

**Phase 1 Cranford Historic Resources Survey:
Review of Existing Documentation, Baseline Inventory, and Survey Updates**

Cranford Historic Preservation Advisory Board
Cranford Township, NJ
November 2016

Volume 1: Phase 1 Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

As part of its overall mission to help identify and preserve the architectural heritage and character of Cranford, the Cranford Historic Preservation Advisory Board (HPAB) is tasked with advising the Township on historic preservation issues. Key among the responsibilities of HPAB is the development and maintenance of an inventory of historic resources in Cranford. Such an inventory is identified in the ordinance creating the HPAB, as well as a recommendation of the Township of Cranford Master Plan adopted in 2009.

The Cranford Historic Preservation Advisory Board (HPAB) was established in 1993 by Township ordinance to aid in the preservation of Cranford's architectural heritage through documentation of significant structures, education of the public as to the value of preservation, and advice to the Township on laws and activities impacting preservation. According to the NJ Historic Preservation Office, "municipalities in New Jersey obtain their authority to identify, evaluate, designate, and regulate historic resources (individual sites and districts) from the Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL), the enabling legislation for municipal land use and development planning, zoning, and, since 1986, historic preservation zoning."¹

The process of identifying and documenting historic resources is often referred to as cultural resources survey or historic resources survey. Historic resources include all aspects of our built environment (districts, buildings, bridges, landscapes, and more) as well as archaeological evidence of past human activity. Comprehensive cultural resources survey enables better decision-making. As noted in New Jersey's *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*,

"Preservation planning relies on the information generated from surveys to designate historic landmarks and districts, and establish guidelines and ordinances for their protection. This information may also be used to increase public awareness and appreciation of a community's history through public education, increased tourism, and community revitalization."²

To that end, this document has been prepared to initiate a comprehensive update of the historic resources inventory for Cranford, which will take place in two phases:

- **Phase 1 Cranford Historic Resources Survey: Review of Existing Documentation, Baseline Inventory, and Survey Updates:** (This document)
Includes an overview of community history and development, a comprehensive review of existing cultural resources surveys, National Register listings and other documentation, current status updates for existing resources, and recommendations for future survey activity.

¹ NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office, *Municipal Land Use Law New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Historic Preservation Related Sections*. July 2007. 1.

² NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office, *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*. (undated). 2.

- **Phase 2 Cranford Historic Resources Survey: Cultural Resources Survey and Recommendations**

Includes additional survey documentation as recommended in Phase 1, assessment of the overall cultural resources inventory, and recommendations for integration of the updated inventory into the Township's ongoing planning and zoning activities.

While HPAB has been working on a variety of identification and designation efforts over the last several years, this comprehensive approach to assessing historic resources in Cranford will provide an objective basis for decision-making and help establish community vision for how best to incorporate historic resources into the ongoing growth and development of Cranford as a desirable and prosperous community. Additionally, comprehensive historic resources documentation can inform informational documents such as design guidelines, style guides, and public education and awareness materials. It is with these larger goals in mind that HPAP presents this report to the citizens of Cranford.

2. COMMUNITY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Early Beginnings

The story of the land that would one day become Cranford Township is a tale of original peoples, disputed ownership of the same land, the struggle for religious freedom and self-government, and struggles between major European sea powers.

The original inhabitants of our area were the Unami tribe of the Lenni Lenape nation, which occupied all of what we now know as New Jersey. (Lenni Lenape translates as “the original people”). A gentle hunting and fishing people, the Unami tribe (“the people down the river”) occupied the central part of New Jersey, including what is now Union County.

The first European recorded to have encountered these Native Americans was English navigator Henry Hudson (Fig. 1) in 1609. Searching for a passage to China and India, Hudson first landed at Sandy Hook, where he encountered Lenni Lenape peoples. He then sailed up the narrows between New Jersey and Staten Island, and into the “Great North River” which would later bear his name. On the West bank he found the peaceful Algonquin tribe of the Lenni Lenape, and on the East-lying island, the unfriendly Manhattan tribe of the warlike Mohicans. When the Great North River turned out not to be the sought after “Northwest Passage”, Henry Hudson lost interest and went home. In the years that followed, the Dutch settled the area and set up a fur trading post on the Manhattans’ Island, naming it New Amsterdam.



Fig. 1: Henry Hudson (Image: Neemster / Wikipedia-Commons)

The Dutch showed little interest in developing agriculture in their new world, and had generally tense relations with the Native Americans. Their rule under Governor Peter Stuyvesant allowed religious freedom to new European arrivals, but not self-government. English settlers from the New Haven Colony, fearing loss of religious freedom if taken over by the Colony of Connecticut, flocked first to Long Island, where they found the soil poor for farming, and then into good farm lands west of Staten Island and Newark Bay. Peter Stuyvesant welcomed this settlement as a bulwark “against the savages on the Raritan and the Minnisink”, allowing the new arrivals religious freedom, but not the self government they sought. In 1664, English/Dutch sea power rivalries would change all this.

1664, the Year of Change

In the spring of 1664, the Duke of York (Fig. 2) received from his brother, King Charles II of England, a grant of Long Island and all the land from the west side of the Connecticut River to the East side of Delaware Bay. The grant was partly to reward his efforts, as Lord High Admiral of the Royal Navy, to wrest control of trade routes from the Dutch. Within a few weeks, the Duke of York dispatched a fleet of four war ships which reached the New Amsterdam in August. The Dutch promptly surrendered, and the Duke of York appointed Col. Richard Nicholls as Governor of his new territories in New York, Long Island and New Jersey. Within a month, the English settlers requested a charter for self-government from Nicholls, who granted it in September. The grant covered “the unoccupied territories of the Duke of York, on the west side of the Hudson River”.

Flushed with success, the settlers then reached out to the Lenni Lenape, signing a treaty with three chiefs to “purchase” a large tract of land from the Raritan to the Passaic Rivers, and westward for over 30 miles. The Native Americans, having no concept of “land ownership”, understood the treaty to simply allow the English settlers hunting and fishing rights on the land the Lenni Lenape would continue to inhabit, and fish and hunt themselves. It was a type of treaty they had signed with other Native American peoples. The resulting deed granted John Bailey, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson 500,000 acres for themselves and their “Associates”. It was approved and recorded by Governor Nicholls December 1, 1664. The tract of land was henceforth known as the “Elizabethtown Tract”.



Fig. 2: Duke of York (Image: Wikipedia-Commons)

While all this was occurring in New Jersey, back in England, the Duke of York sold his entire territory west of the Hudson to English Lords of Council John Berkeley and George Carteret. They soon began selling tenancy rights to their new lands to Englishmen who referred to themselves as the “Proprietors”.

The two Lords appointed a relative of George Carteret – Phillip Carteret – as Governor of their new lands. Phillip Carteret and a group of settlers and their servants arrived in the new world in early 1665. They were entirely unaware of the Elizabethtown Tract and its purchase from the Lenni Lenape by the “Associates” approved by the Duke of York’s Governor Nicholls the prior fall. On August 1, 1665, Governor Phillip Carteret and thirty individuals established a colony they called Elizabethtown within the larger Elizabethtown Tract. Elizabethtown would be officially chartered in 1693. Areas west of the Rahway River in time would come to be referred to as the “West Fields” of Elizabethtown.

Thus, as the 18th Century was about to dawn, three disparate groups all thought they had rights to the same land – the Associates who “bought” it from the Native Americans, the Native Americans who thought they had simply sold “hunting and fishing rights” to the Associates, and the Proprietors who had purchased the right to farm and settle lands owned by Lords Berkeley and Carteret.

The Development of the West Fields and Crane’s Mills

In order to settle disputes between the Associates and the Proprietors, the West Fields land between the Rahway River and The Watchungs was laid out into 171 farm plots of 100 acres each. (The lines of these plots still determine the overall street pattern of present day Cranford, West Field, Scotch Plains, Fanwood, Mountainside and Springfield.) The Associates drew lots for these “undivided lands”, some of which would form what would ultimately become Cranford.

These plots, lying west of the Rahway River, were considered completely wild and the winning Associates were slow to try and actually live on them. Different sources credit either John Denman or John Crane as being the first to actually settle their new holdings. Denman is credited with being the first “permanent settler” in 1720. The farm he developed remained in the Denman family for 250 years.

An original Associate, Stephen Crane, bequeathed his plot to his son John. John would construct a saw mill and a grist mill on separate sides of the Rahway River between 1716 and 1722, while still living in Elizabethtown until 1724. The Crane homestead and saw mill were

located on the site of what is now Gray's Funeral Home and Memorial Park, and the grist mill on what is now Riverside Park.

For the rest of the 18th Century and well into the 19th Century, the future Cranford (then referred to by locals as Crane's Mills) remained an agricultural community, first farming wheat and other cereals. When the failure to rotate crops exhausted the soil, farmers changed to fruit orchards (primarily apples) and sheep farming. The apples were often turned into cider and applejack – "Jersey Lightning". The river remained a source of power for upwards of eight mills.

Crane's Mills would furnish soldiers, and blankets and grain from its mills, for the Revolutionary War, and would serve as an advance outpost to alert Washington's troops at Morristown of any marauding Red Coats coming out from Staten Island, but no battles were fought here.

In 1794, the West Fields (including Crane's Mills) split off from Elizabethtown, incorporating as Westfield. The new township created a 10-district school system. District No. 2, covering Crane's Mills, would see its first school – the "Old Red Schoolhouse" – built by locals using local materials in 1805. Used as both a school and for Sunday religious services for several denominations, it would remain the only public building until mid-century.

Subsequently, the Swift Sure Stage Coach Company would run service from the New York ferryboat landing to the ferryboat to Philadelphia along the old York highway, part of which ran through Crane's Mills. In spite of this service, the town remained a sleepy, agricultural community.

The Coming of the Railroad

In 1838, the Elizabeth Town and Somerville Railroad (forerunner of the Central Railroad of New Jersey) was formed, starting with two trains a day, one in each direction (Fig. 3). There was no downtown Crane's Mills at that time (Fig. 5), and the train stopped at an empty field nearest the house of a local resident originally from the French part of Switzerland. The stop was called "French House" for want any local name. The train service had no perceptible impact on the local economy.

On July 4, 1849, local students attending a Sunday School picnic as the guests of Josiah Crane, scrawled "Craneville" on his barn as they departed. The name caught on and began to be used to identify our town.

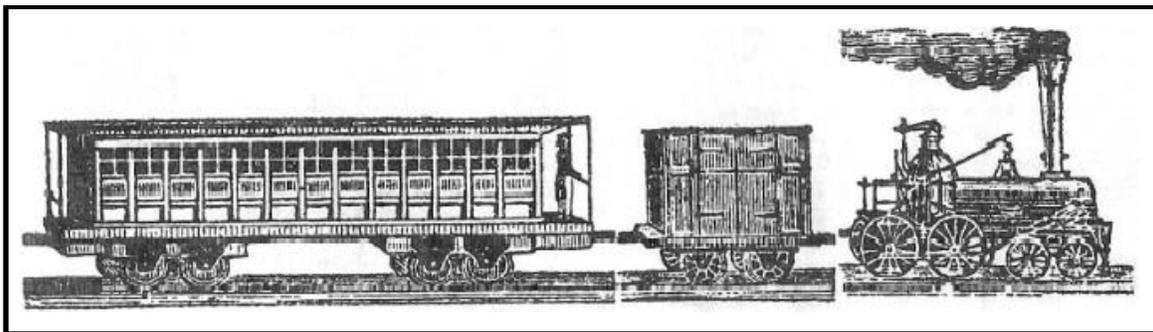


Fig. 3: "Eagle", Elizabethtown & Somerville RR (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

The railroad-breakthrough for Craneville occurred in 1863, when the Jersey Central completed a railroad bridge across Newark Bay, allowing the railroad to link Craneville with New Yorkers arriving in Jersey City by ferryboat. One of the very first to arrive and set down stakes in Craneville was Sylvester Cahill (Fig. 4), who promptly bought the 51-acre Ebenezer Hart farm east of the Rahway (an area that would later form the core of "Roosevelt Manor") for \$10,000. The outbreak of the Civil War (in which Cahill served in some capacity) prevented him from further land purchases. Upon his return at the end of the War, he added another 21 acres at the upper end of the now named Elizabeth Avenue and Cranford Avenue from Benjamin Garthwait for \$4,000. In 1867 he added an additional 26 acres on the east side of Union Avenue from Elizabeth Avenue to the river, paying owner Claud Grippio \$9,600 for the property. With nearly 100 acres, he was one of the largest landowners in Craneville.

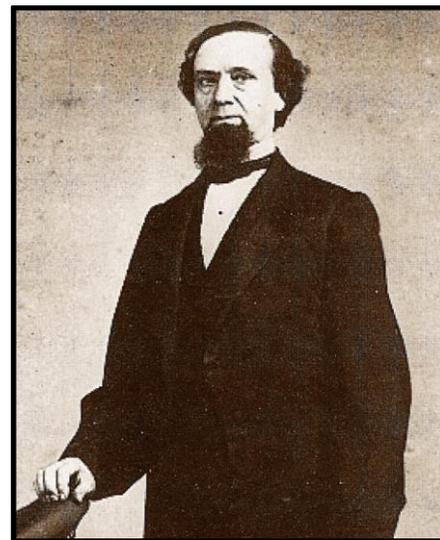


Fig. 4: Sylvester Cahill (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

The other major land developer in the 1860s was Alden Bigelow, also a New Yorker, and brother to Sylvester Cahill's wife, Mary Bigelow Cahill. In 1864, he purchased 37 acres of mostly apple orchard on the west side of the Rahway River from Josiah Crane. He was soon joined by his brothers William and Charles, and by Miln Dayton and Allen Eastman in an enterprise to develop the land. That same year, 1864, the Jersey Central built a station in Craneville, increasing the potential desirability of the town for those who worked in New York, but wished more bucolic surroundings.

Development of residential Craneville started with the firm of Dayton, Eastman and Bigelow, who laid out streets and 30 lots in 1865 in an area bounded by Springfield Avenue, Union Avenue, Alden Street and Holly Street. Bigelow had built his own mansion – Marlborough Place – here in 1864 (in what is now Cleveland Plaza). This two-block area formed the center of the expanding area we refer to as the North Cranford Historic District.

This development was followed by development of Central Avenue by Dr. Phineas P. Lounsbury, inventor of "Dr. Lounsbury's Malt Extract", a patent medicine. In 1870, Sylvester Cahill built Forest Avenue parallel to the river, and ran Cranford Avenue from it up to Elizabeth Avenue in order to start developing his land. The year before, the town got its first post office, which adopted the name "Cranford", a new name for the town decided upon in a local town meeting. In 1871, led by Cahill, Cranford successfully petitioned the state to be incorporated as a township in its own right. The new township was formed out of sections of the older communities of Westfield, Rahway, Union, Linden, Springfield and Clark. Cranford's population now stood at 600, a tenfold increase from 1850.

Building Begins

The word "development" used above to describe the activities of Cahill, Bigelow & company, and Lounsbury does not mean that homes had been built, but rather that the land had been



Fig. 5: Detail, US Coast Survey Map T-103, 1839. Circle delineates area that would become Cranford (Image: NOAA)

divided into lots for sale, and dirt streets put in. An 1870 map by N. G. Foster (Fig. 6) shows the block bounded by Alden, Miln, Springfield Avenue and North Union, to contain only the A. B Bigelow mansion, the A. F. Purves mansion, and the Presbyterian Church. Holly Street contains only Public School No. 1, the wooden school built in 1869, and predecessor to the later brick Grant School.

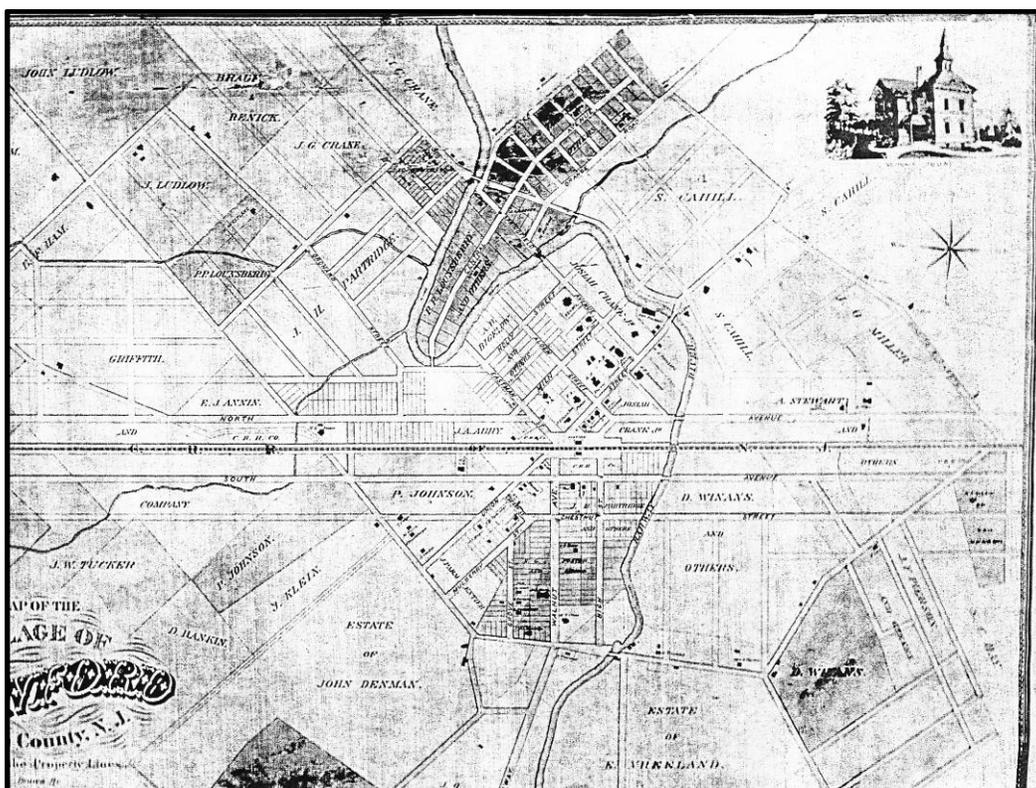


Fig. 6: Detail, N.G. Foster, Map of the Village of Cranford, 1870. (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Development was no doubt delayed by the five and half year Depression that lasted from October, 1873 to March 1879. Recovery afterward was slow and accompanied by additional short lived recessions. The oil-fed street lamps that Cranford ordered in 1872, for example, weren't paid for and delivered until 1884. Even by that year, Cranford was without sewer lines, water or gas lines.

The 1888 Lockett map of the same area shows houses on the SE side of Holly Street between Springfield Avenue and Alden Street and many on Miln and North Union Avenue. The desirable summer homes on the river side of Holly had yet to be built. A 1908 Sanborn Map (Fig. 8) shows virtually every lot on Holly, Alden, Eastman and Miln containing a residence. A review of the many remaining original houses on these blocks confirms this analysis, reflecting houses in architectural styles popular in the 1880s, 1890s and first decade of the 20th century.

The next individual to have a major impact on Cranford development was J. Walter Thompson (Fig. 7), inventor of modern magazine advertising with his eponymous firm JWT. Mr. Thompson was able to convince Mrs. Thompson to leave the cultural advantages of New York City for suburban life only after agreeing to provide some of the same in Cranford. He commissioned local architect Frank T. Lent (Fig. 10) to design the Opera House Block (Fig. 9 & 11) at the intersection of North Union Avenue and Eastman Street. Completed in, 1892, its 600-seat auditorium was site of many entertainments (until it burnt to the ground February 3, 1912). Lent also designed the Cranford Casino on Riverside Drive, which was completed in October, 1892. (It burnt on January 26, 1897 and was rebuilt on the same site.)

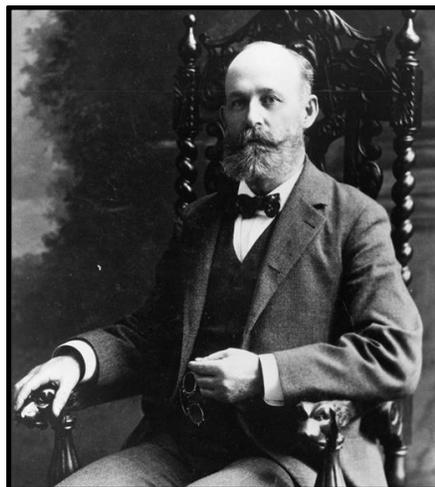


Fig. 7: J. Walter Thompson (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

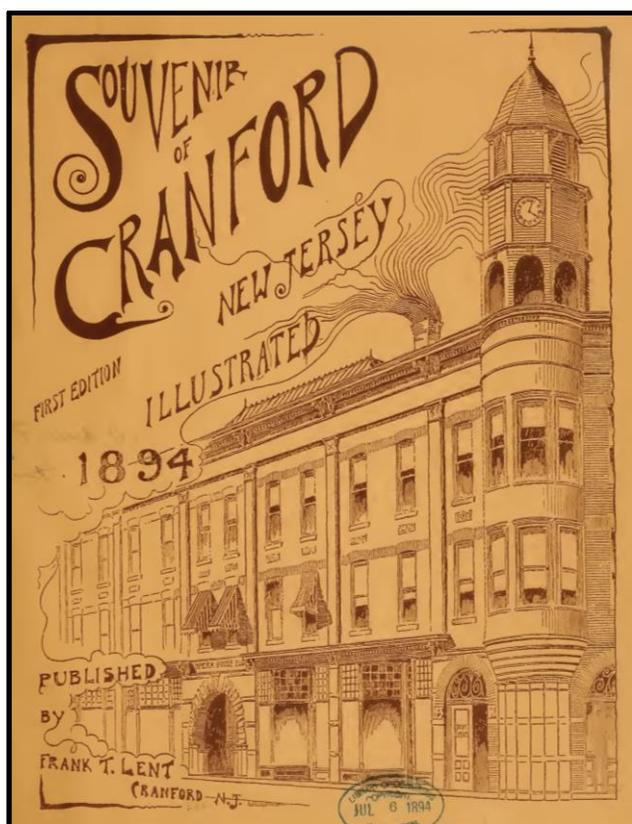


Fig. 8: Cranford Opera House illustration, 1894. (Image: Library of Congress)



Fig. 9: Frank T. Lent (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

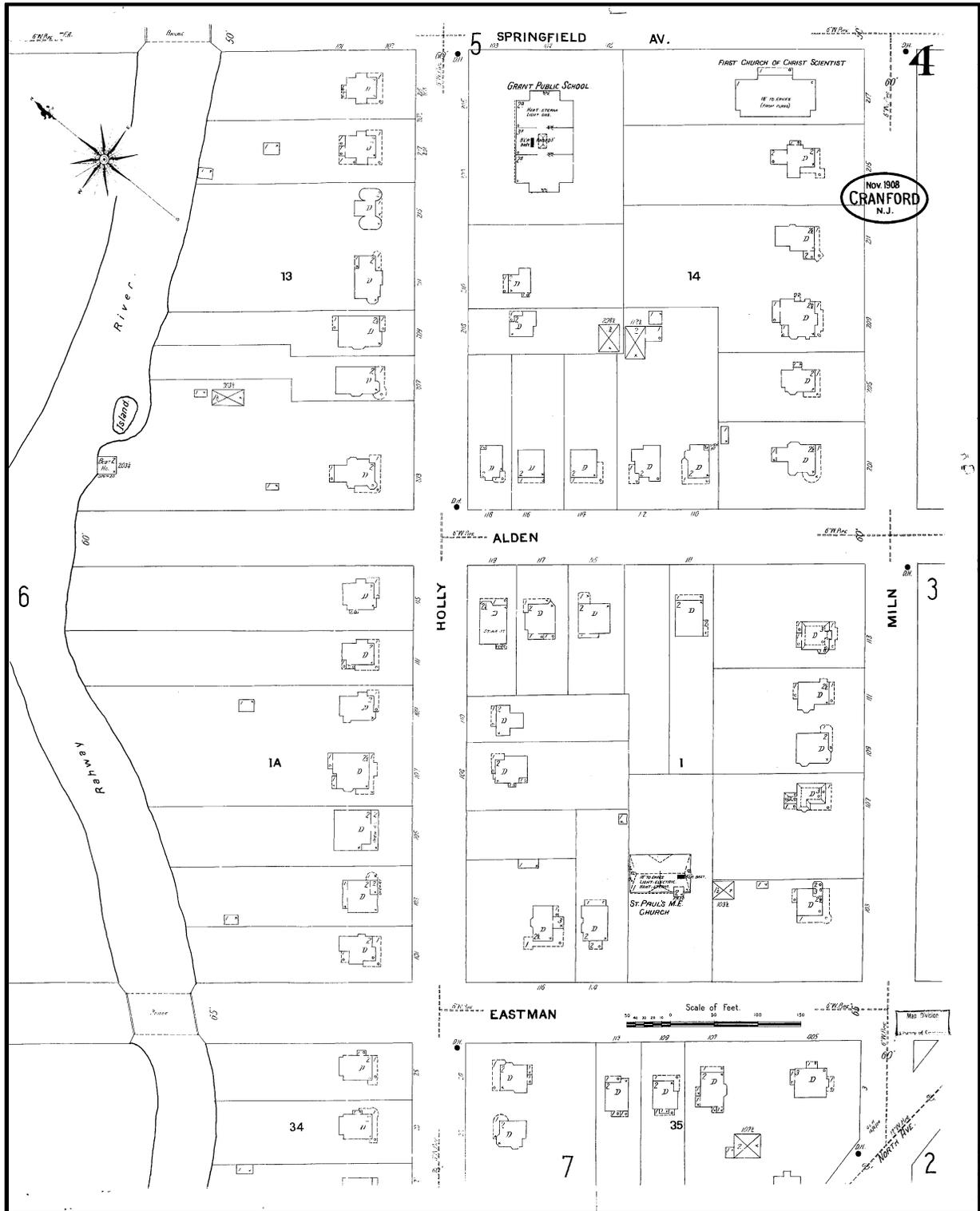


Fig. 10: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908. (Image: UMI)



Fig. 11: Cranford Opera House, 1909 (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Roosevelt Manor

In 1894, J. Walter Thompson announced his development of “Roosevelt Manor” (named after his brother, not a President). It was comprised of 150 building sites averaging 50'x 150', and selling for \$750 to \$1,500 according to size and location. Roosevelt Manor was bounded by Orange Ave on the NW, Willow (now Manor) Ave on the NE, North Union Ave on the SE, and Riverside Drive on the SW. The map of the new development (Fig. 12) shows the Casino and four existing houses south of it on Riverside Avenue, and the north side of North Union Avenue already occupied by 7 existing homes from Riverside to a mid-point between Claremont Place and Linden Place. Thompson appointed JWT employee James D. Rodgers to manage the development of Roosevelt Manor.

Advertising “You buy the lot – we build the house”, the Roosevelt Manor promotional brochure offered a number of sample house designs – four by Frank T. Lent and three by H. Galloway Ten Eyck (Newark) - which it would build for prices ranging from \$3,750 to \$6,500. Roosevelt Manor would come to include homes owned by J. Walter Thompson and James D. Rodgers, and was bounded by homes owned by Thomas A. Sperry (Fig. 13)

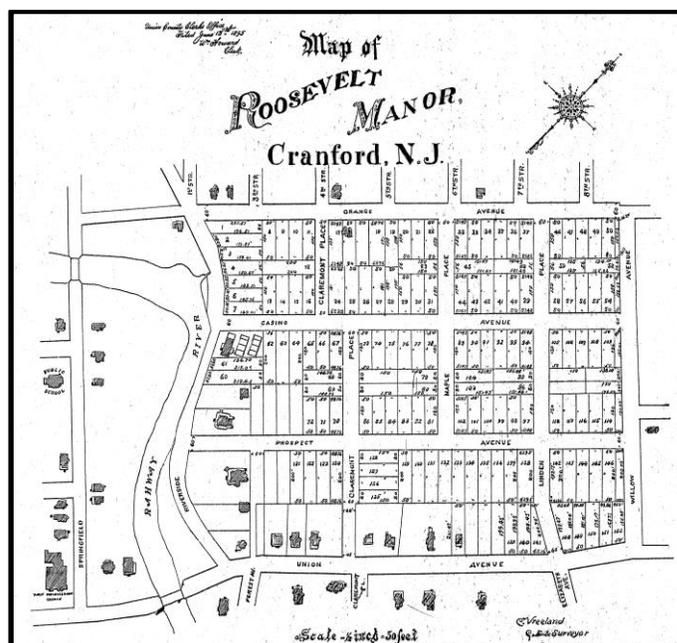


Fig. 12: Roosevelt Manor Subdivision Plat, 1894 (Image: HPAB)

(co-founder of S&H Green Stamps) and his brother William Sperry (whose home burnt down March 13, 1900). Roosevelt Manor includes some of the largest and most stately early homes to be found in present day Cranford. By 1900, the population of Cranford had increased to 2,854.

In the decade following the development of Roosevelt Manor, Cranford actually shrank in physical size (but continued to grow in population). In 1898, the area just north of Roosevelt Manor was purchased by the New Orange Industrial Association to form a separate community. In 1907 it was incorporated as the borough of Kenilworth. In 1903, the industrial section west of Lincoln Avenue, known as the Oakland section of Cranford, was incorporated as the borough of Garwood.



Fig. 13: T.A. Sperry's Residence (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Development Continues until the Great Depression

While it would be several decades before a development on the scope of Roosevelt Manor would again be attempted, development continued at a rapid pace up until the Great Depression. The resulting neighborhoods still carry the names of these developments.

Fairview Manor- 1896: Developed on the former 19-acre Sengtak property by Frank Winkler. It was bounded by Springfield Ave, Brookside Pl, Willow St, and West End Pl. Winkler divided the land into 75 lots, and originally built houses on 34 of them. The remaining lots were later built on.

Prospect Park- 1900: Another development by Winkler, it was NE of Roosevelt Manor, and bounded by Orange Ave, Lenox Ave, North Union Ave, and the never completed Haskins Ave.

Aeolian Park – 1901: This development of 20 houses bounded by Orchard Ave, Brookside Pl, Spruce St, and West End Pl was tied to the purchase of land on North Avenue bounded on the East by Lincoln Ave, and on the South by the Central RR of New Jersey (in what is now Garwood), by the Aeolian company in 1899 for erection of a new plant. Aeolian was a major manufacturer of self-playing pianos and organs, as well as pipe organs. The castellated brick plant still stands today. (Fig. 14) Aeolian Park was developed to provide housing for Aeolian employees and management.



Fig. 14: Aeolian Company Building, Garwood, NJ. (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Lehigh Park – 1908: Prominent Cranford businessman Shaheen A. Shaheen purchased a T. A. Crane property for this development bounded by Lincoln Ave, Centennial Ave, Mansion Ter, and North

Lehigh Ave. Lots were offered for \$175. Over his career, Shaheen built over 200 homes in Cranford and founded Builders General (until recently on Centennial Avenue).

Balmiere Park – 1909: A circular terrace was built at the NE end of Tulip Place off Springfield Ave on the Fett Estate by Cranford Homes. It held a successful auction mid-June 1909, selling all 60 lots. Original plans called for a central plant to provide hot water and heating for 20 of the homes. This probably was never put in place.

Cranford Heights – 1909: The Manhattan Land Company purchased the Mark Raifle farm property bounded NW by Walnut Ave above the Lehigh Valley RR tracks, N by Blake Ave, and SE by the Rahway River for the purpose of building homes. The project was one of several taken over the following year by Reynolds Estates of New York.

Riverside Park – 1911: Manor Realty bought 27 acres of Crane property for this development abutting Lehigh Park. It was bounded W by the Rahway River, N by Elm St, E by Mansion Terrace, and S by North Lehigh Ave. By 1910, the population of Cranford increased to 3,641.

Lincoln Park -1916: A large, beautifully landscaped development planned by local businessman Severin Droescher (Fig. 15) (owner of Droescher's Mill and its attendant businesses). The 1912 promotional brochure saw its target market as New York businessmen wishing live in bucolic surroundings. The development was to be bound N by South Avenue, E by Burchfield Ave, S by Lincoln Ave, and W by a never completed Lincoln Park West. Centennial Avenue bisected the development dividing it into two major sections. West of Centennial Ave, seventy 100'x160' lots were to comprise "Lincoln Park". East of Centennial Ave, 203 75'x100' lots were to comprise "Lincoln Heights" (Fig. 16).



Fig. 15: Severin Droescher (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Building began in earnest in 1916. Unfortunately, anti-German sentiment resulting from America's entry into WW I in 1917 curtailed development short of what Droescher (who was born in Germany) had originally planned.

Cranford's population stood at 6,001 in 1920, and had grown to 11,126 by 1930. The Great Depression would constrain population growth to less than 1,800 over the next decade. Population would stand at 12,860 in 1940.

Emerging from the Great Depression

Osceola Park – 1937: Built on a 32-acre portion of the late Thomas A. Sperry's Osceola Farm property (Sunny Acres would be built on another portion), it was bounded S by Munsee Dr, W by the Rahway River, and E by Centennial Ave. Sperry's son Thomas and Clipper Homes managed the development, while builder Ben Smith was to construct the planned 200 Cape Cod and Colonial homes on lots measuring 120' by 50'. The homes were to have attached garages and air conditioning (rare at the time). Fifty homes were started in 1940. WW II delayed completion of the remaining homes.

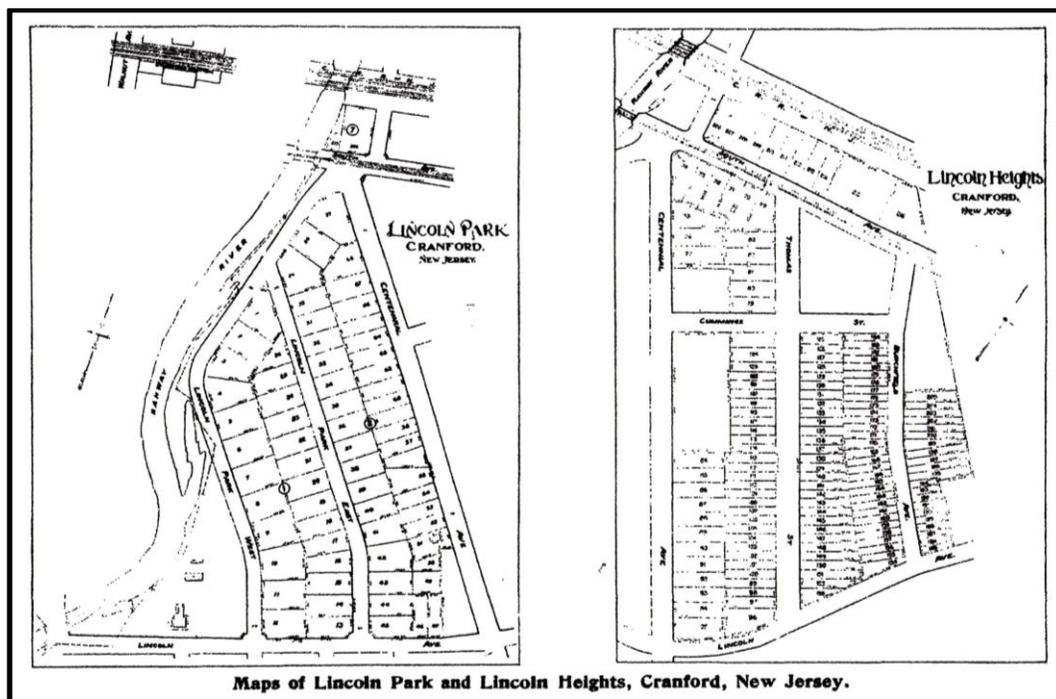


Fig. 16: Lincoln Park and Lincoln Heights (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

Heathermeade Hills – 1939: Developed by Thomas V. Albert on the former Ludlow farm property, it was bounded S by Brookside Pl, W by Gallows Hill Rd, N by Makaton Rd, and E by Beech St (which was extended). The first 32 of the planned 110 custom-built Colonial style homes were built, and offered at prices ranging \$6K - \$12K, before our entry into WW II. Albert later developed the top end of Orchard Street and Dartmouth Road. Heathermeade Hills was laid out on lots measuring 50x100'-110' by Assistant Township Engineer Patrick J. Grall to take advantage of natural drainage. Grall did the layout on weekends and periods while not employed by the Township.

