

**TOWNSHIP OF WEST ORANGE
LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT**

**HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
315 MAIN STREET (BLOCK 125.05, LOT 1)**

**TOWNSHIP OF WEST ORANGE,
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**



Prepared for:

West Orange Historic Preservation Commission

Prepared by:

**Eryn Boyce, M.S., Architectural Historian
Patrick Harshbarger, M.A., M.P.A., Principal Historian/Architectural Historian**

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Introduction

During a historic sites survey of the Main Street corridor completed for the West Orange Historic Preservation Commission in 2014, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at 315 Main Street (Block 125.05, Lot 1, see Figure 1) was identified as excellent example of ecclesiastical architecture that makes use of hollow structural clay tile, or terra cotta blocks, as a building material. Per the Township of West Orange Revised General Ordinances 25-30.3, “Historic District and Landmark Designation,” the West Orange Historic Preservation Commission retained the services of Hunter Research, Inc. in 2019 to conduct an in-depth study of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and its history with the goal of designating it as a Local Historic Landmark. This Landmark Designation Report presents the results of this study and was prepared to support the West Orange Historic Preservation Commission’s recommendation that the Master Plan and Zoning Map of the Township of West Orange be amended to designate the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church as a Local Historic Landmark. This is the first step in the local landmark designation process outlined by Township of West Orange Revised General Ordinances 25-30.3.

Physical Description

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

Exterior

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is a Tudor Revival-style church designed by architect Hobart Brown Upjohn and constructed in 1907 (Photograph 1). This two-story, five-bay, L-shaped building measures approximately 80 feet long by 38 feet wide. A one-story, two-bay wing that extends from the side (west) elevation contains the choir room and vestry and measures approximately 36 feet long by 33 feet wide (Photograph 2). The walls are comprised of load-bearing hollow structural clay tile blocks, which are finished with white Portland cement stucco. There is half timbering at the attic level on the gable ends. The steeply-pitched, gable-front, wood-frame roof is finished with replacement asphalt shingles designed to resemble slate tiles. The slightly overhanging eaves are bracketed, and the original cornice and barge board are wood. An unoriginal metal cross projects from the roof ridge at the front (southwest) elevation. A stuccoed, hollow structural clay block chimney is located on the side (northwest) elevation. All of the windows retain the original stained-glass panes set in wood frames, though they have been enclosed with unoriginal storm windows for insulation. Stuccoed hollow clay block buttresses strengthen the side (northwest and southeast) elevations and separate them into seven bays (Photograph 3). The first buttress on the southeast elevation contains a concrete-block date stone inscribed with the words “Holy Trinity Church” on the front and the date “1907” on the side (Photographs 4-5).

The front (southwest) elevation is dominated by an enclosed front entry (Photograph 6). It has a gable-front roof with slightly overhanging eaves topped by an unoriginal copper cross and features half timbering above the front doors. The windows contain the original diamond-pattern leaded glass panes set in wood frames behind unoriginal storm windows. The original paired doors comprised of vertical wood boards, which meet to form a pointed four-centered “Tudor” arch, are painted red and have metal weather stripping added at the bottom. The decorative

metal hinges are original, but they have been painted black. The spandrels over the arch doors contain leaded glass, and narrow diamond-pattern leaded glass side windows frame the front doors. Access is via a concrete staircase with unoriginal wrought metal railings. A group of three stained glass windows in the sanctuary's gable end surmounts the enclosed front entry.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is banked into a hill overlooking the intersection of Main Street and Franklin Avenue. The streets form a Y-shaped intersection with the church situated within the crook of the "Y" and its front elevation facing southwest toward the bottom of the "Y." This orientation, along with the slight rise on which the church stands, give it prominence when viewed from Main Street looking northeast. It stands on a full-height basement, which originally housed the church's Sunday School (Photograph 7). The basement windows contain replacement vinyl casements with stuccoed sills and lintels. The basement entry is located on the side (southeast) elevation facing Franklin Avenue (Photograph 8). The enclosed entry features a gable-front roof finished with asphalt shingles designed to resemble slate shingles. The front entry retains the original paired rectangular vertical board wood doors, which are surmounted by half timbering. An additional entry is located at the basement level of the rear (northeast) elevation of the side wing. It contains a glazed and paneled wood door surmounted by a bracketed hood (Photograph 7). A diamond-pattern leaded glass window set in a wood frame sits adjacent to the entry. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof, concrete-block rear passage or "hyphen" connects Holy Trinity Episcopal Church to the Community Center (see below), constructed in 1954, at the basement level (Photograph 9). The passage contains a metal door on the rear (northeast) elevation and a glazed and paneled wood door on the southwest elevation.

An unoriginal stuccoed concrete-block retaining wall wraps around the property along Franklin Avenue and Main Street (Photograph 10).

Interior

Architect Hobart Brown Upjohn carried the Tudor Revival style through to the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. The majority of the interior finishes are original and complement the half timbering on the building's exterior. The sanctuary occupies the entire first floor and consists of a large room oriented roughly northeast to southwest along the long axis of the building (Photographs 11-12). Exposed timber trusses, which have been stained a dark color, spring from the walls and meet at the apex of the roof. The roof structure is exposed, and the rafters, joists, ridge board and decking have been stained a dark color (Photograph 13). Two rows of three pendant lights hang from the timber trusses above the pews.

The defining feature of the interior is the elaborately carved timber choir that delineates the chancel and the altar and separates it from the nave (Photographs 14-15). A pulpit is located on the eastern side of the choir, and a lectern is located on the western side of the choir. A center aisle runs from the front entry to the choir, and side aisles extend the length of the nave. Two rows of simple stained wood pews flank the center aisle. The center aisle and the chancel have been carpeted, but the original narrow plank wood floors are exposed beneath the pews and in the side aisles. The original metal steam radiators continue to heat the sanctuary.

The square stained glass windows on the side walls consist of three panels which feature patterns mimicking the appearance of pointed arched windows (Photograph 16). The central panel of each stained glass window contains text quoting a different Bible passage. A large square pictorial stained glass window patterned to resemble a rose window is located on the rear wall above the altar beneath a round vent (Photograph 17). Three rectangular stained glass windows are centered on the front wall above the front entry (Photograph 18). The central window contains a pictorial design quoting scripture, "I saw a new heaven and a new earth" (Revelation 21:1) and depicting John the Apostle.

Paired side-hung wood door featuring diamond lights separate the sanctuary from the enclosed entry. The walls are white stucco, and unoriginal carpeting covers the floor. A wooden shelf with a metal rod for hanging coats spans the southeast side of the entry, while the original metal steam radiator is located at the southwest corner of the entry (Photograph 19).

The side wing that projects from the rear of the northwest elevation of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church houses the choir room and vestry. The choir room features white stuccoed walls and a white stuccoed ceiling with unoriginal fluorescent lights (Photograph 20). While the linoleum tile flooring is unoriginal, the room retains its original dark wood trim, doors and built-in closets. The vestry is a small rectangular room located at the northern corner of the choir room (Photograph 21). Like the choir room, the finishes in the vestry include stucco on the walls and ceiling, replacement linoleum tile flooring and original wood trim. A paneled wood door connects the choir room to the hallway that spans the length of the side wing adjacent to the northwestern wall of the sanctuary. A side-hung wood door featuring a diamond light opens from this hallway into the sanctuary adjacent to the choir.

The full-height basement is accessed from the exterior of the church via the entry on Franklin Avenue. This entry opens onto a hallway that spans the width of the building at the rear (Photograph 22). The linoleum tile floor, drop ceiling and fluorescent lights are unoriginal. Two sets of paired side-hung pine doors open onto the community room, which occupies the space beneath the sanctuary and originally served as the church's Sunday School (Photograph 23). The room features a drop ceiling with fluorescent lights and linoleum tile ceiling. A rectangular room located at the northwest corner of the basement beneath the side wing contains a kitchen (Photograph 24). The stuccoed ceiling and walls are original, but the linoleum tile floor and cabinetry are unoriginal. An unfinished closet at the back of the kitchen contains the heater and other utilities.

Parsonage

The two-story, three-bay, stuccoed parsonage was constructed between 1924 and 1932 in the vernacular Colonial Revival style (Photograph 25). It has a side-gable roof covered with slate tiles with deeply overhanging eaves above a molded wood cornice. A stuccoed interior brick chimney is located on the side (north) elevation, and a raised band of stuccoed trim wraps around the dwelling beneath the second-story windows. Most of the windows contain replacement 1/1 metal sash, though the arched window that lights the staircase on the interior retains its original double-hung wood sash. A first-story window on the side (south) elevation also retains its original stained-glass wood sash. All of the windows feature stuccoed sills and plain wood

lintels and casings. The basement windows contain replacement sliding vinyl sash. The side-hall front entry is surmounted by a pediment supported by wood Doric columns and contains a replacement paneled vinyl door featuring lights spread out in the pattern of a sunburst. Access is via brick steps framed by brick wingwalls. An enclosed one-story, one-bay, hip-roof porch extends from the side (north) elevation. Its ribbon windows retain the original double-hung 8/1 wood sash. A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof wing extends from the side (south) elevation adjacent to the front entry and is flush with the front elevation. A secondary entry containing a replacement paneled vinyl door with lights spread out in the pattern of a sunburst is located in the one-story, one-bay, hip-roof wing that extends from the rear (west) elevation. The enclosed porch, side wing and rear wing feature replacement asphalt-shingle roofs patterned to resemble slate shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete-block foundation faced with brick.

