The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), acknowledges the receipt of your Open Public Records Act (OPRA) record request. The NJDEP will respond to your request within seven (7) business days.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Record Access at (609) 341-3121, or e-mail our office at: <u>records.custodian@dep.nj.gov</u>. The assigned OPRA Record Request Tracking #, identified in the Subject Line of this email, will facilitate future communications with our office.

Thank you,

NJDEP - Office of Record Access

OPRA Request Tracking Number: 295847

Date Received:	07/23/2021
Date Submitted:	07/22/2021
Access Method:	Send Electronic copies

Requesting Party Information

Name:	Joshua J Koodray
Affiliations:	
Mailing Address:	370 Chestnut Street
maning Address.	Union, NJ 07083
Phone:	(908) 687-7000
Email:	jkoodray@lawjw.com

Request Information		
Facility Name:		
Block\Lot:	54 10	
Address:	157 North Avenue Fanwood Boro - Union	
Owner:	157 North Avenue, LLC	
Operator:		
Permit Type:		
License Type:		
Related IDs:		
Individual:		
Individual Type:		

Request Details:

Applications, reports, photographs, and documents related to the registration of the Fanwood Park Historic District in the Borough of Fanwood, County of Union. Specifically any records related to and/or evidencing the historic use and or characteristics of the property located at 157 North Avenue, Block 54, Lot 10, Fanwood.



State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection GOVERNMENT RECORDS REQUEST FORM



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please read this entire form carefully as it contains important information concerning the response to your record request, accessing records, disputing denials, and your rights concerning government records. For further information, access <u>WWW.NJ.GOV/DEP/OPRA</u>.

Requestor Information	State	Use Only
First Name: JOSHUA MI J Last Name KOODRAY	Tracking #	295847
Company:	Received Date	07/23/2021
Mailing Address: 370 CHESTNUT STREET	Access Method	Send Electronic copies
jkoodray@lawjw.co City: Union State: NJ Zip: 07083 Email: m	access of any	ating to the response and records identified for this be directed to:
Business Telephone: (908) 687-7000 Extension 1114	401 E PO Box 42	fice of Record Access ast State Street 0 Mail Code 401-06Q
Facsimile Telephone: () -	Tele #	ew Jersey 08625-0420 : (609) 341-3121 : (609) 292-1177

Record Request Details:

Applications, reports, photographs, and documents related to the registration of the Fanwood Park Historic District in the Borough of Fanwood, County of Union. Specifically any records related to and/or evidencing the historic use and.or characteristics of the property located at 157 North Avenue, Block 54, Lot 10, Fanwood.

Disposition Notes	Record Request Response
Based on this record request, responsive records have been identified and available for access. Requester should contact the Office of Record Access at 609-341-3121 to	In – Open Progress
schedule a file review, copies, or to obtain further information.	Filled – Closed X
	Denied – Closed
	Partial - Closed
Addendum Disposition Notes: NONE	Matthew J. Coefer 08/03/2021
	Custodian Signature Date

Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)

Information Regarding the Requested Records		
If your request is in reference to a single facility, please provide the name of the	Facility Name:	
facility, and the name of the operator name of the facility:	Operator Name:	
Please provide the owner name the facility or parcel of land:	Owner Name: 157 North Avenue, LLC	
If your request is in reference to a specific parcel of land, please provide the street	Street Address 1: 157 North Av	enue
address, block, lot and property owner of the parcel of land: (Note: if the property in question is over multiple blocks and lots, please list all in	Street Address 2:	
the description field below)	Block: 54	Lot: 10
If your request is in reference to a facility, site or parcel of land, please provide the	County: Union	
Municipality and County where the facility, site or parcel of land is located:	Municipality: Fanwood Boro	
If the request is in reference to a particular permit issued by NJDEP, please provide the type of permit and any identifying numbers such as permit, incident or case numbers. (i.e. Fishing, Hunting, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Land Use, NJPDES, Pesticides, Stream Encroachment, TWA, UST, Water Allocation)	List Permit Type:	List ID Numbers:
If your request is in reference to an individual, please provide the individual's	n reference to an individual please provide the individual's Individual's name:	
name and type, and if the individual is a DEP employee, your relationship with the individual:	Type of Individual:	
	Relationship:	
If the an individual was specified above, the individual was DEP Licensed, please specify the license type the individual holds:	License Type:	

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has responded to your submitted Open Public Records Act (OPRA) record request. The following information will help you understand the response and your next available actions.

Tracking #: This is the Department's assigned Tracking # to your OPRA record request, which should be used in all corresponding matters.

Record Request Response:

- In Progress Based on the nature of the request, the records sought, and/or the manner to which the records may exists, the Department requires additional time to investigate and respond to the request.
- Filled Based on the information provided in your request, the Department was able to investigate and respond to your record request.
- Denied Based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, the Department has denied your request pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.
- **Partial** The Department has identified both responsive government records and records being denied based on the nature of the request and/or the records sought, that do not meet the definition of a government record pursuant to a specific exemption(s) cited in N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 seq.

Disposition Notes: Provides detailed information concerning the Department's response to your request.

Accessing Records: Dependent on the volume of records and your interest, there are five (5) methods available to access the responsive government records:

- File Review Schedule a file review with the Department to directly access the records and take notes or tag records of interest for copying. Copying can be performed by either the Department's onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs or by the requester employing a Copy Vendor Service. If there are records stored in archives, a five-day processing period will be included prior to scheduling a review.
- Copy Request All records of interest will be copied by the Department's onsite Copying Unit at State duplication fee costs unless a Copy Vendor Service is employed.
- Electronic Records Request Dependent on the size & nature of the e-records, the Department will email the records or provide a CD or DVD.
- Fax Request Based on the number of pages, the Department faxes the responsive records.

Access to Government Records Under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.)

• Web Access - The responsive records can be access directly through the Department's web site. Web address will be provided.

1. The fees for duplication of a government record are specified below. We will notify you of any special charges, special service charges or other additional charges authorized by State law or regulation before processing your request. Payment shall be made by check or money order payable to the State of New Jersey and mailed to the address specified below.

Hard Copies:	Letter & Legal size	= \$0.05 per page	Electronic Records: CDs = \$0.55 per CD
	Oversized Maps (Color)	= \$5.00 per map	DVDs = \$0.55 per DVD
	Oversized Maps (B&W)	= \$3.00 per map	

- 2. Pursuant to OPRA (C.47:1A-5c & C47:1A-5d), the Department will apply special service charge for any extraordinary expenditure of time and effort to accommodate a request. The special service charge will be based on the actual direct cost of providing the records. The requester shall have the opportunity to review and object to the charge prior to it being incurred; however, in the event the requester objects to the special service charge, the request will be closed and access to the records will not be granted.
- 3. By law, the Department must notify you that it grants or denies a request for access to government records within seven business days after the custodian of the record requested receives the request, provided that the record is currently available and not in storage. If the record requested is not currently available or is in storage, the custodian will advise you within seven business days when the record can be made available and the estimated cost. You may agree with the custodian to extend the time for making records available, or granting or denying your request.
- 4. You may be denied access to a government record if your request would substantially disrupt agency operations and the custodian is unable to reach a reasonable solution with you.
- 5. If the Department was unable to comply with your request for access to a government record, the custodian will indicate the reasons for denial on the request form.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided by law or by agreement with the requester, if the custodian of the record requested fails to respond to you within seven business days of receiving a request form, the failure to respond will be considered a denial of your request.

7. Resolution of Disputed Findings:

In the event that a requester does not agree with the Department's record response, the requester should:

No Records - Reexamined the request details to evaluate if all of the information was provided that could aid the Department in locating records. The Department's ability to identify records of interest is in direct correlation to matching the Department information with the information provided on the request. Such important identifiers are Facility/Site Name, Address, Case #, Permit #, Block/Lot.

Denial - If your request for access to a government record has been denied or unfilled within the time permitted by law, you have a right to challenge the decision by the Department to deny access. The Department denies access to records only when those records do not meet the definition of a government record and/or public access is not allowed pursuant to the law. At your option, you may either:

- **a**. Contact the Office of Record Access to re-visit the matter or provide further explanation.
- **b.** Institute a proceeding in the Superior Court of New Jersey
- c. File a complaint in writing with the Government Records Council (GRC). You may contact the GRC by toll-free telephone at 866-850-0511, by mail at PO Box 819, Trenton, NJ, 08625, by e-mail at *grc@dca.state.nj.us*, or at their web site at *www.state.nj.us/grc*. The Council can also respond to other questions about the law.

8. Information provided on this form may be subject to disclosure under the Open Public Records Act.

Revised Addendum Disposition Notes: NONE

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NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)		RECEIVED	OMBN <u>o.1</u> 0024-0018 : ନିମାର :
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	1	UEC (0 2003	1
National Register of Historic Places		USTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE	
Registration Form	C		
Tous form is for use in nominaling or requesting determinations for Register of Historic Pieces Registration Form (National Register Bu information) requested. If an item does not apply to file property bein materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and sub- continuation shoots (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word p	Mean 16A). Complete ea log documented, enter ** categories from the ight	ich llegertly macking 's in the approan. Vertix 'not applicable' For lunctions. Lesions, Clette actilitional enories and o	ale box os by entervhý tive , architectural classification, — 🌾
1. Name of Property	``	l'il i el	
historic name Fanwood Park Historic District		the states of th	
other name/site number		<u> </u>	
2. Location			
street & no. North Avenue and North Martine Av	erwa		Inter publication
city or townBorough of Farwood			🛄 vicinity
state <u>New Jersey</u> code <u>039</u> c	ounty Union	zip code <u>070</u>	123
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			
request for determination of digoility meets the c of Histong Places and meets the procedural and prof property I monts I does not meet the National Re I nabonally I statewide I locally (I Set contin Signature of certific to the state of the state	essional requirements gister criteria. I recomm vation sheet for addition Date Domitissioner Nation	sel lonth in 36 CPR Part 50. In my o nend that this property be considere real comments.} 3/8/04/ 	punion, the d significant ccs/DSHPO
			1
Signature of certifying official/Tibe	Date		
State or Federal egency and bureau			
 4. National Park Service Certification Increby obsity that the property is: entered in the National Register, See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. Setermined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other. (explaint) 	Storiature or the K	A. Beall	Oale of Action $\frac{5/27}{0}$

ı I

l

Fanyood Park Historic District Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as epply) Category of Property (chock only one bex)

CHUCK ONLY ONE DOXU

🗌 abject

🖄 privale	🗌 building(s)
🛛 public-local	🔀 district
public-State	🗋 sile
public-Federal	structure 🗌

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter 'N/A' if property is not part of a multiple property isbog)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
57	18	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
57	18	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1	
Current Fur	iction
(Enter categori:	es from Instructions)
DOMESTIC/sin	gie dweiing
TRANSPORTA	TION/rail-related
SOCIALAmeetin	ghall
RELIGION/mbj	jous facility
Materials	
	áa Áram intátructions}
	da from intervations) BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE
(Entor celegori	-
(Enter calegori foundation	BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE
	DOMESTIC/sin

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

other

Farwood Park Historic Overlict Name of Property

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more bears for the catena qualifying the property for Netional Register tetory.)

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark ">" met the cores that apply)

•-----

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Sibilographical References

Bibliography

(Cits the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheers.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36
CFR 57] has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
proviously determined eligible by the National
Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
I recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record #

Borough of Farwood, Union County, New Jersey City, County and State

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Transportation

Pariod of Significance ca. 1830-1930

Significant Dates 1831, 1839, 1867, 1874

Significant Persons (Complete il Otteron B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

See continuation shout(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Offica

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other Name of repository:

Rutgers University Special Collections and University Archives, Plainfield Public Library, Westfield Public Library

See continuation sheet(a) for Section No. 9

Cultural Affiliation N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 52 acres

UTM References

F

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

3 <u>1</u> <u>[[]]||</u> <u>[]]||</u> Zono <u>Essano</u> <u>Northing</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

2 <u>{</u> <u>FITT</u>, <u>FITT</u> Zone <u>Esting</u> Northing 4 <u>F</u> <u>FITT</u> <u>Northing</u> Northing

See continuation shoel(s) for Soction No. 10

organization ARCH ² , Inc.	date <u>June, 2003</u>
street & number <u>16 Wernik Place</u>	telephone_(732) <u>906-8</u> 203
city or town <u>Metuchen</u>	
Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets Maps – A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha Photographs: Representative black and white photograph Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any add	wing large acreage or numerous resources. hs of the property.
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha Photographs: Representative black and white photograph	wing large acreage or numerous resources. hs of the property.
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha Photographs: Representative black and white photograph Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any add Property Owner	wing large acreage or numerous resources. hs of the property.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for Boling. Io list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a bonefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Survien Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to inversion 18.3 hours per response including time for reviewing Instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Borgugh of Farrwood, Union County, New Jersey Ony, County and State

Section number ____ Page ____

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

Description

The Fanwood Park Historic District consists of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in close proximity to the Fanwood Railroad Station within the Borough of Fanwood, Union County, New Jersey. The boundaries of the district are defined by the early residential development clustered near the train station and include properties along North Martine Avenue and Midway Avenue to the north, Forest Road and Tillotson Road to the east, and North Avenue to the east, to the south, and to the west.

The historic district encompasses buildings on two of the early cross streets in Fanwood: North Avenue running east-west immediately to the north of the railroad line, and North Martine Avenue running north-south immediately to the east of the railroad station. These two streets, in close proximity to the train station, contain many of the oldest houses associated with Fanwood's suburban development.

The Fanwood Park Historic District is both architecturally and historically significant. Most of the houses are on lots that were purchased and subdivided for residential development by the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ). A key component of the district is its tree-lined curvilinear streets, a feature promoted by the CRRNJ to encourage home ownership within Fanwood. Dwellings within the district are representative of the styles of homes popular in suburban locations at that time, including Queen Anne, Shingle, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Tudor, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival.

Designed prior to 1868, Fanwood Park is a relatively early example of a picturesque community. Fanwood's designers took advantage of the area's hilly nature to create curving, undulating, treelined streets. These features were important aspects in Fanwood's late nineteenth and early twentieth century appeal to city dwellers and still help to define the district's character.

The area developed slowly with only a few buildings established along North and South Martine Avenue by 1882. By 1906, additional buildings had been built along side streets near North Martine Avenue, especially on North Avenue, Tillotson Road, and Watson Road. The pace of development increased in the 1920s and by 1934 there were 541 homes. The area that was known as Fanwood Park in the late nineteenth century was considerably larger than the proposed historic district. However, outlying areas of Fanwood Park which were generally developed post-1930 have been excluded from the historic district. Today, most of the properties within the district retain a high level of integrity, and with the presence of so many different styles, the district creates a harmonious architectural record of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>2</u>

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

The historic district consists of 76 structures and some related outbuildings. Of the buildings in the district, 58 are considered contributing to the historic district, and 18 are considered non-contributing. One of the contributing structures, the Fanwood Train Station, was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Non-contributing buildings are primarily newer, although a few are older buildings that have been greatly altered. Of the 58 contributing buildings, 37, or more than half, were built prior to 1900, and 21 were built between 1900 and 1930. Areas that have a greater concentration of post-1930 architecture have been excluded. The ca.1880 carriage house in the municipal complex lot is included within the district, but the later municipal buildings are excluded.

Of the 58 contributing buildings, 2 are considered **Key** to the historic district. The Victorian Gothic train station, located at 236 North Avenue (Block 63/Lot 1), is listed individually in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places and is considered a **Key** building for its contribution to the development of Fanwood. Although the Fanwood train station has not functioned as a train station since 1965, it remains the oldest extant station in Union County. The other **Key** building is 25 Tillotson Road (Block 35/Lot 2). This building is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture with only minor, later alterations. Built in 1894, the dwelling was a wedding gift from Benjamin Urner, a wealthy resident, to his daughter, who married William M. Gibbs, a mechanical engineer who worked with Thomas A. Edison on sound recording devices.

Architectural Overview of Fanwood Park Historic District

In ca. 1868, the CRRNJ and the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company (CNJLI Co.) designed the curvilinear road system of Fanwood Park to the north of the railroad tracks. Only two buildings in the historic district pre-date this development: 100 North Martine Avenue and 295 Midway Avenue. The remaining buildings in the historic district represent a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles, including Gothic Revival, Georgian Revival, Colonial and Dutch Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Tudor, and Craftsman.

The oldest building in the district is the ca. 1790 Federal style dwelling located at 100 North Martine Avenue (Block 34/Lot 21). Although the building has two small side additions, it retains a high degree of integrity and is representative of the Federal style of architecture (see Photograph 4). The building's character defining features include a cornice with decorative molding, symmetrical, five-ranked, double-hung sash windows adorned with shutters, and an extended small entry porch with a crown and sidelights. The second oldest building within the historic district is located at 295 Midway Avenue (Block 17/Lot 1) and is reported to have been built in 1838 as the first Fanwood train station. In 1874, the building was converted into a private residence by the Norton family and renovated in the Colonial Revival style.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>3</u>

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

There are two examples of Gothic architecture within the historic district. The Fanwood train station, located at 236 North Avenue (Block 63/Lot 1), was constructed in 1874 when the CRRNJ relocated the tracks from Midway Avenue to their present site. Representative of the Victorian Gothic style (see Photograph 23), the station is individually listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, and is considered a **Key** building within the historic district. The Fanwood train station served as a station until 1965 and remains the oldest extant station in Union County. Victorian Gothic elements exhibited include: a full width porch or overhang, a central gable featuring decorative trim, and Gothic pointed arch windows. An example of Gothic Revival architecture is the carriage house located at 75 North Martine Avenue (Block 32/Lot 4), ca. 1874 (see Photograph 2), which displays a gable roof with bargeboard trim and board and batten siding.

One other late nineteenth century style represented within the historic district is the Georgian Revival style apparent in the Key building located at 25 Tillotson Road (Block 35/Lot 2), ca. 1894 (see Photograph 29). Traditional elements represented in this building include a cornice and central front gable featuring dentils, pedimented dormers, a roof balustrade, and an elaborate recessed entrance exhibiting ionic columns.

Numerous buildings exhibit the Queen Anne style and range in dates of construction from 1880 through 1896. Examples of this style include 99 North Martine Avenue (Block 32/Lot 3), ca. 1890 (see Photograph 3), 193 North Martine Avenue (Block 10/Lot 20), ca. 1890 (see Photograph 15), 101 North Avenue (Block 52/Lot 12), ca. 1890 (see Photograph 17), and 215 North Avenue (Block 33/Lot 7), ca. 1885 (see Photograph 22). Characteristics representative of the Queen Anne style exhibited in these houses consist of a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape most often featuring a dominant gable; first floor partial or full length porches, some recessed and extending to the second floor, and exhibiting decorative trim and spindlework; cladding combined of clapboard and shingles; cantilevered windows or wall extensions; and decorative gables with half-timbering, shingles, or spindlework. Two houses which utilize the Shingle style include similar characteristics, but the buildings are clad entirely with shingles. One of the two dwellings located at 105 North Martine Avenue (Block32/Lot 2), ca. 1890 (see Photograph 5) displays features representative of the Shingle style including a shingle clad exterior, rusticated stonework on the porch, and an eyebrow gable window.

Numerous early twentieth century styles are also evident within the Fanwood Park Historic District. Approximately eight of the dwellings represent the Colonial Revival style with dates ranging from 1910 to 1925. Features apparent in the Colonial Revival structures located at 135 North Martine Avenue (Block 12/Lot 16), ca. 1920 (see Photograph 9) and 288 North Avenue (Block 68/Lot 1), ca. 1920 (see Photograph 25) include symmetry revealed through paired windows and a central crowned entrance. Two buildings represent the Dutch Colonial Revival style with similar

Section number _____ Page ____

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

characteristics of the Colonial Revival style, but featuring a gambrel roof as exhibited on the dwelling located at 141 North Avenue (Block 54/Lot12), ca. 1890 (see Photograph 20).

There are approximately six buildings that represent the Craftsman style of architecture, most readily found in the bungalow shape. These buildings exhibit low pitched gable roofs with wide eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative brackets; and full or partial length porches with a recessed entrance and large columns. An excellent example of this style is the dwelling located at 164 North Martine Avenue (Block 15/Lot 15), ca. 1915 (see Photograph 12). A few buildings integrate the Colonial and Dutch Revival styles with the Craftsman style (see Photographs 13 and 14).

The American Foursquare is represented by approximately seven buildings. A prominent example of this type is located at 294 North Avenue (Block 68/Lot 2), ca. 1920 (see Photograph 26) and displays a low pitched hipped roof, a symmetrical façade, a full length porch, and wide eaves.

The Tudor style is the final early twentieth century style represented in the Fanwood Park Historic District. Defining characteristics apparent in 159 North Martine Avenue (Block 10/Lot 23), ca. 1930 (see Photograph 11) include an irregularly shaped hipped roof with front gables; multiple use of materials including brick wall cladding, rusticated stone, and clapboard in the gables; and groupings of windows. The remaining few buildings integrate styles already defined above or combine several styles such as the ca. 1875 dwelling, located at 199 North Martine, built in the Italianate style and featuring a Craftsman style entrance (Block 10/Lot 18) (see Photograph 16).

Section number _____ Page ____

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

Fanwood Park Historic District Inventory

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

The following is an inventory of all buildings within the Fanwood Park Historic District. All addresses are listed alphabetically according to street name and consecutively according to the street number.

1. 45 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 2 Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 3-bay; gable roof with projecting center cross gable; asbestos shingles with kicked shingle course; modern 1/1 windows and paired windows in cross gable. Built ca. 1895 as the home of R. Stanbery, a tax assessor for Fanwood.

2. 55 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 1 (Photograph 1) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story L-plan Queen Anne; gable roof with projecting front gable; asbestos shingle siding; large modern 1/1 windows; wrap-around porch on east and north elevations with turned balustrade; small, balustraded balconies at north and south elevations. Built ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.

3. 60 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 34/Lot 17 Outbuildings: small, shingled barn shed (N/C)

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay Queen Anne, Eastlake; slate gable roof with front cross gable, heavy pierced wooden bargeboard in gables, and bracketed eaves; clapboards on first floor and wooden shingles on second floor; tall, narrow paired 1/1 windows with wooden hood moldings and side façade bay window; central double front doors under pedimented porch. Ca.1895; built by the Hasselgreen family, who were quite wealthy from an import-export business in New York. It appears on the 1906 map as the home of R.B. Reilly.

Section number _____ Page ____6_

Fanwood Park Historic District Union County, New Jersey

4. 67 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 32/Lot 5 Outbuildings: Detached two-car garage, masonry structure (C)

2-story, 3-bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable roof with jerkinhead cross gable; asbestos shingles; grouped windows; 1st floor pent roof. Ca.1885; shown on the 1906 map as the home of Mary Goodwin.

5. 70 North Martine Avenue (N/C) Block 34/Lot 17.A Modern split level.

6. 75 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 32/Lot 4 (Photograph 2) Outbuildings: None

1¹/₂-story Gothic Revival Carriage House; gable roof with bargeboard trim along eaves, gable ends, and in cross gables; wooden pinnacle set at ridge on roof at each end of structure; board and batten siding and clapboards; irregularly placed 6/6 sash windows, 4/4 sash windows, and eyebrow windows; sliding barn doors and double hinged panelled doors. Ca.1880: appears on the 1906 map as on the property of CNJ Land Improvement Co.

7. 76 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 34/Lot 18

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 3-bay Prairie style; hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and a hipped roof dormer; clapboards; triple 2/1 windows; projecting entrance with hipped roof; 2-story, 1-bay north wing. Ca.1915; appeared in a 1926 book as the home of Edward L. Hand.

8. 86 North Martine Avenue (N/C) Block 34/Lot 19 Modern ranch house.

9. 90 North Martine Avenue (N/C) Block 34/Lot 20 Modern ranch house.

10. 99 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 32/Lot 3 (Photograph 3) Outbuildings: Rear detached garage, masonry structure (C)

2¹/₂-story, 4-bay Queen Anne features irregular roofline with pyramidal and gable roof sections; asbestos shingles with string course and kicked course; 2-story projecting porch with cross gable at east (main) elevation. Ca.1890; appears on the 1902 and 1906 maps as the home of W.E. Collins.

11. 100 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 34/Lot 21 (Photograph 4) Outbuildings: None

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 5-bay Federal style; gable roof with brick end chimney and wide bracketed frieze; aluminum siding; 6/6 windows; projecting pediment over central front door with transom and sidelights; 1-story, 1-bay side additions on both ends. Ca.1790; appears to have been built as a 3bay, side hall plan house. Shown on 1862 map as the W. Randall home and on the 1906 map as the C. Kyte Estate; in the 1890's two Kyte sisters operated it as a boarding house. In a 1926 book, it is shown as the home of Christopher Story.

12. 105 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 32/Lot 2 (Photograph 5) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story Shingle style; hipped roof with projecting side gables and central brick chimney on ridge; wooden shingle siding; 2/2 windows on first floor, diamond pane windows on second floor, and eyebrow attic windows; recessed rusticated stone front porch with wooden posts and 2-story half hexagon bay on front façade. Ca.1890; home of A.M. Hoar, one of Fanwood's early mayors.

13. 115 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 32/Lot 1 (Photograph 6) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay Queen Anne, gable roof with overhanging eaves and cross gable dormer; wood shingles with kicked shingle course; 6/6 windows and 3 square windows in gable dormer; shed roof porch with pedimented entry along east (main) elevation; 2-story, 1-bay addition. Ca.1890; appears on the 1906 map as the home of A.D. Beeken.

14. 118 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 34/Lot 1 (Photograph 7) Outbuildings: None

2-story, 5-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; wood shingles; 6/6 windows; delicate, curved portico with balustrade; 1-story wing to south and 2-story wing and garage to north. Ca.1925.

15. 127 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 12/Lot 14 (Photograph 8) Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2¹/₂-story vernacular Queen Anne with irregular bays; hipped roof with cross gables and small hipped dormer; clapboards on first floor and shingles on second floor; 2/2 windows with multipaned border; simple columned porch across first floor façade and corner tower with octagonal cone roof. Ca.1890; built by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company.

16. 133 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 12/Lot 15

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C)

2¹/₂-story, 2-bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with cross gables; clapboards; 1/1 windows; front and rear porches. Ca.1890; built by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company; home of the Hayes sisters.

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17. 135 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 12/Lot 16 (Photograph 9) Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with center hipped dormer and pedimented side gable with projecting cornice line; vinyl siding; 1st floor diamond-paned casement windows on main (east) elevation and 2nd floor 1/1 modern windows; pedimented entry porch with Doric columns. Ca.1920.

18. 153 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 12/Lot 1 (Photograph 10) Outbuildings: Rear detached shed, frame structure (C)

2-story Tudor; gable roof with jerkinhead detail and bracketed eaves; stucco exterior with decorative half-timbering; 6/6 windows; bracketed gable roof entrance hood. Ca.1925; shown on 1924 map as "from plans."

19. 156 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 15/Lot 14 Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and larger shed dormer; wood shingles; 1st floor 3-part single pane windows with a clerestory and latticework; 2nd floor 6/1 windows; pedimented portico. Ca.1920.

20. 159 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 23 (Photograph 11) Outbuildings: None

2-story Tudor with irregular bays; irregular hipped roof with cross gables; brick with rusticated stone and clapboards in cross gables; grouped 1/1 windows; recessed round arched entrance. Ca.1930; first shown on 1933 map as "brick veneered building."

21. 164 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 15/Lot 15 (Photograph 12) Outbuildings: Rear detached one-story garage (N/C)

2-story, 2-bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with bracketed overhanging eaves and large cross gable dormer; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor wood shingles; 10/l and 6/l windows; wrap-around porch with tapered columns. Ca.1915.

22. 257 Midway Avenue (N/C) Block 10/Lot 24

1¹/₂-story church.

23. 170 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 15/Lot 16 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 2-bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with full-width shed dormer and bracketed overhanging eaves; wood shingles; 1^{st} floor 9/1 and 2^{nd} floor 6/1 windows; full porch with round columns and railing. Ca.1915.

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24. 176 North Martine Avenue (N/C) Block 15/Lot 17.A 2-story modern house.

25. 177 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 22 Outbuildings: Rear detached garage (N/C)

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 4-over-3-bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with large gable roof dormer; 2/1 and 1/1 windows; front and side porch with posts. Ca.1900.

26. 180 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 15/Lot 17 (Photograph 13) Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 2-over-3-bay Craftsman/Colonial Revival; gable roof with full-width shed dormer; 1st floor stucco and 2nd floor wood shingles; 6/1 windows; half-timbered portico with Ionic columns; 1-story side porch. Ca.1920.

27. 183 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 21 (Photograph 14) Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 2-over-3-bay Craftsman/Dutch Colonial Revival; gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends and 2 small shed dormers; clapboards; 1-story north wing. Ca.1925; first shown on 1924 map as "from plans."

28. 190 North Martine Avenue (N/C) Block 15/Lot 18.A

2-story modern structure.