Sunny Acres – 1940: Unique in Sears, Roebuck and Company history, as it represented the first time they were involved in the purchase of land and building of homes on it through their Modern Homes Department. Given their Port Newark headquarters, the Sperry property in Cranford was a natural site for them to choose.

Developed on a portion of the Osceola Farms property bounded N and E by Mohawk Dr, S by Raritan Rd, and W by Oraton Dr, 172 homes were built on the site from 1940-1942. Twelve sample home layouts were offered, mostly Cape Cods, but also some Colonials. (Fig. 17) They were designed by “Small Homes Movement” architect Randolph Evans, and by Albert E. Olson. To maximize the number of choices, and to avoid a cookie cutter

AGAIN
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
Stages Tremendously Successful
HOME CLUB PLAN

New Section Now Open

63 FORTUNATE FAMILIES SAVED MORE THAN \$31,500 ON OUR 1st CLUB PLAN

If You Earn \$32 or More Per Week YOU CAN SHARE IN THIS 2nd CLUB PLAN

Popular demand impelled us to repeat this record breaking Home Club Plan. Frankly, we were swept off our feet by the results of the first Sears Home Club Plan. Within five weeks' time, every location, no less than 43, were completely sold out. Scores of families could not be accommodated. This proves that home-minded families have confidence in Sears Roebuck and Co. and appreciate an opportunity to have \$300 and more. Only Sears with its vast resources and its mass buying can make such spectacular economies possible. Be sure to take advantage of the second Sears Home Club Plan.

Fig. 17: Sunny Acres Advertisement (Image: Cranford Historical Society)

appearance, floor plans were rotated and garages were attached in different positions to, and on different sides of, the main body.

Sunny Acres was a test by Sears (it had just closed its pre-fabricated homes catalogue business) to see if it could mass produce homes which it would build, with the idea of eventually building 10,000- 20,000 "Home Club Plan" units throughout the country. Several similar Sears developments are known to have subsequently been built in New Jersey (e.g., North Plainfield).

Development of Cranford would continue after WW II, with its population reaching 18,602 in 1950, and peaking at 26,424 in 1960. This growth was spurred in part by the opening of the Garden State Parkway in 1951. Shortly thereafter, Cranford began the last major development effort in the township by developing the area east of the Parkway as an industrial park on what had been the town landfill. The first businesses to move into the industrial park in the mid-1960s included August Spindler, Tecknit, Gibson Associates, Multi Amp Corp., Everlast Valve, Berry Business Pro, Clark Door, Pro Tec Chemical, Pem Machine, and IBM. Development of the industrial park continued throughout the 1960's and 1970's.

3. SUMMARY OF PRIOR HISTORIC RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

There have been numerous historic resources documented in Cranford through a variety of registration, survey, and inventory activities conducted over several decades. The following annotated bibliography lists each inventory document or survey report, and discusses what it contributes to the baseline inventory of historic resources in Cranford. The full listing of documented historic resources is provided below in **Chapter 4. Baseline Inventory**, and the documentation or survey forms are reproduced in **Appendix A: Individual Property Documentation** and **Appendix B: Historic District Documentation**. Resources recorded in multiple documents are included only once in the baseline inventory, but all relevant documentation is included in Appendix A and/or B. Although the current project is focused primarily on architectural properties, references to archaeological sites are noted so they might be addressed by future inventory efforts.

3.1. Documentation Types

- A. New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places:** The New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places (NJNRHP) are the official lists of historic places worthy of preservation. The documentation in a typical register nomination includes the National Register form, detailed description, history and significance statements, photographs and map(s). There are two historic properties in Cranford included in the NJNRHP: Crane Phillips House and Droscher's Mill. The National Register nominations for both are reproduced in Appendix A.
- B. Historic American Building Survey:** The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) are national public archives of measured drawings, historical reports, and photography that record significant architectural and engineering landmarks. HABS/HAER documentation ranges from simple written descriptions and one or two photographs, to fully detailed measured drawings. Such documentation may be prepared by the HABS program or by agencies as mitigation for project impacts to historic resources. Two properties in Cranford have been documented, and are reproduced in Appendix A:
- i. Crane Phillips House, HABS, delineated and photographed in 1935.
 - ii. Lincoln Avenue-High Street Bridge, HAER, photographed in 1993 prior to its replacement.
- C. Formal Eligibility Findings:** The Keeper of the National Register and the State Historic Preservation Officer can issue formal determinations or opinions of eligibility for historic resources pursuant to a variety of programs and initiatives:
- i. **Determination of Eligibility:** Issued by the Keeper of the National Register as part of the National Register listing process or when requested as part of federal project review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
 - ii. **SHPO Opinion:** Issued by the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of federal project review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
 - iii. **Certification of Eligibility:** Issued by the State Historic Preservation Officer when requested as part of the preliminary application for New Jersey Register listing or as part of qualifying for State and County preservation grant programs.

Resources that receive formal eligibility findings have often been documented in one or more cultural resource surveys as described below at **Section 3.2. Prior Historic Resource**

Surveys. There are 7 historic districts and 3 historic properties with formal eligibility findings in Cranford, all of which have been added to the baseline inventory.

D. Local Designations

- i. **Master Plan:** The current Cranford Master Plan adopted September 30, 2009 includes within the Land Use element a discussion of historic preservation as related to overlay zoning, and references the following historic resources as part of **Figure LU-3: Future Land Use Map**. While the plan does not include a separate listing of these resources, the map appears to indicate the following (sorted by address), which have been added to the baseline inventory.

Table 1: 2009 Cranford Master Plan Historic Resources

NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK	LOT
12 Bloomingdale Avenue [Demolished]	12 Bloomingdale Avenue	304	4
12 Forest Avenue	12 Forest Avenue	312	2
Sherman Park	150 Lincoln Avenue E	488	8
Vreeland Home (Site)	306 Lincoln Avenue E	497	20
Williams-Droescher Mill	347 Lincoln Avenue E	482	2
Lincoln Park Section, Rahway River Parkway	636 Lincoln Park E	482	1
Lincoln Park	15 Lincoln Avenue W	421	3.01
Norris-Oakey House	1119 Orange Avenue	257	13
Sperry Park	1 Riverside Drive (at N Union Avenue)	263	1
Pierson House	420 Riverside Drive	223	7
Josiah Crane Park	10 Springfield Avenue	262	9
First Presbyterian Church	11 Springfield Avenue	191	3
Gray Memorial Funeral Home	12 Springfield Avenue	262	8
Hanson House (Hanson Park)	38 Springfield Avenue	262	3.01
Cranford Canoe Club	250 Springfield Avenue	261	1
Memorial Park	350 Springfield Avenue, at Central Avenue	221	1
Dykeman Farmhouse	400 Springfield Avenue	200	48
William Miller Sperry Observatory*	1033 Springfield Avenue	121	2.01
Crane-Phillips House (Josiah Crane Jr. House)	124 N Union Avenue	196	2.01
Cranford Hotel	2 Walnut Avenue	476	1

*LU-3 delineates the entire UCC Campus, but the most likely historic resource at UCC is the Sperry Observatory (See Chapter 4.)

Based on analysis of the baseline inventory, recommendations for revisions to the Master Plan, including this list and *Figure LU-3* along with recommendations to develop a Historic Preservation Plan element are provided in **Chapter 5: Recommendations**.

- ii. **Local Landmarks and Districts:** Two local landmarks have been designated by Township ordinance pursuant to the process outlined in the historic preservation

section of the township code.³ The designation ordinances and recommendation reports are reproduced in Appendix A.

- **Crane-Phillips House**, 124 N. Union Avenue (Block 296, Lot 2.01). Ordinance 2014-01, Adopted February 25, 2014.
- **Droeschers Mill**, 347 Lincoln Avenue (Block 482, Lot 2). Ordinance 2014-18, Adopted August 12, 2014.

E. Historic Resource Surveys: Numerous historic resource surveys have been conducted in Cranford for a variety of purposes. The complete list is provided below at **3.2 Prior Historic Resource Surveys** with a summary of each survey and an assessment of what it contributes to the baseline inventory.

Typically, historic resource surveys describe the physical and historic characteristics of the resource, document the significance and integrity of the resource, and evaluate eligibility in relation to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as described in National Register Bulletin 15:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.⁴

The two most common types of survey are:

- **Planning Surveys:** Planning surveys are conducted to support local and regional preservation planning. Planning surveys may be geographically based, or may focus on particular property types or historic themes.
- **Compliance Surveys:** Compliance surveys are conducted to support compliance with state and federal historic preservation regulations and enable public agencies at all levels to plan for project implementation.

3.2. Prior Historic Resource Surveys

This chronological listing of prior historic resource inventories is provided to complete the baseline inventory of Cranford's historic resources. Many of the following reports are on file at the NJ Historic Preservation Office, and HPAB has provided copies of relevant sections in Appendix A and/or Appendix B. Additionally, HPAB will make digital versions of these documents available on the HPAB and/or municipal website.

³ Cranford, New Jersey, Municipal Code, §6-40.24

⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2.

Table 2: Prior Historic Resource Surveys

1977
<p><i>Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Rahway River Flood Control Project, Cranford and Millburn Townships</i> Kraft, Herbert C., Archaeological Research Center Combined historic and prehistoric archaeological compliance survey for flood control projects along the Rahway River. Report documents a pedestrian survey and limited archaeological testing along the majority river corridor in Cranford from Nomahegan Park in the north to the Garden State Parkway in the south. The report recommends no additional archaeological investigation and evaluates the project impacts as minimal. Provides a useful historical overview, but adds no data to baseline inventory. Report ID: KRAFT-1977</p>
1981
<p><i>The Operating Railroad Station of New Jersey: An Historical Survey</i> Heritage Studies, Inc. Thematic planning survey and assessment of NJ Transit's operating railroad stations across the NJ Transit commuter rail system. Cranford's Central Railroad of NJ (CRRNJ) station is included. This survey resulted in a statewide thematic National Register nomination for historic railroad stations. One property added to baseline inventory. Report ID: HERITAGE-1981</p>
1982
<p><i>United States Postal Service: Historic, Architectural and Archeological Significance Survey of New Jersey Postal Facilities</i> Meadows, Robert E. Statewide thematic planning survey historic postal facilities conducted by the US Postal Service. Includes documentation of the Cranford Post Office. This survey resulted in a statewide thematic National Register nomination for historic post offices. One property added to baseline inventory. Report ID: USPS-1982</p>
1984
<p><i>Union County Historic Sites Inventory</i> Union County Cultural and Heritage Advisory Board Countywide planning survey conducted by Union County. Includes selected properties throughout the township documented on the standard Historic Sites Inventory (HSI) forms in use at that time. Forty individual properties and four "streetscapes" added to the baseline inventory. Report ID: UCCHPAB-1984</p>
<p><i>Black Historic Sites in New Jersey</i> NJ Historical Commission Statewide thematic planning survey of sites associated with African American history, undertaken "as an effort to document black historic landmarks in New Jersey."⁵ This study provides an overview of black history in NJ and presents county listings of associated sites. The listings include brief descriptions and status rather than full survey form documentation, but provide a useful starting point for understanding this significant aspect of NJ history. Two properties added to baseline inventory. Report ID: NJHC-1984</p>

⁵ NJ Historical Commission, *Black Historic Sites in New Jersey*, 1984. 1.

1991

New Jersey Transit Historic Railroad Bridge Survey

DeLeuw, Cather & Co.

Statewide thematic planning survey of historic railroad bridges on NJ Transits operating lines; Evaluates railroad bridge technology and significance and includes four Raritan Valley Line bridges in Cranford. Four properties added to the baseline inventory.

Report ID: DELEUW-1991

Summary Documentation for a Finding of Adverse Effect, Lincoln Avenue/High Street Bridge Project, Cranford Town, Union County, New Jersey

New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis

Compliance survey and effects assessment for the Lincoln Avenue bridge replacement project. Includes additional history and analysis of the Droschers Mill National Register nomination, and documents history of the bridge. One property added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: NJDOT-1991

1994

The New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey

A.G. Lichtenstein & Associates, Inc.

Statewide thematic planning survey of historic roadway bridges that are under the National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS) jurisdiction of the state, which includes both state and county bridges (built before 1946 with a span length over 20 feet). The survey provides an overall assessment of bridge types and significance. Union County section includes seven bridges in Cranford. Seven properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: LICHTENSTEIN-1994

Staten Island Bridges Program, Modernization and Capacity Enhancement Project, Historic Resources Survey—New Jersey

Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc.

Compliance architectural survey for bridge and right-of-way improvements to the Goethals and Staten Island Railroad bridges over the Arthur Kill. Limited summary documentation. Survey forms for numerous industrial properties on the Elizabeth waterfront and for the Staten Island Railroad between Cranford Junction and Saint George in Staten Island, NY. One historic district added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: AKRF-1994

1999

NJ Transit Raritan Valley Line Contributing Resources Study, Contract, No. 95-CJ-075.D.04, Task III - Survey Report

ARCH ^2, Inc.

Mitigation corridor study of the Central Railroad of NJ Historic District, evaluating historic railroad resources along NJ Transit's Raritan Valley Line. Includes the station, bridges, and former rail yard facilities (Round House, etc.) in Cranford. Also includes documentation of the former station demolished before the tracks were elevated and the current station constructed in 1929. One historic district and two additional properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: ARCH2-1999

Cultural Resources Investigation, Helen Street Extension Project, Borough of South Plainfield

Zerbe Consulting and Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Compliance architectural survey for roadway project in South Plainfield Borough, Middlesex County. Identifies the Lehigh Valley Railroad as an eligible linear historic district. One historic district added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: ZERBE-1999

2000

Technical Memorandum No. 18, Cultural Resources Investigation, Garden State Parkway Widening, Interchanges 30-80, Ocean, Burlington, and Atlantic Counties, New Jersey

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Compliance architectural survey for extensive highway widening project in South Jersey. Identifies the Garden State Parkway as an eligible linear historic district. One historic district added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: GRUBB-2000

2001

Section 106 Consultation: Cranford 2 Site, Township of Cranford, Union County, New Jersey

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Compliance architectural survey for cell antenna installation at Cleveland Plaza (123 N. Union Ave). Limited documentation (photo and brief description) for identified resources with recommendations of eligibility. Of the twenty-one properties evaluated, eighteen added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: GRUBB-2001

Phase IA Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Eastman Street Bridge, Cranford Township Union County, New Jersey

Cultural Resources Consulting Group

Compliance architectural reconnaissance survey for bridge replacement project. Very limited documentation of the immediate area around the Eastman Street Bridge (NW crossing). Identified the bridge and four properties documented in the Union County survey from 1984 but adds no substantive documentation. No properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: CRCG-2001a

Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation, Eastman Street Bridge, Cranford Township Union County, New Jersey

Cultural Resources Consulting Group

Compliance architectural survey for bridge replacement project. Identifies and develops preliminary documentation for the North Cranford Historic District and evaluates properties within the project area for inclusion in the district. One historic district and one property added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: CRCG-2001b

2002

New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Project, Women's Historic Sites Survey

Preservation Partners

A statewide thematic survey conducted by the NJ Historic Preservation Office. The Women's Historic Sites Survey documented sites associated with significant women in New Jersey's history. Includes two previously documented properties in Cranford. No properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: WHSS-2002

Cultural Resources Investigation, Route 82 (Morris Avenue) Bridge over Rahway River (Structure No. 2012-150), Springfield and Union Townships, Union County, NJ

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Compliance architectural survey for bridge work. Identifies Rahway River Parkway as eligible historic district. One historic district added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: GRUBB-2002

2003

Section 106 Consultation Verizon Wireless "Linden 6", 25 Commerce Drive, Township of Cranford, Union County, NJ

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.,

Compliance survey for cell antenna installation at 25 Commerce Drive. Limited architectural documentation. Identifies the eligible Garden State Parkway Historic District within the project area, but adds little substantive documentation. One historic district and no properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: GRUBB-2003

Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigation. Northeast Quadrant Storm Water Management Project, Edgewood Road, Glenwood Road, Riverside Drive and Vicinity. Cranford Township, Union County.

Cultural Resource Consulting Group

Compliance archaeology and architecture survey for storm water management project in northeast Cranford. Limited architectural investigation due to the nature of the project. Identifies Nomahegan Park as part of the Rahway River Parkway Historic District, but does not substantively document or analyze the resource. No properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: CRCG-2003

Union County Historic Preservation Plan

Linda McTeague, Preservation Consultant

Countywide preservation planning document that outlines applicable historic contexts for the county, identifies existing historic resources, and makes planning recommendations. Only identifies previously documented resources. No new properties added to baseline inventory, however the identified historic contexts provide a good framework for the current Phase 1 and future Phase 2 surveys.

Report ID: McTeague-2003

2004

Cultural Landscape and Resource Survey, Union County Park System, Union County NJ

Cultural Resource Consulting Group

Planning survey documenting the development of the Union County Park System and individual park units conducted as partial mitigation for the replacement of the Morris Avenue Bridge, Springfield Township. The survey finds that for the majority of the system, *"In spite of ongoing accretions and intrusions to their historic fabric, the parks within this proposed historic district retain a moderate to high level of integrity,"* and documents and evaluates the individual park units within the system. In Cranford, four historic districts and six individual properties have been added to the baseline inventory.

Report ID: CRCG-2004

Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation, Proposed Valley National Bank, Township of Cranford, Union County, New Jersey

Hunter Research, Inc.

Combined archaeological and architectural compliance survey of proposed Valley National Bank site at 117 South Avenue West. Focused on area immediately adjacent bank property. One property added to baseline inventory.

Report ID:HUNTER-2004

2009

Phase II Historic Architectural Investigation: Springfield Avenue Bridge, No. 2003014 Over Rahway River, Cranford Township, Union County, New Jersey

Cultural Resource Consulting Group

Architectural compliance survey for bridge replacement project. Re-iterates eligibility of North Cranford Historic District, Union County Park System Historic District, and Rahway River Parkway Historic Districts and includes district survey forms. Identifies 11 individual properties, of which 9 added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: CRCG-2009

2013

Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Rahway River Debris Removal, Cranford Township, Union County, NJ

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Compliance archaeological survey of Rahway River debris removal and cleanup. Identifies limited areas of archaeological sensitivity, but does not call out any specific archaeological sites. No properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: GRUBB-2013

Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation of the Rahway River Flood Risk Management and Ecosystem Restoration Project, Townships of Cranford, Springfield, Union and Westfield, and Borough of Kenilworth, Union County, New Jersey

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Combined archaeological and architectural compliance survey for flood protection projects along the Rahway River. Includes extensive documentation and analysis of the North Cranford Historic District and the Union County Park System Historic District, as well as 106 individual resources in Cranford. However, the coverage of individual resources within or adjacent to the project area is not comprehensive and occasionally mis-identifies the depicted resources. Report as presented is inadequate to satisfy compliance level cultural resources identification requirements for future flood control projects. Sixty-eight (68) properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: PANAMERICAN-2013

2015

Historic Overview of the Cranford Substation, 225 South Avenue East, (Block 479 Lot 5) Cranford Township, Union County, New Jersey

E2 Project Management LLC

Compliance type survey prepared in anticipation of PSE&G projects at the substation. Detailed documentation of the history, development, and current conditions of the powerhouse property, but the consultant does not make any recommendations about the eligibility of the property, nor does it provide any details of proposed PSE&G projects. Previously identified; No properties added to baseline inventory.

Report ID: E2PM-2015

3.3. Other Supporting Data Collection Efforts

In addition to formal survey, several efforts to collect and organize information about historic resources in Cranford have been conducted by the Cranford Historical Society and Historic Preservation Advisory Board, among others. These efforts have not all been added to the baseline inventory, but will be used as resource material for evaluation of historic resources during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the current survey update project.

Table 3: Other Supporting Data

c1994 – 1997

Cranford Home Journal Fact Sheets

Cranford Historical Society and Historic Preservation Advisory Board

Initiated in 1994, the Home Journal Fact Sheets were survey forms distributed to homeowners in an effort to collect details about individual homes throughout Cranford. The submitted forms include information about house type, prior owners, prior alterations, and known interesting facts about the property. The forms were collected between 1994 and 1997, and have been compiled by street address in the collection of the Historical Society. In 2010, the forms were scanned and tabular data from the forms was extracted by volunteer members of the HPAB.

2009-2012

New Jersey MOD IV Tax Assessment Database

The data in the MOD IV Tax Assessment Database contains year built data for some counties/municipalities, along with other data useful to conducting property research. HPAB members have extracted this data to develop additional tools in support of understanding the history of properties in Cranford:

- **Cranford Buildings Database:** List of buildings in Cranford built between 1820 and 1920 from NJ Tax Database (<http://www.njactb.org/>) compiled by Maureen Strazdon, September 23, 2009
- **Properties by Year Built Map:** GIS based mapping of all Cranford properties based on the Year Built attribute, compiled by Kinney Clark, updated 2012.

Undated

Ownership data and architectural descriptions for selected properties in Cranford

Cranford Historical Society

In addition to the Home Journal Fact Sheet forms, volunteer members of the Historical Society conducted detailed research into prior ownership of individual properties, and compiled the annotation into the Home Journal Binders. Numerous annotated properties do not have corresponding Home Journal forms, while others enhance the information provided on the forms. Many of these were also scanned with the Fact Sheets referenced above.

Street Sign Inventory

An inventory and photo-documentation survey of Cranford's unique tile street signs was conducted by HPAB and local Girl Scout volunteers, and their locations mapped in HPAB's GIS dataset. Additionally the origin and history of these signs was compiled by Maureen Strazdon. The compiled data is reproduced below in **Appendix C: Street Sign Inventory**.

Sunny Acres Civic and Improvement Association

The Sunny Acres Civic and Improvement Association has compiled an impressive collection of documentation of the history and development of the Sunny Acres neighborhood. This information has been used as the foundation for evaluating the area as an historic district. One historic district added to the baseline inventory.

Source ID: SACIA-Undated

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4. BASELINE INVENTORY and INVENTORY UPDATES

4.1. Methodology

The baseline inventory below is compiled from the documentation referenced above in Chapter 3, and is followed by an inventory update for each historic resource. All of the resources and districts included in the baseline inventories are depicted below on Fig. 18: Phase 1 Overview Map, and on the detail maps that follow (Figs. 19 – 24).

The baseline inventory tables (Tables 4 and 5) include the following fields:

- ID: Resource ID number assigned for the Phase 1 survey
- NAME: Resource name (or address when no formal name exists)
- ADDRESS: Street address or location description
- BLOCK / LOT: Parcel block and lot designation (if applicable)
- SOURCES: Prior documentation reference from Chapter 3, Table 2
- SOURCE REC.: Eligibility recommendation from prior documentation
- CURRENT STATUS: Current eligibility status
- CURRENT STATUS DATE: Current eligibility status type and date
- UPDATED REC.: Current HPAB eligibility recommendation
- DEMOLISHED: Demolished (Yes/No)

Table 4 contains the baseline inventory for individual properties, and Table 5 contains the baseline inventory for historic districts. All individual properties in Table 4 have an updated inventory sheet in this Phase 1 document, consisting of an updated photo, description, and recommendation. The majority of the historic districts listed in Table 5 will be updated as part of Phase 2. The exceptions are **D1: North Cranford Historic District** (NCHD), for which HPAB began compiling documentation in 2010, and **D2: Sunny Acres Historic District**, for which residents and members of the Sunny Acres Civic and Improvement Association have been compiling documentation for many years. Where applicable, prior survey forms and documentation are compiled in Appendix A and B.

Evaluation Criteria

Architectural historic resources documented in this Phase 1 survey have been evaluated against the criteria for evaluation, contained in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.⁶

Additionally, Cranford's Historic Preservation Ordinance, amended March 26, 2013, contains additional criteria for local designation in §6-40.24 B:

The criteria for evaluating and designating historic landmarks and historic districts shall be guided by the National Register criteria. The Historic Preservation Advisory Board or any person may recommend designation of historic landmarks or historic districts that are in accordance with the National Register criteria or that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- (1) Character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the Township, state or nation; or
- (2) Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (3) Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (4) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, architecture, or engineering; or

⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2002. 2.

- (5) Identification with the work of a builder, designer, artist, architect or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the Township, state or nation; or
- (6) Embodiment of elements of design, detail, material or craftsmanship that render a building, site, structure, object architecturally significant or structurally innovative; or
- (7) Unique location or singular physical characteristics that make a district or landmark an established or familiar visual feature; or
- (8) Ability or potential ability to yield information important in prehistory or history.⁷

Properties recommended as eligible in this Phase 1 survey update were evaluated against these criteria. Alternatively, properties requiring additional research and documentation to properly evaluate them against the criteria will be deferred until Phase 2, which will enable a more thorough investigation and result in more meaningful recommendations for the overall survey effort.

4.2. Overview Maps

Baseline resources, including individual properties and historic districts are depicted on Figures 18-22 to illustrate the distribution of resources within Cranford.

⁷ Cranford, New Jersey, Municipal Code, §6-40.24, 2013

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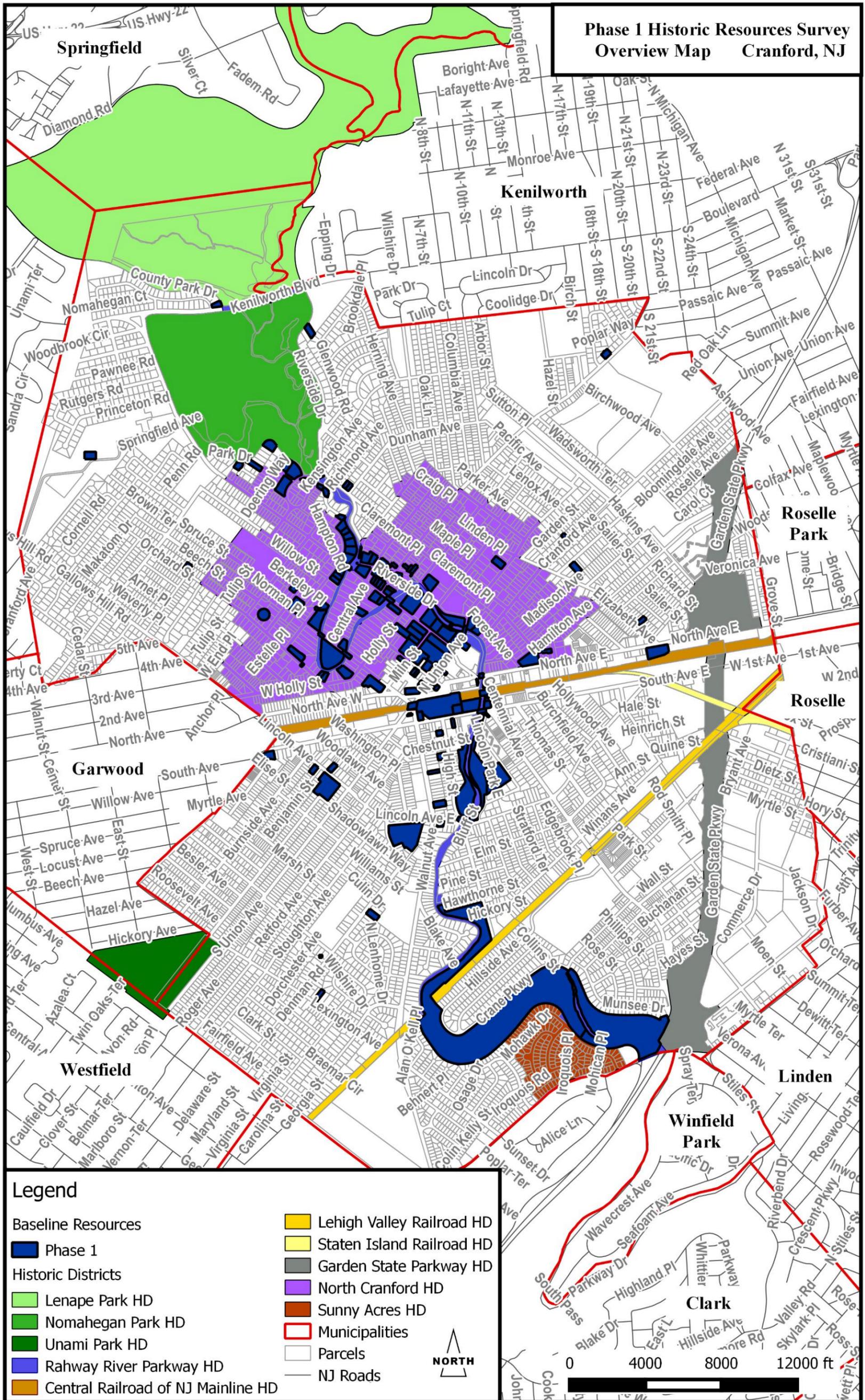


Fig. 18: Phase 1 Historic Resources Survey Overview Map

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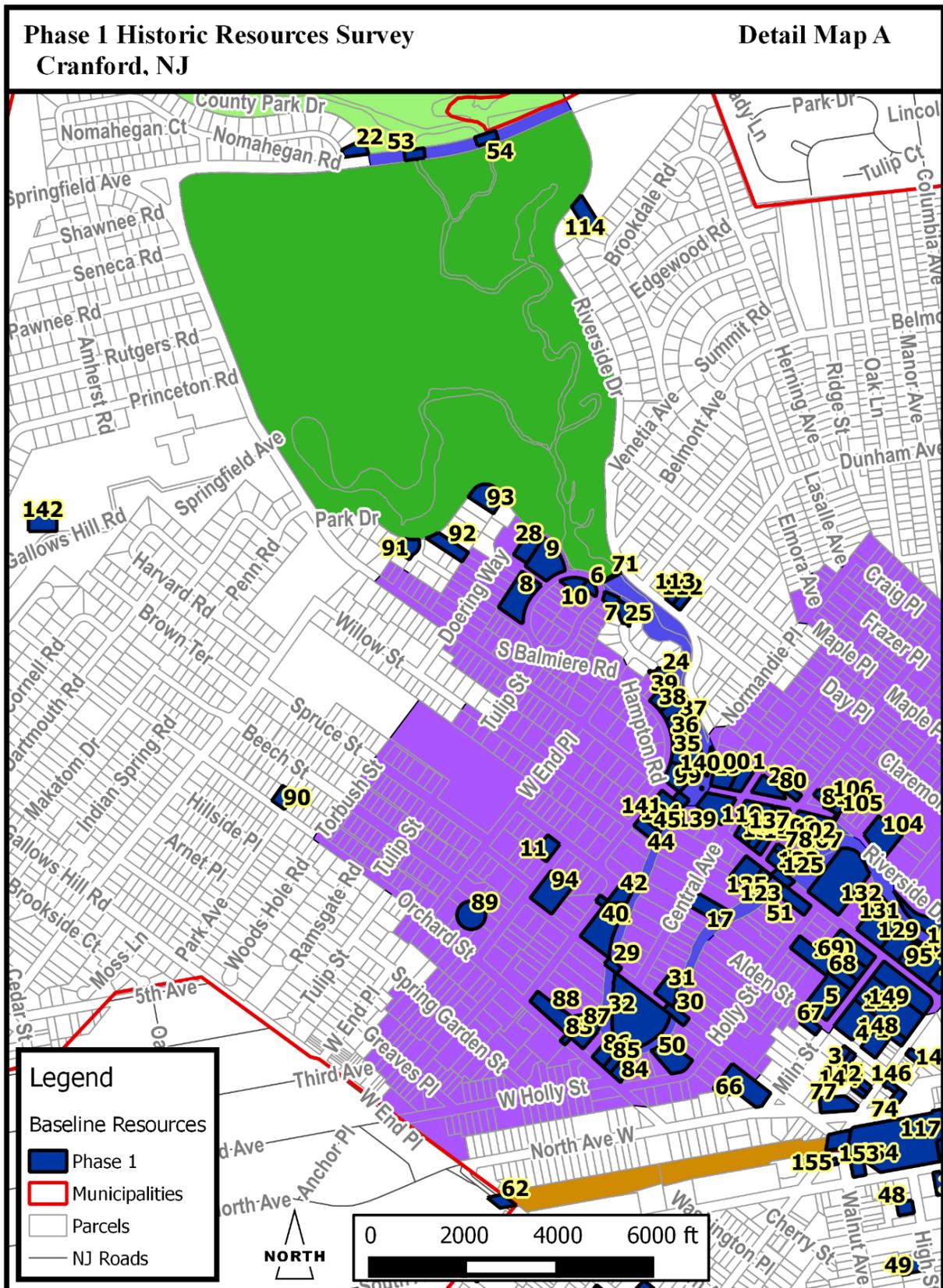


Fig. 19: Phase 1 Historic Resources Survey, Detail Map A, (NW Quadrant)

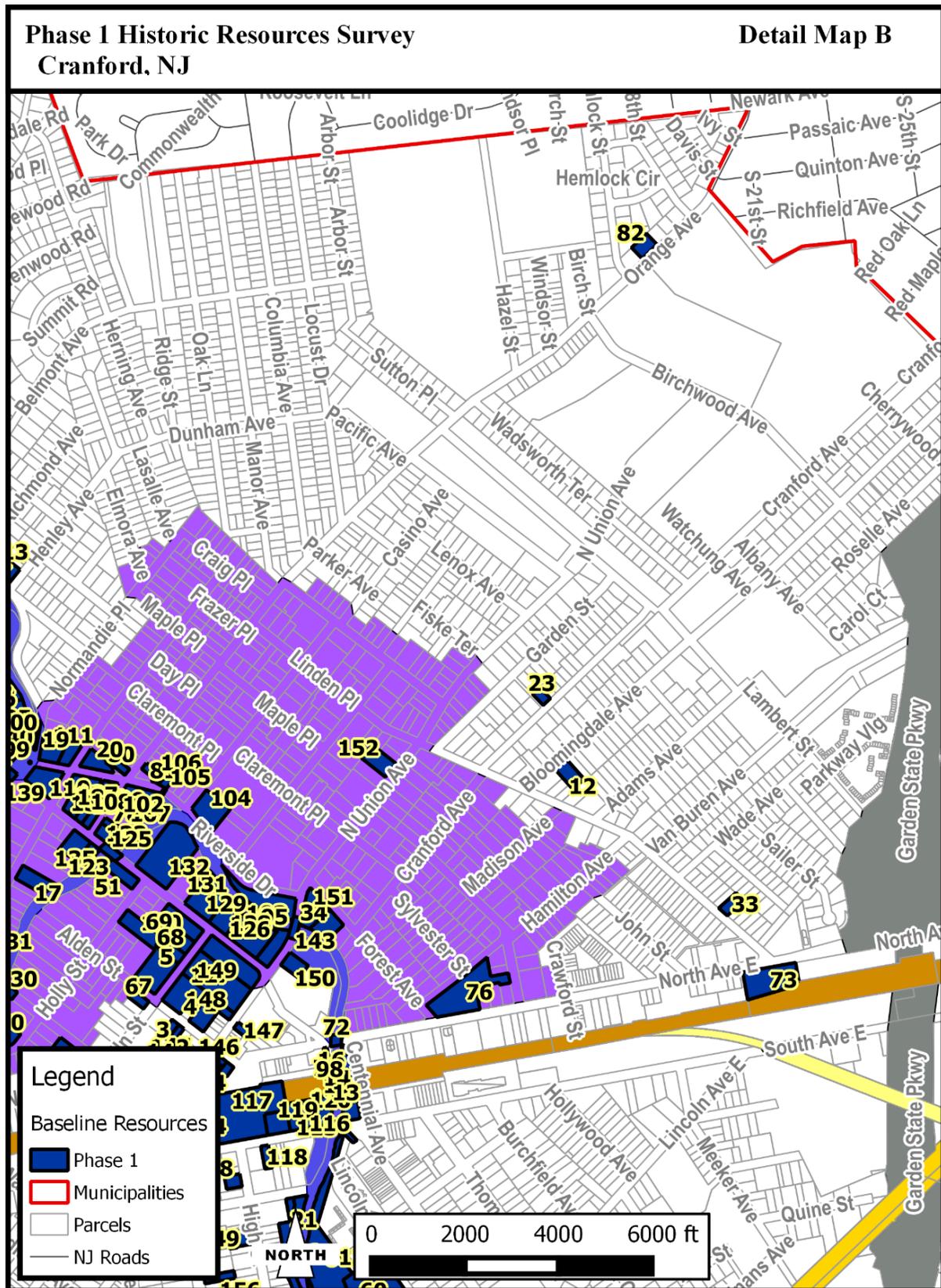


Fig. 20: Phase 1 Historic Resources Survey, Detail Map B, (NE Quadrant)

