

# NOMINATION REPORT for Local Landmark Status

## Label Street Manufacturing District

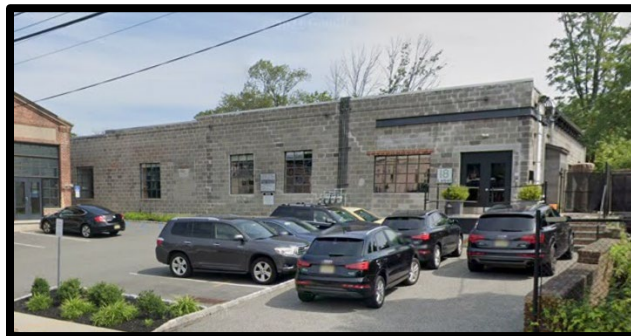
16 Label Street - Block 3307 - Lot 5

18 Label Street - Block 3307 - Lot 6

6-10 Erie Street -Block 3307 - Lot 7



16 Label Street - Parcel 1



18 Label Street - Parcel 2



6-10 Erie Street - Parcel 3

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This report has been prepared in accordance with **Montclair Code Section 347-135B(1)**.

347-135B(1): Nomination Proposals. The party proposing for designation under this section shall prepare and submit to the Commission a nomination report for each proposed property, site or district. For individual landmark designations, the report shall include one or more photographs, the tax lot and block number of the property as designated on the Official Tax Map of the township and a physical description and statement of significance and proposed utilization of the site.

This report is based on research and writing by Kathleen M. Bennett and members of the preservation community of Montclair. Special thanks to Erin Benz of the Montclair History Center and Marissa Shaari of the Montclair Public Library.

## I. Executive Summary

The Township of Montclair Historic Preservation Commission was created by ordinance in June of 1994. The Historic Preservation Commission is charged with accomplishing the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of especially noteworthy examples or elements of the township's environment in order to:

- (1) Safeguard the heritage of Montclair by preserving resources which reflect elements of its cultural, social, and architectural history
- (2) Encourage the continued use of historic and/or noteworthy buildings or structures
- (3) Foster civic pride in the history and architecture of the Township
- (4) Promote the economic welfare of the township through the preservation of historic sites and landscapes
- (5) Enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity continuity and interest in the township and its neighborhoods
- (6) Discourage the unnecessary demolition or other destruction of historic resources
- (7) Encourage beautification and private investment in the township
- (8) Promote the economic welfare of the township through the preservation of its historic sites and landscapes

As per **Montclair Code Section 347-135A**, criteria for designation, "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."

## 2. Study Area Overview

As outlined in Montclair Code Section 347-135A, the three parcels within the proposed Label Street Manufacturing Area are shown in figure 1 and include the following:

### Parcel 1

- Block 3307, Lot 5
- 16 Label Street
- One building

### Parcel 2

- Block 3307, Lot 6
- 18 Label Street
- One building

### Parcel 3

- Block 3307, Lot 7
- 6 - 10 Erie Street
- Two buildings

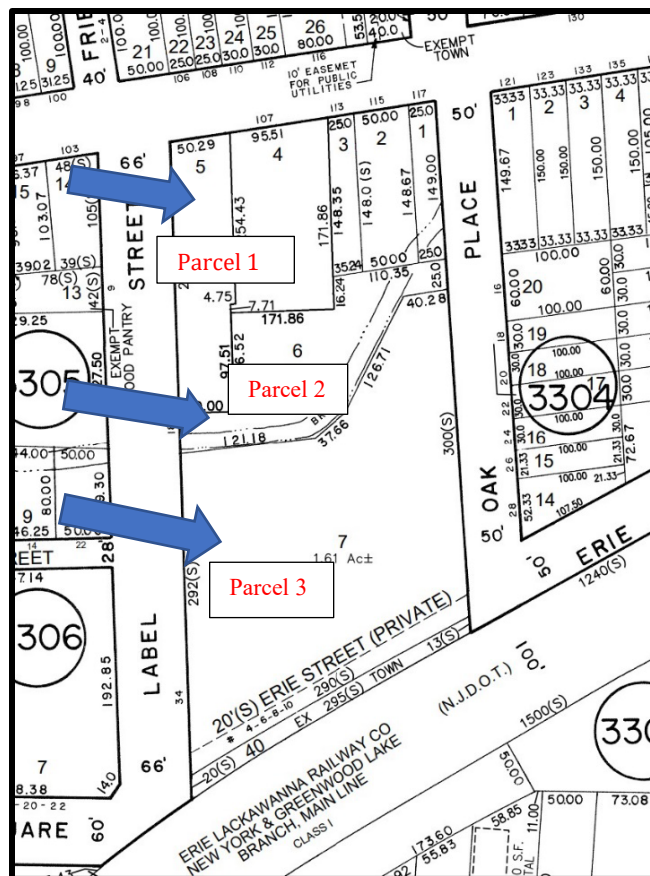


Figure 1. Township tax map with parcel areas indicated by arrows.



### **3. Property Fact Sheet**

#### **Parcel 1 – 16 Label Street**

Address:	16 Label Street
Block:	3307
Lot:	5
Zone:	C2 – General Business & Light Manufacturing
Property Size:	5,756 sq. ft.
Acres:	0

Year Built:	1937
Designer/Architect:	Clifford C. Wendehack
Stories:	1 story
Exterior Finish:	brick



Figure 2 – 16 Label Street. NJ Parcels. <https://www.njparcels.com/property/0713/3307/5>

### Parcel 2 – 18 Label Street

Address:	18 Label Street
Block:	3307
Lot:	6
Zone:	C2 – General Business & Light Manufacturing
Property Size:	8,137 sq. ft.
Acres:	0

Year Built:	ca. 1946
Designer/Architect:	Unknown
Stories:	1 story
Exterior Finish:	Cinder-block



Figure 3 – 18 Label Street. NJ Parcels. <https://www.njparcels.com/property/0713/3307/6>

**Parcel 3 – 6-10 Erie Street**

Address:	6 -10 Erie Street
Block:	3307
Lot:	7
Zone:	C2 – General Business & Light Manufacturing
Property Size:	68,000 sq. ft.
Acres:	2

Year Built:	1880 and 1910 – 2 buildings
Designer/Architect:	Unknown
Stories:	2 stories and 1 story – 2 buildings
Exterior Finish:	Brick



Figure 4. 6-10 Erie Street. NJ Parcels. <https://www.njparcels.com/property/0713/3307/7>



**4. Ariel view of Properties.**



Figure 5. – Current view. Google Earth Maps. 2022.

## 5. Map of Properties

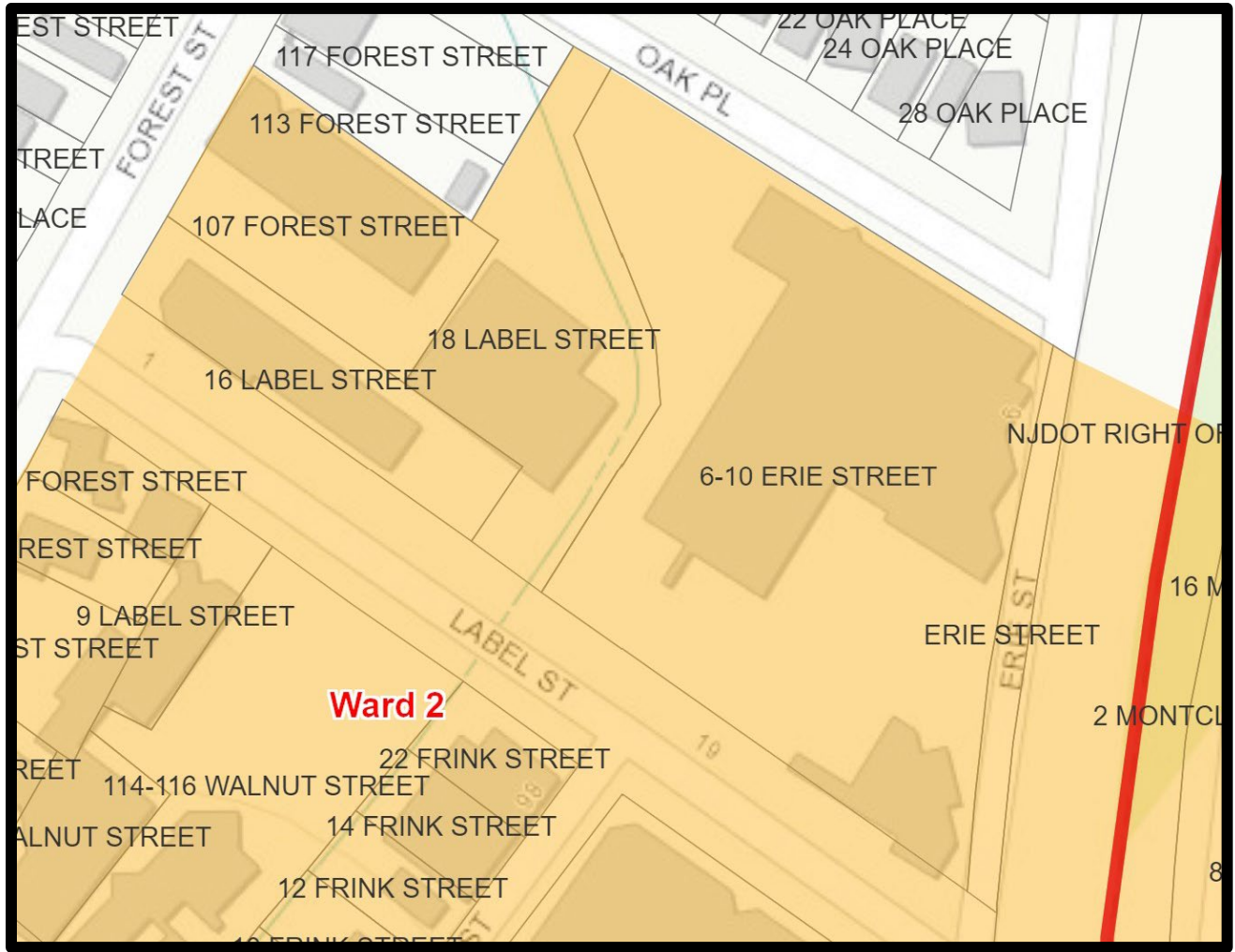


Figure 6. - Montclair Online Township Map Viewer.

<https://mtnjplanning.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cc4800613230437db2a981a480dd4104>

## II. History of the Sites

The *Label Street Manufacturing District*, the area under consideration for this study, is comprised of three contiguous sites bounded by Forest Street, Label Street, Erie Street and Oak Place. The buildings on these sites are remnants of the manufacturing businesses of the area plus a 1937 Vehicle Inspection Station, which was built on the site of a demolished 19<sup>th</sup> century factory building.

Today, the area of the *Label Street Manufacturing District* is a vital part of the potential historic districts known as the Walnut Street & Walnut Street Business Area as identified in the *Historic Preservation Element of the Township Master Plan*.<sup>1</sup> According to the Master Plan, the Walnut Street Area “demonstrates a unique architectural identity, and is known for its historic association with the development of the railroad and .....industrial development”.

Montclair’s early manufacturing history centered along Toney’s Brook, a tributary of the Second River emptying into the Passaic River. Long overshadowed by the residential development of the township with its “elegant villa sites and stately mansions, surrounded by spacious and well- kept lawns,”<sup>2</sup> this area of Montclair relied on the power provided by Toney’s Brook to sustain a number of small manufacturing companies. At that time, the waterfall of Toney’s Brook was sufficient to furnish from 50-75 horse power until many of the streams which supplied the brook were diverted due to flooding.<sup>3</sup>

Toney’s Brook traverses the township from the northwest corner to the south, eventually reaching Newark and the Passaic River. A meandering stream through Upper Montclair meadows, gravity increased the water power as it neared Bloomfield Ave. and powered the industries in the Walnut Street and Bloomfield Avenue areas.



Figure 7. 1892 View of Toney’s Brook. Montclair. Montclair Times. June 7, 1930. Page 12.

<sup>1</sup> *Historic Preservation Element of the Township Master Plan*. Township of Montclair: Montclair, NJ. 2016. 86.

<sup>2</sup> *Bloomfield and Montclair and their Leading Business Men*. J. Austin Williams. Newark: Mercantile Publishing Company, 1891. 28.

<sup>3</sup> *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families Who have been Identified with its Growth and Prosperity*. Henry Whittmore. New York: Suburban Publishing Company, 1894. 37.



As early as 1675, Thomas Davis of Bloomfield employed the “liberty to set up a saw mill” on Toney’s Brook close to Bloomfield Ave. <sup>4</sup> Wheeler’s Paper Mill, Wilde’s Wool Mill and Crane’s Cotton Mill were soon established in the same area taking advantage of the “streams ...(which) are the source of wealth to the township, and have converted it almost into a manufacturing village” by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. <sup>5</sup>

Fueled by the railroads, American industry exploded during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was a time in which manufacturing increased and industrial output increased by up to 85 percent. New Jersey’s population doubled and provided a ready workforce to man the factories. <sup>6</sup>

Railroad service arrived in Montclair in 1856, with a terminus on Bloomfield Avenue and Grove Street. <sup>7</sup> Not only did the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad serve the commuting population, who chose Montclair for its healthy and salubrious life style, but it also brought the raw materials needed for numerous industries and transported the finished goods to Newark, New York and beyond. <sup>8</sup>

By 1872, the Greenwood Lake Railroad provided service from Bay Street north to Greenwood Lake in New York state. <sup>9</sup> The creation of this northern branch created five new train stations: Walnut, Watchung, Upper Montclair, Mountain and College Avenue.<sup>10</sup> Access to railroad transportation, which moved people, raw material and finished products became instrumental to the success of the manufacturing companies in the Label Street area.



Figure 8. Detail of *Map of the Railroads of New Jersey*. 1887. John VanCleaf and J. Brostard Betts. Showing the two railroad lines, the Erie Lackawanna and the Greenwood Lake, which served Montclair in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>4</sup> *Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society: Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, from its settlement in 1666, to its incorporation as a city in 1836*. Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1864. 108.

<sup>5</sup> Whittmore. *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families Who have been Identified with its Growth and Prosperity*. 37.

<sup>6</sup> *New Jersey: History of Ingenuity and Industry*. James P. Johnson. United States of American: Windsor Publications, 1987. 135.

<sup>7</sup> Whittmore. *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families Who have been Identified with its Growth and Prosperity*. 42.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad provided transportation between Montclair and Newark, where it connected with the Morris and Essex. Eventually, this company took control of the line, leasing it to the Delaware Lackawanna.

<sup>9</sup> Richard K. Cacioppo. *The Glory of Montclair: Past and Present. The Ultimate Guide*. 35.

<sup>10</sup> Rev. Charles E. Knox. “Bloomfield Township”, *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*. Chap. LXXIII. 393.





Figure 9. *The Ephemera Society of America*. <https://www.ephemerasociety.org/labels-by-crump/>

The Crump & Co. Label Company was operating in New York City at this time producing colorful, well-designed labels for food, medicine, “show card” advertisements and “fancy” printing.<sup>11</sup> Founded in 1832 by Samuel Crump, an immigrant from Wales, Crump was skilled in wood engraver and printing. The family settled in Brooklyn and his son, Samuel Jr. assumed control of all aspects of the business after the retirement of his father in 1861.<sup>12</sup> Crump and Co. operated at locations on Fulton Street and Nassau Streets in lower Manhattan.<sup>13</sup>



Figure 10. *The Ephemera Society of America*. <https://www.ephemerasociety.org/labels-by-crump/>

In 1873, Crump relocated his printing business and his family to Montclair.<sup>14</sup> The family lived in a high-style gothic residence on Highland Avenue.<sup>15</sup> He located the Crump Label Company on land purchased from Amos Crane. This two-acre parcel was parallel to the

<sup>11</sup> The New York Herald. New York. July 9, 1862. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Historical Publishing Company. *Industries of New Jersey. Essex County including the City of Newark, the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield and Belleville*. New York, Philadelphia and Belleville, 1882. 784.

<sup>13</sup> H. Wilson. *Trow's New York City Directory*. New York, 1861. 34.

<sup>14</sup> The Saturday Gazette. Montclair, NJ> May 10, 1873. 2.