29. 193 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 20 (Photograph 15) Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2½-story, 3-bay Queen Anne; gable roof with front façade cross gable featuring decorative halftimbering; clapboards on first floor, square wooden shingles on second floor, and round-edged wooden shingles in gable ends; 2/2 windows; front porch with turned posts and railing. Ca.1890; home of A. Strong.

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30. 194 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 15/Lot 18 Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with flared eaves and 3 pedimented dormers; clapboards; 6/1 and 6/6 windows; full porch with round columns; center entrance with sidelights. Ca.1920.

31. 197 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 19

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C)

2-story, 2-bay Craftsman; gable roof with small shed dormer; aluminum siding; 1st floor 4/1 and 6/1 windows and 2nd floor 8/1 windows; flat roofed portico with Doric columns; attached garage. Ca.1915.

32. 199 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 18 (Photograph 16) Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C)

2-story, 3-bay Italianate gable-end-to-street L-plan; gable roof with molded cornice with paired brackets and gable end returns; 1st floor hooded window moldings; clapboards; 1st floor 2/4 and 2nd floor 2/2 windows; round arched attic window; Craftsman-era entry. Ca.1875.

33. 203 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 17

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, concrete block structure (N/C) 2-story, 3-bay L-plan vernacular High Victorian Gothic; gable roof with bracketed overhanging eaves; asbestos shingles; 1/1 windows; tower with steep, hipped roof; bracketed porch. Ca.1875.

34. 211 North Martine Avenue (C) Block 10/Lot 16 Outbuildings: None

2-story T-plan; gable roof with cross-braced bargeboard; clapboards; 1/1 windows; hipped roof porch. Ca.1880.

35. 295 Midway Avenue (C) Block 17/Lot 1 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 7-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; 2-story 1-bay wing; pedimented portico with columns and fanlight above door. Reported to have been built as the Fanwood Train Station in 1838, transferred to a residence by the Norton family in 1874, and enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the early 20th century by the Darlington family.

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36. 95 North Avenue (C) Block 52/Lot 13 Outbuildings: None

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay Queen Anne T-form; gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; modern 1/1 windows; front porch with turned posts surrounding center projecting bay. Ca.1892; shown on the 1906 map as the home of A.L. Frentz.

37.101 North Avenue (C)Block 52/Lot 12 (Photograph 17)Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with projecting gables; shingles; 2/2 windows 1st floor and modern 1/1 on 2nd floor; 1st floor projecting bay; front porch with square posts and railing; 1story side and rear additions. Ca.1890; shown on 1902 and 1906 maps as the home of George Carter.

38.104 North Avenue (C)Block 51/Lot 16 (Photograph 18)

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (C) 2-story, 4-over-2-bays; hipped roof with small shed dormer; synthetic siding; 6/1 windows; pent roof over 1st floor; small enclosed entranceway with hipped roof; 1¹/₂-story, 1-bay side addition. Ca.1890; shown on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.

39.109 North Avenue (C)Block 52/Lot 11 (Photograph 19)

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, concrete block structure (N/C) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay Queen Anne; slate roof with irregular form, including several small cross gables, one with decorative half-timbering; 1^{st} floor clapboards and 2^{nd} floor shingles; modern front pediment over entranceway. Ca.1890; shown as an unlabelled structure on the 1906 map.

40. 112 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 17 1-story Cape Cod. 41. 115 North Avenue (N/C) Block 52/Lot 10.B 2-story modern house. 42. 116 North Avenue (N/C) **Block 51/Lot 18** 1¹/₂-story Cape Cod. 43. 121 North Avenue (N/C) Block 52/Lot 10.A 1-story modern ranch house.

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44. 122 North Avenue (C) Block 51/Lot 19

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C)

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with dormer features paired windows; asbestos shingles; projecting 1^{st} floor broken pediment central entrance; 1-story side addition. Ca.1925; shown on the 1924 as "from plans."

45. 128 North Avenue (C) Block 51/Lot 20

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C)

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 2-bay American Foursquare with Mission style details; hipped roof with stepped dormer on each façade; stucco; 1/1 windows; altered via large 1^{st} floor front façade picture window; rear addition. Ca.1930.

46. 140 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 21

2-story modern house.

47. 141 North Avenue (C) Block 54/Lot 12 (Photograph 20) Outbuildings: None

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with cross gabled section; clapboards; 1/1 windows with trim and large Palladian style window in center of gambrel end. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as the home of C.E. Beardsley.

48. 145 North Avenue (C) Block 54/Lot 11 Outbuildings: None

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay Queen Anne; vinyl siding; asphalt gable roof with large side projecting gable end with 4-part window; 1/1, 2/1, and 6/1 windows; front projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story bay window; small projecting enclosed entranceway. Ca. 1887; shown on the 1906 map.

49. 146 North Avenue (C) Block 51/Lot 22 (Photograph 21) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay Queen Anne; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt irregular form roof with cross gables; projecting enclosed entranceway with Colonial Revival detailing; several enclosures. Ca. 1890; shown on the 1906 map as the home of G. Robinson.

50. 150 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 22.A

2-story modern house.

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51. 157 North Avenue (C) Block 54/Lot 10 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay Queen Anne; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; asphalt gable roof with large front projecting cross gable and small front dormer with paired windows; 1/1 windows with 15 small sections in upper windows. Ca. 1885; appears on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.

52. 160 North Avenue (C) Block 51/Lot 23 Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 2-bay Craftsman bungalow; synthetic siding with shingles in gable end; asphalt gable roof with large central projecting front dormer with 3-part window; Colonial Revival front porch with 3 large columns. Ca. 1915.

53. 170 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 24 1½-story Cape Cod.

54. 180 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 25

1¹/₂-story altered bungalow.

55. 186 North Avenue (C) Block 51/Lot 26 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay; clapboard siding; asphalt gable roof with 2 small shed dormers; 1/1 windows with trim in upper windows; central projecting entranceway with 2-story square columns, large pediment, and small second floor veranda. Ca. 1900; a structure is first shown on the 1906 map.

56. 193 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 11 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay American Foursquare; clapboard siding; hipped asphalt roof; 6/1 windows; Colonial Revival front porch with square columns and railing. Ca. 1915.

57. 195 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 10 Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay American Foursquare; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; asphalt hipped roof; front porch with hipped roof and square columns. Ca. 1915.

58. 196 North Avenue (N/C) Block 51/Lot 27

1-story modern ranch.

59. 203 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 9 Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, brick structure (N/C)

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2-story, 3-bay American Foursquare; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; asphalt hipped roof; 1/1 windows with criss-cross trim in upper windows; center projecting pediment over front entrance. Ca. 1915.

60. 205 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 8

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, concrete block structure (N/C) 2-story, 3-bay American Foursquare; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; asphalt hipped roof; 1/1 windows; front projecting pediment with return over entrance. Ca. 1915.

61. 215 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 7 (Photograph 22) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 4-bay Queen Anne; first floor porch with pediment above double front doorway; clapboards on 1st floor and decorative wooden shingles on 2nd floor; 1/1 sash windows and side bay windows; slate gable roof with two brick chimneys and copper ridge; attic window on facade recessed behind a round arched opening. Ca. 1885; home of Burton Hall, a member of the first Board of Health in Fanwood.

62. 225 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 4 Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 2-bay Dutch Colonial Revival; steeply pitched irregular hipped roof with projecting gambrel roof and ornate stone and brick chimney; synthetic siding; grouped 1/1 windows; front and side porch with arched opening. Ca. 1892; shown on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure and in a 1926 book as a property of Ragnar Hasselgren, Inc. Home of Walter S. Force, first Borough tax collector, and later Dr. Munger, chief surgeon of Muhlenberg Hospital.

63. 236 North Avenue (C) Block 63/Lot 1 (Photograph 23) Key Outbuildings: None

2-story, 3-bay Victorian Gothic train station; slate hipped roof with large central hipped roof cross gable and gable roof dormers; clapboards; 3/2 sash windows, paired windows on second floor center bay, and angular, Gothic-arched windows in attic level; wide, extending porch eaves around building at first floor height with large bracket supports. 1874; built when tracks were moved from Midway Avenue; served as a train station until 1965; oldest remaining station in Union County.

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64. 241 North Avenue (C) Block 33/Lot 3 Outbuildings: None

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3-bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable and hipped roof with bracketed eaves and cornice trim; composition shingle siding; multi-paned sash over single-light sash; second story kicks out over first floor; double front doors under gable door hood; 1^{st} and 2^{nd} story recessed porches on side of house; lattice screen on second floor; belting course between 1^{st} and 2^{nd} floors. Ca. 1880; home of Dr. Wescott, the first physician in Fanwood and the only one until 1924. Wescott also invested in local real estate and owned the next two homes to the north along North Avenue. One was the home of his assistant, Dr. Munger, and the other was the residence of the Hall family. All 3 families were active in community affairs in the early years of Fanwood's existence.

65. 266 North Avenue (C) Block 67/Lot 2 (Photograph 24) Outbuildings: None

2-story Queen Anne; hipped roof; first floor stone and second floor clapboards and shingles; 2/2 sash in front of building and 1/1 sash in rear; end of building rounded under deep overhanging eaves; multi-paned attic windows follow curve of building in a semi-circular roof; wide frieze at rounded end of building with stars above large windows; rear of building square; contains recessed entry and bay windows. Ca. 1890; constructed to house the Post Office and Library in 1895, always privately owned and leased to the Post Office.

66. 270 North Avenue (N/C) Block 67/Lot 1

1¹/₂-story greatly altered structure.

67. 288 North Avenue (C) Block 68/Lot 1 (Photograph 25) Outbuildings: Rear detached one-car garage (N/C)

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 2-over-4-bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with front façade and central dormer with large arch; 1^{st} floor clapboards and 2^{nd} floor shingles; 1/1 and 6/1 windows; 1-story side addition. Ca. 1920.

68. 294 North Avenue (C) Block 68/Lot 2 (Photograph 26)

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C) 2-story, 4-bay American Foursquare; hipped roof with large side dormers; shingle siding; 6/1

windows; central entry with transom and side lights; Colonial Revival front porch with large square columns and railing. Ca. 1920.

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69. 300 North Avenue (C) Block 68/Lot 3

Outbuildings: Rear detached two-car garage, frame structure (N/C)

2¹/₂-story, 5-bay center hall; gable roof with 2 end exterior chimneys; clapboards; 6/6 windows; Colonial Revival detailing including front porch, 3-light transom and 4-light sidelights. Ca. 1910.

70.310 North Avenue (N/C)Block 68/Lot 4.A2-story modern structure.

2-story modern structure.

71. 311 North Avenue (C) Block 70/Lot 20 Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay vernacular Queen Anne; irregular hipped roof; asbestos siding; 1/1 windows; large front gabled section with 4 small windows; enclosed front and side porch with Colonial Revival detailing; rear 1-story side addition. Ca. 1890.

72. 320 North Avenue (C) Block 68/Lot 4 (Photograph 27) Outbuildings: Rear detached one-story shed (C)

2¹/₂-story, 3-bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable roof with bracketed eaves and 2 front cross gables with pent roofs; asbestos shingles; 2/2 windows; front porch with bracketed turned posts; front door asymmetrically arranged with one sidelight and an elliptical transom. Ca. 1895; residence of A.D. Beeken, a member of the first Borough Council.

73. 324 North Avenue (C) Block 68/Lot 5 (Photograph 28) Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story L-plan; gable roof with front projecting cross gable; composition shingles; 1/1 windows, 2nd floor semi-circular window, and oriel window in attic of front cross gable; front porch with columns, brackets, and railing. Attached garage. Ca. 1895; no ownership on early maps; may have been built on speculation by NJ Land Improvement Co. and rented out.

74. North Avenue and Tillotson Road (N/C) Block 36/Lot 1

Mid twentieth century modern structure.

75. 40 Forest Road (C) Block 70/Lot 16 Outbuildings: None

2½-story, 3-over-5-bay Shingle style house with off-center entry; gable roof with flared eaves, pedimented side gable, massive brick chimneys, and 3 dormers with conical roofs capped by copper spires; wood shingles; 1/1 windows; porch at northwest corner of house with hipped roof and hexagonal tower, square section posts, balustrade, and brackets. Built ca. 1896 as the home of J.P. Stevens, the owner of several textile mills and founder of the textile company which bears his name.

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76. 25 Tillotson Road (C) Block 35/Lot 2 (Photograph 29) Key Outbuildings: None

2¹/₂-story, 5-bay Georgian Revival house; hipped roof with wide plain frieze below eaves, dentil cornice, center cross gable, pedimented dormers with 6/1 sash, and end brick chimneys; clapboards; 1/1 windows and Palladian window in center bay of second floor; flat roof porch over front door with wide frieze and brackets, fluted Ionic column supports, and elliptical fanlight and side lights. Built in 1894 by Benjamin Urner, a wealthy citizen of Fanwood and unsuccessful candidate for mayor in 1895, as a wedding gift for his daughter who married William M. Gibbs, a mechanical engineer who worked on sound recording devices with Edison.

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Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

Statement of Significance

Introduction

The Fanwood Park Historic District is the earliest and the most well-preserved area of Fanwood Park (now the Borough of Fanwood), one of several early railroad suburbs established by the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ) during the 1860s and 1870s to encourage passenger and commuter traffic on a railroad that was otherwise chiefly a freight hauler. The historic district is historically significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a representative late nineteenth century picturesque railroad suburban community. Of all of the towns along the CRRNJ Main Line, Fanwood has one of the strongest direct ties with the CRRNJ as the Fanwood Park Historic District was laid out by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company (CNJLI Co.), the development company created by the CRRNJ in 1867. From the late nineteenth into the early twentieth century, the Fanwood Park area grew as an attractive site for commuters utilizing the CRRNJ to reach jobs in the metropolitan New York area.

In 1891, a CRRNJ publication "Why Not Own Your Own Home on the Line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey?" described the CRRNJ main line as having three divisions within its suburban system:

- 1. To Roselle;
- 2. To Dunellen (including Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Netherwood, Plainfield, Grant Avenue [Plainfield], and Evona [Plainfield]; and
- 3. To Somerville (including Bound Brook and Finderne).

The CRRNJ and its land development company played a major role in the development of two of the CRRNJ's suburban towns, Fanwood and Dunellen. Fanwood Park, with its larger lots and curvilinear streets, best exemplifies a picturesque "Railroad and Horsecar Suburb" as described in the National Park Service's "Context and Guidelines for Evaluating America's Historic Suburbs for the National Register of Historic Places." In addition, the houses within the district represent typical late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles.

Early History

In 1664, the area known as New Netherland changed from Dutch to British control. In October of that year, a group of British called the "Associates" acquired the 500,000 acre Elizabethtown tract from the Native Americans. The tract included all of present-day Union County and parts of Essex, Middlesex, Somerset, and Morris Counties (Heritage Studies, 1985: 55).

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Early settlers came into the current area of Fanwood from three sources. First, in 1684 a group of Scottish immigrants arrived after having landed at Amboy. These settlers, for whom Scotch Plains is named, took possession of the geographic area currently comprising Scotch Plains, Fanwood, and Plainfield (Clayton: 411). In addition to these early Scottish settlers, other settlers migrated to the area either from Elizabethtown to the east or Piscataway to the south (ibid.).

On January 27, 1794, Westfield Township (including modern Fanwood) separated from Elizabeth Township, but remained part of Essex County (Snyder: 242). By the early nineteenth century, the nearby village of Scotch Plains had started to develop, but Fanwood remained an area of farms.

Arrival of the Railroad

On February 9, 1831, the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad received its legislative charter to develop a railroad through the area that is now Fanwood. This event would have a significant impact on the area's development. Although the railroad owners' primary goal from the beginning was to connect the Pennsylvania coal fields with the New York port area, the rail line – irrespective of coal – was to have a profound impact on the communities through which it passed. Construction on the line began in Elizabeth in 1832 and proceeded westward. By 1837, the line came through the present Fanwood area and was built to the north of its current alignment along what is currently Midway Avenue. In 1839, a railroad station (now a residence) was built at the intersection of the rail line and Martine Avenue (Baer, unpublished research).

The rail line reached Somerville by 1842, but economic problems forced the line to be sold at foreclosure in 1846. On February 26, 1847, new owners organized the Somerville and Easton Railroad Company. "On April 23, 1849, the Somerville & Easton absorbed the property of the old Elizabethtown & Somerville and changed its name to the Central Railroad of New Jersey" (CRRNJ Records, Company History: 1). John Owen Sterns, of Colkett & Sterns, the contractors who had assumed operating management of the railroad after foreclosure, effectively ran the company until his death in 1862 (ibid.). The new company continued to emphasize the goal of connecting "the City of New York with the rich mineral and agricultural regions of Pennsylvania" (CRRNJ 1852 Annual Report: 3). On July 2, 1852, the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ) opened its line to Phillipsburg.

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Initial Development

The 1862 Meyer and Witzel Map of Union County indicates that the area of modern Fanwood was at that time still sparsely developed. As shown on the 1862 map, the closest developed area was the village of Scotch Plains. Therefore, the station stop was first known as the "Scotch Plains Station." In addition to the tracks down Midway Avenue, development in Fanwood was limited to the original depot and a few scattered homes.

Two events were to bring about change in the area's development. The first significant change was a realignment of the track through the Fanwood area. As early as 1852, the new CRRNJ company was discussing its concern with the only "heavy grade on the whole line" which was 40' to the mile near Scotch Plains coming east (CRRNJ 1852 Annual Report: 6). In 1854-1855, the CRRNJ worked to reduce the grade in the Fanwood area, as is reflected in the company's annual reports:

Need to "cut down the grade of 40' to the mile at Scotch Plains, by constructing 3 miles of second track at that point." (CRRNJ Annual Report, 4/1/1853).

"Great progress has been made in reducing the grade at Scotch Plains to 21' per mile." (CRRNJ Annual Report, 4/1/1855).

"reduced grade at Scotch Plains from 45' to 21." (CRRNJ Annual Report, 4/1/1856).

According to CRRNJ historian Christopher Baer, "the north track [in Fanwood] was opened in 1866 and the south track on December 6, 1874, after which the Midway Avenue line was abandoned. The Midway Avenue station closed in December, 1874" (Baer, unpublished research).

Concurrent with this shift in alignment, the CRRNJ took steps to promote ridership along its line. Although John Taylor Johnston served as the president of the railroad company from 1848 until 1876 (Hall: 355), he remained a figurehead until the 1860s. After Sterns' death in 1862, Johnston "set the company's overall policy and public image...[He] conceived of the railroad as a civic betterment. Using the income from the coal trade, he developed a first class passenger service and openly courted the press for favorable publicity" (CRRNJ records, Accession 1869). The CRRNJ encouraged ridership on its line through physical improvements. New stations were built and old stations were improved. Johnston offered a prize annually to the station agent who produced the most

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attractive grounds (Malone:143). The company's January 1, 1872 Annual Report reflected these efforts:

Extensive but not expensive improvements have been made at Roselle and Dunellen stations, and neater and more ornamental stations and grounds are not to be found in the country. It is intended by degrees to improve all the stations, on different plans, as required by the extent and nature of the ground, and the enterprise shown by the inhabitants (CRRNJ 1872 Annual Report).

The other major step in the effort to promote ridership was the formation of the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company. In 1867, the CRRNJ applied to the New Jersey Legislature for the charter to establish the development company. The goal of establishing the land improvement company was to create an entity which could sell the land which had been acquired when the CRRNJ widened the right-of-way to 100 feet. The Company explained that, through sale of this land, "a considerable profit can be realized, the right-of-way secured without charge, and the local business of the road much fostered and improved by the impetus given to the growth of the villages along the line" (CRRNJ 1867 Annual Report: 12-13).

The development company was approved on April 9, 1867. Although the company was legally separate from the CRRNJ, it was controlled by the same seven Board of Directors who controlled the parent CRRNJ: F.T. Frelinghuysen, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, John C. Green, John Taylor Johnston, Benjamin Williamson, and Adam Norrie. The Plainfield city directories from 1892, 1905, and 1907 included a listing for the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company at 65 North Avenue, Fanwood. The 1892 directory also included the name of: "George Kyte, agent" as well as a separate listing for George Kyte under the "real estate" heading. Kyte was involved with the development company until his death in 1900.

In Fanwood, physical improvements had two components. First, in 1874, when the new line was complete, the CRRNJ built and landscaped a new westbound station (Fanwood's extant station). Second, and most significant, the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company (CNJLI Co.) proceeded with the development of the new residential community called "Fanwood Park."

Curvilinear Suburb

David Ames' "Context and Guidelines for Evaluating America's Historic Suburbs for the National Register of Historic Places" identifies four main periods of American

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suburbanization: Railroad and Horsecar Suburbs from 1840s to the 1890s; Streetcar Suburbs from 1888 until the 1920s; Early Automobile Suburbs from the 1920s to 1945; and the Freeway Suburbs¹ from 1945 to the 1960s.

Fanwood falls into the category of the late nineteenth century railroad suburbs:

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"Looking for new revenues, railroad companies started to build stations for passengers where they passed through rural villages on the outskirts of cities (Jackson: 35). These stations became the focal points of railroad suburbs strung along the railroad tracks radiating from cities. By the Civil War, railroad commuting was well established in many cities including New York, Boston, and Philadelphia....Railroad suburbs offered the upper middle class an escape from the city. It was an escape that, according to Robert Fishman, gave them the opportunity to create truly suburban communities that incorporated natural elements into a domestic landscape. The railroad simultaneously gave them rapid access to the center of the city while the high cost of railroad commuting protected and insulated their communities from invasion by urban lower and working classes (Fishman, *Bourgeois Utopias*: 138, as quoted in Ames)."

The push to escape the cities was encouraged by the mid-nineteenth century Romantic Movement which "extolled the virtues of nature, and its picturesque architectural illustrations [which] sought to create romantic, naturalistic buildings and landscapes by reviving styles from the past thought to be more in tune with nature and hence more moral" (Ames). The picturesque development of Llewellyn Park in West Orange, New Jersey was designed in 1857. This development, widely acknowledged as the picturesque prototype, incorporated two new features: the curvilinear road and natural open space in the center. A second prominent example of a picturesque suburban development with curvilinear streets was Riverside, Illinois, designed in 1869 by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Calvert Vaux. According to Ames, Riverside "established the template for the curvilinear subdivision."

Ames' paper on suburban communities emphasizes two points which are crucial for understanding the historic significance of Fanwood. First, Ames outlines the time period of "Olmsted Model" suburbs as being from the 1860s to the 1910s. The earliest prototype, Llewellyn Park, was designed in 1857. Therefore, Fanwood Park, designed

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prior to 1868, was a relatively early example of a picturesque, curvilinear community. Second, Ames emphasizes the elite aspect of communities with curvilinear streets:

Although the rectilinear grid remained the dominant subdivision form well into the first three decades of the twentieth century, the curvilinear form seems always to have been the ideal layout to which all aspired. At the most basic level, its organic design symbolized nature and the countryside that the prospective suburbanite sought. Associated with the more fashionable and upper-income developments, the curvilinear subdivision spelled prestige for residents and higher sales values for realtors.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Fanwood had numerous prominent residents, including R.E. Vom Legn, superintendent of the Singer Sewing Machine Factory in Elizabeth; Dr. Brickton, Medical Director for New York Life Insurance; Carl Sayward, Assistant Vice-President of the United States Trust Company of New York; Stephen VanHoesen, president of Downing and Company, Inc.; William Brown, vice president of the Grimm School Book Company; Eugene Rau, executive in the Thompson Starrett Company; O. T. Brown, owner of the Samoset Laundry in Plainfield; and Paul B. Tuzo, architect (Cutrofello, et al.: 30).

The new community of Fanwood Park first appears on the 1868 "Map from Newark Bay to Washington Rock" which, although unavailable for copying, shows the newly planned area's curvilinear streets and uses the name of "Fanwood Park." Although it is not known what individuals designed the community, the layout is generally attributed to the CNJLI Co. and its agent, George Kyte (Cutrofello, et al.:26)

The CNJLI Co. owned 350 acres within the current area of Fanwood, including most of the proposed historic district and outlying areas that were developed post-1930. Although it is only possible to speculate at this point why the CNJLI Co. owned so much real estate in the Fanwood area, it is very likely that the CRRNJ's need to change the track alignment in the Fanwood area led to the company acquiring property surrounding both alignments: the Midway Avenue alignment and the current alignment parallel to North Avenue. As shown on the 1906 map of Union County, the area south of the railroad tracks primarily consisted of commercial buildings. Residential development of this area began in the 1920s.

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Other Communities Along the CRRNJ

The development of several towns along the rail line was linked to the CRRNJ. In 1867, John C. Rose, a claim agent with the CRRNJ, established the Roselle Land & Improvement Company. In 1867, the company took title to 181 acres of land (Hicks 1979, 2). Evona, now Clinton Avenue Station in Plainfield, was established in 1872, and a station was built in the same year. The area was originally planned as a residential suburb, and in 1882, was a hamlet of "some substantial dwellings" (Clayton). The Belvedere Land and Improvement Company established Netherwood, a district of Plainfield, in 1874 (The City of Plainfield proposal to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Museum Commission: 6). The railroad station was built in the same year (Baer). Development included elegant mansions and the Netherwood Hotel, designed as a luxurious summer resort for wealthy city dwellers, and completed in 1878. In the 1890s, Garwood was established as an industrial town by the Garwood Land and Improvement Company, formed by John R. Maxwell, president of the CRRNJ from 1887-1901 (Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission: n.p.).

Fanwood and Dunellen were the two towns that were most directly related to the railroad in that they were developed by the CNJLI Co. Dunellen's development shares similarities with the development of Fanwood. As early as 1866, the railroad began to acquire land in the Dunellen area. The Central Land & Improvement Company established the village in 1868 on nearly 300 acres located north of the railroad tracks (Workers of the Federal Writers Project of the WPA: 23). However, while Fanwood's design followed the picturesque prototype, Dunellen's followed a traditional grid pattern that Ames associates with middle and working class housing.

Naming a Community

John Taylor Johnston, president of the CRRNJ at the time of Fanwood's development, was responsible for naming the community. Mrs. Emily de Forest, daughter of John Taylor Johnston, wrote that her father named the new villages along the rail line for family members and friends. She records, "Father and Mother had one or two very intimate friends, among them one Ellen Betts... He took her first name and added the prefix 'Dun' because he thought it would be a very euphonious name. That is how the name 'Dunellen' came into existence... My father even tried to name some of the stations after members of his family. For instance, my Mother's name was Fanny, and Fanwood was named for her. Evona was named for my youngest sister, Eva" (Workers of the Federal Writers Project of the WPA: 22).

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Promoting Fanwood

In 1868, the CNJLI Co. and real estate developers began an active campaign to bring potential homeowners to Fanwood. The *Constitutionalist*, a local newspaper published in Plainfield, reported on January 23 of that year that "We understand that it is in contemplation to erect a large hotel in Fanwood Park, near where the new Railroad is to be located..." Later that year, the CNJLI Co. was advertising building sites through various agents for sale. A.D. Hope, General Agent, offered "A Home in the Country" from "one to twenty acres" in various towns along the CRRNJ line including Fanwood. In the same year, a separate realtor, A.D. Mellick, Jr., and Brothers, also began to offer "houses, lots, country seats, farms and sites" in Fanwood Park.

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"Gala events" were held in Fanwood to attract prospective property owners to the town. These were not only advertising events, but treated as newsworthy events as well. The *Central New Jersey Times* ran both a news article and advertisement on September 29, 1870. The article, on page 1, states:

"A GALA DAY at SCOTCH PLAINS... Fanwood, where these lots are located, is the most charming of the several delightful suburbs of Plainfield and is soon to have completed the prettiest church in the county. The property to be sold is very desirable, as it lies between the built up part of the village and the depot, and is convenient to both. Every family should have its own homestead, and these lots are offered on such terms that a man of small means can secure one if he wishes to."

The advertisement, sponsored by C.H. Pierson, A.D. Mellick, ran on page 7 and stated:

"First Great Sale at Scotch Plains, NJ. Fanwood Station, one hour from the New York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New Jersey on Thursday, October 6, 1870, at 12pm on the premises, 600 choice lots...." Situated by churches, schools, stores and adjoining plank walk to the station. "Plank walk in front of each lot. This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property."

In 1873, the Central New Jersey Railroad published an advertising booklet called "Homes on the Central Railroad of New Jersey for New York Business Men" by George

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Catlin. For Fanwood, Catlin describes the "cosy" location of the station, the Green Brook, mountain roads and "thanks to skillful landscape engineers and its natural advantages, [Fanwood is] known as one of the most beautiful and attractive suburban dwelling places about New York." Other merits included a public school, two churches, a public hall, hook and ladder company, a "Good Templar," two hotels, many stores, and mills powered by the Green Brook. Current price for the property was \$500 to \$2000 per acre. Included in the article is a map of Fanwood Park showing the area between Midway Avenue, Terrill, South Avenue, and Martine Avenue. He added that there are planned improvements that will bring Fanwood Park "directly upon the line, and place within a moment or two of the depot some of the most eligible villa sites that even the most fastidious purchaser could desire."