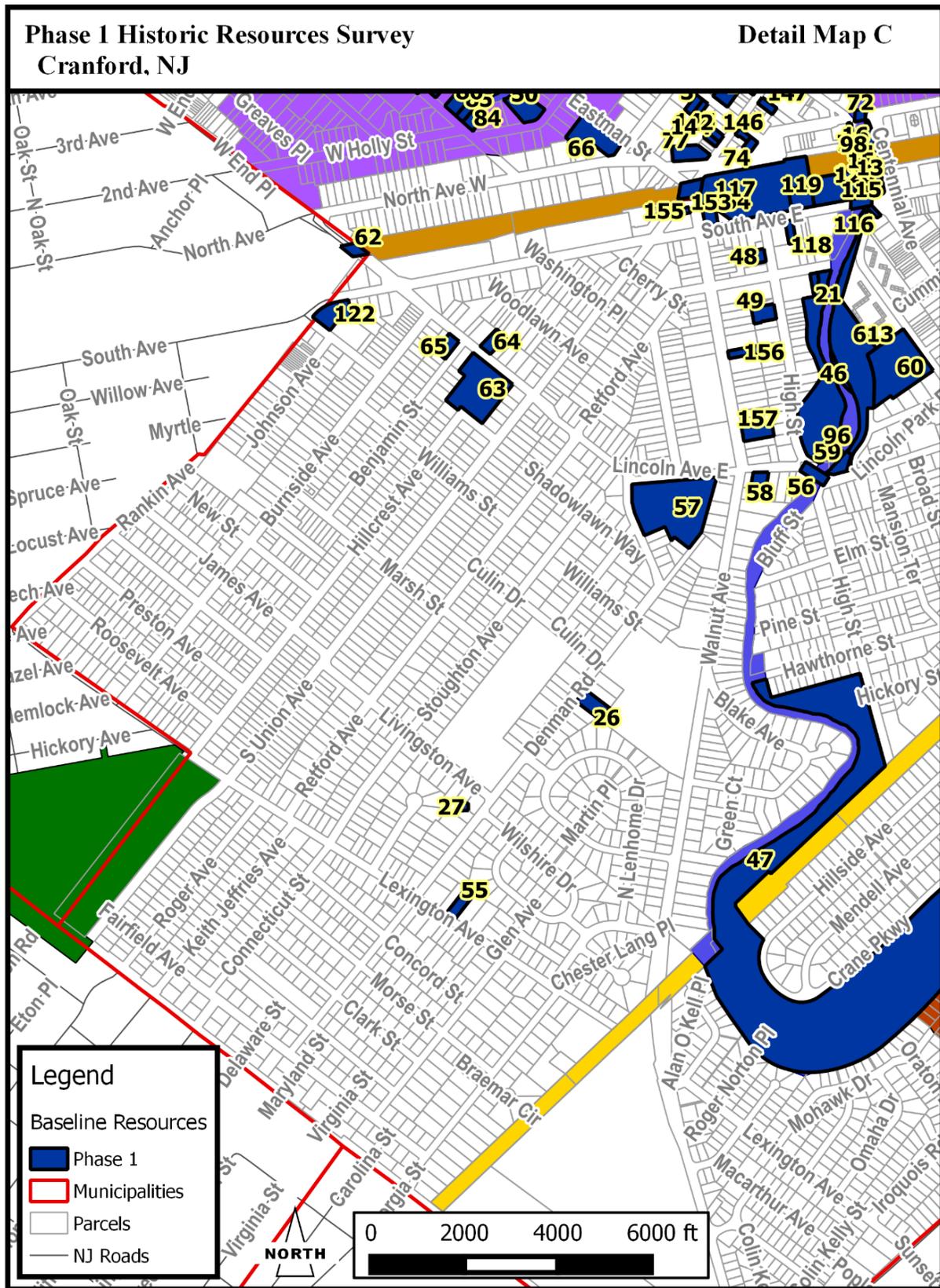


Fig. 21: Phase 1 Historic Resources Survey, Detail Map C, (SW Quadrant)

4.3. Baseline Inventory Tables

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Individual Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
1	Verizon Building	34 Alden Street	191 / 9	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
2	35 Alden Street	35 Alden Street	189 / 14	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
3	37 Alden Street	37 Alden Street	189 / 13	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
4	St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church	40 Alden Street	191 / 1	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible: Church Complex; Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
5	St. Michaels School	100 Alden Street	188 / 1	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible: Church Complex; Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
6	18 Balmiere Parkway	18 Balmiere Parkway	199 / 11	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ NCHD	N
7	19 Balmiere Parkway	19 Balmiere Parkway	200 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
8	35 Balmiere Parkway	35 Balmiere Parkway	198 / 52	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing	N
9	47 Balmiere Parkway	47 Balmiere Parkway	198 / 54	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
10	50 Balmiere Parkway	50 Balmiere Parkway	199 / 10	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
11	17 Berkely Place	17 Berkely Place	166 / 5	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing	N
12	12 Bloomingdale Avenue [Demolished]	12 Bloomingdale Avenue	304 / 4	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible Not Assessed	NA	NA	Demolished	Y

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
13	Centennial Avenue Bridge	NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Centennial Avenue	NA	DELEUW-1991 ARCH2-1999 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
14	Storage Building	Centennial Avenue	479 / 3	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
15	Cranford Chamber of Commerce	4 Centennial Avenue	480 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
16	Cranford First Aid Squad	6 Centennial Avenue	313 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
17	Moore House	22 Central Avenue	184 / 12	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key- Contributing	N
18	104 Central Avenue	104 Central Avenue	222 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
19	201 Central Avenue	201 Central Avenue	223 / 6	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
20	Open Corner Lot	202 Central Avenue	226 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	NA	NA	Eligible HD: NA	NA
21	2 Chestnut Street	2 Chestnut Street	483 / 18	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
22	101 County Park Drive	101 County Park Drive	106 / 12	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
23	223 Cranford Avenue	223 Cranford Avenue	285 / 1.02	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
24	2 Crescent Place	2 Crescent Place	200 / 38	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Not eligible; Revised NCHD	N
25	18 Crescent Place	18 Crescent Place	200 / 31	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Not eligible; Revised NCHD	N
26	160 Denman Road [Demolished]	160 Denman Road	489 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
27	Denman Farm (Ditzel's Farm) [Demolished]	299 Denman Road	NA	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
28	22 Doering Way	22 Doering Way	198 / 30	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
29	Eastman Street Bridge (STR# 2003008)	Eastman Street over Rahway River (NW crossing)	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Y
30	Eastman Street Bridge (STR# 2003025)	Eastman Street over Rahway River (SE crossing)	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	Y
31	122 Eastman Street	122 Eastman Street	184 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
32	McConnell Park	125 Eastman Street	181 / 1	CRCG-2001b; CRCG-2004; PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO: 9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPFD, & UCPS	N
33	34 Elizabeth Avenue	34 Elizabeth Avenue	320 / 10	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
34	12 Forest Avenue	12 Forest Avenue	312 / 2	MASTER-PLAN-2009; PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
35	10 Hampton Road	10 Hampton Road	200 / 47	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
36	12 Hampton Road	12 Hampton Road	200 / 46	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
37	14 Hampton Road	14 Hampton Road	200 / 45	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
38	18 Hampton Road	18 Hampton Road	200 / 44	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
39	20 Hampton Road	20 Hampton Road	200 / 43	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
40	Stone Culvert	Hampton Street over Rahway River Tributary	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
41	Hampton Park	104 Hampton Street (at Eastman Street)	168 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
42	108 Hampton Street	108 Hampton Street	168 / 2	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
43	204 Hampton Street	204 Hampton Street	168 / 5	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing (Garage Only)	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
44	208 Hampton Street	208 Hampton Street	168 / 7	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
45	210 Hampton Street	210 Hampton Street	168 / 8	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
46	Droescher's Mill Park, Rahway River Parkway	High Street	483 / 1	CRCG-2004 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
47	Cranford Section, Rahway River Parkway	Between High Street and Crane Parkway	493 / 12 543 / 39 544 / 1	CRCG-2004	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
48	Saint Mark's AME Church	34 High Street	478 / 7	NJHC-1984	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Not Eligible	Y
49	First Baptist Church	100 High Street	484 / 22	NJHC-1984	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
50	Medical Office Building	19 Holly Street	179 / 15	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
51	219 Holly Street	219 Holly Street	186 / 7	CRCG-2009	Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible; Phase 2.	N
52	Lenape Park Snack Shop	Kenilworth Boulevard	101.01 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
53	Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003006)	Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River (W crossing)	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
54	Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003018)	Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River (E crossing)	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
55	Williams House [Demolished]	506 Lexington Avenue	460 / 16	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
56	Lincoln Avenue/High Street Bridge (STR# 2003045)	Lincoln Avenue/High Street over Rahway River	NA	NJDOT-1991 LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Y
57	Sherman Park	150 Lincoln Avenue E	488 / 8	MASTER-PLAN-2009	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
58	Vreeland Home	306 Lincoln Avenue E	497 / 20	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Unknown [Missing Form] Not Assessed	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
59	Williams-Droescher Mill	347 Lincoln Avenue E	482 / 2	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	NR Listed Not Assessed NR Listed	Listed; Cranford Local Landmark	NR:1/8/1974 SR:9/18/1973	Listed; Cranford Local Landmark	N
60	Cranford Hall	600 Lincoln Park E	505 / 2	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
61	Lincoln Park Section, Rahway River Parkway	636 Lincoln Park E	482 / 1	CRCG-2004 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing Not Assessed	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
61.1	Droescher's Bridge / Remnants of Pavillion	Lincoln Park E	482 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
61.2	Stone Overlook	Walking Path in Lincoln Park Section	482 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
61.3	Former Pond	Rahway River at Lincoln Park Section Walking Path	482 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
62	Lincoln Avenue Bridge	NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Lincoln Avenue	NA	DELEUW-1991 ARCH2-1999	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
63	Lincoln Park	15 Lincoln Avenue W	421 / 3.01	MASTER-PLAN-2009	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
64	18 Lincoln Avenue West	18 Lincoln Avenue West	473 / 47	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	Y
65	29 Lincoln Avenue West	29 Lincoln Avenue West	420 / 2	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
66	Cranford Post Office	3 Miln Street	181 / 10	USPS-1982	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible: Individual	N
67	115 Miln Street	115 Miln Street	187 / 14	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
68	211 Miln Street	211 Miln Street	188 / 13	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing	N
69	215 Miln Street	215 Miln Street	188 / 12	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing	Y
70	Mohawk Park	Mohawk Drive	543 544 / 39 1	CRCG-2004	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
71	Footbridge	Nomahegan Walking Path over Rahway River	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
72	North Avenue Bridge (STR# 2008156)	North Avenue East over Rahway River	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/RRPHD	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
73	Cranford Junction Coach Yard	North Avenue East	319 / 10	ARCH2-1999	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing; Phase 2 w/CRRNJHD	N
74	William Sperry Building	11-17 North Avenue	192 / 6	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible Individual	N
75	Riverside Inn	56 North Avenue E	195 / 10	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
76	Trinity Church	205 North Avenue E	315 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984 WHSS-2002	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
77	Cranford Trust Building	2-30 North Avenue W	189 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible Individual	N
78	6 Orange Avenue	6 Orange Avenue	261 / 2	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
79	16 Orange Avenue	16 Orange Avenue	261 / 6	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
80	101 Orange Avenue	101 Orange Avenue	226 / 17	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
81	104 Orange Avenue	104 Orange Avenue	264 / 2	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
82	Norris-Oakey House	1119 Orange Avenue	257 / 13	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible Not Assessed	NA	NA	Eligible: Individual	N
83	Orchard Street Bridge (STR# 2003071)	Orchard Street over Rahway River Tributary	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
84	102 Orchard Street	102 Orchard Street	179 / 11	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
85	104 Orchard Street	104 Orchard Street	179 / 10	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
86	106 Orchard Street	106 Orchard Street	179 / 9	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
87	114 Orchard Street	114 Orchard Street	179 / 7	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
88	222 Orchard Street	222 Orchard Street	179 / 6	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2	N
89	Brook Lodge [Demolished c 1980]	410 Orchard Street	171 / 1.04	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
90	Torbush Hosue	464 Orchard Street	160 / 22	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
91	12 Park Drive	12 Park Drive	197 / 5	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Not eligible; Revised NCHD	N
92	100 Park Drive	100 Park Drive	198 / 6	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Not eligible; Revised NCHD	N
93	112 Park Drive	112 Park Drive	198 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Not eligible; Revised NCHD	N
94	20 Pittsfield Street	20 Pittsfield Street	167 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
95	Hansel's Dam / Flood Control Dam	Rahway River at N Union Avenue	NA	KRAFT-1977 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
96	Droeschers Mill Dam	Rahway River at Lincoln Avenue	NA	KRAFT-1977 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
97	Dam/Spillway (Lenape Park)	Rahway River at Kenilworth Boulevard	102.03 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Non- Contributing; Phase 2 w/RRPHD	N
98	Rahway River Bridge	NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Rahway River	479 / 3	DELEUW-1991 ARCH2-1999 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
99	Crane's Ford Monument	Riverside Drive at Springfield Avenue	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
100	Stone Wall	Riverside Drive (west side between road and Rahway River)	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD & UCPS	N
101	Sewer Outfall Structure	Riverside Drive	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 RRPWHD & UCPS	N
102	Culvert, Metal Railings	Riverside Drive over Casino Brook	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
103	Sperry Park, Rahway River Parkway	1 Riverside Drive, at N Union Avenue	263 / 1	CRCG-2004 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Expanded NCHD; Phase 2 RRPWHD & UCPS	N
104	Riverside Condominiums	22 Riverside Drive	265 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing	N
105	102 Riverside Drive	102 Riverside Drive	264 / 16	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
106	104 Riverside Drive	104 Riverside Drive	264 / 17	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
107	107 Riverside Drive	107 Riverside Drive	261 / 7	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
108	121 Riverside Drive	121 Riverside Drive	222 / 5	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
109	123 Riverside Drive	123 Riverside Drive	222 / 4	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
110	127 Riverside Drive	127 Riverside Drive	222 / 2	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
111	Pierson House	420 Riverside Drive	223 / 7	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2	N
112	500 Riverside Drive	500 Riverside Drive	216 / 1	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
113	502 Riverside Drive	502 Riverside Drive	216 / 2	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
114	652 Riverside Drive	652 Riverside Drive	202 / 24.01	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
115	South Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003028)	South Avenue East over Rahway River	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N
116	Lincoln Park Gates	South Avenue East at Centennial Avenue	NA	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	NA	NA	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/RRPHD & UCPS	N
117	Cranford Railroad Station	201 South Avenue E	479 / 3	HERITAGE-1981 UCCHPAB-1984 ARCH2-1999	Not Eligible Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
118	Terrance Brennan House [Demolished]	206 South Avenue E	481 / 7	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
119	Robbins Allison Storage [Demolished]	211-215 South Avenue E	479 / 4	ARCH2-1999	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
120	Trolley Power House [Demolished]	225 South Avenue E	479 / 25	UCCHPAB-1984 EP2M-2015	Eligible Not Assessed	NA	NA	Demolished	N
121	7-11 (formerly Krauszer's Convenience Store)	299 South Avenue E	480 / 2	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
122	E.N. Perrin House [Demolished]	113-117 South Avenue W	402 / 19, 20	HUNTER-2004	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Demolished	Y
123	Girl Scout Park	Springfield Avenue	184 / 18	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
124	Springfield Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003072)	Springfield Avenue over Rahway River (NW crossing)	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Y

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
125	Springfield Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003014)	Springfield Avenue over Rahway River (SE crossing)	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Y
126	Josiah Crane Park	10 Springfield Avenue	262 / 9	MASTER-PLAN-2009	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing	N
127	First Presbyterian Church	11 Springfield Avenue	191 / 3	UCCHPAB-1984 GRUBB-2001 WHSS-2002 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible Eligible Eligible Not Assessed	Eligible-Indv.	COE:7/17/12	Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing	N
128	Gray Memorial Funeral Home	12 Springfield Avenue	262 / 8	GRUBB-2001 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Not Eligible Not Assessed	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
129	Cranford Towers	18 Springfield Avenue	262 / 7	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing	N
130	First Church of Christ Scientist	21 Springfield Avenue	188 / 11	UCCHPAB-1984 GRUBB-2001	Eligible Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2	N
131	Tudor Revival Apartments	24 Springfield Avenue	262 / 6	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Expanded NCHD: Contributing	N
132	Hanson House (Hanson Park)	38 Springfield Avenue	262 / 3.01	CRCG-2009 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	COE: 9/13/07	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
133	Cranford Canoe Club	250 Springfield Avenue	261 / 1	CRCG-2009 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	COE: 5/19/05	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
134	300 Springfield Avenue	300 Springfield Avenue	222 / 8	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
135	Cranford Clay Courts	301 Springfield Avenue	184 / 18	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
136	304 Springfield Avenue	304 Springfield Avenue	222 / 9	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
137	306 Springfield Avenue	306 Springfield Avenue	222 / 10	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
138	320 Springfield Avenue	320 Springfield Avenue	222 / 11	CRCG-2009	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
139	Memorial Park	350 Springfield Avenue, at Central Avenue	221 / 1	MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Assessed Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
140	Dykeman Farmhouse	400 Springfield Avenue	200 / 48	UCCHPAB-1984 MASTER-PLAN-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Not Assessed Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2	N
141	411 Springfield Avenue	411 Springfield Avenue	168 / 9	PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO Opinion: 8/23/2001	Eligible HD: Contributing	N
142	William Miller Sperry Observatory	1033 Springfield Avenue	121 / 2.01	MASTER-PLAN-2009	Not Assessed	NA	NA	Eligible: Individual	N
143	North Union Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003016)	North Union Avenue over Rahway River	NA	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 PANAMERICAN-2013	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO:9/18/02	Eligible HD: Contributing; Expanded NCHD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS	N
144	Smith Building	13-15 N Union Avenue	189 / 19.01	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
145	Reusch Building	17 N Union Avenue	189 / 18	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
146	Masonic Hall	18-20 N Union Avenue (17-25 Alden St.)	192 / 5	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible Individual	N
147	Manager Building	108 N Union Avenue	193 / 5	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
148	117-119 N Union Avenue	117-119 N Union Avenue	191 / 4	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
149	Cleveland Plaza	123 N Union Avenue	191 / 2	GRUBB-2001	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
150	Crane-Phillips House (Josiah Crane Jr. House)	124 N Union Avenue	196 / 2.01	UCCHPAB-1984 GRUBB-2001 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible Listed Not Assessed	Listed; Cranford Local Landmark	NR:8/14/97; SR:6/3/97; COE:1/19/96 Local: 2/25/2014	Listed; Cranford Local Landmark	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION	DEMO.
151	Lynwold	136 N Union Avenue	312 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing	N
152	Sperry House	319 N Union Avenue	271 / 10	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing	N
153	Walnut Avenue Bridge	NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Walnut Avenue	NA	DELEUW-1991 ARCH2-1999	Not Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	DOE: 11/30/95 SHPO: 7/19/91	Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
154	1-15 Walnut Avenue	1-15 Walnut Avenue	479 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984	Not Eligible	NA	NA	Not Eligible	N
155	Cranford Hotel	2 Walnut Avenue	476 / 1	UCCHPAB-1984 ARCH2-1999 MASTER-PLAN-2009	Eligible Not Assessed Not Assessed	NA	NA	Eligible Individual; Eligible HD, Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD	N
156	217 Walnut Avenue	217 Walnut Avenue	484 / 13	UCCHPAB-1984	Potentially Eligible	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
157	239 Walnut Avenue	239 Walnut Avenue	484 / 4	UCCHPAB-1984	Eligible	NA	NA	Potentially Eligible; Phase 2	N
158	110 Orchard Street	110 Orchard Street	179 / 8	PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	Eligible HD: Not Assessed	SHPO: 8/23/01	Eligible HD: Non-Contributing	N

Table 4: Baseline Inventory, Properties

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Table 5: Baseline Inventory, Historic Districts

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK / LOT	SOURCES	SOURCE RECOMMENDATION	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT STATUS DATE	UPDATED RECOMMENDATION
D01	North Cranford Historic District	Neighborhoods in north Cranford, including Orchard St., Holly St., Springfield Ave., Orange Ave., N. Union Ave., Forest Ave.	Multiple / Multiple	LICHTENSTEIN-1994 CRCG-2001b CRCG-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible Eligible Eligible Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:8/23/2001 COE:5/19/2005 COE: 9/13/2007	Eligible with revised boundaries.
D02	Sunny Acres Historic District	Mohawk Drive, Algonquin Drive, Oneida Place, Cherokee Road, Iroquois Road, Iroquois Place, Mohican Place, Raritan Road	Multiple / Multiple	SICIA-Undated	Not Assessed	N/A	N/A	Eligible; Phase 2
D03	Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District	NJ Transit Raritan Valley Line	Multiple / Multiple	ARCH2-1999	Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:7/19/1991 DOE:11/30/1995	Phase 2
D04	Garden State Parkway Historic District	GSP ROW	NA	GRUBB-2003	Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:10/12/2001	Phase 2
D05	Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District	Conrail ROW	Multiple / Multiple	GRUBB-1999	Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:3/15/2002	Phase 2
D06	Lenape Park	Kenilworth Boulevard	101.01 / 1	CRCG-2004 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible HD: Contributing Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:3/18/2005	Eligible: MPDF, Phase 2
D07	Nomahegan Park	1030 Springfield Avenue	105 / 1	CRCG-2004 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:3/18/2005	Eligible: MPDF, Phase 2
D08	Rahway River Parkway Historic District	Rahway River Lenape Park to GSP	Multiple / Multiple	GRUBB-2002 CRCG-2004 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible Eligible Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:9/18/2002	Phase 2
D09	Staten Island Railroad Historic District	SIRR ROW	Multiple / Multiple	AKRF-1994	[TBD]	Eligible	SHPO:2/27/1995	Phase 2
D10	Unami Park	Lexington Avenue	435 / 1	CRCG-2004	Eligible HD: Contributing	Eligible HD: Contributing	SHPO:3/18/2005	Eligible: MPDF, Phase 2
D11	Union County Park System	Lenape, Nomahegan, Sperry; Cherokee	Multiple / Multiple	CRCG-2004 CRCG-2009 PANAMERICAN-2013	Eligible Eligible Eligible	Eligible	SHPO:3/18/2005	Multiple Property Submission; Phase 2

Table 5: Baseline Inventory, Historic Districts

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4.3 INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

1) Verizon Building, 34 Alden Street (Block 191, Lot 9)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The Verizon Building is a one-story flat-roofed brick building constructed c1950. The concrete roof deck is topped by a low open metal parapet railing, and overhangs the façade, under which large block "dentils" are applied. The Alden St. façade is brick with an applied stone veneer foundation, and contains five large 1 over 1 windows with large wood louvered panels on either side of each window. The recessed entrance at the left end of the façade exhibits simple modernist detailing in its stone surround.

The building was constructed by NJ Bell Telephone as a telephone exchange, but it appears to have been altered over time, and does not have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1413204856

2) 35 Alden Street (Block 189, Lot 14)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

35 Alden Street is a 2-1/2 story 4-bay residential building constructed c1905 and later modified for commercial use. Originally a Queen-Anne style house, the gable roofed building has an interior chimney on the left, with a shed dormer on the right rear. The front shingled gable has paired double hung windows centered in the gable. Windows throughout the building are double-hung or fixed pane vinyl replacement windows. A two-story projecting bay with three windows on each level exists on the left side of the façade and a similar projecting bay exists on the left side of the building. The upper portion of the front bay is clad in vinyl siding with replacement windows, while the lower portion of the front bay is clad in cast stone. A two-story porch exists on the right side of the façade. The upper porch is screened-in with a projecting flat roof, while the lower porch is open with metal scrollwork columns on stone piers, accessed by wide wooden steps. Two commercial spaces occupy the first floor, with apartments on the upper levels.

The building has been extensively altered over time, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

3) 37 Alden Street (Block 189, Lot 13)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

37 Alden Street is two-and-a-half story L-plan Queen Anne residential building constructed c1880 and later converted to commercial use. The asphalt shingle jerkinhead roof has a shed dormer on the ell with paired double hung vinyl replacement windows. The shingled front gable has a single pointed arched replacement window. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. A flat-roofed one-story commercial addition projects from the facade to the sidewalk. A metal parapet railing surrounds the top of the addition. Modern casement windows exist left and right of the central glazed entryway.

The building has been extensively altered over time, and does not to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

4) St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church, 40 Alden Street (Block 191, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible: Church Complex; Expanded NCHD: Contributing

St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church is a basilica-plan Romanesque Revival style church constructed 1948-1949. The roof is red terra-cotta tile. A gabled cornice parapet topped by a stone cross stands above the projecting facade, which exhibits a rose-window and statue centered over three stone-arched entryways. Left and right sides include large round-arched stained glass windows and brick buttresses, with small one-story hipped roof chapels projecting from the main-block. A brick bell-tower stands at the north-west corner of the church. The square plan tower shaft is topped with a bracketed stone cornice and stone belfry with round arched louvered openings and engaged Corinthian pilasters topped by a terra-cotta tile hipped roof. The elevated site is accessed by stone steps connecting the sidewalk to the entrance; low brick retaining walls extend along the front and left side of the property. The property has extensive landscaping throughout, and a sculpture garden to the right of the entrance plaza. The interior was extensively remodeled in the early 1970's as part of post-Vatican II renovations. A two-story flat-roof brick parish house stands to the right rear of the church.

This church is the third structure occupied by St. Michaels parish (the second on this site), and represents the continued growth of the Catholic community in Cranford in the post-war period. The church is a well preserved example of mid-century Romanesque Revival architecture and is eligible as a complex with St. Michaels School and the Catholic Community Services building.

5) St. Michaels School, 100 Alden Street (Block 188, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible: Church Complex; Expanded NCHD: Contributing

St. Michaels Church School is a two-story brick and stone Classical Revival style school building constructed 1929. The flat roof is surrounded by a brick parapet wall above the stone cornice and frieze band. A gabled stone portico projects slightly from the facade and contains three arched bays separated by two-story engaged Corinthian pilasters. Paired double-hung replacement windows with blind arches top each bay above the entrances. A stone water table below the first floor windows sits atop a brick foundation with brick belt-courses. Double-hung one-over-one replacement windows exist throughout. A modern brick and stone two-story addition was added to the rear in 1966 containing additional classrooms, gymnasium, and cafeteria.

St. Michaels School is a well preserved Classical Revival institutional building, and is eligible as a complex with St. Michaels Church and the Catholic Community Services building. The building is also eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

6) 18 Balmiere Parkway (Block 199, Lot 11)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ NCHD

18 Balmiere Parkway is a 2 story, 5-bay, side gable house with shed dormer and intersecting projecting gable constructed c1930. A one-bay two-story addition and one-bay one-story addition extends from the right side of the house. A porch addition with hipped roof supported on turned posts extends left from the central entrance to the left corner of the house. Windows are six-over-one replacement windows with inoperable vinyl shutters. House is clad in vinyl siding. An attached garage extends from the rear of the house.

18 Balmiere Parkway stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. The house has been altered, but additional research at Phase 2 will be needed to determine architectural integrity and status within the historic district.

7) 19 Balmiere Parkway (Block 200, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

19 Balmiere Parkway is a 2-½ story, front gable vernacular Tudor Revival house constructed c1929 with full shed dormers left and right. A six pane arched window exists in the upper front gable, with paired six-over-one replacement windows on the second floor. On the first floor, triple six-over-one replacement windows exist at left and a one story projecting gabled entryway with curved brick steps exists at right. Windows have inoperable board and batten shutters. An external brick chimney stands on the left side. Exterior cladding is vinyl siding.

19 Balmiere Parkway is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

438497372

8) 35 Balmiere Parkway (Block 198, Lot 52)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2012

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing

Built in 1932, 35 Balmiere Parkway is a large Tudor Revival house with irregular massing. The house is two-and-one-half stories tall, with steeply sloping slate roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick and stone, and penetrated by metal framed casement windows. A large exterior stone chimney dominates the façade, and stands adjacent to the entry portico which shelters a recessed main entrance. An attached two car garage stands at an angle to the main block of the house at the north (rear) corner. An in-ground swimming pool is found to the right of the driveway, at some distance from the house, which is centered among numerous mature trees on a lot that is significantly larger than neighboring properties.

35 Balmiere Parkway is a well preserved example of Tudor Revival style residential architecture, and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance. This property is also eligible as a key-contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1421007163

9) 47 Balmiere Parkway (Block 198, Lot 54)

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

47 Balmiere Parkway is a 2-½ story, front gable Tudor Revival house constructed c1933 with full shed dormers left and right. An additional side gabled louvered dormer stands towards the front of the left roof slope. An external brick chimney is centered on the front, with a one-story projecting brick gabled entry at left containing a round arched doorway. On either side of the chimney, quarter-round windows exist in the upper gable and a pair of wood six-over-one double hung windows with exterior storms exist on the second floor. Exterior cladding is wood shingle. (Lower areas of the facade were obscured by extensive plantings and not observed.)

47 Balmiere is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1413329020



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

10) 50 Balmiere Parkway (Block 199, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

50 Balmiere Parkway is a two-story side gable split level house constructed c1955 with a projecting garage and entry. A hipped roof bay window with fixed pane windows projects from the lower facade. An external brick chimney stands against the right gable end. Windows are six-over-one replacements with inoperable wood shutters. Exterior cladding is asbestos shingle.

50 Balmiere Parkway is non-contributing within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

118782730

11) 17 Berkeley Place (Block 166, Lot 5)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing

17 Berkeley Place is a large, 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, side gable, Neo-Classical style house. Three gabled dormers with gable returns and keystone round-arched sash windows are found on front roof slope. The center of the structure is dominated by 2-story semi-circular flat roofed portico with large Ionic columns and heavy entablature. A small porch with iron railing is found over the central side-lighted entryway. A one-story screened porch is found on the left. Fenestration is 8 over 1 large double hung windows with exterior storms. Cladding is stained wood shingle.

17 Berkeley place is a well preserved example of Neo-Classical style residential architecture and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance. This property is also eligible as a key-contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

12) 12 Bloomingdale Avenue (Block 304, Lot 4)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible
MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Demolished

12 Bloomingdale Avenue was demolished and replaced with this modern house in 2012. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1229344164



Photo: UCCHPAB, 1981

13) Centennial Avenue Bridge, NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Centennial Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

DELEUW-1991: Not Eligible

ARCH2-1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

The Centennial Avenue Bridge is a two-span steel deck-plate-girder railroad bridge with a ballasted deck supported on concrete abutments and wingwalls and riveted lattice columns dividing the roadway. There is a steel hand-railing with concrete posts across the top of the structure. The bridge was constructed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1929 as part of the Cranford grade crossing elimination project.

The bridge is eligible as a contributing structure within the eligible Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the district.

1954988104

14) Storage Building, Centennial Avenue (Block 479, Lot 3)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

This building does not appear to be 50 years old and does not possess any architectural character or significance. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1057341366

15) Cranford Chamber of Commerce, 4 Centennial Avenue (Block 480, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

This building was constructed in 2011 (not 1880 as cited by the Panamerican report). Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-252525356

16) Cranford First Aid Squad, 6 Centennial Avenue (Block 313, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The Cranford First Aid Squad building is a one-story flat roof emergency services building completed 1956. The Modern style building consists of three sections: a three bay office wing at right, a one bay vehicle storage garage center, and a small one bay first aid wing at left. The building has modern anodized aluminum fixed pane windows in the wings (which replaced original metal framed jalousie windows) and is clad in brick and concrete cast stone (ie. Permastone). The office wing has a central aluminum doorway with small flat roofed portico supported on simple angle brackets. The brown brick cladding above and below the windows has randomly placed decorative projecting bricks with vertical Permastone accents at the corners and either side of the entrance. The central garage section is clad entirely in Permastone. A small overhang projects above the wide roll-up garage door, above which is the Cranford First Aid Squad Inc. sign of individual raised letters. The small wing at left has a pair of horizontal fixed pane windows with same brick and Permastone design as the office wing. The building is located immediately adjacent to the east side of the Rahway River at the intersection of Centennial and North Avenues, and was heavily damaged during the flooding associated with Hurricane Irene.

This building was constructed by the First Aid Squad, which was organized in 1953. It is an interesting but simple representation of modern architecture in Cranford, of which there are relatively few examples, but has been altered through window replacement and interior rehabilitation. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

17) Moore House, 22 Central Avenue (Block 184, Lot 12)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing

The Moore House is a 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, mansard roof Second Empire style house. The transomed entryway on the left side is sheltered by a flat roof portico supported on square columns with spindle and ball decoration. First and second story windows are 2-over-2. A frieze board with rectangular decoration and brackets is found below the straight with flare mansard roof. The roof has 2 slightly projecting dormers with crowned tops. A one story "blind" hipped roof bay is found on the left. Cladding is clapboard.

The Moore House is a well preserved example of Second Empire style residential architecture and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance. This property is also eligible as a key-contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

18) 104 Central Avenue (Block 222, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: **Contributing**

104 Central Avenue is a 2-story, 5-bay, Colonial Revival house with a side gable asphalt shingle roof constructed c1941. A 2-story brick cross-gable entrance projects from the facade left of center, with two windows and a metal faux balcony on the 2nd floor, and colonial revival entryway with side-lights and broken pediment on the 1st floor. Clapboard siding.

104 Central Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-354482527

19) 201 Central Avenue (Block 223, Lot 6)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

201 Central Avenue is a 2-story, 3-bay brick-faced Colonial Revival house with side-gable asphalt shingle roof constructed c1940. A one-story sun porch exists on the left and one-story attached garage exists on the right. Front doorway features a large broken pediment and side lights. Fenestration is 6 over 6.

201 Central Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

20) Open Corner Lot, 202 Central Avenue (Block 226, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: NA

The open lot at the corner of Central Avenue and Riverside Avenue is owned by Cranford Township, and is located within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Open land is typically not counted when documenting historic resources unless it is part of a designed landscape such as dedicated parkland. No further research or documentation recommended.

16571445

21) 2 Chestnut Street (Block 483, Lot 18)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

2 Chestnut Street is an unusual 2-story flat roofed residence with a series of one story additions along the left side of the building. A heavy bracketed parapet cornice stands above the main block, and a one story porch supported on square columns and brick piers covers the 3 bay facade. The additions begin with small square flat-roofed block which stands beyond the plane of the facade engaged with the left side of the porch. This block is topped by a wooden railing with square posts and finials, below which is a bracketed cornice and frieze board. A single window exists in the front wall of this addition. To the rear, two longer flat roofed one-story additions with multiple windows stretch back to what appears to be an enclosed rear shed roof porch. Windows have been replaced throughout, and walls are clad in wood shingles. Located at the foot of Chestnut Street on the west bank of the Rahway River, the house stands surrounded by a municipal parking lot, directly across from the rear of the Riverside redevelopment project.

Although architecturally interesting, the building does not retain sufficient integrity and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1413548577

22) 101 County Park Drive (Block 106, Lot 12)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

101 County Park Drive is a two-story side gable split level house constructed c1953 with a two-story, two-bay block at right, and a one-story, two-bay block at left. Windows are one-over-one double-hung units, and triple units with large fixed panes flanked by double hung units. Exterior cladding is aluminum siding, with a brick water table on the one story block. The doorway is under a small roof extension supported on a single open metal column and accessed by brick steps.

Although greater than 50 years of age, 101 County Park Drive is not architecturally distinguished, and does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility, nor is it located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

-1335729865

23) 223 Cranford Avenue (Block 285, Lot 1.02)

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

223 Cranford Avenue is a 2-½-story 3-bay cross-gable residence with overhanging asphalt shingle roof and central brick chimney. A one story porch supported on square posts with scrollwork and wooden turned railings spans the width of facade. Small double-hung arched windows are centered in the gables and two-over-two double hung sash with exterior storms exist on the first and second floors. Vinyl siding covers the exterior.

