Surrounding Lincoln and Colleoni Parks, the predominant housing stock includes brownstone, limestone, red-brick and orange-brick structures. South of the Parks, along South Broad Street and Pennsylvania Avenue can be found a mix of family dwellings and institutional buildings. On South and Thomas Streets are fine wood frame structures with mansard roofs. On Spruce and Longworth Streets on the north and west fringes of the district, are handsome 2 story clapboard buildings dating from the late Federal to early Greek Revival periods. On Beecher Street, we find intact carriage houses, most of which have been converted into industrial/commercial uses. Recently a handful of these carriage houses as well have been tastefully converted into residences.

The overall scale in the Lincoln Park area is low rise residences, no taller than 3 stories. Punctuating this community feeling is the 19 story Medical Tower building and the three imposing community churches. Predominately, the buildings in the district are in good to very good condition.

Only Broad Street, along the south end of the district, contains substantial commercial enterprises, which include bodegas, bars and other amenities. A number of industrial enterprises can be found along Beecher and Halsey Streets. 1060 Broad Street, formerly a commercial office building, has been rehabilitated and turned into a 451 unit apartment complex.

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

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

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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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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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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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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, voussoirs 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.

31

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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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.

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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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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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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, voussoirs 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.

31

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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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.