In 1881, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Branches issued a "Travelers and Tourists Guide" which lists Fanwood as a destination with 21 trains daily to New York. "Fanwood is a most charming hamlet of fine residences, fittingly introduced by a wellordered station and grounds." Included is a listing of hotels and boarding houses for visitors.

Woodford Clayton's 1882 Union County history reflects the importance of the CRRNJ and their promotional efforts. He described the area as "350 acres belonging to Central Land Improvement Company (sic) called 'Fanwood Park,' with serpentine roads well kept in order, offering great inducements to those in search of a desirable location." (Clayton: 415).

In 1890, Gustav Kobbe's "The Central Railroad of New Jersey, an Illustrated Guidebook" listed Fanwood's attractions as "a park-like place of residences among beautifully laid out grounds and has an air of elegance and refinement. It boasts a fine club-house with bowling-alleys, billiard-room, etc. Taken all in all, Fanwood is a little gem." The following year, the Central Railroad of New Jersey issued a booklet "Why Not Own Your Own Home on the Central Railroad of New Jersey?" for the purpose of advertising its various properties available for development sites. The intent was to induce prospective homeowners to move their families from urban areas increasingly perceived as unhealthy and overcrowded. Fanwood is called one of the "delightful spots... where every breath of air purifies the lungs instead of poisoning them; where bright eyes and rosy cheeks will be the quick response to nature's all-powerful doctoring. And nature submits no doctor's bills after the cures."

After the turn of the century, advertisements about the area continued. In 1906, the "Suburbanite" magazine, another CRRNJ publication, described Fanwood Borough as

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"situated on high, rolling ground and is at all seasons of the year a beautiful and healthful place of residence. It is preferred as a place of residence by the commuter who wishes to live within a five minutes walk of the station."

Independent Borough

As with so many other aspects of Fanwood's history, the story of its political and geographic boundaries is closely linked to the railroad. The CRRNJ's mid-nineteenth century track realignment laid the groundwork for competition between Fanwood Township (now Scotch Plains Township) and Fanwood Borough. The rivalry culminated in a late nineteenth century split between the two communities, with the CNJLI Co. agent, George Kyte, playing a key role in the push to create a new borough.

As is indicated on the 1862 Meyer and Witzel Map of Union County, the Village of Scotch Plains contained many more structures than the future Borough of Fanwood. Appropriately, before the emergence of Fanwood Park, the passenger station along the Midway Avenue alignment was at that time called the "Scotch Plains Station." When the railroad alignment in the area was shifted to the southeast, further away from the village of Scotch Plains, and the new community of Fanwood Park was laid out, the groundwork was laid for competition between the two communities. By 1877, there was evidence in the local newspapers of the tension between the two areas:

"It is a matter of general regret that our lively hamlet [Scotch Plains] has for so long been ignored by the railroad, and our station permitted to be known as Fanwood. Surely but for us there would have been no need for a station at that point, and it is no more than right that we should have a recognition at the hands of the railroad authorities. The railroad left us, not we the railroad." (*Central New Jersey Times*, 7/26/1877)

On March 6, 1878, Fanwood Township was formed from Plainfield and Westfield Townships; however, the tension between the two areas of the Township continued. By the end of the nineteenth century, the community of Fanwood located near the new rail alignment was influenced by the so-called "Borough Craze." During this time period, many New Jersey towns divided from larger townships due to resource allocation issues and tax reasons.

In Fanwood Township, street lighting, macadamizing of roads, and trolley issues were all being debated, with the CNJLI Co. agent George Kyte at the center of the debate (*Daily Press*, 3/29/1895). George Kyte and Thomas Young, a fellow prominent Fanwood resident, were both advocates for street and lighting improvements for the village of

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Fanwood (*The Times Supplement*, 1970: F12). George Kyte was also reported to have pushed for a separate borough "for the avowed purpose of (among other things) giving to the trolley what the township committee refuses – the right of way without the condition of the 'loop'; and so take away the one chance that our sister village has had for twenty years to get in communication with the outside world" (*Daily Press*, February 25, 1895).

Although there was some criticism of the role that the CNJLI Co. and its agent, George Kyte, was playing in the formation of the borough, there was also praise. According to an editorial in the February 28, 1895 edition of the *Plainfield Daily Press*, "Sheriff Kyte ...has done more to improve and help the township than any other five men here. Even now there is an open offer from him to spend two dollars of the Land Improvement Company's money for every one the township will spend towards improvements."

In May, 1895, residents in Fanwood Village voted to separate from the Township of Fanwood (now Scotch Plains). The population of the new Fanwood Borough was approximately 350 when it was set off from the township, and comprised an area of one square mile extending along both sides of the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Honeyman: 469). Even once the new borough was created, George Kyte and the CNJLI Co. continued to play active roles in Fanwood's development. First, due to the amount of land owned by the Land Improvement Company, Mr. Kyte played a key role in the physical development of the new Borough. As an example, on April 21, 1896, the Central New Jersey Times reported on an agreement, arranged by Mr. Kyte, that the Fanwood Fire Department would lease from the CNJLI Co. the "Fire Company Room" under the hall of the Fanwood Club House. The CNJLI Co. was also responsible for several major donations to the new borough. The Fire Department's first hose cart and set of firefighting equipment, the post office, and the Fanwood Clubhouse itself were all gifts from the CNJLI Co. to the town. The CNJLI Co. also operated a blacksmith shop on South Avenue (Cutrofello, et al.: 2,23). Mr. Kyte is credited with obtaining "crushed stone and slag" from the CNJLI Co. in 1888 in order to improve the roads surrounding the freight house. "The good condition of Fanwood's roads and sidewalks was the result of Mr. Kyte's ability to secure the railroad's help in placing this material without cost to the tax payer." (Cutrofello, et al.: 22). In addition to his role as the agent of the CNJLI Co., George Kyte was also prominent in the new Borough as a councilman and mayor.

George Kyte died suddenly at the age of 54 in May of 1900, after having greatly influenced the development of the area. According to the *Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey*, "he was one of the earliest promoters of the present good road system in Union County." Thirty years after his death, a newspaper article referred to him as the "Father of Fanwood...He saw the future of Fanwood at an early age, and devoted almost

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his entire time to the place he loved so dearly. Mr. Kyte became identified with the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, and through his untiring efforts the booming of Fanwood as a residential place the company began the development with six houses" (sic) (*Courier-News*, 2/15/1930).

Residential Development

Although Fanwood Park was laid out by 1868, and despite aggressive marketing, historic maps through the early twentieth century indicate that the area developed slowly. On the 1882 Robinson Atlas of Union County, there are only a few buildings located along Martine Avenue. By the time of the 1906 Bauer Map of Union County, additional structures had been built along side streets near Martine, especially on North Avenue, Tillotson Avenue, and Watson Road. A great deal of the land on the perimeters of the historic district had not yet been sub-divided and was marked "C.N.J.L.I.Co."

In 1923, the population in Fanwood was only about 760 but it was known as "a residence place...among the choicest in the middle section of the state." Its advantages were an "abundant water supply, ...streets and roads are lined with fine shade trees..., two buildings and loan societies, a weekly newspaper, two public schools of the 8th grade, and Fanwood Civic Association" (Honeyman: 469).

In the late 1920s, Fanwood's population and the amount of housing construction dramatically increased. Due to the excellent train connection to Kearny, New Jersey, "seventy-five percent of the homes sold in Fanwood during the late 20s were purchased by Western Electric employees," who commuted to the Western Electric plant in Kearny (Cutrofello, et al.: 99). So many, in fact, that a direct train line was run from Fanwood to Kearny (Cutrofello, et al.: 32).

One of the main builders in Fanwood in the 1920s was the Cooperative Realty Corporation. This group was formed by the merger of four building and real estate companies that were active in Fanwood. Two persons involved in this formation were also employees of the Western Electric plant in Kearny (Ibid.).

From 1926 to 1928, the Cooperative Realty Corporation sold 55 houses. Corporation president Herman Kling, wrote in an outline of the company's plans:

"With our company in the strategic position of owning practically all of the vacant property in Fanwood within a quarter mile of the railroad station, our first concern for the next few years will be the continuation of our activities in Fanwood. In addition to selling improved building lots,

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our program of home construction call for 50 homes per year in Fanwood. This program will progress as rapidly as sales are consummated." (Kling, "Future Plans").

At approximately the same time, the H. C. Lockwood Company issued a promotional booklet of homes it was building in Fanwood in conjunction with William A. Lambert, architect. The homes, typical early twentieth century houses, included bungalows, Foursquares, and Colonial Revival houses. The introduction to the booklet includes language typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century promotion of Fanwood as an attractive suburban community. Entitled "The City that is built upon a hill cannot be hid," the introduction proceeds to describe the town:

"Fanwood is built on several hills. It is at the highest elevation along the line of the Jersey Central Railroad, and lies between Westfield, a town of 8,000, and Plainfield, a city of 30,000. The hills of Fanwood are covered with primeval forest. Hundreds of shade trees line the picturesque streets, which wind their way in charming curves. It is not a new and 'made to order' town, but old enough to have traditions, local history and good society. It is fully but moderately restricted in such a way as to provide for that great class who are neither rich nor poor, but who want refined surroundings, good neighbors, good schools, churches and all modern improvements. Fanwood is noted as a healthy place. It gets the southern breezes from the Lakewood district bearing the tonic of pine woods.

It has the vary best artesian water, gas, electric light, telephones, walks, macadam streets and trolley cars. It is a commuter's town, with more than fifty daily trains furnishing swift and comfortable transportation for \$7.50 per month....Our plots commence right at the depot and extend in all directions."

By 1930, the population of Fanwood had reached 1681 (Fitzgerald's: 222), and in 1934 a survey of private residences indicated that there were 541 homes (Borough of Fanwood, County of Union, State of New Jersey, Report for 1938, First Annual Report).

The Borough of Fanwood is historically significant as a late nineteenth century suburban community associated with the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ). Although all communities along the eastern portion of the National Register eligible CRRNJ rail line were impacted by the rail line, Fanwood is noteworthy for its close ties to the railroad and its land development company, the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company.

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The CRRNJ and the land development company established and contributed to the naming of Fanwood, laid out the curvilinear road system of the Fanwood Park area surrounding the train station, participated in the effort to separate Fanwood Borough from Fanwood Township (Scotch Plains), promoted the area as an attractive place to live, and led to the residential development of the community. The historic district is therefore significant as a picturesque railroad suburban community with representative architectural styles from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

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- 3. 551388
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Section number 10 Page 1

Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are largely those of existing tracts of land as delineated by a heavy line on the enclosed Fanwood Borough tax map. Portions of the following blocks are included: 10, 12, 15, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 51, 52, 54, 63, 67, 68, and 70. The boundaries of the Fanwood Park Historic District are described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Block 33, Lot 3, and continue along the west lot line of Block 33, Lot 1 across Watson Road to meet the southwest corner of Block 32, Lot 5, proceed westerly approximately 150 feet along the north side of Watson Road; From this point, proceed northwesterly for approximately 125 feet; From this point, continue northeasterly to intersect with the west side of Martine Avenue; From this point, continue northwest along the west side of Martine Avenue to the east corner of Block 32, Lot 3; Proceed southwesterly along the south lot line of Block 32, Lot 3; Continue northwesterly along the southwest (rear) lot lines of Block 32, Lots 3 through 1 and Block 12, Lots 14, 15, 16, and 1, which have frontages on Martine Avenue; Continue northerly along the west lot line of Block 12, Lot 1 to its intersection with the south side of Midway Avenue; From this point, proceed northwesterly to the southwest corner of Block 10, Lot 23; Continue westerly along the south lot line of Block 10, Lot 24 to its southwest corner; Proceed northwesterly along the southwest lot lines of Block 10, Lots 24, 22, 21, 20, 19 and 16; Proceed northeasterly along the north lot line of Block 10, Lot 16 to meet the west side of Martine Avenue; Continue southeasterly along Martine Avenue approximately 100 feet and cross said avenue to meet the west corner of Block 15, Lot 18; Continue along the southwest (front) lot line of Block 15, Lot 1; Proceed northeasterly along the northwest lot line of Block 15, Lot 18 to its north corner; Continue southeasterly along the northeast lot lines of Block 15, Lots 18 through 15 and 12 to intersect with Woodland Avenue; From this point, continue southerly across Woodland Avenue to align with, and follow, the east lot line of Block 17, Lot 1 to meet with the north side of Midway Avenue; Proceed westerly along the south lot line of Block 17, Lot 1 to its termination at the intersection of Woodland Avenue, Martine Avenue, and Midway Avenue; From this point, continue southerly to cross Midway Avenue and proceed along the frontages of Block 16, Lots 1 through 3 to the intersection with Paterson Road; Proceed southeasterly across Paterson Road to align with, and follow, the north lot line of Block 34, Lot 1 to the northeast corner of said lot; Continue southeasterly to the east corner of Block 34, Lot 1 and northeasterly to the northeast corner of Block 34, Lot 21; Proceed southeasterly along the northeast (rear) lot lines of Block 34, Lots 21 through 17 which have frontages on Martine Avenue; Continue southwesterly along the southeast lot line of Block 34, Lot 17 to the southwest corner of

Section number 10 Page 2

Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

said lot; Proceed southeasterly across Watson Road to align with, and follow, the frontages of Block 35, Lots 10 through 6; From the southwest corner of Block 35, Lot 6, continue easterly along the southeast lot line of said lot and along the frontages of Block 35, Lots 5-3; From the south corner of Block 35, Lot 2, proceed along its southwest lot line to the west corner of said lot; Continue northerly to the northeast corner of Block 35, Lot 2 and proceed southeasterly along the northeast lot line of said lot to meet the intersection of Tillotson Road and Forest Road; Following a line of convenience, continue southeasterly to the west corner of Block 70, Lot 16 and proceed northeasterly along its northwest lot line to the north corner of said property; Proceed southeasterly along the property's northeast lot line to the east corner; Proceed southwestly along the property's southeast lot line to its intersection with Forest Road; Proceed eastly along the southwest lot line of Block 70, Lot 17 until its intersection with North Avenue; Proceed northeasterly along the frontages of Block 70, Lots 17, 18, and 19 to the south corner of Block 70, Lot 20; Proceed northwesterly along said property's southwest lot line to its northwest corner; Continue northeasterly along said property's northwest lot line to its north corner; Continue southeasterly along said property's northeast lot line to its intersection with North Avenue; From this point, proceed southerly to cross North Avenue and to align with and follow the east lot line of Block 60, Lot 5; From the southeast corner of Block 60, Lot 5, continue southwesterly along the rear lot lines of Block 60, Lots 5 through 1 to intersect with Fanwood Place; Proceed southwesterly across Fanwood Place and continue northwesterly along the west side of Fanwood Place to the east corner of Block 67, Lot 3; Proceed westerly along the south lot line of Block 67, Lots 1 and 2 to intersect with Martine Avenue; Continue westerly across Martine Avenue and proceed southeasterly along the northeast lot line of Block 63, Lot 1 to the southeast corner of said block; Continue along the south (rear) lot lines of Block 63, Lot 1 and Block 51, Lots 16 through 27 which have frontages on North Avenue; Proceed along the west lot line of Block 51, Lot 16 to the intersection with North Avenue; Continue across North Avenue to align with, and follow, the west lot line of Block 52, Lot 13; At the northwest corner of said lot, continue along the northwest (rear) lot lines of Block 52, Lots 13 through 10.01 and Block 54, Lots 12 through 10 which properties have frontages on North Avenue; From the northeast corner of Block 54, Lot 10, proceed easterly to meet the southwest corner of Block 33, Lot 14; Continue southeasterly to follow the curve of Russell Road to the southwest corner of Block 33, Lot 11; Proceed northwesterly along the west lot line of Block 33, Lot 11 to its northwest corner; Continue northeasterly along the north (rear) lot lines of Block 33, Lots 11 through 4 which have frontages on North Avenue; From the northeast corner of Block 33, Lot 4, proceed northwesterly along the west lot line of Block 33, Lot 3 to the point of beginning.

Section number 10 Page 3

Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

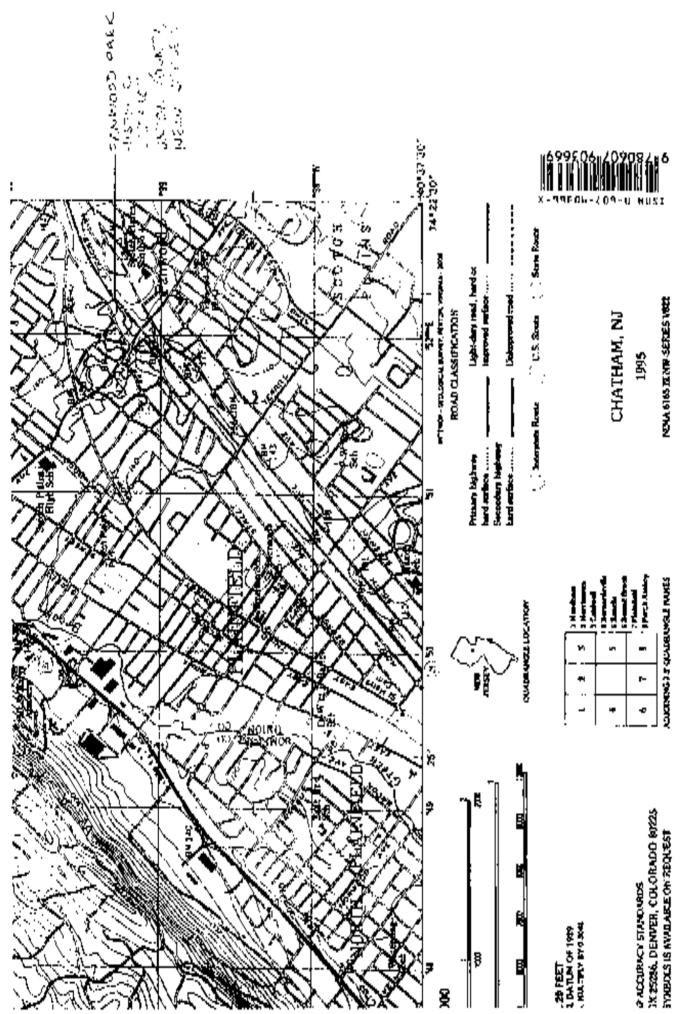
Boundary Justification

The historic district boundaries were delineated to include the oldest areas of residential development in Fanwood, primarily along North Avenue and North Martine Avenue. Starting at the Fanwood Railroad Station and proceeding north along North Martine Avenue, the historic district extends approximately to Pleasant Avenue. Three areas along this road were excluded due to the presence of modern structures: the northeast side of North Martine Avenue between North Avenue and Watson Road; the majority of Block 32, Lot 4 where the modern Borough Hall is located (the portion of Lot 4 which includes a late nineteenth century carriage house is within the historic district); and the northeastern side of N. Martine Avenue between Paterson Road and Midway Avenue. On the northeastern side of North Martine Avenue, the historic district ends at 194 North Martine Avenue, Block 15, Lot 18. Further north there are modern houses on smaller lots. On the southwestern side of North Martine Avenue, the historic district ends at 211 North Martine Avenue, Block 10, Lot 16. Immediately to the north is a modern house; further north than Madison Avenue, the area changes character to become more commercial in nature.

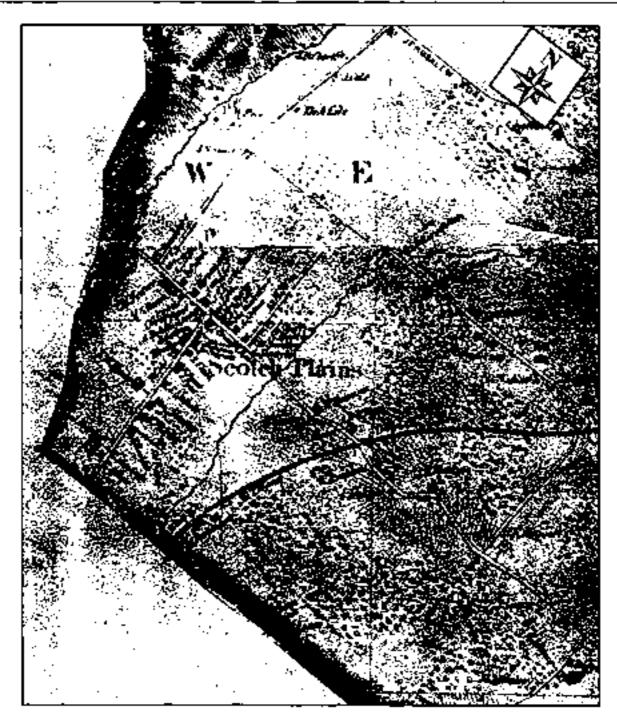
At the southwestern end of the historic district along North Avenue, the historic district ends approximately at Farley Avenue on the northwestern side of the street and at open space for utility lines on the southeastern side. Further west the houses primarily postdate the historic district's period of significance.

At the northeastern end of the historic district along North Avenue, the historic district ends at 311 North Avenue, Block 70, Lot 20 on the northwestern side of the street. Further northeast are modern structures. On the southeastern side of North Avenue, the historic district ends at 324 North Avenue, Block 68, Lot 5. Further northeast are tennis courts, followed by modern structures.

The historic district extends to the northeast of North Avenue to include two structures which are both architecturally and historically significant: 40 Forest Road, Block 70, Lot 16, and 25 Tillotson Road, Block 35, Lot 2.



Section number Historic Maps_ Page ____



1862 Meyer and Witzel Map of Union County, New Jersey.

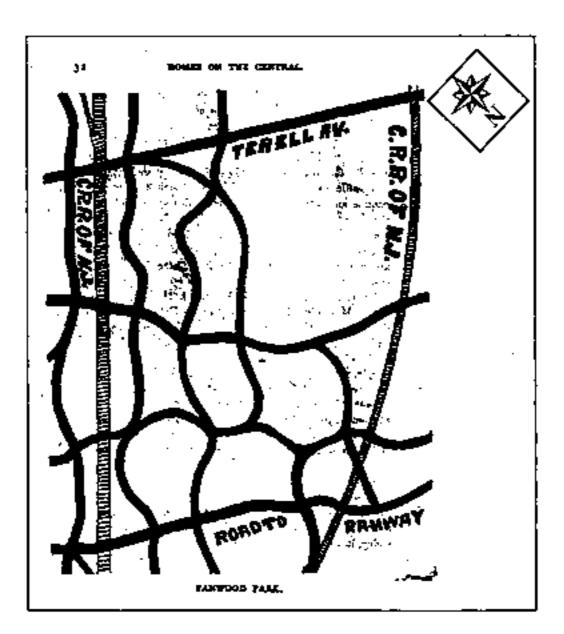
Section number	Historic Maps	Page	2
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Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey



1872 Beers' Atlas of Union County, New Jersey.

Section number Historic Maps Page 3



Map of Fanwood Park as published in *Homes on the Central*, an 1873 publication of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

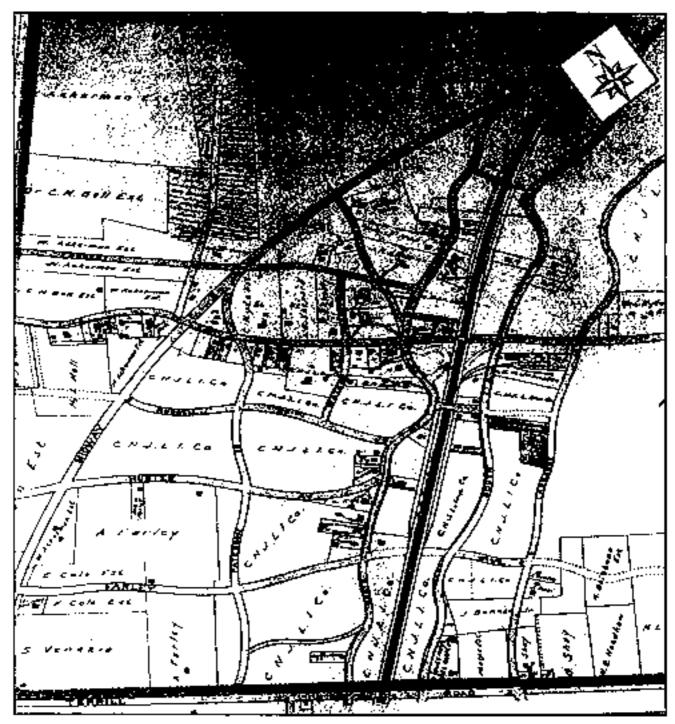
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Historic Maps Page 4



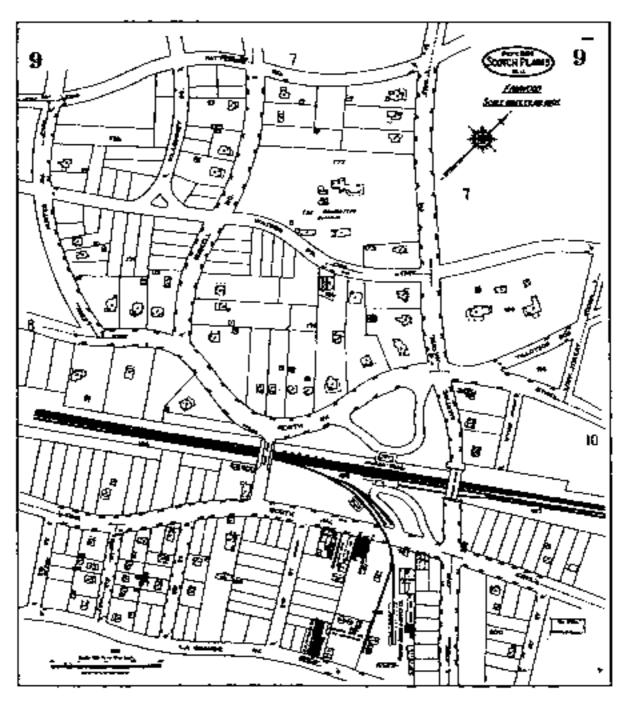
1882 Robinson Atlas of Union County, New Jersey,

Section number Historic Maps Page 5



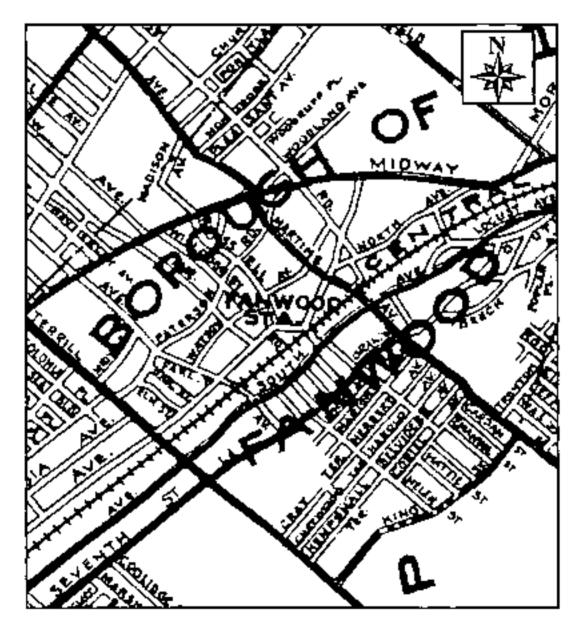
1906 Jacob L. Bauer Atlas of Union County, New Jersey.

Section number Historic Maps Page 6



1924 Sanborn map of the Fanwood Section of Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Section number Historic Maps Page 7



1936 Map of Union County, New Jersey.

Section number Photographs Page ____

Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

Photographs

For all photographs:

Property Name:	Fanwood Park Historic District
Property Location:	Fanwood Borough, Union County, New Jersey
Photographer:	Erika L. Webb
Date:	September, 2002
Location of Negatives:	ARCH ² , Inc. 16 Wernik Place Metuchen, New Jersey 08840-2422

Photograph No. 1 of 29:

View: 55 North Martine Avenue, Block 33/Lot 1, Looking Southwest.

Photograph No. 2 of 29:

View: 75 North Martine Avenue, Block 32/Lot 4, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 3 of 29:

View: 99 North Martine Avenue, Block 32/Lot 3, Looking West.

Photograph No. 4 of 29:

View: 100 North Martine Avenue, Block 34/Lot 21, Looking Northeast.

Photograph No. 5 of 29:

View: 105 North Martine Avenue, Block 32/Lot 2, Looking Southwest.

Photograph No. 6 of 29:

View: 115 North Martine Avenue, Block 32/Lot 1, Looking Southwest.