Although recommended as eligible in the 1984 survey, the house has since been altered; bargeboard, shutters, Doric porch columns, and porch railings have all been removed. The house has lost architectural integrity, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1228859142



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

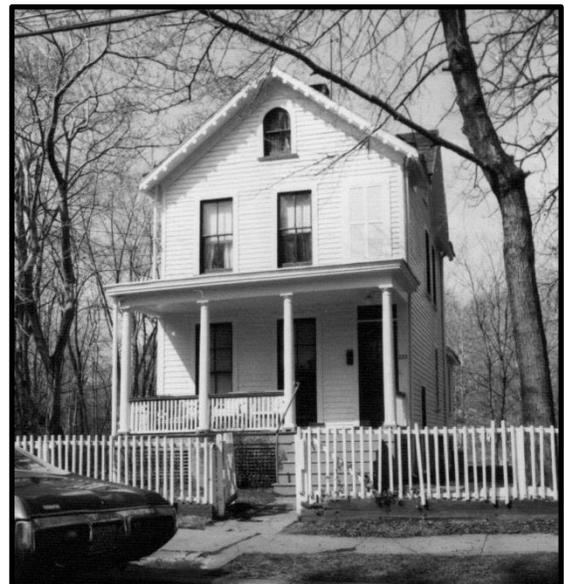


Photo: UCCHPAB, 1981

24) 2 Crescent Place (Block 200, Lot 38)



Photo: Google Street View, 4/2016

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not eligible; Revised NCHD

2 Crescent Place is a 2-story, 2-bay side-gable house with minimal Colonial Revival elements. A 1-1/2 story 1-bay side-gable addition and 1-story 1-bay side gable addition stand to the right of the façade. An exterior brick chimney stands on the left gable end. The main façade is clad in wood shingles on the upper level, and white-washed brick on the lower level. A bay window projects from the lower left façade,, and a shed roofed portico stand over the main entrance at right. A gabled front dormer is centered on the first addition. Both additions are clad in wood shingles.

2 Crescent Place stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, however HPAB recommends revising the district boundary to exclude Crescent Place, which represents a later period of development than the adjacent streets within the district. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1445913745

25) 18 Crescent Place (Block 200, Lot 31)



Photo: HPAB, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

(Panamerican's photo and description are of 18 Crescent Place, not 20 Crescent Place as noted in the text of that report.)

2016 Update: Not eligible; Revised NCHD

18 Crescent Place is a 2-story, 3-bay side gable house with minimal Tudor Revival elements constructed 1941. A projecting front facing brick faced gable stands at left, with a one story portico central, and two story front facing stuccoed gable stands at right. Segmentally arched replacement windows with inoperable shutters existing in the gable fronts. A small gable dormer stands centered over the portico.

18 Crescent Place stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, however HPAB recommends revising the district boundary to exclude Crescent Place, which represents a later period of development than the adjacent streets within the district. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1344372706

26) 160 Denman Road (Block 489, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

160 Denman Road was demolished and replaced with this modern house c2001. Not eligible.
No further research or documentation recommended.

-1160233025



Photo: UCCHPAB, 1981

27) Denman Farm (Ditzel's Farm), 299 Denman Road



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

The Denman Farm farmhouse, which stood near this residence at 301 Denman Road, was demolished and developed with modern houses in the early 1980's. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

170215429



Photo: UCCHPAB, 1981

28) 22 Doering Way (Block 198, Lot 30)



Photo: Coldwell Banker, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

22 Doering Way is a 2-story side gable house with a 1-story shed addition at left and a projecting 2-story garage addition at right. Constructed 1937, the house has been extensively altered with replacement windows, inoperable shutters, and vinyl siding throughout.

22 Doering Way stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. The house has been altered, and is evaluated as non-contributing to the eligible district.

-1830083011

29) Eastman Street Bridge (STR# 2003008), Eastman Street over Rahway River (NW crossing)

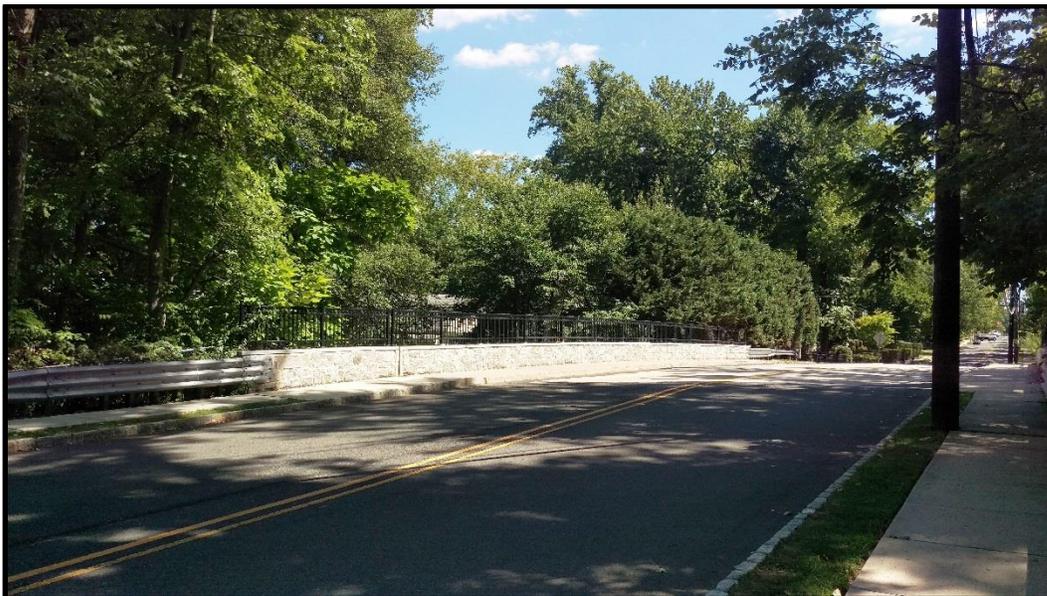


Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Eligible (prior structure)

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Constructed in 2004, the current Eastman Street Bridge over the Rahway River (northwest crossing, Structure # 2003008) replaced the former historic 1918 through-plate-girder bridge. The current bridge is a steel deck girder design with stone faced concrete parapets topped with ornamental metal railings. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The Eastman Street Bridge is located within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System, but recent construction date makes it a non-contributing structure within the eligible districts.

-550685363

30) Eastman Street Bridge (STR# 2003025), Eastman Street over Rahway River (SE crossing)



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Eligible HD: Contributing
PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

The Eastman Street Bridge over the Rahway River (southeast crossing, Structure # 2003025) is a reinforced concrete deck elliptical-arch bridge with concrete paneled spandrels and wingwalls constructed in 1913. The existing aluminum railing, a c1985 replacement, sits atop the low parapet wall and consists of cast aluminum stanchions with round tube top rails and balusters, and a rectangular tube bottom rail. Remnant historic painted pipe railings exist on low retaining walls of the east approach on both sides of the roadway. These are in fair condition and in need of some repair.

The Eastman Street Bridge is a contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System. While the 1994 Bridge Survey evaluates the replacement railing as minimally compatible, when future repairs to the bridge are undertaken, it would be appropriate to evaluate a more compatible railing design.

1458838553

31) 122 Eastman Street (Block 184, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

122 Eastman Street is a 2-story, 5-bay, side gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival house. A large, bracket supported gable roofed pediment (with gable returns) shelters the entry. Cladding is clapboard. Fenestration is 6-over-1. An internal chimney is seen.

122 Eastman Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-779587533

32) McConnell Park, 125 Eastman Street (Block 181, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

CRCG-2001b: Eligible HD: Contributing
CRCG-2004: Eligible HD: Contributing
PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

**2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing;
Phase 2 w/ RRPD, & UCPS**

McConnell Park is a 2.7 acre pastoral park on the north bank of the Rahway River with mature trees and open space. There are no pathways, benches, or other hardscape in the park. A small bronze shield set in a concrete base marks one tree as a memorial to Fannie E. Bates, founder of the Village Improvement Association. McConnell Park occupies the land west of the sharp turn of the river at the foot of Central Avenue, and is part of the Rahway River Parkway and the Union County Park System. .

McConnell Park is eligible as a contributing site within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System.



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

33) 34 Elizabeth Avenue (Block 320, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

34 Elizabeth Avenue is a two story side gambrel house with one story shed roof porch across the façade. A two story side gable addition stands behind and right of the main block. Replacement windows and vinyl siding exist throughout. Constructed c1815, the house has been extensively altered, and appears modified for multi-family occupancy; A separate entrance exists in the addition and a fire escape descends from the upper gambrel wall.

The house was noted as significantly altered in the 1981 survey, and has been altered further since that evaluation. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-1391231836



Photo: UCCHPAB, 1981

34) 12 Forest Avenue (Block 312, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

MASTER-PLAN 2009: Not Assessed

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

12 Forest Avenue is a 2-story, 3-bay, cross gable converted carriage house or boat house originally part of the adjacent "Lynwold" property which fronts on North Union Avenue. The 1st story is clad in ashlar blocks, the 2nd story in large shingles. Fenestration is mostly 6-over-6; 8-over-8 directly above the entrance. The side lit entryway has a balustrade portico supported by doric columns. There is a left side internal chimney and a right side covered porch. The residence is set back from the street, and stands immediately adjacent to the Rahway River with the rear foundation wall forming part of the riverbank.

12 Forest Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

631201530

35) 10 Hampton Road (Block 200, Lot 47)



Photo: HPAB, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

Constructed c. 1930, 10 Hampton Road is a two-story five-bay side gable Colonial Revival house with slate roof, interior gable end brick chimneys, and boxed overhanging eaves with small dentils. The brick clad exterior features five double-hung wood windows with exterior storms on the second floor over a projecting brick soldier course, and on the first floor four double-hung windows with brick lintels and keystones. Operable shutters now removed are indicated by remnant hinge pins and shutter stops at each window. The central entrance features a gable front portico supported on square columns with open elliptical arch ceiling over the wooden door with sidelights and arched blind fanlight. An architecturally similar brick garage stands to the left and rear of the house, and a large pool-house addition stands behind the house near the river.

10 Hampton Road is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1413729856

36) 12 Hampton Road (Block 200, Lot 46)



Photo: HPAB 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

12 Hampton Road is a 2-story Spanish Colonial Revival house with green terra-cotta tile hipped roof and a one story flat-on-hip roofed sun-room addition at right. Exterior is clad in stucco with 6-over-1 double-hung windows with exterior storms throughout. An eyebrow dormer with louvered vent is centered on the front slope of the roof and a stuccoed internal chimney with arched chimney pots stands centered on the right slope of the roof. Large brackets support the wide overhanging eaves. The glazed wooden front door has side-lights and a large arched portico supported on heavy engaged brackets. First floor windows are triple units in blind arches on either side of the entrance. The addition has large three-part arched windows with exterior storms.

12 Hampton Road is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

37) 14 Hampton Road (Block 200, Lot 45)



Photo: HPAB 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

14 Hampton Road is a 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival house with a 2-story side-gable addition at right. An external stuccoed chimney stands centered on the left side gable. Exterior is clad in wood shingles on the second story, and in stucco on the first story. Second story windows are 6-over-6 double-hung with exterior storms and operable wood shutters. First story windows are multi-paned casements in projecting bays under a pent-roof on either side of the entrance. The front doorway with sidelights is centered on a brick portico with metal railings. The addition is set back from the main façade, and has a 1-story shed roofed screened-in porch at-grade. Small 6-light casement knee-windows exist above the porch in the second story of the addition.

14 Hampton Road is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

38) 18 Hampton Road (Block 200, Lot 44)



Photo: HPAB 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

18 Hampton Road is a 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival house constructed c1951 with asphalt shingle roof and stone exterior gable end chimney at right. Exterior siding is aluminum, with a stone foundation. On the second floor windows are double hung with exterior storms, inoperable shutters, and canvas awnings. A hipped roof addition extends from the front and left side with the front entrance in the center and a garage entrance at left. The entrance has an arched hood over the stone portico. A projecting bay window has been added at the right end of the façade.

18 Hampton Road is a non-contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1676132698

39) 20 Hampton Road (Block 200, Lot 43)



Photo: HPAB 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

20 Hampton Road is a 2-story 3-bay hipped-roof French Colonial Revival house constructed c1912. The hipped roof has flared eaves with large overhangs, and a small eyebrow dormer centered on the front slope. A large painted brick chimney with terra-cotta chimney pots stands centered on the left side of the house. The stuccoed façade has projecting full height bowed sections left and right of the ornate central entrance. The central entrance is enclosed in a glazed projecting portico with segmental arched roof. The arch contains a leaded fanlight over multi-paned glazed doors flanked by multi-paned sidelights with pointed arched muntins. Upper level windows are 1-over-1 wood double-hung sash and lower level windows are triple bowed wood double-hung windows with leaded panes in the upper sash. Low stone steps are flanked by small lion statues on stone piers.

20 Hampton Road is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

342535960

40) Stone Culvert, Hampton Street over Rahway River Tributary



Photo: HPAB, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

This small culvert carries Hampton Street over a channelized brook feeding the main stem of the Rahway River. The culvert consists of a concrete box Culvert with stone faced parapet walls on either side of the roadway. The parapet walls stand several feet from the curb.

Although evaluated as contributing in the Panamerican Report, the culvert was constructed in 1980 and is therefore a non-contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

41) Hampton Park, 104 Hampton Street (at Eastman Street) (Block 168, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

Hampton Park is a 1.2 acre municipal park on the northwest bank of the Rahway River with mature trees and open space. There are asphalt pathways, benches memorial plaques mounted on stone bases in the park. Remnant concrete steps to the river exist halfway along the river frontage. Hampton Park occupies lot northwest of the river, along Hampton Street between Eastman Street and a small channelized brook. Formerly the site of Hampton Hall, a large residential property that burned in 1969. The land was donated to Cranford Township by the family, which is memorialized on a bronze plaque mounted on a large boulder near the river.

Hampton Park is located within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, and adjacent to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District. Although it was not developed as parkland until well after the periods of significance for the districts, due to its recreational character, it is noted as contributing in SHPO comments regarding the Eastman Street Bridge replacement project.

113978792

42) 108 Hampton Street (Block 168, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

108 Hampton Street is a 1-1/2-story, 3-bay, side gable brick house with minimal stylistic details. The asphalt shingle roof has two small shingle-clad shed roofed dormers, and a gable roofed portico with vertical tongue-and-groove boards projects over the central doorway. An exterior brick chimney rises from the left gable end behind an attached two-car garage with side gable roof. The right front corner of the house is chamfered with a single window. Windows are two-over-two (horizontal panes) double-hung sash.

108 Hampton Street stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, but its recorded 1951 build date (it replaced a Victorian home which was destroyed by fire.) makes it non-contributing.

43) 204 Hampton Street (Block 168, Lot 5)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing (Surveyed garage only)

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

204 Hampton Street is a 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, hipped roof Shingle Style house whose narrow end faces the street. The steeply pitched Chateausque hipped roof overhangs the 2nd story considerably. The street side entry has a shed roofed cylindrical column (sitting atop a shingled knee wall) porch. Atop this sits a 2-window bay with a bracketed, steep pitched hipped roof dormer. Above it sits an eyebrow window. An exterior chimney sits in the front of the right side. A second exterior chimney is centered in the rear. Two hipped roof dormers are seen on the right side. There is a 1-story square window bay on the right side, and a 2-story extension in the rear with an overhanging 2nd story. Fenestration is mixed one over one and 12 over one. First story cladding is clapboard. 2nd story and dormer cladding is stained shingles. The overhanging roofs have large dentils, and in the case of the 2nd story window bay, large end brackets. There's much going on here.

204 Hampton Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

44) 208 Hampton Street (Block 168, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

208 Hampton Street is a 2 story, 4-bay, side gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival house. A 3-window shed dormer extends across most of the front. The entryway is found on the left, topped by a gable portico with decorative oar below it. An interior chimney pierces the roof right of center. There is a deep integral interior porch at the left rear corner below the gambrel roof with round Doric columns which provides views of the river to the rear of the property. A square window bay projects under the gambrel eave centered on the front. Fenestration is generally one-over-one. Cladding is plain shingles

208 Hampton Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1473123758

45) 210 Hampton Street (Block 168, Lot 8)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

210 Hampton Street is a 2-1/2 story, 5-bay, side gambrel Dutch Colonial revival house with asphalt shingle roof and a flat-roofed 1-story "blind" addition on the right. A pair of gabled dormers are connected by a windowless shed roofed dormer, behind which is an interior chimney. The entry to the house is on the left side (facing towards Springfield Avenue). Fenestration is 6 over 1 with exterior storms. Cladding is aluminum siding.

210 Hampton Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

728857404

46) Droeschers Mill Park, High Street (Block 483, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

CRCG 2004: Eligible HD: Contributing
PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Droschers Mill Park is a naturalistic area within the Rahway River Parkway and part of the Union County Park System. The park is located on the south and west bank of the Rahway River between South Avenue East and Lincoln Avenue East. The southern section of the park at Lincoln Avenue and High Street is accessible to pedestrians with unimproved paths, wooded areas, benches, and signage, and provides views of Droschers Mill and the adjacent spillway; the northern section is primarily wooded riverbank.

Droschers Mill Park is eligible as a contributing site within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible districts.

Note: CRCG identifies Droschers Mill Park as the area on both sides of the river, but due to the complexity of resources in this section of the parkway, this analysis treats this area as two resources: Droschers Mill Park as described above, and the Lincoln Park Section documented below as resource #59. The Panamerican entry is unclear in its reference to the park and the spillway, therefore both have been addressed in this update.

47) Cranford Section, Rahway River Parkway, Between Lincoln Avenue/High Street and Mohawk Park (Block 493, Lot 12; Block 543, Lot 39; & Block 544, Lot 1)



Photo: Pictometry Corp, 3/2013

CRCG-2004: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

The Cranford Section of the Rahway River Parkway Historic District (RRPWHD) and Union County Park System includes undeveloped parkland on both sides of the Rahway River between Lincoln Ave/High Street on the north, and Mohawk Park on the south. The wooded natural area forms a green corridor along the river buffering the residential development on both sides of the river. This section of the RRPWHD is crossed by a modern wooden pedestrian bridge at the west end of Crane Parkway, and a late 19th century stone arch bridge carrying the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the west end of Hillside Avenue.

The Cranford Section is eligible as a contributing site within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible district.

Note: CRCG identifies the Cranford Section as including Mohawk Park, but due to its developed recreational and landscape amenities, Mohawk Park is treated as a separate resource (See #70 below)

48) Saint Mark's AME Church, 34 High Street (Block 478, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

NJHC-1984: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The current Saint Mark's AME Church is a modern church building constructed 1993, replacing the earlier structure identified in the Black Historic Sites survey. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

882491556

49) First Baptist Church, 100 High Street (Block 484, Lot 22)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

NJHC-1984: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

First Baptist Church is a small wood frame vernacular Colonial Revival church building constructed c1887, with asphalt shingle gable roof, small central hipped roof bell tower and round-arched stained glass windows on either side of the central entrance. The main entrance is centered in the projecting tower and accessed via brick steps with metal pipe railings. A round arched stained glass pediment window exists above the doorway, with a small round stained glass window centered halfway up the tower. The exterior is vinyl clad throughout, with a stuccoed foundation. A small two-story gable roofed addition stands to the rear on the left side.

First Baptist Church is potentially eligible, but the history of the congregation, interior documentation, and additional historical research should be compiled and further evaluated at Phase 2.

50) Medical Office Building, 19 Holly Street (Block 179, Lot 15)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

19 Holly Street is a 2-story, 7-bay, side gable Neo-Classical residential building converted to a professional medical office use. The two story gable roof portico has a shield shaped window with decorative swag molding in the gable end. Eaves have heavy modillion cornices above modern replacement double-hung windows with inoperable shutters. The main entrance has a heavy broken pediment above the transom light and double entrance doors. The entrance is flanked by round key-stoned oriole windows on either side. One story flat roofed side wings topped by wood railings are attached to the left and right gable ends.

19 Holly Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

51) 219 Holly Street (Block 186, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG-2009: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

219 Holly Street is a 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, front gable Queen Anne with ornate decorative woodwork throughout. The front gable has an elaborate cutwork bracket at the peak under the eave, and a tripartite window below (with larger central window flanked by carved 1/4 sun bursts). There is a large right side cross gable supported by turned columns to form an open 2nd story porch above a projecting 1 story wing. A hipped roof porch runs across the façade and along the right side to the projecting wing. The porch roof is supported on turned columns and the porch is supported on brick piers. Alternating flat cut panels and turned spindles span the porch bays top and bottom (under the roof and as the balustrade supporting the porch railing). A small pediment is found left of center above the brick porch steps, and over the front double entry doors. First story cladding is clapboard, and first story fenestration is 2-over-2, while the 2nd story cladding is fish scale shingles, with one-over-one fenestration.

219 Holly Street is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Additional research into potential individual eligibility will be included at Phase 2.

52) Lenape Park Snack Shop, Kenilworth Boulevard (Block 101.01, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

The building identified as the “Lenape Park Snack Shop” is a small gable roofed park building with rustic Adirondack style elements. A small gable roofed wing with a rubble stone chimney projects from the main block on the west side. A single doorway is located on the left side of the south gable of the main block. Gables are clad in rustic “live-edge” clapboard and the walls are rough-finished stucco. Windows are boarded up and were not observed.

The building is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System. The original use of this building is unknown, but it will be further researched and evaluated at Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of the eligible districts.

1420383438

53) Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003006), Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River tributary (West Crossing)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Constructed in 1992, the Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003006), Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River tributary (West Crossing) replaced an earlier structure dating from 1925. The replacement project was underway when the bridge was documented in the NJDOT Bridge survey in 1991 and the original design was not described. The current bridge is a single span concrete box beam structure with stone faced concrete parapets and concrete abutments. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (West Crossing) is less than 50 years old, does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is non-contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System. Although the bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible historic districts, no further research or documentation recommended.

54) Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003018), Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River (East crossing)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Constructed in 1992, the Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (STR# 2003018), Kenilworth Boulevard over Rahway River (East crossing) replaced an earlier structure (date unknown). The current bridge is a two-span concrete box beam structure with stone faced concrete parapets and concrete center pier and abutments. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The Kenilworth Boulevard Bridge (East Crossing) is less than 50 years old, does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is non-contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System. Although the bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible historic districts, no further research or documentation recommended.

1420352331

55) Williams House, 506 Lexington Avenue (Block 460, Lot 16)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

The Williams House was demolished and replaced with this modern house in 2003. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-765609096



Photo: Acroterion 1981

56) Lincoln Avenue/High Street Bridge (STR# 2003045), Lincoln Avenue/High Street over Rahway River



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

NJDOT-1991: Not Eligible

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Lincoln Avenue High Street over the Rahway River was replaced with the current structure in 1996. The current bridge is a concrete stringer bridge, with concrete deck supported on concrete abutments. The structure was designed to be compatible with Droscher's Mill, incorporating stone faced parapets with tinted mortar and decorative steel railings, a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The bridge is less than 50 years old, does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is non-contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System. Although the bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts, no further research or documentation recommended.

1229985418

57) Sherman Park, 150 Lincoln Avenue E (Block 488, Lot 8)



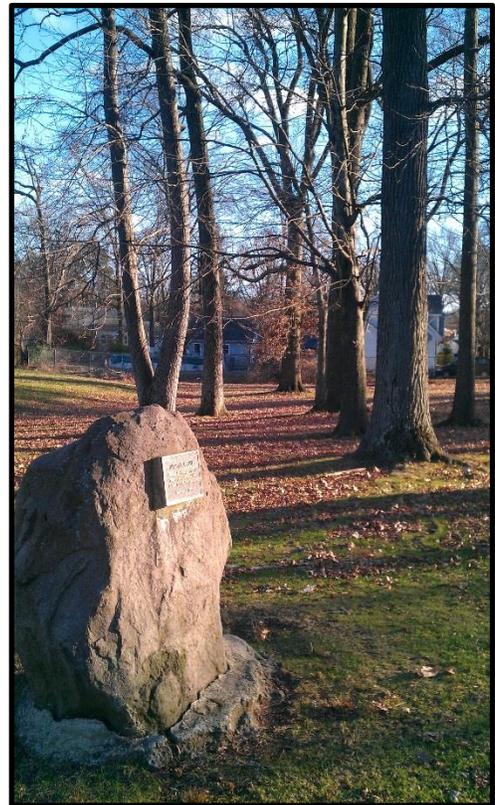
Photos: HPAB, 12/2014

MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Not Eligible

Sherman Park is a 4 acre park with an athletic field along Lincoln Avenue, and a stand of mature trees along Denman Avenue known as Ditzel's Grove. The park was created in 1978 after demolition of Sherman School. Ditzel's Grove, dedicated in 1986, is marked by a metal plaque affixed to a large boulder that reads, "Named in Recognition of the Contribution of the Ditzel Family to Cranford." The park is less than 50 years old and does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1249771478



58) Vreeland Home, 306 Lincoln Avenue E (Block 497, Lot 20)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Unknown (missing form)

MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

The Vreeland Home, constructed c1875, is a two story brick front gable-ell plan house with a two-bay gable-front section on the right, and a three bay side gable ell on the left. The house was extended to the left with a two-bay side gable addition sometime after the 1981 survey. The asphalt shingle roof has minimal overhangs and three brick chimneys. The front gable has gable returns and a pointed arch louvered gable vent. Front windows are 6-over-6 double hung sash with operable wooden shutters throughout. Cladding is common bond brick on the front, and vinyl siding on the sides and to the rear. A small round window exists above the simple wooden entrance, which is accessed by a brick stoop with metal railings.

The house is referenced in the Union County Historic Sites Survey as the "Vreeland Home (Site)" but the form is not included in the survey, nor is it assessed on the summary list of eligibility findings; It is however indicated on the survey index map, appears in the general street index of resources, and is included with the set of photographs for the Cranford volume. A house is shown at this location on the 1839 US Coast Survey Map, but additional research and documentation at Phase 2 are necessary to establish the significance of this house.

59) Williams-Droeschers Mill, 347 Lincoln Avenue E (Block 482, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 4/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: NR Listed

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

PANAMERICAN-2013: NR Listed

2016 Update: Listed; Cranford Local Landmark

The Williams-Droeschers Mill is listed on the NJ and National Registers of Historic Places, and was designated as a local landmark by Cranford Township in 2014. As described in the recommendation report prepared April 2014:

The Droeschers Mill building is two stories high with a gambrel roof, constructed of wood with a semi-coursed stone foundation. Some of the stone appears to be local fieldstone, in other areas cut stone of different varieties was used. The building is approximately 105 feet in length and 30 feet in width. It has a single-story, shed-roofed, brick addition on its northeast end (See full designation report, Appendix A)⁸.

Shed dormers punctuate the gambrel roof on both sides, and cladding is wood clapboard of varying widths throughout. Windows are generally 6-over-6 wood double-hung. Based on the extensive documentation and recent landmark designation of this significant resource, no further research or documentation recommended at this time.

-1439961498

⁸ Cranford Historic Preservation Advisory Board, *Cranford NJ Historic Site/District Nomination Form... Droeschers Mill*, April 25, 2014. 1.

60) Cranford Hall, 600 Lincoln Park E (Block 505, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB 4/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

Cranford Hall is a large former estate converted to institutional use as a nursing facility c1935. The property includes the former home (c1912) of the Kaltenbach family on the left, and a modern residential facility (c1950) on the right. A low stone wall with stone gates lines property along Lincoln Park East. The house was described in the 1984 survey as a "Norman Castle" style house, with stone walls, half-timbered gables, and octagonal crenelated stone tower. However, the orientation of the house and the wooded lot makes existing conditions difficult to document without accessing the interior courtyard between the two buildings. Additional research into the significance of the Kaltenbach's is necessary to fully evaluate the significance of this property. Additional research and documentation will be included at Phase 2.

-1982246140



: Acroterion, 1981

61) Lincoln Park Section, Rahway River Parkway, 636 Lincoln Park E (Block 482, Lot 1)



Photo: Pictometry Corp, 3/2013

CRCG-2004: Eligible HD: Contributing
MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

The Lincoln Park section of the Rahway River Parkway is a naturalistic greenway along the east side of the Rahway River between South Avenue on the north and Lincoln Avenue/High Street on the south. The park includes a walking path and several rustic park structures, including a former ice-skating pond, stone overlook, and stone gazebo (See #61.1, 61.2, and 61.3). This section was initially developed by Crossman Lyon, former operator of the mill, in the late 19th century, and later by Severin Droscher in the early 20th century as part of the planned Lincoln Park subdivision immediately to the east. The land was acquired by Union County in 1947 as part of development of for the Rahway River Parkway and the Union County Park System.

The Lincoln Park section is eligible as a contributing site within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible districts.

1415154536

61.1) Remnants of Pavilion, Lincoln Park E (Block 482, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

This stone and concrete structure is located between Lincoln Park East and the river approximately 100' upstream from Droeschers Mill. The structure consists of four stone columns, stone capped concrete walls, and concrete steps leading down to the river.

UCCHPAB described the structure in 1981 as remnants of a bridge erected for river carnivals in the early 20th century:

The four pillars were the base of a footbridge over the mill race of Droscher's mill. The bridge was erected in an era when the annual river carnivals on the Rahway River were a major social event, and all kinds of water-related structures were erected to enhance the beauty of the river.⁹

However, NJDOT suggests that portions of the structure may date to the late 19th century:

On April 20, 1893 Crossman Lyon purchased the mill, and subsequently altered both the mill and its landscape. He replaced the waterwheel with a turbine... He also constructed the large cobble/mortar gazebo and other park-like structures that can be found upstream of the mill...¹⁰

⁹ Union County Cultural and Heritage Preservation Advisory Board, *Union County Historic Sites Inventory: Cranford*, 1984, HSI# 2003-28.

¹⁰ NJ Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, *Summary Documentation for a Finding of Adverse Effect, Lincoln Avenue/High Street Bridge Project, Cranford Town, Union County, New Jersey*, 1991. 9.

The pavilion is eligible as a contributing structure within the Lincoln Park Section of the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible districts.

1415154536

61.2) Stone Overlook, Walking Path in Lincoln Park Section (Block 482, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

This structure is located between the Lincoln Park walking path and the Rahway River approximately 50' from the south end of the path where it intersects Lincoln Park East. The overlook consists of a low stone wall approximately 30' long paralleling the river, with a semi-circular overlook 15' in diameter projecting towards the river. The parapet of the overlook has been damaged from a fallen tree that partially blocks access to the structure. Portions of the structure may date to the late 19th century:

On April 20, 1893 Crossman Lyon purchased the mill, and subsequently altered both the mill and its landscape. He replaced the waterwheel with a turbine... He also constructed the large cobble/mortar gazebo and other park-like structures that can be found upstream of the mill... ¹¹

The overlook is eligible as a contributing structure within the Lincoln Park Section of the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible districts. Given the deteriorating condition of the structure, HPAB recommends that the county assess structural integrity and implement stabilization to ensure preservation of the structure. Future work should include comprehensive rehabilitation and pedestrian improvements to enable access to the overlook.

1415154536

¹¹ Ibid.

61.3) Former Pond, Rahway River at Lincoln Park Section Walking Path (Block 482, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD, Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

The former ice skating pond is located between the Lincoln Park walking path and the Rahway River with stone and concrete flood gate structure at the south end and small sections of concrete embankment along the east edge.

This pond is eligible as a contributing structure within the Lincoln Park Section of the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible districts.

1415154536

62) Lincoln Avenue Bridge, NJ Transit, Raritan Valley Line over Lincoln Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

DELEUW-1991: Not Eligible

ARCH2-1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

The Lincoln Avenue Bridge is a two-span steel deck-plate-girder railroad bridge with a ballasted deck supported on concrete abutments and wing-walls and riveted lattice columns dividing the roadway. There is a steel safety railing and catwalk with angle steel posts across the east side of the structure. The bridge was constructed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1929 as part of the Cranford grade crossing elimination project.

The bridge is eligible as a contributing structure within the eligible Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District, and will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible district.

1058514985

63) Lincoln Park, 15 Lincoln Avenue W (Block 421, Lot 3.01)



Photo: HPAB 12/2014

MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Not Eligible

Lincoln Park is a 3.4 acre municipal park located on Lincoln Avenue West, just west of South Union Avenue. Acquired in 1959, Lincoln Park is the former site of “Old Peppy”, a state landmark Pepperidge Tree estimated to be over 250 years old. Due to structural health and perceived risk, the tree was taken down by the township in the Spring of 2015. The park includes two basketball courts, children’s playground (reconstructed 2015), bocce court, gazebo with “Old Peppy” memorial, and walking path.

Although it is unclear when the improvements were made, the park has been altered over time, and does not to have any significant historic associations. The park does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1891729908

64) 18 Lincoln Avenue West (Block 473, Lot 47)



Photo: HPAB, 2/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

18 Lincoln Avenue West was demolished and replaced with this modern house in 2015. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1230068099

Photo: Acroterion 1981



65) 29 Lincoln Avenue West (Block 420, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB 2/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

29 Lincoln Avenue West is a two-story, three-bay gable front house with a two story shed-roof addition on the rear. The roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a large brick chimney with terra-cotta chimney pots centered on the rear gable end. The front gable has a round arch louvered gable vent and gable returns. Windows are 6-over-6 wood double hung sash, with a central entrance and small brick stoop. Cladding is cementitious tile siding throughout. The addition is slightly wider than the original block, and extends above the slope of the roof on both sides.

Although recommended as Not Eligible in the Union County Historic Sites Survey, it notes that the house may date to the 18th century. A building is shown at this location on the 1839 US Coast Survey map, but tax data cites the construction date as c1870. Additional research and documentation are necessary to establish the construction date and potential significance of this house, which will be included in Phase 2.

66) Cranford Post Office, 3 Miln Street (Block 181, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

USPS-1982: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible: Individual

The Cranford Post Office is a simple brick building with minimal Modernist detailing, constructed 1936 by the US Postal Service using a standard design modified by local architect Wesley Sherwood Bessell. Standing at the corner of Miln St. and Eastman St., the original one-story five-bay building has a side-gable slate roof, with projecting gable parapets. The main entrance is centered on the façade in a square projecting tower with a slate hip-roof, and ornamented with a stone frieze band with glazed terra-cotta accents at the top and brick chamfered corners. Entrance doors are aluminum with a stone surround, accessed from a wide flagstone portico with concrete steps. Cladding is brick, above a sandstone water-table. An addition of similar design was added 1971, which extends from the left gable end out to the corner at North Avenue, and contains a secondary entrance accessed by an accessible ramp with aluminum railings. Windows are metal divided sash throughout.

The interior is divided into two primary spaces: post-office boxes to the right and service counter to the left. A large WPA era mural stretches across the upper wall above the post-office box lobby. Painted by local artist Gerald Foster, the mural depicts a skirmish between American and British soldiers.

This building was evaluated as Not Eligible in the 1982 survey of US Post Offices. At the time it was just 50 years old, and had not achieved a level of significance that we can better appreciate today. The Cranford Post Office is Eligible at a local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the WPA, and under Criterion C as an intact and well preserved example of standard Postal Service architecture modified for local use. Additional research and documentation at Phase 2 may also reveal Cold War significance associated with the Civil Defense facilities located in the building's basement, as well as for the work of the mural artist Gerald Foster.

1345608344



Photo: Evan Kalish, 2013 (Accessed 11/2016: <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/copy-post-office-cranford-nj/>)

67) 115 Miln Street (Block 187, Lot 14)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

115 Miln Street is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with side gambrel roof and full-width shed roof dormers on the second story. The asphalt shingle roof has overhanging eaves and an external chimney on the right side. A one story hip-roof addition is located on the left side. Cladding is wood and windows are vinyl replacements throughout. The main entrance is sheltered by an enclosed gable roofed portico with sunburst molding in the gable and gable returns. The portico is accessed by low brick steps with metal handrails.

