Landmark Nomination Report Review
Proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District”
Montclair Township, Essex County, New Jersey

PREPARED FOR:

34 LABEL STREET ASSOCIATES

MARCH 2, 2023
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PREPARED BY:

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March 2, 2023
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of 34 Label Street Associates, E2 Project Management, LLC (E2PM) is conducting an independent review of a Nomination Report for Landmark Status for the proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District.” In December, 2022, the Montclair Township Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) sponsored Kathleen M. Bennett, HPC Chair, to prepare a Nomination Report for 4 buildings located within Block 3307, Lots 5, 6, & 7, aka 16, 18 Label Street and 6-10 Erie Street in the Township of Montclair, Essex County. The proposed district consists of three contiguous parcels bounded by Forest Street, Label Street, Erie Street, and Oak Place.

Based upon a review of the Nomination Report for Local Landmark Status with respect to the property’s history, the proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District” does not meet the criteria for landmark status in the Nomination Report. The proposed district includes a former vehicle inspection station built in 1937 (Parcel 1), warehouses built in 1953/1954 (Parcel 2), and a former warehouse and storefront built after 1894 and operated by the United States Printing Company (Parcel 3). The nomination report attempts to tie these properties together as part of the former Crump Label Company factory. However, all four buildings within the three identified parcels postdate any association with the Crump Label Company or Samuel Crump. In addition, no manufacturing took place in any of the four buildings during the suggested period of significance. The oldest building identified in the nomination report, located within Parcel 3 at the corner of Erie and Label Streets, bears an historical association with the former United States Printing Company as a former storefront, but due to improvements made to the building since 1996 its integrity of original materials is low. The nomination report’s recommendation that these buildings be included as part of a manufacturing district is not supported by the historical record. The buildings and properties do not meet the criteria set forth under Montclair Code for consideration for landmark status. As a result, except for the 1937 inspection station which is identified as individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, none of the remaining buildings identified within the three parcels referenced in the Nomination Report warrant local landmark status either individually or as an historic district.

Additionally, neither the Label Street Manufacturing District, nor the individual properties, nor the important manufacturing history the proposed designation purports to preserve are identified as part of the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan. Therefore, the proposed designation is not in compliance with the relevant portions of the Municipal Land Use Law and should not be adopted.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

On behalf of 34 Label Street Associates, E2 Project Management, LLC (E2PM) is conducting an independent review of a Nomination Report for Landmark Status for the proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District.” In December, 2022, the Montclair Township Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) sponsored Kathleen M. Bennett, HPC Chair, to prepare a Nomination Report for 4 buildings located within Block 3307, Lots 5, 6, & 7, aka 16, 18 Label Street and 6-10 Erie Street in the Township of Montclair, Essex County (see Figure 1). The proposed district consists of three contiguous parcels bounded by Forest Street, Label Street, Erie Street, and Oak Place.

34 Label Street Associates, owners of two of the buildings included in the proposed landmark nomination report, disagree with the nomination report’s findings and recommendations. 34 Label Street Associates has retained E2 Project Management, LLC to independently review the Nomination Report for Local Landmark Status and evaluate if the report, its material arguments and base assumptions, and its conclusions are consistent with both Montclair Code and the criteria for landmark status. This review included a thorough reading of the Nomination Report, discernment of its foundational assumptions, and primary document research to verify the proposed Statements of Significance.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF NOMINATED LANDMARK SITE

DEFINITIONS

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<td>HISTORIC</td>
<td>Having historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic or other significance, as defined by the provisions of this article.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANDMARK</td>
<td>Any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, architectural, cultural, scenic or archaeological significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDMARK DISTRICT or DISTRICT</td>
<td>One or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>Any real property, whether public or private, with or without improvements, which is the location of a significant event or series of events, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building, structure or object or any configuration, portion or group of the foregoing which has been designated by the Commission as having historical, archaeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance pursuant to the provisions of this article.</td>
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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The “Label Street Manufacturing District,” as proposed by the nomination report consists of three parcels of land located between Forest Street, Erie Street, Label Street, and Oak Place. Parcel 1, identified as 16 Label Street, consists of Montclair Township tax block 3307, Lot 5 (see Figure 2 and Plates 1 to 3). This parcel is located at the corner of
FIGURE 1: TAX MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED “LABEL STREET MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.”
Proposed "Label Street Manufacturing District"
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Forest and Label Streets. The one-story brick building occupying this parcel was built in 1937 by the Township of Montclair and leased to the State of New Jersey as a motor vehicle inspection station. The massive two-bay gabled end building faces northwest on Forest Street with ten large inset window bays with multi-pane lights extending down each side. A one-story lean-to addition projects from the southwest elevation along Label Street. The northeast and southwest elevations are corbeled at the frieze while the pedimented gabled ends at the northwest and southeast elevations are undecorated except for a slight corbeled projection at the roofline.

Parcel 2, also identified as 18 Label Street, occupies Township of Montclair Block 3307, Lot 6 (see Figure 2 and Plates 4). The parcel is centrally located within Block 3307 and is occupied by a one-story cinder block structure with a stepped parapet and low-slope roof. The seven bay southwest elevation fronts onto Label Street and is fenestrated with multilight windows of varying configurations. Several windows are missing original sills suggesting a later addition to the building while a poured concrete lintel and a brick-infilled lintel cap the openings on the east side of the elevation.

Parcel 3, identified as 6-10 Erie Street, occupies Township of Montclair Block 3307, Lot 7 (see Figure 2 and Plates 5 to 10). Two buildings occupy this parcel. The first building, located at the corner of Label and Erie Streets (2 Erie Street), is a two-story brick building of irregular form occupying a corner lot and facing on both Label and Erie Streets. The corner is clipped at the intersection to provide an additional facet. The lower level is clad with wainscot paneling with a copper gutter serving as a belt course between stories. The upper story is clad in common bond brick with a corbeled and dentiled frieze. Fenestration consists of tall multi-light windows with beveled glass. Window surrounds are segmental arches with cloth awnings at the upper story. A square tower projects from the flat roof while a second square tower is appended to the northeast elevation. Large additions are inset at the northwest and northeast elevations. A brick enclosed courtyard is appended to the northeast elevation.

PLATE 5: 2 ERIE STREET. PART OF 6-10 ERIE STREET PARCEL. VIEW NORTHWEST. WIECZOREK: 2/16/2023.
PLATE 6: 2 ERIE STREET, PART OF 6-10 ERIE STREET PARCEL. VIEW NORTH. WIECZOREK: 2/16/2023.

PLATE 7: 2 ERIE STREET, PART OF 6-10 ERIE STREET PARCEL. VIEW WEST. WIECZOREK: 2/16/2023.
PLATE 8:  6-10 ERIE STREET. VIEW NORTHWEST. WIECZOREK: 2/16/2023.

The second building within Parcel 3 is a one-story brick warehouse located at the corner of Erie Street with Oak Place (6-10 Erie Street) with a central end-gabled clerestory and one-story lean-to additions on the northeast and southwest elevations (see Plates 8 to 10). The southwest elevation contains the primary entrance and is clad in parged concrete block. The southeast elevation is composed of three primary bays consisting of the two lean-tos and a central bay containing the clerestory. Segmental-arched window bays occupy the façade, many of which have been infilled with bricks and/or iron vents. The façade is parapeted above the roofline. The northeast elevation again contains numerous segmental-arched window bays which contain multilight windows in various configurations. The northwest elevation resembles the southeast elevation. Several small one-story additions extend from the northwest and southwest elevations.

1.3 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

While the ultimate authority for designating a historic or landmark district is vested in the governing body, one of the duties of an Historic Preservation Commission is to recommend to the planning board the creation of such districts. An "historic district" is defined as "one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding properties significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites." (See previous definition and See the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-4). Any proposed historic district must likewise be shown on the historic preservation plan element of the Master Plan. The designation of historic sites and historic districts are required to be made based on identifications in the historic preservation plan element of the Master Plan. (See N.J.S.A. 40:55D-65.1.)

The criteria for evaluating the potential for a historic resource to be eligible for local landmark status are set forth in Montclair Township Municipal Code Section 347-135A which states:
“the Commission shall consider as worthy of designation those buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
2. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; that represent the work of a master; that possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
4. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.
5. Are otherwise of particular historic significance to the Township of Montclair by reflecting or exemplifying the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, region or community.”

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK AND PERSONNEL

The nomination report review consisted of background research, a pedestrian site visit, and photo documentation. As part of the background research, E2PM consulted records on file at NJHPO’s online Lucy database, land records maintained by the Essex County Clerk, primary and secondary documentary sources, and reports curated and maintained on the NJDEP DataMiner website.