Garage

The one-story, two-bay, stuccoed garage was constructed between 1924 and 1932 with the parsonage (Photograph 26). It has a hip roof finished with slate tiles and moderately overhanging eaves above a molded wood cornice. Two replacement paneled vinyl garage doors on the front (west) elevation provide access to the interior, while a secondary door on the side (south) elevations contains a paneled wood door with four lights. The two windows on the rear (east) elevation retain their original double-hung 6/1 wood sash and have plain wood lintels and casings and stuccoed sills.

Community Center

According to a date stone located on the front (east) elevation, this one-story, two-bay, T-shaped, gable-front building was constructed in 1954 (Photographs 27-28). It has an asphalt-shingle roof, and the concrete-block walls are unfinished and supported by running-bond brick buttresses, though the gable ends feature wood clapboards at the attic level. An exterior brick chimney is located at the western corner of two-story, cross-gable wing that extends from the side (south) elevation. The windows contain double-hung 8/8 wood sash with concrete sills. The building is oriented to Franklin Avenue, and the off-center front entry contains paired composite doors with square lights surmounted by a bracketed hood featuring half timbering. An additional entry on the rear (west) entry contains paired paneled wood doors. A two-story, three-bay, cross-gable wing extends from the side (south) elevation approximately mid-depth and is banked into the hill that slopes down towards the creek at the rear of the property. A cupola topped by a hip roof and a copper cross extends from the roof above the centered entry to the parish office on the second story. The entry contains a board-and-batten wood door with a rectangular light and access is via a concrete staircase with metal pipe railings. Two fixed wood windows frame the entry. A concrete-block passageway connects the Community Center at the front (east) elevation to the church basement.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1907, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is a significant and well-preserved example of an early 20th-century Tudor Revival-style church designed by the prominent architect Hobart Brown Upjohn, who was best known for his ecclesiastical architecture, and represents one of his

earliest commissions. Members of the congregation constructed the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church from structural clay tile blocks, finished with Portland cement and half timbering. The congregation selected hollow structural clay tile blocks for their fireproof qualities and affordability. Although structural clay tiles, which first became widely commercially available in the 1870s and 1880s, were commonly used in the construction of floors, fireproofing interior partitions and load-bearing walls by the 1920s, the use of hollow structural clay tile blocks for the interior and exterior walls of buildings, typically dwellings and commercial structures, reached its peak popularity between *circa* 1910 and 1950. As such, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church represents a relatively early example of load-bearing structural clay tile construction, which was not commonly employed in ecclesiastical architecture that favored masonry and wood-frame construction.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church History. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church originated in the 1880s from a “series of cottage services” organized by Stephen W. Williams, Herbert Williams and A.L. Wallace and held at the home of a Mrs. Lyons, an invalid who lived at the corner of Mead and Washington Streets.¹ Stephen W. William and Herbert Williams were, respectively, the son and nephew of Reverend Doctor Williams, the rector of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church. These services eventually evolved into a Sunday School directed by Reverend Frank C. Cantine under the direction of Reverend Bishop Falkner, who succeeded Reverend Williams as rector of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church. Services later moved to two rented rooms at the house of Elias Condit. These services were largely a response to providing religious worship and instruction to residents of the Tory Corner neighborhood of West Orange.²

In 1890, Reverend Cantine and Reverend Falkner raised \$2,100 for the construction of a chapel on Columbia Avenue. Known as St. Mark’s Mission Chapel, it housed services for 17 years. Reverend Otto F. Humphreys began to hold regular Sunday morning services at the St. Mark’s Mission Chapel in December 1905, and within three months attendees petitioned the Vestry of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church for permission to establish themselves as a separate parish. St. Mark’s Parish granted St. Mark’s Mission Chapel permission to organize as a separate parish in 1907, and the new parish incorporated as the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church on April 2, 1907, with Reverend Humphreys as the rector.³ The congregation purchased the Rider (also spelled Ryder) homestead at the corner of Eagle Rock Avenue (now Main Street) and Franklin Avenue from Delia S. and James A. Chapin, the daughter and son-in-law of Rebeca Ryder, for \$1.00 on June 28, 1907, for the erection of a new church (Figure 2). The congregation also acquired a tract of land that bordered the Rider homestead to the northeast from Watson and Anna E. Whittlesey for \$300 on July 19, 1907. This purchase extended the church’s property across a small brook (a branch of Second River) to the rear of the houses on the south side of William Street.⁴

¹ *History of the Episcopal Church in Essex County, New Jersey* (Newark, NJ: 1908), 67-68.

² *Ibid.*; David Lawrence Pierson, *History of the Oranges to 1921* (New York, NY: Lewis Historical, 1922), 622-623.

³ *History of the Episcopal Church*, 67-68; Pierson, *History of the Oranges*, 622-623.

⁴ Delia S. Chapin and James A. Chapin to Otho F. Humphreys, Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees, June 28, 1907, Deed Book H42, Page 448, Essex County Deeds, Essex County Register of Deeds and Mortgages, Newark, NJ; Watson Whittlesey and Anna E. Whittlesey to Otho F. Humphreys, Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees, July 19, 1907, Deed Book F43, Page 321, Essex County Deeds, Essex County Register of Deeds and Mortgages, Newark, NJ.

Construction of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church began on July 30, 1907, and Bishop Lines laid the cornerstone on September 15, 1907.⁵ Reverend Humphreys and the congregation built the church structure from hollow structural clay tile blocks and finished the exterior with Portland cement for a smooth, white and waterproof finish (Photograph 29). To save money, members of the congregation built the church using volunteer labor on evenings and holidays. This reliance on volunteer labor drove the selection of hollow structural clay tile blocks, an unusual material for a church, for its relatively light weight and adaptability easily lent itself to volunteer labor.⁶ Hobart Brown Upjohn, the grandson and son of the prominent architects Richard Upjohn and Richard M. Upjohn, furnished the design for the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, which he valued at between \$16,000 and \$18,000.⁷ The pace of construction proceeded quickly, taking approximately five months, and the congregation formally dedicated the structure at the Christmas Eve midnight service on December 24, 1907 (Photograph 30). The congregation at first retained the Ryder house for use as a parsonage (Figures 3-4) (Photograph 31).⁸

The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church complex expanded during the middle decades of the 20th century. The congregation demolished the wood-frame Ryder house, which had served as the parsonage since 1907, between 1924 and 1932 and constructed a stuccoed masonry parsonage in its place (Figures 5-6).⁹ According to a date stone, the Community Center, a one-story, concrete-block structure, was constructed behind the church in 1954.

Hobart Brown Upjohn. Born in Brooklyn in 1876 to Richard M. and Emma Degen Tyng Upjohn, Hobart Brown Upjohn was the scion of “one of America’s oldest architectural dynasties.”¹⁰ His grandfather, Richard Upjohn, was the preeminent American ecclesiastical architect of the 19th century best known for his Gothic Revival churches and the founder and first president of the American Institute of Architects.¹¹ His father, Richard M. Upjohn, became a partner in Richard Upjohn’s architecture firm in New York in 1851 and collaborated closely with him on the firm’s major commissions, which included churches in New York, New Jersey and Texas, but he is best known as the architect of the Connecticut State Capitol in Hartford.¹² Richard M. Upjohn is believed to have designed an addition, including a steeple, to West Orange’s St. Mark’s Church in 1860-1861 (the parent church of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church) and the Church of the Holy Innocents in the St. Cloud neighborhood of West Orange in 1872. Hobart Brown Upjohn studied at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn for five years and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1899. In 1901, he worked briefly for the School of Architecture of the International Correspondence

⁵ *History of the Episcopal*, 67-68; Pierson, *History of the Oranges*, 622-623.

⁶ “Church Members Got Busy,” *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, OH), February 23, 1908.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ “News of the State Cut Short for Rapid Reading,” *The Courier-News*, December 26, 1907.

⁹ *Atlas of the Oranges, including Maplewood, New Jersey* (New York, NY: Sanborn Map, 1924); *Atlas of East Orange, Orange and West Orange, Essex County, New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Franklin Survey, 1932).

¹⁰ “H.B. Upjohn Dead; Church Designer,” *The New York Times*, August 24, 1949, https://www.coldspringny.gov/sites/coldspringny/files/uploads/upjohn_obituary1949.pdf.

¹¹ Cornelia Brooke Gilder, “Richard Upjohn and Richard M. Upjohn,” in *Architects in Albany*, ed. Diana S. Waite (Albany, NY: Mount Ida Press and Historic Albany Foundation, 2009), 21; Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles, CA: New Age Publishing, 1956), 611.

¹² *Ibid.*, 612-613; Gilder, “Richard Upjohn and Richard M. Upjohn,” 21-22.

School in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he wrote textbooks on engineering. He returned to New York in 1903, where he worked as an engineer for Cyrus L.W. Edlitz and Andrew McKenzie.¹³

Hobart Brown Upjohn established his architecture practice in New York in 1905 at the age of 29.¹⁴ He completed his first major commission, the Mead Memorial Chapel in Lewisboro, New York, in 1907.¹⁵ It was during this formative period that Upjohn designed the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, given the timing one of his earliest private commissions. He formed a partnership with George W. Conable, a graduate of Cornell University's architecture program and a former employee of Ernest Flagg, in 1908. The architecture firm of Upjohn & Conable remained in operation for approximately six years, during which time the patrons designed the Trinity Lutheran Church on Staten Island.¹⁶ After the firm dissolved *circa* 1914, Upjohn operated an architecture firm with offices at Grand Central Terminal.¹⁷ During a career that spanned over 40 years, he designed approximately 150 buildings in New England, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Alaska and North Carolina. Like his father and grandfather, he established a reputation as an expert in ecclesiastical architecture.¹⁸ Upjohn also designed dwellings and buildings for hospitals and schools, including Hobart William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York and North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina.¹⁹ In addition, he served as president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and wrote textbooks and books on architecture that "were used extensively by students in the field."²⁰ A longtime resident of Scarsdale, New York, Upjohn retired from architecture in 1945. He died in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1949 at the age of 73.²¹

The History of Structural Clay Tile. Structural clay tile encompasses a variety of fired clay products with structural and nonstructural applications, but it typically refers to hollow clay blocks with parallel cells.²² The origins of structural clay tile date back to the Romans, who employed clay pots and hollow bricks to lighten vaulting.²³ During the 18th century, the concrete dome of the San Vitale Church in Ravenna contained terra cotta pots lined with plaster of paris, and French and English architects used similar systems.²⁴ The first use of structural clay tile in the United States occurred in the 1850s, when the American architect Frederick

¹³ Gerald Allen, "Upjohn, Hobart Brown (1876-1949)," North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary, last modified 2009, accessed October 1, 2019, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000078>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Susan Henry, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – Mead Memorial Chapel," ed. Peter Shaver (National Park Service, 1999), https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_NY/99001443.pdf.