115 Miln Street is located at the corner of Miln and Alden Streets, at the edge of the commercial core of downtown Cranford. Currently used as a daycare center, the house does not have any significant associations, and does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility. Although it is adjacent to the edge of the North Cranford Historic District, Miln Street is significantly altered such that it would not form an integral part of the district. No further research or documentation recommended.

1196934048

68) 211 Miln Street, (Block 188, Lot 13)



Photo: HPAB 1/2015

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing

211 Miln Street is a 2 ½ story Queen Anne house constructed c1890 that has been significantly altered. The side gable asphalt shingle roof has a large gabled dormer with over a projecting bay on the left of the façade. A smaller gabled dormer is located at the right side of the front roof slope. A two-story flat roofed addition is attached to the left gable end. Cladding is vinyl siding; windows are one-over-one vinyl replacements throughout. Ornamentation and architectural detail appear to have been removed or obscured, and the house has been subdivided for multi-family occupancy.

211 Miln is located within the revised boundaries of the North Cranford Historic District, but is non-contributing due to lack of architectural integrity. The house is included in the comprehensive inventory of the eligible historic district below, but no further research or documentation recommended.

18404046

69) 215 Miln Street (Block 188, Lot 12)



Photo: HPAB 1/2015

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing

215 Miln Street was demolished and replaced with this modern condominium complex in 2007. The complex is located within the revised boundaries of the North Cranford Historic District, but is non-contributing. No further research or documentation recommended.

1830645164



Photo: Grubb 2001

70) Mohawk Park, Mohawk Drive (Block 543, Lot 39; Block 544, Lot 1)



Photo: Pictometry Corp., 3/2013

CRCG-2004: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Mohawk Park is an 18.25 acre park located on both sides of the Rahway River between residential neighborhoods to the north and south, and the Garden State Parkway to the east. The west end of the park connects to the Cranford Section of the Rahway River Parkway Historic District. Mohawk Park contains a mix of passive and active recreation elements, including walking paths, playground (on the south side adjacent Mohawk Drive), basketball court, and manmade lake. A wooden footbridge connects the two sides of the park across the river.

Acquired in 1943 as part of the Rahway River Parkway, the park is eligible as a contributing site in the Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be further documented at Phase 2 in a comprehensive inventory of the eligible districts.

1425529008

71) Footbridge, Nomahegan Walking Path over Rahway River

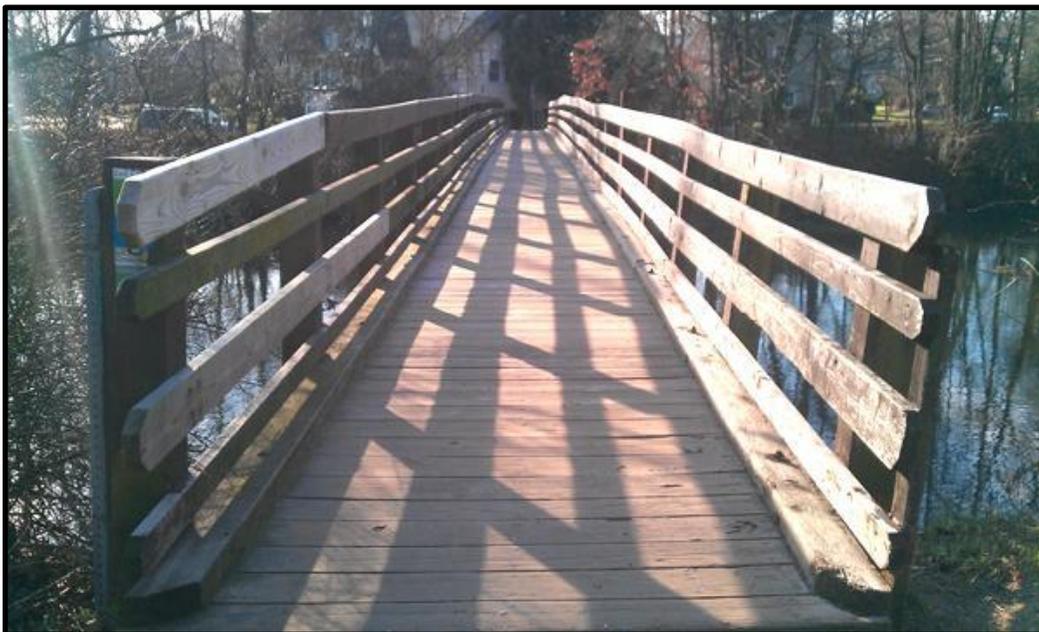


Photo: HPAB 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

This wooden footbridge crosses the Rahway River south of Nomahegan Park, connecting Riverside Drive with Balmier Parkway and a walking path leading north along the river to Nomahegan Park. A bridge was originally constructed here in December 1949 by the Union County Park Commission at the request of residents in the Normandie Park section¹². The bridge is constructed of wooden stringers and decking on wooden piles set in Sonotube concrete piers. Wood railings above the deck are connected to the upper sections of the support piles. How much of the original bridge is represented by the current structure is unclear. The footbridge stands within the Rahway River Parkway Historic District (RRPWHD) and Union County Park System, and will be further documented and evaluated at Phase 2 in a comprehensive inventory of the eligible districts.

1496923066

¹² "River Footbridge Construction Completed," *Cranford Citizen and Chronicle*, December 8, 1949, 1, Accessed October 22, 2016: <http://www.digifind-it.com/cranford/data/newspapers/chronicle/1949/1949-12-08.pdf>

72) North Avenue Bridge (STR# 2008156), North Avenue East over Rahway River

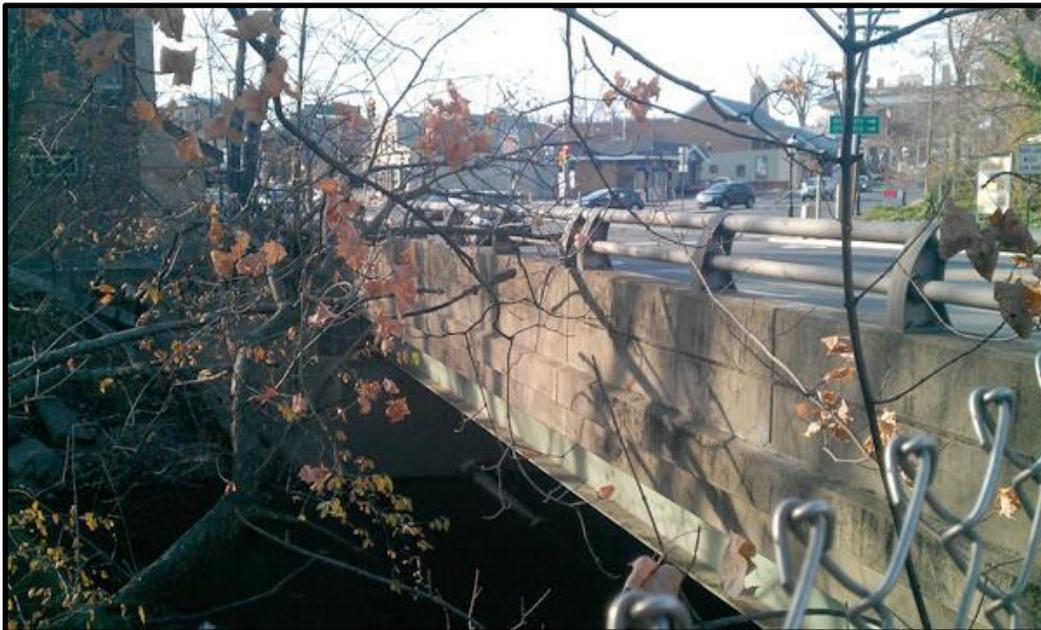


Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/RRPHD

North Avenue over the Rahway River is a steel deck girder bridge supported on concrete abutments with concrete deck and parapets. Aluminum railings top the parapet walls and a terracotta plaque is inset into the north parapet that reads: "NJ Highway Department, 1965."

The bridge just reached 50 years old, but does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is non-contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District. The bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible historic district, but no further research or documentation recommended.

781594744

73) Cranford Junction Coach Yard, North Avenue East (Block 319, Lot 10)



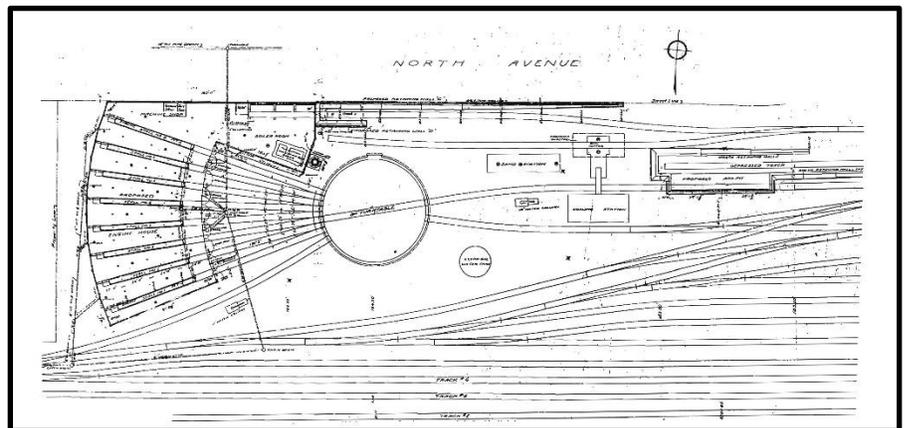
Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

ARCH2-1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Eligible HD: Key-Contributing; Phase 2
w/CRRNJHD

The former Cranford Junction Coach Yard contains what may be the last surviving railroad round house building in New Jersey.

The original roundhouse section, constructed between 1913 and 1915, consists of a large eight-bay brick roundhouse structure with shed-roof in a circular arc. A lower shed roof section with opposite roof slope stretches along the east (concave) façade. An additional two-bay structure is connected to the north end of the original block along North Avenue. At the center of the yard where the turntable was located is a modern one story maintenance building constructed c1960.



Original plans for roundhouse and turntable (NJ Transit)

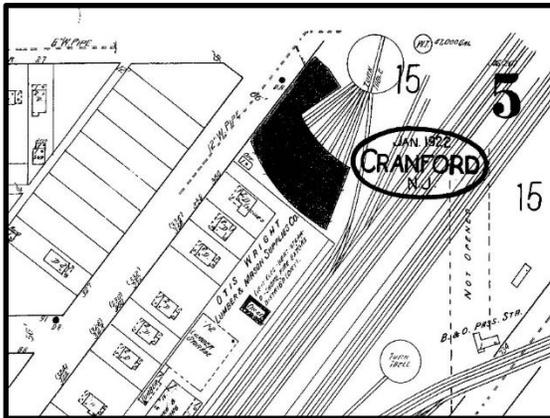
On North Avenue just behind the west (convex) façade is the original yard office building. The one story building has a gable-roof and side-gable ell with shed roof addition at the rear. Exterior is stucco with stone faced walls on the north and west sides. Windows and doors are mixed styles of replacements. The building is currently unused.



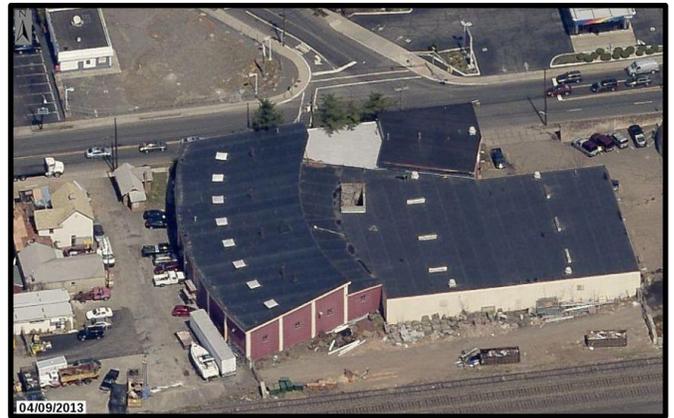
Photo: HPAB 1/2015

The facility is used as a maintenance yard by Cranford Township's Public Works, department. The property is a key-contributing resource in the Central Railroad of NJ Mainline Historic District (CRRNJHD), and is individually eligible under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of a once common railroad property type.

-1387435162



Sanborn Map Co., 1922 (Image: UMI)



Current Conditions (Photo: Pictometry Corp., 4/2013)

74) William Sperry Building, 11-17 North Avenue (Block 192, Lot 6 and 7)

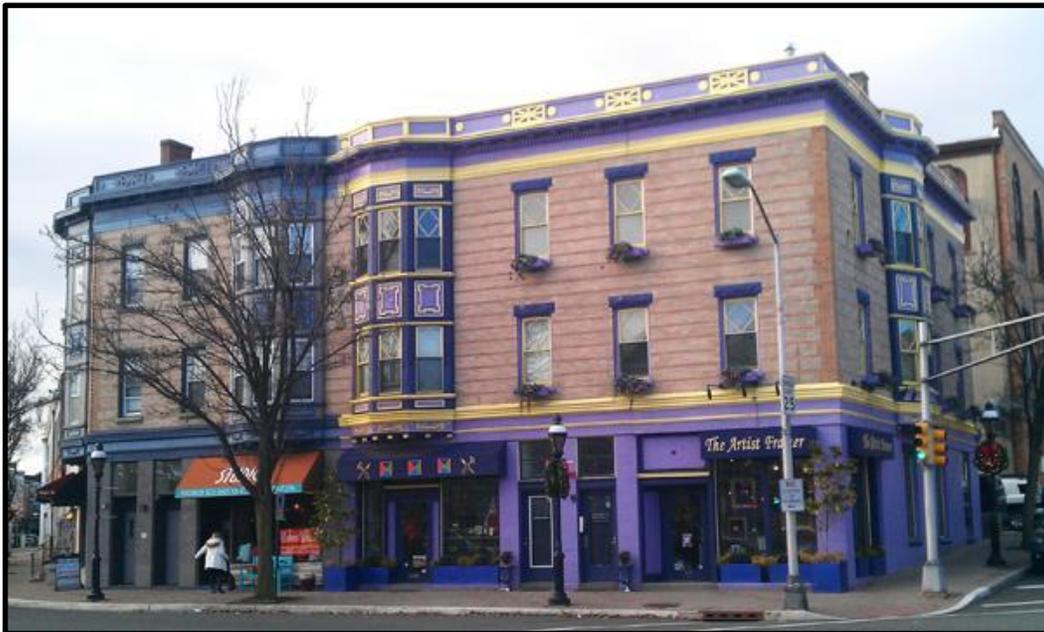


Photo: HPAB 12/2014

UCCHPAB 1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual

The William Sperry Building is a Classical Revival style commercial block at the corner of North Avenue East and Alden Street. The three-story brick building contains ground floor store fronts and upper story residential apartments. The flat roof is bordered by a heavy parapet over a large cornice.

Three sided projecting bays exist on each façade with swag panels above and below the windows. Cladding is buff brick with horizontal bands and quoins of darker brick on the street frontages. Windows have stone sills and headers, and in the eastern half are original 5-over-1 with large center diamond pane in the upper sash, while windows in the western half are modern replacements. Windows and doors in the ground floor storefronts have been modified. An ornate stone cartouche on the North Avenue façade between the bays above the 2nd floor is inscribed "Wm Sperry Building, 1906."



Photo: HPAB 2012

The building stands on two lots under separate ownership, but has been well maintained and remains an

architecturally distinguished early-twentieth century downtown commercial building. As noted in the 1983 survey:

William Sperry was a prominent figure in Cranford in the late 19th Century. He was a successful businessman, and brother of Thomas Sperry, the co-founder of the Sperry & Hutchison green stamp company. William Sperry was also a great promoter of Cranford, and was involved in many civic organizations. His business building in the center of Cranford has been a well known landmark since it was built in 1906. The Sperry Building is the best-preserved of the turn-of-the-century commercial buildings in downtown Cranford.

The William Sperry Building is eligible at a local level of significance under Criterion B for its association with prominent local businessman William Sperry, and under Criterion C as an intact and well preserved Classical Revival style commercial building

1540158006

75) Riverside Inn, 56 North Avenue E (Block 195, Lot 10)

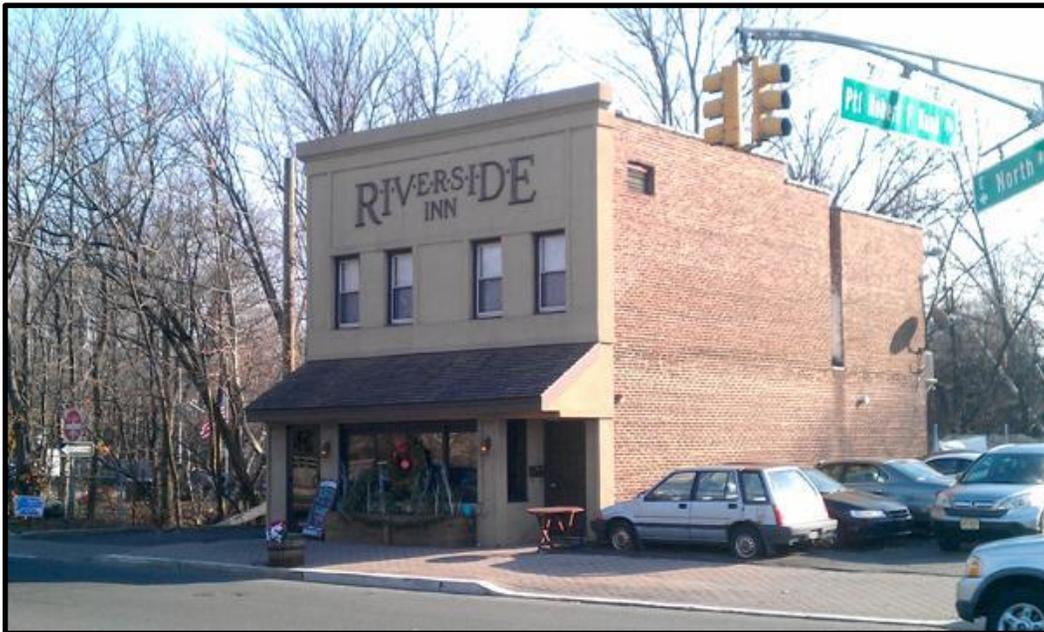


Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

Riverside Inn is a two-story brick commercial building on North Avenue immediately adjacent to the Rahway River. The façade and interior were modified after the building was significantly damaged from flooding during Hurricane Irene in 2011. The current façade is modern stucco with a pent roof over modern aluminum commercial storefront. Upper windows are one-over-one modern replacement sash.

The building has been altered, and does not to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

824627381

76) Trinity Church, 205 North Avenue E (Block 315, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible HD: Contributing
WHSS 2002: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

Trinity Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival church constructed c1875. As described in the 2002 Women's Heritage Survey:

Trinity Episcopal church typifies the Gothic Revival form of an English country church often found in American Episcopalian churches of the mid to late 19th century. Its cruciform, cross-gabled style, executed here in stucco, exemplifies the form with its steeply pitched roofs... The trefoil motif bargeboard, applied on all of the gable ends is a prominent feature, as are the triangular dormers piercing the roofs of both gable roofs. The dormers contain decorative molding on their gable ends, and they house triangular leaded-glass windows. Stepped buttresses enhance the corners of the building, the corners of the tower, and also appear between the windows on the nave¹³. (WHSS 2002)

The church underwent significant exterior rehabilitation in 2013 which completely transformed the exterior. All stucco finishes were removed, and replaced with wooden siding (vertical board and batten siding above the drip molding, and horizontal lapped siding below). The crenellated portico was similarly sided and a shed roof with cross gable added. The tower was also significantly changed with a frame hipped roof spire replacing the former crenelated flat roof. The bargeboards and triangular dormers

¹³ Preservation Partners, *New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Project, Women's Historic Sites Survey, 2002*, Survey Form: "Trinity Episcopal Church of Cranford."

remain, as does the overall plan of the church building. On the whole, the changes have not detracted from the appearance, and the church remains a contributing property in the NCHD.

The 2002 survey recommends the church as individually eligible under Criterion B for its association with Alice Lakey, prominent in the consumer safety movement of the early 20th century, but continued individual eligibility hinges on additional research into the source of the recent changes and how they impact the architectural integrity of the resource. If it can be documented that the current design has restored the building to its historic or original appearance, and that the stucco finishes and buttresses were later changes, then the building likely remains individually eligible. Additional research and documentation to address these issues will be compiled at Phase 2.

1227151100

77) Cranford Trust Building, 2-30 North Avenue W (Block 189, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual

The Cranford Trust Building is a large Classical Revival commercial building occupying multiple lots along North Avenue W between N Union Avenue and Eastman Street. The three story block is dominated by large classical pediments supported by full-height paired Doric columns located at each end of the building. The eastern pediment is curved around the corner of North and N Union Avenues. The second story of each of the three bays at this eastern end is spanned with large brick arch openings over the second story windows. Between the pediments, a large classical cornice topped by a low brick parapet runs along the entire roofline. One small section of cornice has been partially removed over 22 North Ave W, (Vanilla Bean Creamery). The cornice is supported on full height rectangular brick pilasters between each storefront. Windows throughout have been replaced with a variety of aluminum and vinyl double-hung and fixed plate windows, and some ground floor storefronts have been altered. Occupied by a variety of businesses, the principal corner façade is currently a Wells Fargo Bank branch. Other businesses to the west include Martin Jewelers, Cranford Barber Shop, Garlic Rose Restaurant, Vanilla Bean Creamery, and Breadsmith.

Cranford Trust Building was constructed in 1913 by the M. Byrnes Construction Company after the former structure, the Cranford Opera House, burned in 1912. While there have been some changes, this imposing building dominates the commercial core of Cranford's downtown, and retains its Classical Revival architectural character. The Cranford Trust Building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at a local level of significance as a well preserved Classical Revival commercial building.

276431058

78) 6 Orange Avenue (Block 261, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2016

CRCG 2009: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

6 Orange Avenue is a gable end, 2-story, 2-bay cross gable house with Italianate elements. A Palladian window is centered in the front gable end which also has gable returns above a one story hip-roof porch, now enclosed. Cladding vinyl siding. Foundation is rusticated block.

6 Orange Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

512381778



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

79) 16 Orange Avenue (Block 261, Lot 6)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

16 Orange Avenue is a 2-story gable-ell Carpenter Gothic style house. The open front gable is cross-braced and bracketed, while the ell has a jerkin-head gable, and the roof has large open overhanging eaves with supporting brackets. A hipped roof front porch supported on doric columns wraps the gable end. Pointed arch windows are paired in the gable end above the porch. Fenestration varies in other facades. There is a one story addition to the rear. Walls are wood clapboard with corner boards.

16 Orange Avenue is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

80) 101 Orange Avenue (Block 226, Lot 17)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

101 Orange Avenue is a 2-story, 4-bay, hipped roof Colonial Revival house constructed c1946. A full-width porch with shed roof features a gable at the entryway. An exterior chimney rises on the left.

101 Orange Avenue is located within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, but is evaluated as non-contributing to the eligible district.

875803950

81) 104 Orange Avenue (Block 264, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

104 Orange Avenue is a two story side-gable house with asphalt shingle roof, brick chimney at left in the rear, and gable returns. A hipped roof portico encloses the front stoop accessed by brick steps, and a one story flat roof addition exists on the right gable end. Windows are vinyl replacements with inoperable shutters Walls are clad with vinyl siding.

Although altered, 104 Orange Avenue is eligible as a contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

62500824

82) Norris-Oakey House, 1119 Orange Avenue (Block 257, Lot 13)



Photo: HPAB, 4/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Eligible: Individual

The Norris-Oakey House is a two-story six-bay side gable vernacular Federal style house constructed c1750 and extensively expanded c1820. The original portion (at left) was originally a one-story gambrel roofed farmhouse. When the house was extensively remodeled c1820, a two-story three-bay section was added on the right (north-east) gable end. The roof of the original one-story house was raised to the same height, and two knee windows inserted into the attic space. Two rectangular interior brick chimneys are centered on the ridge-line at each gable end. The gable roof has small boxed eaves with dentil molding and gable returns. As documented in 1981, windows were 6-over-6 double hung, but have since been replaced with 1-over-1 double hung vinyl windows. The window openings in the 18th century section at left are shorter than the taller openings in the 19th century section at right. The doorway in the c1820 addition was flanked by sidelights as documented in 1981. Subsequent changes have added an arched fanlight and ornate gable roof portico supported on doric columns with fluted pilasters flanking the doorway. Cladding is wood clapboard. A one-story flat roof addition has also been added to the left gable end.

The house was recommended as individually eligible in 1984, and despite recent changes, retains its essential character, and is individually eligible under Criterion C as a

relatively intact and well preserved vernacular Federal style farmhouse representative of Cranford's early agricultural history. The survey form notes a late 1970's CDGB funded restoration project that was halted due to inappropriate treatment, but the extent of changes caused by that project are currently undocumented. Additional research into the architectural evolution of the house, and its early history will be documented at Phase 2.

-694549110



Photo: Acroterion, 1981

83) Orchard Street Bridge (STR# 2003071), Orchard Street over Rahway River Tributary



Photo: HPAB, 11/2016

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Orchard Street Bridge is a single span concrete box culvert with stone faced concrete parapets and concrete abutments carrying Orchard Street over a tributary of the Rahway River. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement culverts constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

Although evaluated as contributing in the Panamerican Report, the culvert was constructed 1979, and is therefore a non-contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. No further research or documentation recommended.

-1280747029



Photo: HPAB, 11/2016

84) 102 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 11)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

102 Orchard Street is a 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, hipped roof Queen Anne style house. Hip-roofed shingled dormers project from the left, front, and right roof slopes. A central internal chimney rises behind a small flat roof atop the main hip roof. Dormers have Palladian style windows with diamond panes in the upper sash of the side lights. The left corner is expanded with a cylindrical turret with conical roof. A one-story shed roof porch supported on cylindrical columns extends from the right corner to middle of the turret. The entrance is inset under the right side of the porch. A single round arched window is centered under the left side of the porch. Fenestration is generally one-over-one. Cladding is stained wood shingles, with a diamond formed by diamond pattern shingles centered on the 2nd story facade.

102 Orchard Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

85) 104 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

104 Orchard Street is a 2 1/2 story, 2-bay, hipped roof Foursquare house with hipped roof dormers on both sides and in front and a central internal chimney. Wide eaves with paired scrolled brackets extends over the upper story on all sides. A one-story full width front porch with a small gable over the steps at left extends beyond and wraps around the right side. The porch roof has similar brackets at the cornice, and is supported by short, Doric columns set on stone piers with wooden balustrade. The main entrance, located at left, has large side lights. Fenestration is generally one-over-one. Cladding is clapboard.

104 Orchard Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

86) 106 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 9)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

106 Orchard Street is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival style house with flared eaves and a wide shed roof dormer across the front roof slope. An internal chimney stands at the left end just behind the ridge line. A flat roof portico supported on Doric columns covers the entrance and brick steps on the left side of the façade. Triple casement windows are centered in the façade, with a pair of double-hung windows at right projecting slightly beyond the wall plane. On the left side, an arched attic light with keystone molding pierces the upper gambrel end, and a side entrance is covered by a hip roof hood supported on scrolled brackets. A 2-story flat roof block extends from the rear with a second story sleeping porch at left. Fenestration varies, but is generally 6-over-6 on double hung windows. Cladding is stained shingles with alternating wide and narrow exposure. Foundation is brick.

106 Orchard Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

87) 114 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

114 Orchard Street is a 2 1/2 story, 3-bay, hipped-roof Foursquare house with Classical Revival elements. A single arch-roof dormer with three small casement windows is centered on the front roof slope. A large, semi-circular portico supported by thin fluted Corinthian columns shelters the central entryway. The triple casement windows with a segmental arched leaded glass transom light above, and window box on scrolled brackets below, exist on either side of the entrance. Exterior walls are stucco throughout. A masonry wall extends from the right side, behind which is a side entrance under a shed roof portico on scrolled brackets. A small window bay projects from the right side behind the side door. A one-story flat roofed block extends to the rear. An external chimney with a terra-cotta chimney pots is centered on the left side. Fenestration varies, and most windows are flanked by inoperable shutters.

114 Orchard Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

88) 222 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 6)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2

222 Orchard Street is a 2 and ½ story H-plan Tudor Revival house standing at the corner of Orchard and Hampton Streets. A one story hipped roof porch exists on the left end and a one story porte-cochere on the right end. The asphalt shingle roof has a single gable end interior brick chimney on the right end. The second story exterior is clad in ornamental half-timbering and stucco, with six-over-six wooden double-hung windows topped by fixed multi-paned transom windows in the projecting gable sections. The second story slightly overhangs the first story, clad in Flemish bond brick, with tri-partite 1 over 1 wooden windows topped by leaded glass transoms in the projecting sections. A wooden doorway covered by a projecting gable-roofed portico supported on square columns is centered on the Orchard Street façade. Heavy plantings surround the house, and the property is separated from the sidewalk by a low brick wall. A large hipped roof brick garage stands to the right, some distance from the main house, and is of a similar architectural character.

222 Orchard Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Additional research into potential individual significance will be included at Phase 2.

89) Brook Lodge, 410 Orchard Street (Block 171, Lot 1.04)



Photo: HPAB, 3/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

Brook Lodge was demolished and replaced with several contemporary houses c1982.
Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

630505456



Photo: Acroterion, 1981

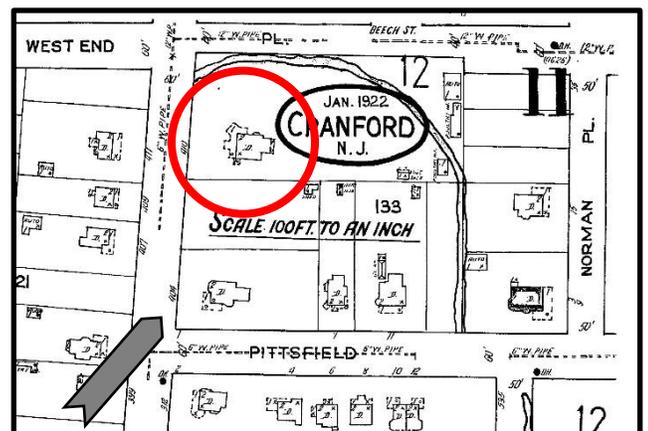


Image: UMI

90) Torbush House, 464 Orchard Street (Block 160, Lot 22)



Photo: HPAB, 3/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

Torbush House is a 2-1/2 story side gable house with a central front cross gable and a central chimney. A single round arched double hung window is centered in the front gable. Four double-hung replacement windows with inoperable shutters stretch across the second story above the one story shed roof porch, supported on square wood posts with wooden railing. Modern scrollwork and an angled corner extension on the right side were added to the porch c2007. Larger first floor windows are also flanked by inoperable shutters. Cladding is cementitious shingles.

Torbush house was recommended not eligible in the 1984 survey. The building has been altered, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1566964850



Photo: Acroterion, 1981

91) 12 Park Drive (Block 197, Lot 5)

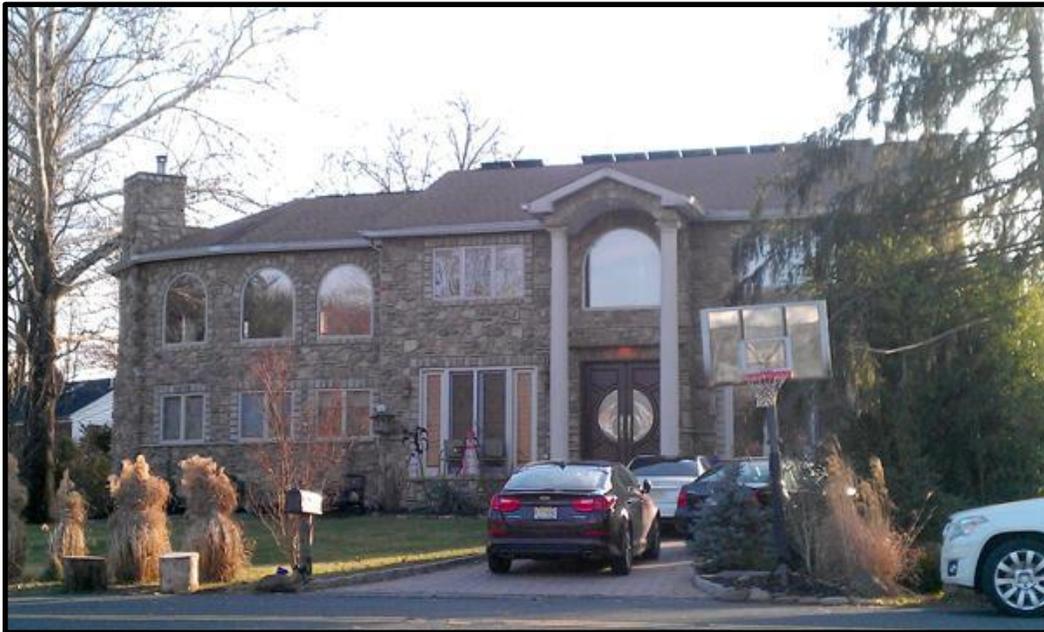


Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not eligible; Revised NCHD

12 Park Drive is a contemporary or significantly altered house, constructed between 2003 and 2005, which stands across from Nomahegan Park. The house stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, however HPAB recommends revising the district boundary to exclude Park Drive due to recent new construction and a general lack of significant architectural character. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-895803887

92) 100 Park Drive (Block 198, Lot 6)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not Eligible

Note: Incorrectly cited as 29 Park Drive in Panamerican report

2016 Update: Not eligible; Revised NCHD

100 Park Drive is a two story side-gable house with two-story garage addition set back from the façade on the right gable end. The house has been altered with replacement windows, vinyl siding, inoperable shutters, stone facing on the first floor, and projecting bay windows on either side of the central entrance. The house stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, however HPAB recommends revising the district boundary to exclude Park Drive due to recent new construction and a general lack of significant architectural character. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

550262439

93) 112 Park Drive (Block 198, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not eligible; Revised NCHD

112 Park Drive is a 1-1/2 story side gable brick house with exterior brick chimney at right and small gable dormers on the front roof slope. The dormers have six-over-six windows and wood shutters; First floor windows are boarded up. A one-story shed roof porch addition is attached to the right gable end, and a one story garage is attached to the left gable end.

The house was significantly flooded during Irene, and has been unoccupied for a number of years, possibly prior to the flooding. The house stands within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, however HPAB recommends revising the district boundary to exclude Park Drive due to recent new construction and a general lack of significant architectural character. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1589500205

94) 20 Pittsfield Street (Block 167, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

20 Pittsfield Street is a 2 1/2 story, 5-bay, side gambrel (with decorated cornice) Georgian Revival with large side chimneys. There are 3 arch top dormers with fan windows in front. The side lit and fan lit entry door is sheltered by a projecting pediment with modillions and supported by slender cylindrical columns. Fenestration is 6-over-6. Cladding is rustic shingles. There is a right side shed roof porte-cochere.

20 Pittsfield Street is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

431312636

95) Hansel's Dam / Flood Control Dam, Rahway River at N Union Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

KRAFT 1977: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Hansel's Dam at Sperry Park is a curved concrete spillway spanning the Rahway River just west of North Union Avenue. The downstream face is an ogee spillway with concrete apron. Flood control structures exist at both ends of the dam with concrete wingwalls upstream and downstream.

The dam appears to date from the early 20th century, likely associated with Union County development of the Rahway River Parkway. As such the dam is eligible as a contributing structure within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. The dam also contributes to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System., and will be further evaluated and documented in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts.

1560442659

96) Droschers Mill Dam, Rahway River at Lincoln Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

KRAFT 1977: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

Droschers Mill Dam is a concrete spillway spanning the Rahway River just north of Lincoln Avenue East and immediately adjacent to Droschers Mill. The upstream face is a shallow concrete apron and the downstream face is a stepped concrete spillway, with two flood control structures at the west end of the dam. NJDOT discusses the evolution of structures at this location in a 1991 report regarding the Lincoln Avenue-High Street Bridge replacement:

“On April 20, 1893 Crossman Lyon purchased the mill, and subsequently altered both the mill and its landscape. He replaced the waterwheel with a turbine... He also constructed the large cobble/mortar gazebo and other park-like structures that can be found upstream of the mill, as well as completely rebuilt the dam...The turbine was rebuilt c.1910-1919, and c.1923 the dam was rebuilt... The mill dam was reconstructed c. 1923 by Union County.”¹⁴

“In 1955 the floodgates were rebuilt and in 1974 the mill was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Starting in 1985, the County of Union has substantially rebuilt

¹⁴ NJ Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, *Summary Documentation for a Finding of Adverse Effect, Lincoln Avenue/High Street Bridge Project, Cranford Town, Union County, New Jersey*, 1991. 9.

the dam, culminating in its present configuration (Cranford Chronicle, October 17, 1985)¹⁵

The majority of the dam appears to date from the 1923 reconstruction by Union County, which would place it within the period of significance for the Rahway River Parkway Historic District. Panamerican evaluates the dam as not eligible, but additional research is needed to determine the age and integrity of the current structure, and the extent of the work done by Union County in the mid-1980's. The dam will be further evaluated and documented in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System.