E2PM’s Cultural Resources Sector Manager, Scott Wieczorek, MA, RPA served as the Project Manager and Ms. Marianne Walsh served as the Principal Investigator for Historic Architectural Resources. Resumes of Key Personnel are included in Appendix B.
2.0 SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY

To better understand the proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District,” E2PM conducted background research to establish a historic context for the development and land use of Parcels 1, 2, and 3. Sources consulted for this history include local historic texts, primary documents such as land deeds on file at the Essex County Clerk’s office, newspaper articles, and other contemporaneous records. Following is the site-specific history:

Per the nomination report and an online article by Richard Sheaff of the Ephemera Society of America, Samuel Crump, Sr. founded a label printing company named Crump & Co. in 1832 on Fulton Street, New York City (Bennett 2022; Sheaff 2023). The factory operated in New York during Samuel Crump, Sr.’s entire career. Upon his retirement in 1861, Samuel Crump, Jr. continued the label printing business by taking on a business partner—William Everdell. Operating under the moniker of Crump & Everdell, the partners—both residents of New Jersey with Crump living in Verona and Everdell living in Woodbridge—sought to relocate their business outside the city (Essex County Deeds Book T18, Page 99). On February 1, 1876, the partners purchased several parcels of land from Henry A. Dike in Montclair spanning both sides of the newly laid Label Street (Essex County Deeds Book R18 Page 484; Book R18, Page 486; Book R18, Page 488; Book R18, Page 489; Book T18, Page 99).

The deed registered with the Essex County Clerk in Book T18, Pages 99 &c specifically describes portions of the subject property where Samuel Crump and William Everdell built their first factory in Montclair. The metes and bounds for the parcel are as follows:

“Beginning at the northeasterly corner of lands of Loomis and Frink, and at the intersection of the center line of a new street with the westerly line of the Montclair Railway Company; thence North twenty eight degrees forty nine minutes east one hundred and thirty seven feet nine inches, said corner being along said company’s westerly line to its intersection with the southerly line of lands of Amos Crane; thence along his said line by its several courses (1) North forty six degrees thirty one minutes one hundred and fifteen feet and four inches to the center of Toney’s Brook; thence (2) North fourteen degrees thirty one minutes East one hundred and four feet and six inches; then (3) North eight degrees and forty four minutes West one hundred and seventy six feet and ten inches to an intersection with the center line of Forest Street; thence along said center line South thirty six degrees and forty six minutes West three hundred and forty four feet and eight and one half inches to the intersection with the center line of the new street aforementioned; thence along said last mentioned center line six hundred and one feet and five inches to the place of Beginning.”

The “new street” referenced in the deed is Label Street. Four other parcels purchased of Henry A. Dike on the same day all lay on the west side of Label Street and are situated outside the subject property (Essex County Deeds Book R18 Page 484; Book R18, Page 486; Book R18, Page 488; Book R18, Page 489).

An article published on April 21, 1877 in the Montclair Times describes the factory as it stood at that time:

“The works of the firm as perhaps all know are situate nearly opposite the depot of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, the ground composing several acres, on which are built dwelling houses occupied by employees of the firm. The factory is a superb two-story brick structure being over two hundred feet long to which are built several additions and out-houses used for a gas machine, etc.”

Unfortunately, on July 4, 1877 tragedy struck the factory as a fire raged out of control and completely demolished the building. By August 18, 1877, the Montclair Times printed that:
“The bids for erection of Crump’s new establishment were all in on Thursday of this week. The new building will be architecturally a great improvement on the old one, the roof and general exterior appearance having been planned with an idea to appearance as well as utility” (Montclair Times August 18, 1877).

A week later, Crump issued the masonry contract for the factory to John Burns, a bricklayer with extensive experience in New York City (Montclair Times August 25, 1877). By November 10 that same year, the Montclair Times published a follow up article about the newly constructed factory (see Figure 3). According to the article:

“The main building is 236 feet long and 62 feet wide, and after passing the office is one unbroken floor throughout its entire length and breadth. The roof is supported by twenty immense trusses – each formed of one great timber running entirely across the building and each end resting upon a buttress of brick, two feet thick built in the main wall; above this timber are many other somewhat smaller in size and a number of great iron bolts, each doing its portion of the work of bearing the great roof above…At the peak of the roof and running its entire length is a lantern, the sides of which are formed entirely of glass” (Montclair Times November 10, 1877).

FIGURE 3: 1877 EGRAVING OF THE REBUILT CRUMP & EVERDELL FACTORY IN MONTCLAIR. (MONTCLAIR TIMES, NOVEMBER 10, 1877).
Despite being a major employer in Montclair, Crump and Everdell’s works developed a reputation as a local nuisance, specifically concerning the disposal of industrial wastes into Toney’s Brook. A letter to the editor of the Montclair Times complained that “It is surprising how little interest our people take in the sanitary condition of their own town...Mr. Crump has acknowledged that the refuse from his factory is of the rankest poison. Without Doubt the prime cause of the prevalence of sickness in our town is owing to these intolerable nuisances...” (Montclair Times March 8, 1879). The complaints about Crump’s polluting the brook would continue for years to come. Despite the complaints, Crump commissioned an addition to his factory in December 1879 to add more color press machines as well as a two-hundred-foot addition with a seventy-foot tower at each end for paper drying in 1881 and a two-story brick addition measuring 40 x 67 feet at the Forest Street end of the property in 1885 (Montclair Times December 27, 1879; May 21, 1881).

The earliest cartographic depiction of the property containing Crump’s factory is the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Fire insurance maps typically provided a great degree of detail since the maps informed actuaries and insurers about the various degrees of risk behind insuring a particular property. The maps would typically provide information about the construction type, building/room uses, presence of fire suppression or fire fighting apparatus and other relevant data (see Figure 4).

The 1885 Sanborn Map for Montclair depicts the factory for Crump’s Label Co. one the northeast side of Label Street and southeast of Forest Street (see Figure 5). As mentioned above, additional parcels associated with Crump & Everdell’s work are also depicted on the southwest side of Label Street. With respect to the engraving depicted in Figure 3, the factory described and depicted in 1877 is the section of the mapped structure located southeast of Toney Brook. The additions described in subsequent news articles are depicted northwest of the brook while a freight house is depicted to the southeast along the railroad tracks. At the south corner of the property near the intersection of Label Street with the railroad is depicted a small, framed store building covered with iron cladding.

Expansion to Crump’s factory continued in 1888 when a 40 x 100-foot addition was appended to the complex (Montclair Times February 4, 1888). The next cartographic depiction of the factory complex appears in 1890 published in Elisha Robinson’s Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey (see Figure 6). While lacking the detail of a fire insurance map, the depiction does distinguish between wood frame buildings and brick buildings. Several important details to note on this map are 1) a wood frame building at the corner of Label Street with the Railroad; 2) Oak Street does not yet exist; 3) the northeast half of the subject property now adjacent Oak Street is shown as vacant and undeveloped.

William Everdell retired from the partnership around 1888 and Samuel Crump subsequently founded the Samuel Crump Label Company. However, this company lasted only until 1890 when Samuel Crump sold his factory to the firm of Hinds & Ketchum of Brooklyn, New York, founded by two of Crump’s former employees (Montclair Times July 12, 1890). Within months of the sale, the new firm scaled back the operation in Montclair to the point that by September the Montclair Times printed that “What was once the scene of continued activity is beginning to look deserted and discarded” (Montclair Times September 27, 1890). Hinds & Ketchum dissolved within a year and consolidated with a new concern named the United States Printing Company of Ohio with plans to enlarge and renovate the Montclair factory while also reducing its labor force (Montclair Times September 12, 1891). The United States Printing Company possessed a reputation for printing playing cards, wallpaper, and other bulk specialty items.
FIGURE 5: 1885 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
FIGURE 6: 1890 ROBINSON’S ATLAS OF ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
An 1894 engraving of the United States Printing Company’s factory in Whittemore’s History of Montclair depicts the property’s extant buildings at that time (see Figure 7). Arrangement of buildings in this depiction resembles that depicted in the 1890 Robinson Atlas. No improvements are visible at the corner of Oak and Erie Streets while a building at the intersection of Label Street with the Railroad appears to be wood frame as indicated on the 1890 cartograph.

Under the ownership of the United States Printing Company of Ohio, the property expanded through the purchase of additional parcels in 1897. The company purchased two parcels from the estate of Alfred J. Crane (Essex County Deeds Book W30, Page 61) and one parcel from John Casper Gressing (Essex County Deeds Book W30, Page 63). The next major cartographic depiction of the property appears in the Mueller Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey for 1906 (see Figure 8). Notable changes in the factory property include the expansion of the factory lot size as described in the parcel purchases above, and the replacement of several buildings. Of particular note to the subject property, the building at the intersection of the Railroad’s property with Label Street, formerly depicted as a wood frame structure clad with iron sheathing, is now depicted as a brick building. This indicates that the earliest a brick building stood at that location is sometime between 1894 and 1906.

Another important change to note is the presence of Oak Place connecting Forest Street to Erie Street. Several parcels along Oak Place, those purchased in 1897 from Crane and Gressing, are shown as the property of the United States Printing Company. Two of the lots, near the intersection of Erie and Oak, are depicted as having frame dwellings on them.

**FIGURE 7:** 1894 DEPICTION OF THE UNITED STATES PRINTING COMPANY AT MONTCLAIR. LABEL STREET IS TO THE LEFT AND ERIE STREET IS IN THE FOREGROUND.
FIGURE 8: 1906 MUELLER ATLAS MAP SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
The 1907 Sanborn map provides much greater detail with respect to the buildings within the subject property (see Figure 9). The map more clearly depicts at the corner of Erie and Label Streets a building resembling the current building within the subject property at that intersection. In addition, a new shipping, packaging, and cutting warehouse is depicted within the property at the intersection of Oak Place with Erie Street. The map indicates this structure contained a tall central bay with a clerestory flanked by two one-story bays. The southwest wall, according to this map lay open to the weather likely to facilitate loading and unloading freight from rail cars.