<sup>15</sup> United States Federal Census. 1880. Crump is listed as a “label manufacturer”. <https://www.ancestry.com/>

Walnut Street Train Depot and extended west to Forest Avenue. The 1880 Tax Map Book of the Township of Montclair, lists Samuel Crump as the owner of the property on Highland Avenue, and a large site on Label Street, Forest and Erie Streets, designated as a factory.<sup>16</sup>

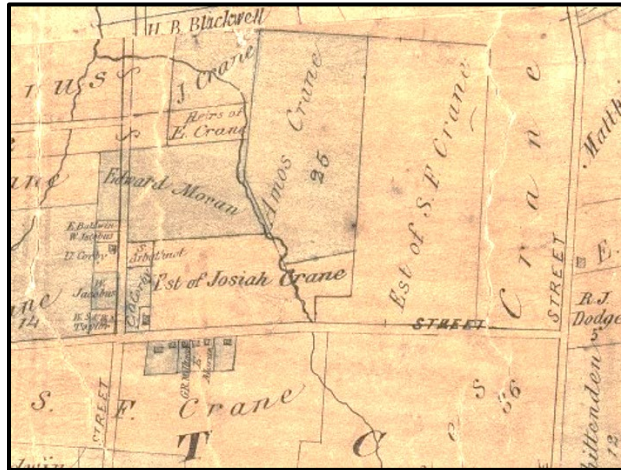


Figure 11. *Montclair Farm Map. Subscribers in Montclair and Business Reference*. 1865. Courtesy of Montclair History Center. Note that this is prior to the construction of the Railroad line and the Walnut Street Railroad Station. Toney's Brook runs through the site.

Samuel Crump was definitely on the path to larger endeavors as evidenced by the trademark he registered for his business with the Library of Congress in 1872.

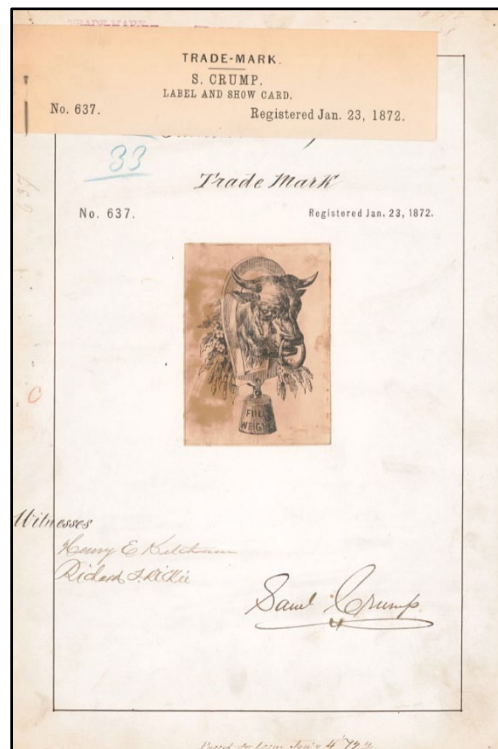


Figure 12. Library of Congress. [\[Trademark registration by S. Crump for Crump's Label Press brand Labels and Show-Cards for Manufacturers\]](#) 1872 Oct. 1. | 1 item; TRADEMARKS, no. 1011 [P&P].

<sup>16</sup> Assessor's Field Book. Township of Montclair. 1885. Montclair Public Library.



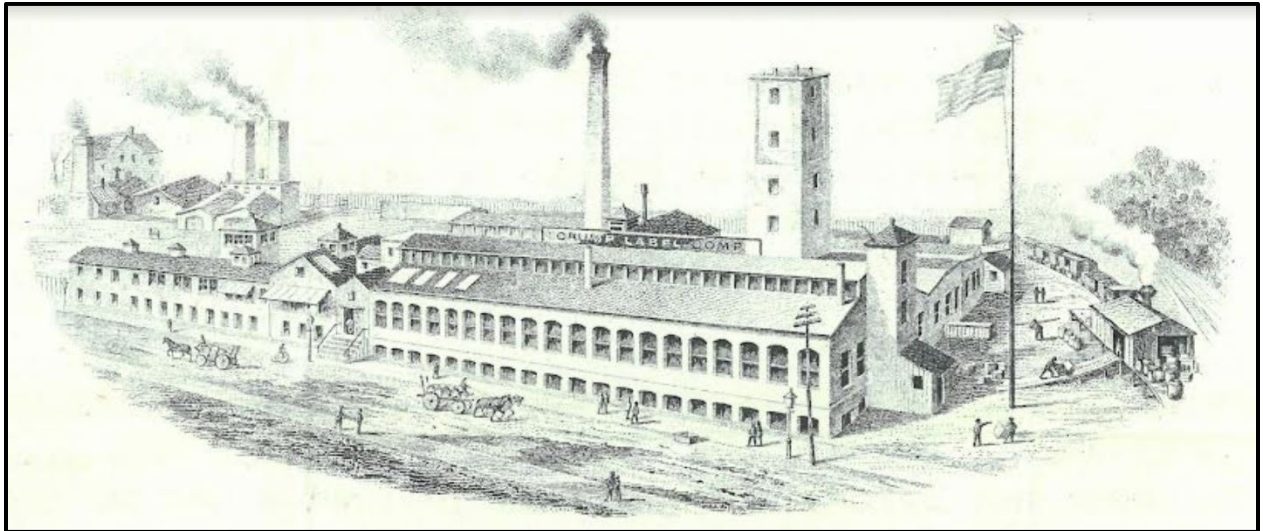


Figure 13. Image on Crump Label Company letterhead. 1880. Courtesy of Montclair History Center.

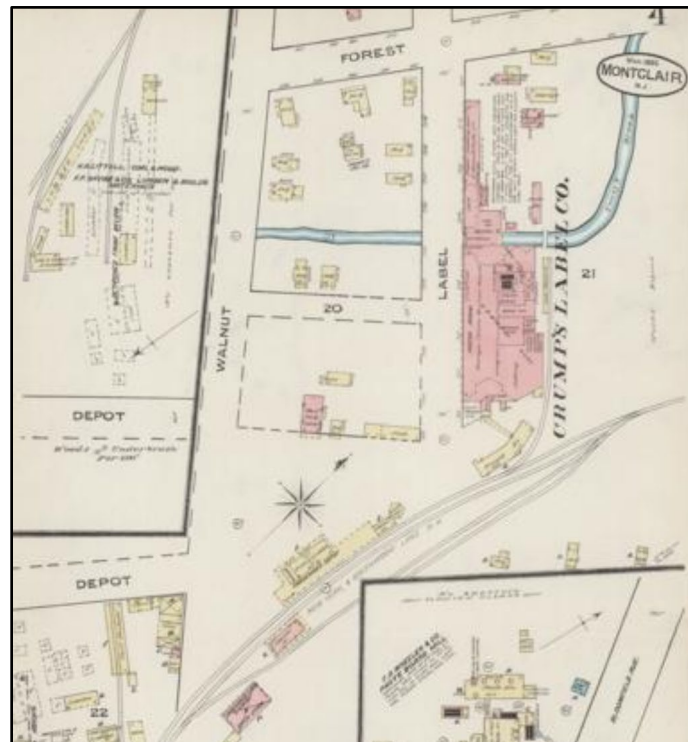


Figure 14. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Mar, 1885. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557_001/).*

By 1875 Samuel Crump with his business partner, Charles Everdell, purchased the land which roughly corresponds to Parcels 1, 2 and 3 of the proposed landmark designation. They erected two story brick factory buildings, covering a lot 240 x 100 feet facing the newly created Label Street between Forest Avenue and Erie Street. A railroad siding was extended from the main line along the north side of the building. Employing 125 workers,

they managed an operation in label and color printing and the manufacture of waterproof wall paper.<sup>17</sup>

On July 4, 1877 disaster struck when the buildings were destroyed by fire. The factory was quickly rebuilt on a much larger and more extensive scale and fitted with increased facilities such as a new one hundred horse power engine and three capacious boilers, which replaced the water power of the original plant.<sup>18</sup> Figure 13 shows the extensive factory buildings, including smokestacks, tower and the proximity to the railroad.

The new plant employed two hundred people in an entirely self-contained enterprise. The paper and ink were manufactured on the premises in special departments. There were fourteen departments which included engraving and photo department, press-room, electrotype foundry, paper department, cutting department, machine shop, varnish department, fancy paper department, plate house for storage of original engravings and electrotypes, drying room, coal and railroad siding, and outbuildings. They even produced their own colors. In 1881 over two hundred million labels were shipped to all the large packing houses in the country, from extensive establishments in the East and Midwest to the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast.<sup>19</sup> Crump Label Company also serviced international clients in Canada, Europe and several Latin American countries.<sup>20</sup>



Figure 15. Robinson's Atlas of Essex County. Map. 1890. Sheet 17.

One contemporary description of the labels produced at the Crump factory states that “they are printed in from one to ten colors inclusive, and present an attractive appearance. The

<sup>17</sup> Whittmore. *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families Who have been Identified with its Growth and Prosperity*. 141.

<sup>18</sup> Historical Publishing Company. *Industries of New Jersey. Essex County including the City of Newark, the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield and Belleville*. New York, Philadelphia and Belleville, 1882. 784.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* 785.

<sup>20</sup> The Newberry Library in Chicago holds a collection of Crump labels. Crump Label Press.

<https://archives.newberry.org/>

higher grades are given a fine gloss or glaze which greatly enhances their beauty. In fact, they surpass, in merit of design and beauty of finish, many chromos occupying places on the walls of some American homes.”<sup>21</sup>

In an 1880 article in the Orange Chronicle, Crump is recognized as promoting a telephone exchange to connect the label factory in Montclair with the New York offices to expedite orders.<sup>22</sup> In the subscribers’ list of the God and Stock Telegraph Company dated April 1, 1880 he is listed at both locations.



Figure 16. *The Ephemera Society of America*. <https://www.ephemerasociety.org/labels-by-crump/>

The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates the factory contained a clock-tower and employed a fulltime watchman. It was fitted with automatic sprinklers throughout. A tank at the top of one of the towers held water pumped from Toney’s Brook. The factory also contained chemical fire-fighting equipment. Heat and power generated by steam boilers, combined with gas, electricity and coal was integrated into all the factory buildings.<sup>23</sup>

The Crump Label Company became one of the first factories to be illuminated by incandescent electric lighting. In 1894, the United States Electric Lighting Company, a competitor of Thomas Edison installed a fifty-horse power steam engine which powered

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. 788.

<sup>22</sup> Montclair Times. February 26, 1937. 22.

<sup>23</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Mar, 1885. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557_001/).



three hundred and fifty lights. Additional wires were soon placed in every part of the factory and the entire wiring project was completed in a month.<sup>24</sup>

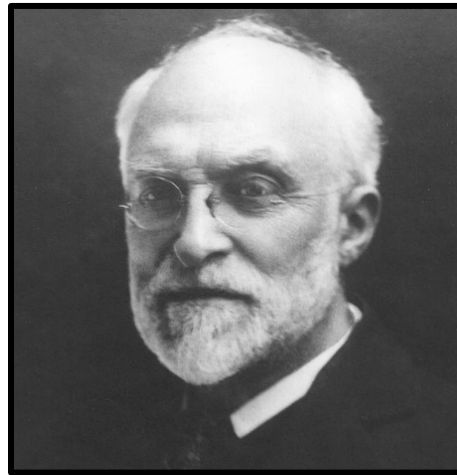


Figure 17. Photograph of Samuel Crump. <https://www.ephemerasociety.org/labels-by-crump/>

Samuel Crump became a prominent member of the Montclair community. He participated in many township committees, including promoting the purchase of fire apparatus, providing street night patrols and discussing suitable drainage and sewerage for the entire community at a Township Committee meeting of October, 1878. He spoke on the advantages of “Industrial Education” at a Board of Education meeting in 1879, calling on his experience of improving boys’ skills in school before they enter the workforce. He was an advocate of the “Manual Training Department” which taught wood-working skills and pattern making. Called “carpentering” it was adopted in thousands of public schools in the country. Crump sponsored the “Children’s Home” of Montclair, tasked with the care, nurture and maintenance of indigent children.<sup>25</sup> He investigated buildings in which to establish the Home and settled on the Rodman property on Gates Avenue. He was instrumental in creating “The Citizens’ Committee of One Hundred” which was a self-nominated citizens’ committee to prevent liquor licensing of “improper persons” and limited the number of saloons in the township.<sup>26</sup> A committed Prohibitionist, Crump believed that local authorities control the sale of liquor in their own towns.<sup>27</sup> 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. One of these, a multi-family house on the corner of Forest and Walnuts Streets still exists.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid. December 6, 1884. 3.

<sup>25</sup> Edwin B. Goodell. *The Evolution of a Suburban Town*. Montclair, 1934. 98, 142, 147, 148, 167.

<sup>26</sup> Montclair Times. February 11, 1893. 3.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. December 14, 1889. 5.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. March 22, 1888. 3. Crump workers received an increasingly larger share of the profits after a year of employment.



Figure 18. Samuel Crump's Residence on Highland Avenue. Demolished. P2933 Montclair Public Library Photo Database.

In 1881 disaster struck the Crump family of Montclair. Six of the extended family who lived in the mansion on Highland Avenue were stricken with diphtheria. Little Samuel, John and Anna, three of Crump's six children, succumbed to the disease within a week.<sup>29</sup> Vaccines and antibiotics had not yet been developed to combat the disease. Dr. J.W. Pinkham, a local physician was called to treat the sick and wrote an article for *Scientific America* where he placed the blame on fetid air generating from the garbage pit of a neighboring house which was drawn into the home's furnace and distributed into bedrooms on one side of the house through heating ducts. Diphtheria was not common in Montclair at the time, so the true source remains a mystery.



Figure 19. *The Specter of Diphtheria*. Richard Tennant Cooper. Ca. 1900. Wellcome Collection.

Despite such a devastating loss, Crump resumed his involvement with the paper factory. In 1887, he applied and received three patents from the United States Patent Office for machinery associated with paper manufacturing.<sup>30</sup>

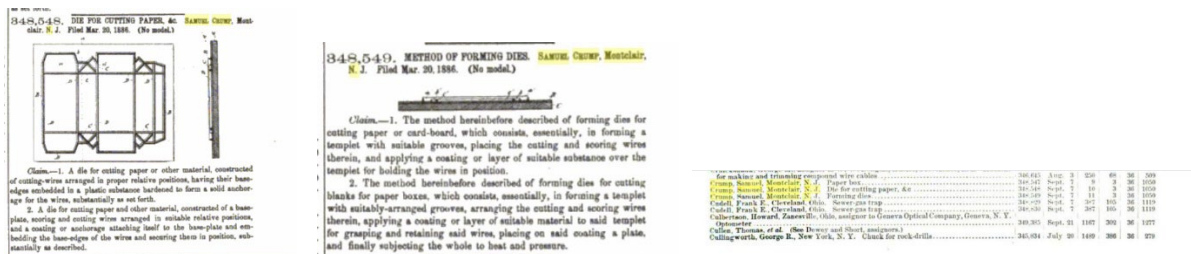


Figure 20. *United States Patent Office*. Government Printing Office. 1887. 3.

<sup>29</sup> The Sun (New York). January 4, 1881. 3.

<sup>30</sup> United States Patent Office. Washington. 1887. Volume XXXVI. Patents are for 1. Paper box (348,547,) 2. Die for cutting paper (348,548), 3. Forming dies (348,549). See Appendix E for a photo of a patent model of a Crump multiple color printing press and an engraving of George Washington produced at the Montclair site, 1889.



Business continued at the Crump Label Company although Mr. Everdell withdrew from the firm around 1888 and the company was renamed the Samuel Crump Label Company. In



Figure 21. Examples Of Crump calendar cards from the 1880's.

1890, Crump sold the company to Joseph Hinds & William Ketchum, a Brooklyn company comprised of former employees of Crump.<sup>31</sup> In 1891, Hinds and Ketchum merged with Crump Label Company, Frey Printing and Russell & Morgan to form the United States Printing Company.<sup>32</sup> The factory was possibly the largest factory in the United States producing card and paper annually.<sup>33</sup> An article in the Montclair Times announced that the “possibilities of the plant are almost unlimited ... and the wide experiences of its officers will enable it to control the label business both East and West”.<sup>34</sup>



Figure 22. Examples of Crump food labels. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22470769>

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. 6.

<sup>32</sup> Brooklyn Citizen (Brooklyn). September 3, 1891. 1. and Poor's Manual Industrials. New York, 1911. 54.

<sup>33</sup> The Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Brooklyn). 4.

<sup>34</sup> Montclair Times. September 12, 1891. 2

Joseph Hinds became one of the Vice-Presidents of the United States Printing Company and continued to run the operation in Montclair. Hinds started in the business at Crump & Co., in New York and moved with the company to Montclair in 1875 where he became the plant manager. Hinds became involved in Montclair's civic associations. He was one of the original members of the Village Improvement Society which promoted the planting of hundreds of shade trees. He organized the Montclair Literary and Social Circle and the Montclair Lodge F. & A.M., and a Past Regent of the Montclair Council, Royal Arcanum.<sup>35</sup>

As one of the principal promoters of the United States Printing Company, Hinds completely retrofitted the factory and turned their Montclair branch to the production of printed labels, show cards, banners, boxes, circus posters, playing cards and novelty pieces made of coated paper.<sup>36</sup> The factory produced at least 30,000 pounds of finished paper and card per day or about 9,000,000 pounds per year. Over 1,000,000 pounds of imported clay and over 250,000,000 pounds of powdered glue were used in the production.