824407903

¹⁵Ibid., 11.

**97) Dam/Spillway (Lenape Park), Rahway River at Kenilworth Boulevard
(Block 102.03, Lot 1, partial)**



Photo: HPAB 11/2015

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS

The Dam/Spillway at Lenape Park is a concrete spillway spanning the main stem of the Rahway River just north of Kenilworth Boulevard. Concrete wingwalls tie the structure into a berms constructed as part of a mid-1970's flood control project, and the dam is presumed to date from that time. The dam has been breached with a large opening in the center and re-capped to maintain the top of the structure.

The dam is a non-contributing structure within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, but will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources in the eligible districts.

-1570767247

98) Rahway River Bridge, Raritan Valley Line over Rahway River (Block 479, Lot 3)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

DELEUW 1991: Not Eligible

ARCH2 1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

NJ Transit's Rahway River Bridge is a three span reinforced concrete barrel arch bridge with 40' span length. Piers are faced with granite. There are steel railings with concrete posts across the top of the structure. The easternmost arch has been filled in and is used as storage space, and the two western arches span the river. The bridge was constructed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1929 as part of the Cranford grade crossing elimination project.

The bridge is eligible as a contributing structure within the eligible Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District, will be further evaluated and documented in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible district.

2070792357

99) Crane's Ford Monument, Riverside Drive at Springfield Avenue

SITE OF CRANE'S FORD

THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF CRANE'S FORD, SO CALLED IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR TIMES. HERE LIGHT HORSEMEN GUARDED WHILE GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ARMY WAS ENCAMPED AT MORRISTOWN. CRANFORD DERIVES ITS NAME FROM THIS FORD.

ERECTED JULY 4TH 1929 BY THE CRANFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

J.S. VOORHEES, PRESIDENT

E.K. ADAMS, VICE PRES.

C.F. MANCHON, SECRETARY

W.J. McKEE, TREASURER

W.B. BRAGDON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

The Crane's Ford Monument consists of a bronze plaque mounted to a large boulder on a stone and concrete mortar base. Standing approximately 4' high, the monument is located on Riverside Drive next to the Rahway River, 100' upstream from the Springfield Avenue Bridge.

Whether this is the actual location of the ford is unclear, but this monument is eligible as contributing object in the eligible North Cranford Historic District (included below), Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System. The monument will be further evaluated in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts.



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

100) Stone Wall, Riverside Drive (west side between road and Rahway River)



PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Unknown; Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD & UCPS

The stone wall along the west side of Riverside Drive, between the road and the bank of the Rahway River is comprised of rough faced stone topped with bluestone slabs and stands approximately two feet high. The wall is approximately 100 feet long. Exact construction date is unknown, but it terminates a berm running from upstream constructed as part of a mid-1970's flood control project. Panamerican dates the wall to early 1930's improvements by WPA or CCC, but the basis for that association is not clear. It seems more likely to have been built in the 1970's, and as such would be a non-contributing structure in the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System. Additional research into the date of the structure will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of the eligible districts.

-2007369938

101) Sewer Outfall Structure, Riverside Drive



Photo: HPAB, 4/2016

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing; Phase 2 RRPWHD & UCPS

This structure consists of a small concrete pad with a flood gate control valve surrounded by a chain link fence. The structure is integral to the berm along the west side of Riverside Drive. Exact date unknown, but presumably was constructed as part of a mid-1970's flood control project that created the berm. The outfall is a non-contributing structure within the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, but will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources in the eligible districts.

-433542900

102) Culvert with Metal Railings, Riverside Drive over Casino Brook



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

The culvert carrying Riverside Drive over Casino Brook is an approximately 6' span concrete box culvert (or concrete slab on concrete abutments) topped with metal railings. The construction date of the culvert is unknown, but appears to date from the early 20th century. As such the culvert is eligible as a contributing structure within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. This culvert will be further documented and evaluated at Phase 2. Future flood control work at this location should be designed to minimize impacts to this historic structure.

-2120718822

103) Sperry Park, 1 Riverside Drive at N Union Avenue (Block 263, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

CRCG-2004: Eligible HD: Contributing
MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed
PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

**2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Expanded NCHD;
Phase 2 RRPWHD & UCPS**

Sperry Park is a one-acre triangular park between Riverside Drive, the Rahway River and North Union Avenue. The park contains a mix of mature trees and recent plantings, limited hardscape, including an asphalt walking path and scattered benches throughout the park. The property occupied by Sperry Park was delineated on the 1895 subdivision map for Roosevelt Manor, and appears on the 1906 Union County atlas as undeveloped land owned by Annie L. Purcell. On the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the area is labeled as "Riverside Park" which it remained until incorporated into the Rahway River Parkway developed by the Union County Park Commission (UCPC). This parcel was likely acquired between 1923 and 1925 when numerous lots along the river were purchased by UCPC.

Sperry Park is eligible as a contributing site within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. The park also contributes to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be further evaluated and documented in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts.

-1555635752

104) Riverside Condominiums, 22 Riverside Drive (Block 265, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 4/2016

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing

This modern condominium complex, constructed c1970, has a faux mansard roof, buff brick walls, and aluminum windows. The complex is less than 50 years old and does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility. The complex is considered a non-contributing property in an expanded eligible North Cranford Historic District. No further research or documentation recommended.

-1699204426

105) 102 Riverside Drive (Block 264, Lot 16)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

102 Riverside Drive is a 2 ½ story side gable house with minimal Colonial Revival elements constructed c1929. The house is uniquely sited, with the right bay spanning the Casino Brook, a tributary of the Rahway River. The asphalt shingle roof has a central brick chimney and a hip roof dormer with paired windows centered on the front roof slope. A two-story flat roof section stands on the right with a concrete arched foundation that spans the stream. An asphalt shingled pent roof spans the front and left and right sides above the first floor. The main entrance is on the left, with a replacement door, and modern open concrete portico with wooden steps. Windows are vinyl replacements throughout with inoperable vinyl shutters. Cladding is vinyl siding and the foundation is stuccoed.

102 Riverside Drive is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Future flood control work at this location should be designed to minimize impacts to this historic building.

-1101631532

106) 104 Riverside Drive (Block 264, Lot 17)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

104 Riverside Drive is a two story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a side-gambrel roof, central brick chimney, and full width shed roof dormer with two windows. A pent roof spans the façade above the first floor, with a projecting gable roof portico above the entrance at the left end. The portico is supported on square columns standing on brick steps with metal railings. A one story hip roof addition stands on the right side. Windows are vinyl replacements and cladding is vinyl. The foundation is stuccoed.

104 Riverside Drive is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-1392983912

107) 107 Riverside Drive (Block 261, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

107 Riverside Drive is a two story side gable house with Craftsman elements constructed c1930 (noted as "from plans" on 1929 Sanborn map.). The asphalt shingle roof has open eaves with wide overhangs and exposed purloins. An exterior chimney stands centered on the left gable end. A one story side gable addition extends from the left gable end, slightly set back from the façade. The main entrance is covered by a gable roof portico with open eaves, sawn vergeboards, and exposed purloins, which is supported on square columns and engaged pilasters. The doorway is flanked by leaded glass sidelights. Modern stone facing has been applied to the steps. Windows are vinyl replacements with operable wooden shutters in the main block, and casements in the addition. Cladding is wood clapboard (or replacement wood product) and foundation is stuccoed.

107 Riverside Drive is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

672787030

108) 121 Riverside Drive (Block 222, Lot 5)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

121 Riverside Drive is a two story Colonial Revival house with a side-gable roof with boxed eaves and gable returns and an exterior brick chimney centered on the on the left gable end. Quarter round wood attic windows exist in the upper gables. The lower exterior of the second floor is flared creating a slight overhang above the first floor. A one story flat roof addition stands on the left side. The central entrance is covered with a projecting gable roof portico supported on heavy wood brackets and is accessed by brick steps with metal railings. Windows are double hung wood 6 over 1 with exterior storm windows, and cladding is wood shingle on the second floor, and wood clapboard on the first. The foundation is stuccoed.

121 Riverside Drive is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

109) 123 Riverside Drive (Block 222, Lot 4)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

123 Riverside Drive is a two story side-gable Colonial Revival house with boxed overhanging eaves and two large gable roof dormers on the front roof slope. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the on the right gable end. Rectangular attic windows exist in the upper gables. A hip roof porch spans the façade, the left two thirds of which has been enclosed. Brick steps with metal railings access the entrance under the porch on the right side. Windows are double hung replacements with exterior storm windows and inoperable shutters, and cladding is vinyl siding. The foundation is stuccoed.

123 Riverside Drive is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

110) 127 Riverside Drive (Block 222, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

127 Riverside Drive is a two-story side gable house constructed c1971 with full width shed roof front porch and attached one-story side gable two-car garage at right, forward of the main block. Upper story and garage cladding is composite shingle with uneven bottom edges. Lower façade is clad in brick. The house is less than 50 years old and is non-contributing to the eligible North Cranford Historic District. No further research or documentation recommended.

-1888106554

111) Pierson House, 420 Riverside Drive (Block 223, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2009

UCCHPAB- 1981: Not Eligible

MASTER PLAN 2009: Not Assessed

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2

Built in 1880, the Pierson House is a 2-1/2 story 5-bay Colonial Revival house standing at the corner of Riverside Drive and Normandie Parkway. The side gable asphalt shingle roof is pierced by 2 interior gable-end brick chimneys, and three gable-front dormers on the front slope. The exterior is clad with wood clapboard on the lower level and flat board siding on the upper level. Six-over-six wooden double hung windows are regularly spaced along the façade, and each has a pair of operable wooden raised panel shutters held open by metal shutter-dogs. The front door is covered by a gabled portico supported on ornamental columns. A two story 3-bay side gable wing stands to the right, and a 2 and 1 / 2 story hip-roofed wing projects rearward, perpendicular to the main block. An attached two car garage stands beyond at the rear of the house. The house is well set back from the street, to which a straight flagstone walk is connected by three stone steps. A small wooden well house (possibly ornamental) stands in the front yard just right of the main entrance.

The Pierson House is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Additional research into potential individual significance will be included at Phase 2.

112) 500 Riverside Drive (Block 216, Lot 1)



Photo 3/2016, HPAB

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

500 Riverside Drive is a two-story two-bay side-gable house with asphalt shingle roof, overhanging eaves, and a shed roof enclosed front porch on a corner lot. A one story side gable addition extends from the left gable end. Two shallow hip roof bays with triple windows (central double-hung flanked by two narrow double hung) project from the right gable end. Windows are vinyl replacements with inoperable shutters and cladding is vinyl siding. The entrance is at left of the main block, accessed by brick steps with metal railings. Foundation is stuccoed.

This house has been altered over time, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and, although located across from the Rahway River Parkway, the house is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

1413774796

113) 502 Riverside Drive (Block 216, Lot 2)



Photo: 8/2015, HPAB

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

502 Riverside Drive is a two-story two-bay side-gable house with asphalt shingle roof, overhanging eaves, and a hip roof enclosed front porch. Two shallow hip roof bays with triple windows (central double-hung flanked by two narrow double hung) project from the left gable end. Windows are vinyl replacements, with inoperable shutters on the enclosed porch. Cladding is cementitious shingle on the main house, and vertical grooved plywood on the porch. The entrance is centered and accessed by brick steps with metal railings. Foundation is textured block.

This house has been altered over time, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and, although located across from the Rahway River Parkway, the house is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research is recommended.

227756250

114) 652 Riverside Drive (Block 202, Lot 24.01)



Photo: 8/2015, HPAB

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

652 Riverside Drive is a contemporary house constructed 2005 which stands across from the Rahway River Parkway and Nomahegan Park at the very end of Riverside Drive. It is unclear why this house was included in the Panamerican report. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-2135981416

115) South Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003028), South Avenue East over Rahway River

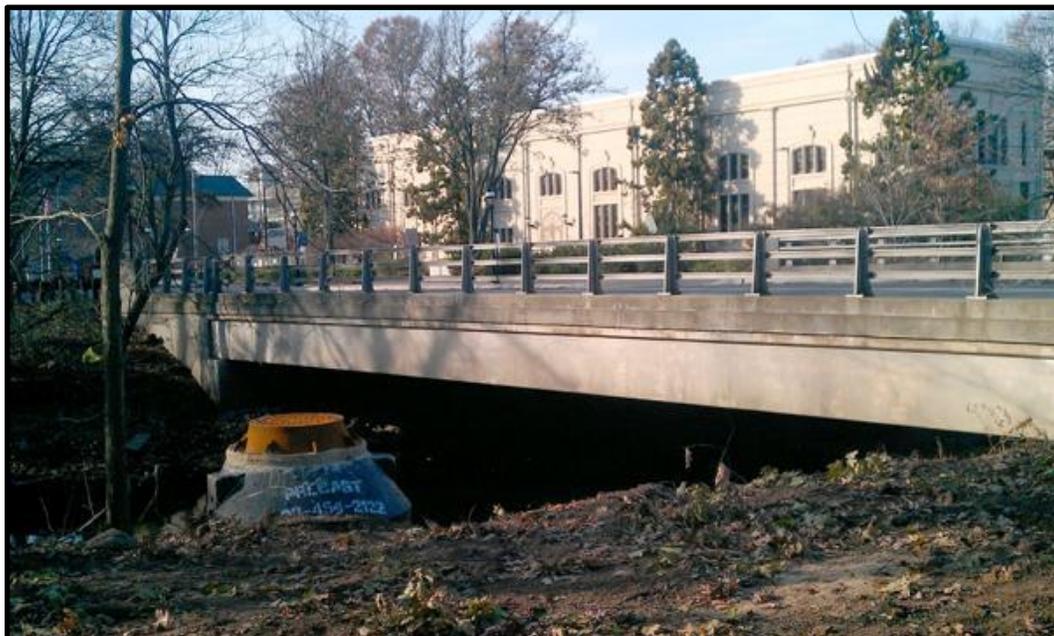


Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

South Avenue over the Rahway River is a concrete stringer bridge, constructed 1983, with concrete deck supported on concrete abutments. Aluminum railings on galvanized angle steel posts stretch across the top of the bridge. Railings are buttressed with concrete piers on all but the southeast corner, where the railing ties into a stone pier that is part of resource #112: Lincoln Park Gates.

The bridge is less than 50 years old, does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is non-contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District. Although the bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible historic district, no further research or documentation recommended.

1413848895



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

116) Lincoln Park Gates, South Avenue East at Centennial Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Phase 2 w/RRPHD & UCPS

The Lincoln Park Gates are monumental stone piers, walls, and urns that stand on either side of Lincoln Park East at the intersection with South and Centennial Avenues.

Constructed c1917 as part of the planned development of Lincoln Park as a residential neighborhood, additional research in Phase 2 will be required to determine eligibility and document any associations with later development of the Rahway River Parkway.

1885320069

117) Cranford Railroad Station, 201 South Avenue E (Block 479, Lot 3)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

HERITAGE-1981: Not Eligible
UCCHPAB-1981: Not Eligible
ARCH2-1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

The Cranford Railroad Station complex consists of a one-story red brick station building and large landscaped parking lot on the south side of an elevated right-of-way, and two island high-level platforms with shelters and canopies which are connected by a pedestrian tunnel under the tracks between the station and the north side of the railroad.

The station building has a slate hip roof with projecting hip roof entrance vestibule and two hip roof dormers on either side. A steel framed canopy extends along the parking lot at ground level from an arched pedestrian entrance at the left end of the building. A similar arched opening at right has been enclosed with a metal garage door. The interior of the station consists of a small waiting room with decorative tile walls, large wooden benches, and ornamental light fixtures. An enclosed ticket booth is located on the east wall of the waiting room, and restrooms are off of a small corridor along the north wall of the station building.

The tunnel and platforms are concrete, with steel framed slate hip-roof canopies on each. Elevators and stairs from the north-south oriented tunnel provided access to each platform, as do concrete stairs at the extreme western end of the complex adjacent to the bridges over Walnut and North Union avenues (See #153). The lengthy platforms are currently serviced by two active tracks, but were formerly accessed by four tracks, with two through tracks centered between the platforms.

The Cranford station complex was constructed in 1929 as part of the elevation of the right of way through Cranford after a severe accident at the North Union Avenue grade crossing. Although evaluated as not eligible individually in both 1981 surveys, the Central Railroad of NJ line was itself subsequently determined to be an eligible linear historic district to which the entire station complex contributes. The station will be further documented at Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources in the eligible district.

-268487624

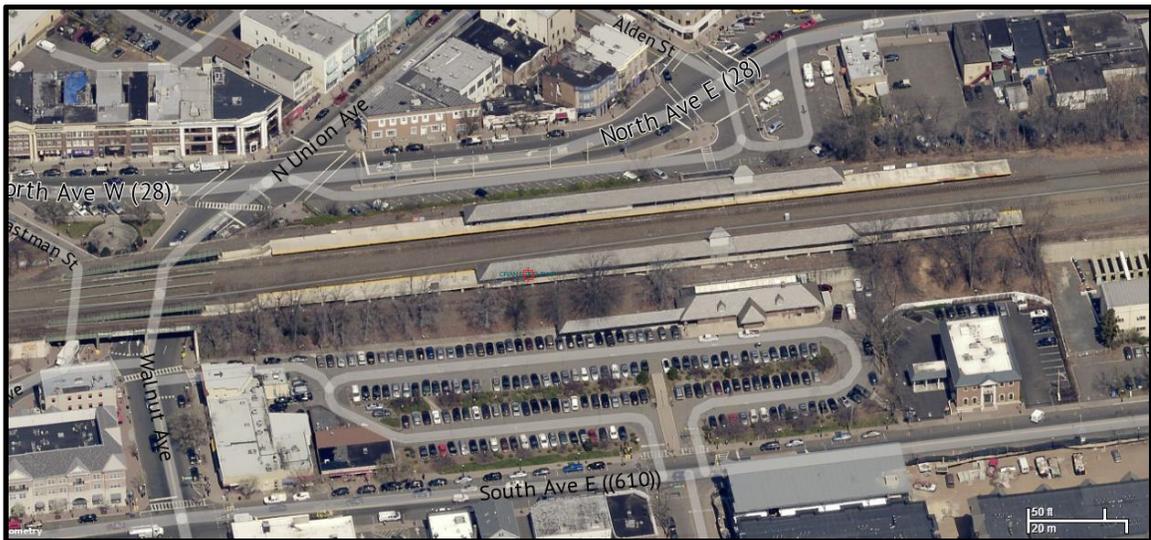


Image: Eagle View Technologies, Inc., 4/2013

118) Terrance Brennan House, 206 South Avenue E (Block 481, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB- 1981: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

The Terrance Brennan House was demolished in 2011 as part of the Riverside redevelopment project. No further research or documentation recommended.

1229641584



Photo: Acroterion 1981

119) Robbins Allison Storage, 211-215 South Avenue E (Block 479, Lot 4)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

ARCH2 1999: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Demolished

Robbins Allison Storage was demolished and replaced with Spencer Savings Bank in 2001. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-439469765



Photo: Arch-2 1999

120) Trolley Power House, 225 South Avenue E (Block 479, Lot 25)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

UCCHPAB- 1981: Eligible
EP2M 2015: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Demolished

The Trolley Power House was demolished by PSEG in 2016 during the development of this Phase 1 survey.

The Trolley Power House was a monumental Neo-Classical style industrial building constructed 1903 as a power generating station for trolley lines operated by the Elizabeth, Plainfield, and Central Jersey Railway. In anticipation of a substation reconfiguration project by PSE&G, an historic overview report was compiled by EP2M in 2015, which describes the building as follows:

“The Cranford Substation, or Cranford Trolley Power House as it was also called, is a 1-story, flat-roofed concrete block, brick, and steel structure, Neo-Classical in style, nearly 5 times as long as it is wide. Both stylistically and structurally, the building is divided into 10 bays with an arched, multi-paned, double-height window gracing each bay. While the building is constructed of concrete block (circa 1903) and brick (circa 1910), the surface of the front (South Avenue), and side facades are stuccoed and treated as dressed, cut stone. A wide and simple molded concrete cornice wraps around three facades at the rooftop; a cast circular Public Service medallion is situated within the cornice frieze over the (former) front entrance on the South Avenue façade... Cast iron lanterns flank the former main entrance situated within the fifth (from left or west) bay, but is now sealed with painted plywood. Rear and side entrances, with plain steel doors, now allow access.

The interior of the substation features a 2-story substation space, separated from a 2-story condenser room and 2-story former engine (now storage) room. The steel, brick,

and concrete construction of the building are fully evident as there is no interior wall cladding; neither is there ceiling material to obscure the steel truss supported, concrete plank roof (Plates 5 through 9). A full basement is located under the entire building.”¹

The Trolley Power House was eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early development of the street railway transportation in central New Jersey at the beginning of the 20th century, and under the Criterion C as a well preserved example of Neo-Classical style industrial architecture.

Because the building was not listed in the NJ or National Registers of Historic Places, and was not designated as a local landmark, it was ultimately not able to be spared, and represents another significant loss of Cranford’s most important historic resources.

638008148

¹ Walsh, Marianne, *Historic Overview of the Cranford Substation, 225 South Avenue E., (Block 479 Lot 5), Cranford Township, Union County, New Jersey*, 2015, 1.

**121) 7-11 (formerly Krauszer's Convenience Store), 299 South Avenue E
(Block 480, Lot 2)**



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

PANAMERICAN 2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

This building was constructed in the early 1980s, replacing a gas station that formerly occupied this property. Recently the building was being renovated for conversion to a 7-11 Convenience Store. The building is less than 50 years old and does not possess any architectural character or significance. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

1080970721

122) E.N. Perrin House, 113-117 South Avenue W (Block 402, Lot 19, 20)



Photo: HPAB 8/2015

HUNTER-2004: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Demolished

The E.N. Perrin House was demolished and replaced with Valley National Bank c2005. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-1146598665

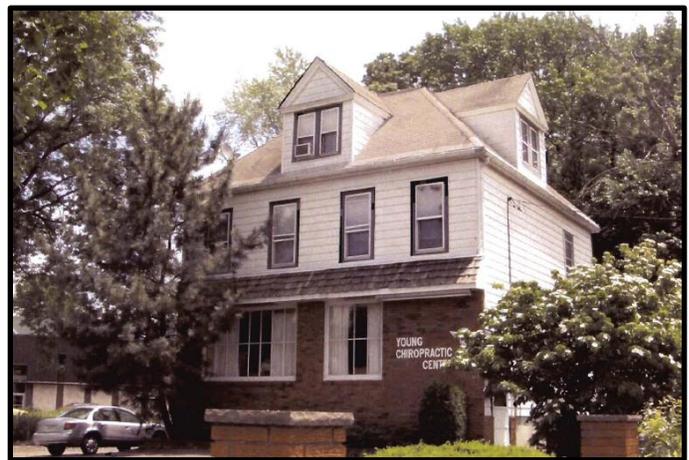


Photo: Hunter Research 2004

123) Girl Scout Park, Springfield Avenue (Block 184, Lot 18)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN 2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

Girl Scout Park is a small township owned park on the same lot as the Cranford Clay Courts (Phase 1 #135) and located between the tennis courts and the Rahway River. The park consists of mature trees and open lawn, with little hardscape or park amenities. A small non-historic ornamental bridge structure is located in the center of the park. This property was the site of the original Cranford Canoe Club, which consisted of a club house and canoe house until the clubhouse was converted to the Neva Sykes Girl Scout house (exact date unknown, probably late 1940;s or early 1950's), later demolished c1959. The park has been used since that time by the Girl Scouts for various ceremonies and events.

Girl Scout Park is eligible as a contributing site in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-1742473672

**124) Springfield Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003072), Springfield Avenue over Rahway River
(NW crossing)**



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Eligible HD: Contributing (previous structure)

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing (current structure)

2016 Update: Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Constructed in 2003, the current Springfield Avenue Bridge over the Rahway River (NW crossing, Structure # 2003072) replaced the former historic 1915 through-plate-girder bridge. The current bridge is a steel deck-girder design with stone faced concrete parapets topped with ornamental metal railings. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The Springfield Avenue Bridge is a non-contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System. The bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts.

125) Springfield Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003014), Springfield Avenue over Rahway River (SE crossing)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Eligible HD: Contributing (previous structure)

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing (current structure)

2016 Update: Demolished; Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

Constructed in 2010, the current Springfield Avenue Bridge over the Rahway River (SE crossing, Structure # 2003014) replaced the former historic 1916 through-plate-girder bridge. The current bridge is a steel deck-girder design with stone faced concrete parapets topped with ornamental metal railings. This is a design similar to numerous other replacement bridges constructed by Union County and NJDOT in Cranford and surrounding areas.

The Springfield Avenue Bridge is a non-contributing structure within the eligible North Cranford Historic District, Rahway River Parkway Historic District, and Union County Park System. The bridge will be included in Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of resources within the eligible park districts.

1878835061

126) Josiah Crane Park, 10 Springfield Avenue (Block 262, Lot 9)



Photo: HPAB, 2014

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing

Josiah Crane Park, also known as World Trade Center Memorial Park, is a small ½ acre park containing a World Trade Center Memorial dedicated September 11, 2003. Concrete paths, benches, and landscaping around the memorial park were all developed as part of the memorial. The park is located at the corner of Springfield and North Union Avenues, adjacent the Rahway River and across the street from the Crane-Philips House. The park formerly contained Cranford's WW I monument tablet, until 1958, when it was relocated to Memorial Park (See #139) and erected with the WW II memorial tablet.

Josiah Crane Park is non-contributing to the recommended expanded eligible North Cranford Historic District. Future evaluation in the context of 9/11 memorials statewide may reveal additional significance.

1605128555

127) First Presbyterian Church, 11 Springfield Avenue (Block 191, Lot 3)



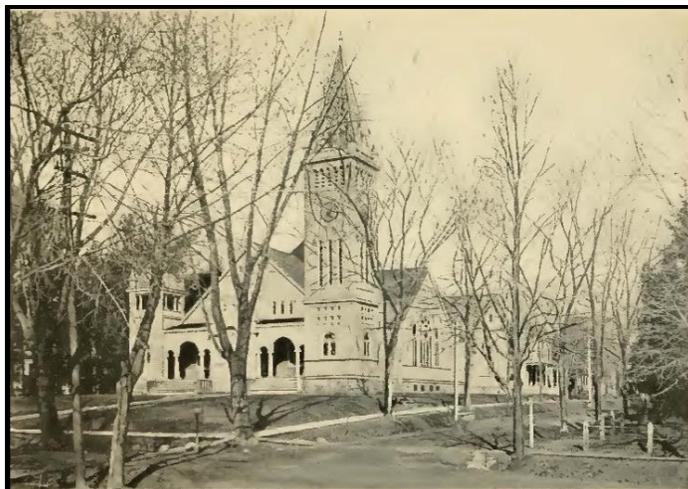
Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible
GRUBB-2001: Eligible
WHSS-2002: Eligible
MASTER PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing

The First Presbyterian Church of Cranford was most recently documented in the Women's Historic Sites Survey of 2002, and is described as:

“an exuberant example of Shingle Style architecture executed for an ecclesiastical building. All of its elevations are clad in naturally dark shingles and trimmed with white moldings. Strong elements that characterize the style include its Romanesque arched windows, rows of small windows and shingle-clad columns.



First Presbyterian Church, 1901

The church's cross-gable form has a broad, center octagonal tower rising above the point at which the gables intersect. Strips of

four small arched windows form a clerestory at its base and its steep roof terminates with an octagonal spire. The corners of the octagon are embellished with projecting shingled column-like corners that pierce the roof and are capped with cone-shaped tops.

The main elevation occurs on North Union Avenue. Two towers flank its broad gable-end. The south tower rises three stories, while the north tower soars at twice the height. Placed at the corner of the two public views of the building, this tower is the predominant feature of the church. It contains a clock, the belfry and a steep, hipped, copper-clad roof.¹⁶

Changes to the church include enclosing an internal portico on the North Union Avenue facade (date unknown) to form an enclosed vestibule with central entrance and gable covered portico, and several additions to the complex along Springfield Avenue. These mid-century brick buildings house various church functions, including: the Education Building (Classical Revival, three stories, 1951) housing the Sunday School and Helen K. Baldwin Nursery School; Bates Fellowship Hall (Modern, one-story multifunction space, 1956); and Memorial Hall (Classical Revival, two-story, 1968).

The First Presbyterian Church was determined individually eligible in a Certification of Eligibility in 2012 by the NJ SHPO. As stated in that certification:

First Presbyterian Church is individually eligible for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion C as an exceptionally fine example of the late 19th Romanesque Revival architectural style. Built in 1893/4 according to plans by architect Charles Granville Jones (b. 1865 d. 1938), the building exhibits several significant architectural elements including: an octagonal dome; stained glass windows; and a substantially intact 19th century interior.¹⁷

The church is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with Elizabeth M. Bates, local civic leader and activist who was influential in health, education, and women's rights in Cranford, and is a key-contributing building in the recommended expanded eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1227184794

¹⁶ Preservation Partners, *New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Project, Women's Historic Sites Survey*, 2002, Survey Form: "First Presbyterian Church of Cranford".

¹⁷ "Certification of Eligibility." Daniel D. Saunders to Stephen W. Price. July 17, 2012.

128) Gray Memorial Funeral Home, 12 Springfield Avenue (Block 262, Lot 8)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

The Gray Memorial Funeral Home is a 2-½ story, side gable Colonial Revival house with a five-bay main block and one-bay addition slightly recessed on the left. A one story hyphen and gable-front garage extends from the left gable end, and one story flat roof addition is attached to the right gable end. Exterior brick chimneys are centered on each gable end, and two flat-roofed dormers stand on the front roof slope. The roof has boxed overhanging eaves with gable returns and molded cornice. The central entrance is accessed by a low brick portico with engaged Doric columns supporting heavy molded brackets and a small flat balcony with metal railing. The glazed doorway is topped by a blind round arch with sunburst molding and heavy keystone. Windows are vinyl replacements with inoperable shutters throughout. Cladding is wood shingle.

Gray Memorial Funeral Home is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

602972436

129) Cranford Towers, 18 Springfield Avenue (Block 262, Lot 7)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Non-Contributing

Cranford Towers is a modern five-story brick apartment block between Springfield Avenue and the Rahway River constructed 1957. The H-plan complex has a central canopied entryway, metal replacement windows with inoperable shutters, and a flat roof with large brick parapet wall, and is generally lacking in architectural detail.

Cranford Towers is a non-contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-1706518298

130) First Church of Christ Scientist, 21 Springfield Avenue (Block 188, Lot 11)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

GRUBB-2001: Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2

First Church of Christ Scientist, now Cranes Manor Condominiums, is a 2-½ story Classical Revival former church building constructed c1910 with hipped tile roof and a central gable front portico supported by 4 Ionic columns. Rectangular monitor windows are banded above the heavy cornice below the roofline. Windows are arranged in bands of three, with double-hung replacement windows above and below a square fixed light with star muntins. The building is set above street level and has three ornamental concrete stairways with ornamental concrete balustrades leading to a small plaza that connects to the main entrance stairway.

The former church is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Although recommended as individually eligible in both the 1984 and 2001 surveys, it is unclear how the conversion to condominiums (date unknown) has affected the architectural integrity of the interior, which will be further researched and documented in Phase 2 in order to make a determination on individual eligibility.

131) Tudor Revival Apartments, 24 Springfield Avenue (Block 262, Lot 6)



Photo: HPAB 1/2015

GRUBB 2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Expanded NCHD: Contributing

24 Springfield Avenue is a 3-story Tudor Revival apartment block constructed 1924. The flat roof has a slate roof perimeter with cross-gabled corners and louvered dormer vents centered on the on the long slopes. The third story is half-timbered with wooden brackets under the eaves, and louvered vents in the gables. Lower two stories are brick with random glazed headers. The recessed central entryway has modern metal doors and side-lights, with ornamental molded concrete surround. Windows are 1-over-1 vinyl replacements throughout.

24 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1126356236

132) Hanson House, 38 Springfield Avenue (Block 262, Lot 3.01)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

CRCG-2009: Eligible HD: Contributing
MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed
PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

The Hanson House, 38 Springfield Avenue, is a 2-story, 5-bay, gable-ell plan house with Italianate elements. The roof has boxed eave overhangs with paired brackets and gable returns. The right wing, set back from the front gable, is fronted by a flat roof 1-story extension. The entryway has an arched hood supported by cylindrical columns. Second story windows are vinyl replacements, and first story windows are tall multi-paned, wooden casements. Two interior chimneys are visible. Cladding is wood shingle.

The Hanson House was determined to be a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District in a 2007 NJ SHPO Certification of Eligibility.

1465671797

133) Cranford Canoe Club, 250 Springfield Avenue (Block 261, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG-2009: Eligible HD: Contributing
MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed
PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

The Cranford Canoe Club is a simple gable-roof boat house constructed c1910 fronting on the Rahway River at the corner of Springfield Avenue and Orchard Street. An inset porch supported on square posts covers the two entrance doors at left and a modern garage door accessing boat storage at right. Renovations in 2005 replaced the exterior wood clapboard siding and wood window sash. A wood dock extends from the porch to the riverbank providing access for launching canoes and kayaks. Owned by Cranford Township, the building is leased as a canoe rental facility.

The Cranford Canoe Club, originally known as the Ulhigh Canoe Club, is the last of a number of clubs that once existed along the river. It was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the North Cranford Historic District in a 5/19/2005 NJ SHPO Certification of Eligibility. The Canoe Club also contributes to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System, and will be included at Phase 2 as part of a comprehensive inventory of the eligible park districts.

1504318351



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

134) 300 Springfield Avenue (Block 222, Lot 8)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG 2009: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

300 Springfield Avenue is a 1-story, 3-bay, Craftsman Bungalow with jerkin-head side gable roof constructed c1927. A front facing jerkin-head gable extension with bay window projects from the left, and a porch is inset under the main roof at right with segmentally arched openings, rectangular columns, and brick steps. Open eaves are supported by heavy wooden brackets. An interior chimney stands just left of center in the front roof slope. The bay window consists of a fixed center sash, flanked by wood double-hung windows. Under the porch a center wood double-hung window and two casement windows have vertical hexagonal panes with wood muntins. Exterior is stuccoed throughout.

300 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

921503504

135) Cranford Clay Courts, 301 Springfield Avenue (Block 184, Lot 18)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

CRCG-2009 Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

The Cranford Clay Courts consist of three clay surface tennis courts, small equipment shed, and small metal bleachers surrounded by modern vinyl coated chain link fence and tall hedges along the Springfield Avenue. Constructed c1920 at the rear of the original Cranford Canoe Club, the courts were owned and maintained by the township until the courts were leased to a private tennis club formed in 1992 to take over maintenance of the courts.

The Cranford Clay Courts are eligible as a contributing structure in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1897745952

136) 304 Springfield Avenue (Block 222, Lot 9)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG 2009: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

304 Springfield Avenue is a 2-½-story, 2-bay, hipped roof Classical Revival house constructed c1890. The pyramidal hipped roof has gable dormers on the front and right slopes with rectangular diamond paned awning windows. A large cross gable faces the left side of the house. A two-story front gable projects from the left side and the upper gable pediment features a Palladian window flanked by ornamental swags above flat pilasters. The gable covers a 2nd story porch with ornamental frieze supported by slender Doric columns with turned wooden balustrade. A full width hipped-roof front porch covers the main entrance at left, which is flanked by diamond paned sidelights and raised panel molding. The porch is supported by larger paired Doric columns on heavy plinths with turned wooden balustrades. Windows are wood doubly hung with diamond paned upper sash. A one-story addition extends from the rear. Cladding is shingle.