Section number Photographs Page 2

Photograph No. 7 of 29: View: 118 North Martine Avenue, Block 34/Lot 1, Looking Northeast.
Photograph No. 8 of 29: View: 127 North Martine Avenue, Block 12/Lot 14, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 9 of 29: View: 135 North Martine Avenue, Block 12/Lot 16, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 10 of 29: View: 153 North Martine Avenue, Block 12/Lot 1, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 11 of 29: View: 159 North Martine Avenue, Block 10/Lot 23, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 12 of 29: View: 164 North Martine Avenue, Block 15/Lot 15, Looking Northeast.
Photograph No. 13 of 29: View: 180 North Martine Avenue, Block 15/Lot 17, Looking Northeast.
Photograph No. 14 of 29: View: 183 North Martine Avenue, Block 10/Lot 21, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 15 of 29: View: 193 North Martine Avenue, Block 10/Lot 20, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 16 of 29: View: 199 North Martine Avenue, Block 10/Lot 18, Looking Southwest.
Photograph No. 17 of 29: View: 101 North Avenue, Block 52/Lot 12, Looking Northwest.
Photograph No. 18 of 29: View: 104 North Avenue, Block 51/Lot 16, Looking Southeast.
Photograph No. 19 of 29: View: 109 North Avenue, Block 52/Lot 11, Looking Northwest.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 3

Fanwood Park Historic District, Union County, New Jersey

Photograph No. 20 of 29: View: 141 North Avenue, Block 54/Lot 12, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 21 of 29:

View: 146 North Martine Avenue, Block 51/Lot 22, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 22 of 29:

View: 215 North Avenue, Block 33/Lot 7, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 23 of 29:

View: 236 North Avenue, Block 63/Lot 1, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 24 of 29:

View: 266 North Avenue, Block 67/Lot 2, Looking Northeast.

Photograph No. 25 of 29:

View: 288 North Avenue, Block 68/Lot 1, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 26 of 29:

View: 294 North Avenue, Block 68/Lot 2, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 27 of 29:

View: 320 North Avenue, Block 68/Lot 4, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 28 of 29:

View: 324 North Avenue, Block 68/Lot 5, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 29 of 29:

View: 25 Tillotson Road, Block 35/Lot 2, Looking Northwest.



United States Department of the Interior National Part Service

NATIONAL RECENTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SKEET















FANWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

PHOTOGRAPH 40f29

































































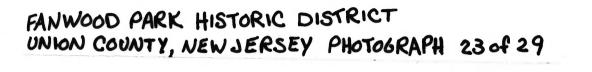






































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Is there an overall map of all of the surveyed properties (also check yellow drawer)? There is an overall map of the historic district at the end of the survey.

Does each form have a map? Yes.

If yes, does the map provide adequate contextual information to locate the site on other base maps? Yes.

Does the map provide site information (i.e. the relationship of the house to driveway and garage)? The survey form maps do not provide detailed information about the site, but they do show its' location in relationship to other properties in the study area.

Is historical information about properties provided or does the evaluation seem heavily weighted to Criterion C? Historical information about the historic district in general is provided at the beginning of the survey.

Is there consistent evaluation of the properties, or are fields left blank, or is "possibly eligible" checked frequently? In the statement of significance section of the survey, the district is suggested to be eligible under Criterions A & C.

NADB#: PF#: GISStatus: GISStatus: ScanStatus: GISStaff: ScanStaff: GISDate: ScanDate: GISDate: GISDAte

UNI	UNI	UNI	UNI	UNI	UNI	UNI
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FANWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY

Presented to: Fanwood Historic Preservation Commission March 17, 1998

Prepared by:

Nancy L. Zerbe, Historic Preservation Consulting Inc.

REGISTRATION OF HISTORIC PLACES

CRITERIA FOR LOCAL, STATE and NATIONAL DESIGNATION

Criteria A-"associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" (in Fanwood, for representation of late 19th and early 20th century surburbanization affiliated with commuter railroads)

Criteria C-"that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,...or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (in Fanwood, for curvilinear, tree-lined streets and housing styles)

Fanwood list of Historic Places

State, County and

Local Governments

must consider impact

of their acts on any sites

listed on State Registry

 PRIVATE
 No review of private action
 Fanwood Ordinance

 ACTION
 in a Fanwood Historic District
 will regulate private owners

 which is listed on State and
 in a Fanwood Historic
 District designated in a

PUBLIC ACTION

FUND

ELIGIBILITY

Sites owned by public agencies or non-profit agencies which are listed or eligible for listing on the State Register are eligible for State Historic Preservation Funds (NJ Historic Trust)

TAX Income producing structures *listed/eligible for listing on National* CREDITS Registry eligible for historic preservation rehabilitation tax credits (NJ Legislation for homeowner tax credit for work on historic buildings is pending)

REHABILITATION Impact on Fanwood Historic District under review CONSTRUCTION CODE

Federal agencies must

consider impact of their

acts on any sites listed

or eligible for listing

on National Registry

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nancy L. Zerbe Historic Preservation Consulting, Inc. was retained by the Borough of Fanwood for the purpose of surveying the vicinity of the Fanwood Railroad Station to determine if there exists a historic district eligible for inclusion in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The field survey work and historic research, conducted from October, 1997 to March, 1998, resulted in the identification of the Fanwood Park Historic District. In the opinion of the professional architectural historians who conducted the survey, this district is eligible for inclusion in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places for its architectural and historic significance.

This report explains the methodology that was utilized in the historic sites survey, provides architectural and historical overviews for the proposed historic district, evaluates potential geographic boundaries for the district and assesses which structures within those boundaries contribute to the significance of the district, and provides individual structure descriptions and photographs for buildings deemed contributing to the significance of the historic district.

This survey is just a beginning. It is the hope of the authors that the survey will help the Borough by:

- adding to the existing data base of information about Fanwood's historic structures;
- outlining an opportunity to pursue New Jersey and National Registers designation for a portion of the community;
- identifying future research needs and public education opportunities, and most importantly;
- helping to strengthen appreciation for Fanwood's historic resources.

HOW TO USE THE SURVEY

This survey report includes two primary sections describing the proposed Fanwood Park Historic District. For a general summary of the district and its significance, readers should look at Section 2 of the report which includes narrative historical and architectural overviews of the area, and a historic district map depicting geographic boundaries and significant structures within those boundaries.

For back-up information about specific structures within the district, readers should look at Section 3 of the report which contains survey forms for individual structures. These structures are listed in alphabetical order by street names. Each survey form contains the following material:

- black-and-white photograph;
- an inventory number;
- negative file number showing the photograph negative number with the film roll identification (ex. negative file number A10 means that the negative for that historic resource's photograph is negative number 10 on film roll A);
- an excerpt of the Borough tax map showing the surveyed historic resource outlined in heavy black marker and with a north arrow;
- the resource's street address;
- the resource's block and lot numbers;
- cross reference to earlier historic resources survey forms written for that historic resource. (ex. "HSI #200519" means that the structure was evaluated in Union County's Historic Sites Survey on Historic Sites Inventory form #200519);
- a brief narrative description of the historic resource including number of stories, number of bays, roof configuration, exterior wall fabric, window form, major architectural features, and any related outbuildings;
- an approximate date of construction based on historic map research, and any known historical information about the structure.

In order to help readers locate a specific property, an index of structures included in the survey has been provided in Section 5. This index, arranged alphabetically by street names, includes references to <u>all</u> structures geographically located within the proposed district, including structures deemed contributing and non-contributing to the significance of the district.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The historic sites survey was conducted by Nancy L. Zerbe and Stacy E. Spies of Nancy L. Zerbe Historic Preservation Consulting, Inc. Ms. Spies conducted fieldwork, including describing and photographing individual buildings; Ms. Zerbe conducted additional fieldwork and the historic research. Both Ms. Zerbe and Ms. Spies meet the National Park Service Professional Qualification Standards for architectural historians.

In evaluating potential historic significance, the surveyors used the criteria for inclusion in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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."

To assist the Borough in building upon this survey work to eventually prepare a New Jersey and National Registers nomination, the surveyors organized their work in a format that is more easily converted into a nomination form. The Statement of Significance, Historic District Description, and individual building descriptions can all be expanded and utilized in an actual nomination.

The first step in the survey process was a "windshield" survey of the vicinity of the Fanwood Railroad Station to locate potential historic resources. Due to the number of alterations to historic buildings on the south side of the railroad tracks, and the number of new structures, the surveyors limited their investigations to the north side of the tracks.

As a result of the surveyors' initial drive through the area, it was apparent that the most likely historic district was a residential district to the north of the railroad tracks. Due to the age of the houses in the area, the known date of the railroad's relocation to its current location, and the extensive promoting of residential development by the railroad companies, it was anticipated that the significance of a residential historic district would be tied into the Central Railroad Company and its affiliated organization, the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company. In accordance with the twelve statewide historic contexts outlined in the New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan, the residential historic district would be representative of Historic Context #9, "Suburban Development, A.D. 1840-A.D. 1940."

The initial field investigation was supplemented by historic research, primarily to develop settlement patterns. A key focus of this research was locating historic maps which depicted structures. Repositories investigated include:

- Fanwood Public Library
- Historical Society of Scotch Plains and Fanwood
- Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission
- Union County Clerk's Office
- Alexander Library, Rutgers University
- Westfield Public Library
- Plainfield Public Library
- Firestone Library, Princeton University
- New Jersey State Archives
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

As a result of the initial investigations, it was determined that a potential historic district existed in the area depicted on an 1873 map of Fanwood Park which had been included in a publication by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Further fieldwork was conducted, utilizing this map as a guide for potential geographic boundaries for a historic district.

As the fieldwork progressed, the district boundaries were refined based on current field conditions. In other words, boundaries were set where the character of an area changed, primarily due to an increased concentration of new structures. However, it is important to note that defining the exact boundary limits was very difficult due to the nature of the project area. Newer structures are located throughout the historic district and it is often difficult to define a clear boundary line between the older and newer sections.

Due to the complexity of the project area, NLZ, Inc. requested a site visit by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Mr. Robert Craig of that office toured the site with Ms. Nancy Zerbe to discuss the potential historic district and its boundaries.

Once the district boundaries were established, all structures within the geographic area were evaluated to determine whether or not they contribute to the significance of the district. In

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accordance with the definition established in the implementing regulations to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, a "contributing property" means "a building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because:

 It was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or

It independently meets the New Jersey Register criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:4-2.3".

In total, 183 structures were evaluated. 126 of these structures were considered contributing and were individually described, photographed, and mapped on the survey forms included in Section 3 of this report. 57 structures were determined to be non-contributing to the significance of the district and were included in the list of non-contributing structures in Section 3.

Concurrent with the fieldwork, additional historic research was conducted, primarily to locate materials on the role of the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company in settling this area. Additional repositories investigated include:

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Historical Society
- United Railroad Historical Society of New Jersey
- Hagley Museum

Once the fieldwork and historic research were completed, the historic maps were utilized to date the 126 contributing structures, and the individual components of the survey report (narrative overviews, survey forms, district map, bibliography, etc.) were prepared. All survey components were then organized into this survey report.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fanwood Park Historic District is significant as a representative suburban community which developed in the late 19th and early 20th century in proximity to commuter railroad lines. These communities were actively promoted by the railroad companies through affiliated land development companies and through promotional material. The railroad companies' push to encourage suburbanization is captured in a Central Railroad of New Jersey Company's 1891 publication entitled *Why Not Own Your Own Home?* In that publication, which was distributed throughout the New York metropolitan region, the company described communities along their line as "delightful spots...where every breath of air purifies the lungs instead of poisoning them; where bright eyes and rosy cheeks will be the quick response to nature's all-powerful doctoring. And nature submits no doctor's bills after the cure."

Fanwood's development is closely tied to the railroad lines. In 1831, the Central Railroad of New Jersey was chartered as the Elizabethtown & Somerville Railroad. (Fiedler, p. 14). In 1838, the company built a one-track line along current day Midway Avenue, from the intersection of North Avenue west to Terrill Road. (Fiedler, p. 14 and survey). By the 1860's, a half dozen homes were reported to be clustered around the railroad station located east of Martine Avenue. (Fiedler, p. 14).

Between 1865 to 1874, the Central Railroad of New Jersey re-located their tracks to the current location. The north track in Fanwood was opened in 1866 and the south track on December 6, 1874. John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and a resident of nearby Plainfield, is generally credited with having named the new depot "Fanwood". However, the source of the name is disputed in local histories. Some credit the name as being in honor of Fanny Wood, a daughter of a railroad official and writer who wrote many stories about the beauty of the area. Others credit the name as being in honor of Francis (Fanny) Colles Johnston, John Taylor's wife.

The Central Land Improvement Company, an affiliate of the Central Railroad of New Jersey Company, owned 350 acres of land in Fanwood Park, and was responsible for planning and promoting the area. An 1873 publication by the Central Railroad of New Jersey entitled *Homes on the Central* depicted a map of the Fanwood Park area. This map (copy enclosed) shows the area between Midway Avenue, Terrill Road, South Avenue, and Martine Avenue, and forms the basis for the area considered in the current study for evaluation as a historic district.

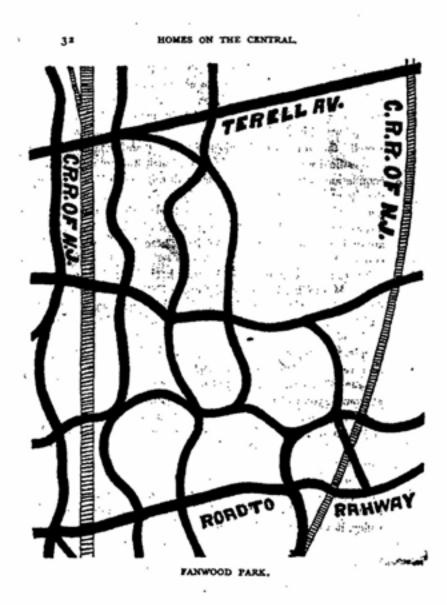
Late 19th century descriptions of Fanwood emphasized the area's setting and landscaping. Homes on the Central, for example, explained that Fanwood Park was "thanks to skillfull landscape engineers and its natural advantages, known as one of the most beautiful and attractive suburban dwelling places about New York. The land is gently undulating." The Central Railroad of New Jersey's 1881 publication, *Travelers and Tourists Guide*, promoted Fanwood as "21.7 miles, 51 minutes from New York; 21 trains daily to New York. Fanwood is a most charming hamlet of fine residences, fittingly introduced by a well-ordered station and grounds." Clayton's 1882 Union County history described Fanwood as having "serpentine roads well kept in order, offering great inducements to those in search of a desirable location." (Clayton, p. 415). In Gustav Kobb's 1890 publication, *The Central Railroad of New Jersey, An Illustrated Guidebook*, Fanwood was described as "a park-like place of residences among beautifully laid out grounds and has an air of elegance and refinement. It boasts a fine club-house with bowling-alleys, billiard-room, etc. Taken all in all, Fanwood is a little gem." This praise for Fanwood's attractiveness and natural beauty continued into the twentieth century. In 1923, A. Van Doren Honeyman wrote in his county history that Fanwood was "a residence place...amongst the choicest in the middle section of the State...abundant water supply, the streets and roads lined with fine shade trees."

These contemporary descriptions are helpful in evaluating Fanwood Park's significance. Crucial research topics which warrant further consideration are who were the "skillful landscape engineers" credited in 1873 for having laid out the design of Fanwood Park? How does Fanwood Park compare to other areas developed by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company? Was there a special tie between Fanwood and the Land Improvement Company? Was that tie Fanwood businessman George Kyte who is credited in the 1990 pictorial history of Fanwood as being associated with the Land Improvement Company, and for having laid out and planned the streets of Fanwood Park. Also supportive of a special relationship between the company and Fanwood is the fact that the Plainfield City Directory for 1905 contains a listing for the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company on North Avenue, Fanwood.

Thanks to the promotional efforts of the railroad company and its affiliated development company, Fanwood grew rapidly in population during the late 19th and early 20th century. In 1887, Fanwood Township, which included the current Borough of Fanwood and Township of Scotch Plains, separated from Westfield. (Ricord, p. 613). At that time, Fanwood Township had approximately 518 citizens, 325 of whom lived in the village of Scotch Plains. (Clayton, p. 412). By 1895, when the Borough of Fanwood separated from the Township of Fanwood over disagreements concerning street lighting and road repairs, the Borough had grown to a population of 350.¹ By 1920, Fanwood Borough had a population of 724; by 1930, 1400.

The proposed Fanwood Park Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion A "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" for its representation of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanization movement affiliated with commuter railroads. In addition, the district meets National Register Criterion C "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,...or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" for both its representation of the curvilinear, tree-lined streets promoted in the late 19th century as well as its representative late 19th and early 20th century housing styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Tudor, and bungalow.

¹In 1917, to avoid the confusion over two Fanwoods, Fanwood Township returned to its colonial name, Scotch Plains.



Map of Fanwood Park as published in *Homes* on the Central, an 1873 publication of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

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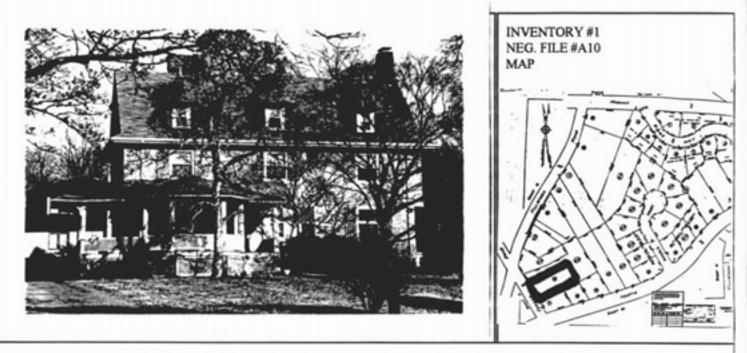
HISTORIC DISTRICT DESCRIPTION

The Fanwood Park Historic District consists of late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes in close proximity to the Fanwood Railroad Station. The homes within the district are representative of the styles of homes popular in suburban locations at that time, including Queen Anne, Shingle Style, foursquare, Craftsman bungalow, Tudor, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival. A key component of the district is its tree-lined curvilinear streets, a feature promoted by the Central Railroad of New Jersey to encourage home ownership within Fanwood.

The homes within the district are located on the following streets: Forest Road, Hunter Avenue, North Martine Avenue, Midway Avenue, North Avenue, Paterson Road, Russell Road, Tillotson Road, and Watson Road. Boundaries roughly parallel the late nineteenth century boundaries for the area called Fanwood Park; however, they were refined in the field based on the character of the area. Areas with a greater concentration of post-1935 homes were excluded from the district.

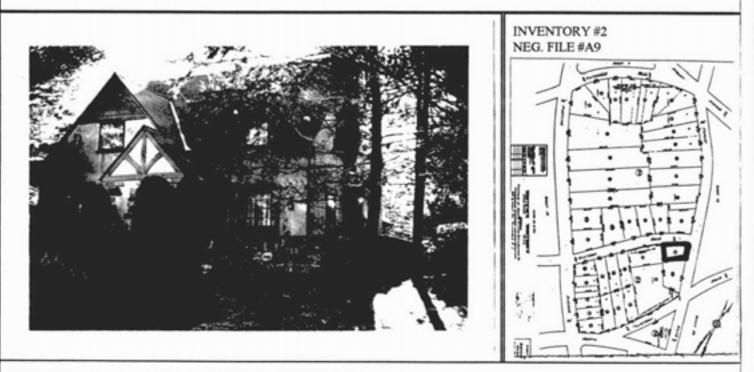
The historic district consists of 183 structures and some related outbuildings. Of these, 126 structures are considered contributing to the historic district, and 57 are considered non-contributing. Non-contributing buildings are primarily newer structures, although a few are older structures which have been greatly altered.

A map of the overall district boundaries follows this general description. Individual building descriptions for all 126 contributing structures are contained within Section 3 of this report.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 40 Forest Road. Block 70/Lot 16. HSI #200519.

2½ story 3-over-5 bay Shingle style with off-center entry; gable roof with flared eaves, pedimented side gable, massive brick chimneys, and 3 dormers with conical roofs capped by copper spires; wood shingles; 1/1 windows; porch at northwest corner of house with hipped roof and hexagonal tower, square section posts, balustrade, and brackets. Built ca. 1896, as the home of J.P. Stevens, the owner of several textile mills and founder of the textile company which bears his name.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

65 Forest Road. Block 35/Lot 1.

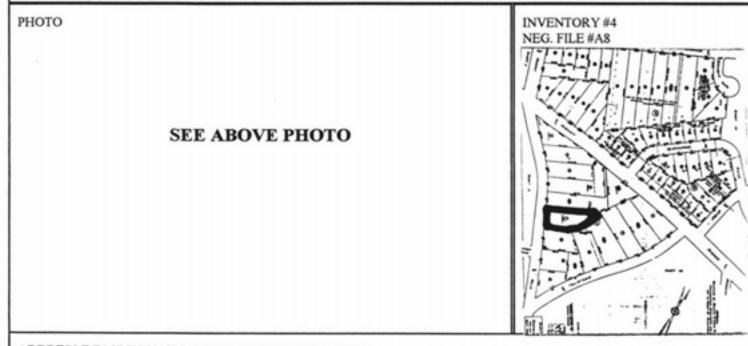
2 story irregular plan Tudor; gable roof with 2 cross gables; stucco with half-timbering and rusticated clapboards at gable peaks; metal frame casement windows; projecting entryway articulated with stone quoins; round arched board and batten door with a shed roof shelter supported by curved brackets; stone retaining wall. Ca. 1930.





76 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 8.

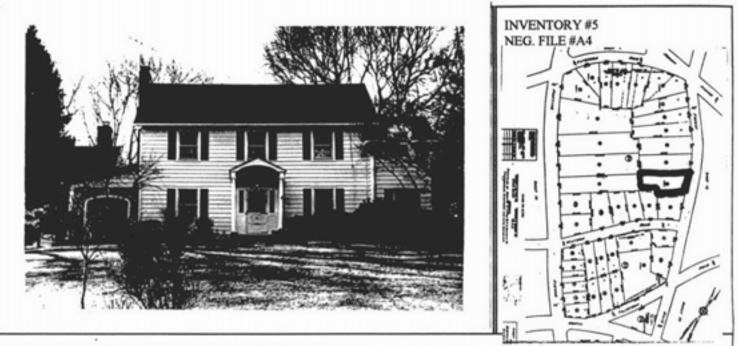
2 story irregular plan Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with shed dormers; wood shingles; 1/1 replacement windows and quarter round windows in attic gable end; front full-width shed roof porch; rear detached garage. Ca. 1915.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

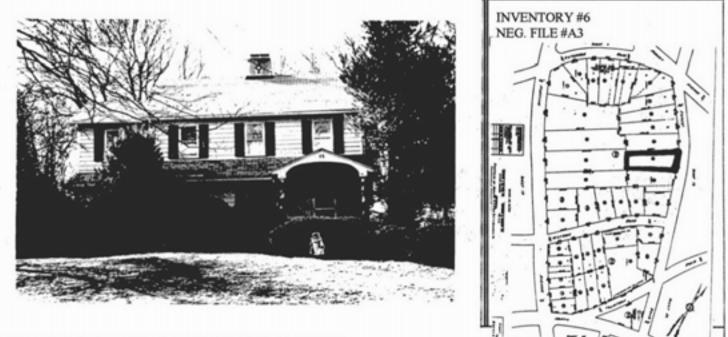
86 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 7.

2 story 4 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor wood shingles; 6/1 windows; projecting 2 story bay on front elevation; 1 story side bay with Colonial Revival detailing; rear detached garage. Ca. 1893; shown on 1902 and 1906 maps as the home of L.J. Ellis.



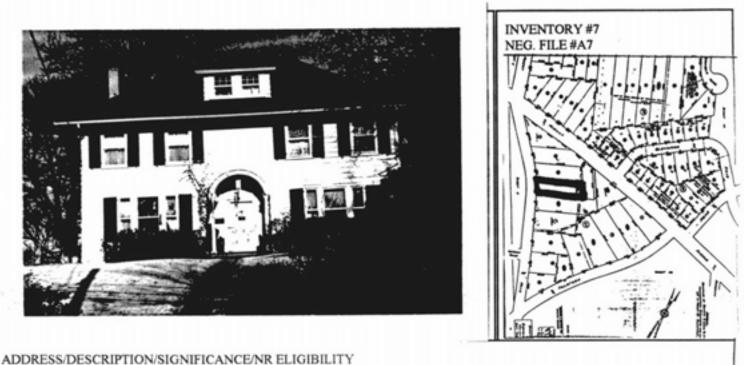
87 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 12.

2 story 3 bay center entry Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; 2 story wing to north; gable roof portico with slender Doric columns and curved underside; fanlight and sidelights surrounding front door; shed roof porch with Doric columns at south elevation; garage addition to south. Ca. 1930.



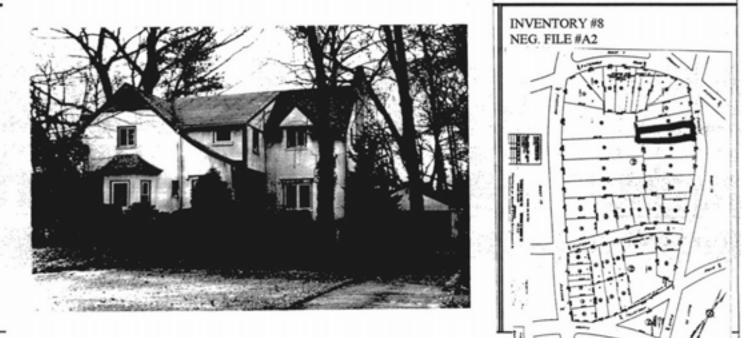
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 95 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 11.

2 story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with 1st floor pent roof; clapboards; 6/1 windows; gable roof portico with slender Doric columns and curved underside; 2 story 1 bay wing to south; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



100 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 6.

2 story 4 bay Prairie style; hipped roof with front center shed dormer; aluminum siding; 1/1 replacement windows; round arched portico with slender Doric columns; 1 story wing to south. Ca. 1920.



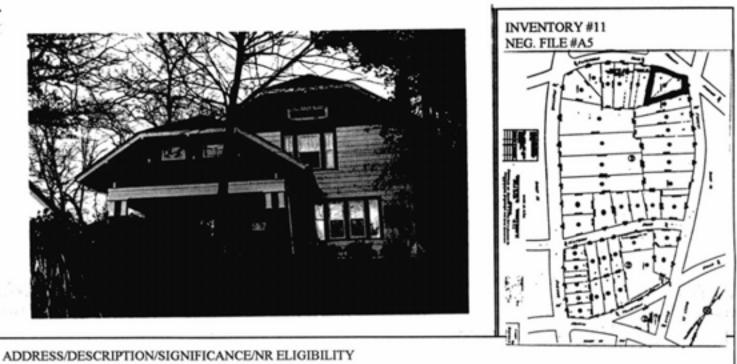
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 105 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 9.

2 story irregular form Tudor style; varied height gable roof with sweeping cross gable; stucco with rusticated wood shingles in gable peak; 6-light casement windows with hood moldings at 1st floor; bay window at south end; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



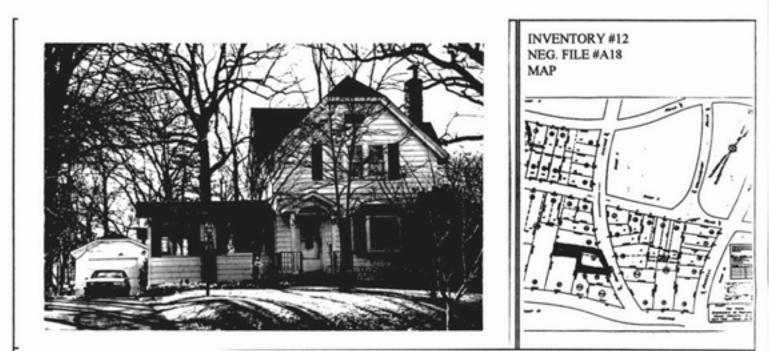
115 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 7.

2 story 3 bay Spanish Eclectic; gable roof; stucco; 1st floor multi-light casement windows and 2nd floor replacement casement windows; heavy center paneled door hung by strap hinges and surrounded by tiles; 2nd story center double French doors and balcony; 1 story 1 bay side wing. Ca. 1930.



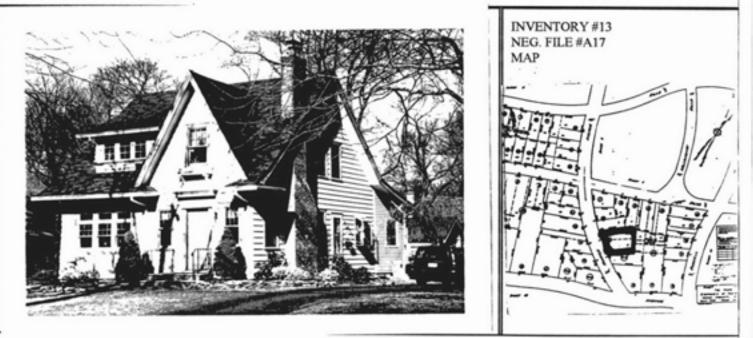
123 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 6.

2 story irregular plan Craftsman style; hipped roof with jerkinhead detailing, exposed rafter ends, and large triangular brackets; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor wood shingles; grouped windows; porch at southeast corner of house with tall stone piers topped by short wood posts. Ca. 1925.