On April 24, 1908 the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, Inc. incorporated with a principal address of Label and Erie Streets, Montclair, New Jersey (New Jersey State Library 2023). According to an article in the Montclair Times, the firm purchased outright the Montclair factory from the United States Printing Company (Montclair Times August 8, 1908). Despite appearing like a new concern had purchased the factory, the New Jersey Coated Paper Company simply existed as a subsidiary of the United States Printing Company though no longer focused on making labels or playing cards like previous iterations but instead on cardstock and specialty wallpapers.

As the company’s operation expanded under the new focus, an article in the Montclair Times stated that:

“The Company has just caused to be torn down a familiar landmark in Montclair. This was the old eighty-five-foot brick stack that was erected thirty-two years ago. The other stack, a steel structure, which stood alongside, will also be removed. Both will be substituted with a 100-foot steel stack that will be part of the improved power plant that is being installed by the company” (Montclair Times February 20, 1909).

The factory continued implementing improvement programs. In 1915 the company built a one-story brick addition to the Label Street building measuring 39 x 45 feet and a firebrick shed at its railroad siding with the Erie Railroad (Montclair Times August 28, 1915; July 21, 1917). An advertisement from 1922 for the New Jersey Coated Paper Company shows the factory as it existed at that time (see Figure 10). The company expanded its range of products since the advertisement indicates the company produced calendars, post cards, Christmas seals, cigar box flaps, cigar bands, and can and box labels. Another round of improvements to the property included the construction of a mezzanine platform in 1926 (Montclair Times February 24, 1926). The 1926 accompanying photograph of the factory shows a former railroad siding and numerous additional buildings formerly present on the site (see Figure 11).

In 1927 the United States Printing and Lithographic Company of Cincinnati, Ohio decided to discontinue operation of the New Jersey Coated Paper Company putting numerous employees out of work (Montclair Times May 11, 1927). With the factory out of operation, the Town of Montclair began its own improvements to the property for the betterment of the community. These improvements included demolition of a dam under the factory which diverted water from Toney Brook into the factory’s turbines (Montclair Times September 14, 1927). In 1929 the Town of Montclair purchased the property from the successor to U.S. Printing—the International Paper Company (Montclair Times June 26, 1929; July 10, 1929). During its early years of ownership, the Town of Montclair utilized the massive spaces afforded by the complex for a host of events. In 1930 the town hosted a business and automobile show at the factory (see Figure 12; Montclair Times October 4, 1930).

While owned by the township, the factory faced demolition from the onset. As early as 1931, Montclair’s civic leaders sought to raze the factory and redevelop the site. In January of 1931, following the success of the business and automobile show, town officials advanced a plan to redevelop the site as a civic center (Montclair Times January 21,
FIGURE 9: 1907 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
FIGURE 10: 1922 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW JERSEY COATED PAPER COMPANY IN MONTCLAIR.

FIGURE 11: 1926 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW JERSEY COATED PAPER COMPANY IN MONTCLAIR.
1931). Later that year, however, the town repurposed the property to handle the many needy families impacted by the depression. The site became a public storehouse to collect household furnishings, clothing, and other useful goods for impoverished families (Montclair Times October 2, 1931).

The 1933 Franklin Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey depicts the former New Jersey Coated Paper Company factory as belonging to the “Department of Welfare” with a mix of both brick and wood framed buildings on the property (see Figure 13; Franklin 1933). The Sanborn map for 1934 depicts the site in greater detail (see Figure 14). The northwestern extent of the building northwest of Toney Brook remained vacant while the factory to the southeast of the brook served as the Town of Montclair’s Bureau of Public Welfare as well as a town garage. The brick building at the corner of Label and Erie Streets is noted as office space while the building at the corner of Erie Street and Oak Place is listed as a general warehouse.

In 1934 the town entertained bids to sell much of the scrap from the old factory building including old boilers, generators, engines, and pumps while the town also demolished two of the buildings in 1935 (Montclair Times November 30, 1934; February 19, 1935). By the end of 1935, the town toyed with the idea of leasing the property to either the state or federal government (Montclair Times December 6, 1935). In 1937 these plans came to fruition as the town leased the land to the State of New Jersey and demolished all the former factory buildings except for two—the office building at the corner of Erie and Label Streets and the warehouse building at the corner of Erie Street and Oak Place (Montclair Times March 23, 1937). The demolition of the former factory paved the way for the construction of the Motor Vehicle Inspection Station now present in Parcel 1 of the subject property (see Figure 15).
FIGURE 13: 1933 FRANKLIN ATLAS SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
FIGURE 14: 1934 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
In 1940 the Town of Montclair leased portions of the two remaining buildings to the Oiljak Company. According to the lease (see Figure 16), only half of the ground floor and the whole second floor of the building at the corner of Erie and Label Streets could be used by the company for warehousing and minor assembly functions only (Montclair Times September 20, 1940). After the close of World War II in 1945, the Oiljak company asked the Town for an extension on their lease as well as to expand the lease to include the building on the corner of Erie Street and Oak Place (Montclair Times July 19, 1945). In 1946 the town sold the property to Oiljak (Montclair Deeds Map 34, Block G, Lot 30).

By 1950, Oiljak sold most of Parcel 2 to Michael Quadrel—owner of a local trucking company (Montclair Deeds Map 34, Block G, Lot 30). A review of Price & Lee’s City Directories for 1951, 1953, and 1955 reveals that buildings at 111 Forest Street (now 107 Forest) and 18 Label Street did not appear in the directory until 1955. Historic aerial images for 1954 show a new square building within Parcel 2 at the location of 18 Label Street suggesting the building is of recent construction (see Figure 17). By 1955 the address for 18 Label Street is listed in the directory associated with Prestige Knitting Mill (Price & Lee 1955). Prestige only operated at that location until 1958 (see Figure 18) and by 1959 the location became part of the R.A. McDonough Retreading Company—a neighboring business focused on re-treading tires located at 111 Forest Street (Montclair Times October 2, 1958; March 5, 1959). In 1964 the McDonough Company received approval from Montclair Township to build a one-story addition connecting the building at 18 Label Street to the building at 111 Forest Street (Montclair Times June 25, 1964). By 1974 the buildings no longer housed a tire retreading operation, occupied instead by the Sterling Net and Twine Company (Montclair Times September 19, 1974).

Oiljak continued to occupy Parcel 3 until 1960 when the company moved to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (Montclair Times November 9, 1961). After Oiljak left for Pennsylvania, a series of companies occupied the property at Parcel 3. During the 1960s, E.S.R., Inc, a manufacturer of plastic toys utilized the property in Parcel 3 for a short while followed by the Montclair school board, and a heating contractor named Arthur Frutchey & Sons (Montclair Times January 11, 1968; June 8, 1972; and November 8, 1979). In 1985 the current owner 34 Label Street Associates obtained Parcel 3. Beginning in 1996, plans circulated to remodel the building at the corner of Erie and Label Streets (see Figure 19). As part of this remodeling, the original building nearly doubled in footprint with additions to the northwest and northeast and a courtyard added to the northeast beyond the addition. Additional changes included the removal of several original exterior walls to open the space and underground expansion beneath the courtyard. Exterior treatments included re-facing the remodeled building with a brick veneer, replacement of the original windows and frames, and a complete gutting of the interior space. Contractors completed the improvements by 2002 when the remodeled space reopened to the public as Richard Cecere’s Restaurant and Lounge (Montclair Times August 28, 1997; August 29, 2002; October 10, 2002; January 22, 2004; see Figure 20).
On motion of Commissioner Raymond D. Shepard, Director of Parks and Public Property, the Commission agreed to lease to the Olljak Manufacturing Company of Montclair one-half of the first floor and all of the second floor of the town-owned Label Street building. The lease is for two years at $100 per month, subject to cancellation after six months, with the Olljak firm agreeing to make necessary roof repairs to the building in an amount not exceeding $600, this amount to be paid out of the monthly rent.

The cancellation clause was inserted, Shepard pointed out, inasmuch as the Olljak firm has a contract with the British Government for the manufacture of parts for bombs for use in the current war. Should the war end the contract is subject to cancellation, Shepard said. It is understood the Label Street property is to be used for storage and assembly purposes.

With the view of carrying out the recommendation of the 1940 Budget Research Group that a survey be made of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Mayor Speers announced that he has asked the Associated Physicians of

FIGURE 16: NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FOR THE LEASE OF FORMER US PRINTING COMPANY FACTORY. *(MONTCLAIR TIMES, JULY 19, 1945).*
FIGURE 17: 1954 AERIAL IMAGE SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
FIGURE 18: 1958 MONTCLAIR TIMES PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING WOMEN PICKETING OUTSIDE THE PRESTIGE KNITTING MILL AT 18 LABEL STREET.
FIGURE 19: 1996 SITE PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO PARCEL 3.
FIGURE 20: 2002 AERIAL IMAGE SHOWING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.
3.0 NOMINATION REPORT’S STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND FOUNDATIONAL ASSUMPTIONS

According to the Nomination Report, “The three lots located at 16 Label Street, 18 Label Street and 6-10 Erie Street are significant historic properties in the Township of Montclair. In reviewing the criteria for the designation of historic landmarks under Montclair Code Section 347-135A, the property meets three of the key criteria elements.” The following Statements are directly quoted from the Nomination Report.