¹⁶ Gale Harris and Donald G. Presa, *St. Paul's Avenue-Stapleton Heights Historic District Designation Report* (New York, NY: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 2004), 14.

¹⁷ Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, 610.

¹⁸ Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, 610; Allen, "Upjohn, Hobart," North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary.

¹⁹ Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, 610; "H.B. Upjohn Dead."

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," in *Twentieth-Century Building Materials: History and Conservation*, ed. Thomas C. Jester (McGraw Hill, 1995), 151.

²³ Jeremy C. Wells, "History of Structural Hollow Clay Tile in the United States," *Construction History* 22 (2007): 28, JSTOR.

²⁴ Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," 151; Jeremy C. Wells, "Structural Hollow Clay Tile," 28.

Peterson invented a system of hollow clay tiles to fireproof wrought-iron construction. In his design for the Cooper Union in New York City, which was completed between 1853 and 1859, Frederick Peterson inserted handmade, hollow clay tiles in the shape of flattened ovals between the building's wrought-iron beams. Peterson's system of hollow clay tiles, however, was never sold commercially, and similar systems of structural clay tiles for floor arches in fireproof construction were not patented until the 1870s, when they became widely used in place of brick.²⁵

Although structural clay tiles were most commonly used for floor construction during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a range of other structural clay tile products also appeared during this period.²⁶ Prompted by the growing need for fire-resistant and fireproof building materials, companies, most notably the National Fireproofing Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, introduced new types of hollow clay tiles for use in interior partitions, false floors and ceilings, chimneys and exterior walls during the latter decades of the 19th century.²⁷ While structural clay tiles were used in the construction of load-bearing interior and exterior walls as early as the 1880s, the practice did not become widespread until the first decades of the 20th century.²⁸ An article on structural clay tiles published in 1911 in *Building Progress*, a trade journal put forth by the National Fire Proofing Company, documented the growing popularity of suburban dwellings constructed entirely with hollow clay tiles during the preceding two years.²⁹ Such construction was commonplace by the 1920s, and load-bearing structural clay tile buildings experienced their peak popularity between *circa* 1910 and 1950.³⁰

Most buildings with load-bearing hollow clay tile walls were one story, and load-bearing clay tile structures rarely exceeded two or three stories.³¹ These loading bearing walls were typically comprised of multiple hollow clay blocks or single heavy structural clay blocks assembled with mortar, and pilasters often provided additional strength to long walls. The cells in the tiles could be left hollow and unreinforced, could be filled with grout or could be reinforced with steel bars and filled with grout.³² Most structural clay tiles featured grooves on the sides that were designed to hold plaster, mortar and stucco, and structural clay tile walls were typically finished with plaster on the interior and brick veneer or cement render on the exterior. Cement stucco, such as that on the exterior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, became a popular finish for the exterior of load-bearing structural clay tile walls during the first decades of the 20th century.³³ Structural clay tile continued to be widely used for the construction of load bearing walls until the early 1950s, when concrete blocks replaced them.³⁴

Comparative Examples. Hobart Brown Upjohn was a prolific architect who designed approximately 150 buildings across the United States during his 40 year career. In addition to

²⁵ Ibid., 28-30; Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," 151-152.

²⁶ Jeremy C. Wells, "Structural Hollow Clay Tile," 28; Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," 152.

²⁷ Jeremy C. Wells, "Structural Hollow Clay Tile," 30.

²⁸ Ibid., 40.

²⁹ Montgomery Schuyler, "Chance for a New Architecture," *Building Progress* 1, no. 3 (March 1911): 75.

³⁰ Jeremy C. Wells, "Structural Hollow Clay Tile," 31, 40.

³¹ Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," 152-153.

³² Ibid.

³³ Jeremy C. Wells, "Structural Hollow Clay Tile," 41.

³⁴ Conrad Paulson, "Structural Clay Tile," 154.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, two churches associated with Upjohn located in New Jersey have been identified. In 1928, Upjohn designed the First Baptist Church, currently known as the First Park Baptist Church, in Plainfield, New Jersey. The Colonial Revival-style church stands in sharp contrast to Holy Trinity Episcopal Church with its Flemish-bond brick exterior and dominant steeple centered above the front entry. In 1929, he redesigned the interior of and an addition to St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Montclair, New Jersey. Comprised of rusticated brownstone, St. Luke's Episcopal Church displays Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque elements and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

Five buildings and complexes designed by Hobart Brown Upjohn have been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Constructed between 1905 and 1907, the Mead Memorial Chapel, located in Lewisboro, New York, represents Upjohn's first major commission. The Gothic Revival-style stone church features a prominent square tower, heavy buttresses and pointed arched windows and doors. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Located in Katonah, New York, St. Luke's Episcopal Church is a Tudor Revival-style church designed by Upjohn and built between 1921 and 1923. With its L-shaped, gable-front plan, stuccoing and half timbering, St. Luke's Episcopal Church closely resembles Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, which predates it by more than a decade. St. Luke's Episcopal Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. Completed in 1921, the Roanoke Rapids Junior-Senior High School was designed by Upjohn in the Collegiate Gothic style. It features a brick exterior with concrete stone details and crenellated entrance tower. The Roanoke Rapids Junior-Senior High School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Erected in phases between 1922 and 1953, St. Catherine's School represents a complex of 11 contributing buildings in the Georgian Revival style set on a 15 acres campus in Richmond, Virginia. The overall campus plan and seven of the contributing buildings were designed by Upjohn in 1921. St. Catherine's School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Fairbanks, Alaska, represents one of Upjohn's final projects. Completed in 1948, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church is unique among Hobart Upjohn's commissions in that it was constructed of milled logs in the American Rustic style. Despite these differences, the building bears a striking resemblance to Holy Trinity Episcopal Church with its gable-front form and enclosed, gable-front entry. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2016.

Justification of Eligibility

The definitions and procedures for local designation of historic landmarks and districts in the Township of West Orange are contained in Chapter 25-30 of the township's ordinances. Specifically, the National Register Criteria for designation are incorporated by reference in subsection 25-30.3(b).³⁵

The National Register Criteria for eligibility are described by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Program in 36 CFR 60.4:

³⁵ West Orange Township, *Revised General Ordinances of the Township of West Orange* (2012), on line at www.westorange.org/document_center/view/550 [accessed September 2016].

“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.

Designed by Hobart Brown Upjohn in 1907, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is an early example of the Tudor Revival style, which reached peak popularity during the 1920s and 1930s. With its white stuccoed exterior, steeply-pitched gable roof, half timbering and leaded diamond-pattern stained glass windows, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church embodies the character-defining features of the Tudor Revival style. Hobart Upjohn carried the Tudor Revival style through to the interior, which features exposed timber arches and roof framing, wood floors, an elaborately carved wood choir with medieval motifs and stained glass windows patterned to mimic pointed arches. The grandson of Richard Upjohn and the son of Richard M. Upjohn, Hobart Brown Upjohn became a prominent architect in his own right during his 40 year career and was widely regarded as an expert in ecclesiastical and educational architecture. While the use of hollow structural clay blocks in the construction of load-bearing walls became common during the first decade of the 20th century, the congregation’s decision to employ hollow structural clay blocks and to build Holy Trinity Episcopal Church entirely with volunteer labor demonstrates the adaptability and practicality of this building technique. In short, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church represents a unique combination of architect design and vernacular construction. As such, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is eligible for listing as a local landmark under Criterion C.

While the exterior has experienced some minor alterations, most notably the replacement asphalt-shingle roof, unoriginal storm windows and replacement vinyl windows at the basement level, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church retains high integrity of design, exterior and interior materials and workmanship. It is judged to have a period of significance of 1907, when it was designed and constructed.

The parsonage and garage, which were constructed between 1924 and 1932, and the 1954 community center are considered non-contributing buildings. They post-date the period of significance of the church and contrast sharply in style and materials with the Tudor Revival-style church. The parsonage and garage represent architecturally undistinguished examples of the Colonial Revival style, while the community center lacks any architectural distinguishing

features. In addition, the parsonage has diminished integrity of materials and workmanship due to the replacement of most of the windows and the doors.

References

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Attachments

Delia S. and James A. Chapin to Otho F. Humphreys, Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees, June 28, 1907, Deed Book H42, Page 448, Essex County Deeds.

Watson and Anna E. Whittlesey to Otho F. Humphreys, Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees, July 19, 1907, Deed Book H42, Page 450, Essex County Deeds.