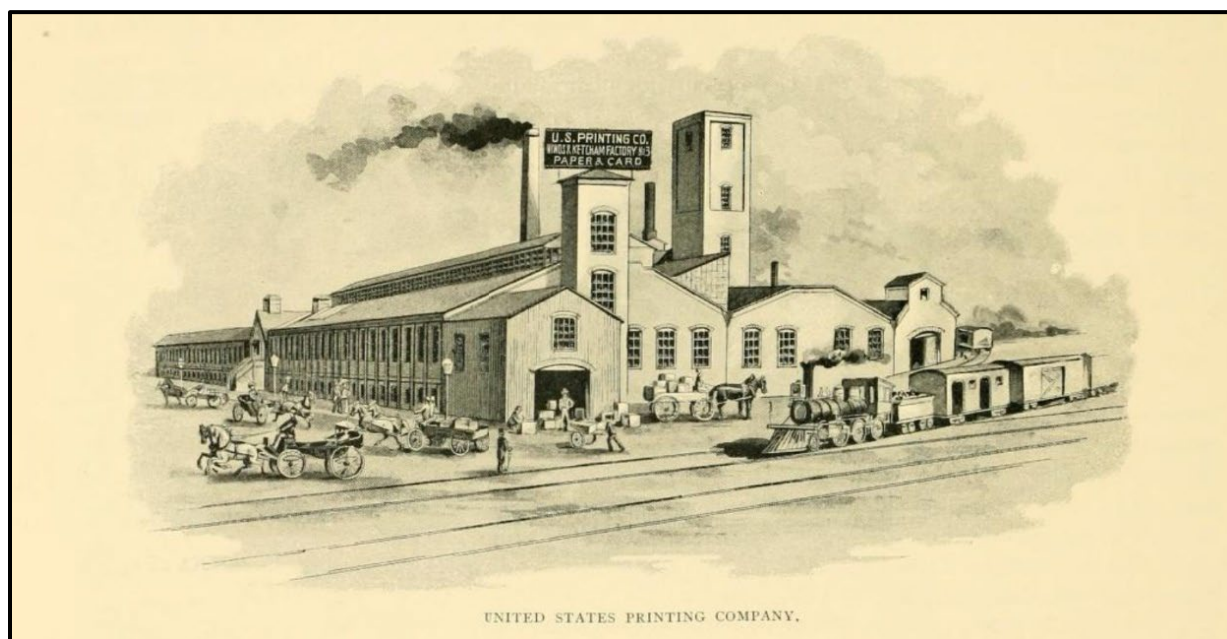


Figure 23. "The United States Printing Company". *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families who have been identified with its Growth and Prosperity.* 142.

The sale of the Hinds & Ketchum Company to the United States Printing Company catapulted the new company into becoming one of the dominant leaders in the paper industry with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. With the newly refurbished plant, less workers were required to run the factory, but the "sonorous whistle (from the extant tower) calls its employees to and from their duties and also blows all fire alarms for the town as it is connected with the township system....as the factory is situated in a remote portion of the town, it is no hindrance to the growth of the residence center, probably not one fiftieth of local residents would know of its existence".<sup>37</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Whittmore. *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families identified with its Growth and Prosperity.* 142.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. 143.

<sup>37</sup> Montclair Times. September 28, 1929. 2.

The United States Printing Company produced many articles which required printing on various surfaces. In 1891, they received a contract with a tobacco firm to furnish two million muslin pouches, on a monthly basis. This required the purchase of thirty-five sewing machines, giving employment to seventy women. They also received an order for two and a half million pounds of coated paper. The Montclair Times estimated it would require a train of sixty-five box cars to transport the goods.<sup>38</sup> The freight carried by the Erie Railroad to all corners of the country was estimated to be 20,000,000 pounds of completed products in one year, underscoring the importance of the railroad and accessible transport.<sup>39</sup>

Another representation of “Crump’s Old Factory” was painted by George Inness, preeminent member of the Montclair’s Artist’s Colony. Inness was living and working in Montclair at the time and often painted pastoral scenes of the township. In 1888 he created “The Mill Stream” which depicts a woman standing on the bank of Toney’s Brook looking into the distance with Crump’s factory in the background. The tower, buildings and smokestacks are all visible. The figure appears to be signaling to something outside the frame, perhaps waving farewell to Montclair’s rural character as the industrial age overtakes it. However, from all contemporary accounts, the printing plant on the stream’s bank was viewed as a beneficial technological advantage, even a “civilizing” enhancement on the natural landscape.<sup>40</sup>



Figure 24. *The Mill Stream*. George Inness. C. 1888. <https://collections.artsmia.org/art/12936> |author=Artist: George Inness |year=c. 1888 |accessdate=28 Nov 2022 |publisher=Minneapolis Institute of Art}}

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid. October 3, 1891. 5.

<sup>39</sup> Whittmore. *History of Montclair Township: History of the Families identified with its Growth and Prosperity*. 141.

<sup>40</sup> Montclair Times. March 9, 1927. 1. The descendants of George Inness sold the painting at auction in 1927. It is now in the collection of the Minneapolis Institute of Art.



In 1887, the United States Printing Company bought an adjoining lot belonging to Alfred Crane and Rhoda Crane, the widow of Amos Crane. In 1889, The United States Printing Company bought another lot belonging to John Casper Gressing, former Crane property, now the southeast corner of Oak Place and Erie Street. <sup>41</sup> It appears that the Printing Company was acquiring contiguous land parcels for expansion. Oak Place, existing on the 1899 Montclair tax map, received sewers from Forest Street to Erie Street in 1903. <sup>42</sup>

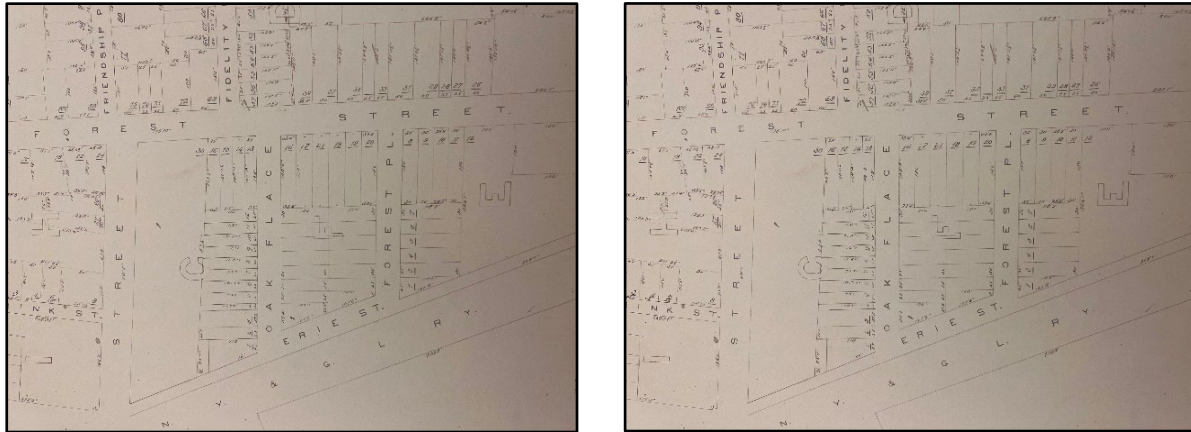


Figure 25. Township of Montclair Tax Maps. 1899 and 1900. Showing Oak Place and the lots on the south side of Oak Place. United States Printing Company occupies the lot on the north of Label Street, from Forest Street to Erie. Courtesy of Montclair Public Library.

In 1892, The Crump family departed Montclair for Bainbridge, New York, where Samuel turned his attention to the manufacture of fibreless cocoanut. <sup>43</sup> The house on Highland Avenue was sold with its “finest view on the Orange Mountain”. Misfortune continued to stalk the family with a son born in 1888. Named for his brother who died in 1881 from diphtheria, Samuel Jr. (2<sup>nd</sup>) was born in Montclair and returned in adulthood to live and work until he joined the 107<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, 27<sup>th</sup> Division of the U.S. Army in 1917. Tragically, he was killed in action in France and is buried at the Somme American Cemetery in Aisne, France. <sup>44</sup> His name is engraver on the base of the World War I monument in Edgemont Park, Montclair.

The 1906 Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey (Figure 26) shows the U. S. Printing Company acquiring lots on the south side of Oak. By 1907, the Sanborn Insurance map (Figure 27) shows a building dedicated to “shipping, pack’g & cutt’g” on the southeast corner of the Oak and Erie Streets. The map shows United States Printing buildings lining north side of Label Street between Erie and Forest Streets and a separate building on the corner of Erie and Oak Streets. Original buildings of the Samuel Crump Label Factory, subsequently the U.S. Printing Company, still exist, although dramatically reduced to only the two-story brick

<sup>41</sup> Montclair Township Deed book. 34.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., August 15, 1903. 7

<sup>43</sup> Montclair Times. June 11, 1892. 5.

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.green-wood.com/2017/biographies-of-world-war-i-veterans-part-one/>

building on the corner of Label and Erie and the brick manufacturing building on the corner of Oak and Erie Streets.

These two brick buildings differ in style. Both the 1906 and 1907 map show the truncated corner of Label and Erie Streets, which was used as an office. It displays large windows and brick laid in patterns, a more expensive method of construction and one used typically for commercial facades.<sup>45</sup> The corbelled cornice at the roof provides a decorative accent. The later building has a shed dormer on the center of the roof with multi-light windows running parallel to the sides of the building. This type of roof-shed provided interior illumination and ventilation. There are smaller windows on the ground level, some are bricked-up and others have been replaced with an assortment of window types with protective metal bars and wire grating. This building projects a sense of commercial enterprise with no exterior adornment.

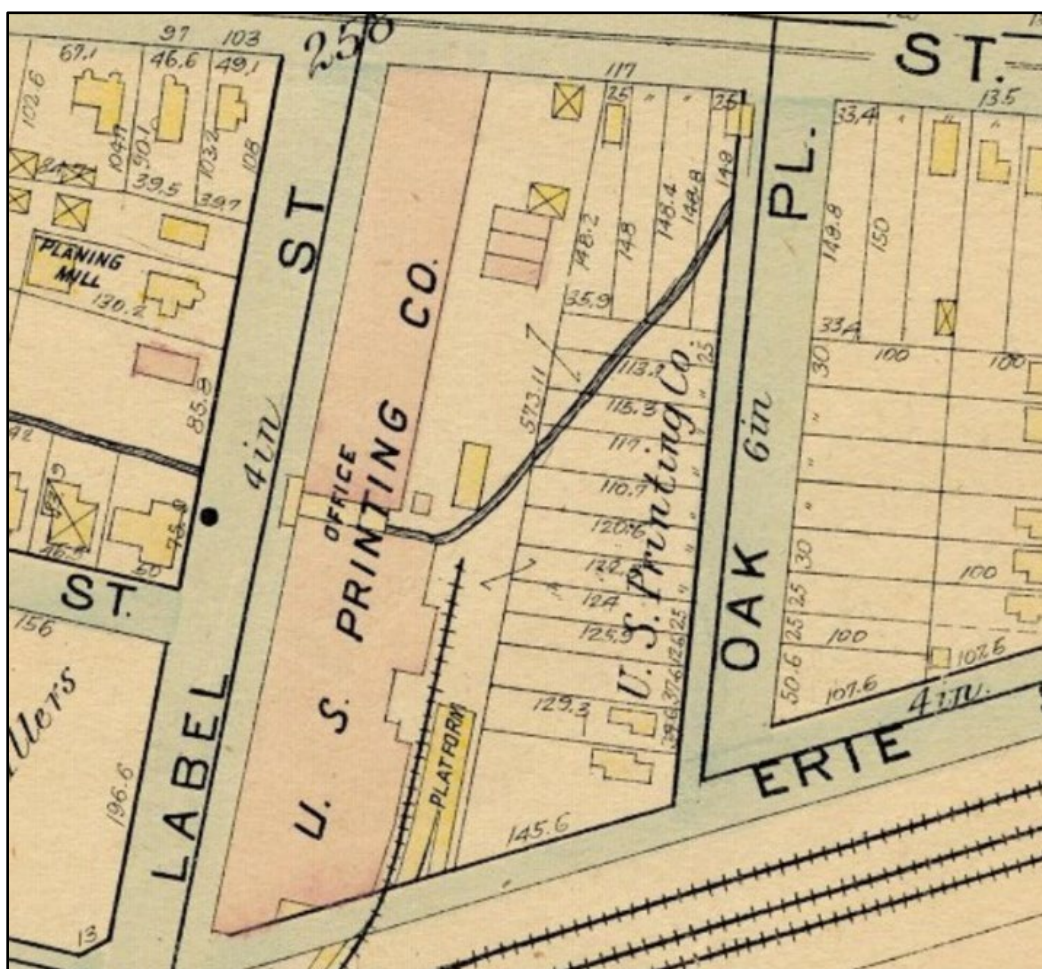


Figure 26. *Atlas of Essex County New Jersey*. A. H. Mueller & Co. Philadelphia. Vol. 4, 1906.

<sup>45</sup> Richard Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. New York, Oxford: AltaMira Press, 2000. 29.

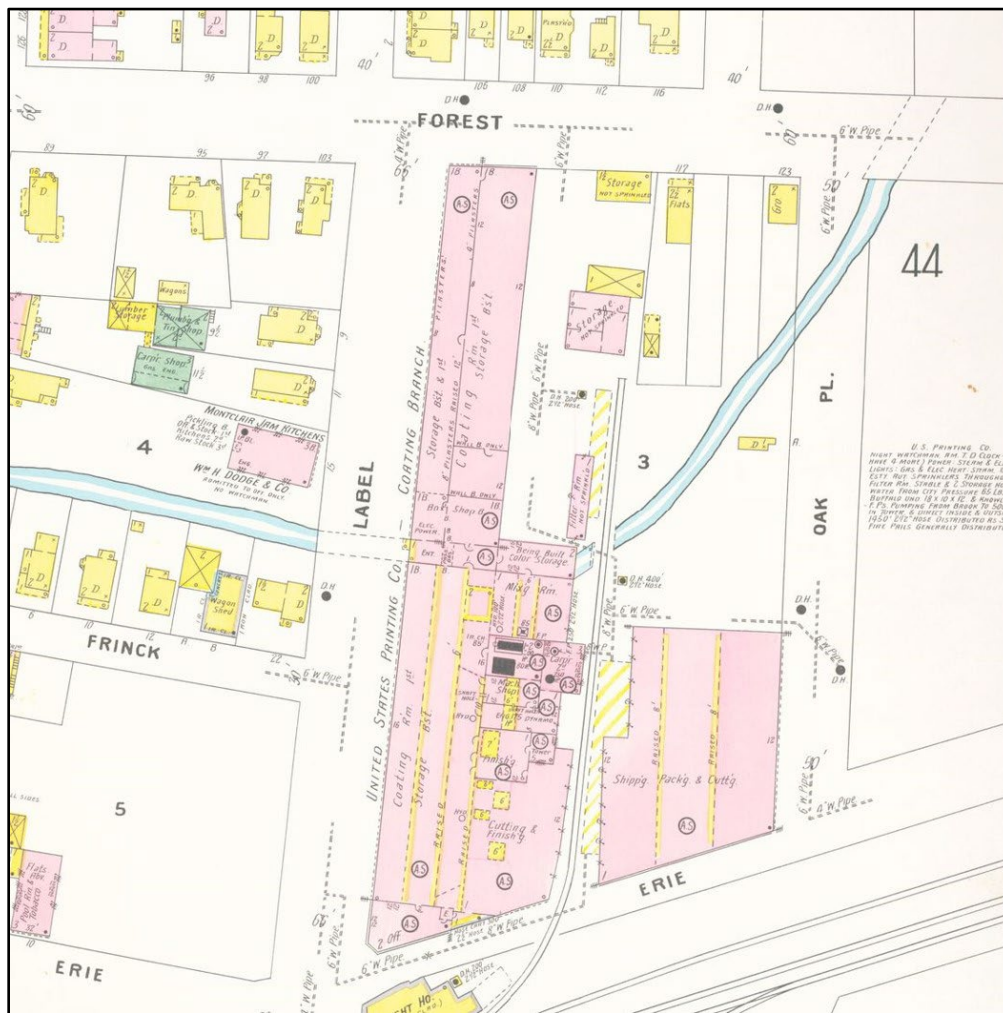


Figure 27. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Mar, 1907. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557_001/).

In 1908 The New Jersey Coated Paper Company purchased the United States Printing Company's factory. At this time, it incorporated with the U.S. Printing & Lithographing Co., but continued under the former name. Men associated with the U.S. Printing Company remained with the new concern in owner and management roles as president, vice-president, secretary and superintendent. They all lived within close proximity to the factory on Walnut Street and Cloverhill Place.<sup>46</sup> Knowing that many of the workers lived in apartments and houses in the Forest Street and Oak Place area, one can see that there was a close community of paper plant employees in the immediate neighborhood.