304 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

593410039

137) 306 Springfield Avenue (Block 222, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG-2009: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

306 Springfield Avenue is a 2-story, 3-bay, side gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival style house constructed c1928. A full width shed-roof dormer spans the front roof slope. Triple windows to the left and right of the dormer consist of a center large double hung window with elongated hexagonal panes in the upper sash, flanked by two narrow 1-over-1 double hung sash. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the right gable end. A projecting central gable with gable returns contains the main entrance, consisting of vertical side lights and round arched fan-light over the doorway and accessed by brick steps with metal railings. Palladian style first floor windows left and right of the entrance match the doorway with narrow vertical double hung sash flanking a larger central double hung sash topped by round-arched fanlights. A one story flat roof sunroom addition is attached to the right gable end (The wooden railing around the top of the addition has since been removed). Exterior cladding is vinyl siding.

306 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

138) 320 Springfield Avenue (Block 222, Lot 11)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

CRCG-2009: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

320 Springfield Avenue is a 2 1/2 story, 2-bay, front gable Queen Anne style house constructed c1880. The front gable roof has a cross gable flattened at the top on the right, and a gable dormer on the left, as well as a projecting two-story cross gable wing to the left rear. There are interior chimney on the front right and rear center of the house. The hip-roof full width front porch wraps around the right side and is supported on square wood columns on solid knee-wall railing. Beyond the porch on the right side is a one story hipped-roof hexagonal window bay. A one-story shed-roof addition extends to the rear. Windows are generally six-over-one. Exterior cladding is vinyl siding.

320 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

-2116365075

139) Memorial Park, 350 Springfield Avenue, at Central Avenue (Block 221, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2015

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed
PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

Memorial Park is a .6 acre municipal park on Springfield Avenue adjacent the Rahway River, Riverside Drive, and Central Avenue. The park was acquired by the township in November 1936. The park consists of open lawn with scattered plantings and mature trees. Hardscape includes modern concrete paver pathways and modern benches. A monumental World Wars memorial dedicated 1958 serves as a focal point at the west end of the park. The memorial consists of cut granite tablets with bronze "Honor Roll" plaques standing on cut granite plinths with metal ornamental lamp standards at the outer corners of each plinth. The WWI tablet was dedicated in May 1920 at the Josiah Crane Park (see #126), where it remained until 1958, when it was relocated to Memorial Park. Numerous other plaques and memorials have been added in the park over time, including a stylistically similar Vietnam Memorial dedicated May 19, 1984 behind the WWI and WWII memorials.

Memorial Park is eligible as a contributing site within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

140) Dykeman Farmhouse, 400 Springfield Avenue (Block 200, Lot 48)



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Potentially Eligible, Phase 2

The Dykeman Farmhouse is a 1½-story 3-bay side gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival style house constructed c1929. The multi-pitched front roof slope creates an inset porch. Three gabled dormers with six-over-six double hung sash are slightly recessed into the front slope. Interior brick chimneys centered on the ridgeline at each gambrel end. The porch is supported on square wood posts. Replacement triple casement windows with inoperable shutters are located on either side of the central doorway, which has sidelights and a blind segmentally arched fanlight with sunburst molding. A one story gable roof extension is attached to the left gambrel end, with a smaller shed roof addition attached at front left. Exterior is clapboard, except for the lower half of the gable end wall of the extension which is random laid stone.

The Dykeman Farm House is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District. Additionally, this house was described in the 1981 Union County Survey as a replica of the 18th Century Dyckman Farmhouse in New York City (HABS documented; note the correct spelling), however no direct attribution for this is provided. Further research into this association will be documented in Phase 2, and the potential for additional significance related to Colonial Revival replication will be further evaluated.

141) 411 Springfield Avenue (Block 168, Lot 9)



Photo: HPAB, 8/2015

PANAMERICAN-2013: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing

411 Springfield Avenue is a 2½-story Queen Anne style house constructed c1908 adjacent to the Rahway River. The cross-gable roof has an interior brick chimney on the left front slope. A row of three double-hung windows spans the upper front gable end, and a two story hip roof rectangular bay projects from the left side of the façade. A single double-hung window is centered over the gable portico roof that covers the main entrance. The open gable has gable returns, and is supported on square wood columns resting on the brick portico accessed by brick steps. The entrance has a round arched fanlight above the doorway. A small balcony with wood railings on the second floor is inset under the right side eave. A one-story side-gable garage is attached to the right, with a small gable pediment breaking the eave over a centered glazed doorway on the front wall. The two-car garage has segmentally arched garage door openings with heavy molding and a round oriel window in the gable end.

411 Springfield Avenue is eligible as a contributing building within the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

1309011975

142) William Miller Sperry Observatory, 1033 Springfield Avenue (Block 121, Lot 2.01)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Eligible: Individual

The William Miller Sperry Observatory is an astronomical observatory on the campus of Union County College. The Modern style building has a flat roof with two observation domes. Walls are clad in random coursed marble veneer. The aluminum and glass entrance is hidden behind a convex curved projecting wall clad in the same marble veneer. Small aluminum light fixtures are located on either side of the entrance, and metal letters applied to the upper facade right of the entrance indicate the name of the facility. Mature evergreen foundation plantings have grown in around the entryway and along the left side. A similarly designed sculptural sundial stands to the right of the building.

Completed in 1967 through a donation from Mrs. Frederick Beinecke and William Beinecke, the iconic building is unique, and one of only seven operating public observatories in New Jersey. It was cited as only the 2nd observatory in NJ on a college campus, and the first in the nation at a two-year college. The sundial was constructed 1972 through a donation from the Kiwanis Club of Cranford, but is in poor condition and in need of conservation.

The Sperry Observatory is operated by Amateur Astronomers Inc. (AAI), a non-profit founded in 1949 to promote interest in the astronomical sciences. According to their website:

Sperry Observatory began as a \$150,000 endowment to Union College by Mrs. Frederick W. Beinecke and son William, and was dedicated on May 21, 1967 in honor of William Miller Sperry, Mrs. Beinecke's father. Mr. Sperry was a local philanthropist, president of Sperry & Hutchinson Co., and an avid amateur astronomer...The observatory houses two of the largest telescopes on the East Coast for amateur use. The 18-foot East Dome is made of steel and it holds a 10-inch f/15 refractor built by AAI members. That telescope was presented to the college in October, 1972. The 20-foot West Dome is made of fiber glass and it is home to a 24-inch f/11 Cassegrain reflector purchased by AAI. To minimize vibration,

each telescope rests on an 8-foot thick concrete pier atop piles driven 30 feet into the ground, all separate from the building.

AAI maintains a computer room, a machine shop, and an optical shop for amateur telescope making and repair. Also in the observatory is a large classroom, a sales and promotion desk, and a library of over 1200 books and periodicals which are available to the membership.¹⁸

The William Miller Sperry Observatory is individually eligible under Criterion C as a well preserved example of a Modern style institutional building. The facility also meets Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years old as the first purpose-built public astronomical facility in NJ in the modern era, of which there are a total of 7 currently operating. The observatory will be further documented and evaluated at Phase 2.

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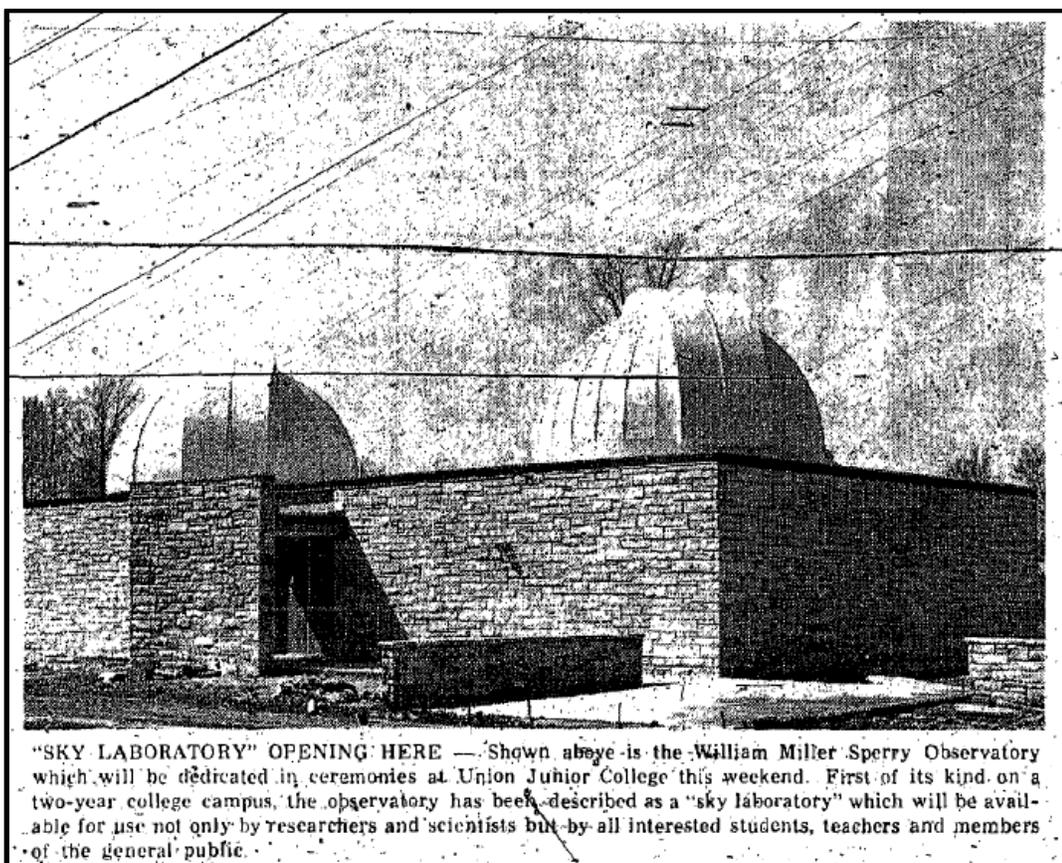


Photo: Cranford Chronicle, 5/18/1967

¹⁸ "William Miller Sperry Observatory." Accessed November 5, 2014.
<http://www.asterism.org/observatory/observ01.htm>.

143) North Union Avenue Bridge (STR# 2003016), North Union Ave. over Rahway River



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Not Eligible

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Contributing

**2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Expanded NCHD: Contributing;
Phase 2 w/ RRPWHD and UCPS**

The North Union Avenue Bridge over the Rahway River is a single span reinforced concrete arch bridge constructed 1916. Concrete parapet walls at each end exhibit a simple molded panel, and are connected by ornamental painted iron railings. The bridge carries the roadbed and two sidewalks, and is located in the heart of Cranford, adjacent to numerous other historic resources and within the Rahway River Parkway. The North Union Avenue Bridge is also one of the few remaining historic roadway bridges in Cranford.

The bridge is eligible as a contributing structure in the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District. The bridge is also contributing to the eligible Rahway River Parkway Historic District and Union County Park System. The bridge will be included at Phase 2 with a comprehensive inventory of the eligible park districts.

**144) Smith Building, 13-15 N Union Avenue
(Block 189, Lot 19.01)**

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The Smith Building is a three-story brick commercial building in the center of downtown Cranford constructed c1908. The flat roof has a heavy molded cornice with modillion blocks and dentil molding. Brick quoins run up the corners and between the upper story window bays. The ground floor is divided into two retail spaces, with residential apartments above. The building has been significantly altered since it was surveyed in 1981. Two shallow projecting bays of windows spanning the second and third floors were removed and replaced with French doors with oversized inoperable shutters, opening onto shallow metal balconies. Brickwork has been painted. An accounting firm occupies the left side storefront and the right side storefront is currently vacant. Both have wooden framed and plate glass storefronts, date unknown, but providing a traditional appearance.

The building has been extensively altered, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended.

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Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

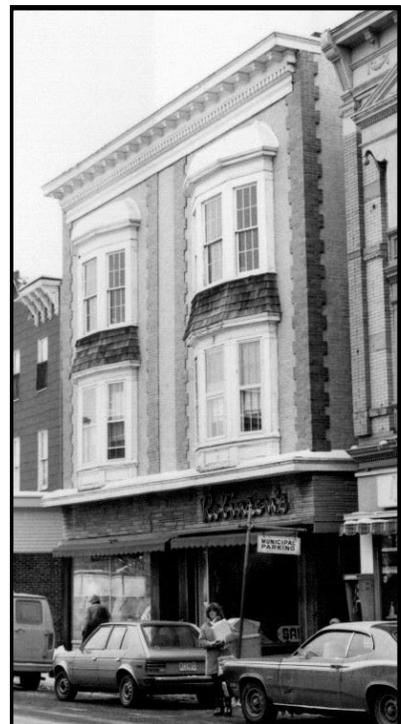


Photo: Acroterion, 1981

**145) Reusch Building, 17 N Union Avenue
(Block 189, Lot 18)**

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The Reusch Building is a three-story brick commercial building in the center of downtown Cranford constructed c1915. The ground floor is divided into two retail spaces, with residential apartments above. The flat roof has a heavy bracketed cornice with wide frieze displaying ornamental swags. Third floor windows are projected in a shallow bay with large gabled pediment, scrollwork corners with drop pendant molding above, and recessed panels with ornamental swags below. A single round arch window with heavy bracket is centered between the bays. On the second floor, the bay on the left side continues down onto the second floor, while on the right the second floor bay has been removed. A mid-century pharmacy sign projects from the face of the building on the second floor. Bells Pharmacy occupies the left side, with a modern awning and aluminum and glass storefront. Periwinkle's Gifts occupies the right side with a more traditional wooden framed and plate glass storefront and doorway.

The Reusch Building has a high degree of integrity, but is not a significant example of commercial architecture and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended

-1488811654



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015



Photo: Acroterion, 1981

146) Masonic Hall, 18-20 N Union Avenue (17-25 Alden St.) (Block 192, Lot 5)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual

The Masonic Hall is a 4-story Italianate style commercial building facing North Union Avenue at Alden Street. The flat roofed building is clad in yellow brick, with heavy cornice and engaged brick pilasters between large two-story round-arched brick window bays spanning the 3rd and 4th floors. Paired round arch windows occupy the bays at the 4th floor, with smaller paired windows on the 3rd. A smaller projecting brick cornice with stone cap and brick dentils exists between the 2nd and 3rd floors. The 2nd floor has projecting brick belt courses between paired double hung windows with transoms under flat stone arches. Windows are 1-over-1 throughout. Storefronts on the 1st floor have modified the windows and entrances and added modern awnings, but seem to have maintained the historic storefront configuration. A restaurant and hair salon currently occupy the commercial spaces.

Constructed in 1902 by the Masonic Hall Association of Cranford, the building provided meeting space for many organizations in town in the early 20th century. Township offices were located in the building shortly after it opened, and a grocery store occupied the 1st floor. The Masonic Building is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the civic institutions that were instrumental in Cranford's social, political and physical development, and under Criterion C as a well preserved example of Italianate commercial architecture.

1227097620

147) Manager Building, 108 N Union Avenue (Block 193, Lot 5)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

The Manager Building is a two-story hipped roof brick commercial building with two story portico, and octagonal cupola centered on the ridgeline. Matching 1½-story side gable wings are attached left and right. Constructed c1968, this building is less than 50 years of age. Not eligible. No further research or documentation recommended.

-202787583

148) 117-119 N Union Avenue (Block 191, Lot 4)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

GRUBB-2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

117-119 N Union Avenue is a one story flat roof commercial building constructed c1959. A mansard roof spans the front, and has been altered with faux gables since documented in 2001. The storefronts are perma-stone and plate glass. The building was originally occupied by the A & J Variety Store, and later by a Hallmark store for many years. Most recently the store was subdivided in 2013 into two retail spaces including a pottery making studio on the left, and a restaurant on the right.

The building has been extensively altered, and does not appear to have any significant historic associations. The building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district; No further research or documentation recommended

1791189260

149) Cleveland Plaza, 123 N Union Avenue (Block 191, Lot 2)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

GRUBB 2001: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

Cleveland Plaza is the former Cleveland School, a four-story brick school building occupying a large lot between North Union Avenue and Miln Street. Constructed 1913, the school has been extensively altered by conversion to office/professional use. A monumental, full height, mansard roof portico has been added on three sides of the building. The portico is supported by an arched arcade supported by large six-sided concrete columns. There is a one story covered walkway of similar design projecting from the central entry stairs. The original school building has alternating bands of brick and stucco on the lower level, with brick above. Windows have been replaced with fixed aluminum sash that occupy the lower two-thirds of the original opening, while the upper third has been filled with a stucco panel. In front of the school is a detached one-story commercial strip facing the parking lot, perpendicular to the façade of the school. The storefronts have a similar arched arcade spanning the length of the building.

The school ceased operation in 1974, and was sold to developers Seltzer and Vizzoni in 1980.¹⁹ The modifications to the property were completed in 1981. Although Cleveland Plaza is one of three surviving early schools in Cranford (others are Cranford High and Lincoln School), due to the extensive alterations the building does not appear to meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located within any existing or potential historic district. No further research or documentation recommended.

1345688411

¹⁹ "The Plaza." *Cranford Chronicle*, December 24, 1980. 1. Accessed November 2, 2016: <http://www.digifind-it.com/cranford/data/newspapers/chronicle/1980/1980-12-24.pdf>

150) Crane-Phillips House, 124 N Union Avenue (Block 96, Lot 2.01)



Photo: HPAB, 1/2015

UCCHPAB-1984: Listed

GRUBB 2001: Listed

MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Listed; Cranford Local Landmark

The Crane-Phillips House (Josiah Crane Jr. House) was designated as Cranford's first Local Landmark in 2014. As described in the designation report:

"Crane-Phillips House is a small two story, frame, Downingsque style rural cottage with an "L" shape floor plan... The front two-story section has a gable roof with hand split cedar shake shingles and the rear one-story section has a nearly flat shed type roof of a composition material. The foundation is a mixture of field stone and brick and the exterior walls are wide clapboard."

Additionally, the two-story, three-bay, side-gable house has a flat roof front porch supported by delicately formed open lattice posts, with paired brackets around the porch eaves. Windows are generally 6-over-6 with operable painted wood shutters. Windows on the first floor façade are full height casements with matching height shutters. Gable ends have narrow overhangs with scalloped vergeboards. A one-story shed roof addition extends to the rear, and a smaller one-story shed roof addition was added to the left gable end c1963.

The house is believed to have been built from pieces of outbuildings formerly located on the Josiah Crane farmstead as wedding gift to his son, Josiah Crane Jr, and has been used as a museum by the Cranford Historical Society since c1945. The house was documented by the Historic American Building Survey in 1935, listed in the NJ and

National Registers of Historic Places in 1997, and designated as a Cranford Landmark in 2014 (Ordinance #2014-01). As such, no further research or documentation recommended.

609237062



Photo: HABS, 1935

151) Lynwold, 136 N Union Avenue (Block 312, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing

“Lynwold” is a 2½-story cross-gable Neoclassical style house of immense size and detail. The asphalt shingle roof has paired gable dormers on both sides of the front gable end. Dormers have gable returns and round arched windows with heavy molding, double-hung wood sash and pointed arched muntins in the upper sash. Cross-gables project from either side of the ridge-line at approximately the rear third of the main block. An interior brick chimney stands in the right slope forward of the cross-gable. The monumental gable-end façade consists of a large pediment with heavy dentil molding and modillion blocks, with a large arched fanlight centered in the gable. The two-story portico is supported on large fluted columns (possibly Corinthian with missing capitals), with engaged fluted pilasters at the corners of the façade. A pair of tri-partite windows on the 2nd floor consist of a pair of narrow 3 over 1 wood sash flanking a large 9 over 1 double-hung sash. The main entrance at left consists of a large doorway with side-lights and heavy molding. A large three-window bay carrying a small balcony with iron railing projects from the right of the façade. Bay windows are 9-over-1. Flat roof porches extend from both front corners and back along the main block, supported on paired doric columns with dentil molding and turned balustrades. The cross gables projecting from either side of the house have a small 4-over-1 window centered in the gable, and inset angled corner windows on the second floor. Siding is wood clapboard.

Lynwold was constructed c1868, but was cited in the 1981 survey as having been extensively remodeled to its current design in 1898 by T. Albertson. However, a notice in

the Cranford Chronicle of November 4, 1909 notes that Townsend W. Albertson purchased the property “within the past few days,” and planned to move to Cranford in January 1910²⁰. So while the current design may indeed date from 1898, additional research will be needed to determine who owned the house at that time and whether an architect designed the remodeled structure.

Lynwold is individually eligible under Criterion C as an intact and well preserved example of Neoclassical residential architecture, which is among the few surviving examples of late 19th century classicism in Cranford. The house is also eligible as a key-contributing building in the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District.



Photo: Cranford Board of Trade, 1913

-69062684

²⁰ *Cranford Chronicle*, November 4, 1909. 1. Accessed July 7, 2016: <http://www.digifind-it.com/cranford/DATA/newspapers/chronicle/1909/1909-11-04.pdf>

152) Sperry House, 319 N Union Avenue (Block 271, Lot 10)



Photo: HPAB, 11/2010

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Expanded NCHD: Key-Contributing

The Sperry House is a 2½-story, Queen Anne with multiple gabled pediments and decorative finishes constructed c1890. The side gable roof has a large projecting front gable with a projecting hip roof bay window centered at the peak of the gable. Heavy brackets support the gable above a recessed 2nd floor with inset balcony to the left of two one-over-one windows with operable wood shutters. Two shingled walls with scrolled profiles extend down on either side of the gable. A full-width inset front porch extends beyond the main body on the left to wrap around to the rear, with a cross gable roof at the corner. The porch is supported on Doric columns and turned wooden balustrade. The left portion at front and to the rear has been screened. A hip roof porte-cochere with hipped cupola stands beyond the main body on the right, supported on Doric columns and shingled walls with ornamental curved top on the right. Windows are generally one over one. Cladding is clapboard and decorative shingle.

The Sperry House is individually eligible under Criterion B for its association with Thomas Sperry, co-founder of S&H Green Stamps, who was an active local civic leader and real-estate promoter in Cranford, and under Criterion C as an intact and well preserved example of Queen Anne residential architecture. The house is also eligible as a key-contributing building in the recommended expanded boundary of the eligible North Cranford Historic District

153) Walnut Avenue Bridge, Raritan Valley Line over Walnut Avenue



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

DELEUW-1991: Not Eligible

ARCH2-1999: Eligible HD: Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

The Walnut Avenue Bridge is a three-span steel through-plate-girder railroad bridge with a ballasted deck supported on concrete abutments and wingwalls and riveted lattice columns dividing the roadways. The large structure formerly accommodated 6 tracks on three bridge structures (single track outer spans north and south, and a four track span in the center). Chain link fencing with angle-steel supports has been added across the top of the structure on both sides. The two eastern spans cross Walnut Avenue, and the westernmost span crosses the foot of Eastman Street. Two sets of concrete steps in the east abutment provide access to the west ends of the inbound and outbound platforms. The bridge was constructed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1929 as part of the Cranford grade crossing elimination project.

The bridge is eligible as a contributing structure within the eligible Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District, and will be included at Phase 2 with a comprehensive inventory of the eligible district.

154) 1-15 Walnut Avenue (Block 479, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Not Eligible

2016 Update: Not Eligible

1-15 Walnut Avenue is a commercial strip constructed c1930 consisting of two buildings at the northeast corner of Walnut and South Avenues. The two-story brick building at left has a flat roof and a terracotta tile mansard roof along the front parapet above the 2nd floor. The façade is clad in buff brick, with two storefronts on the lower level. Storefronts have modern windows and doors, but terra-cotta tile on the bulkhead walls below the store windows with ornamental metal vent grates remain. The one-story building at left has minimal Art-Deco elements. The flat roof has a crenelated parapet wall with glazed buff terracotta corbel along the parapet. Cladding is glazed buff terracotta tile with inset vertical colored tiles spaced along the upper façade. Storefronts have been mostly replaced with modern windows and doors, with the exception of 9 Walnut, currently an antiques store, which appears to possess a relatively intact storefront. Similar terra-cotta tile bulkhead with ornamental metal grates span the base of the building.

While the buildings do retain some architectural character in spite of alterations to the storefronts, neither is a particularly strong example of early twentieth century commercial architecture. Nor do they appear to have any significant historic associations. The property does not meet the criteria for individual eligibility and is not located in any existing or potential historic district. Although located adjacent to the Central Railroad of New Jersey Historic District, these buildings do not relate directly to the significance of that district. No further research or documentation recommended.

155) Cranford Hotel, 2 Walnut Avenue (Block 476, Lot 1)



Photo: HPAB, 12/2014

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible
ARCH2-1999: Not Assessed
MASTER-PLAN-2009: Not Assessed

2016 Update: Eligible Individual; Eligible HD, Contributing; Phase 2 w/ CRRNJHD

The Cranford Hotel is a three-story Italianate style commercial building constructed 1893 immediately adjacent to the Central Railroad of NJ at the corner of N. Union and Walnut Avenues. The flat roof has a brick corbeled cornice on three sides. Rusticated stone belt-courses separate the 2nd and 3rd floors, and serve as stone sills for the windows, which have brick segmentally arched lintels. All upper level windows are modern metal replacements with fixed upper sash and operable hopper lower sash. A wood cornice with paired brackets spans the Walnut St. façade above the 1st floor. A two story porch with flat roof spans the N. Union façade. The lower level has been enclosed with modern fixed plate-glass windows, but the upper level retains a wooden balustrade and square wooden posts with simple square wood capitals. The primary entrance is angled at the northeast corner of the building behind a metal post with simple Corinthian capital supporting the corner of the building. The doorway has a segmental brick-arch lintel and modern glazed door, and is accessed by more recent brick steps with metal railings. A second entrance on Walnut Avenue at the southeast corner provides access to a basement bar and dining room. Modern canvas awnings have been installed over all windows and doors. A large retractable awning extends from the enclosed porch over an outside dining area along N. Union Avenue created through expansion of the sidewalk along the north side of the building. A one story flat roof kitchen addition extends from the west façade.

Constructed as the Hess Hotel, the building operated as a hotel and restaurant before conversion for use only as a restaurant in the mid-1960s. The upper floors consist of central hallway with former hotel rooms and restroom spaces largely intact, currently

used as office and storage space. The first floor has been altered to accommodate a large bar and dining rooms on the porch and in the former lobby. As constructed the first floor was slightly above grade level, but the railroad grade separation project by the Central Railroad in 1929 caused the grade to be lowered in the area immediately around the former railroad crossing, which changed the relationship between the hotel and the street to the current configuration.

The Cranford Hotel is eligible under Criterion C as an intact and well preserved 19th Century Italianate commercial building in downtown Cranford. The Cranford Hotel will also be further documented and evaluated as a surviving railroad hotel at Phase 2 as a part of a comprehensive inventory of the Central Railroad of New Jersey Historic District

1518683696

156) 217 Walnut Avenue (Block 484, Lot 13)



Photo: HPAB 4/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Potentially Eligible

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

217 Walnut Avenue is a 2½-story, 3-bay Second Empire style house constructed c1880. The mansard roof is topped with a large square cupola with small square fixed light windows. An interior brick chimney with corbeled stands above the left side. A cross-gable is centered on front of the mansard roof and opens onto a single window and small wooden balcony. Stick-style beams span the cross-gable vertically and horizontally. The boxed eaves have large wood brackets. Upper level windows are 2-over-2 with wood molding and exterior storms. An open porch spans the lower façade with shallow hip-roof supported on square posts with brackets and a wooden balustrade. Porch is accessed by wood steps with wood railings. The main entrance centered under the porch consists of two glazed wood doors with transoms and wood screen doors. Two story bay windows extend up the left side.

217 Walnut Avenue will be further researched and documented at Phase 2 to determine individual eligibility.

157) 239 Walnut Avenue (Block 484, Lot 4)



Photo: HPAB 4/2016

UCCHPAB-1984: Eligible

2016 Update: Potentially Eligible; Phase 2

239 Walnut Avenue is a 2½-story, 3-bay Second Empire style house constructed c1868. The mansard roof has gabled dormers with pointed arch double-hung windows. A hipped roof one-story porch extends across the façade, and wraps around the right side back to a 1 bay 2-story extension of the main block. Porch roof is supported on chamfered square posts with scrolled brackets and no balustrades. The main entrance is a pair of glazed double doors accessed by wooden steps with wooden railings. A second entrance is located at the rear of the porch in the right side extension with wooden steps from the right side of the porch. A one-story hipped roof bay with molded panel woodwork projects from the right side. Windows are one-over-one wood double hung sash with exterior storms throughout. Cladding is wood clapboard.

239 Walnut Avenue will be further researched and documented at Phase 2 to determine individual eligibility.

158) 110 Orchard Street (Block 179, Lot 8)



Photo: HPAB, 2/2016

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

2016 Update: Eligible HD: Non-Contributing

110 Orchard Street is a one-story 5-bay gable-ell bungalow constructed c1949. The side gable main block has a central chimney on the rear slope and a one story extension from the left gable end. A small hip roof cupola stands at the ridgeline of the gable front extension. An inset porch with turned posts contains the main entrance, which has sidelights and a replacement door with exterior storm. Windows are vinyl replacements with inoperable shutters. A large garage door exists in the gable front ell. This house was significantly damaged by flooding from Hurricane Irene in 2011, and was recently elevated to protect against future flooding. The first floor was previously only 1' above grade, and the elevation has added approximately 4' of new foundation.

Due to its date of construction, 110 Orchard Street is a non-contributing building in the eligible North Cranford Historic District.

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Photo: HPAB, 2/2016

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4.5 HISTORIC DISTRICTS

D01) North Cranford Historic District

LICHTENSTEIN-1994: Eligible

CRCG-2001b: Eligible

CRCG-2009: Eligible

PANAMERICAN-2013: Eligible

1297376673

2016 Update: Eligible (Revised Boundaries)

The North Cranford Historic District (NCHD) is a large area of residential and institutional architecture integrated with parks and a river landscape occupying the areas north of North Ave. and the railroad, and stretching roughly between Elizabeth Avenue on the east, to Orchard Avenue on the west. Dating from about 1850 up through the mid 20th century, the district contains a wide variety of architectural styles, building traditions, and housing types popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district is also unified by the scenic meandering of the Rahway River through the various neighborhoods and subdivisions that make up the NCHD (See also *D08, Rahway River Parkway Historic District*). As described by CRCG in a 2009 compliance survey for the replacement of the Springfield Avenue bridge:

The North Cranford Historic District is a residential historic district comprised of late-19th century and early-20th-century single-family homes. Prevalent house styles include mostly Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, with lesser numbers of Tudor Revival, Shingle style and Craftsman. The historic district's period of significance is 1860 to 1930 and represents a period during which the community was transformed from a rural farming village to a suburban railroad community. The district is characterized by wide suburban boulevards lined with mature trees and sidewalks and featuring concrete obelisk-shaped street markers. The suburban district also boasts several municipal parks that connect the neighborhood to the Rahway River, which served as the primary means of leisure and entertainment during the community's heyday.²¹

History

The history of the North Cranford Historic District is largely the same as the early history of Cranford itself. As noted above in Chapter 2, the community grew around the railroad as it transitioned from a farming village to suburban commuter enclave: The firm of Dayton, Eastman and Bigelow were first to develop the area around Springfield, Union, Alden, and Holly Streets, which formed the center of the expanding area we refer to as the North Cranford Historic District.

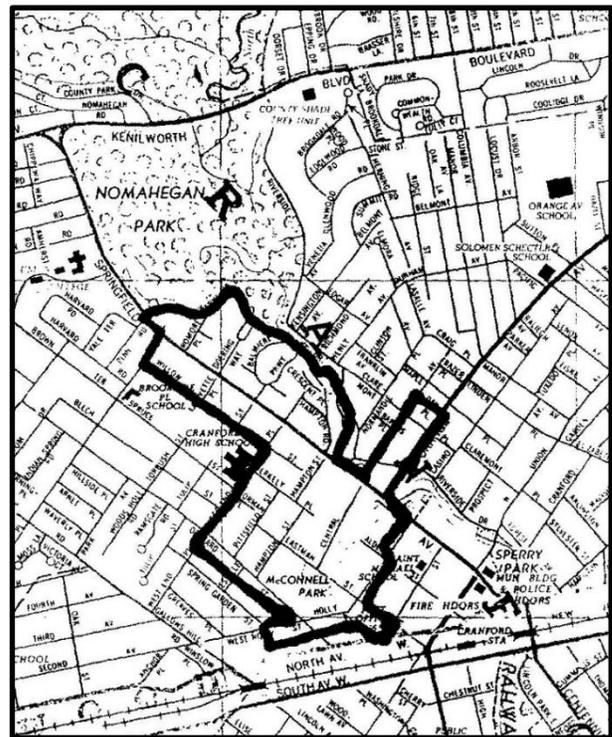


Fig. 25: NCHD Boundaries, 2001 (Image: NJHPO)

²¹ Cultural Resource Consulting Group, *Phase II Historic Architectural Investigation: Springfield Avenue Bridge, No. 2003014 Over Rahway River, Cranford Township, Union County, New Jersey*, 2009. 53.

Summer residences of wealthy New Yorkers gave way to year-round residences as railroad service improved. By 1871 the Township was incorporated, but growth was slowed by the recession of the 1870's. In spite of the slowdown, developers were actively creating subdivisions in anticipation of continued growth.

Central Avenue was developed by Dr. Phineas P. Lounsbury, followed In 1870, by Sylvester Cahill, who developed the area of Forest Avenue and Cranford Avenue. As noted by CRCG in 2001, "During the 1880s real estate developers began emphasizing the town's convenient transportation and commuting facilities as well as the advantages of the winding scenic river." J Walter Thompson's Roosevelt Manor in 1894 was the next major subdivision created with the NCHD, including the area between of Riverside Drive, North Union, Manor, and Orange Avenues. Development of the areas beyond the river along Springfield and Orchard continued well into the 20th century. Single family residences were the predominant form, but the early decades of the 1900's saw the introduction of higher density apartments on lands formerly occupied by large estates.

The Rahway River was a central and unifying feature of the NCHD for both its scenic and recreational qualities. Boating clubs, the Cranford Casino, Tennis Courts, and a linear system of parks and open space were located along its banks throughout the district.

Prior Evaluation

The NCHD was formalized by a 2001 SHPO Opinion of Eligibility, issued in conjunction with cultural resources review for replacement of the Eastman Street Bridge (Fig. 24). As noted in that opinion:

North Cranford Historic District is eligible to be listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places (NJRHP/NRHP) under Criteria A and C. This neighborhood is a good example of Cranford's residential growth and development during the 19th and 20th centuries as was transformed from a rural farming village to a suburban railroad community. The period of significance for the historic district is 1860-1930. (Saunders, 2001)

However, the area of the district delineated in the 2001 opinion omits similarly intact and architecturally significant areas. Based on research and documentation over the last several years, HPAB is recommending that the boundaries of the district be revised to include the entirety of identifiable areas of significant architecture as described in detail below, and delineated in Fig. 25. This includes expansion of the district boundary to include:

- Area west of Orchard Street along West Holly, Spring Garden Street, and Greaves Place;
- Additional area along Orchard Street northwest to Torbush Avenue;
- Area east of Normandie Parkway; and
- Area south of Craig Place, Manor Avenue, and Elizabeth Avenue;

Additionally, reductions of the boundary are recommended along Park Drive, portions of Willow Avenue, and Crescent Place.

All of the area currently recommended as the revised NCHD includes significant examples of residential and institutional architecture that retain a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and setting. Areas excluded from the district exhibit a visibly different architectural character, or have suffered a loss of architectural integrity through incompatible changes over time. Further, HPAB recommends adjusting the period of significance to include the development of parkland and later residential and institutional architecture that occurred between 1930 and 1941 which adds to the historic and architectural qualities of the NCHD. There are 948 properties within the NCHD, which have been evaluated as follows:

- Key Contributing: 14 (1%)
- Contributing: 764 (81%)
- Non Contributing: 160 (17%)
- Vacant/Other: 10 (1%)

Key Contributing and Contributing properties date from c1850 through 1941, and includes examples of the following architectural styles:

- Carpenter Gothic
- Classical Revival
- Colonial Revival
- Craftsman
- Dutch Colonial Revival
- French Colonial Revival
- Minimal Traditional
- Modern
- Neo-Classical
- Queen Anne
- Romanesque Revival
- Second Empire
- Shingle Style
- Spanish Revival
- Tudor Revival

The complete NCHD property inventory is provided below in Appendix B, Table 8.