Statement 1. Are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history:

The subject properties, Parcel 2 and Parcel 3, with the associated factory buildings, were part of the Crump Label Company from 1875 -1890. The Crump Label Company was a significant manufacturer of paper labels during the 19th Century. The scale of the buildings, determined from images and fire insurance maps, indicate that it was a substantial industry which employed state-of-the-art machinery and employment practices. The remaining buildings of the Crump Label Company embody the distinctive characteristics of two-story 19th century brick factory buildings. Subsequent companies utilized the buildings for the manufacture of diverse paper products. Additional businesses in the proposed Label Street Manufacturing demonstrate that this area was connected with various aspects of the paper and printing industry, creating a district of similar trades. The connection with the railroad at the Walnut Street Plaza Station was of vital importance for the importation of raw goods and the shipment of finished products. The railroad was the key to economic growth, not only in the northeast, but throughout the country.

Parcel 1 contains a 1937 brick structure built as a state-operated motor vehicle inspection station pursuant to the enactment of state legislation requiring mandatory motor vehicle inspection. This structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ca. 1937 New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles Inspection Station.

Report Assumptions—Statement 1:

a.) Parcels 2 and 3 are historically associated with the Crump Label Company between 1875 and 1890.

b.) The remaining buildings of the Crump Label Company embody the distinctive characteristics of two-story 19th century brick factory buildings.

c.) The 1937 brick structure in Parcel 1 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ca. 1937 New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles Inspection Station.

Statement 2. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past:

Samuel Crump, founder of the Crump Label Company was an inventor and entrepreneur in the paper industry during the 19th century. He was the recipient of several patents which improved label design and production. His decision to locate the Crump Label Company in Montclair contributed to the economic viability of many local citizens. He became a prominent citizen in the township, contributing financial resources and incentive programs to the schools and orphanage of the township. Crump was one of the first industrial leaders in the country to promote profit sharing programs with his employees and built housing for employees in the neighborhood of the Crump Label Company.
Unfortunately, the diphtheria disease, which ravaged his household and caused the death of three small children affected his relationship with the area and transferred his interests and wealth to another part of the country.

Report Assumptions—Statement 2:

a) The proposed landmark district is associated with Samuel Crump, founder of the Crump Label Company.

Statement 3.  *Are otherwise of particular historic significance to the Township of Montclair by reflecting the broad cultural and social history of the nation and community.*

The Oiljak Company, which subsequently occupied the two Crump Label Company buildings after the Township of Montclair demolition, was a leader in producing products for use in World War II, both nationally and internationally. Known as a “contract” manufacturer, they designed and redesigned products including packaging and shipping for independent companies. Oiljak invented, designed and produced a number of popular objects, including automobile and weapons for the war effort. Oiljak was the largest employer in Montclair during the war years, employing over four hundred people in twenty-four-hour shifts.

Oiljak received the renowned “E” award three times during the war years. Oiljak employed engineers who developed new products with innovative designs and materials. The company’s departure for larger and more economical headquarters in Pennsylvania in 1960 was a loss for the community. They were considered an “institution” of Montclair.

These parcels are a significant part of the larger potential Walnut Street and Walnut Street Business historic districts as identified in the *Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan*. These three contiguous lots “demonstrate a unique architectural identity, and is known for its historic association with the development of the railroad and …..industrial development”.

The three contiguous parcels, 16 Label Street, 18 Label Street and 6-8 Erie Street, identified in this study as the *Label Street Manufacturing District* are eligible for historic designation according to three of the five criteria outlined in *Montclair Code 347-135(B)* 1. Two original 19th c. Crump Factory Buildings are extant on Parcel 3 as identified in this study.

The building on Parcel 2 may be an original Oiljak building, but configuration of the land identify it as part of the Crump Label factory. The building on Parcel 1 is now a 1937 Inspection Station, built on the original Crump Factory site and possibly from reclaimed bricks of the building.

Montclair’s Label Street district is an example of industrial development in the 19th century, albeit on a smaller scale. Toney’s Brook provided a power source to a number of industries along its banks. The proximity of the railroad to Label Street factories contributed to the success of the businesses which demonstrates the expansion and reform of various industries, especially the paper trade, after the Civil War. The 20th century unveiled he next phase of industrial growth with a dedicated effort for providing armaments for World War II. The state automobile inspection station demonstrates efforts to promote car and highway safety. The National Parks Service recognizes these diverse examples as emblematic of industrial expansion in the United States. Retaining the character of the neighborhood would benefit the entire community by maintaining the legacy of the industries and people who lived and worked here.
Report Assumptions — Statement 3:

a) The Oiljak Company occupied two Crump Label Company buildings after the Township of Montclair demolition.

b) Two original 19th c. Crump Factory Buildings are extant on Parcel 3 as identified in this study.
4.0 FACTUAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

REPORT ASSUMPTIONS—STATEMENT 1:

a.) Parcels 2 and 3 are historically associated with the Crump Label Company between 1875 and 1890.

b.) The remaining buildings of the Crump Label Company embody the distinctive characteristics of two-story 19th century brick factory buildings.

c.) The 1937 brick structure in Parcel 1 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ca. 1937 New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles Inspection Station.

DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Parcel 2, known as 18 Label Street, contains a cinder block and brick building that according to the nomination was constructed circa 1946. As discussed in Chapter 2, the concrete block building present at 18 Label Street dates from 1953/1954 with various companies occupying it. Newspaper articles reveal the Crump Label Company was located on this property from 1875 through 1890. Subsequent printing enterprises: Hinds and Ketchum, the U.S. Printing Company, and the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, occupied the parcels only through 1927. The Town of Montclair purchased this parcel in 1929. As such, the building at 18 Label Street bears no relationship to the Crump Label Company or its successors.

Parcel 3 contains two buildings: a 2-story brick building at the corner of Erie and Label Streets and a 1-story brick and concrete block building along Erie Street and Oak Place. According to the 1885 Sanborn Map, a wood frame store building is depicted near the intersection of Erie and Label Streets during Crump’s ownership of the property. However, an engraved image of the U.S. Printing Company from Whittemore’s 1894 History of Montclair does not depict any building, frame or otherwise, located at the corner of Erie and Label Streets where the current building is located. In fact, a building does not appear at that location matching that configuration until the 1906 Sanborn Insurance map which depicts a two-story brick building at that location with the angled corner facing the intersection of Erie and Label Streets. Therefore, 10 Erie Street was built between 1894 and 1906 as office space by the U.S. Printing Company. The Crump Label Company was located on this property from 1875 through 1890. Subsequent printing enterprises: Hinds and Ketchum, the U.S. Printing Company, and the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, occupied the parcels only through 1927.

Furthermore, a 1996 survey for this property and 1996 building plans also reveal that the existing building underwent extensive renovation more than doubling its square footage, removing load-bearing exterior walls, and removing a large amount of historic fabric. Renovations to the building completed by 2002 when it opened as a restaurant and lounge. While the building at the corner of Label and Erie Streets is associated with the U.S. Printing Company, its integrity of original materials is low. Based on a recent site inspection, interior elements such as window frames, doors, flooring, and decorative details all appear to date from the renovations in the late 1990s to early 2000s. The building has been expanded to the west with a 2-story brick addition and an attached brick courtyard to the east, both improvements also done during the early 2000s. At that time, the building was faced with modern brick veneer, wood paneling and fitted with modern windows. While the overall form recalls the original building and use, the modifications have compromised its authenticity.

The U.S. Printing Company constructed the brick building at the corner of Erie and Oak Streets (6-10 Erie Street) in 1907 on lands purchased in 1897 by the U.S. Printing Company from Alfred Crane (Bennett 2022, Appendix C). Historic maps and fire insurance maps for subsequent years also reveal several phases of enlarging the building.
Historic aerial images from 1954 and 2002 also depict additional expansions of this building in recent decades. The Crump Label Company is not associated with this building or with its associated lands. Subsequent printing enterprises: the U.S. Printing Company, and the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, occupied the parcels only through 1927. The Town of Montclair purchased this parcel in 1929.

Parcel 1 (16 Label Street) contains a 1-story brick structure built in 1937 as a state-operated motor vehicle inspection station. It was built after the demolition of the U.S. Printing Company factory building. It was determined individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the NJ Historic Preservation Office in 1998. The Township of Montclair purchased this parcel in 1929 and leased it to the state for the construction of the inspection station. As part of the site preparation for the new facility, the Township of Montclair demolished the former U.S. Printing Company factory buildings except for two located along Erie Street—one at the corner of Erie and Label, the other at the corner of Erie and Oak Place (Montclair Times March 23, 1937).

CONCLUSION

Parcel 2 (18 Label Street) and Parcel 3 (6-10 Erie Street) are not associated with the Crump Label Company and both post-date the proposed period of significance (1875-1890). 18 Label Street was built ca. 1953/1954 and used by Prestige Knitting Mill. The building at the corner of Erie and Label Streets was built between 1894 and 1906 as a storefront while the building at the corner of Erie Street and Oak Place was built between 1906 to 1907 as a shipping warehouse and rail siding. The building at 16 Label Street was built in 1937 as a New Jersey motor vehicle inspection station. As such, all four buildings post-date Samuel Crump’s ownership and operation of a label manufacturing company. In addition, none of the buildings are associated with any type of manufacturing during the period of significance, as the district name implies. 6-10 Erie Street, while associated with the U.S. Printing Company, is not associated with Samuel Crump, the Crump Label Company, or with manufacturing. Based upon the aforementioned reasons, the parcels do not warrant inclusion in a potential manufacturing historic district under this criteria.