The new firm manufactured a general line of coated papers, box and card stock. The Montclair Times reported improvements at the plant, including the installation of modern machinery doubled the production of the paper products.<sup>47</sup> Many of these improvements were made in 1907 and the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of that year

<sup>46</sup> Ancestry.com. 1920 United States Federal Census Report. Arthur G. Wilson, president, 28 Cloverhill Place. Frank E. Williams, vice president, 209 Walnut Street. William Spear, secretary and treasurer, 132 Walnut Street. Thomas Polson, superintendent, 32 Walnut Street.

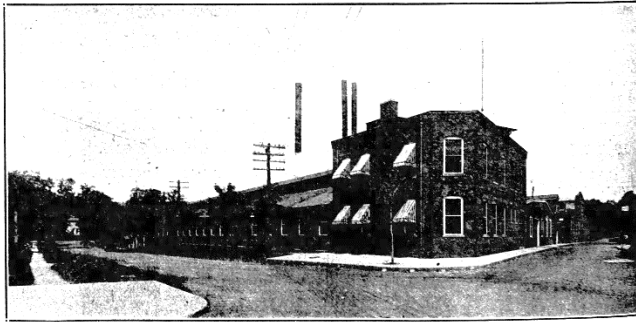
<sup>47</sup> Montclair Times. August 8, 1908. 1.



includes the addition of a Grinnel & Esty automatic sprinkler system, power coming from steam and electric fuel, water pumping from Toney's Brook to a 5,000 gallon tank in the tower for fire control, plus hydrants, hoses and pails as fire-fighting equipment. The same map also shows a "Freight House", next to the railroad tracks which was clad in iron. It also shows the newer building on the corner of Oak Place and Erie Street and the original building on the corner of Label Street and Erie Street with iron shutters lining the two facades along the railroad siding extending into the physical plant. <sup>48</sup>

In 1917, the New Jersey Coated Paper Company was granted permission to erect an additional shed along the Erie siding. This structure was constructed of steel with fire brick walls and was for storage of the finished product until they were loaded onto the railroad cars. <sup>49</sup>

These fire prevention measures were necessary considering the highly flammable raw materials and the finished paper product. The transition into "coated paper" production required the storage and mixing of natural substances such as clay, casein, bentonite, and talc which was applied by roller or brush applicators. <sup>50</sup> These papers were sold to printers who created the colored advertisements for their products. The artistic era of the Crump Label Factory, with its designers, colorists and printers was no longer in existence.



***New Jersey Coated Paper Company***

*A. G. WILSON, Pres. and Treas.      ALEX. FINDLAY, Secretary*  
*F. E. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres.      THOS. POLSON, Supt.*

Oldest manufacturing plant in town and has been continuously operated as such by present owners and affiliated predecessors for approximately fifty years.

Manufacturers of surface coated papers and boards for sale to high class printers of color work such as advertising matter, calendars, post cards, Christmas seals, cigar box flaps, cigar bands, can and box labels, etc.

Figure 28. Montclair Times. November 11, 1922. 30.

<sup>48</sup> . Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Mar, 1907. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05557_001/).

<sup>49</sup> Montclair Times. July 21, 1917. 12.

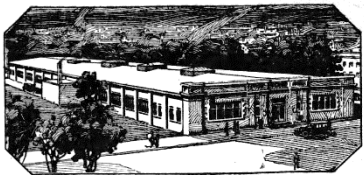
<sup>50</sup> <https://www.paperonweb.com/grade.htm#>



The advertisement for the New Jersey Coated Paper Company from 1922 (figure 28) shows the office building at the corner of Label and Erie Streets, which is now empty. One can also see the brick buildings (demolished) extending to Forest Street which once housed the storage and coating rooms, plus the three smoke stacks and the water tower.

Work carried on at the New Jersey Coated Paper Company during the 20's. The company applied for two patents for surface coated printing, writing, wrapping, book and cover paper known as "Jerpaco", No. 213.394 and another known as "Clairfold", No. 213.396.<sup>51</sup> The company applied for a building permit to construct a mezzanine platform in the factory in 1925, indicating that the business was thriving.<sup>52</sup>

The Globe Press, Inc., a paper printing plant opened on Depot Square in 1920. This building was located south of the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, across Label Street (now the site of Centercourt Sports). The Globe Press, Inc., with an outlet in New York City offered "super printing services" for "discriminating clients", as evidenced in this advertisement.<sup>53</sup> Globe Press, Inc. sought a permit for the erection of a \$35,000.00 brick structure at this location, establishing a printing plant which offered design and distribution services.<sup>54</sup>



**Super Printing Service**

**T**HE Booklet, Folder, Announcement or Catalog that you plan to send out—which will represent YOU—is worthy of the best thought and the most attractive form and feeling that can be given it. If its elements are properly co-ordinated it can't help being successful!

**IDEAS**  
That Attract

**DESIGNS**  
That Hold

**TYPOGRAPHY**  
That Emphasizes

**COPY**  
That Sells

**PRINTING**  
That is Perfect

The successful mailing piece is built upon a distinctive idea. Appropriate Design, forceful Copy, skilful Typography, good Printing and careful Distribution follow.

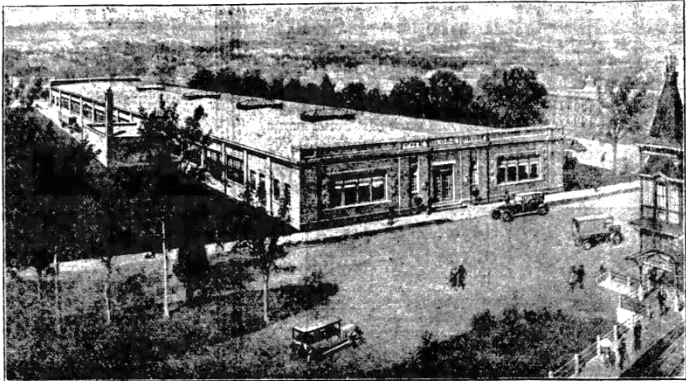
The Globe Press offers you not only ink, paper and printing, but intellect, experience, ideas, art and the conscientious care necessary for the production of successful Direct Mail matter—and at a price you will consider reasonable.

*Surely we can be of service to you!*

**The GLOBE PRESS, Inc.**

Erie Depot Square	108 West 34th St.
MONTCLAIR, N.J.	NEW YORK CITY
Phones 7600-1	Chickering 4440-1

## A PRINTING HOUSE OF DISTINCTION



HOME OF THE GLOBE PRESS, ERIE DEPOT SQUARE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

### A Modern Plant that Prints For Discriminating Clients

Figure 29. Montclair Times. April 29, 1925. 2. and November 11, 1922. 34.

Cardinell-Vellum Manufacturing Co. established on the south side of Label Street in 1915, was another paper business in the neighborhood. John D. Cardinell moved from San Francisco to the Montclair location at 15 Label Street for its "good shipping and clean atmosphere".<sup>55</sup> During WWI, the government's need for vellum or tracing paper used for

<sup>51</sup> *Paper Trade Journal*. Vol. 81. New York & Chicago. July 9, 1925. 40.

<sup>52</sup> Montclair Times. February 24, 1926. 12.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid. January 7, 1928. 2.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. March 6, 1920. 2.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid. November 11, 1922. 50.

preparatory drawings for war effort goods grew so great that he moved the business to the east coast to take advantage of the extensive railroad system. Cardinell developed a type of vellum tracing paper known for its strength, durability and transparency. It was used by architects, engineers and manufacturing plants. The Montclair plant was known as the largest tracing paper plant in the United States.<sup>56</sup> In 1977, the business changed ownership, but tracing paper was still being produced there until the building was demolished for the parking lot of a restaurant on Walnut Street.<sup>57</sup>

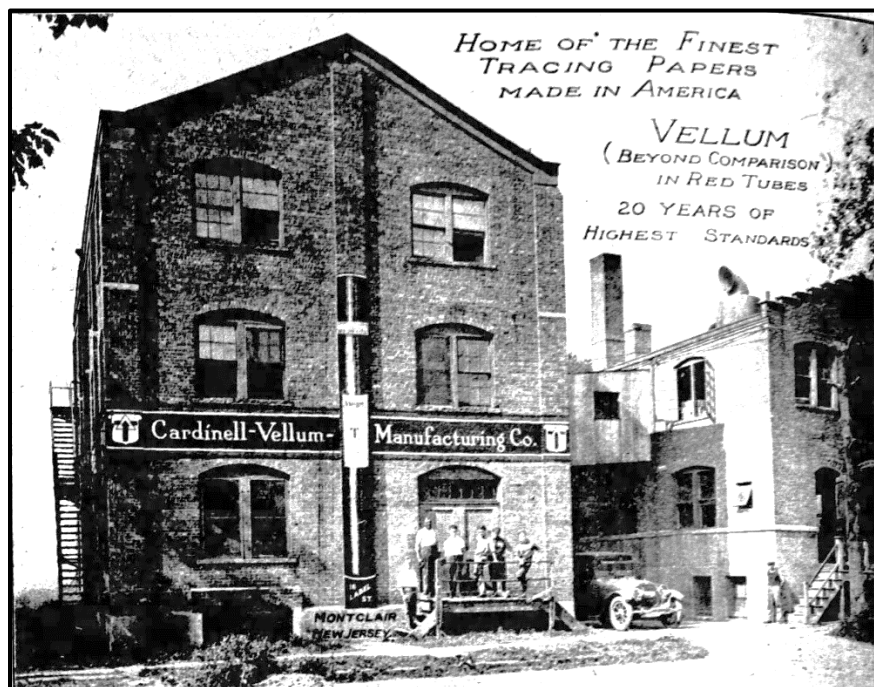


Figure 30. Montclair Times. November 11, 1922. 50

Although the Cardinell Vellum Manufacturing Company and the Globe Press were not situated on the subject property, they were within close proximity to the original Crump Label Factory. This establishes a pattern of association with the paper industry in the area of the Walnut Street starting from 1875 and underscores the manufacturing aspect of the Walnut Street and Walnut Street Business potential historic resources areas.<sup>58</sup> Together with the N.J. Coated Paper Company's, these three companies created jobs and products associated with the profitable paper trade.

By 1927, the New Jersey Coated Paper Co. was feeling the pinch of the depression and the employees were notified that they were "closing out this division". Hundreds of men and women were soon seeking new employment.<sup>59</sup> Officials of the company were unable to determine the future of the factory buildings and they remained empty until Montclair township proposed to purchase the property and buildings.

<sup>56</sup> Montclair Times. November 11, 1922. 50.

<sup>57</sup> Eleanor Price. *Historic Sites Survey*. 0713 319. Cardinell Paper Company. 1981.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Montclair Times. May 11, 1927. 1.

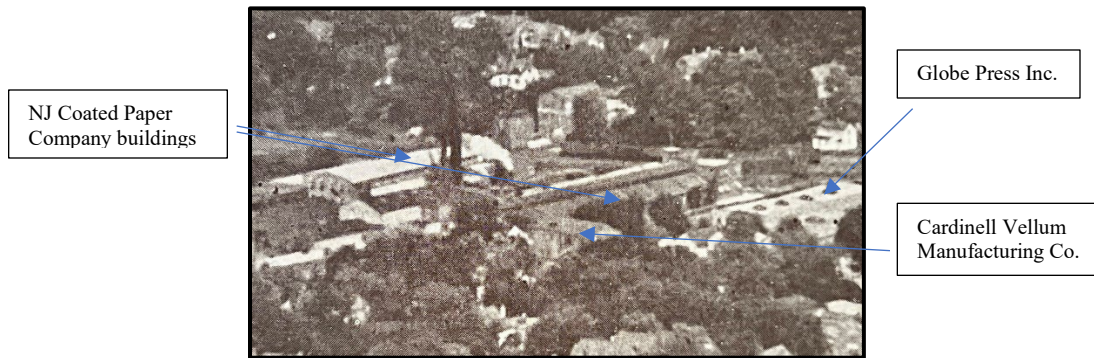


Figure 31. *Montclair in Pictures*. Montclair Times Supplement. 1922. Aerial view of Label Street Manufacturing Area showing the locations of the New Jersey Coated Paper Company, Globe Press Inc. and the Cardinell Vellum Manufacturing Co.

In July, 1929, the township of Montclair purchased the U.S. Printing Company buildings and property and for \$150,000.<sup>60</sup>

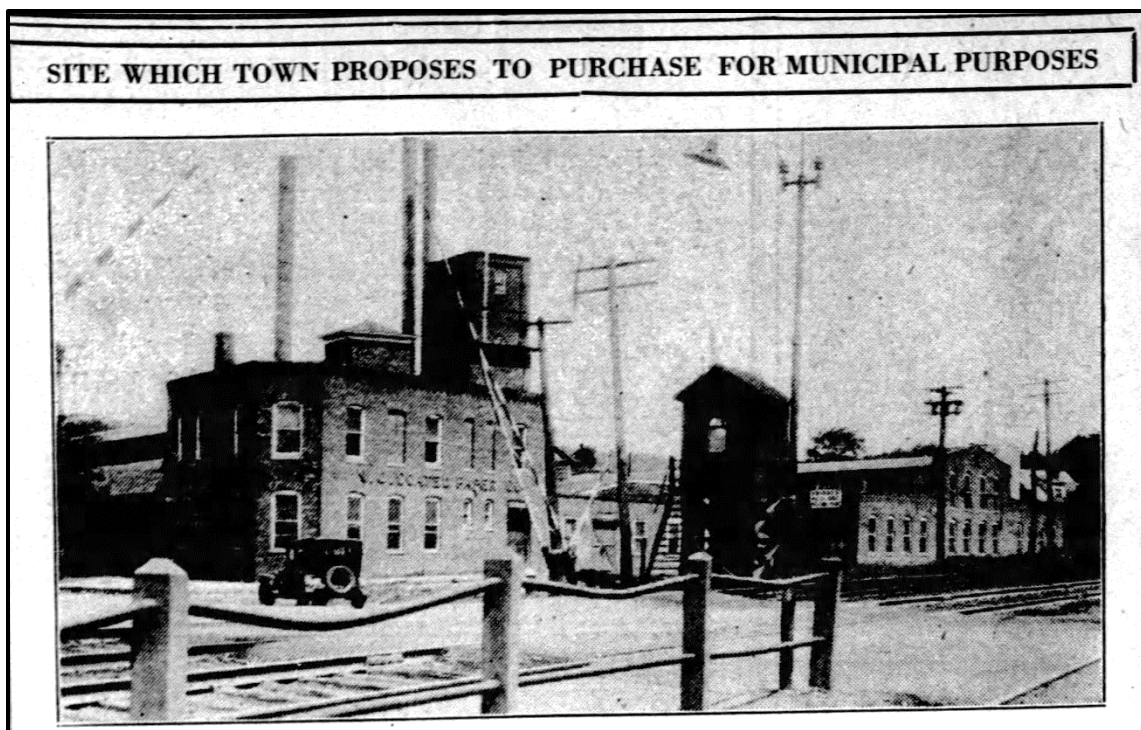


Figure 31. Montclair Times. June 29, 1929. 1.