21 Hunter Avenue. Block 52/Lot 9.

2½ story T-plan Colonial Revival; gable roof with jerkinhead front gable and Craftsman style rusticated stone chimney; clapboards; modern replacement windows; 1 story north wing; gable roof portico with broken pediment and curved underside; rear detached garage with jerkinhead roof. Ca. 1915.

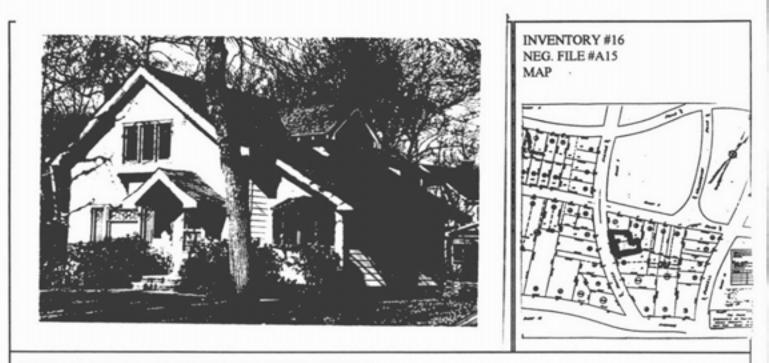


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

24 Hunter Avenue. Block 54/Lot 13.

2½ story Tudor; steeply pitched gable roof with cross gable and shed dormer; clapboards; 6/1 and 6-light casement windows; 1 story rear addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1915.

INVENTORY #14 NEG. FILE #A16 MAP ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 25 Hunter Avenue. Block 52/Lot 8. 2 story 3 bay Tudor; gable roof; stucco; 6/6 windows; projecting center entranceway with round arched door articulated with brick; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930 INVENTORY #15 PHOTO NEG. FILE #A16 MAP SEE ABOVE PHOTO ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 27 Hunter Avenue. Block 52/Lot 7. 2 story 3 bay Tudor, gable roof with shed dormer, stucco; 4/4 windows and 1st floor 12-light casement window; projecting center entranceway with paneled door and fanlight; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



28 Hunter Avenue. Block 54/Lot 14.

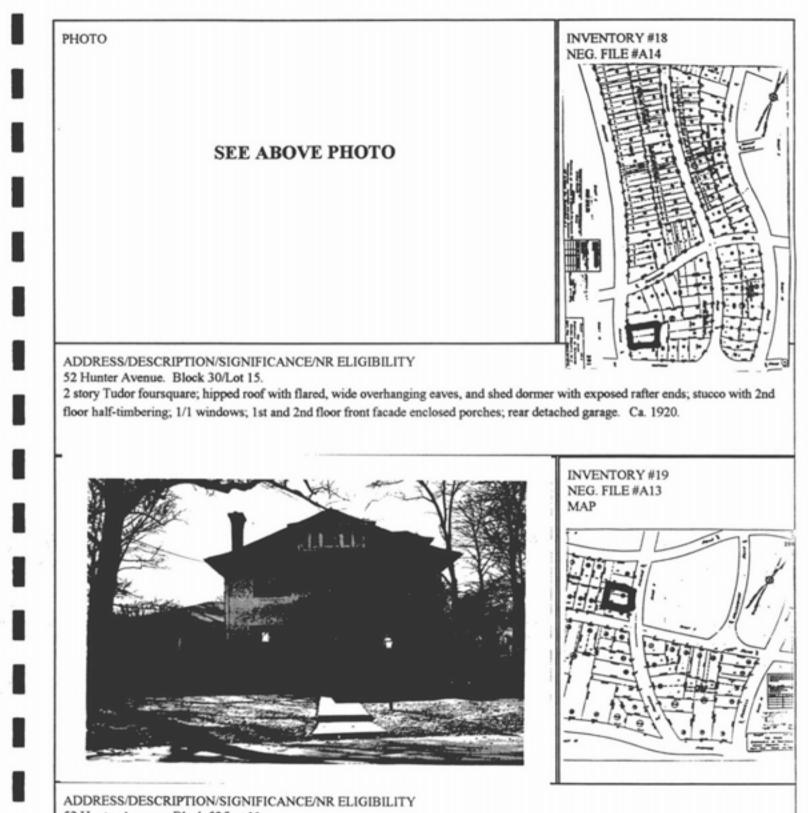
2 story Craftsman style bungalow; gable roof with flared eaves, exposed rafter ends, and small front center cross gable dormer; clapboards; Craftsman style pattern in door and window detailing; pedimented entrance hood supported by triangular brackets; 1 story wing to south. Ca. 1915.



INVENTORY #17 NEG. FILE #A14

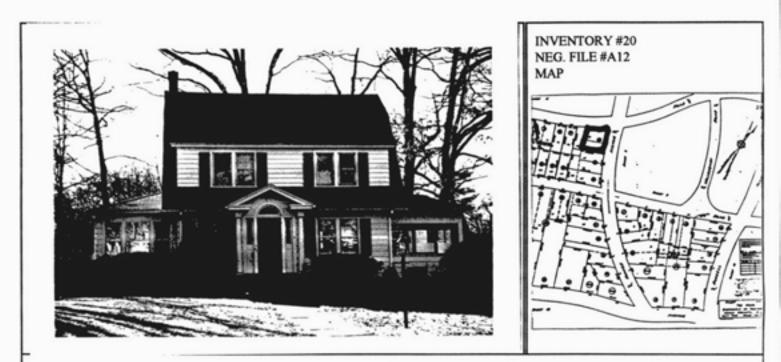
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 48 Hunter Avenue. Block 30/Lot 14.

2 story 3 bay Tudor; hipped roof with 1st floor pent roof; 1st floor stucco and 2nd floor aluminum siding; modern replacement windows; arched Tudor door with strap hinges; detached garage with jerkinhead roof. Ca. 1930.



53 Hunter Avenue. Block 53/Lot 11.

2 story 3 bay Prairie style; hipped roof with overhanging eaves, hipped dormers, and stuccoed chimney with bracket detailing at cap; stucco; 1/1 windows; projecting center entranceway with shed roof; 1 story addition to south; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



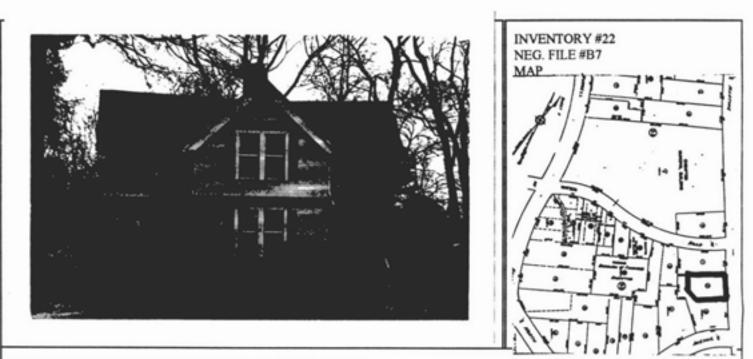
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 57 Hunter Avenue. Block 53/Lot 10. 2 story 3 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; clapboards; 6/1 windows; pedimented center entrance with broken pediment, fanlight, sidelights, and fluted columns; 1 story north and south additions. Ca. 1925.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

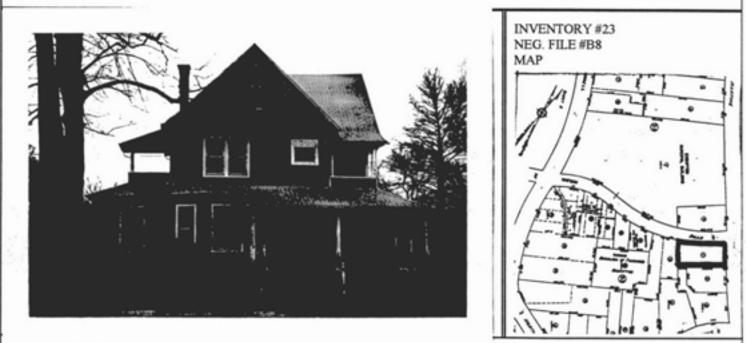
60 Hunter Avenue. Block 30/Lot 16.

2½ story 3 bay Tudor; gable-end-to-street with large sweeping gable forming roof to 1st story south side enclosed porch; wood shingles; 6/1 windows and 1st floor round arched casement window; projecting gable roof entranceway with goose-neck pediment; rear detached garage. Ca. 1925.



45 North Martine Avenue. Block 33/Lot 2.

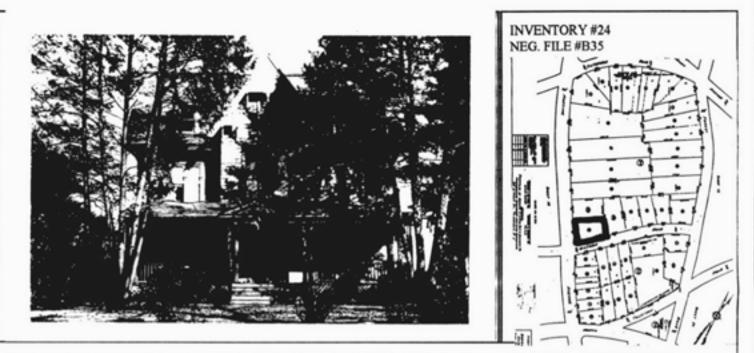
2 story 3 bay; gable roof with projecting center cross gable; asbestos shingles with kicked shingle course; moderns 1/1 windows and paired windows in cross gable; rear detached garage. Ca. 1895; home of R. Stanbery, tax assessor for Fanwood.



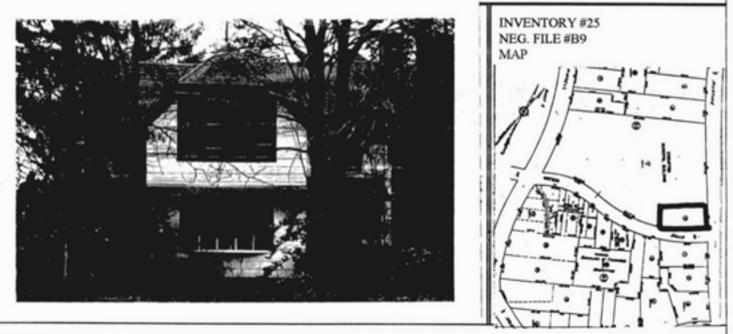
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

55 North Martine Avenue. Block33/Lot 1.

2½ story L-plan Queen Anne; gable roof with projecting front gable; asbestos shingle siding; large modern 1/1 windows; wrap-around porch on east and north elevations with turned balustrade; small, balustraded balconies at north and south elevations. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 60 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 17. HSI #200513. 2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne/Eastlake; slate gable roof with front cross gable, heavy pierced wooden bargeboard in gables, and bracketed eaves: clapboards on first floor and wooden shingles on second floor: tall, narrow paired 1/1 windows with wooden hood moldings and side facade bay window; central double front doors under pedimented porch. Ca. 1895; built by the Hasselgreen family, who were quite wealthy from an import-export business in New York. It appears on the 1906 map as the home of R.B. Reilly.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

67 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 5.

2 story 3 bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable roof with jerkinhead cross gable; asbestos shingles; grouped windows; 1st floor pent roof. Ca. 1885; shown on the 1906 map as the home of Mary Goodwin.





ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 75 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 4. HSI #200514. 1½ story Gothic Revival Carriage House; gable roof with bargeboard trim along eaves, gable ends, and in cross gables; wooden pinnacle set at ridge on roof at each end of structure; board and batten siding, and clapboards; irregularly placed 6/6 sash windows, 4/4 sash windows, and eyebrow windows; sliding barn doors, and double hinged panelled doors. Ca. 1880; appears on the 1906 map as on the property of the CNJ Land Improvement Co.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 76 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 18.

2 story 3 bay Prairie/Craftsman; hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and a hipped roof dormer; clapboards; triple 2/1 windows; projecting entrance with hipped roof; 2 story north wing; rear detached garage. Ca. 1915; appeared in a 1926 book as the home of Edward L. Hand.





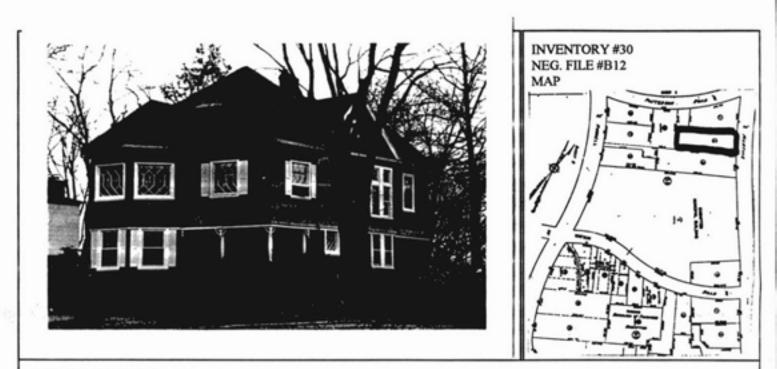
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 99 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 3.

2½ story 4 bay; irregular roofline with pyramidal and gable roof sections; asbestos shingles with string course and kicked course; 2 story projecting porch with cross gable at east (main) elevation. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1902 and 1906 maps as the home of W.E. Collins.



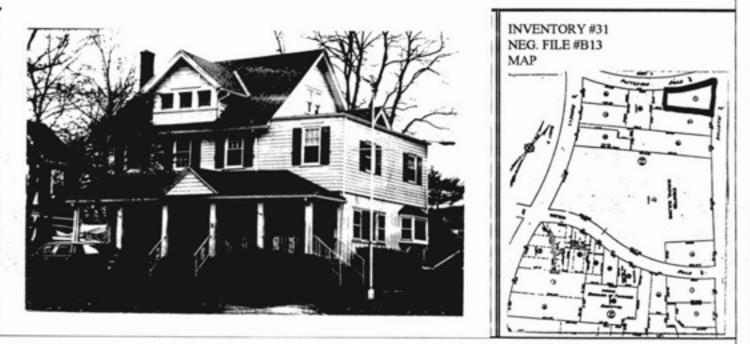


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 100 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 21. HSI #200512. 2½ story 5 bay Federal with Italianate details; gable roof with end brick chimneys and wide bracketed frieze; aluminum siding; 6/6 windows; projecting pediment over central front door with transom and sidelights; two 1 story side additions. Ca. 1790; appears to have been built as a 3 bay, side hall plan house. Shown on 1862 map as the W. Randall home and on the 1906 map as the C. Kyte Estate; in the 1890's two Kyte sisters operated it as a boarding house. In a 1926 book, it is shown as the home of Christopher Story.



105 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 2. HSI #200511.

2½ story Shingle style; hipped roof with projecting side gables and central brick chimney on ridge; wooden shingle siding; 2/2 windows on first floor, diamond pane windows on second floor, and eyebrow attic windows; recessed front porch and two story front facade bay. Ca. 1890; home of A.M. Hoar, one of Fanwood's early mayors.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

115 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 1.

2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne; gable roof with overhanging eaves and cross gable dormer; wood shingles with kicked shingle course; 6/6 windows and 3 square windows in gable dormer; shed roof porch with pedimented entry along east (main) elevation; 2 story 1 bay addition. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as the home of A.D. Beeken.



118 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 1.

2 story 5 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; wood shingles; 6/6 windows; delicate, curved portico with balustrade; 1 story wing to south and 2 story wing and garage to north. Ca. 1925.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

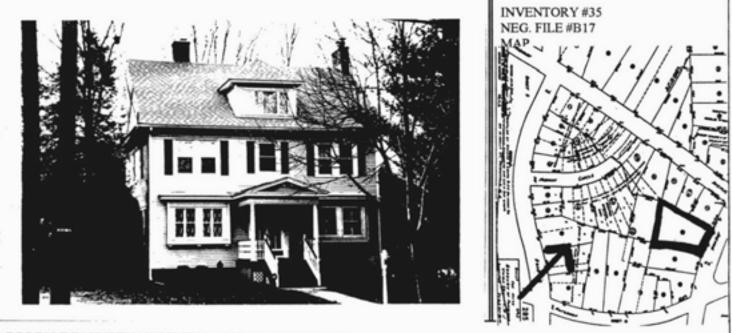
127 North Martine Ave. Block 12/Lot 14. HSI #200510.

2½ story vernacular Queen Anne with irregular bays; hipped roof with cross gables and small hipped dormer; clapboards on first floor and shingles on second floor; 2/2 windows with multi-paned border; simple columned porch across first floor facade and corner tower with octagonal cone roof. Ca. 1890; built by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company.



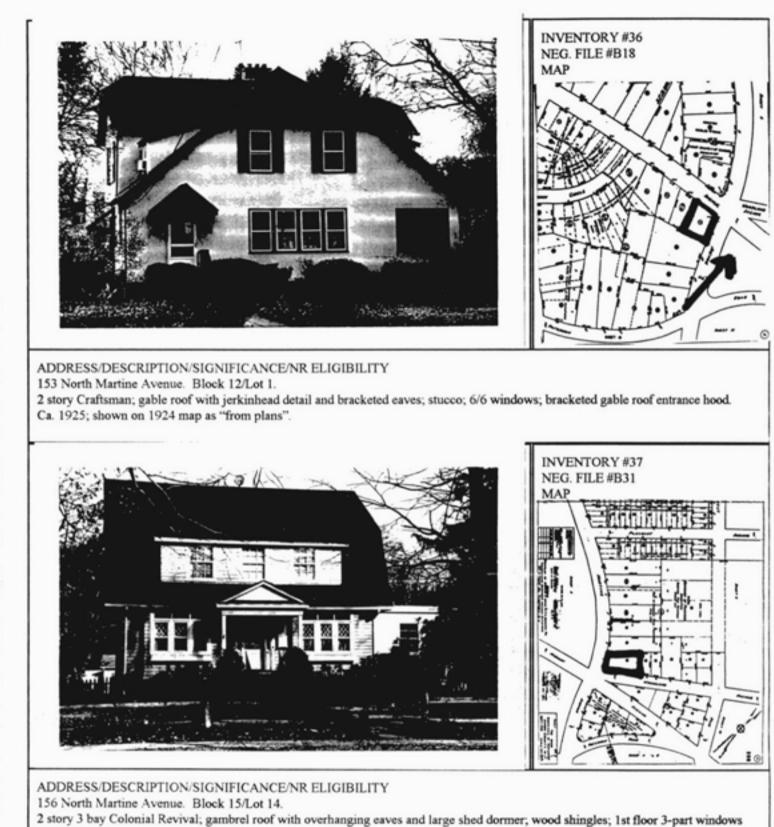


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 133 North Martine Avenue. Block 12/Lot 15. HSI #200509. 2½ story 2 bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with cross gables; clapboards; 1/1 windows; front and rear porches. Ca. 1890; built by the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company; home of the Hayes sisters.

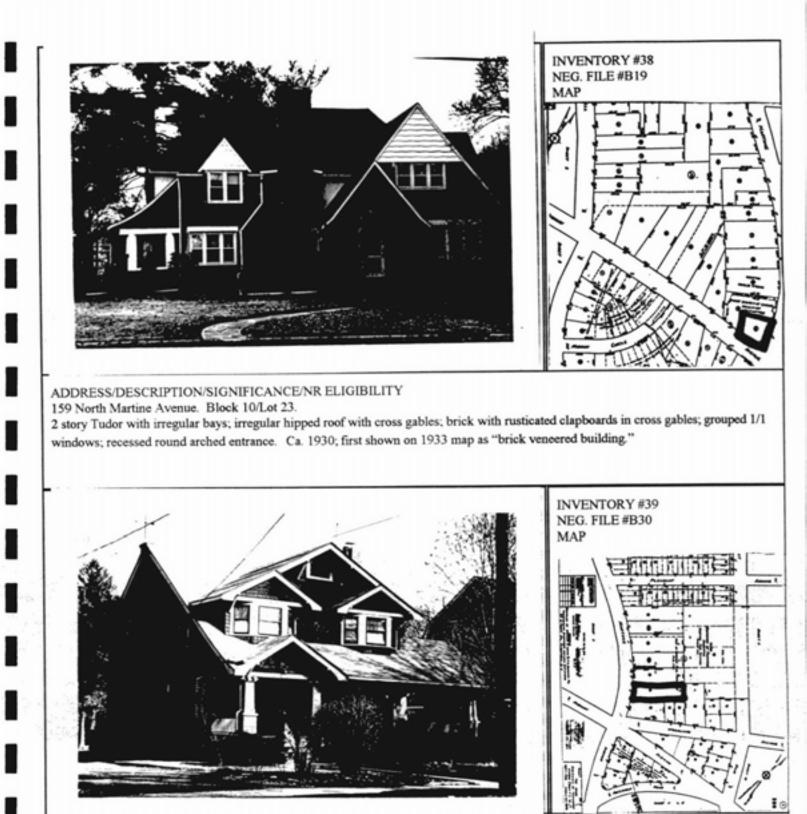


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 135 North Martine Avenue. Block 12/Lot 16.

2 story 3 bay Queen Anne; gable roof with center hipped dormer and pedimented side gable with projecting cornice line; vinyl siding; 1st floor diamond-paned casement windows on main (east) elevation and 2nd floor 1/1 modern windows; pedimented entry porch with Doric columns. Ca. 1920.



with a clerestory, latticework, and single pane, and 2nd floor 6/1 windows; pedimented portico; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 164 North Martine Avenue. Block 15/Lot 15.

2 story 2 bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with bracketed overhanging eaves and large cross gable dormer; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor wood shingles; 10/1 and 6/1 windows; wrap-around porch with tapered columns; rear detached garage. Ca. 1915.



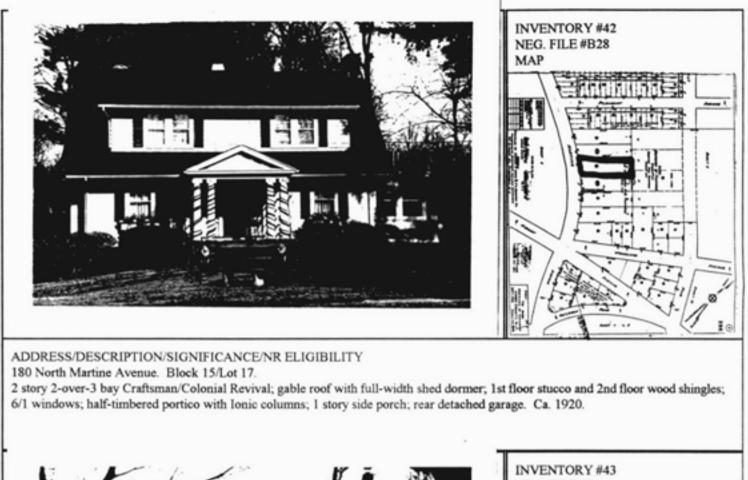


170 North Martine Avenue. Block 15/Lot 16.

2 story 2 bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with full-width shed dormer and bracketed overhanging eaves; wood shingles; 1st floor 9/1 and 2nd floor 6/1 windows; full porch with round columns and railing. Ca. 1915.



177 North Martine Ave. Block 10/Lot 22. 2½ story 4-over-3 bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with large gable roof dormer; 2/1 and 1/1 windows; front and side porch with posts. Ca. 1900.





ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 183 North Martine Avenue. Block 10/Lot 21. 2 story 2-over-3 bay Craftsman/Dutch Colonial Revival; gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and 2 small shed dormers; clapboards; 1 story north wing; rear detached garage. Ca. 1925; first shown on 1924 map as "from plans".





193 North Martine Avenue. Block 10/Lot 20. HSI #200507.

2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne; gable roof with with front facade cross gable; clapboards on first floor, square wooden shingles on second floor, and round-edged wooden shingles in gable ends; 2/2 windows; front porch with turned posts and railing; rear detached garage. Ca. 1890; home of A. Strong.

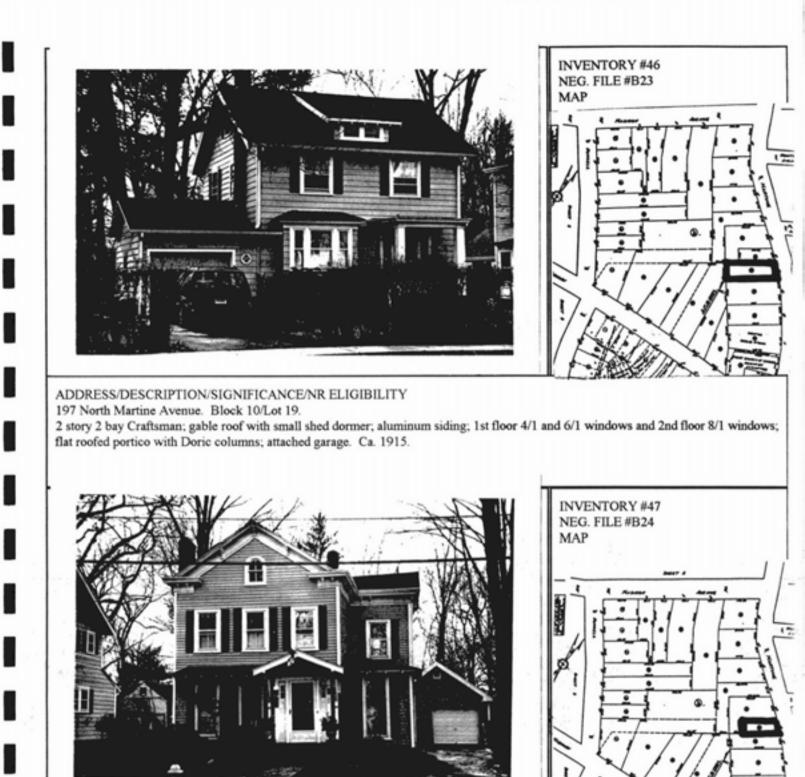




ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

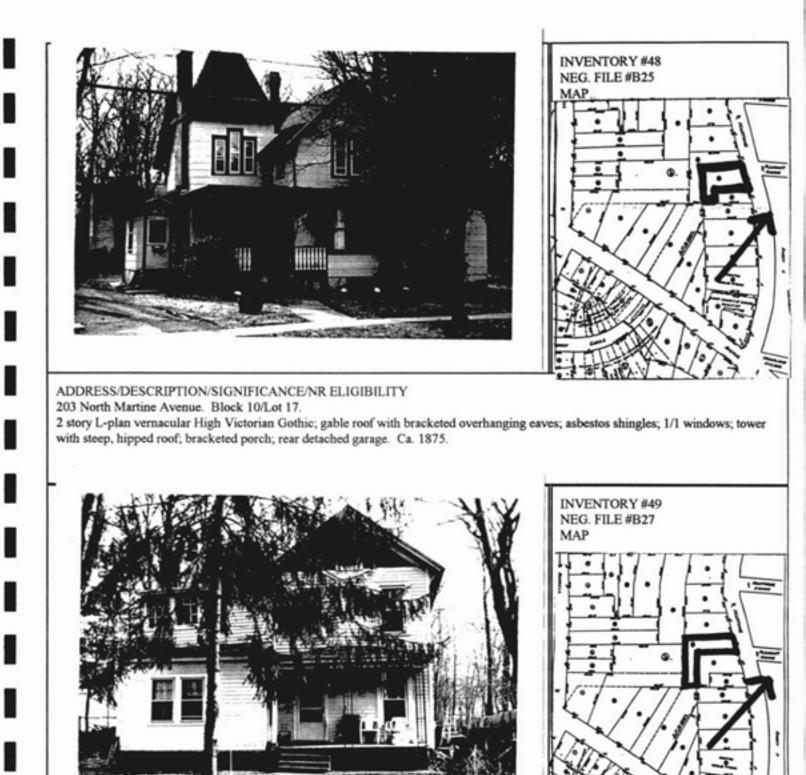
194 North Martine Avenue. Block 15/Lot 18.

2½ story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with flared eaves and 3 pedimented dormers; clapboards; 6/1 and 6/6 windows; full porch with round columns; center entrance with sidelights; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



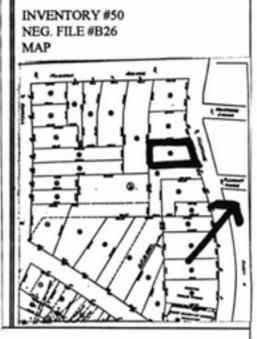
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 199 North Martine Avenue. Block 10/Lot 18.

2 story 3 bay gable-end-to-street L-plan; gable roof with molded cornice with paired brackets and gable end returns; clapboards; 1st floor 2/4 and 2nd floor 2/2 windows and round arched attic window; Craftsman-era entry; rear detached garage. Ca. 1875.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 211 North Martine Avenue. Block 10/Lot 16. 2 story T-plan; gable roof with cross-braced bargeboard; clapboards; 1/1 windows; hipped roof porch. Ca. 1880.