Significance

The North Cranford Historic District is eligible for the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places under the following eligibility criteria:

Under Criterion A:

- For its association with the transformation of Cranford from rural farming community to railroad suburb;
- For its association with Union County's early planning for parks and recreation and implementation of a unified system of parks and greenways to protect open space and provide recreation opportunities for the expanding residential development in the 20th century.

Under Criterion B:

- For its association with prominent local developer Sylvester Cahill, who initiated large scale subdivision of NCHD with Roosevelt Manor in 1894.

Under Criterion C:

- As a representative and intact collection of popular architectural styles of the late-19th and early-to mid-20th centuries.
- For its examples of residential designs of local architect Franklin Lent, author of several promotional works promoting suburban and "cottage" architecture. Lent practiced in Cranford in the late 19th century, and designed 6 homes in NCHD.
- For its examples landscape design by the Olmstead Brothers (successor to the firm founded by Frederick Law Olmstead) in development of the Rahway River Parkway as part of the larger Union County Park System.

Under Criterion Consideration G:

- For a variety of architecturally significant churches that stand within the NCHD

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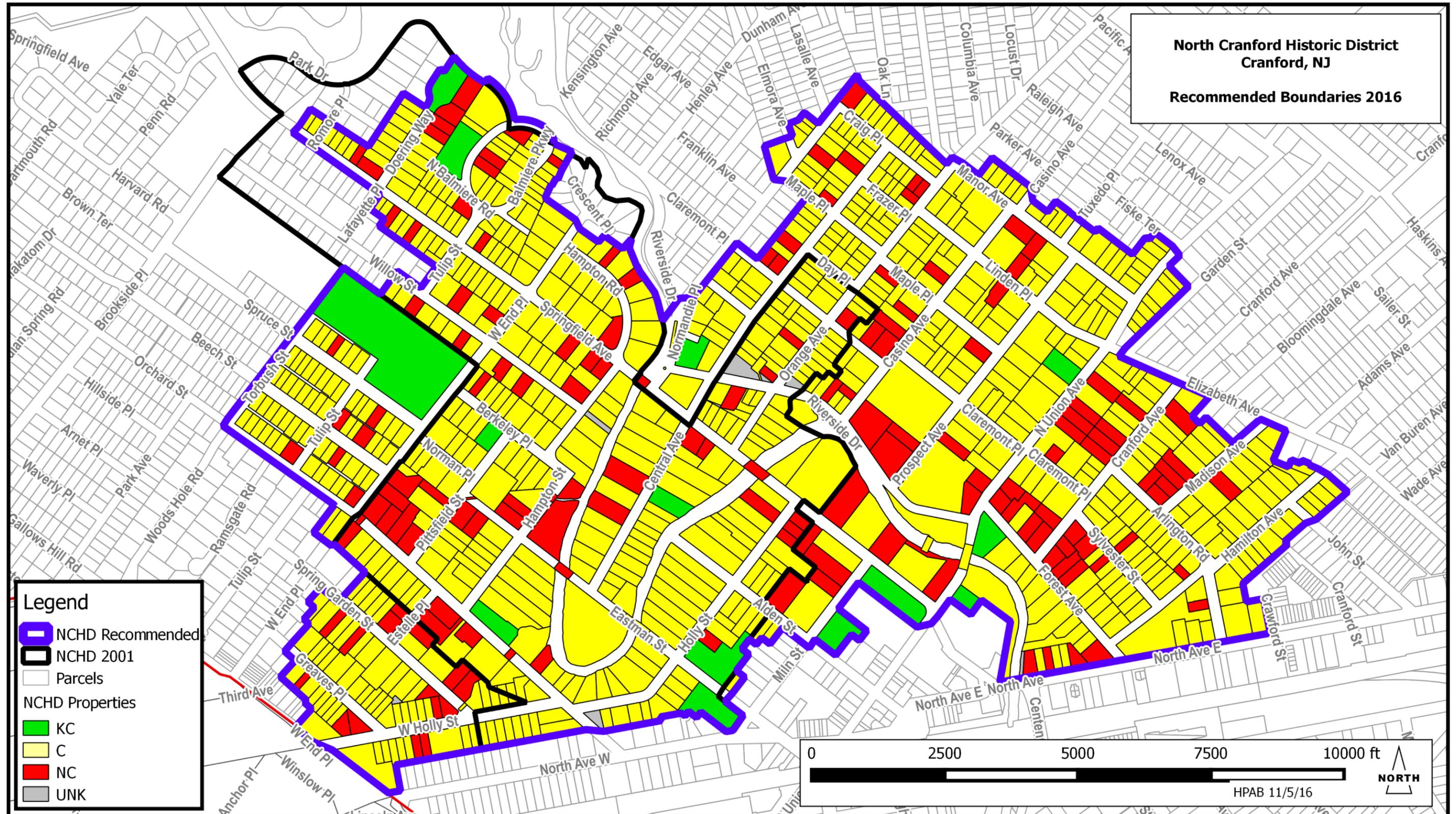


Fig. 26: NCHD Recommended Boundary, 2016

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Boundary Description

Beginning at the NW corner of the intersection of North Avenue East, and Forest Avenue, also the SE corner of Block 312, Lot 11,

- Proceed W along the N right-of-way of North Avenue East, across the Rahway River, to the NE corner of the intersection of North Avenue East and Springfield Avenue, also the SW corner of Block 196, Lot 2.01, then
- Turn and proceed N along the west and south property lines of Block 196, Lot 2.01 to North Union Avenue, then
- Turn and proceed S along the easterly right-of-way of North Union Avenue, across Springfield Avenue to the NW corner of Block 193, Lot 6.01, then
- Following a line of convenience, proceed W across North Union Avenue to the SE corner of Block 191, Lot 3, then
- W along the south property line of Block 191, Lot 3 to Miln Street, then
- S along the easterly right-of-way of Miln Street to the NW corner of Block 191, Lot 1, then
- Follow the north, east and south property lines of Block 191, Lot 1 to the SW corner, also the NE corner of the intersection of Alden Street and Miln Street, then
- S across Alden Street to the NW corner of Block 189, Lot 12, then
- W along the southerly right-of-way of Alden Street, across Miln Street to the NE corner of Block 187, Lot 12, then
- S along the rear property lines of properties in Block 187 fronting on Miln Street to Eastman Street and the SE corner of Block 187, Lot 2, then
- S across Eastman Street to a point on the north property line of Block 181, Lot 10, then around the north, east, and south property lines of said lot to the southeast corner of Block 181, Lot 6, then
- W along the rear property lines of properties in Block 181 fronting on south side of Holly Street, to the SW corner of Block 181, Lot 1, then
- W across Orchard Street to the SE corner of Block 176, Lot 20, then
- W along the south edge of Block 176, Lot 20, and continuing W along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the south side of West Holly St. to the NW corner of Block 176, Lot 1, then
- NW across West Holly Street to the SW corner of Block 175, Lot 14, then
- NW along the west and north property lines of Block 175, Lot 14 and continuing along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SW side of Greaves Place to the N corner of Block 175, Lot 3, then
- NW along Greaves Place to the N corner of Block 175, Lot 2, then
- NE across Greaves Place to the W corner of Block 174, Lot 34, then
- NE along the northwest edges of Block 174, Lots 34 and 2, to N corner of Lot 2, then
- SE along the northeast property line of Block 174, Lots 2 and 3 to a point, then
- NE across Spring Garden Street to the W corner of Block 173, Lot 24, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 173, Lot 23 to a point along the rear property line of Block 173, Lot 12, then
- NW along the rear property lines of properties facing Orchard Street to the W corner of Block 173, Lot 7, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 173, Lot 7 to the N corner of said block, then
- NW along the front property lines of properties fronting on the SW side of Orchard Street to the N corner of Block 162, Lot 23, then
- NW across Woods Hole Road to the E corner of Block 162, Lot 2, and continuing NE across Orchard Street to the S corner of Block 160, Lot 17, then
- NE along the NW right-of-way line of Torbush Avenue, continuing across Beech and Spruce Streets to the S corner of Block 156, Lot 7, then

- NE along the SE property line of Block 156, Lot 7 to a point on the SW property line of Block 154, Lot 16, then
- Continuing NE, parallel to the SE property line of Block 156, Lot 7, across Block 154, Lot 16 to a point in the rear property line of Block 154, Lot 3, then
- SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SW side of Willow Street to the W corner of Block 154, Lot 8, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 154, Lot 8 continuing parallel along the same line across Willow Street to a point on the front property line of Block 153, Lot 14, then
- SW along the NE right of way of Willow Street to the S corner of Block 153, Lot 14, also the N corner of the intersection of Willow Street and Tulip Street, then
- NE along the NW right of way line of Tulip Street to the S corner of Block 153, Lot 12, then
- NW along the SW property line of Block 153, Lot 12 and continuing along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SW side of Springfield Avenue to the W corner of Block 153, Lot 2, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 153, Lot 2 to the N corner of Block 153, Lot 2, then
- NW across Lafayette Place and along the SW right of way line of Springfield Avenue to a point in the front property line of Block 151, Lot 16 representing the intersection of the extended NW property line of Block 197, Lot 8, then
- NE across Springfield Avenue to the W corner of, and continuing along the NW property line of, to the N corner of Block 197, Lot 8, then
- SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NE side of Springfield Avenue across Romore Place and continuing along the rear property lines to the E corner of Block 198, Lot 17, then
- NE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NW side Doering Way to the N corner of Block 198, Lot 25, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 198, Lot 25 to the W corner of Block 198, Lot 29, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 198, Lot 29 to the N corner of said lot, then
- E and S along the rear property lines of Block 198, Lots 29 & 30, to the E corner of Block 198, Lot 30, then
- NE across the pedestrian path to a point on the NE right of way of the pedestrian path, then
- SE along the NE right of way of the pedestrian path to its intersection with Balmiere Parkway, then
- E along the curved outer right of way line of Balmiere Parkway to the W corner of Block 200, Lot 1, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 200, Lot 1 to the E corner of said lot, then
- SW along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SE side of Balmiere Parkway to the N corner of Block 200, Lot 26, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 200, Lot 26 continuing across West End Place to the N corner of Block 200, Lot 40, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 200, Lot 40 to the E corner of said lot, at a point of intersection with the NW property line of Block 200, Lot 41, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 200, Lot 41 to the N corner of said lot, then
- E and S along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NE side of Hampton Road to the SE corner of Block 200, Lot 46, then
- NE across the Rahway River and Riverside Drive to the S corner of Block 217, Lot 15, then
- NE across Normandie Place to the W corner of Block 223, Lot 1, then
- NE along the SE right of way of Normandie Place across Bargas Place and Clairmont Place to the W corner of Block 225, Lot 10, then
- SE along the front property lines of Block 225, Lots 10 and 9 to the W corner of Block 225, Lot 8, then

- NE along the NW property line of Block 225, Lot 8 and continuing along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NW side of Central Avenue to the N corner of Block 225, Lot 1, then
- NW along the SW right of way of Maple Place to the N corner of Block 225, Lot 15, then
- W across Normandie Place to the S corner of Block 219, Lot 29, then
- NW and NE along the SE and NE property lines of Block 219, Lot 29 to the E corner of said lot, and continuing NE across Elmora Avenue to a point in the SE property line of Block 225, Lot 11 then
- NW along the SW property line of Block 225, Lot 11 and continuing along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NW side of Normandie Place to the N corner of Block 220, Lot 13, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 220, Lot 13 to the E corner of said lot, then
- NE along the NW right of way of Normandie Place and continuing in the same line along the NW property line to the N corner of Block 233, Lot 12, then
- SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NE side of Craig Place to the E corner of Block 233, Lot 1, then
- NE across Manor Avenue to the S corner of Block 235, Lot 3, and SE across Orange Avenue to the W corner of Block 273, Lot 1, then
- SE along the SW property line of Block 273, Lot 1 to the W corner of Block 273, Lot 11, then
- NE along the NW property line of Block 273, Lot 11 to the N corner of said lot, then
- SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NE side of Manor Avenue, continuing across Casino Avenue and Tuxedo Place to the W corner of Block 278, Lot 10, then
- NE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the NW side of North Union Avenue to the N corner of Block 278, Lot 8, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 278, Lot 8 and continuing SE across North Union Avenue to the N corner of Block 280, Lot 9.01, then
- SW along the SE right of way of North Union Avenue to the N corner of Block 280, Lot 8, then
- SE along the NE property line of Block 280, Lot 8 to the E corner of said lot, then
- SW along the rear property lines of properties fronting North Union Avenue, also the NW right of way line of Garden Street, to the S corner of Block 280, Lot 1, and continuing SW across Elizabeth Avenue to a point in the NE property line of Block 306, Lot 8, then
- SE along the SW right of way line of Elizabeth Avenue across Cranford Avenue to the E corner of Block 307, Lot 8, then
- SW along the SE property line of Block 307, Lot 8 and SE along the NE property line of Block 307, Lot 7 to the E corner of said lot, then
- NE along the rear property line and SE along the NE property line of Block 307, Lot 14 to the N corner of said lot, then
- NE along the NW right of way line of Madison Avenue to the intersection of the SW right of way line of Elizabeth Avenue, then
- SE across Madison Avenue and along the SW right of way line of Elizabeth Avenue to the E corner of Block 309, Lot 9, then
- SW along the NW property line and SE along the SW property line of Block 309, Lot 10 to the W corner of Block 309, Lot 14, then
- NE along the NW property line and SE along the NW property line of Block 309, Lot 14 to the E corner of said lot, then
- SE across Hamilton Avenue to the N corner of, and along the NE property line of, to the E corner of Block 318, Lot 42, then
- SW along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SE side of Hamilton Avenue, and across John Street, to and interior corner of Block 316, Lot 4, then

- S along the rear property line of Block 316, Lot 3, to the E corner of Block 316, Lot 1, then
- E and S along the N and E property lines of Block 316, Lot 1 to the SE corner of said lot, then
- W along the N right of way line of North Avenue East to the point of beginning.

D02) Sunny Acres Historic District

CHS-2016: Not Assessed

1455400111

2016 Update: Eligible

The Sunny Acres Historic District (SAHD) is a planned residential development on the south edge of Cranford between the Rahway River and Raritan Road developed between 1940 and 1943 by the Sears Modern Homes Division. The district consists of a uniform collection mid-century Cape-Cod and Colonial Revival style cottages in a variety of pre-designed layouts, and is characterized by curvilinear streets bordered by wooded greenspace formed by Mohawk Park and the Rahway River Parkway.

History

Sunny Acres was initially proposed as a new form of development for the Sears Corporation, whose catalog home business and home financing divisions had been diminished by the Great Depression. In this new development mode, Sears would purchase the land, construct the houses utilizing standard designs, and offer them for sale through their "Home Club Plan." Cranford was selected as the first location for this type of development, and construction was initiated in 1940 on land formerly part of the Osceola Farm. A comprehensive history of Sunny Acres published by the Cranford Historical Society²² (See Appendix A below) details three episodes of construction for the new development beginning in July 1940 and culminating in May 1943 with a total of 172 homes. The contractor for all three phases of the project was Phillip J. Bowers & Company of Newark, NJ. Additional development in Sunny Acres was likely curtailed by WWII, but similar projects were developed in North Plainfield, Bergenfield, and Milford, NJ just after Sunny Acres in Cranford.

Significance

The Sunny Acres Historic District (SAHD) is eligible for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places as an intact collection of Cape Cod and Colonial Revival cottages in a planned suburban development with a distinctive layout and setting (Criterion C). SAHD also represents the transformation of the Sear's Corporation's Modern Homes Division from catalog and kit houses to a planned development model (Criterion C). Additional research into Criterion A significance related to the influence of Federal Housing Authority regulations and financing on the development of SAHD and similar developments by Sears should be conducted and integrated into the evaluation of SAHD at Phase 2.

All of the area currently recommended as the SAHD as delineated in Fig 26, below, includes the land initially developed by Sears, and retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and setting. Typical changes within SAHD include replacement windows and siding, but the majority of the homes that retain their form and layout are evaluated as contributing to the district. Homes that have been significantly expanded or reconstructed are evaluated as non-contributing. The district does not extend into the area known as Indian Village, which was developed later and consists primarily of brick Neo-Tudor Revival cottages, which have distinctly different architectural character. The period of significance for the district is 1940 to 1943. There are 174 properties within the SAHD, which have been evaluated as follows:

²² Bary, Vic, "The Birth and Growth of Cranford Part VI (Final): Sunny Acres," The Mill Wheel, Winter 2016 (Number 87). 1.

- Contributing: 136 (78%)
- Non Contributing: 37 (21.5%)
- Vacant: 1 (.5%)

The complete SAHD property inventory is provided below in Appendix B, Table 9.

Boundary Description

Beginning at the S corner of the Block 621, Lot 9, on the NW right-of-way line of Raritan Road:

- Proceed NW along the SW property lines of Block 621, Lots 9 and 3 to the N corner of Block 621, Lot 3, then
- NW across Iroquois Road to the S corner of Block 622, Lot 20, and continuing along the SW property line of said lot and along the rear property lines of B 622, Lots 20 and 19 to the S corner of Block 622, Lot 17, then
- NW along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the SW side of Algonquin Drive to the N corner of Block 622, Lot 11 at a pedestrian path between Lots 11 and 10, then
- NW along the SW line of the pedestrian path, across Mohawk Drive, and along the SW property line of Block 582, Lot 39, to the W corner of said lot, then
- NE, E, and SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on Mohawk Drive to the SE corner of Block 586, Lot 17, then
- SE along the NE right-of-way of Mohawk Drive to the NW corner of Block 627, Lot 1, then
- E and SE along the rear property lines of properties fronting on Mohawk Drive and continuing along the NE property line of Block 627, Lot 9 to the E corner of said lot at the intersection of the NW right-of-way of Raritan Road, then
- SW, W, and SW along the front property lines of properties fronting on the NW side of Raritan Road, across Mohawk Drive and Cherokee Road, to the place of beginning.

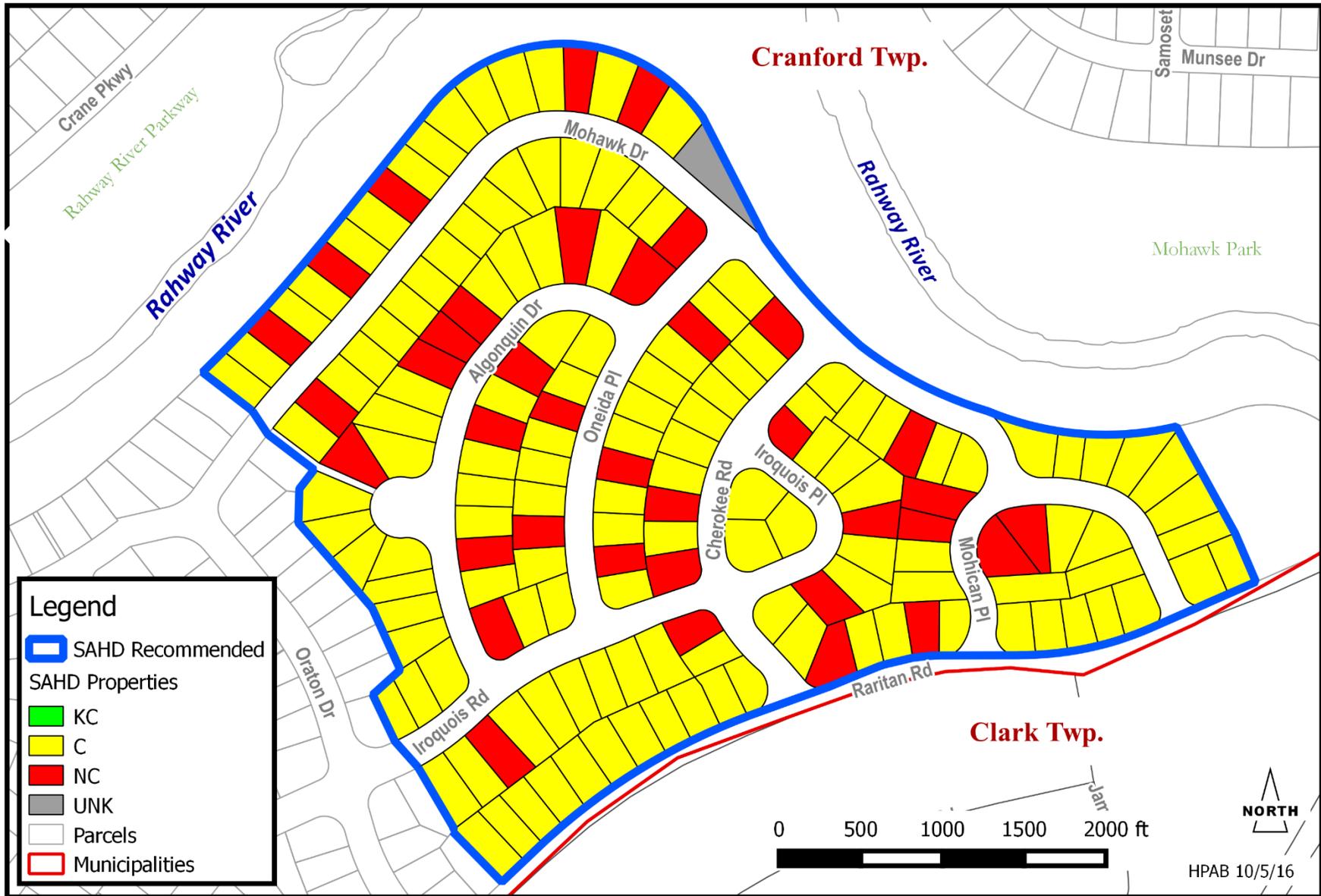


Fig. 27: SAHD Recommended Boundary, 2016

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Phase 2 Survey Priorities

Based on the analysis and results of the Phase 1 survey, the following areas and resources should be addressed in a comprehensive Phase 2 survey coordinated by HPAB. Due to the extensive effort involved in conducting survey for this larger population of resources, HPAB recommends seeking grant funding to enable the Township to hire cultural resources consultants to continue the survey effort. Grants for survey are available from the NJ Historical Commission or the NJ Historic Preservation Office (requires pursuing CLG designation). The resources listed below are representative of the wide variety of historic resources present in Cranford:

5.1.1. Schools

Only three early twentieth century period schools survive in Cranford: Cleveland School, Lincoln School, and Cranford High School (CHS). While Cleveland School has been significantly altered as documented in Phase 1 above, CHS and Lincoln School are well preserved. Intensive survey and evaluation of conditions are vital to continued preservation of these important buildings.

Additionally, Bloomingdale Avenue School, Brookside Avenue School, Walnut Avenue School, and Livingston Avenue School are all now over 50 years of age. They are all of similar design and mostly intact. Intensive survey that documents the history and context for their development is necessary to properly evaluate the potential significance of these modern schools buildings.

Union County College is another important educational resource in Cranford. Phase 2 survey will outline the history and development of the college, and document certain key resources on the campus. HPAB also recommends requesting a Certification of Eligibility for the Sperry Observatory from the NJ Historic Preservation Office.

5.1.2. Downtown Area

While the downtown area does not appear have sufficient integrity to be considered a commercial historic district, individual buildings and/or blocks need to be further documented and evaluated as part of Phase 2. Notable are the following:

- First Baptist Church, 100 High Street, (Block 484, Lot 22)
- Cranford Post Office, 3 Miln Street, (Block 181, Lot 10)
- William Sperry Building, 11-17 North Avenue E, (Block 192, Lot 6)
- Cranford Trust Building, 2-30 North Avenue W, (Block 189, Lot 1)
- Masonic Hall, 18-20 N Union Avenue (17-25 Alden St.), (Block 192, Lot 5)
- Cranford Hotel, 2 Walnut Avenue, (Block 476, Lot 1)
- Eastman Street, South Side between Railroad and Theater (Block

5.1.3 Other Potential Historic Districts

There are a number of other neighborhoods and subdivisions that should be documented and evaluated after work on the NCHD and Sunny Acres is completed. Phase 2 will discuss the development context and timeline for survey of these developments and subdivisions not already included within the NCHD:

Table 6: Cranford Neighborhoods

NAME	YEAR	DEVELOPER	BOUNDARIES	TRACT
Roosevelt Manor*	1894	J Walter Thompson	Union to Orange and Riverside to Manor	
Fairview Manor*	1896	EC Winckler	Springfield to Willow, West End to Brookside	Sengstak property
Prospect Park	1900	EC Winckler	Orange to Union and Lenox to Pacific	
Aeolian Park*	1901	Orchard Land Co	Orchard, West End, Brookside	Partridge Farm
Lehigh Park	1908	Shaheen A Shaheen	Centennial to Mansion and Lincoln to Lehigh RR	ES Crane property
River Terrace	1908			
Balmiere Park*	1909	Cranford Homes Co	Springfield, Balmiere Parkway	Fett estate
Cranford Heights	1909	Manhattan Land Co	Walnut Ave from RR to River	Mark Raifle farm
Cranford Homes	1909			
Cranford Estates	1910	Reynolds Estates	includes Cranford Heights, Lehigh Park, and River Terrace	
Riverside Park	1911	Manor Realty	Hickory to Elm around High	TA Crane
Lincoln Park	1916	Lincoln Heights Realty (Droescher)	South, Hollywood, Lincoln, the River	
Orchard Park	1922	James Harris Real Estate, Eliz	Orchard to Ariola (Willow) & Torbush to past Brookside	
Lexington Heights	1924		South Union, Hillcrest, and Retford betw Lincoln and Lexington	
Cranford Park	1926	Walter Mooney	S Union near Lincoln and Williams	Crane
Osceola Park	1937	Ben Smith	Raritan Rd and River and Centennial around Munsee	Sperry Farm
Cranford Gardens*	1938	Cranford Gardens Inc	Tulip bet Spruce & Spring Garden, West End at Greaves	
Heathermeade Hills*	1939	TV Albert	Orchard, Brookside, Gallows Hill, Indian Springs	Ludlow farm
Unami Park View	1939	Vail Construction	Denman to Retford on Lexington	
Sunny Acres	1940	Sears Roebuck	Mohawk to Raritan and Mohawk to Lexington	Sperry Estate
Cranford Knolls	1941		Elizabeth, Bloomingdale, Aldene (), Kenilworth()	
Columbia Manor	1942	Manor Realty	Lexington, Walnut, McArthur, Mitchell, Pershing	
Floral Gardens	1942	Jersey Acres	Lexington to Westfield line, Denman to RR	
College Estates	1950			Golf course
Highlands	1955	Winwood Corp	Concord and Connecticut	

*Within larger NCHD

5.1.4. Linear Historic Districts

Cranford is a nexus of numerous linear historic transportation corridors. Phase 2 survey will evaluate the impact of each corridor on the history and development of Cranford, and document the surviving associated resources. The Phase 2 effort should also develop recommendations for interpreting and integrating these corridors into overall municipal planning:

- Garden State Parkway Historic District
- Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District
- Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District
- Staten Island Railroad Historic District

5.1.5. Rahway River Parkway and Union County Park System

The Rahway River forms a central natural and historic character defining element of the community, which will be further documented and evaluated at Phase 2. The impacts of the Army Corps flood control project are as yet undetermined, but HPAB recommends that protection of this important cultural landscape be prioritized during the design phases of the project. In particular, the Phase 2 survey should focus on identifying areas of sensitivity and potential resources of concern within the district, and should also document materials and design components that could be integrated into the design of the flood control structures and landscapes to maximize compatibility of the final design with the existing cultural landscape of the district. See also comments below at Flood Control and Flood Hazard Mitigation.

HPAB also recommends that the Township take steps to encourage Union County to list the Union County Park System in the NJ and National Registers of Historic Places. As the 2nd county park system in the US, preservation of this significant cultural asset should be prioritized by the County. This is also referenced as a goal in the 2009 Rahway River Greenway Plan in order to preserve and maintain key linkages along the Rahway River Greenway.²³ Prior identification and evaluation of the Union County Park System have treated it as one large historic district, however the SHPO Opinion is silent as to the resource type for the eligible entity. HPAB recommends that the countywide system itself be documented and registered as a Multiple Property Submission, with individual park units and sections treated as historic districts or individual properties as appropriate. National Register guidance proscribes that large complex parks be treated as historic districts (ie. Lenape, Nomahegan, Unami) while small parks may be treated as individual sites (ie. Hampton, McConnell, Sperry).

5.1.6. Other Individually Significant Buildings

There are numerous additional architecturally and associatively significant buildings and structures not already documented that will be included in the Phase 2 survey. A comprehensive list of these candidate properties will be compiled by HPAB from historic and contemporary sources prior to the initiation of Phase 2 work.

5.2. Master Plan Revisions

Historic Preservation is acknowledged in several ways in the current *Township of Cranford Master Plan*, adopted September 30, 2009. Under Goals and Objectives, Community Facilities and Utilities, Goal 4 states, "Encourage the preservation of historic buildings and landmarks that are significant to Cranford's past."²⁴ Additionally, Community Identity Goals, Goal 4 states: "Preserve and protect Cranford's small town character, historic elements and natural amenities."²⁵

²³ Rutgers, Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, *Rahway River Greenway Plan*, New Brunswick, N.J., 2009. 47.

²⁴ T&M Associates, *Township of Cranford Master Plan, County of Union, NJ*, September 30, 2009 (Adopted), G-5.

²⁵ *Ibid.* G-6.

More comprehensively, the Historic Preservation Overlay section of the Land Use element encourages HPAB to undertake comprehensive cultural resources surveys and to recommend a more appropriate delineation for the NCHD. Accordingly, HPAB has the following recommendations relative to the Master Plan:

5.2.1. Revised Historic Preservation Section of the Land Use Element

Based on the results of this Phase 1 survey update, HPAB requests that the Planning Board amend the Historic Preservation Overlay section to include the following corrected list of existing historic properties and update Figures LU-3: Future Land Use, and Figure LU-5: Proposed North Cranford Historic District accordingly:

Table 7: Historic Resources List for Master Plan Update

Individual Properties			
NAME	ADDRESS	BLOCK	LOT
St. Michaels Roman Catholic Church	40 Alden Street	191	1
St. Michaels School	100 Alden Street	188	1
35 Balmiere Parkway	35 Balmiere Parkway	198	52
17 Berkely Place	17 Berkely Place	166	5
Moore House	22 Central Avenue	184	12
First Baptist Church	100 High Street	484	22
29 Lincoln Avenue West	29 Lincoln Avenue West	420	2
Williams-Droescher Mill	347 Lincoln Avenue E	482	2
William Sperry Building	11-17 North Avenue	192	6
Trinity Church	205 North Avenue E	315	1
Cranford Trust Building	2-30 North Avenue W	189	1
Norris-Oakey House	1119 Orange Avenue	257	13
First Presbyterian Church	11 Springfield Avenue	191	3
William Miller Sperry Observatory	1033 Springfield Avenue	121	2.01
Masonic Hall	18-20 N Union Avenue (17-25 Alden St.)	192	5
Crane-Phillips House (Josiah Crane Jr. House)	124 N Union Avenue	196	2.01
Lynwold	136 N Union Avenue	312	1
Sperry House	319 N Union Avenue	271	10
Cranford Hotel	2 Walnut Avenue	476	1
217 Walnut Avenue	217 Walnut Avenue	484	13
Historic Districts			
ID	NAME	LOCATION	
D01	North Cranford Historic District	Neighborhoods in north Cranford, including Orchard St., Holly St., Springfield Ave., Orange Ave., N. Union Ave., Forest Ave.	
D02	Sunny Acres Historic District	Mohawk Drive, Algonquin Drive, Oneida Place, Cherokee Road, Iriquois Road, Iriquois Place, Mohican Place, Raritan Road...	
D03	Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District	NJ Transit Raritan Valley Line	
D04	Garden State Parkway Historic District	GSP ROW	
D05	Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District	Conrail ROW	

D06	Lenape Park	Kenilworth Boulevard
D07	Nomahegan Park	1030 Springfield Avenue
D08	Rahway River Parkway Historic District	Rahway River Lenape Park to GSP
D09	Staten Island Railroad Historic District	SIRR ROW
D10	Unami Park	Lexington Avenue
D11	Union County Park System	Lenape, Nomahegan, Sperry; Cranford Section RRPW; Mohawk; Unami;

5.2.2. Master Plan Historic Preservation Element

Pursuant to NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL), local master plans may include as one of the optional components,

an historic preservation plan element (a) indicating the location and significance of historic sites and historic districts; (b) identifying the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district identification; and (c) analyzing the impact of each component and element of the master plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts.²⁶

HPAB recommends developing a Historic Preservation Element (HPE) for the Master Plan. Such a planning exercise may be undertaken by HPAB itself with oversight of the Township planner, or by a professional historic preservation planner retained on a consulting basis. Funding for HPE development is available through the NJ Historic Preservation Office (requires pursuing CLG designation). In either case, developing an HPE is specifically addressed in the MLUL as part of the implementation of an historic preservation program at the local level. Additionally, the completion of a valid HPE can also be submitted for points towards Cranford's Sustainable Jersey re-certification. Sustainable Jersey provides detailed guidance on the HPE action on their website.

5.3. Local Designations

Cranford has previously designated two local landmarks: Crane-Phillips House and Droescher's Mill. HPAB commends the Township Committee for these actions, and encourages additional landmarks and district designation based on the recommendations of the Phase 2 intensive level survey. Key candidates identified at Phase 1 include:

- William Miller Sperry Observatory, 1033 Springfield Avenue (Block 121, Lot 2.01)
- Cranford Junction Coach Yard, North Avenue East, (Block 319, Lot 10)
- North Cranford Historic District
- Sunny Acres Historic District

Formal recommendations will be developed after completion of the Phase 2 survey, which will provide sufficient analysis and documentation upon which to base the designation reports required as part of the local designation process outlined in the historic preservation ordinance.

5.4 Flood Control and Flood Hazard Mitigation

Flooding and flood control response has historically been a major issue for the citizens of

²⁶ NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office, *Municipal Land Use Law New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Historic Preservation Related Sections*. July 2007. 3.

Cranford. HPAB recognizes the importance of implementing critical infrastructure and development control solutions to minimize flooding and flood damage, but we also recognize that the cultural landscape through which these changes will occur are vital to Cranford's character and community identity. Accordingly, HPAB recommends action in two key areas:

5.4.1. Army Corps Cultural Resources Compliance Issues

The ongoing Army Corps flood control project has the potential to greatly alter to landscape and character of Cranford, and directly affect numerous historic resources. Pursuant to requirements of Section 106 of the National historic Preservation Act, and the National Environmental Protection Act, which both include regulations protecting historic resources, Army Corps representatives have already engaged HPAB in discussions about the project. HPAB encourages continued discussion with Army Corps, but also, and perhaps more importantly, recommends that the Township officials, boards, and committees with the most direct interest in the flood control project maintain an open dialog and lines of communication, such that all parties are routinely and comprehensively aware of the developing details of this complex undertaking.

5.4.2. FEMA Flood Hazard Mitigation Funding

Cranford has received occasional funding for flood mitigation projects from FEMA, most recently for elevation of residential properties within the special flood hazard area. Based on the prior round of elevations that occurred after the Hurricane Irene flooding in 2011, HPAB recommends that FEMA and the Township enhance the design guidance made available to homeowners receiving such funding. Guidance that encourages a more thoughtful approach to exterior treatments and orientation of conveyances, regardless of whether the property is historic or not, will result in projects that achieve flood protection goals while respecting the original architectural character of these residences and neighborhoods. While FEMA has produced many elevation design publications, HPAB believes that such literature does not always resonate with the homeowner or contractor responsible for making key design decisions that impact the final project.

5.5. Tile Street Signs Preservation

Based on the Street Sign Inventory compiled below, HPAB recommends coordination with appropriate representatives of the Township to maintain and repair existing tile street signs that survive in place, and seek ways to ensure long term preservation through appropriate treatments and intervention when required.

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