The township justified the price paid for the 500' x 300' foot property by selling three extraneous properties and centralizing the Water Department at the site which had the added benefit of a central storehouse and the use of the railroad siding to reduce local transportation costs.<sup>61</sup> Mayor Philips offered the statement that "owing to the expansion and development of the town, we need .... these features".<sup>62</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Montclair Times. July 10, 1929. 1

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. June 26, 1929. 1.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. June 29, 1929. 1



By 1930, the elimination of the Label Street railroad crossing was being discussed with the idea of developing the land to the east of the tracks in that area. The township hoped that it would improve the appearance of the Walnut Street Station, which was becoming a commuter hub, servicing the homes on Christopher and Montclair avenues. The majority of the manufacturing buildings to the west of the tracks were becoming redundant. <sup>63</sup>

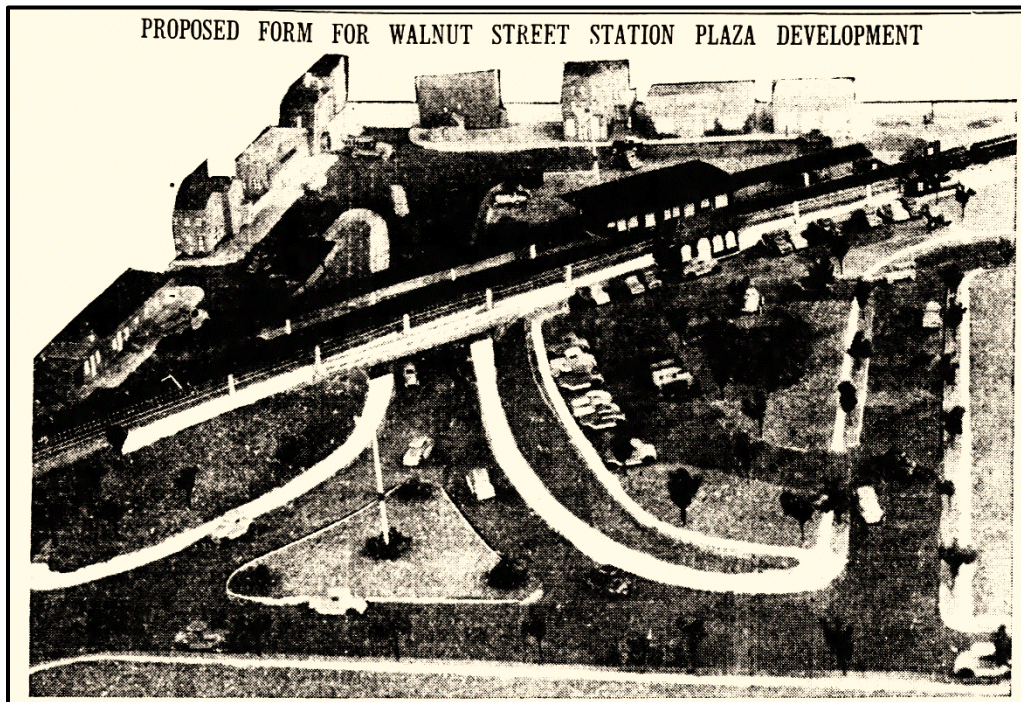


Figure 32. Montclair Times. February 15, 1930. 1

The first part of the area's enhancement was the purchase of the New Jersey Coated Paper Company with the elimination of the Label Street railroad crossing following in 1930. <sup>64</sup>

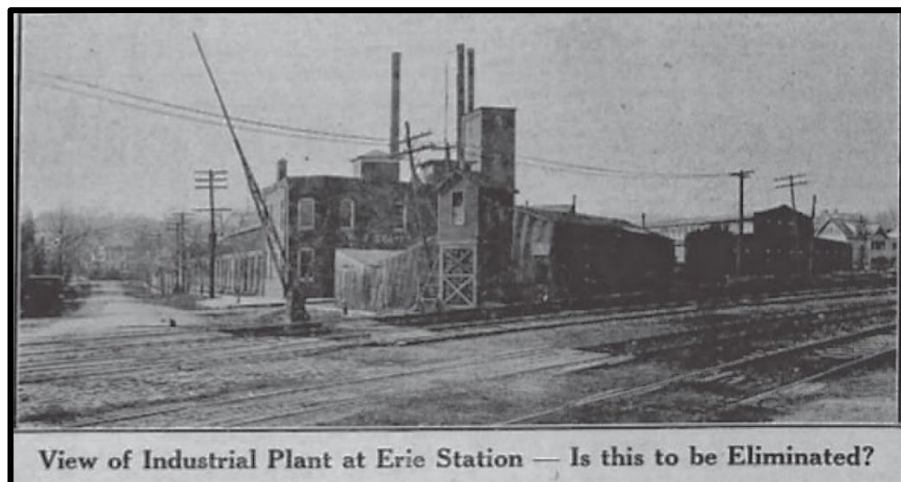


Figure 33. Montclair times. October 23, 1926.1.

<sup>63</sup> Montclair Times. February 15, 1930. 1

<sup>64</sup> Ibid. October 23, 1926. 1

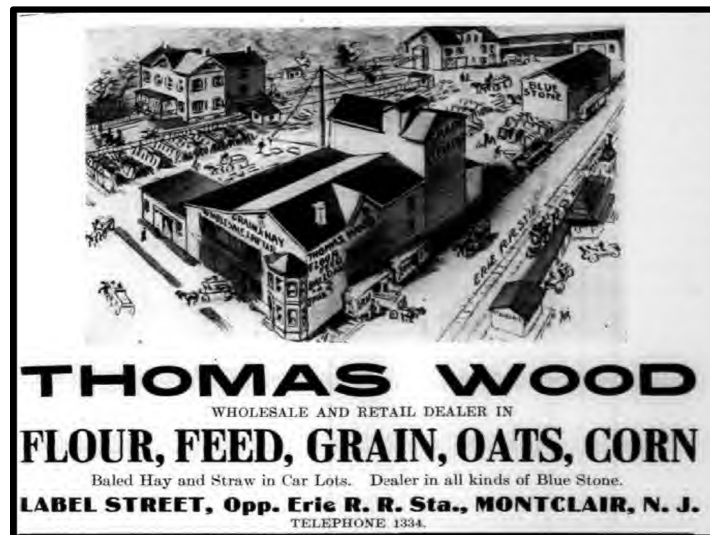


Figure 35. Montclair Business Directory. 1908. Montclair Public Library.  
<https://www.digifindit.com/montclair/pdfJS/web/viewer.html?file=../data/cd/1908.pdf>

Although the Walnut Street Station Plaza Plan was not carried out, it did open the lot to the east of the Erie tracks despite great public outcry.<sup>65</sup> The entire plant of Thomas Wood, which included the sale of different grains and blue stone, serviced by the railroad, was demolished when the township acquired the one and half acre parcel which today is known as Christopher Park.

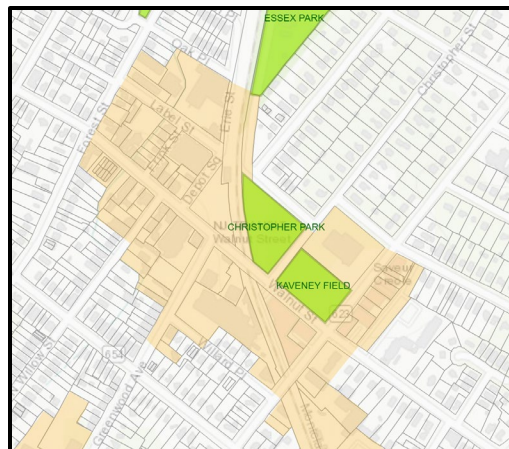


Figure 36. Map of Christopher Park.  
[https://www.montclairnjusa.org/government/departments/recreation\\_cultural\\_affairs/parks\\_and\\_park\\_facilities](https://www.montclairnjusa.org/government/departments/recreation_cultural_affairs/parks_and_park_facilities)

One can see that the township was intent on “improving” the industrial site along the tracks at the Walnut Street Station, a concept which landscape architect, John Nolen advocated in his 1909 plan outlined in *Montclair: Preservation of its Natural Beauty and its Improvement as a Residence Town*.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>65</sup> Montclair Times. February 26, 1926.

<sup>66</sup> John Nolen. *Montclair: the Preservation of its Natural Beauty and its Improvement as a Residence Town*. Montclair: 1909. 19.

On July 10, 1929 Montclair Township published an ordinance describing the indent to buy the property owned by the United States Printing and Lithograph Corporation.<sup>67</sup> One can see from the following that it is the entire area bounded by Oak Place, Erie Street, Label Street and Forest Street, recorded in Deed Book, Map 34, Block 6, Lot 30. It is the area where the factories of the Crump Label Company were located.

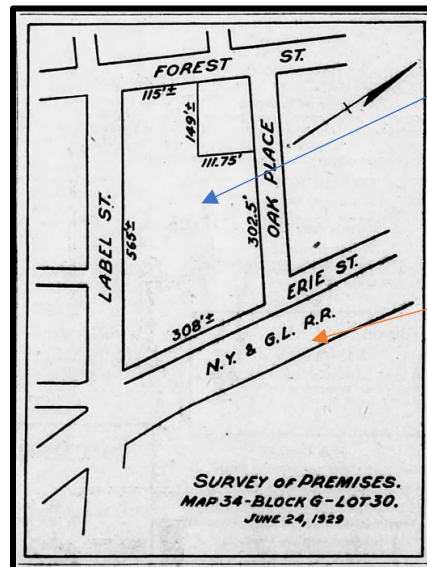


Figure 37. Montclair Times. July 10, 1929. 7. Blue arrow points to the parcel purchased by Montclair Township. Red arrow points to the former plant of Thomas Wood, which the Township acquired at the same time.

Township plans for the development of the Walnut Street Station Plaza plans became stalled as the depression created havoc in the economy and the entire plan never materialized. However, Montclair now owned the original Crump Label factory buildings, the purchase of which was decried as a “white elephant”.<sup>68</sup> Criticism subsided the Montclair Poor Department would move into the buildings as the original City Hall quarters were too crowded due to “the depression and more families in need of aid at the time”. The newly renamed Department of Public Welfare settled into sub-divided rooms in the old factory which was centrally located for families seeking assistance.<sup>69</sup>

The Department of Public Welfare also provided work for unemployed men through the collection of dead wood and trees from the streets. The wood was bundled for needy families to be used for fuel in place of more expensive coal.<sup>70</sup> The Department of Public Welfare was housed in this facility for six years, while the township sought to lease the buildings to the United States Department of Agriculture as a base for a tree conservation workforce responsible for northern New Jersey and New York. The agency hoped to use the buildings as a center to study Dutch elm disease and Japanese beetle pests. This initiative was cancelled by the Feds due to the cost of repairs to the buildings.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>67</sup> Montclair Times. July 10, 1929. 7. It’s interesting to note that Montclair’s town planning board was created at this time. Notice was given in the Montclair Times on June 21, 1930.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid July 28, 1936. 12

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. October 30, 1931. 1.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. October 30, 1931. 1

<sup>71</sup> Montclair Times. January 14, 1936. 1.



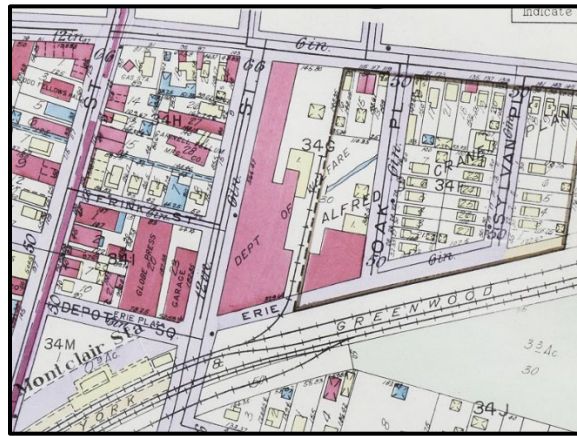


Figure 38. Real Estate Atlas of Montclair. Franklin Survey Co., Philadelphia, 1933. Vol. 3. Detail of Plate 9.  
<https://montclairhistory.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/MHC~4~4~82~1195:Plate-9--Montclair--of-the-Atlas-of?qvq=&mi=499&trs=133>



Figure 39. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. New York: Sanborn Map Company. Detail of Plate 22. 1934.  
<https://montclairhistory.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/MHC~4~4~22~1167:Plates-21-and-22-of-Sanborn-Fire-In%3Fqyq%3D%26mi%3D448%26trs%3D1331?qvq=&mi=448&trs=1331>

Attempts to sell the land and buildings also failed. Offers to lease the site to prospective light industry firms, such as a radio maker and others failed due to the township’s refusal to entertain the idea due to upcoming municipal elections.<sup>72</sup>

By July of 1936, the township declared that the buildings of the old Crump Label Factory as “exorbitant”. The costs associated with lighting, heating and custodial services were deemed too expensive for the township to maintain and it was determined that the buildings should be razed to make way for a play-ground.<sup>73</sup> Clifford C. Wendehack, a well-

<sup>72</sup> Montclair Times. May 19, 1936. 1.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. July 24, 1936. 1.



known Montclair architect with offices in New York City was hired to design the recreation area. <sup>74</sup> This meant that the Welfare Bureau, the American Legion Crawford Crewes Post and the Sea Scouts had to find new quarters. <sup>75</sup>

The demolition of the property was blamed on “successive administrations who failed to metamorphose a liability into a revenue, despite periodically expressed ambitious plans ...” The decision to demolish was lauded by the Montclair Times as long overdue. <sup>76</sup>

The Crump Factory Building was slated for demolition to be replaced by a playground, but by March, 1937, plans to lease the property to the state as an automobile inspection station had been secured with Clifford C. Wendehack as the architect for the building. <sup>77</sup> Two of the original Crump buildings were to remain; the corner brick building at Label Street and Erie Street and the brick factory building on Erie Street and Oak Place. <sup>78</sup>



Figure 38. Montclair Times. February 26, 1937. Clifford C. Wendehack sketch of proposed automobile testing depot or inspection station.

Demolition of the Crump Factory, with the exception of the large building on Oak and the small building on the corner of Label, employed 102 WPA workers. The work took five months to complete. The cost to the Federal Government was almost \$50,000.00 with the township contributing \$5,000.00. <sup>79</sup> This was an important Works Progress Administration project aiding the unemployed population of Montclair. The State signed the contract in May, 1937 with five-year annually renewable lease. The station opened in December, 1937. <sup>80</sup>

<sup>74</sup> Ibid. July 31, 1936. 1. Clifford C. Wendehack was noted for his design of clubhouses for golf-clubs. He designed the clubhouses at Mountain Ridge Country Club, the Winged Foo, Forsgate, Hackensack Golf Club, among others. He also designed houses in the Tudor- revival style. A few of his houses are extant in Montclair, including his own home at 124 Gordonhurst Ave.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. July 28, 1936. 8.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid. March 23, 1937. 1.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid. These two buildings are extant.

<sup>79</sup> Montclair Times. March 23, 1937. 3.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. December 3, 1937. 9.

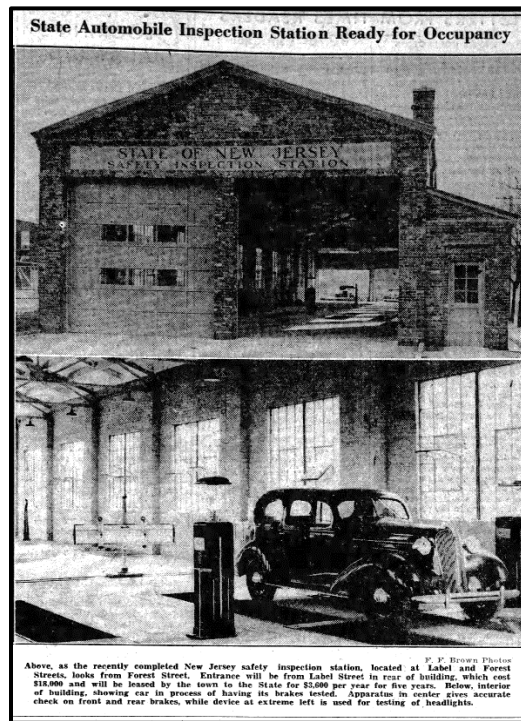


Figure 39. Montclair Times. December 3, 1937. 9. Opening of the Montclair Inspection Station at 16 Label Street.

In 1998, the State of New Jersey evaluated the Montclair Inspection Station as one of the original eleven New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicle Services, Inspection Stations. “Taken as a group, they maintain that under NRHP Evaluation Criterion the inspection stations retain integrity of 1937-1938 construction. They maintain association with the history of New Jersey’s efforts to promote motor vehicle and highway safety and they embody distinctive characteristics of the property type of a NJ Department of Motor Vehicles Inspection Station. At that time, the Label Street Inspection Station was considered eligible for listing in the National Register”.<sup>81</sup>

The Label Street Inspection Station closed its door in 2007. In 2010, Montclair township sold the building to a developer to close a gap in the 2010 municipal township budget. The building has been renovated into commercial retail and office space.<sup>82</sup> It retains much of the original façade and is privately owned. It corresponds to Parcel 1 in this report.

In 1938, Montclair Township’s Housing Authority proposed a 163-unit Low-Cost Housing development for the remaining factory site and adjacent private property on the west-side of Forest Street.<sup>83</sup> This scheme failed to materialize, as federal funding was cut, but one can see from the following plan, published in the Montclair Times on October 25, 1938 the position of the State Automobile Testing Station in relation to the project.

<sup>81</sup> State of New Jersey. HPO-F98-37. Marvin A. Brown. 1998. *Cultural Resources Report, New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, Vehicle Inspection Stations Statewide, New Jersey, National Register and Effects Evaluation*.

<sup>82</sup> Montclair Times. April 22, 2010.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid. October 25, 1938. 1.