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ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

221 North Martine Avenue. Block 10/Lot 15.

2 story 4 bay T-plan Italianate; unusually shallow gable roof with bracketed overhanging eaves; asbestos shingle and vertical board siding; 2/2 and 1/1 windows; numerous alterations; rear detached garage. Ca. 1870.

INVENTORY #51 NEG. FILE #D21 MAP ł ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 295 Midway Avenue. Block 17/Lot 1. 21/2 story 7 bay; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; 2 story 1 bay wing; pedimented portico with columns and fanlight above door. Reported to have been built as the Fanwood Train Station in 1838, transferred to a residence by the Norton family in 1874, and enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the early 20th century by the Darlington family. INVENTORY # PHOTO NEG. FILE # MAP





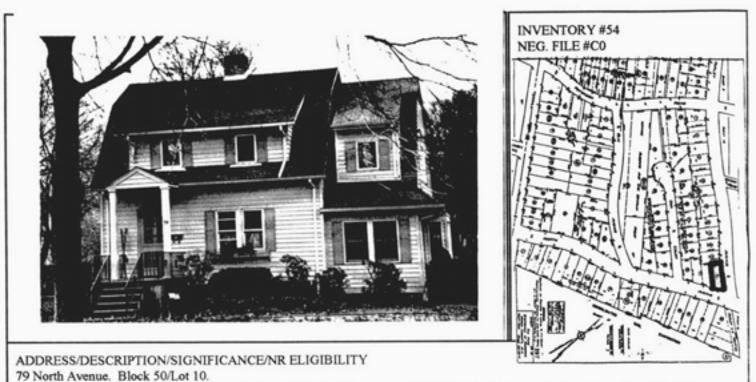
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 66 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 10.

2 story 2 bay bungalow; gable roof with large shed dormer, front and side barge boards; and stone chimney; shingle siding; 6/1 windows; Colonial Revival front porch with railing and square columns. Ca. 1915.

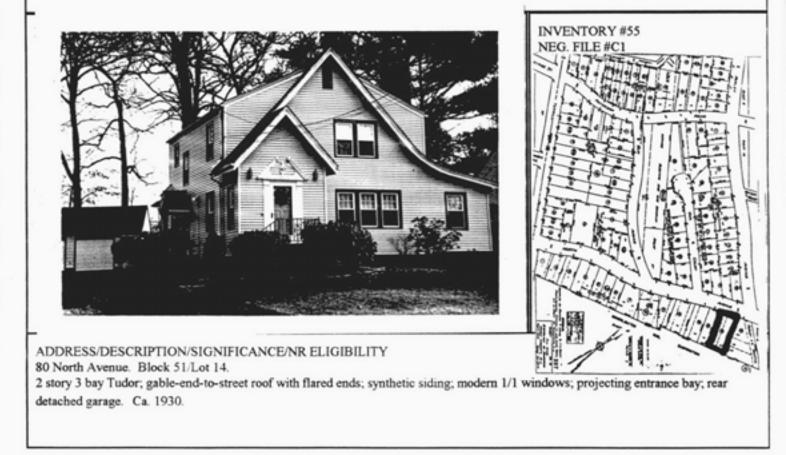


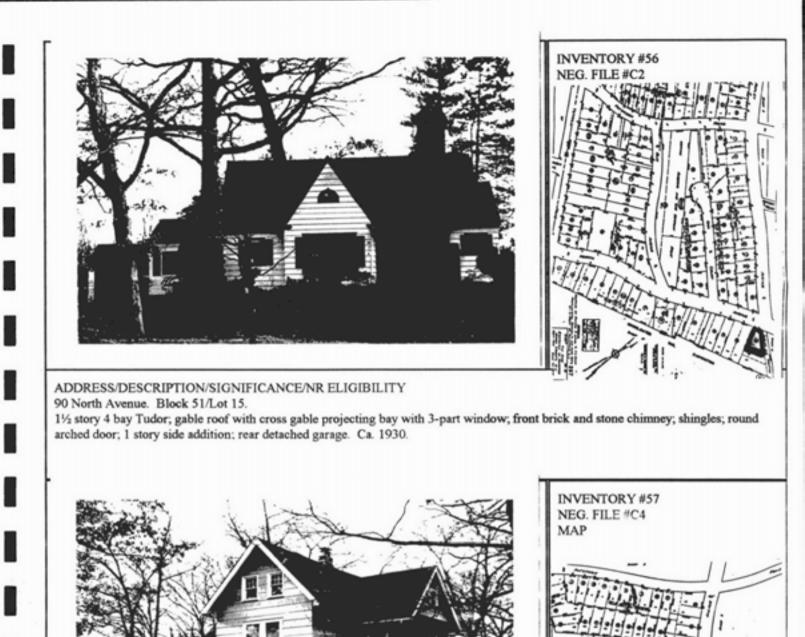
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 73 North Avenue. Block 50/Lot 11.

2 story 2 bay; gable roof with end exterior stone chimney; clapboards; Colonial Revival porch with stone piers, Doric Order columns, and railing. Ca. 1915.



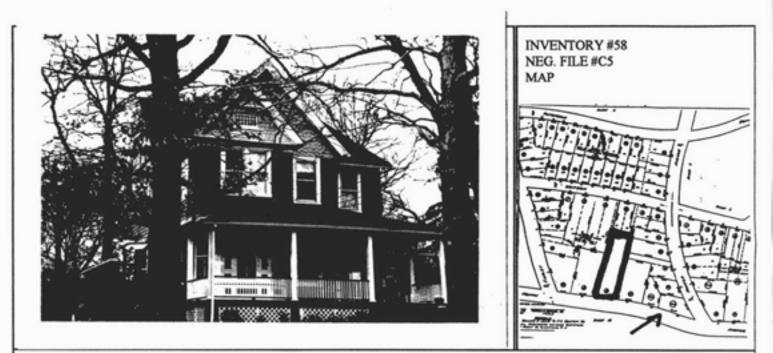
2 story 2 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with shed dormers and brick interior chimney; clapboards; modern 1/1 windows; pedimented portico with Doric columns; 2 story 1 bay side wing; rear outbuilding. Ca. 1925.





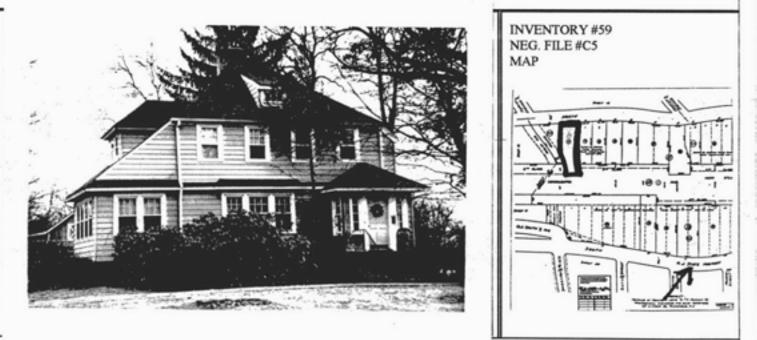
95 North Avenue. Block 52/Lot 13.

2½ story 3 bay T-form; gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; modern 1/1 windows; front porch with turned posts surrounding center projecting bay. Ca. 1892; shown on the 1906 map as the home of A. L. Frentz.



101 North Avenue. Block 52/Lot 12.

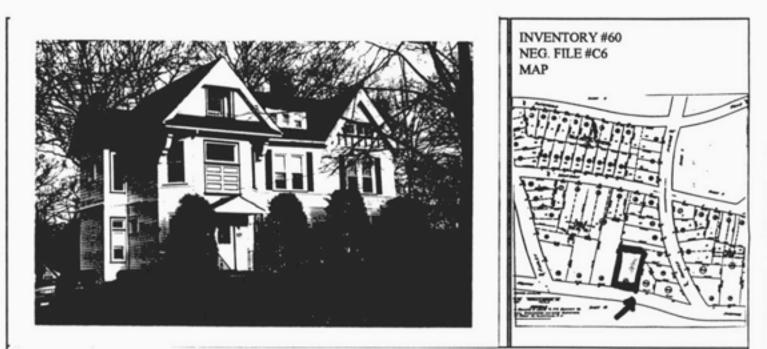
2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne; hipped roof with projecting gables; shingles; 2/2 windows 1st floor and modern 1/1 2nd floor; 1st floor projecting bay; front porch with square posts and railing; 1 story side and rear additions. Ca. 1890; shown on 1902 and 1906 maps as the home of George Carter.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

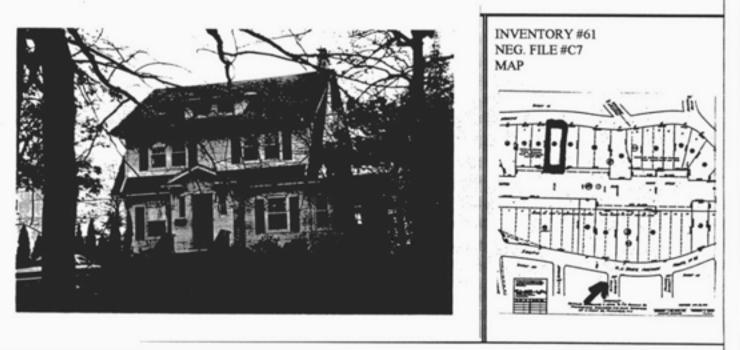
104 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 16.

2 story 4-over-2 bays; hipped roof with small shed dormer; synthetic siding; 6/1 windows; pent roof over 1st floor; small enclosed entranceway; with hipped roof; 1½ story 1 bay side addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1890; shown on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.



109 North Avenue. Block 52/Lot 11.

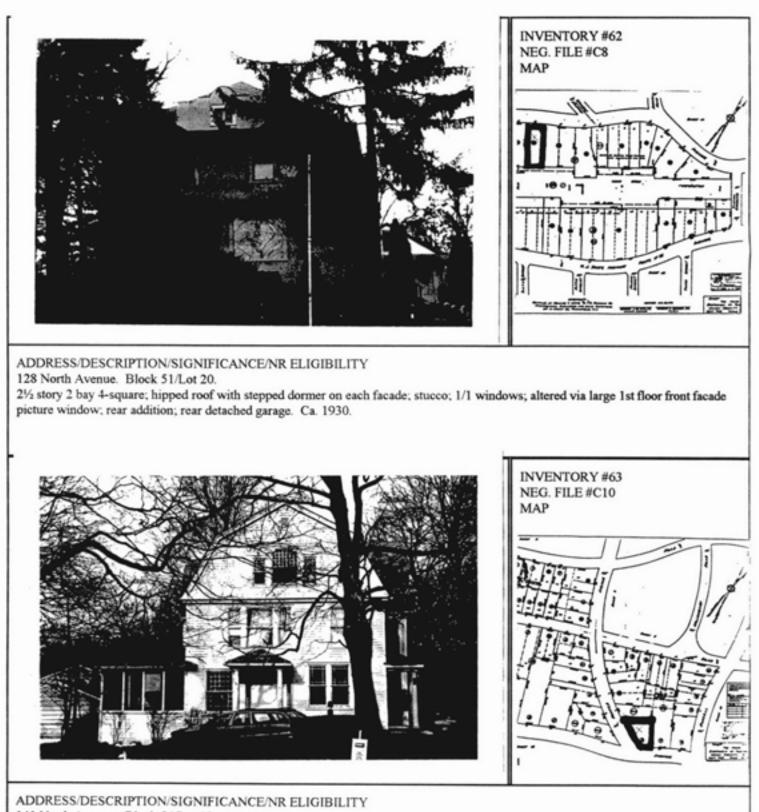
2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne; slate roof with irregular form, including several small cross gables; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; modern front pediment over entranceway; rear detached garage. Ca. 1890; shown as an unlabelled structure on the 1906 map.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

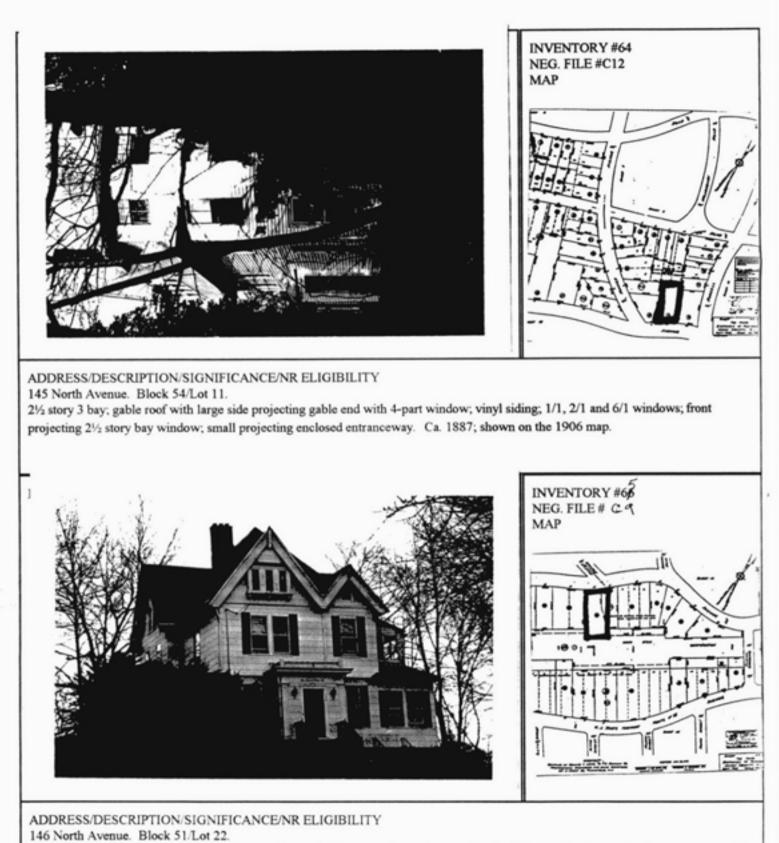
122 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 19.

2½ story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with 2 dormers; asbestos shingles; projecting 1st floor center entranceway; 1 story side addition; detached rear garage. Ca. 1925; shown on the 1924 as "from plans".

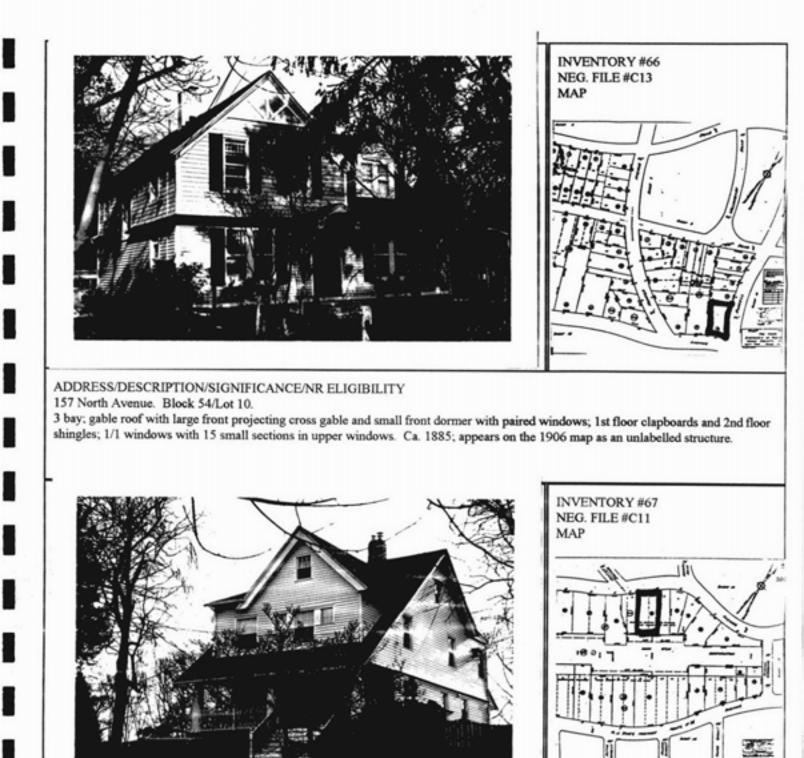


141 North Avenue. Block 54/Lot 12.

2½ story Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with cross gabled section; clapboards; 1/1 windows with trim and large Palladian style window in center of gambrel end. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as the home of C.E. Beardsley.

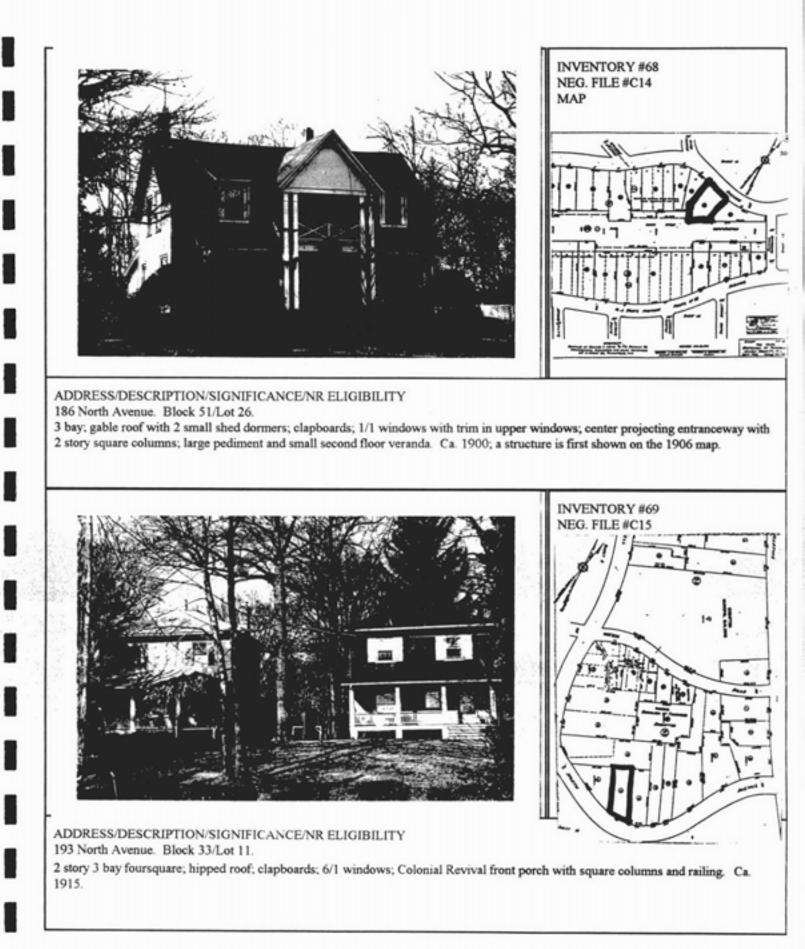


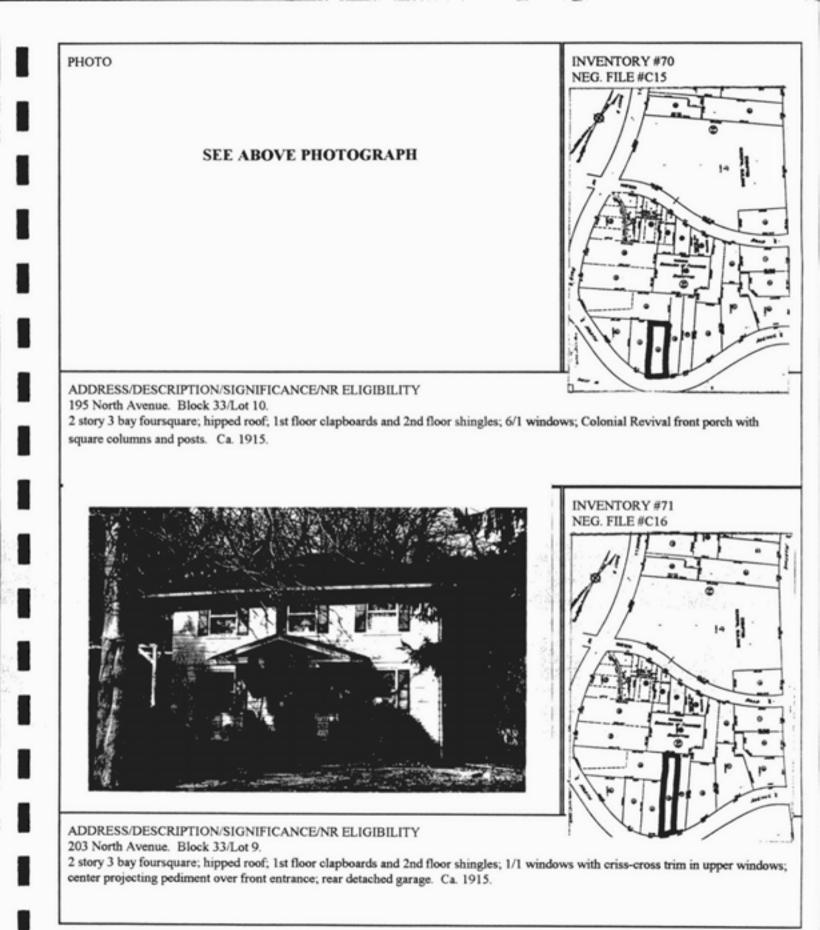
2½ story 3 bay Queen Anne: irregular form gable roof with cross gables; asbestos shingle siding; projecting enclosed entranceway with Colonial Revival detailing; several enclosures. Ca. 1890; shown on the 1906 map as the home of G. Robinson.

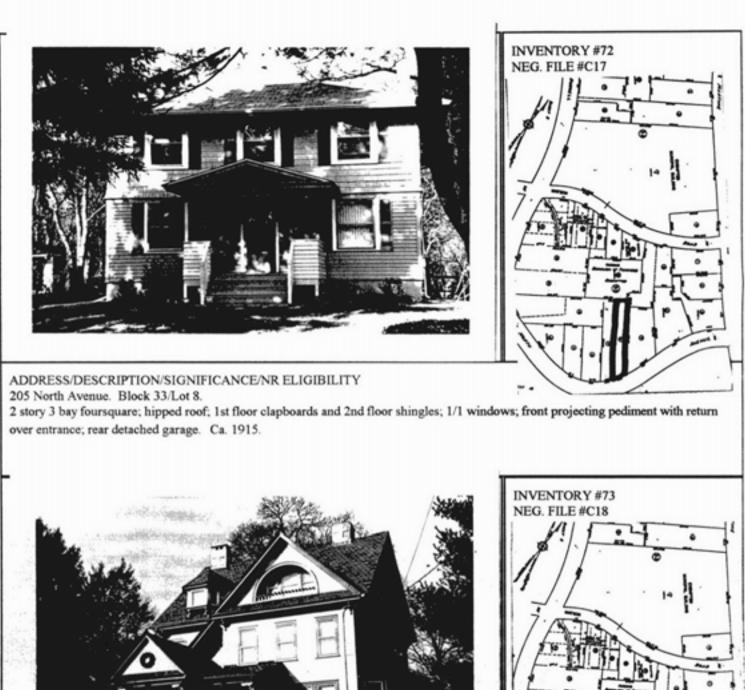


160 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 23.

2½ story 2 bay bungalow; gable roof with large central projecting front dormer with 3-part window; synthetic siding with shingles in gable end; Colonial Revival front porch with 3 large columns. Ca. 1915.



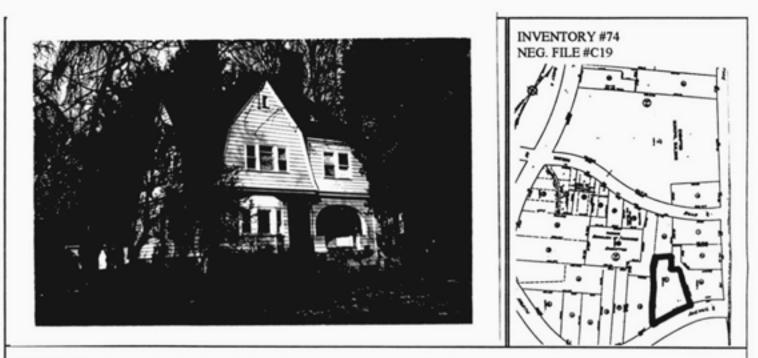




ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 215 North Avenue. Block 33/Lot 7. HSI #200516.

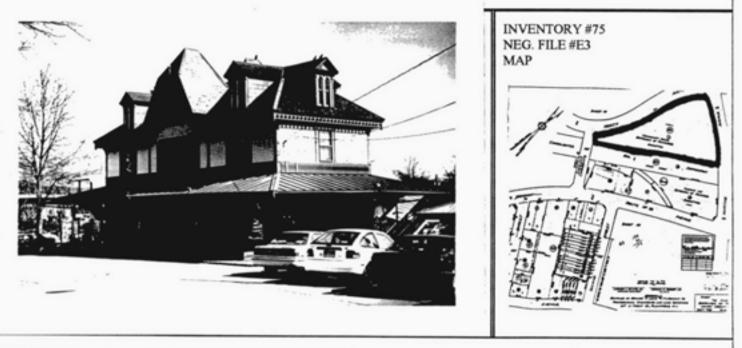


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 215 North Avenue. Block 33/Lot 7. HSI #200516. 2½ story 4 bay Queen Anne; slate gable roof with two brick chimneys and copper ridge; clapboards on first floor and decorative wooden shingles on second floor; 1/1 sash windows and side bay windows; attic window on facade recessed behind a round arched opening; first floor porch with pediment above double front doorway. Ca. 1885; home of Burton Hall, a member of the first Board of Health in Fanwood.



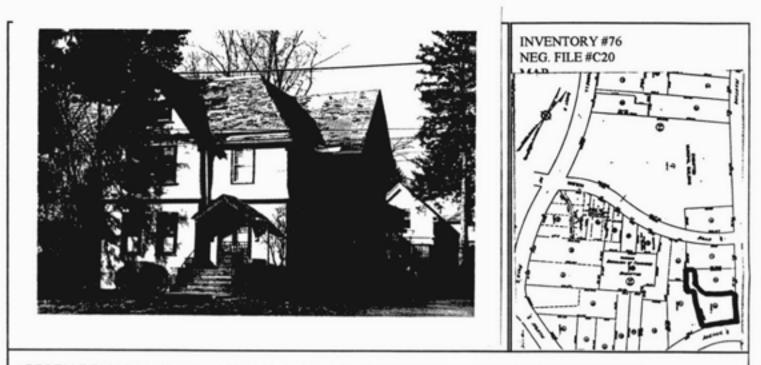
225 North Avenue. Block 33/Lot 4.

21/2 story 2 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; steeply pitched irregular hipped roof with projecting gambrel roof, and ornate stone and brick chimney; synthetic siding; grouped 1/1 windows; front and side porch with arched opening. Ca. 1892; shown on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure and in a 1926 book as a property of Ragnar Hasselgren, Inc. Home of Walter S. Force, first Borough tax collector, and later Dr. Munger, chief surgeon of Muhlenburg.



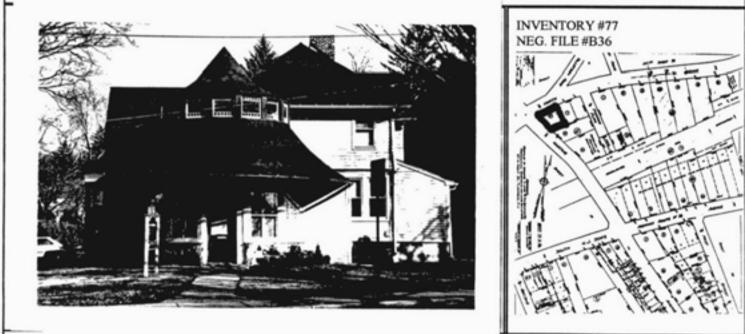
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

236 North Avenue. Block 63/Lot 1. HSI #200524. 2 story 3 bay Victorian Gothic train station; slate hipped roof with large central hipped roof cross gable, and gable roof dormers; clapboards; 3/2 sash windows, paired windows on second floor center bay, and angular, Gothic-arched windows in attic level; wide, extending porch eaves around building at first floor height, with large bracket supports. 1874; built when tracks were moved from Midway Avenue; served as a train station until 1965; oldest remaining station in Union County.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 241 North Avenue. Block 33/Lot 3. HSI #200517.