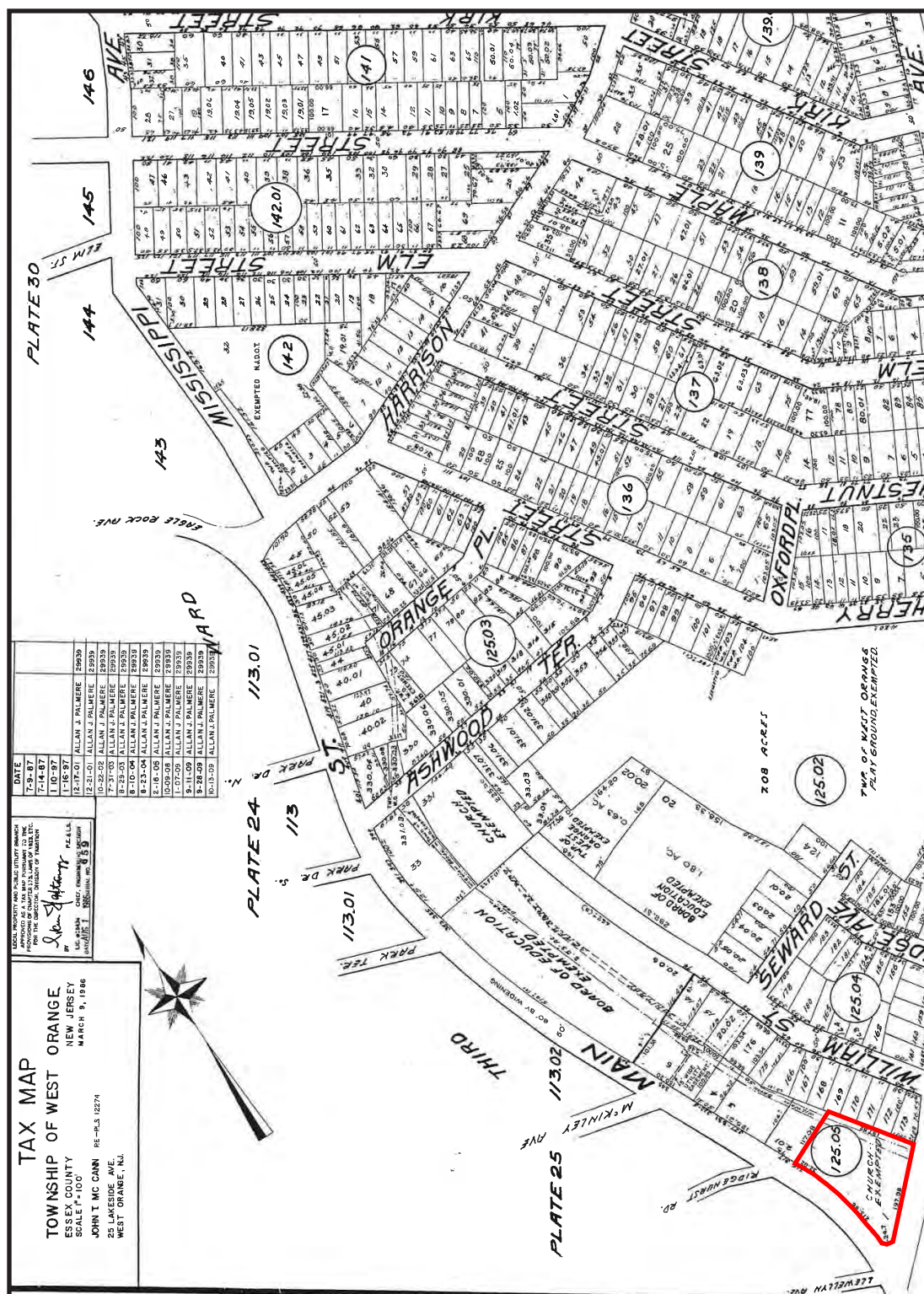


Figure 1. Township of West Orange Tax Map. Boundaries of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church outlined. Scale 1 inch = 300 feet (approximately).

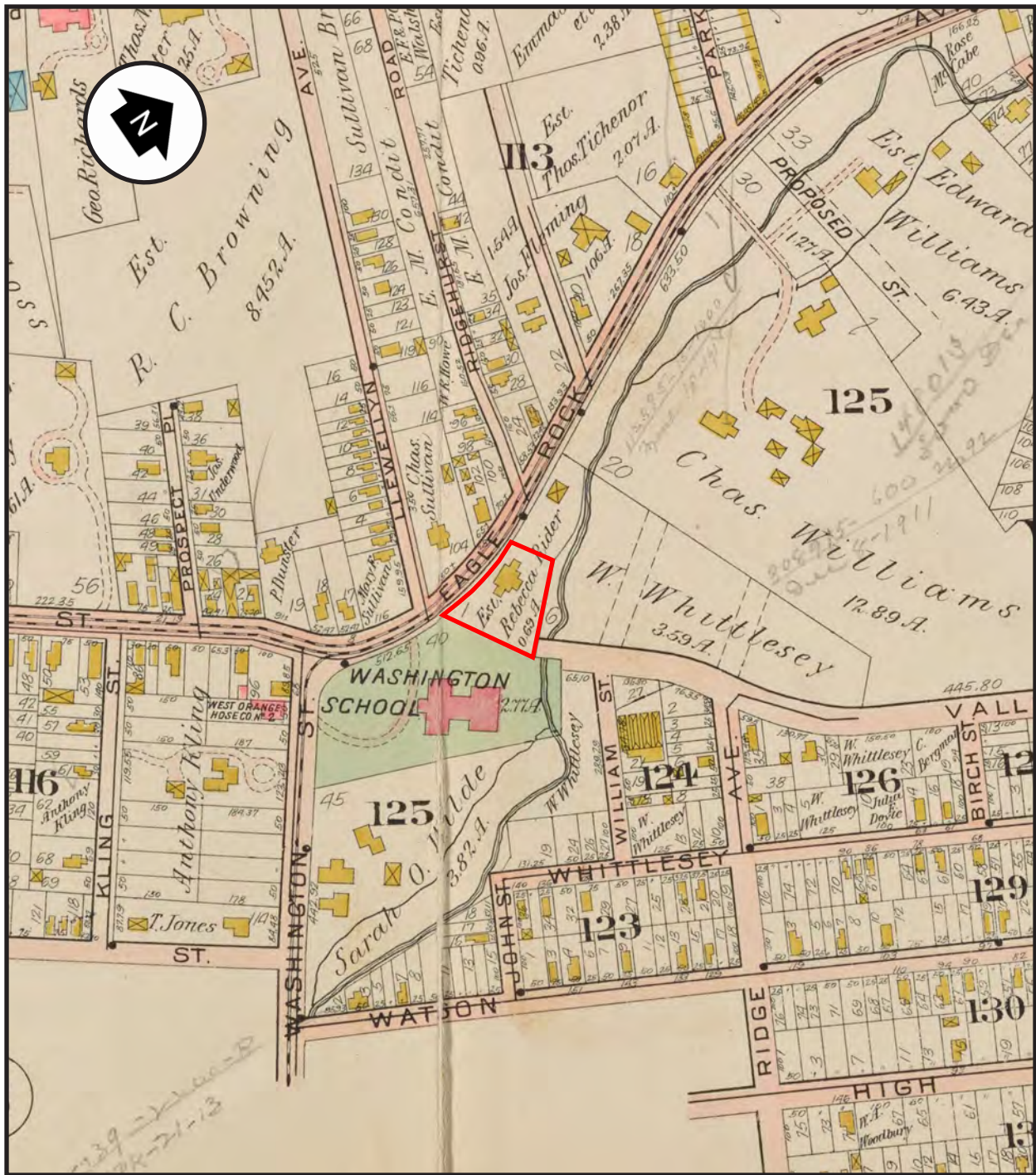


Figure 2. Mueller A.H. Atlas of the Oranges, Plate 122. 1904. Property boundaries outlined. Scale: 1 inch = 325 feet (approximately).