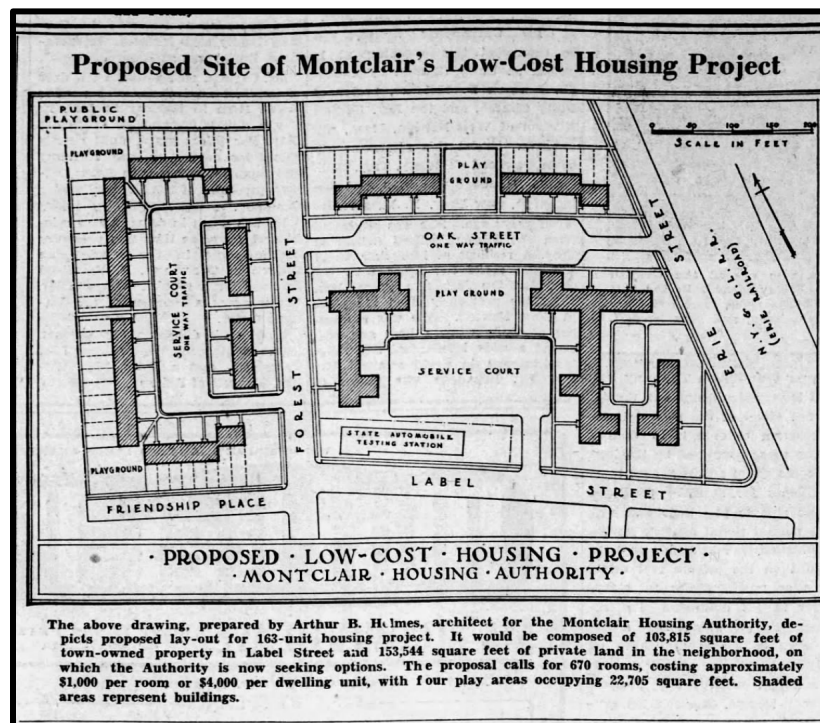


Figure 40. Montclair Times. October 25, 1938.

In 1934, the Globe Press building was offered for a sheriff's sale of mortgaged premises.<sup>84</sup> The following year, the Montclair Trust Company, acting as agents for the Oiljak Manufacturing Company filed for permission to use the building at 18 Depot Square, for light manufacturing.<sup>85</sup> Oiljak, known as a "contract" company and the "detectives" of the manufacturing industrial field, was founded in East Orange in 1931. Their first plant was on GlenRidge Avenue, but they quickly outgrew it and moved to Depot Square in 1934. Oiljak was known for making and designing or redesigning products by other companies.<sup>86</sup>

Soon after Oiljak's move to Montclair, the company became involved in creating and manufacturing products for the war effort. They are recognized with creating fuses and bombtails for the British Government in the early years of the war and then progressed to beach barrage rocket fuses and incendiary bomb fuses used by the United States on Pacific landings. At the height of production Oiljak employed over 400 people with a unique and efficient system to keep the plant working 24 hours a day. They tailored the work for maximum production for the war effort by creating shifts of workers, the timing revolving around the workers availability, so there were "bankers", "apron" (for women with children) and "housewives" work shifts.<sup>87</sup>

In addition to contracts with the Navy and Army, Oiljak was a sub-contractor for radar and communication for the Radio Corporation of America and the Radiomarine Corporation.

<sup>84</sup> Montclair Times. July 31, 1934. 11.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. November 8, 1935.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid. November 9, 1961. 15. Such diverse products as the Snow Cup Orange Juice container and a coin operated machine used to sell insurance policies were manufactured in the Montclair. There were many others.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.



The plant was self-efficient, with welding, grinding, plating and printing departments. Another part handled the packaging, shipping and world-wide distribution. Engineers were on-staff to create products, with functional and attractive designs for marketing purposes.  
88

Oiljak was recognized by the Army and Navy and awarded the coveted "E" award three times during the war years.<sup>89</sup>

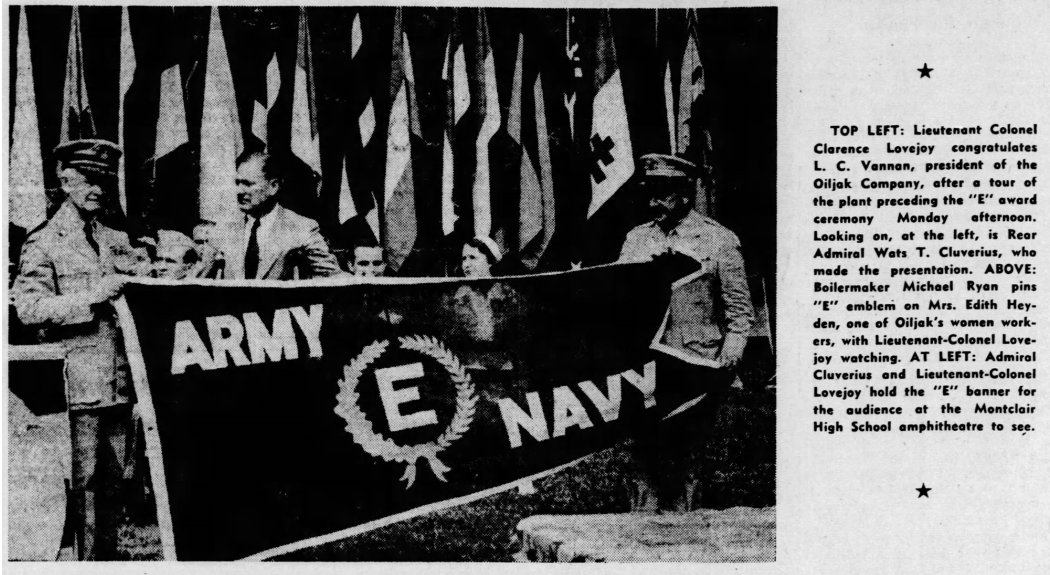


Figure 41. Montclair Times. August 3, 1944. .

During the 40's Oiljak was considered the largest employer in Montclair, with an honor roll of over one-hundred employees in the armed services and two gold stars. They were known for absorbing returning servicemen into their work-force. At the end of the war they turned their production into products for peace-time which included spark-plugs, cleaners, grass shears, parts for battery testers and chargers, lights and many other objects.  
<sup>90</sup> The Montclair Times wrote "Oiljak is a Montclair institution".



Figure 42. Photos of Oiljak employees. Ca. 1944. Courtesy of Montclair Public Library.

<sup>88</sup> Montclair Times. Nov. 9., 1961.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid. August 10, 1944.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid. October 11, 1945.

Amid the hub of activity in the Walnut Station Plaza, Montclair township owned Crump factory site, minus the inspection station lot. The Plaza area straddled the railroad tracks with light manufacturing and work-force housing positioned to the west and open space, a school, recreational field and middle class housing based to the east of the tracks. The Crump factory site occupied a large parcel of saleable land and the township was ready to capitalize on that fact.

The township advertised the Crump factory site for sale at auction on July 18, 1946.<sup>91</sup> As Oiljak Company was leasing the property already, it was assumed that they would be bidding at the sale. Lively bidding ensued on July 30, and Oiljak scored the winning bid to buy the property and the two remaining original Crump factory buildings for \$61,000. Montclair had owned the buildings for eighteen years and now it was returning to a manufacturing enterprise.<sup>92</sup>

Oiljak expanded from 18 Depot Square to the 27,000 square feet that both buildings on the Crump property offered and 113,000 square of the factory yard. These larger premises offered more opportunities for the company. They developed and produced a demountable stage for the United Nations General Assembly Hall. Another innovation was in facimile communication produced by rapidly printing images and transporting them thousands of miles via wire or radio.<sup>93</sup> Oiljak remained in Montclair until 1961, a very successful business. Forced out by increasing taxes and maintenance costs they relocated to a larger, modern building in Stroudsboung, Pennsylvania.<sup>94</sup>

In 1950, Oiljak sub-divided a small piece of land to Michael Quadrel, creating a new block and lot.<sup>95</sup> This enabled the business located at 111 Forest Street to expand their business of rubber tire vulcanizing recapping.<sup>96</sup> The current lot corresponds to Parcel 2 of this study. Further research is required to determine if the cedar block and brick building is original to the Oiljak company.

Oiljak was lauded in the Montclair Times as a “good example of a modern plant”.<sup>97</sup> The expanded Oiljak company property is located at 6-8 Erie Street and corresponds to Parcel 3 of this report. After Oiljak departed Montclair, they maintained the corner building at Label and Erie Streets as a sales office.<sup>98</sup>

In the intervening years, the Label Street Area has seen changes in the use of the buildings. A redevelopment plan was advanced in 1985 for funding from Essex County to address grading and paving, fencing, and landscaping.<sup>99</sup> In Parcel 3, Luna Stage, a drama company, opened a theatre at 6 Erie Street in 1993.<sup>100</sup> A restaurant was opened in the former sales office of Oiljak and the Crump Label Company. Currently a group of entrepreneurs, such as

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<sup>91</sup> Montclair Times. July 18, 1946. 7.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid. July 18, 1946. 2.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid. May 7, 1953. 24.

<sup>94</sup> The Pocono Record. August 10, 1960. 15.

<sup>95</sup> Montclair Deed Book. Map 34. Block G. Lot 30 (new 25).

<sup>96</sup> Montclair Times. April 23, 1964. 8.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid. January 26, 1961. 19.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid. July 18, 1985. 12.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid. October 7, 1993. 4.

architects, photographers and carpenters have have opened workspaces at 7 Oak Place, which is the postal address for 10 Erie Street. The restaurant building at 6 Erie remains closed. Parcel 1 is currently an events and filming space and Parcel 1, the former Inspection Station, has a combination of bakery and office spaces.

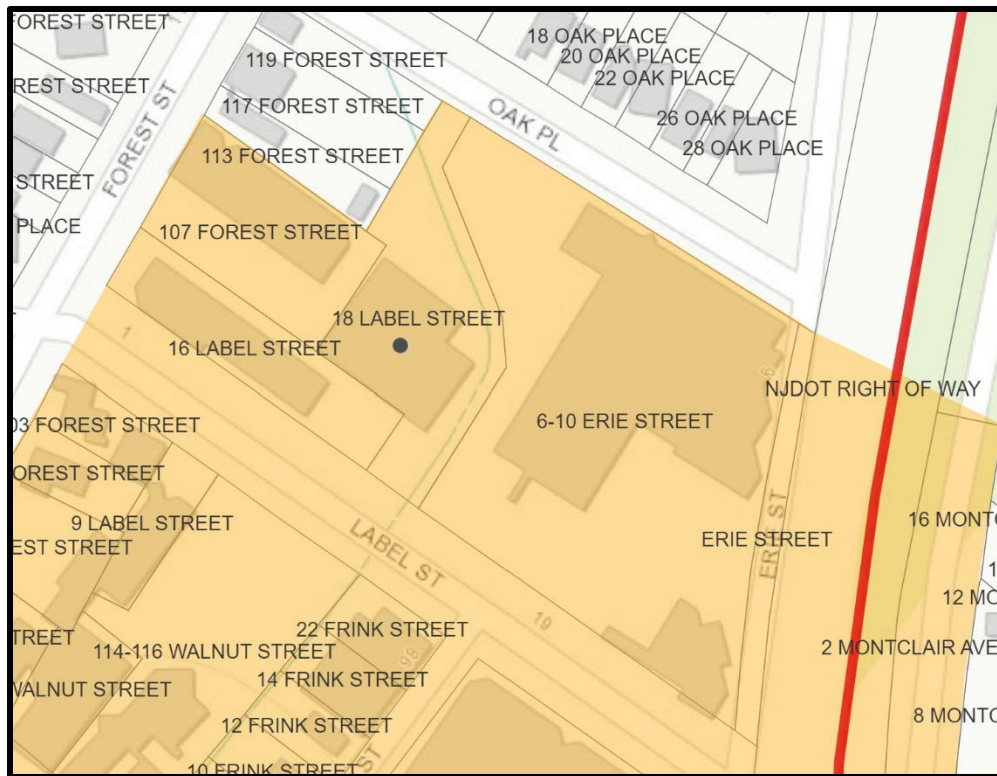


Figure 42. Montclair Township Interactive Map Viewer. Showing the three subject lots and current buildings within the proposed Label Street Manufacturing District.

[Shttps://mtnjplanning.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cc4800613230437db2a981a480dd4104](https://mtnjplanning.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cc4800613230437db2a981a480dd4104)

The subject area currently has a combination of historic structures and additions added after the original construction. The four structures to be considered historic are such:

1. Parcel 1 – 16 Label Street -Inspection Station – 1937- corner of Forest Street and Label Street – brick structure.
2. Parcel 2 – 18 Label Street – ca. 1946 – cinder block, cement block and brick structure
3. Parcel 3 – 2 structures – corner of Label Street and Erie Street (1877) and corner of Erie and Oak Place (1907) – brick structures.

Parcel 1, the repurposed 1937 automobile inspection station stands on the corner of Forest Street and Label Street. It is a one and one-half story, two bay brick building with gable end roofs. Large, multi-pane windows punctuate the side elevations. Two over-head garage doors (facsimiles) are positioned at either end. There is a shed-type addition, with door and smaller windows, to the south and front of the building which is one-story and extends approximately 1/3 of the south façade. It is made of brick with brick piers positioned in-between the large windows. There is a wide cornice at the roof line with corbelling defining the recessed brick panels where the windows are located. Built as an automobile testing



station in 1937, it is possibly made of repurposed brick from the Crump Label Company which once stood on this location.

The building at 18 Label Street, Parcel 2, which is set-back from Label Street and borders directly on Toney's Brook is a one-story, combination cinder-block, cement block and brick. There is an entrance on Label Street and a garage door and entrance to a parking lot connected to the building at 117 Forest Street. Listed in the tax records with a construction date of 1946, it may be part of the Oikjak complex which occupied the original Crump Factory and subsequent paper companies which bought the property in 1946, after leasing it from Montclair Township for the previous five years. Replacement metal windows and metal door-surround punctuate the south façade which has a small parking lot accessible from Label Street. Cinder block construction in commercial properties is a common building element, prevalent in light manufacturing areas.

Parcel 3 contains two historic buildings whose construction dates from the Crump Label Company and the United States Printing Company. The Oikjak Company subsequently expanded into the premises from 18 Depot Square. The first building, located at the corner of Label Street and Erie Street dates from the Crump Label Company, rebuilt after the fire of 1877. This is a two-story, brick, truncated building. The original building has additions, notably on the south, north and west. There are two bays on the south and five bays on the east facades. The brick building has a flat roof with a parapet defined by a corbelled, decorative brick cornice. The windows have arched brick lintels. The first-floor brick façade has been covered with wood panels which do not cover the windows. The corner panels are fluted and frame a window. The entrance to the building is on the north-side. Additions include a tower, which mimics the original bell tower of the Crump factory. Stylistically, the building references 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial brick buildings.

The second building on Parcel 3 is located on Erie Street and Oak Place. It is next to the building at 6 Erie Street with a large work-yard separating the two structures. This would have been the location of the railroad siding which came off the tracks to the east. It is oriented from east to west, with the widest part of the building facing south, to take advantage of the natural light. The brick structure is one story on the north and south, attached to a two-story block in the center. There are four bays in each end segment with fourteen bays on the north and south sides. The center section has a hipped roof with a row of multi-paned windows running the entire length of the building on both sides. The north and south sections have a flat roof with parapet, with the center section having a sloping parapet. All parapets are topped in glazed tile. The height of the center section allowed a mezzanine level to be built in the interior of the factory space. The east and north side front directly on the street with the south and west sides opening into an interior work-yard. The 1907 Sanborn map shows a row of metal doors opening into the courtyard, but a subsequent addition obscures this detail. The map also indicates the wooden dividing walls which support the three sections of the multi-story building. 10 Erie Street, built in 1907, references factory buildings of the period with windows higher and larger on the facades for the benefit of natural light. The exterior treatment is utilitarian, referencing the industry taking place within from 1907 to the present.

### **III. Statement of Significance.**

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.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century unveiled the 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.



The original buildings are candidates for adaptable reuse in any development scheme. This area is bounded by the proposed Label Street Worker Housing potential historic district to the north and west, which features low-rise residential and light-industry buildings. It is located within the proposed Walnut Street Business potential historic district, which borders the Walnut Street potential historic district as defined in the *Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan* of Montclair Township. Toney's Brook still winds its way through the area. There is open space for development but any development of the area should be respectful of the low-rise, light manufacturing ambiance of the neighborhood.