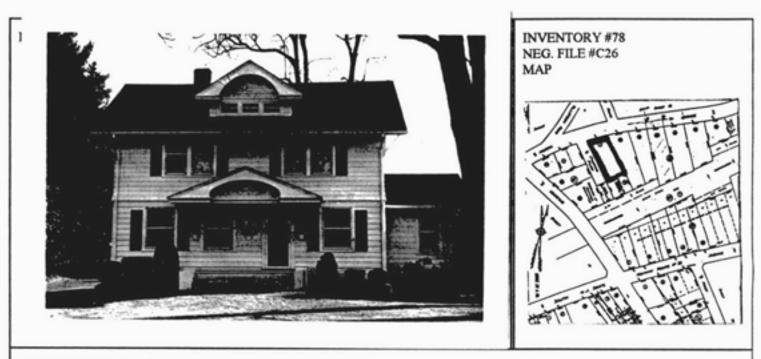
2½ story 3 bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable and hipped roof with bracketed eaves and cornice trim; composition shingle siding; multipaned sash over single-light sash; second story kicks out over first floor; double front doors under gable door hood; 1st and 2nd story recessed porches on side of house; lattice screen on second floor; belting course between first and second floors. Ca. 1880; home of Dr. Wescott, the first physician in Fanwood and the only one until 1924. Wescott also invested in local real estate.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILIT

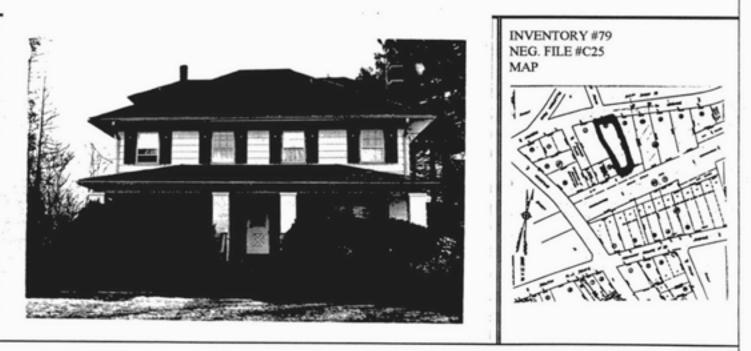
266 North Avenue. Block 67/Lot 2. HSI #200523.

2 story Queen Anne; hipped roof; first floor stone and second floor clapboards and shingles; 2/2 sash in front of building and 1/1 sash in rear; end of building was rounded under deep overhanging eaves; multi-paned attic windows follow curve of building in a semi-circular roof; wide frieze at rounded end of building with stars above large windows; rear of building square, contains recessed entry and bay windows. Ca. 1890; constructed to house the Post Office and Library in 1895; always privately owned and leased to the Post Office.



288 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 1.

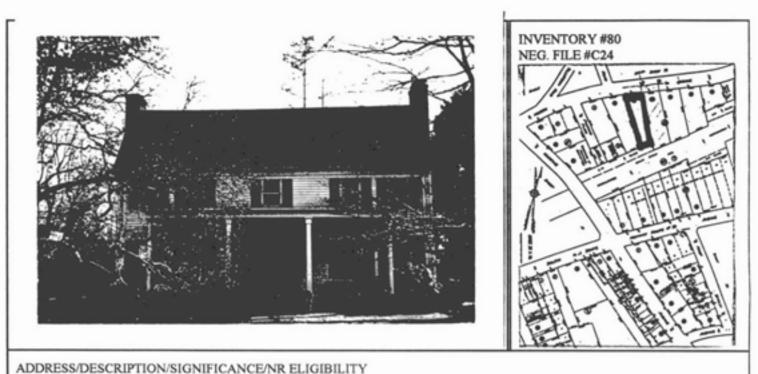
2½ story 2-over-4 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with front facade center dormer with large arch; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor shingles; 1/1 and 6/1 windows; 1 story side addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



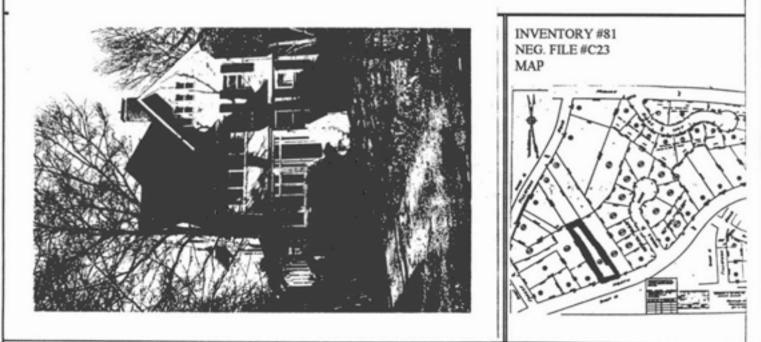
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

294 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 2.

2 story 4 bay foursquare; hipped roof with large side dormers; shingle siding; 6/1 windows; center entry with transom and side lights; Colonial Revival front porch with large square columns and railing; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



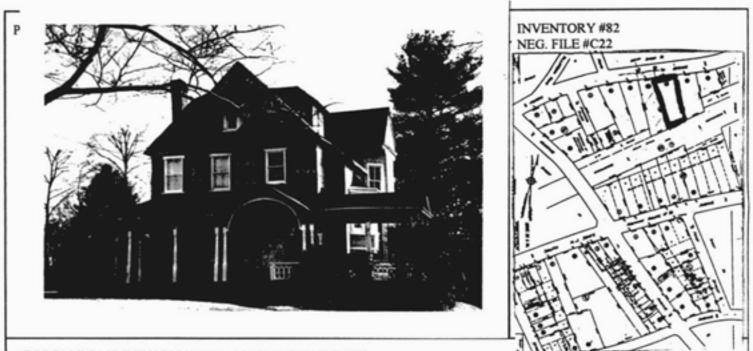
300 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 3. 2½ story 5 bay center hall; gable roof with 2 end exterior chimneys; clapboards; 6/6 windows; Colonial Revival detailing including front porch, 3-light transom and 4-light sidelights.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

311 North Avenue. Block 70./Lot 20.

2½ story 3 bay vernacular Queen Anne; irregular hipped roof; asbestos siding; 1/1 windows; large front gabled section with 4 small windows; enclosed front and side porch with Colonial Revival detailing; rear 1 story side addition. Ca. 1890.



320 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 4. HSI #200522.

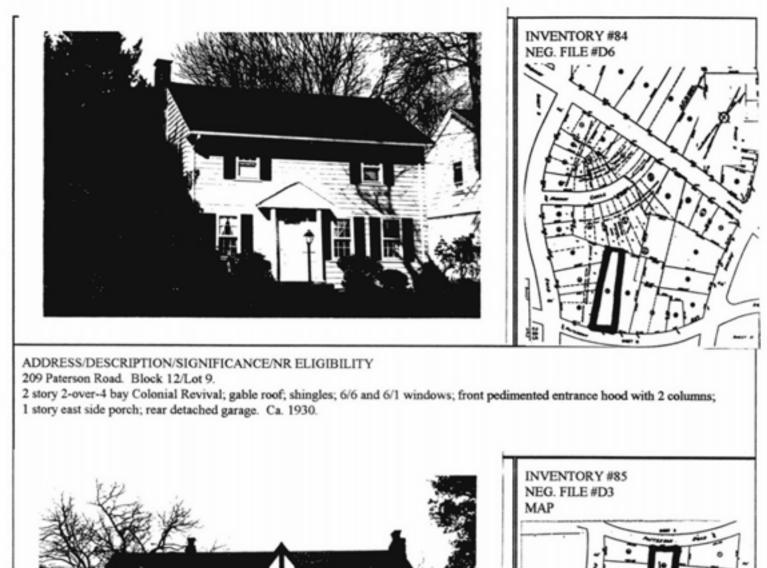
2½ story 3 bay vernacular Queen Anne; gable roof with bracketed eaves and 2 front cross gables with pent roofs; asbestos shingles; 2/2 windows; front porch with bracketed turned posts; front door asymmetrically arranged with one sidelight and an elliptical transom. Ca. 1895; residence of A.D. Beeken, a member of the first Borough Council.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

324 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 5. HSI #200521.

2½ story L-plan; gable roof with front projecting cross gable; composition shingles 1/1 windows, 2nd floor semi-circular window, and oriel window in attic of front cross gable; front porch with columns, brackets, and railing. Ca. 1895; no ownership on early maps; may have been built on speculation by NJ Land Improvement Co. and rented out.

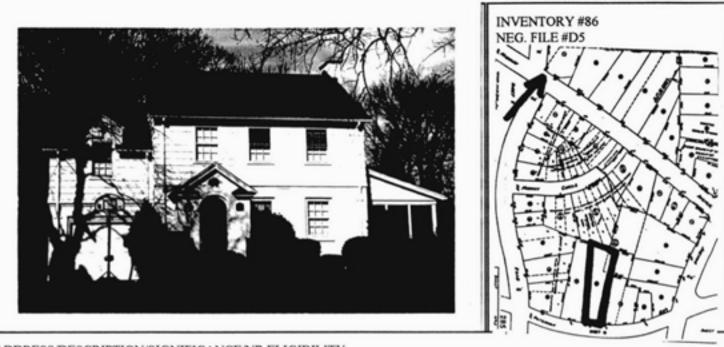






214 Paterson Road. Block 32/Lot 9.

2½ story 4 bay Tudor; gable roof with a projecting cross gable section with latticework and large brackets, and 1 large stone chimney and 1 smaller brick chimney; stucco; casement windows; decorative stone window surrounds; arched entranceway; side porch. Ca. 1930.



215 Paterson Road. Block 12/Lot 10.

2 story 3 bay side hall Colonial Revival; gable roof; 1st floor brick and 2nd floor shingles; 6/6 windows; projecting fornt entrance bay with broken pediment and arched doorway; 2 story 1 bay east side wing with garage and 1st floor stucco and 2nd floor shingle; 1 story west side porch. Ca. 1930.





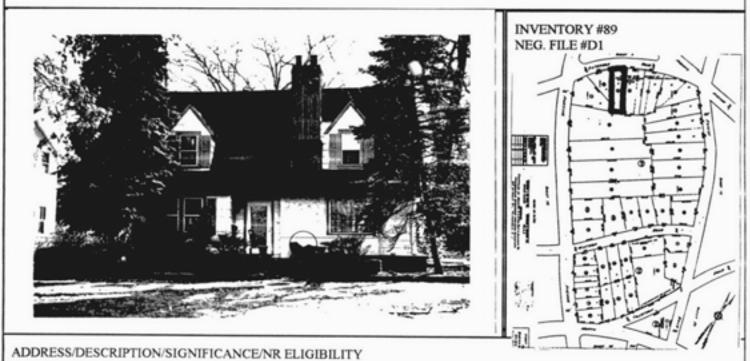
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 219 Paterson Road. Block 12/Lot 11.

1½ story 2-over-3 bay; steeply pitched hipped roof with colored slate; 1st floor stucco and synthetic siding above; 6/1 and multi-paned casement windows; recessed entrance; metal roof above 1st floor projecting bay window; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



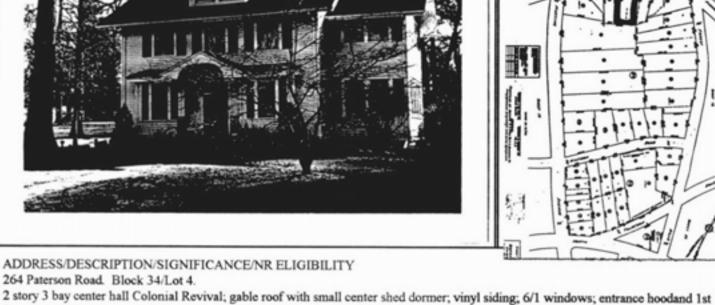
256 Paterson Road. Block 34/Lot 2.

2½ story 3 bay Tudor; gable jerkinhead roof with a small front shed dormer and a side dormer with pilasters; clapboards; 1st floor pent roof; 6/1 and modern bay window; paneled door with 4-light fanlight. Ca. 1920.



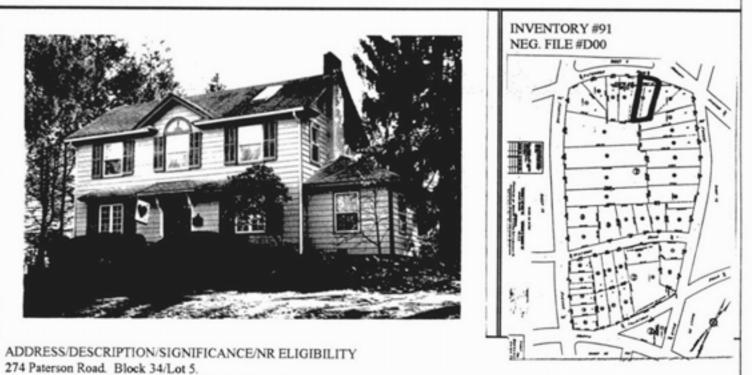
260 Paterson Road. Block 34/Lot 3.

1½ story 3 bay Cape Cod; steeply pitched gable roof with 2 small front dormers; shingles; 6/6 and 1 3-light casement window; paneled front door with 6-lights; rear 1 story and 2 story additions; rear detached garage. Ca. 1925.

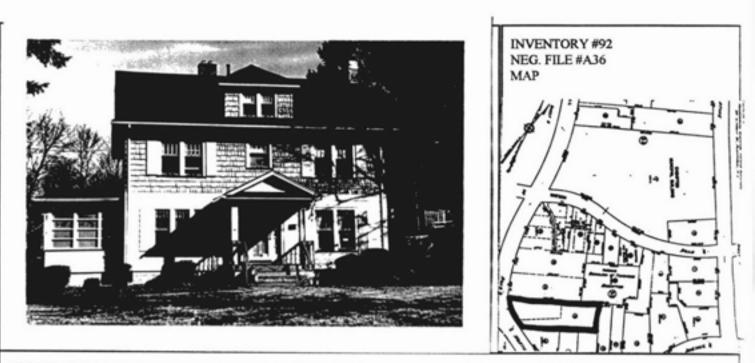


INVENTORY #90 NEG. FILE #D0

2 story 3 bay center hall Colonial Revival; gable roof with small center shed dormer; vinyl siding; 6/1 windows; entrance hoodand 1st floor pent roof; 2 story east side addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



2 story 3 bay center hall Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/1 and paired 10-light casement windows; center broken pediment; 1st floor pent roof with bracketed entrance hood; 1 story east side addition. Ca. 1925; appears on the 1924 map as "from plans".



2 Russell Road. Block 33/Lot 13.

2 story 3 bay Prairie; gable roof with pedimented side gable and hip dormer; 1st floor aluminum siding and 2nd floor shingles; grouped 1/1 windows with Craftsman trim; pedimented entrance portico with square columns; 1 story side porch. Ca. 1920.





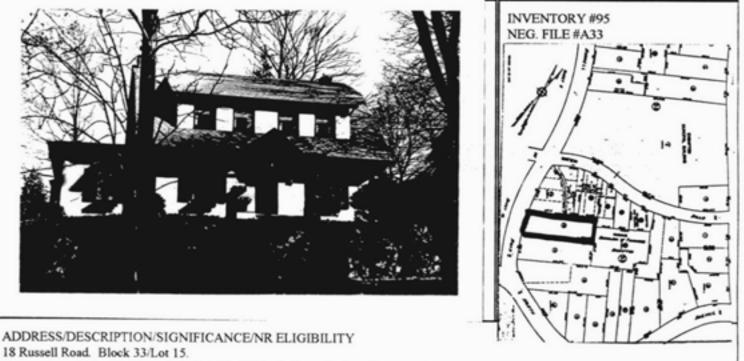
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 16 Russell Road. B33/L14.

2 story 3 bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with overhanging eaves, triangular brackets on side elevations, and full shed dormer; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; undercut porch along main elevation; rear detached garage. Ca. 1915.

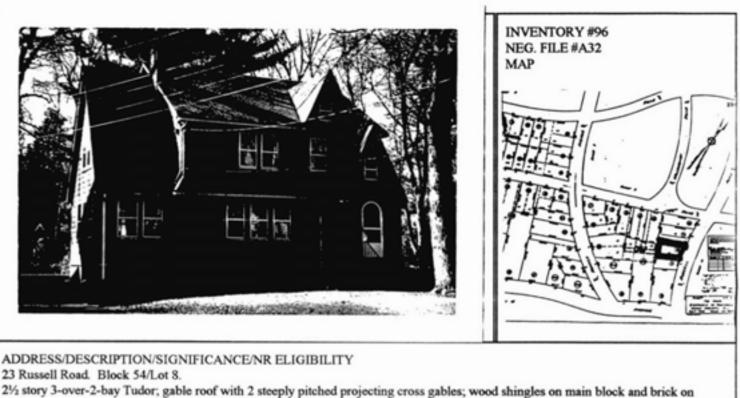




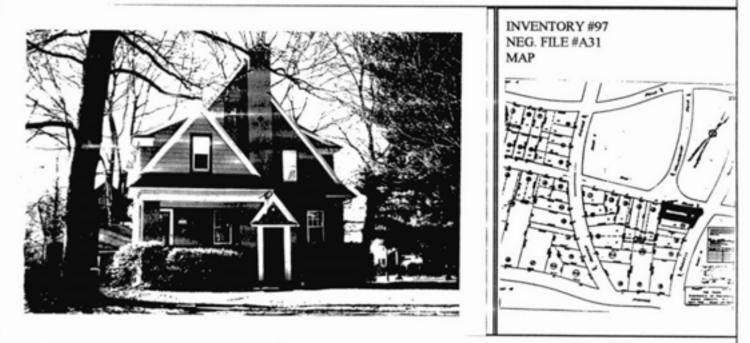
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 17 Russell Road. Block 54/Lot 9. 2 story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with overhanging eaves and small shed dormer; 1st floor clapboards and 2nd floor wood shingles; 6/1 windows; pedimented entrance portico with slender Doric columns; 1 story side addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



2 story 4-over-3 bay Craftsman/Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full shed dormer; stucco; 6/6 windows; cross gable entrance hood supported by triangular brackets; 1st story north side addition. Ca. 1920.



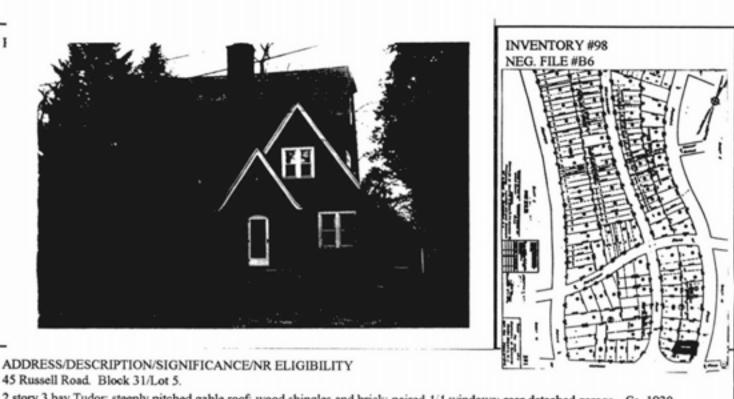
2% story 3-over-2-bay 1udor; gable roof with 2 steeply pitched projecting cross gables; wood shingles on main block and brick on projecting entranceway; 6/1 paired and triple windows; 2 story wing to south with steeply pitched gable roof; round arch door; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



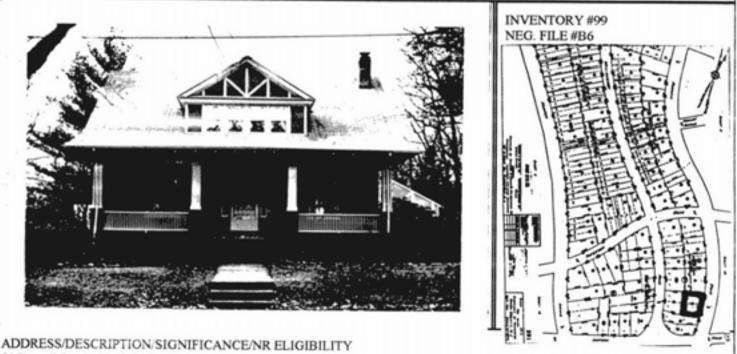
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

33 Russell Road. Block 54/Lot 6.

2½ story Tudor; steeply pitched gable roof with gable-end-to-street, with small projecting front gable and 2 shed dormers; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; undercut porch with shingled balustrade; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.

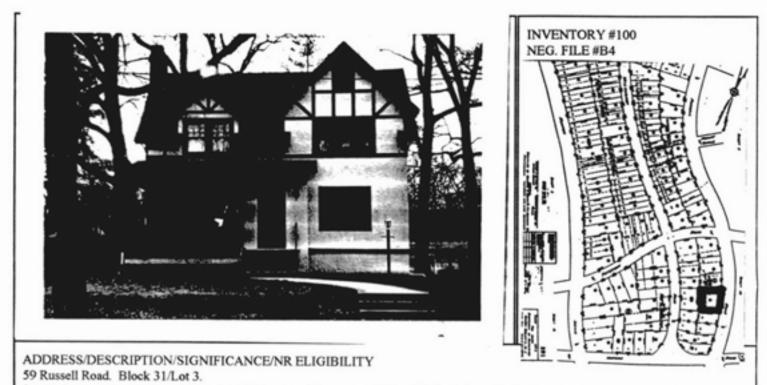


2 story 3 bay Tudor; steeply pitched gable roof; wood shingles and brick; paired 4/4 windows; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



51 Russell Road. Block 31/Lot 4.

2 story 3 bay Craftsman; gable roof with flared overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends; stucco; 1st story 8/1 and 2nd story 6/1 windows; undercut porch with tapered paneled columns; half-timbered treatment in dormer, rear detached garage. Ca. 1915.



2 story 2-over-3 bay Tudor; gable roof with 2 cross gables; stucco; 9/1 and 6/6 windows; half-timber treatment; ogee-arch door; porch on main elevation; rear detached garage.



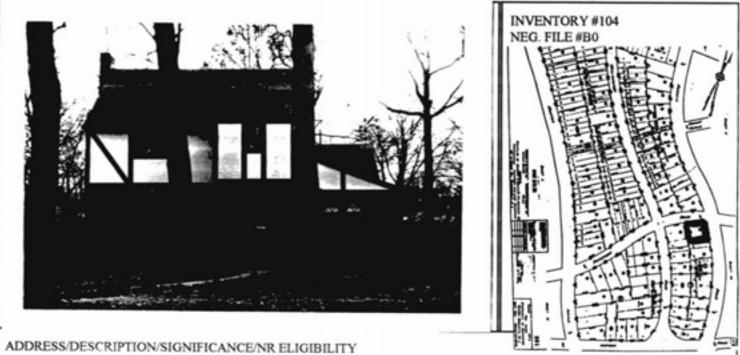


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 69 Russell Road. Block 31/Lot 2. 2½ story 2 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with cross gable dormer; synthetic siding; 6/1 windows; modern enclosed front porch; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



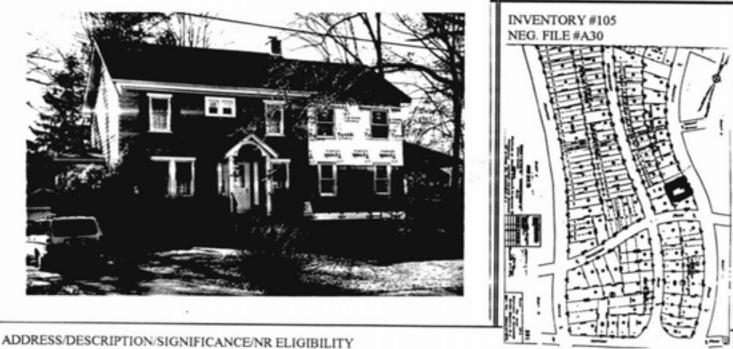
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 80 Russell Road. Block 32/Lot 8.

2 story 3 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; wood shingles; 6/6 windows; front portico with fluted columns, square pilasters, and pergola treatment; 1 story side porch with fluted columns; rear detached garage. Ca. 1920.



81 Russell. Block 31/Lot 1.

2 story 2-over-3 bay Tudor, gable roof with projecting cross gable; 1st story brick, 2nd story stucco and half-timbering, and gable end wood shingles; 1 story side wing; rear detached garage.



93 Russell Road. Block 29/Lot 11.

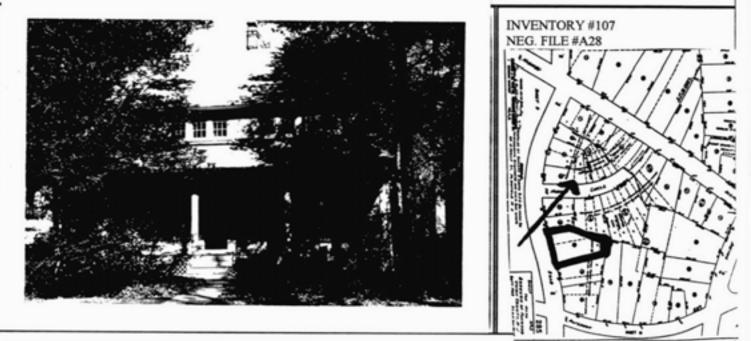
2 story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; portico supported by square paneled columns; 2 story 2 bay new addition with porch to south; 1 story rear addition to north; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.





ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 100 Russell Road. Block 12/Lot 7.

2 story 2 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; entrance hood articulated with round arched pediment and round pilasters; 2 story 2 bay gable roof addition and 1 story shed roof addition to south side; rear detached garage with cupola. Ca. 1920.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

102 Russell Road. Block 12/Lot 6.

2 story 2-over-3 bay Craftsman bungalow; gable roof with full-width shed dormer; clapboards; 1st floor 4/1 and 8/1 windows and 2nd floor 6-light casement windows; full-width undercut porch with round columns; off-center entrance with sidelights; 1 story addition to north. Ca. 1915.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 109 Russell Road. Block 29/Lot 10.

2 story 5 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with gable end returns and dentil course at cornice line; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; gable roof portico with square columns; elliptical fanlight and sidelights surrounding front entrance; 1 story side addition; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.





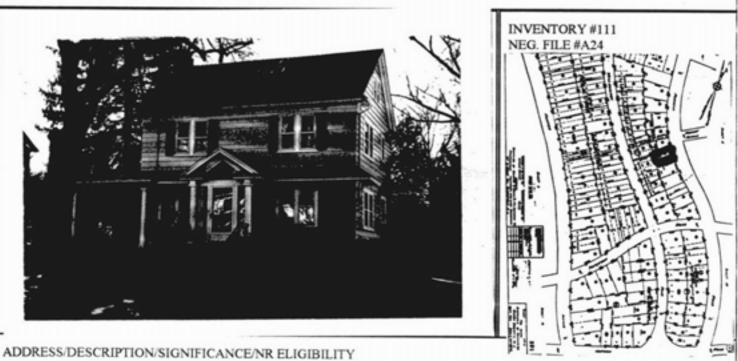
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 110 Russell Road. Block 12/Lot 5.

2 story 3 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; clapboards; 6/1 windows; gable roof portico with square columns; 1 and 2 story: additions to east; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



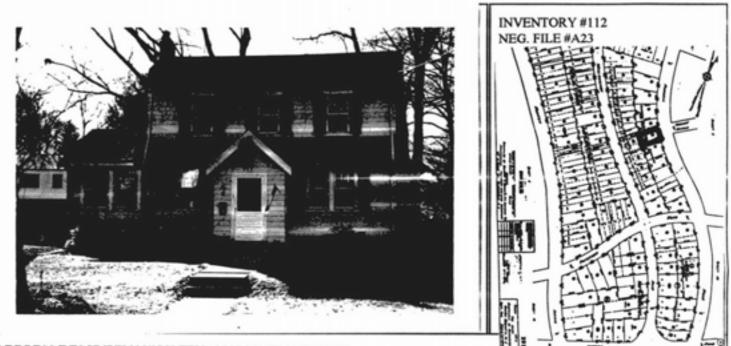


ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 112 Russell Road. Block 12/Lot 4. 2 story 2-over-4 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer, clapboards; 6/1 windows; pedimented entrance with brackets; 1 story addition to north; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



113 Russell Road. Block 29/Lot 9.

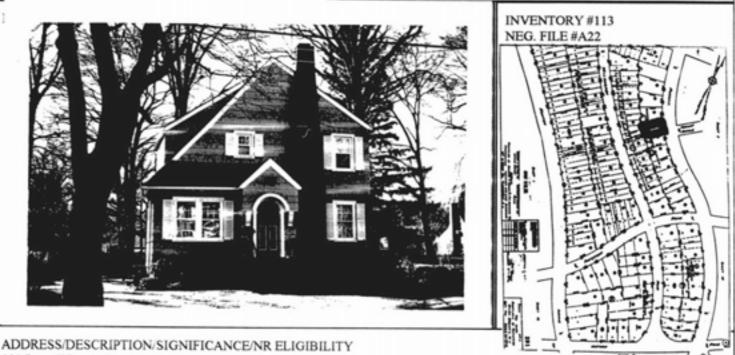
2 story 3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with gable end returns and dentil course at cornice line and 1st floor pent roof; wood shingles; paired 6/1 windows; pedimented center entranceway with round columns; 1 story addition to southwest and small porch on east elevation. Ca. 1930.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

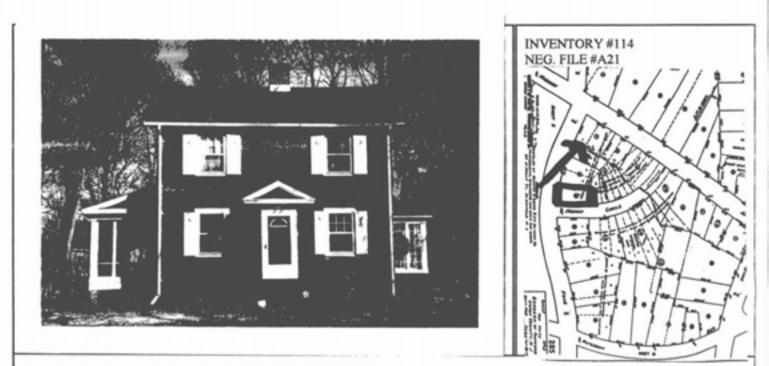
117 Russell Road. Block 29/Lot 8.