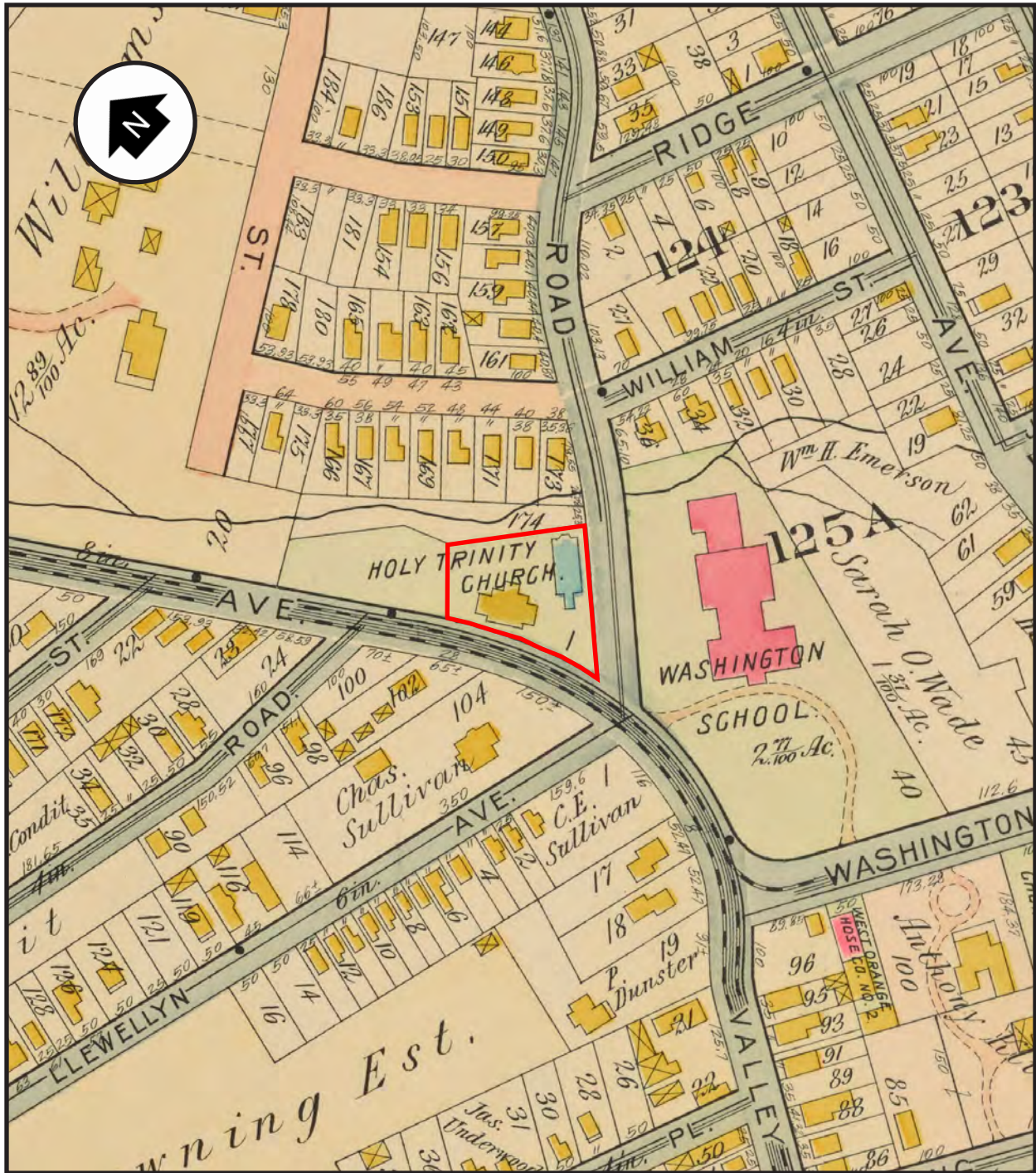


Figure 3. Mueller A.H. *Atlas of the Oranges*, Plate 16. 1911. Property boundaries outlined. Scale: 1 inch = 220 feet (approximately).



Figure 4. Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of West Orange*, Sheet 20. 1912. Property boundaries outlined. Scale: 1 inch = 130 feet (approximately).

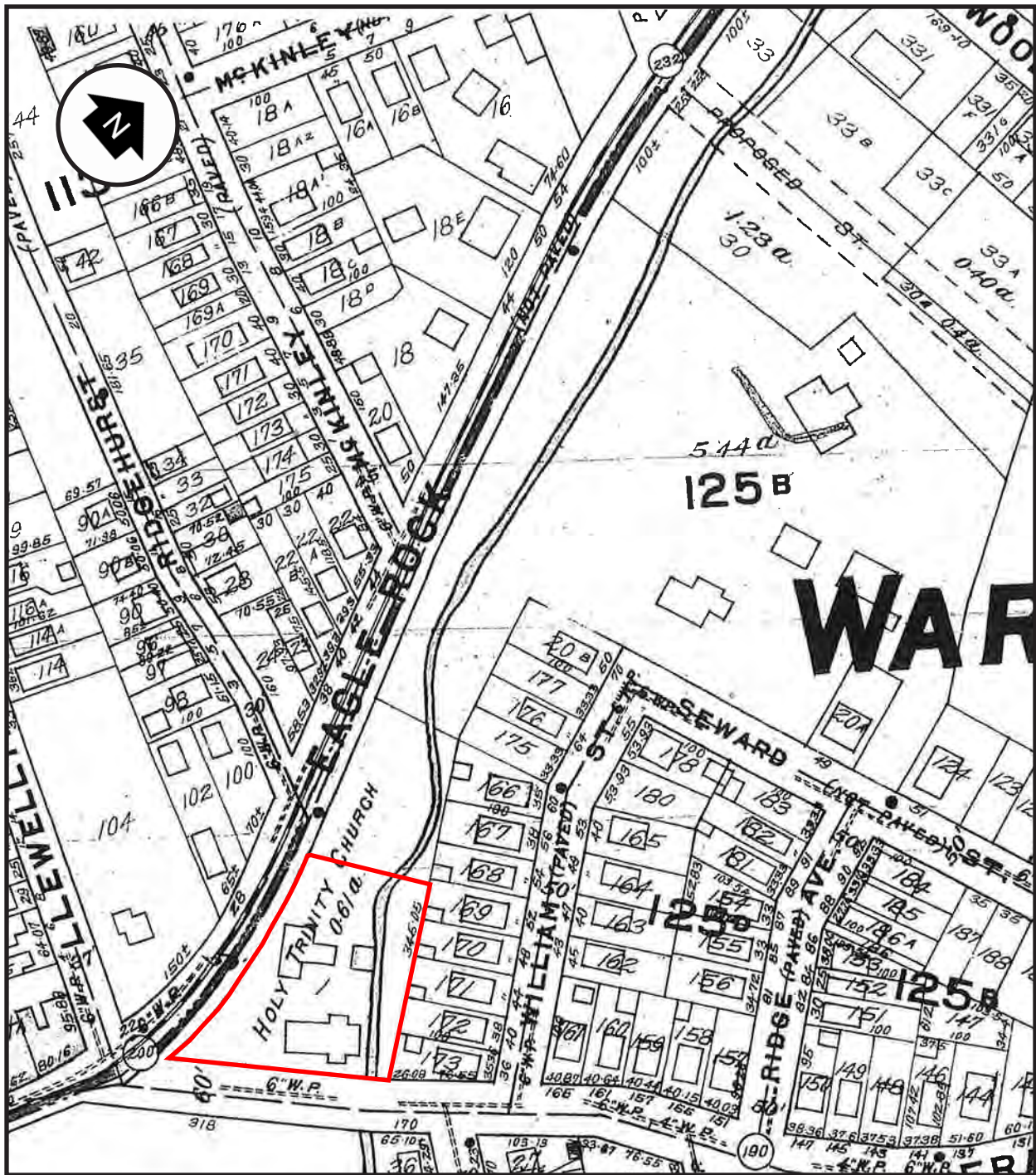
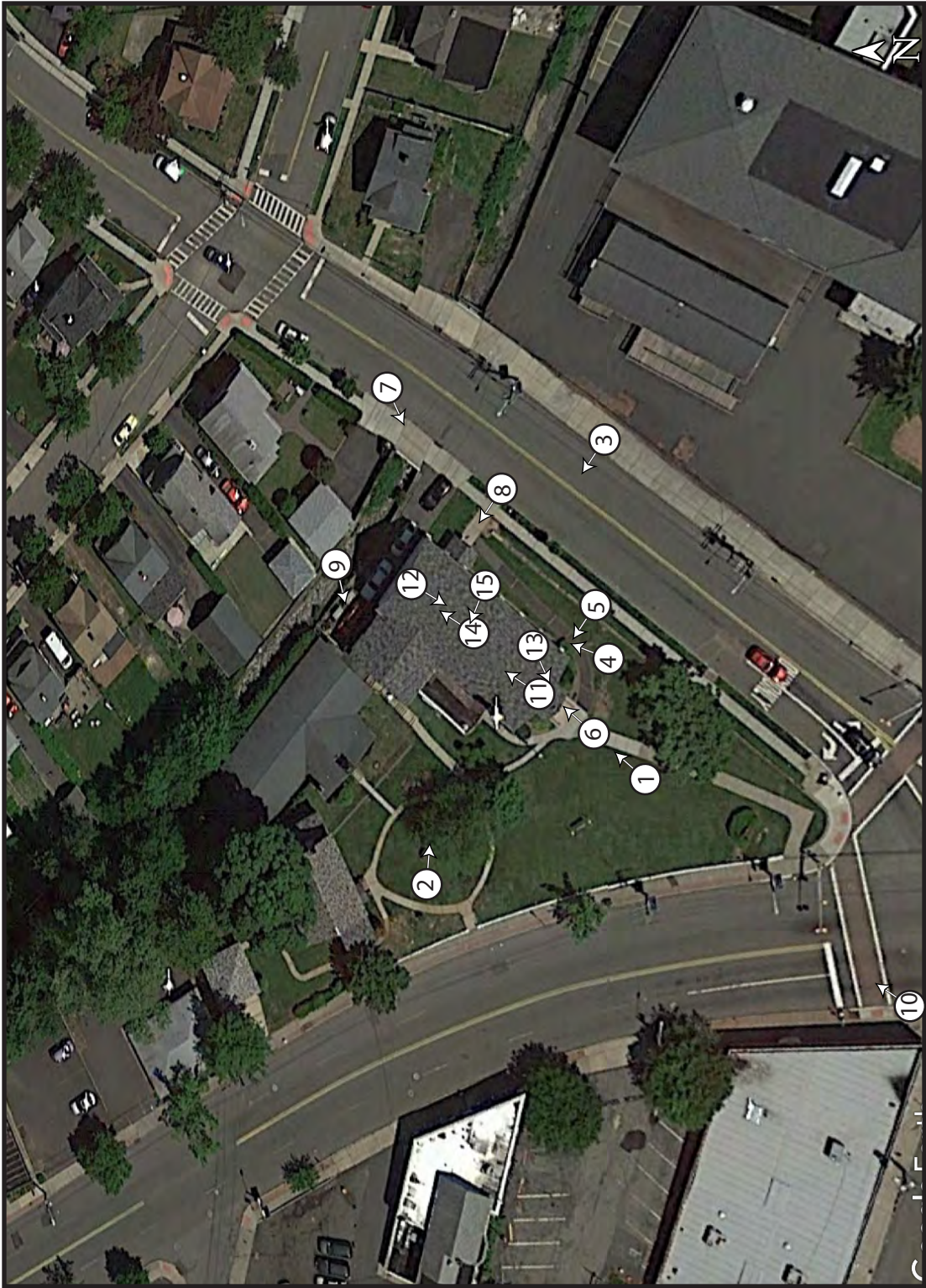


Figure 5. Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of West Orange*. 1924. Property boundaries outlined. Scale: 1 inch = 160 feet (approximately).