REPORT ASSUMPTIONS—STATEMENT 2:

a) **The proposed landmark district is associated with Samuel Crump, founder of the Crump Label Company.**

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Per the nomination report and an online article by Richard Sheaff of the Ephemera Society of America, Samuel Crump, Sr. founded a label printing company named **Crump & Co.** in 1832 on Fulton Street, New York City (Bennett 2022; Sheaff 2023). The factory operated in New York during his entire career. Upon his retirement in 1861, Samuel Crump, Jr. continued the label printing business by taking on a business partner—William Everdell. Operating under the moniker of **Crump & Everdell**, the partners—both residents of New Jersey with Crump living in Verona and Everdell living in Woodbridge—sought to relocate their business out of the city (Essex County Deeds Book T18, Page 99). In 1877 the partners purchased several parcels of land from Henry A. Dike in Montclair spanning both sides of the newly laid Label Street (Essex County Deeds Book R18 Page 484; Book R18, Page 486; Book R18, Page 488; Book R18, Page 489; Book T18, Page 99). Everdell retired from the partnership around 1888 and Crump subsequently founded the **Samuel Crump Label Company**. However, this company lasted only until 1890 when Samuel Crump sold his factory to the firm of Hinds & Ketchum of Brooklyn, New York, founded by two of Crump’s former employees.
CONCLUSION

As established previously in this report, all the buildings included in the Manufacturing Historic District nomination postdate any association with Samuel Crump, founder of the Crump Label Company. Given the lack of association with Samuel Crump or the Crump Label Company, they do not warrant inclusion in a manufacturing historic district under this criteria.

REPORT ASSUMPTIONS—STATEMENT 3:

a) The Oiljak Company occupied two Crump Label Company buildings after the Township of Montclair demolition.

b) Two original 19th c. Crump Factory Buildings are extant on Parcel 3 as identified in this study.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The demolition of the former Crump Label Company factory in 1937 included the razing of all the structures located within the township-owned block bounded by Forest, Label, Erie Streets and Oak Place, with the exception of 2 buildings. As reported on March 23, 1937 the buildings to remain were located at the corner of Erie Street and Oak Place and at the corner of Erie and Label Streets.

The Oiljak Company, founded in 1931 in East Orange, moved to Montclair in 1934, at 18 Depot Square. At this location, Oiljak began creating and manufacturing products for the WWII effort. Due to increased manufacturing demands, the Oiljak Company leased a portion of the township-owned “Label Street Property” in 1940. According to the Montclair Times, September 20, 1940, the lease included the use of half of the first floor and the entire second floor but references only one building. However, the lease stipulated that the property was to be used only for storage and light assembly purposes; no manufacturing. In 1945 Oiljak later petitioned for an extension of their lease and expansion of space leased “for town-owned buildings on Erie Street, extending from Label Street to Oak Place,” according to the Montclair Times on July 19 of that year.

CONCLUSION

The Oiljak Company leased from the Township buildings that were not associated with the Crump Label Company, rather they were the remnants of the former U.S. Printing Company plant. Oiljak’s lease of the lands during World War II concerned warehousing space while their subsequent acquisition and expanded use of the property post-dated their World War II contracts. In addition, while Oiljak purchased Parcels 2 and 3 in 1946, they sold Parcel 2 in 1950 prior to the construction of any buildings in Parcel 2. The concrete block building in Parcel 2 belonged to Michael Quadrel, owner of a trucking company, who leased it to the Prestige Knitting Mill and later the McDonough Tire Re-Treading Company. Given the properties do not occupy former Crump Factory buildings and no Oiljak constructed buildings exist within these properties, they do not warrant inclusion in the proposed manufacturing historic district under this criteria.
5.0 CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned previously, one of the duties of an Historic Preservation Commission is to recommend to the planning board the creation of historic districts. An "historic district" is defined as "one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding properties significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites." (See previous definition and See the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-4). Any proposed historic district must likewise be shown on the historic preservation plan element of the Master Plan. The designation of historic sites and historic districts are required to be made based on identifications in the historic preservation plan element of the Master Plan (See N.J.S.A. 40:55D-65.1).

An examination of the Historic Preservation Element of the Montclair Master Plan, adopted by the Township Committee in November 2016, does not reveal any indication that the proposed Label Street Manufacturing District as set forth in the Nomination Report (the “Report”) was considered for potential historic designation. The Label Street Manufacturing District is Not Identified in the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan.

While the Master Plan does identify a “Label Street Worker Housing Area” as a “Potential Historic Resource”, the Label Street Worker Housing Area is identified as residential properties on Friendship, Fidelity, and Oak Places that were historically used to house workers employed at the Crump label factory. The Label Street Worker Housing Area is limited to residential uses and specifically excludes Label Street which the Master Plan notes is “included within the proposed Walnut Street Area noted below”. However, the discussion of the Walnut Street Area makes no reference to Label Street or the properties identified by the Nomination Report.

The description of the Walnut Street Area in the Master Plan notes that the area consists of a wide range of building types, including single- and multi-family houses, commercial structures, apartment buildings, railroad infrastructure, and industrial development and a wide range of architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Craftsman, and various 20th century Revival styles. It notes that the Walnut Street Area “is known for its historic association with the development of the railroad and nearby commuter housing.” Notably, there is no discussion of the characteristics that the Report claims qualify Label Street as an historic resource—specifically, the manufacturing use that provides the basis for the proposed designation. In fact, in the entirety of the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan, the word “manufacturing” is mentioned only once in relation to residents commuting to New York.

Based upon a review of the Nomination Report for Local Landmark Status with respect to the property’s history, the proposed “Label Street Manufacturing District” does not meet the criteria for landmark status in the Nomination Report. The proposed district includes a former vehicle inspection station built in 1937 (Parcel 1), warehouses built in 1953/1954 (Parcel 2), and a former warehouse and storefront built after 1894 and operated by the United States Printing Company (Parcel 3). The nomination report attempts to tie these properties together as part of the former Crump Label Company factory. However, all four buildings within the three identified parcels postdate any association with the Crump Label Company or Samuel Crump. In addition, no manufacturing took place in any of the four buildings during the suggested period of significance. The oldest building identified in the nomination report, located withinParcel 3 at the corner of Erie and Label Streets, bears an historical association with the former United States Printing Company as a former storefront, but due to improvements made to the building since 1996 its integrity of original materials is low. The nomination report’s recommendation that these buildings be included as part of a manufacturing district is not supported by the historical record. The buildings and properties do not meet the criteria set forth under Montclair Code for consideration for landmark status. As a result, except possibly for the 1937 inspection station which is identified as individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic
Places by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, none of the remaining buildings identified within the three parcels referenced in the Nomination Report warrant local landmark status either individually or as an historic district.

Additionally, neither the Label Street Manufacturing District, nor the individual properties, nor the important manufacturing history the proposed designation purports to preserve are identified as part of the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan. Therefore, the proposed designation is not in compliance with the relevant portions of the Municipal Land Use Law and should not be adopted.
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APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL
SCOTT WIECZOREK, RPA
SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST / PROGRAM MANAGER

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE: 23+ years
YEARS WITH E2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT: >4 years
EDUCATION:
Monmouth University, W. Long Branch, NJ
M.A. History, 2003
B.A. Anthropology, 2000

LICENSES - TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES:
- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- Urban archaeology; Industrial archaeology; Historic archaeology;
- Prehistoric archaeology; Architectural history; Seriation studies

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
- E2 Project Management LLC. – Senior Archaeologist / Cultural Resources Program Manager (2018 - Present);
  Project Manager (2017 to 2018)
- Dewberry Engineers - Cultural Resources Specialist, (2013 - 2015)
- Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. - Senior Archaeologist / Principal Investigator (2011 - 2012)
- The Louis Berger Group, Inc., - Archaeologist / Principal Investigator (2006 – 2011)
- Various CRM Firms / Archaeological Field Schools — Field Technician/Field Team Leader (1996 – 2003)

QUALIFICATIONS
Mr. Wieczorek is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) experienced in archaeology and architectural history. He designs and conducts cultural resources investigations for projects undertaken in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. He has served as a Principal Investigator for several major cultural resources and engineering firms on all phases of archaeological investigations, and specializes in the analysis of prehistoric, historic and industrial artifacts and sites, as well as in the analysis of historic structures. Over the course of his career, he has directed cultural resources surveys in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and other legislative frameworks.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Archaeology
- Proposed Jacob’s Creek HDD, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Conducted full Phase I archaeological evaluation for pipeline realignment and horizontal directional drilling at Jacob’s Creek in Hopewell Township, New Jersey. Included background research, Phase IA evaluation, Phase IB excavations, field record keeping, interpretation of field results, technical report writing, and site photography and documentation.

- Bishop House Phase IA Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Management Plan. Ackerman-Dewsnap-Bishop House, Bergen County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment and archaeological management plan associated with Historic Master Plan for the Ackerman-Dewsnap-Bishop House.