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# Appendix A

## Tax Assessments

### 16 Label Street

Essex County Property Assessment Search Hub - Property Data					Created on 12/14/2022
<b>Owner Information</b>			<b>Property Information</b>		
<b>Name</b>	Montclair Loft Partners Llc		<b>Last Updated</b>	05/25/2018	
<b>Street</b>	7 No. Willow St 8B		<b>Municipality</b>	Montclair Township	
<b>City&amp;State</b>	Montclair, NJ		<b>Block</b>	3307	
<b>Zip</b>	07042		<b>Lot</b>	5	
<b>Sale Information</b>			<b>Qualifier</b>		
<b>Date</b>	09/17/2010		<b>Property Location</b>	16 Label Street	
<b>Deed Book</b>	12275		<b>Property Class Code</b>	4A	
<b>Deed Page</b>	06412		<b>Building Description</b>		
<b>Price</b>	\$750,000		<b>Year Built</b>	1930	
<b>Assessment</b>	\$745,900		<b>Building SqFt</b>	5,756	
<b>Property Use Code</b>			<b>Land Description</b>	50X250SF	
<b>SR1A NU Code</b>	17		<b>Acreage</b>	0	
<b>Sales History</b>			<b>Additional Lots 1</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Additional Lots 2</b>		
			<b>Map Page</b>		
			<b>Zoning</b>		
			<b>Old Block</b>		
			<b>Old Lot</b>		
			<b>Old Qualifier</b>		
			<b>Land Value</b>	\$345,600	
			<b>Improvement Value</b>	\$499,000	
			<b>Exemption Amount #1</b>		
			<b>Exemption Amount #2</b>		
			<b>Exemption Amount #3</b>		
			<b>Exemption Amount #4</b>		
			<b>Net Tax Value</b>	\$844,600	
<b>Assessment History</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Land Value</b>	<b>Improvement</b>	<b>Net</b>	
2021	4A	\$345,600	\$499,000	\$844,600	
2020	4A	\$345,600	\$499,000	\$844,600	
2019	4A	\$345,600	\$499,000	\$844,600	
2018	4A	\$345,600	\$499,000	\$844,600	
<b>Exempt Property Information</b>					
<b>EPL Code</b>					
<b>Facility</b>					
<b>Initial Filing Date</b>					
<b>Further Filing Date</b>					
<b>Exempt Statute</b>					

# 18 Label Street

Essex County Property Assessment Search Hub - Property Data					Created on 12/14/2022				
<b>Owner Information</b>					<b>Property Information</b>				
<b>Name</b>	Warehouse Storage Associates Llc				<b>Last Updated</b>	08/22/2018			
<b>Street</b>	7 No. Willow St St 8B				<b>Municipality</b>	Montclair Township			
<b>City&amp;State</b>	Montclair, NJ				<b>Block</b>	3307			
<b>Zip</b>	07042				<b>Lot</b>	6			
<b>Sale Information</b>					<b>Qualifier</b>				
<b>Date</b>	02/13/2013				<b>Property Location</b>	18 Label Street			
<b>Deed Book</b>	12417				<b>Property Class Code</b>	4A			
<b>Deed Page</b>	00500				<b>Building Description</b>				
<b>Price</b>	\$10				<b>Year Built</b>	1950			
<b>Assessment</b>	\$732,000				<b>Building SqFt</b>	8,137			
<b>Property Use Code</b>	959				<b>Land Description</b>	20256SF			
<b>SR1A NU Code</b>	06				<b>Acreage</b>	0			
<b>Sales History</b>					<b>Additional Lots 1</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Assessment</b>		<b>Additional Lots 2</b>					
03/04/2011	\$10	\$1,225,400		<b>Map Page</b>					
11/19/2010	\$850,000	\$1,225,400		<b>Zoning</b>					
07/25/1983	\$145,000			C2					
<b>Assessment History</b>					<b>Old Block</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Land Value</b>	<b>Improvement</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Old Lot</b>				
2021	4A	\$354,500	\$533,900	\$888,400	<b>Old Qualifier</b>				
2020	4A	\$354,500	\$533,900	\$888,400	<b>Land Value</b>				
2019	4A	\$354,500	\$533,900	\$888,400	<b>Improvement Value</b>				
2018	4A	\$354,500	\$533,900	\$888,400	<b>Exemption Amount #1</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #2</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #3</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #4</b>				
					<b>Net Tax Value</b>				
					\$888,400				
<b>Exempt Property Information</b>									
<b>EPL Code</b>									
<b>Facility</b>									
<b>Initial Filing Date</b>									
<b>Further Filing Date</b>									
<b>Exempt Statute</b>									

## 6-10 Erie Street

Essex County Property Assessment Search Hub - Property Data					Created on 12/14/2022				
<b>Owner Information</b>					<b>Property Information</b>				
<b>Name</b>	34 Label Street Associates				<b>Last Updated</b>	03/14/2018			
<b>Street</b>	Po Box 173				<b>Municipality</b>	Montclair Township			
<b>City&amp;State</b>	Montclair, NJ				<b>Block</b>	3307			
<b>Zip</b>	07042				<b>Lot</b>	7			
<b>Sale Information</b>					<b>Qualifier</b>				
<b>Date</b>	09/05/1985				<b>Property Location</b>	6-10 Erie Street			
<b>Deed Book</b>	4889				<b>Property Class Code</b>	4B			
<b>Deed Page</b>	00966				<b>Building Description</b>				
<b>Price</b>	\$589,000				<b>Year Built</b>	1880			
<b>Assessment</b>	\$0				<b>Building SqFt</b>	0			
<b>Property Use Code</b>					<b>Land Description</b>	68000SF			
<b>SR1A NU Code</b>					<b>Acreage</b>	2			
<b>Sales History</b>					<b>Additional Lots 1</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Assessment</b>							
<b>Assessment History</b>					<b>Additional Lots 2</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Land Value</b>	<b>Improvement</b>	<b>Net</b>					
2021	4B	\$595,000	\$3,531,800	\$4,126,800					
2020	4B	\$595,000	\$3,531,800	\$4,126,800					
2019	4B	\$595,000	\$3,531,800	\$4,126,800					
2018	4B	\$595,000	\$3,531,800	\$4,126,800					
<b>Exempt Property Information</b>					<b>Map Page</b>				
<b>EPL Code</b>					<b>Zoning</b>	C2			
<b>Facility</b>					<b>Old Block</b>				
<b>Initial Filing Date</b>					<b>Old Lot</b>				
<b>Further Filing Date</b>					<b>Old Qualifier</b>				
<b>Exempt Statute</b>					<b>Land Value</b>	\$595,000			
					<b>Improvement Value</b>	\$3,531,800			
					<b>Exemption Amount #1</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #2</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #3</b>				
					<b>Exemption Amount #4</b>				
					<b>Net Tax Value</b>	\$4,126,800			

## Appendix B

### Photos of Properties

#### 16 Label Street



Former Inspection Station - 1937

#### 18 Label Street



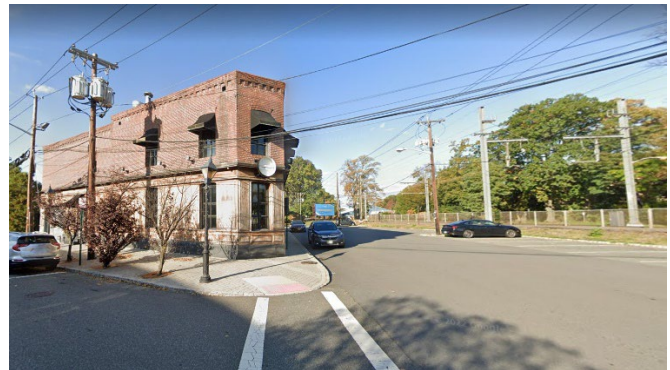
Industrial Building – 1950 – possible Oiljak Company



**Toney's Brook**



**6-10 Erie Street**



6 Erie Street – 1877 – corner is original Crump Factory Building. Additions to the west on Label and the north on Erie.



10 Erie Street – 1907 – United States Printing Company warehouse building. Additions to the south and west of the original building



**Appendix C**

**Montclair Deeds / Deed Book 34 Box 18/ Montclair Public Library**

19

Ward. Map 34 Block G Lot 30 V

Date June 10 1897 Liber Pa. by

Cons. \$ 500 Ack'd July 9 1897 Recorded July 9 1897

Grantors  
Alfred G. Crane  
Rhoda C. Crane  
widow of Amos

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street, \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning A corner of John Shea land  
where it joins lands of the  
United States Printing Co  
the N 38° 15' E by John Shea 1.9'  
S 50° 5' E 121.6' to John Shea  
by his land S 31° 11' W 16.71'  
to lands of U. S. Printing Co  
and " S 46° 4' W 13.1' to

Grantees The  
United States  
Printing Co

20

Ward. Map 34 Block G Lot 30 V

Date July 9 1897 Liber Pa. by

Cons. \$ 100 Ack'd 9 1897 Recorded July 9 1897

Grantors  
John Cooper Giesing  
and

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street, \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning A corner of a lot of land  
recently conveyed by Rhoda C. Crane  
to Alfred G. Crane to John Cooper Giesing  
in line of land belonging to the  
United States Printing Co of Ohio  
the old line land S 38° 15' E 14.3'  
S 50° 5' W 39.6' to dividing line  
between said land and lot  
of Alfred G. Crane  
old and air line S 38° 15' W 16.71'  
to line land U. S. Printing Co  
" " " land S 46° 4' E 39.7' to  
old restrictions

Grantees The United States  
Printing Co  
of Ohio

D 30-156



*34 & 30 part*

**DEED** Block No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Deed NOV 13/15 191 \_\_\_\_\_ Liber \_\_\_\_\_ pa. \_\_\_\_\_

Cons. \$ 1 Ack'd NOV 13/15 191 Recorded NOV 19/15 191

**Grantors**  
 THE UNITED STATES PRINTING COMPANY  
 A CORP OHIO

**Grantees**  
 THE UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH COMPANY  
 A CORP OHIO

**Premises**  
 TOWN MONT  
 1ST TRACT  
 B IN S L OAK PL & AT E COR JOHN CASPER GRESSING'S LD  
 TH ALG SD OAK PL S 50°5'E 52 FT TO A NEW ST CALLED ERIE ST  
 ALG SD ERIE ST S 18°21'W 76 FT  
 FURTHER ALG SD ERIE ST S 70°21'W 46 FT 6 IN TO LOS OF THE @  
 ALG LOS OF SD @ N 50°5'W 96 FT 4 IN TO LOS OF SD GRESSING  
 ALG LOS OF SD GRESSING N 38°15'E 110 FT TO SD OAK PL & B  
 SUB TO COVS CONTAINED IN DEED S 39 414  
 OVER

*34 BLOCK G LOT 30*

**DEED** Block No. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF DEED JUL 29/29 19 \_\_\_\_\_ LIBER \_\_\_\_\_ PA. \_\_\_\_\_

CONS. \$ 150.00 ACK'D JUL 29/29 19 RECORDED JUL 30/29 19

**GRANTORS**  
 THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY  
 CORP OHIO

**GRANTEES**  
 TOWN OF MONTCLAIR IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX  
 A MUNI CORP OF N J

**PREMISES**  
 MONT  
 GRANT: GIVE, GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, ALIEN, REL., ENF., CONVEY AND CONFIRM UNTO THE \_\_\_\_\_ AND TO \_\_\_\_\_ HEIRS, SUCCRS., EXRS., ADMRS. AND ASSIGNS FOREVER.  
 B AT A PT AT INTER OF E L FOREST ST & N L OF LABEL ST  
 TH ALG SD N L LABEL ST S 46° 20' E 566.47 FT TO LD OF NEW YORK & GREENWOOD LAKE R R  
 TH ALG SD L N XXXX 29° 29' E 103.70 FT  
 TH STILL ALG SD L N 17° 10' E 44.83 FT  
 TH N 45° 51' W 33.61 FT TO W L ERIE ST  
 TH ALG SD W L ERIE ST ON A CURVE TO RIGHT WITH A RAD OF 1985 FT COR A DIST 71.50 FT  
 TH STILL ALG SD W L ERIE ST N 18° 31' E 76 FT TO S L OAK PL  
 TH ALG SD S L OAK PL N 50° 5' W 302 FT TO LD NOW OR FMLY BENJAMIN LOMBARDI  
 TH ALG SD LD OF LOMBARDI & LDS OF ANNIE  
 (OVER)

FIDELITY UNION TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.



#43 AON  
**ESSEX COUNTY REGISTER'S OFFICE**  
**DEED** *51400* **MAP 34 BLOCK G** *30*  
 By *Erie St* Block *34* Lot *30*  
 TOWN OF MONTCLAIR Dated 9-21-46 Ack 9-21-46  
 Rec 12-30-46 Book F-109-15  
 Returned to: Essex T Gty & Tr Co  
 Montcl  
 To OILJAK MFG CO INC  
 A CORP OF N J  
 Stamps None Cons. \$1.  
 Liens None  
 ALL INTEREST IN MONTCLAIR LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:  
 B at a pt in the N l of Label St dist E alg sd l 235.00 ft from the inter  
 of sd l with the E l of Forest St  
 TH alg the N l of Label St S 46° 20' E 321.16 ft to the W l of Erie St an  
 unaccepted street  
 TH alg sd last ment l N 17° 41' E 156.79 ft to a pt in the W l of Erie St  
 TH alg the W l of Erie St on a curve to the right with a radius of 1,985.00 ft  
 for a dist of 12.57 ft to the S wall of a brick building  
 TH alg sd S wall S 48° 26' 30" E 0.81 ft to the inter of sd S wall with the E  
 face of the E wall of sd building  
 TH ALG THE sd E face of the E wall of sd building and the ext thereof N 17° 56'  
 E 135.02 ft to the inter of the ext of sd east face with the S l of Oak Pl  
 TH alg the last ment line N 50° 05' W 320.57 ft to the E l of land n/f of  
 Benjamin Lombardi  
 TH alg the last ment l and l of lands n/f of Annie Buhler and G Petullo S  
 38° 15' W 110.35 ft

#46 AON  
**ESSEX COUNTY REGISTER'S OFFICE**  
**DEED** *53400* **MAP 34 BLOCK G** *30*  
 By THE OILJAK MFG CO INC  
 18 DEPOT SQUARE MONTCL  
 Block *34* Lot *30*  
 Dated 2-8-50 Ack 2-8-50  
 Rec. 2-16-50 Book 0-114 142  
 Returned to: Essex Title  
 Montclair  
 Stamps \$2.20 Cons. \$1.  
 Liens None  
 ALL INTEREST IN MONTCLAIR LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:  
 B at a pt on the N E sd of Label St dist therein N W 273.05 ft from  
 the N W l of the New York and Greenwood Lake R R Co now Erie R R  
 TH runn alg land of The Oiljak Mfg Co Inc N 43° 35' E 121.81 ft  
 TH still alg sd l N 3° 25' E 37.66 ft  
 TH still alg their l N 15° 28' W 126.71 ft  
 TH still alg their l N 39° 55' E 40.28 ft to a pt in the S W sd of Oak Pl  
 TH alg sd Oak Pl N 50° 5' W 25 ft to a pt in l of lands n/f of Benjamin Lombardi  
 TH alg his l and lines of lands n/f of Annie Buhler and l of lands n/f of  
 Petullo and wife on a course of S 38° 15' W 110.35 ft to a pt in other lands  
 of The Oiljak Mfg Co Inc  
 TH alg land on the course of S 46° 4' E 101.31 ft  
 TH S 43° 2' 40" W still alg lands of The Oiljak Mfg Co Inc 93.80 ft to a pt  
 in lands of Town of Montclair  
 TH alg their lands S 43° 40' W 50 ft to a pt in the N E sd of Label St  
 TH alg sd street S 46° 20' E 48.11 ft to the pl of B



Appendix D  
*Cultural Resources Report, New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, National Regis*  
*Eligibility and Effects Evaluation*  
June 9, 1998



State of New Jersey

Christine Todd Whitman  
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Parks & Forestry  
Historic Preservation Office  
PO Box 404  
Trenton, N.J. 08625-0404  
TEL: (609)292-2023  
FAX: (609)984-0578

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.  
Commissioner

HPO-F98-37  
June 9, 1998

Mr. Andras Fekete  
Manager  
Bureau of Environmental Services  
New Jersey Department of Transportation  
CN 600  
1035 Parkway Avenue  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0600

Dear Mr. Fekete:

As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, as published in the Federal Register on 2 September 1986 (51 FR 31115-31125), I am providing consultation comments for the following project:

**Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Station Improvements Statewide**

**SUMMARY:** The project as currently designed will have **no adverse effect on nine (9) of the eleven (11) historic architectural properties** located within the area of potential effects (APE) of the proposed statewide inspection and maintenance station improvements project and identified as eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This evaluation is based on the information submitted to the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) for staff review. (See **800.4 Identifying Historic Properties** and **800.5 Assessing Effects** below.)