Figure 6. Franklin Survey Company. *Atlas of East Orange, Orange and West Orange*, Plate 30. 1932. Property boundaries outlined. Scale: 1 inch = ** (approximately).



Site Plan and Photograph Key, Photographs 1-15..



Site Plan and Photograph Key, Photographs 16-28..



Photograph 1. View of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the front (southwest) elevation, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:196].



Photograph 2. Oblique view of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the side (northwest) elevation and the side wing, view looking east (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 211].



Photograph 3. View of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the side (southeast) elevation, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 206].



Photograph 4. View of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church date stone, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 200].



Photograph 5. View Holy Trinity Episcopal Church date stone, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 203].



Photograph 6. View of the front entry, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18069/D1: 285].



Photograph 7. Oblique view of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the side (southeast) and rear (northwest) elevations, view looking west (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 210].



Photograph 8. View of basement entry, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 298].



Photograph 9. View of the concrete-block passageway connecting the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church basement to the community center, view looking west (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 268].



Photograph 10. View of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and the parsonage showing the concrete-block retaining wall that surrounds the property, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 257].



Photograph 11. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, view looking northwest towards the choir and altar (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 119].



Photograph 12. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, view looking southeast towards the front entry (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 133].



Photograph 13. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the exposed roof framing, view looking northwest towards the choir and altar (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1: 121].



Photograph 14. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Church showing the choir, view looking north-west (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:117].



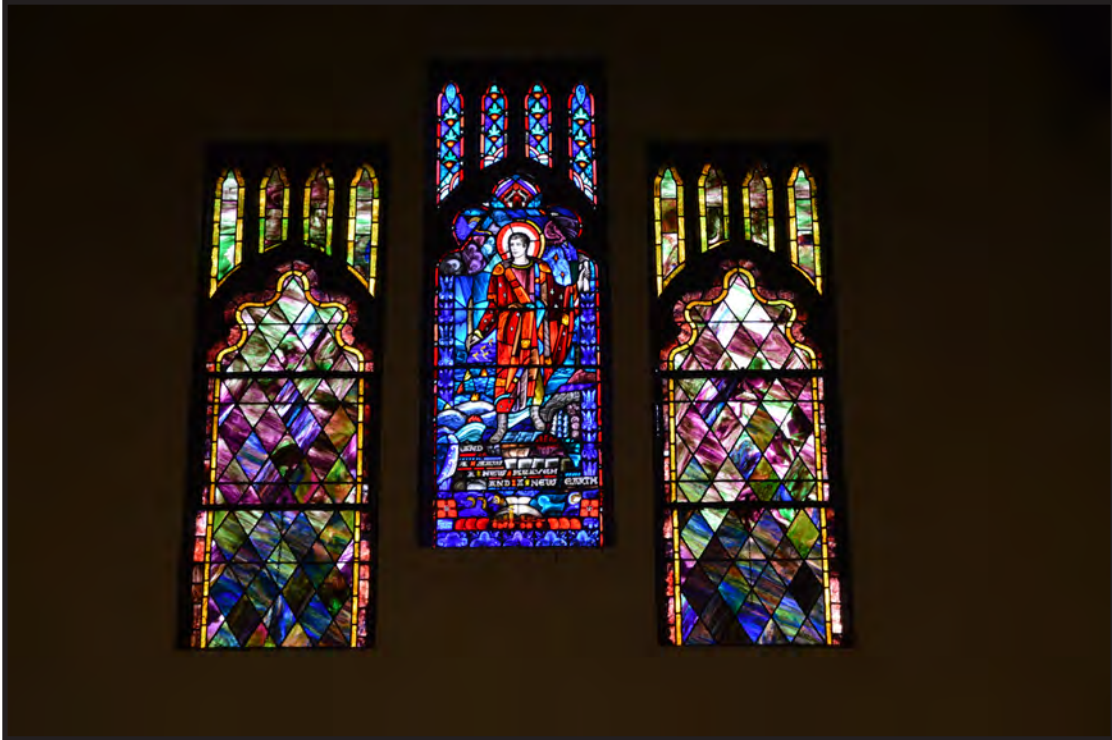
Photograph 15. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the altar, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:129].



Photograph 16. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing one of the stained glass windows on the long walls, view looking southeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:140].



Photograph 17. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the stained glass window above the altar, view looking north (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:128].



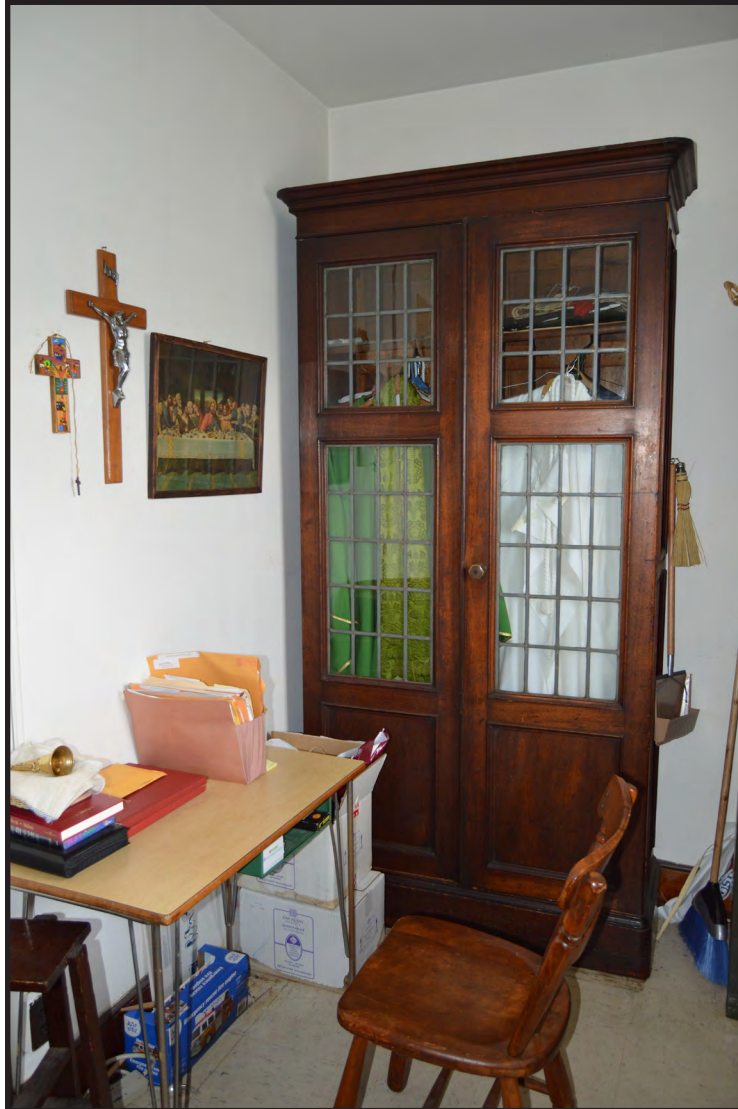
Photograph 18. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the stained glass windows above the front entry (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:139].



Photograph 19. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the front entry, view looking southeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:160].



Photograph 20. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the choir room, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:103].



Photograph 21. View of the interior of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church showing the vestry, view looking west (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:106].



Photograph 22. View of the hallway in the basement of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:075].



Photograph 23. View of the community room (former Sunday School) in the basement of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, view looking south (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:077].



Photograph 24. View of the kitchen in the basement of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, view looking north (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:076].



Photograph 25. Oblique view of the parsonage showing the front (southeast) and side (southwest) elevations, view looking north (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:218].



Photograph 26. View of the garage showing the front (southwest) elevation, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:245].



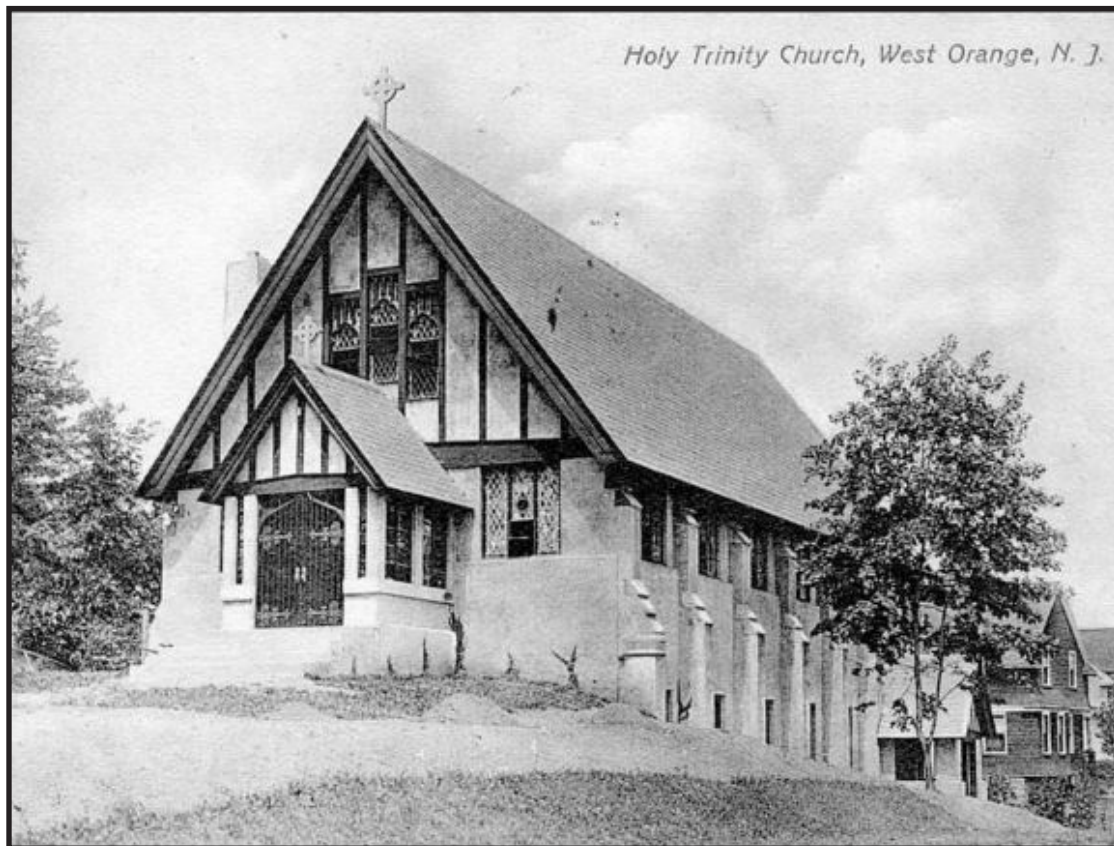
Photograph 27. View of the community center showing the front (southeast) elevation, view looking northwest (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:263].