- Ferber Farm Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Morris County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment for a proposed wetland mitigation site adjoining New Jersey’s Great Swamp.

- Ferber Farm Phase IB Subsurface Archaeological Investigation, Morris County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IB archaeological investigation for a proposed wetland mitigation site adjoining New Jersey’s Great Swamp. No new archaeological sites identified.

- Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Livingston Substation, Livingston, Essex County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager / Architectural Historian. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological and intensive-level historic architectural investigation associated with construction of a new electric substation in Livingston, New Jersey. The proposed project requires a New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Permit.

- Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment and Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Development Site, Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Architectural Historian and Archaeologist. Conducted a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment for a proposed new warehouse development site in advance of NJDEP Freshwater Wetland Permits.
Phase IB Subsurface Archaeological Survey, Proposed Development Site, Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Conducted a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment for a proposed new warehouse development site in advance of NJDEP Freshwater Wetland Permits.

Freedom Pier, Gloucester City, NJ. Principal Investigator / Project Manager — Ongoing. Providing a series of cultural resources and historic preservation consulting services associated with the former U.S. Coast Guard site in Gloucester City, New Jersey. Occupied by a previously documented archaeological site and subject to a DEP-owned preservation easement, E2PM is assisting our clients to obtain development approvals for the site. Services include HPO consultations, archaeological surveys, and development of avoidance and mitigation measures.

North Brunswick 69kV OP- Upgrades DRCC Raritan River Crossing, North Brunswick, New Jersey. Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological and intensive-level historic architectural investigation associated with the installation of new electric transmission towers crossing the Raritan River and the D&R Canal Historic District. The proposed project required an Application for Project Authorization under the New Jersey State Register Act as well as coordination with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission.

Archaeological Monitoring, Proposed Camp Mohican Privy Replacement, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Warren County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and supervised an archaeological monitoring program within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area associated with proposed privy replacements.

Archaeological Monitoring, Tower Improvements, Upper Delaware Scenic River and Recreation Area, Pennsylvania. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and supervised an archaeological monitoring program within the Upper Delaware Scenic River and Recreation Area associated with proposed tower improvements.

Archaeological Monitoring, Proposed Road Improvements, Morristown National Historic Site, Morris Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and supervised an archaeological monitoring program within the Morristown National Historic Site associated with proposed road improvements.

Archaeological Monitoring, Proposed Access Road Improvements, Roseland to Bushkill Transmission Line, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Warren County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and supervised an archaeological monitoring program within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area associated with proposed access road improvements for the Roseland to Bushkill Transmission Line corridor in Warren County, New Jersey.

Phase IA Archaeological Investigation, Montour Ash Basin 1, Derry Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I/II archaeological associated with the proposed closing of Ash Basin 1 at the Talen Energy Montour Energy Facility in Montour County, Pennsylvania.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Montour Gas Co-Firing Project, Anthony and Derry Townships, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I/II archaeological associated with the proposed gas co-firing project at the Talen Energy Montour Energy Facility in Montour County, Pennsylvania.

Archaeological Monitoring, Proposed Verizon-Mears Crossing, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and supervised an archaeological monitoring program for geotechnical borings conducted within Fort Hamilton as part of the proposed Verizon-Mears Crossing.

Archaeological Monitoring, Proposed Verizon-Mears Crossing, Fort Wadsworth, Gateway National Recreation Area, Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and supervised an archaeological monitoring program for geotechnical borings conducted within Fort Wadsworth, part of the Gateway National Recreation Area, as part of the proposed Verizon-Mears Crossing.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Cellular Communications Tower NJ420, Montgomery Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator, Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Cellular Communications Towers NJ418, Montgomery Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator, Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Zufall Health Center, West Orange Township, Essex County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I Archaeological investigations in support of NJHPO Section 106 Approval for a proposed medical facility in West Orange Township, Essex County, New Jersey.
Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Southwinds Residential Development, Gloucester Township, Camden County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I/II archaeological survey in support of NJDEP Wetlands Permit Application for a proposed residential development in Gloucester Township, Camden County, New Jersey.

Archaeological Monitoring, Garvies Point Waterfront Redevelopment. Principal Investigator/Project Manager. archaeologica monitoring for the installation of subsurface drainage pipes and manholes associated with proposed waterfront redevelopment project at Garvies Point, Nassau County, New York.

State Register Application, PSE&G Mercer to Trenton Culvert Upgrades, Abbott Farm NHL, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated, and implemented the completion of a State Register Application for Project Authorization for proposed PSE&G culvert repairs within the Abbott Farm NHL, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. For County of Mercer.

Cultural Resources Scoping Investigation, Proposed Lakeside Substation, City of Orange, Essex County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Planned, coordinated, and implemented a cultural resources scoping study for the proposed PSE&G Lakeside Substation in the City of Orange, Essex County, New Jersey.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, Town of Greenwich, Rhode Island. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower in Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, South Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower in South Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, Spring Valley, Rockland County, New York. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower in Spring Valley, Rockland County, New York.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, Sandy Hook, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower at Sandy Hook, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed PSE&G Brunswick to Trenton 230kV Transmission Line, Middlesex and Mercer Counties, New Jersey. Project Manager / Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of proposed transmission line improvements in Middlesex and Mercer Counties, New Jersey. Project Ongoing.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed PSE&G Trenton to Burlington 230kV Transmission Line, Mercer and Burlington Counties, New Jersey. Project Manager / Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of proposed transmission line improvements in Mercer and Burlington Counties, New Jersey. Project Ongoing.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Wayne Day Care Center, Wayne, Passaic County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I/II archaeological survey in support of NJDEP Wetlands Permit Application for a proposed new day care center in Wayne, Passaic County, New Jersey. Project Ongoing.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Wanaque Tower Replacement, Wanaque, Passaic County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed radio tower replacement in Wanaque Borough, Passaic County, New Jersey.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, Pittstown, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower in Pittstown, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Cellular Tower, Wantage, Sussex County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase IA archaeological assessment in support of a proposed new cellular tower in Wantage, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Cultural Resources Screening, Proposed PSE&G Culvert Upgrades, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a cultural resources screening in support of proposed culvert upgrades in Cumberland County, New Jersey. Project Ongoing.

Cellular Tower Archaeological and Cultural Resource Services, NJ. Principal Investigator. 25 Cultural Resource Screening. Phase I, and Phase II archaeological investigations in advance of construction of proposed new monopole cellular towers, including Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Cellular Monopole, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, and

Phase IA Literature Search and Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Subway Ventilation Improvements, Forsyth and Delancey Streets, New York, NY. Principal Investigator for a Phase IA literature search and archaeological assessment for proposed subway ventilation structure improvements beneath Forsyth Street in Manhattan, New York. Included background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, and GIS. 2015.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Residential Development, Evesham, Burlington County, N.J. Principal Investigator for a Phase I archaeological investigation for a proposed residential development in Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey. Included background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, shovel testing, artifact analysis, and GIS. 2015.

Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Wehrlen Brothers Marina Improvement Project, Brick Township, Ocean County, N.J. Principal Investigator responsible for Phase IB archaeological survey of 2.59-acre marina property proposing improvements following Hurricane Sandy. Included shovel testing and the analysis of historic artifacts within the property.

Phase I/II Cultural Resource Investigation, Camden BRAC, Lakeland # 2 Site, Gloucester Township, Camden County, N.J. Principal Investigator. Phase I/II archaeological investigation in advance of proposed BRAC action. Included background research and fieldwork. For the U.S. Army. 2010.


Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, 77th Readiness Command, Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, N.J. Principal Investigator, archaeological assessment of eight United States Army Reserve Command Readiness Centers in seven New Jersey counties. Included historical and contextual background research, site file searches at the New Jersey State Museum and New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, and pedestrian reconnaissance and photo documentation of the project areas. For the U.S. Army. 2007.


Phase IA/IB Archaeological Investigation, Little Tor Substation, Rockland County, NY. Principal Investigator responsible for conducting a Phase I archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of an electrical substation in Rockland County, New York. Project was conducted under NY State Environmental Quality Review Act for review by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. As Principal Investigator, tasks performed included pedestrian reconnaissance, GIS, graphics production, supervision of fieldwork, analysis of artifacts, and report writing.

Phase IA Archaeological and Geomorphological Assessment, Laser Northeast, Susquehanna County, PA. Principal Investigator responsible for conducting a Phase IA archaeological assessment associated with a 27-mile natural gas collector line in Susquehanna County, Project was conducted for a US Army Corps of Engineers Permit Application for review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. As Principal Investigator, tasks performed included pedestrian reconnaissance, supervising geomorphological studies, GIS, and report writing.

30+ Pipeline Surveys in Support of Proposed Hydrofracturing Well Lines, NY, PA, OH. Clients included Stantec, Kleinfelder, and Chesapeake Energy.

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Sentinel Williams/TRANSCO Pipeline Mountain View Loop, Hillsborough and Montgomery Townships, Somerset County, N.J. Project Archaeologist cultural resource survey of 3.78-mile proposed pipeline corridor as part of FERC permitting process and Section 106 compliance. Investigation identified one Middle to Late Archaic period prehistoric site. For Williams/Transco, Houston, Texas. 2006.