2 story 3 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; projecting center entranceway with cross gable roof; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



121 Russell Road. Block 29/Lot 7.

2 story 3 bay Tudor Revival; irregular gable roof with shed dormer, 1st floor pent roof, and large brick chimney; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; projecting center entranceway with gable roof, round arched doorway, and brackets; rear detached garage. Ca. 1930.



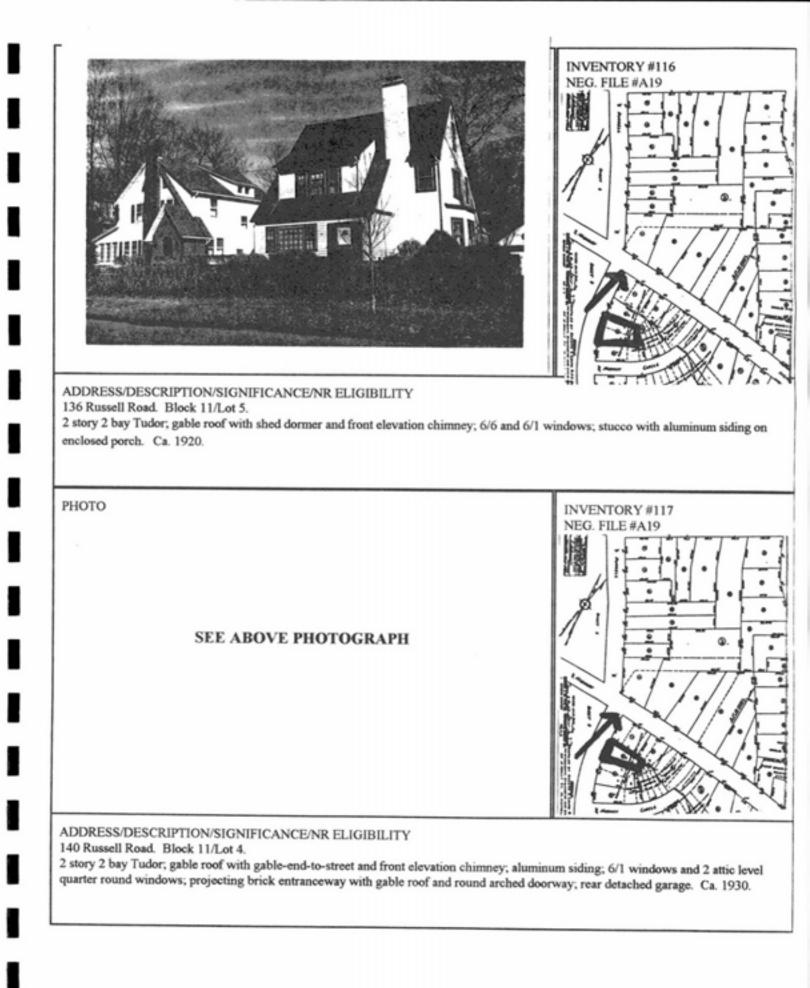
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

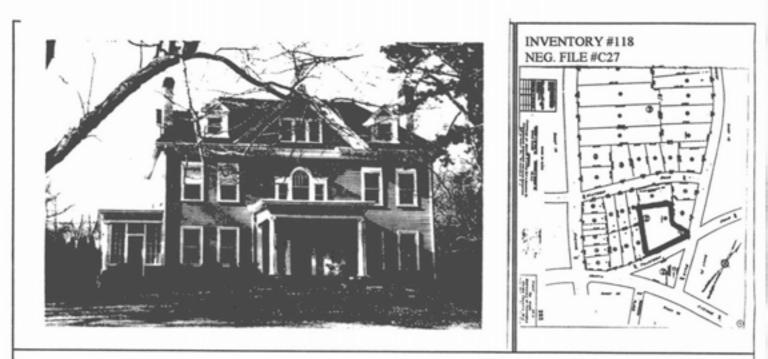
124 Russell Road. Block 11/Lot 6.

2 story 2-over-3 bay Colonial Revival; gable roof with gable end returns; wood shingles; 6/1 windows with delicate dentil course above windows; pedimented projecting center entranceway; 2 story rear addition, 1 story glass-enclosed porch to south, and screened porch to north; rear detached garage. Ca. 1925.



2 story 4-over 2 bay Dutch Colonial Revival; gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; wood shingles; 6/1 windows; entrance flanked by sidelights beneath an elliptically arched cornice; 1 story addition to south: rear detached garage. Ca. 1925.





ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 25 Tillotson Road. Block 35/Lot 2. HSI #200518.

2½ story 5 bay Georgian Revival; hipped roof with wide plain frieze below eaves, dentil cornice, center cross gable, pedimented dormers with 6/1 sash, and end brick chimneys; clapboards; 1/1 windows and Palladian window in center bay of second floor; flat roof porch over front door with wide frieze and brackets, fluted Ionic column supports, and elliptical fanlight and side lights. 1894; built by Benjamin Urner, a wealthy citizen of Fanwood and unsuccessful candidate for mayor in 1895, as a wedding gift for his daughter who married William M. Gibbs, a mechanical engineer who worked on sound recording devices with Edison.



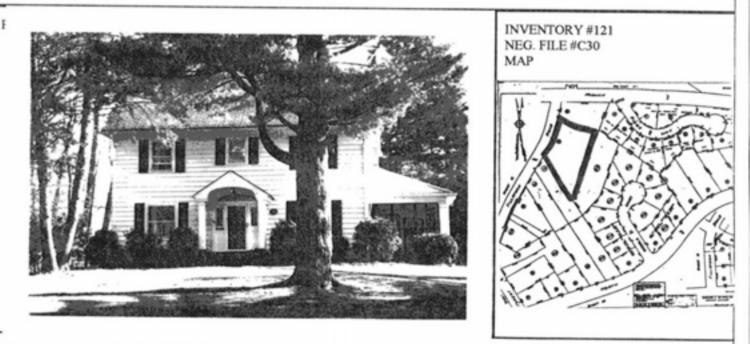
ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 60 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 15. 2 story 3 bay Tudor; gable roof; stucco; modern 1/1 windows; stones surrounding sides of 1st floor windows and round arched door; large bracketed entrance hood; 1 story side addition. Ca. 1930; first appears on the 1933 map as a "C.B." (concrete block) structure.





ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 67 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 9.

2½ story 3 bay L-plan Victorian; gable roof with interior center corbeled chimney and clipped gable end; wood shingles; grouped windows in gable end; front porch with bracketed posts and railings. Ca. 1890; appears on the 1906 map as an unlabelled structure.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

70 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 13.

21/2 story 3 bay center hall Colonial Revival; gable roof; clapboards; 6/6 windows; Colonial Revival detailing including entry portico with square columns and side lights and elliptical transom surrounding front door; 1 story side screened porch. Ca. 1930.

INVENTORY #122 NEG. FILE =C32 MAP 4. 浙行

ADDRESS DESCRIPTION SIGNIFICANCE NR ELIGIBILITY

74 Tillston Road, Block 70 Let 13 A

2 stors 4 https://www.andlest.com/ with 2 front shed dormers: 1st floor studeo and 2nd floor claphe scile, 2 2, 3 1 and 6 1 withdows, from claim width porch with square columns.

INVENTORY #123 E=C31 的外边是不同 6. MAP 5.54 97 ALE S 7 4250 名用リア łł. 1 1-31 二國国

CODERS DESCRIPTION SUBJECTANCE NR ELIGIBILITY

35 Tillotson Road. Block 37 Lot 2.

s story 3 buy oungalow; gable roof with shed forster: a submit supposeds and 2n 5 for the first protecting bay with 3-part 2nd free and 10 ght attee window; front porch with masonry posts and columns and railing, 1 a, 1910

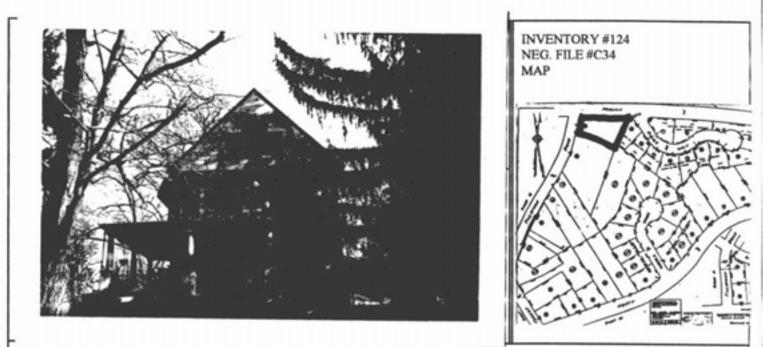




ADDRESS DESCRIPTION SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

12. 120 Watson Road, Block 33/Lot 5.

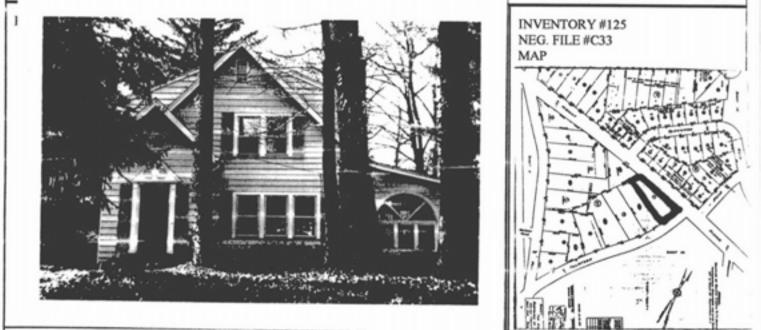
2 store 4 http://hipped.roof with pent roof dormers and exposed other and to hingles: a 5 windows: 2 front intrances 2 inked by 2 windows: side nor 5 could addition? (2007) 2017



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY

92 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 12.

2½ story 2 bay Queen Anne; gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; Palladian-like window with diamond patterned windows on front gable end; sunburst pattern in pediment; 2nd floor front bay window; side 2nd story projecting bay with round attic window; Colonial Revival wrap-around front porch with stucco posts and wood columns, railing, and paneled door with sidelights. Ca. 1910.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE/NR ELIGIBILITY 97 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 1.

1½ story 3 bay Tudor: gable roof with 2 flared shed dormers and a flared end creating last bay; synthetic siding; 6/1 windows; projecting entryway with gable roof. Ca. 1930.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

The following structures are located within the geographic boundaries of the Fanwood Park Historic District; however, they do not contribute to the historic architectural qualities for which the district is significant:

34 Forest Road. Block 70/Lot 17.

44 Forest Road. Block 70/Lot 16.B.

55 Forest Road. Block 35/Lot 2.A.

72 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 10.

73 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 13.

96 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 7.A.

101 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 10.

104 Forest Road. Block 37/Lot 5.

111 Forest Road. Block 34/Lot 8.

15 Hunter Avenue. Block 52/Lot 10.

20 Hunter Avenue. Block 54/Lot 12.A.

70 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 17.A. Modern split level.

75 North Martine Avenue. Block 32/Lot 4. Fanwood Borough Hall, Fire Station, and Rescue Squad.

86 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 19. Ranch house.

90 North Martine Avenue. Block 34/Lot 20. Ranch house.

176 North Martine Avenue. Block 15/Lot 17.A. 2 story colonial.

190 North Martine Avenue. Block 15/Lot 18.A.

74 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 12. 11/2 story Cape Cod.

78 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 13. 2 story modern house.

98 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 16A. 2 story modern house.

112 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 17. 1 story Cape Cod.

115 North Avenue. Block 52/Lot 10.B 2 story modern house.

116 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 18. 1½ story Cape Cod.

121 North Avenue. Block 52/Lot 10.A 1 story modern ranch house.

140 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 21. 2 story modern house.

150 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 22.A. 2 story modern house.

170 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 24. 1¹/₂ story Cape Cod.

175 North Avenue. Block 33/Lot 12. 1 story modern ranch house.

180 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 25. 1½ story altered bungalow.

196 North Avenue. Block 51/Lot 27. 1 story modern ranch.

301 North Avenue. Block 70/Lot 18. 2 story modern house. 305 North Avenue. Block 70/Lot 19. 1 story modern ranch.

310 North Avenue. Block 68/Lot 4.A. 2 story modern house.

191 Paterson Road. Block 29/Lot 12.1½ story Cape Cod.

205 Paterson Road. Block 12/Lot 8. 11/2 story modern.

227 Paterson Road. Block 12/Lot 13.

28 Russell Road. Block 33/Lot 16.

29 Russell Road. Block 54/Lot 7.

63 Russell Road. Block 31/Lot 2.A. Colonial.

68 Russell Road. Block 32/Lot 6.

. 40 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 16.A. 2 story modern.

50 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 15.A. 2 story modern.

55 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 11. 2 story modern.

61 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 10.A. 2 story modern.

66 Tillotson Road. Block 70/Lot 14.01. 2 story modern.

77 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 2.C. 2 story modern.

91 Tillotson Road. Block 37/Lot 2.B. 2 story modern structure.

112 Watson Road. Block 33/Lot 17. 2 story modern.

118 Watson Road. Block 33/Lot 18. 1½ story modern.

122 Watson Road. Block 33/Lot 19. 1¹/₂ story Cape Cod.

124 Watson Road. Block 33/Lot 20. 1¹/₂ story Cape Cod.

182 Watson Road. Block 35/Lot 14.

183 Watson Road. Block 34/Lot 17.B.

185 Watson Road. Block 34/Lot 16.

191 Watson Road. Block 34/Lot 15.

193 Watson Road. Block 34/Lot 14.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nancy L. Zerbe Historic Preservation Consulting, Inc. recommends that the Fanwood Park Historic District be considered for nomination to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The district is eligible for inclusion in the registers under New Jersey and National Registers' Criterion A "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" for its representation of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanization movement affiliated with commuter railroads. In addition, the district meets Criterion C "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,... or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" for both its representation of the curvilinear, tree-lined streets promoted in the late 19th century as well as its representative late 19th and early 20th century housing styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Tudor, and Craftsman bungalow.

In order to nominate the historic district, several steps would need to be undertaken. This survey provides the foundation for the nomination's Statement of Significance and Description sections. As part of a complete nomination, however, each of these components would have to be expanded. Additional research topics or facilities which could aid in developing the district's historic significance include:

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Historical Society files & annual reports.
- New York Public Library files on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.
- NJ Historical Society (library was closed to the public during the current study period).
- Hagley Museum.
- Historical societies & libraries within the region, e.g. Union County, Summit, Plainfield.
- Papers of John Taylor Johnston.
- : Pending bibliography of pre-1900 printed railroad material in New Jersey.
- Central Land Improvement Company / Communipaw Central Land Company.
- George Kyte.
- Local newspapers at Plainfield Public Library.

The additional historic research should be utilized to re-examine the boundaries of the historic district. Determining the boundaries for this district was a challenging task and further historic research may help to refine the boundaries.

An extremely important component of the nomination process would be public education. Prior to nominating the district, it is recommended that the Fanwood Historic Preservation Commission sponsor a public education program concerning Fanwood's developmental history. The 1990 publication, Fanwood Fire Company and Borough of Fanwood A Pictorial History, provides an excellent starting point. Perhaps utilizing the information in that book, the Commission could involve the local schools in a project to study how and when neighborhoods in Fanwood developed. The study could result in a public display at the local library on Fanwood and its various neighborhoods. As part of that display, the Commission could highlight information on the Fanwood Park Historic District. To assist with the funding for the project, the Borough could apply to the New Jersey Historical Commission for a joint project of public education/ historic district nomination.

To further help disseminate information about the Fanwood Park Historic District, it is recommended that a copy of this survey report be made available to the following facilities:

- Fanwood Public Library
- Historical Society of Scotch Plains and Fanwood
- Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

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- Clayton, W. Woodford, ed. <u>History of Union and Middlesex Counties</u>, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1882.
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Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission. Union County Historic Sites Survey, 1981.

Why Not Own Your Own Home on the Line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey? 1891.

NOTE: For map references, see the next page which lists historic maps depicting Fanwood.

HISTORIC MAPS SHOWING FANWOOD

NAME OF MAP LOCATION 1862 Union County map Westfield Library **Rutgers University** 1868 Map from Newark Historical Society of Bay to Washington Rock Scotch Plains & Fanwood 1872 Beers Atlas Westfield Library Plainfield Library 1873 Map of Fanwood Park **Rutgers University** 1882 Robinson Atlas Union County Clerk's Office 1892 Robinson Atlas **Rutgers University** 1902 Bauer Map **Rutgers University** Fanwood Library 1906 Bauer Atlas Union County Clerk's Office Plainfield Library 8/2/10 Map of Fanwood, Section 3 Union County Clerk's Office 11/24/11 Map of Fanwood, Section 6 Union County Clerk's Office 1918 Bauer Map **Rutgers University** 1923 Bauer Map **Rutgers University** 1923 Sanborn Map **Princeton University** 6/18/26 Map of Fanwood, Section 1 Union County Clerk's Office 1929 Bauer Map of Referenced in Union County County survey

1930's-1940's Fanwood Zoning Maps	Borough Hall
1933 Sanborn Map	Princeton University
1933 Sanborn Map (revised in 1940)	Referenced in Richard Hunter's report on the Carriage House
1933 Sanborn Map (revised in 1954)	Referenced in Richard Hunter's report on the Carriage House
1936 Collins Map	Rutgers University Plainfield Library
1945 Street and Property Map	Fanwood Library
1950 Road Map	Fanwood Library
12/12/50 "Map of Fanwood Park Homes"	Union County Clerk's Office
. 1951	Rutgers University

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NOTE: Plainfield Public Libr. has the following Plainfield Directories that include a Fanwood and/or Scotch Plains section:

1884-86	PR.
1901-1940	917.49
1960-62	PL

STREET INDEX

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STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	<u>CONTR. OR</u> NON-CONTR.?	<u>INVENTORY</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
FOREST ROAD 34 Forest Road.	Block 70/Lot 17.	Non-contributing	
40 Forest Road.	Block 70/Lot 16.	Contributing	1
44 Forest Road.	Block 70/Lot 16.B.	Non-Contributing	
55 Forest Road.	Block 35/Lot 2.a.	Non-Contributing	
65 Forest Road.	Block 35/Lot 1.	Contributing	2
72 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 10.	Non-Contributing	
73 Forest Road	Block 34/Lot 13.	Non-Contributing	
76 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 8.	Contributing	3
86 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 7.	Contributing	4
87 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 12.	Contributing	5
95 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 11.	Contributing	6
96 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 7.A.	Non-Contributing	
100 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 6.	Contributing	7
101 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 10.	Non-Contributing	
104 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 5.	Non-Contributing	
105 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 9.	Contributing	8
110 Forest Road.	Block 37/Lot 4.	Contributing	9
111 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 8.	Non-Contributing	
115 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 7.	Contributing	10

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	<u>CONTR. OR</u> NON-CONTR.?	INVENTORY NUMBER
123 Forest Road.	Block 34/Lot 6.	Contributing	11
HUNTER AVENUE 15 Hunter Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 10.	Non-Contributing	
20 Hunter Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 12.A.	Non-Contributing	
21 Hunter Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 9.	Contributing	12
24 Hunter Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 13.	Contributing	13
25 Hunter Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 8.	Contributing	14
27 Hunter Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 7.	Contributing	15
28 Hunter Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 14.	Contributing	16
48 Hunter Avenue.	Block 30/Lot 14.	Contributing	17
52 Hunter Avenue.	Block 30/Lot 15.	Contributing	18
53 Hunter Avenue.	Block 53/Lot 11.	Contributing	19
57 Hunter Avenue.	Block 53/Lot 10.	Contributing	20
60 Hunter Avenue.	Block 30/Lot 16.	Contributing	21
45 North Martine Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 2.	Contributing	22
55 North Martine Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 1.	Contributing	23
60 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 17.	Contributing	24
67 North Martine Avenue.	Block 32/Lot 5.	Contributing	25
70 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 17.01.	Non-Contributing	
75 North Martine Avenue. Fanwood Borough Hall, Fire	Block 32/Lot 4. Station, and Rescue S	Non-Contributing quad.	

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	CONTR. OR NON-CONTR.?	INVENTORY NUMBER
75 North Martine Avenue. Carriage House.	Block 32/Lot 4.	Contributing	26
76 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 18.	Contributing	27
86 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 19.	Non-Contributing	
90 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 20.	Non-Contributing	
99 North Martine Avenue.	Block 32/Lot 3.	Contributing	28
100 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 21.	Contributing	29
105 North Martine Avenue.	Block 32/Lot 2.	Contributing	30
115 North Martine Avenue.	Block 32/Lot 1.	Contributing	31
118 North Martine Avenue.	Block 34/Lot 1.	Contributing	32
127 North Martine Avenue.	Block 12/Lot 14.	Contributing	33
133 North Martine Avenue.	Block 12/Lot 15.	Contributing	34
135 North Martine Avenue.	Block 12/Lot 16.	Contributing	35
153 North Martine Avenue.	Block 12/Lot 1.	Contributing	36
156 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 14.	Contributing	37
159 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 23.	Contributing	38
164 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 15.	Contributing	39
170 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 16.	Contributing	40
176 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 17.01.	Non-contributing	
177 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 22.	Contributing	41
180 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 17.	Contributing	42

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STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	CONTR. OR NON-CONTR.?	INVENTORY NUMBER
183 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 21.	Contributing	43
190 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 18.A.	Non-Contributing	
193 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 20.	Contributing	44
194 North Martine Avenue.	Block 15/Lot 18.	Contributing	45
197 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 19.	Contributing	46
199 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 18.	Contributing	47
203 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 17.	Contributing	48
211 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 16.	Contributing	49
221 North Martine Avenue.	Block 10/Lot 15.	Contributing	50
MIDWAY AVENUE 295 Midway Avenue.	Block 17/Lot 1.	Contributing	51
NORTH AVENUE 66 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 10.	Contributing	52
73 North Avenue.	Block 50/Lot 11.	Contributing	53
74 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 12.	Non-Contributing	
78 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 13.	Non-Contributing	
79 North Avenue.	Block 50/Lot 10.	Contributing	54
80 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 14.	Contributing	55
90 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 15.	Contributing	56
95 North Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 13.	Contributing	57
98 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 16A.	Non-Contributing	
101 North Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 12.	Contributing	58

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	<u>CONTR. OR</u> NON-CONTR.?	<u>INVENTORY</u> NUMBER
104 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 16.	Contributing	59
109 North Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 11.	Contributing	60
112 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 17.	Non-Contributing	
115 North Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 10.B	Non-Contributing	
116 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 18.	Non-Contributing	
121 North Avenue.	Block 52/Lot 10.A	Non-Contributing	
122 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 19.	Contributing	61
128 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 20.	Contributing	62
140 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 21.	Non-Contributing	
141 North Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 12.	Contributing	63
145 North Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 11.	Contributing	64
146 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 22.	Contributing	65
150 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 22.A.	Non-Contributing	
157 North Avenue.	Block 54/Lot 10.	Contributing	66
160 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 23.	Contributing	67
170 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 24.	Non-Contributing	
175 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 12.	Non-Contributing	
180 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 25.	Non-Contributing	
186 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 26.	Contributing	68
193 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 11.	Contributing	69
195 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 10.	Contributing	70

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	<u>CONTR. OR</u> NON-CONTR.?	<u>INVENTORY</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
196 North Avenue.	Block 51/Lot 27.	Non-Contributing	
203 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 9.	Contributing	71
205 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 8.	Contributing	72
215 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 7.	Contributing	73
225 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 4.	Contributing	74
236 North Avenue.	Block 63/Lot 1.	Contributing	75
241 North Avenue.	Block 33/Lot 3.	Contributing	76
266 North Avenue.	Block 67/Lot 2.	Contributing	77
288 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 1.	Contributing	78
294 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 2.	Contributing	79
300 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 3.	Contributing	80
301 North Avenue.	Block 70/Lot 18.	Non-Contributing	
305 North Avenue.	Block 70/Lot 19.	Non-Contributing	
310 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 4.A.	Non-Contributing	
311 North Avenue.	Block 70/Lot 20.	Contributing	81
320 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 4.	Contributing	82
324 North Avenue.	Block 68/Lot 5.	Contributing	83
PATERSON ROAD 191 Paterson Road.	Block 29/Lot 12.	Non-Contributing	
205 Paterson Road.	Block 12/Lot 8.	Non-Contributing	
209 Paterson Road.	Block 12/Lot 9.	Contributing	84
214 Paterson Road.	Block 32/Lot 9.	Contributing	85

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	CONTR. OR NON-CONTR.?	INVENTORY NUMBER
215 Paterson Road.	Block 12/Lot 10.	Contributing	86
219 Paterson Road.	Block 12/Lot 11.	Contributing	87
227 Paterson Road.	Block 12/Lot 13.	Non-Contributing	
256 Paterson Road.	Block 34/Lot 2.	Contributing	88
260 Paterson Road.	Block 34/Lot 3.	Contributing	89
264 Paterson Road.	Block 34/Lot 4.	Contributing	90
274 Paterson Road.	Block 34/Lot 5.	Contributing	91
RUSSELL ROAD 2 Russell Road.	Block 33/Lot 13.	Contributing	92
16 Russell Road.	Block 33/Lot 14.	Contributing	93
17 Russell Road.	Block 54/Lot 9.	Contributing	94
18 Russell Road.	Block 33/Lot 15.	Contributing	95
23 Russell Road.	Block 54/Lot 8.	Contributing	96
28 Russell Road.	Block 33/Lot 16.	Non-Contributing	
29 Russell Road.	Block 54/Lot 7.	Non-Contributing	
33 Russell Road.	Block 54/Lot 6.	Contributing	97
45 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 5.	Contributing	98
51 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 4.	Contributing	99
59 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 3	Contributing	100
63 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 2.A.	Non-Contributing	
68 Russell Road.	Block 32/Lot 6.	Non-Contributing	
69 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 2.	Contributing	101

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	CONTR. OR NON-CONTR.?	INVENTORY NUMBER
74 Russell Road.	Block 32/Lot 7.	Contributing	102
80 Russell Road.	Block 32/Lot 8.	Contributing	103
81 Russell Road.	Block 31/Lot 1.	Contributing	104
93 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 11.	Contributing	105
100 Russell Road.	Block 12/Lot 7.	Contributing	106
102 Russell Road.	Block 12/Lot 6.	Contributing	107
109 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 10.	Contributing	108
110 Russell Road.	Block 12/Lot 5.	Contributing	109
112 Russell Road.	Block 12/Lot 4.	Contributing	110
113 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 9.	Contributing	111
117 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 8.	Contributing	112
121 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 7.	Contributing	113
124 Russell Road.	Block 11/Lot 6.	Contributing	114
125 Russell Road.	Block 29/Lot 6.	Contributing	115
136 Russell Road.	Block 11/Lot 5.	Contributing	116
140 Russell Road.	Block 11/Lot 4.	Contributing	117
TILLOTSON ROAD 25 Tillotson Road.	Block 35/Lot 2.	Contributing	118
40 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 16.A.	Non-Contributing	
50 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 15.A.	Non-Contributing	
55 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 11.	Non-Contributing	
60 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 15.	Contributing	119

STREET ADDRESS	BLOCK & LOT	<u>CONTR. OR</u> NON-CONTR.?	<u>INVENTORY</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
61 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 10.A.	Non-Contributing	
66 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 14.01.	Non-Contributing	
67 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 9.	Contributing	120
70 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 13.	Contributing	121
76 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 13.A.	Contributing	122
77 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 2.C.	Non-Contributing	
85 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 2.	Contributing	123
91 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 2.B.	Non-Contributing	
92 Tillotson Road.	Block 70/Lot 12.	Contributing	124
97 Tillotson Road.	Block 37/Lot 1.	Contributing	125
WATSON ROAD 112 Watson Road.	Block 33/Lot 17.	Non-Contributing	
118 Watson Road.	Block 33/Lot 18.	Non-Contributing	
122 Watson Road.	Block 33/Lot 19.	Non-Contributing	
124 Watson Road.	Block 33/Lot 20.	Non-Contributing	
136/138 Watson Road.	Block 33/Lot 5.	Contributing	126
182 Watson Road.	Block 35/Lot 14.	Non-Contributing	
183 Watson Road.	Block 34/Lot 17.B.	Non-Contributing	
185 Watson Road.	Block 34/Lot 16.	Non-Contributing	
191 Watson Road.	Block 34/Lot 15.	Non-Contributing	
193 Watson Road.	Block 34/Lot 14.	Non-Contributing	



OF THE

FANWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF FANWOOD UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Prepared for the Fanwood Historic Preservation Commission

by Nancy L. Zerbe Historic Preservation Consulting, Inc.

March, 1998