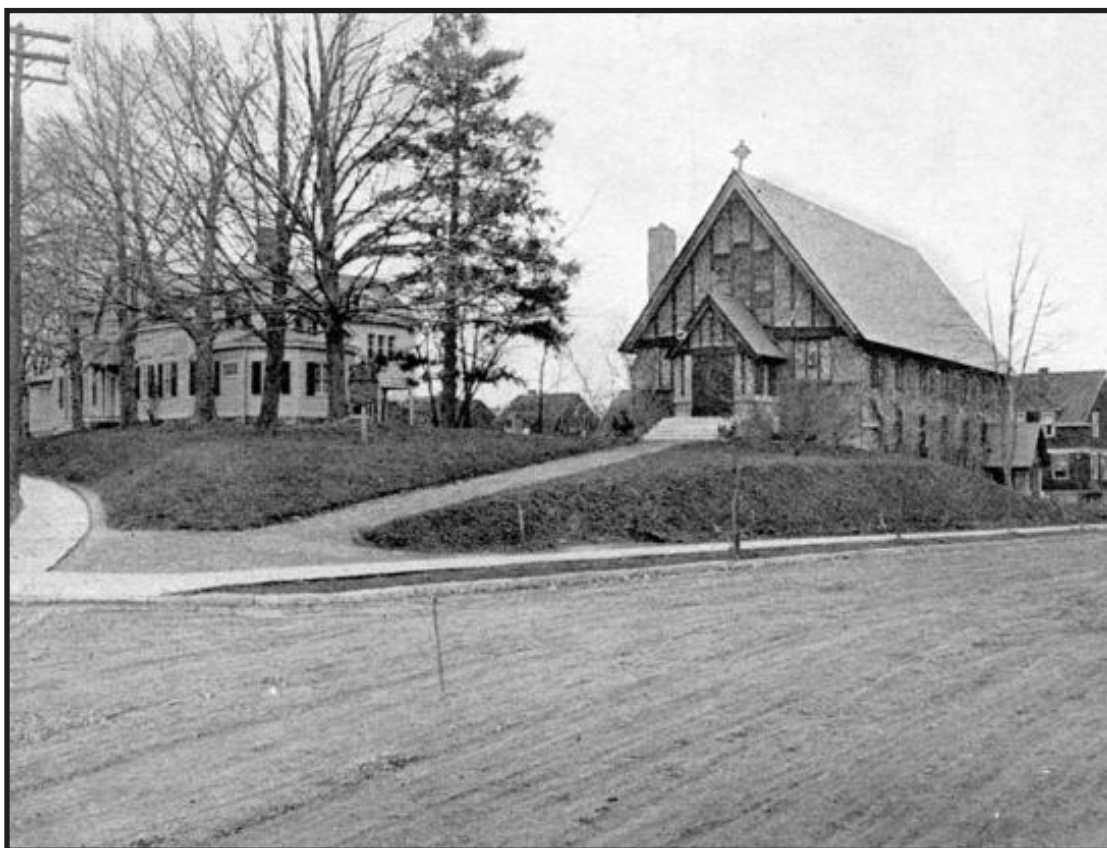
Photograph 28. View of the community center showing the side (southwest) elevation, view looking northeast (Photographer: Eryn Boyce, July 2019) [HRI Neg. #18039/D1:272].



Photograph 29. Oblique view of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church under construction. Note the hollow structural clay tile load-bearing walls. 1907. Source: Schuyler 1909.



Photograph 30. Oblique view of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. No date. Source: Fagan 2009.



Photograph 31. Oblique view of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church property showing the Rider house (left). 1916. Source: Fagan 2009.

**Delia S. and James A. Chapin to Otho F. Humphreys,
Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees,
June 28, 1907, Deed Book H42, Page 448, Essex County Deeds.**

convey the said land and premises in manner aforesaid
 And also, that he the said Pongratz Sasina will warrant
 secure and forever defend the said land and premises
 unto the said Emil Soldon and Anna Soldon his wife
 their heirs, and assigns forever, against the lawful claims
 and demands of all and every person or persons, freely and
 clearly freed, and discharged, of and from all manner of
 encumbrances whatsoever all taxes and assessments now
 on said premises are to be paid by parties of second part
 In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have
 hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first
 above written

Signed

Sealed and Delivered, in the
 presence of, The words to the
 Northernly line of Selrage
 Street interlined first page
 7th line from bottom, also
 to said Pongratz Sasina 2d
 line from bottom, first page
 before execution

Pongratz Sasina S.S.
 Mary Sasina S.S.

Will C. Bradley
 State of New Jersey
 County of Essex

Be it Remembered, That on this
 Thirtieth day of July, in the year
 Of Our Lord, One Thousand nine
 hundred and seven, before me, the subscriber a Master
 in Chancery of New Jersey, personally appeared Pongratz
 Sasina and Mary Sasina his wife who I am satisfied
 are the grantors mentioned in the within Indenture
 and to whom I first made known the contents thereof
 and thereupon they acknowledged that they signed
 sealed and delivered, the same as their voluntary act
 and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.
 And the said Mary Sasina, being by me privately exam-
 ined separate and apart from her husband, acknowledged
 that she signed sealed and delivered the same as her voluntary act and deed freely without any fear, threats or
 compulsion of her said husband

Received in the Office July 30 A.D. 1907 at 1:51 P.M.

Delia S. Chapin & husband

Otho S. Humphreys & al Trustees

This Indenture Made the Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One
 Thousand Nine hundred and seven, Between Delia S. Chapin and James S. Chapin her husband
 of the Town of West Orange in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, of the first part And
 Otho S. Humphreys, Alfred B. Williams and Louis M. Bresten Trustees of the Town of West Orange in the County of
 Essex and State of New Jersey of the second part, Witnesseth That the said party of the first part for and in considera-
 tion of One Dollar, and other valuable considerations lawful money of the United States of America to-
 them in hand well and truly paid by the said party of the second part at or before the sealing
 and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the first
 part thereunto fully satisfied contented and said have given granted bargained

aliened released enfeoffed conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do give grant bargain sell alien release enfeoff convey and confirm to the said party of the second part and to their heirs and assigns forever. All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises herein after particularly described situate lying and being in the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey to wit: First Tract Beginning on the Northeasterly side of Washington Street formerly the Eagle Rock Road, at a corner of land formerly of Abijah Harrison distant one chain and seventy-seven links on a course of South eight degrees thirty minutes West from the centre of the mill on the premises, and thence running along said Road North twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes West five chains fifty-two links thence North sixty six degrees twenty minutes East eighty seven links thence South fifty seven degrees ten minutes East one chain thirty two links thence South twenty seven degrees East fifty six links, thence South seven degrees forty minutes West one chain twelve links, thence South fifty degrees fifty minutes East eighty-nine links thence South thirty seven degrees thirty minutes East seventy two links thence South fifty degrees and fifty minutes West eighty two links, thence South forty five degrees east ninety-seven links thence South fifty three degrees thirty minutes West, one chain and twenty five links to the place of Beginning. See Book 912 of Deeds for said County of Essex on pages 225 &c.

Second Tract:

Beginning on the easterly side of Washington Street at the Southwesterly corner of land of the first mentioned tract thence running southerly along the line of said Street, sixty feet, thence Eastwardly in a line parallel with the first mentioned tract, to the middle of the Brook, thence Northwesterly in a straight line to the easterly end of the stone wall in said first mentioned tract, and thence Westwardly and Southwardly along said first mentioned tract to the Beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed to Helia A Chapin wife of James A Chapin by James W Field, and wife by deed dated May 17th 1894 and recorded in the Registers Office of Essex County, in Book N.28 of Deeds for said County on pages 300-301

Together with

all and singular the house buildings, trees, ways, waters, profits, privileges and advantages, with the appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining also all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part of, in and to the same, and, of, in and to every part and parcel thereof To Have and To Hold, all and singular the above described land and premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part their

to their heirs and assigns forever. All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises herein after particularly described situate lying and being in the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey to wit: First Tract Beginning on the Northeastly side of Washington Street formerly the Eagle Rock Road, at a corner of land formerly of Abijah Harrison distant one chain and seventy-seven links on a course of South, eight degrees, thirty minutes West, from the centre of the well on the premises, and thence running along said Road North, twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes West, five chains fifty-two links thence North, sixty six degrees, twenty minutes East, eighty seven links thence South, fifty seven degrees ten minutes East, one chain thirty two links thence South, twenty seven degrees East, fifty six links, thence South seven degrees forty minutes West, one chain twelve links, thence South, fifty degrees fifty minutes East, eighty-nine links thence South, thirty seven degrees, thirty minutes East, seventy two links thence South, fifty degrees, and fifty minutes West, eighty two links, thence South, forty five degrees east, ninety-seven links thence South, fifty three degrees, thirty minutes West, one chain and twenty five links to the place of Beginning. See Book 912 of Deeds for said County of Essex on pages 225 &c.