Five Phase I Archaeological Surveys, Black & Veatch and Delmarva Power, Various Locations in Delaware and Maryland. Principal Investigator responsible for conducting Phase I archaeological surveys associated with proposed electric transmission tower replacements. Individual transmission lines included the Harrington to Vernon line, South Harrington to Milford line, the Church to Townsend line, and the Mission to Indian River line. These projects were conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for review by the Maryland and Delaware State Historic Preservation Offices. As Principal Investigator, tasks performed included pedestrian reconnaissance, direction of fieldwork, GIS, background research, and report writing.

Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, 115kV Transmission Line, Clearfield Township, Clearfield County, PA. Principal Investigator Responsible for Phase IA cultural resource assessment of 4-mile corridor in advance of installation of
upgraded transmission line. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For the First Energy Service Company, 2008.

**Phase III Data Recovery, PSE&G George Brown Historic Farm Site, Berkeley Heights, N.J. Principal Investigator** for the archaeological data recovery of a multi-component historic archaeological site which was to be impacted by the proposed construction of new monopole electrical transmission towers. Tasks included the full implementation and reporting of the archaeological data recovery, supervision of field personnel, conducting of background research, artifact analysis, and the preparation of report graphics.

**Project Management Contract for Superstorm Sandy Waterway Debris Removal, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), New Jersey. Archaeologist.** Responsible for providing support and review for terrestrial resources as well as supporting the Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping program. Daily activities include updating project tracking maps, and generating site-specific and general EHP mapping. Additional responsibilities include managing Global Positioning Systems (GPS) data collection, processing, training and support for EHP field staff. Dewberry is responsible for supporting the NJDEP in planning and managing a state-level, regionally organized contract to remove and monitor debris from waterways, while maximizing FEMA reimbursement under the Public Assistance Program.

**Archaeological Monitoring, Essex County Riverfront Park, Newark, N.J. Principal Investigator-Industrial Archaeology,** archaeological monitoring for the installation of subsurface drainage pipes and manholes, electric light poles, and electrical conduit within a formal industrial property located along the Passaic River in Newark, New Jersey. Monitoring identified the subsurface remnants of foundations associated with various industrial buildings located within the property as well as subsurface remnants of the National Register listed Morris Canal prism which extended through the project area.

**Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, Newark Riverfront Park, Newark, N.J. Principal Investigator-Industrial Archaeology,** for the archaeological data recovery of the National Register eligible Balbach Smelting and Refining Works site, and portions of the National Register listed Morris Canal slated to be impacted by the construction of a new City park. Tasks included the full implementation and reporting of the archaeological data recovery, supervision of field personnel, conducting of background research, artifact analysis, and the preparation of report graphics.

**Archaeological Monitoring, Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Sewer Upgrades, Hoboken, N.J. Principal Investigator,** archaeological monitoring for the replacement and upgrade of portions of the National Register eligible Hoboken Sewer System. Monitoring identified and documented the subsurface remnants of and construction technology pertaining to intact wooden box sewers, and oval brick sewers located through portions of Hoboken, New Jersey.


**Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, Beacon Institute for Rivers and Estuaries, Beacon, NY. Project Archaeologist-Industrial Archaeology, Phase IA archaeological assessment of nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic brickworks property under SEQRA. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For The Beacon Institute for Rivers and Estuaries, Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. 2006-2008.**

**Phase IA/IB Archaeological Investigation, Southern Water Pollution Control Facility Expansion Project, Stafford Township, N.J. Principal Investigator, archaeological assessment and subsurface survey conducted as part of the permitting process for loan application submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Environmental Infrastructure Trust. Included historical and contextual background research, archaeological site file and historic property searches at the New Jersey State Museum and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, and pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface survey. For the Ocean County Utilities Authority, 2007.**

**Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, Burlington Sod Farm, Springfield Township, Burlington County, N.J. Project Archaeologist, Phase IA archaeological assessment of 640-acre agricultural property slated to become new county fairground. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For the Freeholders of Burlington County, 2007.**

**Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Oak Point Detention Facility, Block 2604, Lot 174, Bronx, NY. Project Archaeologist, Phase IA archaeological assessment of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century rail yard under CEQR. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For the New York City Department of Corrections. 2006.**
Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Jamaica Avenue School, Block 4102, Lots 19, 27, 33, 35 and 36, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, Kings County, NY. Crew Chief for archaeological trenching at proposed school location. Excavations identified, evaluated, and mitigated extensive backyard deposits dating to the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. For the New York City School Construction Authority. 2006.

Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Eagle Academy for Young Men, East 176th Street, Block 2923, Lots 17, 23, 26, Bronx, NY. Project Archaeologist, Phase IA archaeological assessment for proposed school building. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For New York City School Construction Authority. 2006.

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, Garden State Parkway, Int. 9-11, Cape May Court House, NJ. Principal Investigator for the archaeological data recovery of four identified prehistoric, historic, and/or multi-component archaeological sites which were to be impacted by the Proposed Garden State Parkway Interstate 9-11 Project in Cape May Court House, New Jersey. Tasks included the full implementation and reporting of the archaeological data recovery, supervision of field personnel, conducting of background research, artifact analysis, and the preparation of report graphics.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, Interchanges 6 to 9 Widening, Brookland Wetland Mitigation Site, Monroe Township, N.J. Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation of the proposed Brookland Wetland Mitigation Site to be impacted by the ongoing New Jersey Turnpike Widening program. Tasks included the full implementation and reporting of the archaeological investigation, field work and research design, supervision of field personnel, conducting of background research, artifact analysis, and the preparation of report graphics.

Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment, Trenton-Robbinsville Airport, Robbinsville, Mercer County, NJ. Principal Investigator responsible for Phase IA archaeological assessment in advance of proposed improvements to the Trenton-Robbinsville Airport. Included historical and cartographic research, with identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. 2008.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Bucks County Maintenance Facility, Plumstead Township, Bucks County, PA. Project Archaeologist, Phase I archaeological investigation in advance of construction of the Bucks County Maintenance Facility. Included historical and cartographic background research, surface and subsurface survey. Study identified heavily disturbed historic artifact scatter associated with historic farmstead mapped within the property. 2008.

Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase IB Archaeological Investigation, Saddler’s Run Watershed Restoration, Delaware Riverkeeper Network, Haddon Township, Camden County, NJ. Principal Investigator-Archaeology and Architectural History for cultural resource assessment in advance of watershed restoration. Included NJHPO and NJSM site file searches, historical documentary and cartographic research in order to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and historic properties located within the vicinity of the historic African American community of Saddlerstown and Saddler’s Woods. Also responsible for Phase IB archaeological assessment of several discontinuous work zones to be impacted by stream restoration project. Included shovel testing within and adjacent to an early nineteenth-century free African-American community. 2008.

Phase I/II Eligibility/Effects, County Route 571, West Windsor, Mercer County, N.J. Principal Investigator, Phase I/II archaeological investigation in advance of proposed road improvements. Included background research and fieldwork. For the County of Mercer. 2008.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, 250 Bowery, Block 507 Lots 36, 37 and 38, Borough of Manhattan, New York, NY. Principal Investigator, archaeological assessment conducted underneath SEQRA of urban lot in lower Manhattan. Included LPC file, deed, and NYC Department of Buildings research to assess archaeological potential as well as limited excavation to determine extent of prior disturbance. Also responsible for background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, and photodocumentation of project area. For Peter Moore Associates, Inc. 2007.

Phase IA/IB Archaeological Investigation, Alcan Aluminum Corporation Focused Remedial Investigation Project, Oswego County, NY. Project Archaeologist and Crew Chief, Phase IA/IB archaeologival investigation under SEQRA prior to the execution of project designed to mitigate contaminated soils. Included historical and cartographic research and identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. 2007.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Sewer Realignment, Matamoras, Pike County, PA. Principal Investigator for the Phase I archaeological investigation of a proposed sewer realignment. Included historical and cartographic background research, surface and subsurface survey.

Phase I Archaeological Services, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, NJ Turnpike Interchanges 6-8A, Burlington, Mercer and Middlesex Counties, NJ. Principal Investigator, Phase I archaeological investigations for the locations of planned wetland mitigation and detention basin sites and pipeline relocation areas associated with the proposed turnpike
widening. To date, this project has resulted in the identification of more than ten historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Background research and fieldwork. 2007-2010.

Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment, Wetland Mitigation Site, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, Garden State Parkway Interchanges 9-11, Cape May Court House, NJ. Principal Investigator. Phase IA archaeological investigation. Background research and fieldwork. 2010.

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, NJ Turnpike Widening of Interchanges 6 to 9, Gervasoni Farm Property, Robbinsville Township, Mercer County, NJ. Principal Investigator, Phase I/II subsurface archaeological investigation and building material analysis for former farm. Identified one historic archaeological site, the Robbins Gervasoni Farm Site (28-Me- 374) but no significant associated archaeological deposits were encountered in project area. Under EO 215. 2009.


Phase I/II Eligibility/Effects, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, Garden State Parkway Interchanges 9-11, Cape May Court House, NJ. Principal Investigator. Phase I/II archaeological investigation in advance of proposed improvements planned to eliminate signalized intersections. Background research and fieldwork. Five previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites were recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. 2009.