Second Tract:

Beginning on the easterly side of Washington Street at the Southwestly corner of land of the first mentioned tract thence running Southwesterly along the line of said Street, sixty feet, thence Eastwardly in a line parallel with the first mentioned tract, to the middle of the Brook, thence Northwesterly in a straight line to the easterly end of the stone wall in said first mentioned tract, and thence Westwardly and Southwardly along said first mentioned tract to the Beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed to Helia Schapsin wife of James A. Schapsin by James W. Field, and wife by deed dated May 17th, 1894 and recorded in the Registers Office of Essex County, in Book N. 28 of Deeds for said County on pages 300-301

Together with

all and singular the houses buildings, trees, ways, waters profits privileges and advantages, with the appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining also all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part of, in and to the same, and, of, in and to every part and parcel thereof To Have and To Hold, all and singular the above described land and premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part their heirs and assigns, forever and the said party of the first part, do for themselves their heirs executors and administrators covenant and grant to and with the said party

of the second part, their heirs and assigns that they the said party of the first part, are the true lawful and right owners of all and singular the above described land and premises, and of every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances therunto belonging, and that the said land and premises, or any part thereof, at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, are not encumbered by any mortgage, judgment, or limitation or by any encumbrance whatsoever by which the title of the said party of the second part, hereby made or intended to be made for the above described, land and premises can or may be changed, charged, altered or defeated in any way whatsoever. And also, that the said party of the first part, now have good right full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain sell, and convey the said lands and premises in manner aforesaid. And also, that they the said party of the first part, will warrant secure and forever defend the said land and premises unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all and every person or persons freely sold, charged and discharged of and from all manner of encumbrance whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Simon H. Robinson } Delia S. Chapin S.S.
State of New Jersey } James A. Chapin S.S.
County of Essex } or Be it Remembered That on this
Twenty third day of July, in the
year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine
hundred and seven, before me, the subscriber a Master in Chancery of New Jersey, personally appeared, Delia S. Chapin and James A. Chapin her husband who I am satisfied are the grantors mentioned in the within Indenture and to whom I first made known the contents thereof and thereupon they acknowledged, that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said Delia S. Chapin being by me privately examined separate and apart, from her husband acknowledged that she signed sealed, and delivered the same as her voluntary act and deed, freely without any fear threats or compulsion of her said husband.

Simon H. Robinson M. C. C. of N. J.

Received in the Office July 30 A. D. 1907 at 1.53 PM

Walter H. Littlesey & ux
To C

Arthur P. Humphreys, & al (Trustees.)

} This Indenture made the Nineteenth
day of July, in the year of Our
Lord, One Thousand nine hundred

**Watson and Anna E. Whittlesey to Otho F. Humphreys,
Alfred G. Williams and Louis M. Beeter, Trustees, July 19, 1907,
Deed Book H42, Page 450, Essex County Deeds.**

the appurtenances thereto belonging, and that the said land and premises, or any part thereof, at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, are not encumbered by any mortgage, judgment, ~~or~~ limitation or by any encumbrance whatsoever by which the title of the said party of the second part. hereby made or intended to be made for the above described, land and premises can or may be charged, altered or defeated in any way whatsoever. And Also, that the said party of the first part, now have good right full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain sell, and convey the said lands and premises in manner aforesaid. And Also, that they the said party of the first part, will warrant secure and forever defend the said land and premises unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all and every person or persons freely and clearly freed and discharged of and from all manner of encumbrance whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Simon H. Robinson } Delia S. Chapin S.S.
State of New Jersey } James A. Chapin S.S.
County of Essex } ss Be it Remembered That on this
Twenty third day of July, in the

year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine hundred and seven, before me, the subscriber a Master in Chancery of New Jersey, personally appeared, Delia S. Chapin and James A. Chapin her husband who I am satisfied are the grantors mentioned in the within Indenture and to whom I first made known the contents thereof and thereupon they acknowledged, that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said Delia S. Chapin being by me privately examined separate and apart from her husband acknowledged that she signed sealed, and delivered the same as her voluntary act and deed, freely without any fear threats or compulsion of her said husband.

Simon H. Robinson M. C. C. of N. J.

Received in the Office July 30 A. D. 1907 at 1.53 P.M.

Watson Whittlesey & ux

To C

Attho P. Humphreys, & al (Trustees.)

} This Indenture made the Nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine hundred and seven. Between Watson Whittlesey,

and Anna E. Whittlesey his wife of the - of - in the County of - and State of - of the first part. And also G. Humphreys, Alfred E. Williams and Louis M. Beeten, Trustees of the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, of the second part. Witnesseth That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Three Hundred Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand well and truly paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the first part there-with fully satisfied, contented and paid have given granted bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents do give grant bargain sell, alien, release, enfeoff, convey and confirm to the said party of the second part, and to their heirs and assigns forever, All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described situate lying and being in the Town of West Orange in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey to wit:

Beginning in the westerly line of Franklin Avenue (formerly Valley Road) at a point distant southerly one hundred and two feet and thirty-three one-hundredths of a foot from the southerly line of William Street. thence along the westerly line of Franklin Avenue South fifty degrees sixteen minutes West twenty-six feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land formerly of Rebecca Ryder, thence along that land North forty four degrees twenty two minutes West eighty four feet and two one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North thirty six degrees, fifty-two minutes West, forty seven feet and fifty-two one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North fifty degrees, twelve minutes West fifty eight feet, and seventy-four one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North five degrees twenty eight minutes West sixty-six feet, and three tenths of a foot, thence still along the same North twenty-four degrees, forty eight minutes West thirty five feet, thence still along the same North fifty four degrees, fifty eight minutes West eighty seven feet and twelve one-hundredths of a foot to land of Virginia B. Williams thence along her land North sixty eight degrees, thirty seven minutes East thirty nine feet and sixty nine one-hundredths of a foot to the rear line of lots fronting on William Street and thence along that line South thirty six degrees twenty four minutes East

and Anna E. Whittlesey his wife of the - of - in the County of - and State of - of the first part. And also J. Humphreys, Alfred S. Williams and Louis M. Beeten, Trustees of the Town of West Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, of the second part. Witnesseth That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Three Hundred Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand well and truly paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the first part therewith fully satisfied, contented and paid have given granted bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents do give grant bargain sell, alien, release, enfeoff, convey and confirm to the said party of the second part, and to their heirs and assigns forever, All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described situate lying and being in the Town of West Orange in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey to wit.

Beginning in the westerly line of Franklin Avenue (formerly Valley Road) at a point distant southerly one hundred and two feet and twenty-three one-hundredths of a foot from the southerly line of William Street, thence along the westerly line of Franklin Avenue South fifty degrees sixteen minutes West twenty-six feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land formerly of Rebecca Ogden, thence along that land North forty four degrees twenty two minutes West eighty four feet and two one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North thirty six degrees, fifty-two minutes West, forty seven feet and fifty-two one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North fifty degrees, twelve minutes West fifty eight feet, and seventy-four one-hundredths of a foot, thence still along the same North five degrees twenty eight minutes West sixty-six feet, and three tenths of a foot, thence still along the same North twenty-four degrees, forty eight minutes West thirty five feet, thence still along the same North fifty four degrees, fifty eight minutes West eighty seven feet and twelve one-hundredths of a foot to land of Virginia B Williams thence along her land North sixty eight degrees, thirty seven minutes East thirty nine feet, and sixty nine one-hundredths of a foot to the rear line of Lots fronting on William Street and thence along that line South thirty six degrees twenty four minutes East parallel with William Street three hundred and forty five feet and five one-hundredths of a foot to Franklin Avenue and the place of Beginning This conveyance

being made subject to the flow of the Brook over said land.

Together with all and singular the houses, buildings, trees, ways, waters, profits, privileges and advantages, with the appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining. Also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the said party of the first part. of, in and to the same, and of, in and to every part and parcel thereof. To Have and To Hold, all and singular, the above described land and premises, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns to the only proper use, benefit and behoof, of the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, forever. And the said party of the first part, do for themselves their heirs, executors and administrators covenant and grant to and with the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that they the said party of the first part, are the true lawful and right owners of all and singular the above described land and premises, and of every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances thereunto belonging and that the said land and premises or any part thereof at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents are not encumbered, by any mortgage judgment or limitation, or by any encumbrance whatsoever by which the title of the said party of the second part hereby made or intended to be made, for the above described land and premises, can or may be changed, charged, altered or defeated in any way whatsoever. And also, that the said party of the first part now have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the said land and premises in manner aforesaid. And also, that they the said party of the first part, will warrant, secure and forever defend, the said land and premises unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all and every person or persons freely and clearly freed and discharged of and from all manner of encumbrance whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of David T. Booth
State of New Jersey,
County of Middlesex, ss.

Watson Whittlesey S.S.
Anna E. Whittlesey S.S.

Be it Remembered, That on this 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Seven before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner of Deeds