Screening Report, Route 21, Newark, New Jersey. Project Archaeologist, cultural resource screening for improvements to Route 21 in Newark, NJ. Included historical and cartographic research, with identification and analysis of past disturbances and/or prior settlement and land use. For New Jersey Department of Transportation. 2006.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, PennDOT—District 6, Proposed Maintenance Facility, Bucks County, PA. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of a proposed new PennDOT maintenance facility in Bucks County.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, FEMA, Jersey City Water Supply and Sanitary Sewer Repairs. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of proposed repairs to the Jersey City Forced Sewer Main in Morris County.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, Forced Main Replacement, Piscataway, New Jersey. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of a proposed Forced sewer main in Middlesex County, New Jersey.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Roadway Improvements, River Road, Garfield, New Jersey. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of proposed road improvements in Garfield, New Jersey.

Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation, Institute for Advanced Studies, Proposed Student Housing, Princeton, New Jersey. Archaeologist and GIS Analyst. Analyzed troop movements and firing positions for the Battle of Princeton from historic accounts and cartographic sources. Project included metal detecting and subsurface survey.


Phase I Archaeological Survey, Fort Billingsport, Billingsport, New Jersey. Field Director. Directed field investigation for Phase I archaeological survey of landforms sensitive for association with a Revolutionary War fort and skirmish. Project included metal detecting and subsurface survey.

Architectural History
Washington Park Historic District Design Guidelines, North Plainfield, Somerset County, New Jersey. Architectural Historian / Project Manager. Assisted in developing historic design guidelines for the historic district to include photographs of real-life examples from within the district, a comprehensive expanded history of the district, updated descriptions of common styles, and an extensive illustrated glossary of terms.

Short Hills Historic District Architectural Survey, Borough of Millburn, Essex County, New Jersey. Architectural Historian and Project Manager. Responsible for managing, and assisting with the historic architectural survey of approximately 268 structures within the Short Hills section of Millburn Township, Essex County, New Jersey.

assistance for the evaluation of the proposed Montclair Estate Area Historic District, Borough of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey.

Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, ESK Builders, Proposed Housing Development, Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey, Architectural Historian/Manager. Conducted background research and developed detailed land use history of the proposed development site. Planned and managed the implementation of the intensive-level historic architectural survey.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey, Proposed Livingston Substation, Livingston, Essex County, New Jersey, Principal Investigator / Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological and intensive-level historic architectural investigation associated with construction of a new electric substation in Livingston, New Jersey. The proposed project requires a New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Permit.

North Brunswick 69kV OP-Upgrades DRCC Raritan River Crossing, North Brunswick, New Jersey, Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I archaeological and intensive-level historic architectural investigation associated with the installation of new electric transmission towers crossing the Raritan River and the D&R Canal Historic District. The proposed project required an Application for Project Authorization under the New Jersey State Register Act as well as coordination with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission.

Historic Resource Study, Montour Ash Basin 1, Derry Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Project Manager, Planned and coordinated an identification-level historic resource study associated with the proposed closing of Ash Basin 1 at the Talen Energy Montour Energy Facility in Montour County, Pennsylvania.

Historic Farm Study, Proposed Montour Gas Co-Firing Project, Anthony and Derry Townships, Montour County, Pennsylvania. Project Manager, Planned and coordinated an identification-level historic farm study associated with the proposed gas co-firing project at the Talen Energy Montour Energy Facility in Montour County, Pennsylvania.

Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Investigation, Proposed Zufall Health Center, West Orange Township, Essex County, New Jersey, Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and implemented an Intensive-level historic architectural investigations in support of NJHPO Section 106 Approval for a proposed medical facility in West Orange Township, Essex County, New Jersey.

Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Investigation, Kinkora Railroad, Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated and implemented an Intensive-level historic architectural investigation in support of NJDEP Freshwater Wetland Permit for a proposed access road through the previously-identified Delaware & Atlantic / Columbus, Springfield & Kinkora Railroad Historic District.

HAER Documentation, PSE&G Trenton to Burlington 138kV Transmission Line, Mercer and Burlington Counties, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and implemented the HAER recordation of approximately 130 electric transmission towers within a 28-mile corridor stretching from Trenton to Burlington, New Jersey.

HAER Documentation, PSE&G Metuchen to Trenton 138kV Transmission Line, Middlesex and Mercer Counties, New Jersey. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned, coordinated, and implemented the HAER recordation of approximately 300 electric transmission towers within a 28-mile corridor stretching from Edison to Trenton, New Jersey.

Berlin Historic District Architectural Survey, Borough of Berlin, Camden County, New Jersey. Historian and GIS Specialist, Provided historical background research, GIS Support, and reporting assistance for the re-evaluation of the Berlin Historic District, Borough of Berlin, Camden County, New Jersey.


Build It Back Program, New York City Economic Development Corporation and Mayor’s Office of Housing Recovery Operations, New York, NY. Historic Preservation Lead, Archaeologist and Architectural Historian for the cultural resources review of more than 10,000 residential properties damaged as a result of Hurricane Sandy. Daily activities include overseeing a team of preservation professionals including historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists to review residential properties for historic preservation issues, both architectural (above ground), and archaeological (below ground), under the May 2013 Programmatic Agreement executed between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the New York State Historic Preservation Office, and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. Other key tasks included conducting
consultation with New York State and City review agencies, and developing mitigation treatment plans for historic properties adversely affected by the recovery project.

RREM Contract for Superstorm Sandy Recovery, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), New Jersey. Archaeologist and Architectural Historian. Responsible for cultural resources reviews in support of NEPA permitting for 50+ storm-damaged properties receiving HUD funding in response to Hurricane Sandy.


Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Documentation, Route 130 Bridge over Raccoon Creek, Bridgeport, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Architectural History. Researched and prepared HAER documentation in support of the proposed replacement of the Route 130 Bridge over Raccoon Creek, Bridgeport, New Jersey.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Documentation and National Register Nomination, Bellmawr Park, Bellmawr, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Architectural History. Assisted with preparing NR/State Register nomination for Maplewood Memorial Park and defending the Nomination before the State Register Review Board.

Phase IB Cultural Resource Assessment, Burlington Sod Farm, Springfield Township, Burlington County, NJ. Principal Investigator, Archaeologist, Architectural Historian responsible for Phase IB archaeological assessment of 640-acre agricultural property slated to become new county fairground. Included shovel testing and the analysis of three historic vernacular farm homes on the property. For the Freeholders of Burlington County. 2008.

Maritime / Submerged Resources

Public Maritime Archaeology Program Development, Confidential Client. Principal Investigator / Project Manager, Planned and developed a maritime public archaeology program for the County Historic Sites and History Services Division. Services provided to-date include desktop aerial reviews of county waterways to identify potential targets and field documentation of identified targets.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, United States Geological Survey, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Proposed Fish Ladder, Creskill, NJ. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of a proposed fish ladder in Bergen County, New Jersey.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, FEMA, Bridgeton Canal Repairs. Principal Investigator-Industrial Archaeology. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of proposed repairs to the historic Bridgeton Canal and Raceway, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Phase I Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Wetland Mitigation Bank, Carlstadt, New Jersey. Principal Investigator. Planned, coordinated and implemented a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of a proposed new wetland mitigation bank in Carlstadt, New Jersey.

Archaeological Monitoring, Demolition of the Gloucester City Water Works Reservoir, Camden County, NJ. Principal Investigator-Industrial Archaeology, archaeological monitoring of circa 1873 National Register-listed resource, and identification and photo documentation of its components. For the City of Gloucester, 2009.

Archaeological Monitoring, Centerton Road Dam Replacement, Elmer, New Jersey. Principal Investigator-Industrial Archaeology. Monitored the replacement of the Centerton Road Dam and identified the presence of a mid-nineteenth century mill and toll race on the downstream banks.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Maritime Survey for the Replacement of the Harry W. Nice Bridge, Newburg, Maryland and Dahlgren, Virginia. Principal Investigator. Conducted Phase I archaeological investigations associated with the replacement of the Harry W. Nice Bridge examining both terrestrial archaeological resources and underwater maritime resources potentially related to the Civil War.

Other

Springfield Yeshiva Site Plan and Permitting, North Plainfield Borough, Somerset County, New Jersey. Project Manager. Managed a team of engineers and permitting specialists to develop site plans, Zoning/Planning Board Approvals, and Permit Approvals for a residential Yeshiva located within a historic district.

Proposed Development Site Environmental Permitting, Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Project Manager. Managed a team of natural resources specialists and cultural resources professionals to identify and
obtain New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Permits for a proposed warehouse development in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

**Buildings 25 and 26 Redevelopment Site Plan and Permitting, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, Monmouth County, New Jersey.** Project Manager. Managed a team of engineers and permitting specialists to develop site plans for redevelopment of a National Park Service property at Sandy Hook.


**Ocean County Historical Society. Historical Consultant,** Assisted in proofreading and transcribing of federal census data on Monmouth and Ocean counties to be incorporated in a research Webpage. Gave presentation on Historic Preservation, Historic Tax Credits, and Adaptive Use. As an Intern developed an artifact management and tracking system for the Ocean County Historical Society’s artifact storage room. Modified the society’s accessioning system and developed artifact classification system to use in digital database. 2004.

**Middlesex County Division of Historic Sites and History Services. Consultant.** Developed an educational program to NJEA Standards and Curriculum involving archaeological investigation, historic research and documentation, and artifact analysis to help students develop critical thinking and analytical skills.

**PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS**

GRANTS


REFERENCES:

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