These comments are in response to your letter dated **May 26, 1998**, with draft project report attached, received at this office **May 27, 1998**, requesting Section 106 review and concurrence for the architectural inventory and evaluation for this **Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Station Improvements Statewide Project**. The report submitted for HPO staff review and concurrence is:

Mr. Andras Fekete, NJDOT, BES  
Inspection Station Improvements Statewide  
HPO Log #98-1261, HPO-F98-37  
June 9, 1998  
Page 2 of 5

**Brown, Marvin A., 1998 [DRAFT 05/22/98]. *Cultural Resources Report, New Jersey Department Of Motor Vehicles, Vehicle Inspection Stations Statewide, New Jersey, National Register Eligibility and Effects Evaluation.* Prepared For: The New Jersey Department Of Transportation; Prepared By: URS Greiner, Inc., 561 Cedar Lane, Florence, New Jersey 08518.**

#### **800.4 Identifying Historic Properties**

The historic architectural inventory and evaluation efforts described in the submitted report were adequate to identify historic architectural properties listed in the NRHP or eligible to be listed in the NRHP. As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, I concur with the submitted report that the following eleven (11) **New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicle Services, Inspection Stations** are eligible to be listed in the NRHP under NRHP Evaluation Criterion A and Criterion C:

1. **Washington Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, Route 31, Washington, Warren County;
2. **Somerville Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 61 Central Avenue, Somerville, Somerset County;
3. **Westfield Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 410 South Avenue, Westfield, Union County;
4. **Freehold Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, Route 9 South, Freehold Township, Monmouth County;
5. **Toms River Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 935 Lakeland Road, Toms River, Ocean County;
6. **Salem Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 185 Route 45, Mannington Township, Salem County;
7. **Cape May Court House Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 546 West Shell Bay Avenue, Middle Township, Cape May County;
8. **Montclair Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 16 Label Street, Montclair, Essex County;

Mr. Andras Fekete, NJDOT, BES  
Inspection Station Improvements Statewide  
HPO Log #98-1261, HPO-F98-37  
June 9, 1998  
Page 3 of 5

9. **Morristown Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 101 Ridgedale Avenue, Morristown, Morris County;
10. **Millville Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 1406 Wheaton Avenue, Millville, Cumberland County; and
11. **Jersey City Motor Vehicle Inspection Station**, 117 Roosevelt Avenue, Jersey City, Hudson County.

The above referenced historic architectural properties, i.e. **New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicle Services, Inspection Stations**, are eleven (11) of the thirteen (13) stations that survive from among the original twenty eight (28) state-operated motor vehicle inspection stations constructed ca. 1937-1938 pursuant to the enactment of state legislation requiring mandatory motor vehicle inspection, i.e. New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles c.1994a:2. As apparent from historic photographs, they retain integrity of their 1937-1938 construction and are therefore eligible under NRHP Evaluation Criterion A because of their association with the history of New Jersey's efforts to promote motor vehicle and highway safety, and under Criterion C because they embody the distinctive characteristics of a property type, i.e. a 1937-1938 New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles Inspection Station designed to fulfill functional inspection requirements as delineated by New Jersey State legislation.

#### 800.5 Assessing Effects

Based on the information contained in the submitted report, HPO staff have determined that the project as currently designed will have **no adverse effect** on nine (9) of the above referenced eleven (11) **New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicle Services, Inspection and Maintenance Stations** statewide which have been found eligible to be listed in the NRHP, i.e. stations no. one (1) through no. three (3), and stations no. six (6) through no. eleven (11) above, because the project scope of work proposes to install a chassis dynamometer, an emissions analyzer, and other inspection-related equipment and supplies in inspection lanes of the identified historic architectural properties. The report indicates that construction will be limited to the following items:

1. excavation to allow the installation of the dynamometers;
2. erection of temperature-controlled enclosures; and
3. modifications as necessary to accommodate the equipment which may include improvements to:



Mr. Andras Fekete, NJDOT, BES  
Inspection Station Improvements Statewide  
HPO Log #98-1261, HPO-F98-37  
June 9, 1998  
Page 4 of 5

- a. electrical systems;
- b. plumbing systems; and
- c. ventilation systems.

All planned modifications are to be made within the existing building and no alterations to the exterior of the building are anticipated. These changes will not alter character defining features of the buildings which qualify them for inclusion in the NRHP.

The New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicle Services, is not proposing to alter two (2) of the eleven (11) stations, i.e. stations no. four (4) and no. five (5) above, as part of the implementation of the **Enhanced Vehicle Maintenance Program** or in any way at this time. Effects this project will have on stations no. four (4) and no. five (5) identified above, therefore, have not been assessed.

#### **Additional Report Review Comments**

The following comments should be incorporated into the project report before submission to the HPO for final review and concurrence:

1. The historic context narrative discussion, i.e. **Chapter III, Historic Context**, opens abruptly with a narrative of the voluntary motor vehicle inspection program in this state, the State of New Jersey, and other states in the United States of America, and subsequent enactment of legislation requiring mandatory periodic inspections. However, the narrative discussion should provide insight into the necessity to initiate voluntary motor vehicle inspection and, consequently, mandatory motor vehicle inspection to ensure the safety of the motoring public. Although identifying one thousand two hundred seventy eight (1,278) traffic fatalities in 1937 and eight hundred sixty five (865) traffic fatalities in 1938, the first year of mandatory inspections, clearly measures the success of the program, the narrative should provide an account of how traffic related injuries escalated because of the increased number of motorized vehicles on public roadways, how traffic related fatalities escalated to one thousand two hundred seventy eight (1,278) by 1937, and what public action identified the need for the state legislature to initiate legislation to promote and ensure highway safety. Increased motorized vehicular traffic on improved highways displacing horse drawn vehicles, and traffic injuries and traffic fatalities caused specifically by motor vehicular mechanical failures rather than human failure, negligence, and/or other

Mr. Andras Fekete, NJDOT, BES  
Inspection Station Improvements Statewide  
HPO Log #98-1261, HPO-F98-37  
June 9, 1998  
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uncontrollable variables of weather conditions combined with and/or also creating non-negotiable topography, should be clearly delineated if possible.

2. Under NRHP Evaluation Criterion C, the identified resources are eligible to be listed in the NRHP because they embody the distinctive characteristics of a property type, not a method of construction.
3. Please provide block and lot number for all properties identified and evaluated as eligible to be listed in the NRHP.

I look forward to continuing consultation for this **Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Station Improvements Statewide Project** as the report is finalized and submitted for HPO review and concurrence. If you have questions concerning this project review, please contact HPO staff Carl Nittinger for architecture at 609-984-0141.

Sincerely,



Dorothy P. Guzzo  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DPG/cn  
Log #98-1261  
c:\My documents\106.REV\HPO-F98.037)  
c. R. Schroeder, FHWA  
V. Martinez, FHWA  
T. McGough, NJDOT  
T. Wright, NJDOT  
T. Sabidussi, NJDOT  
J. Oroszvary, NJDOT  
L. Rappleye-Marsett, NJDOT, BES

NEW JERSEY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECT -- URS GREINER, INC.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY SURVEY FORM

PROJECT: NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECTS  
EVALUATION OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
INSPECTION STATIONS, STATEWIDE

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #:  
URS GREINER SURVEY #: 9

PROPERTY NAME: MONTCLAIR MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION      PRESENT OWNER(S): LEASED BY NJDOT

LOCATION: 16 LABEL STREET

MUNICIPALITY: MONTCLAIR      COUNTY: ESSEX

DESCRIPTION

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1937-1938      SOURCE OF DATE: NJDMV  
PROPERTY TYPE: MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION      PHYSICAL CONDITION: GOOD  
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: LIKELY DESIGNED BY NJDMV  
FORM/PLAN: RECTANGULAR      STYLISTIC INFLUENCES:  
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

SIGNIFICANCE

ORIGINAL USE: MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION      PRESENT USE: MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION  
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:     INDIVIDUALLY     POTENTIAL DISTRICT     NOT ELIGIBLE  
THREATS TO PROPERTY: NONE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bolger, David

1998 Personal communication with Mr. Bolger of Bolger and Associates, owner of the Ridgewood inspection station and surrounding property, May, 1998.

Files of the NJDMV, which include late 1930s photographs of some inspection stations.

McGinn, Richie

1998 Personal communication with Mr. McGinn, long-time Toms River inspection station employee, May, 1998.

[New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles]

c1994 "A Brief History of New Jersey's Motor Vehicle Services." Seven-page manuscript on file at the NJDOT, Trenton. different versions of the document, with the same title, exist.

c1988 "A Brief History of New Jersey's Motor Vehicle Services." Seven-page manuscript on file at the NJDOT, Trenton. different versions of the document, with the same title, exist.

URS Greiner, Inc.

1998 *Cultural Resources Report, New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, Vehicle Inspection Stations, Statewide, New Jersey, National Register Eligibility and Effects Evaluation.* Prepared for the NJDOT.

Vaughn Organization

1987 *Master Plan, DBC S200, Facilities Inventory and Master Plan for Renovations of DMV Inspection Stations.* Prepared by Vaughn Organization, Architects/Planners, and J.M. DiGiacinto and Associates, Consulting Engineers, for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles.

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

USGS QUAD NAME: ORANGE

UTM REFERENCE(S):   /  /  

TAX MAP NUMBER, BLOCK, & LOT: Block 3304, Lot 5

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: HISTORIC BOUNDARIES; BLOCK AND LOT NUMBER FROM TAX MAP

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 - WEST EXIT ELEVATION

[SEE URS GREINER *CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT*, 1998, FOR ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS]

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH - APRIL 1998; PHOTOGRAPHER - E. MADELEINE SCHEERER

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES - URS GREINER, 6200 FALLS OF NEUSE ROAD, SUITE 101, RALEIGH, NC 27609

SURVEYOR

MARVIN A. BROWN AND E. MADELEINE SCHEERER

URS GREINER, 561 CEDAR LANE, FLORENCE NJ 08518



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION / STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Description*

The Montclair motor vehicle inspection station is a long, relatively narrow, two-lane-wide, rectangular building. All four of its elevations are brick bearing walls. These walls, which are laid with pilasters and corbeling, make this perhaps the most aesthetically pleasing of the state's 13 early inspection stations. Brick walls and pilasters support wood roof trusses that carry tongue-and-groove decking and wood purlins. The gabled roof is pierced by ventilation stacks.

The Station's east entrance elevation is dominated by two large vehicle bays. The bays' overhead metal doors are not original. (All of the original wooden overhead doors at the state's 13 original Stations, with the possible exception of those at Cape May Court House, have been replaced by functional, modern, metal doors over time.) Topping the entrance elevation is a gabled parapet roof fringed with brick corbeling. A long, narrow, inset panel runs beneath the parapet. Its stucco infill appears to be original. The west exit elevation is nearly identical to that of the entry. Affixed to the east and west elevations are modern signs of moderate size that provide operation and safety information.

The principal feature of the Station's north side elevation is a row of large window openings. The windows are fixed in steel frames with operable, tilting, hopper-type central components. This row of windows is among the Station's most dominant features and is also one of its most functional elements, providing light and ventilation for the inspectors working within. The windows are set in recessed panels outlined by brick corbeling and pilasters. Brick corbeling also edges the roof line. The south side elevation is marked by the same large windows, except at its west, which is edged by a long, narrow, shed-roofed extension, original to the building, that contains the Station's office, bathroom, and breakroom. This extension is of brick with decorative corbeling, like the main body of the building. The office entry is set flush with the west exit elevation. Unlike the one-lane Stations, the extension holds all of the Station's subsidiary service spaces. Pulling these functions entirely to the outside allowed the main block of the building to hold two lanes without being substantially wider than the state's one-lane Stations. It also allowed the main block to be built with no doorways, but only vehicle entryways.

Inside, the Station is simply two long open inspection lanes. The interior masonry walls are exposed and painted, as is the ceiling. Concrete forms the inspection lane floors. The Station's testing equipment has been modernized and replaced over time, but essentially the same vehicle safety attributes have continued to be tested. The Station's emissions testing equipment was first installed around 1969.

The Station is located on a long narrow lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Forest Avenue and Label Street. Vehicles enter off of Label Street from the south and make a 90-degree turn into the Station. They exit directly west onto Forest Avenue. The entry and exit drives follow their original paths, but have been repaved and likely widened near the ends of the property over time, particularly at the south toward Label Street.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION / STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Most of the lot is taken up by the building and the entry and exit lanes. A paved parking area is located along the north side of the building; a small grassy strip edged with a few trees separates the building from Label Street. The original appearance of the property is not known, but it was always subservient to the function of the Station and is now characterized by paved drives and parking. Modern informational signs mark the periphery of the property. The lot is located in the town of Montclair, west of a rail line in an area of mixed residential and non-residential use.

*History*

In 1937-1938, New Jersey established 28 motor vehicle inspection stations throughout the state as part of its new mandatory motor vehicle inspection law (New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles c.1994:2). These Stations were part of the state's efforts to improve motor vehicle and highway safety. Thirteen of these Stations, including the one in Montclair, remain in operation. Not all of the 13 Stations were built and owned by New Jersey, although the state operated each one. Four of the Stations--Ridgewood, Somerville, Jersey City, and the instant one in Montclair--are currently, and were likely always, leased. The Montclair Station presently services northern Essex County.

The Montclair Station and the three other surviving, original, two-lane Stations--Morristown, Asbury Park, and Millville--were built with nearly identical designs, but for minor differences in materials, subsidiary service space, and parapet pitch. The giving of a design by the state to the builders of the Ridgewood Station (Bolger 1998), the marked similarity of design of the 13 Stations, and the state-operated function of the Stations suggest that the Stations were built from a few designs generated by the state. Unfortunately, neither original plans nor drawings have been located for the Montclair Station or any of its contemporaries.

*National Register Eligibility and Boundaries*

The Montclair Station is one of New Jersey's 13 surviving, original, state-operated motor vehicle inspection stations. Other than largely functional changes, it has been little altered since its construction, retains its integrity, and meets the Registration Requirements described at Section IV.C of URS Greiner's *Cultural Resources Report* (1998). It is therefore believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the history of New Jersey's efforts to promote motor vehicle and highway safety, and under Criterion C, as an embodiment of a type of construction, the motor vehicle inspection station.

The recommended National Register boundaries for the Montclair Station are those of its current lot, which are believed to be concurrent with its historic boundaries. This lot, which extends along Label Street, bears the legal description of Town of Montclair Block 3304, Lot 5. It encompasses approximately one-quarter acre. It is leased by the state.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION / STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Effects*

The New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles plans to install a chassis dynamometer, an emissions analyzer, and other inspection-related equipment and supplies in the single inspection lane of the Montclair Station. Excavation to allow the installation of the dynamometers, the erection of temperature-controlled enclosures, and certain other modifications may also be necessary to accommodate the equipment. Additional modifications within the Station will likely also include improvements to its electrical, plumbing, ventilation, and similar systems. All planned modifications are to be made within the existing building and no alterations to the exterior of the building are anticipated. It is believed that these changes will not alter characteristics of the Montclair Station--as described at the Registration Requirements outlined at Section IV.C of URS Greiner's *Cultural Resources Report* (1998)--that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register. These changes will therefore not have an effect upon the Montclair Station as defined at 36 CFR 800.9.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #:

COUNTY: Essex

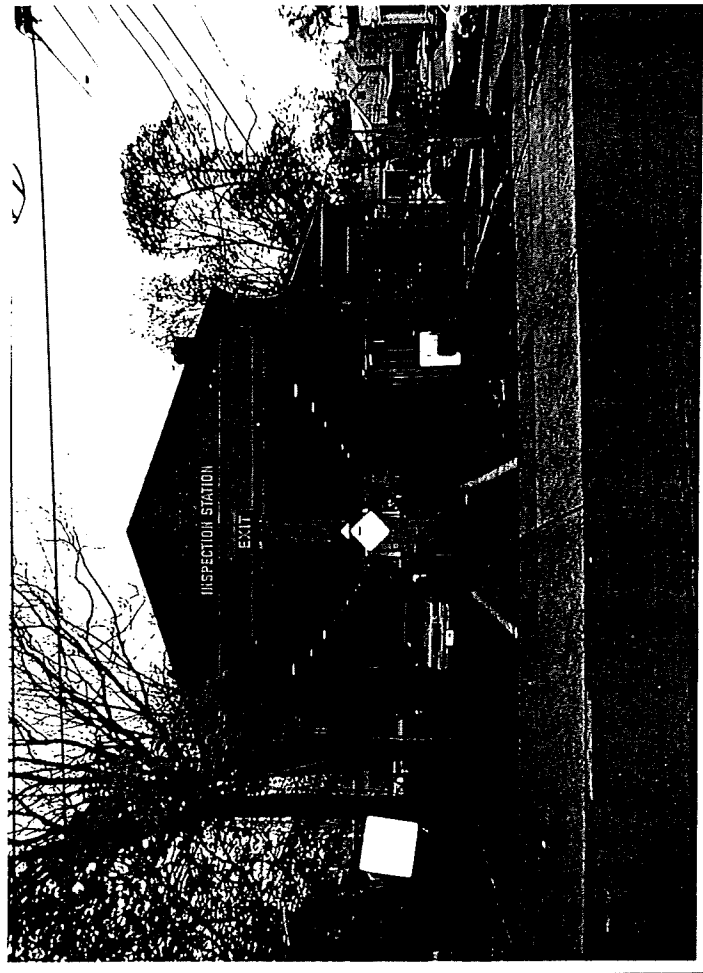
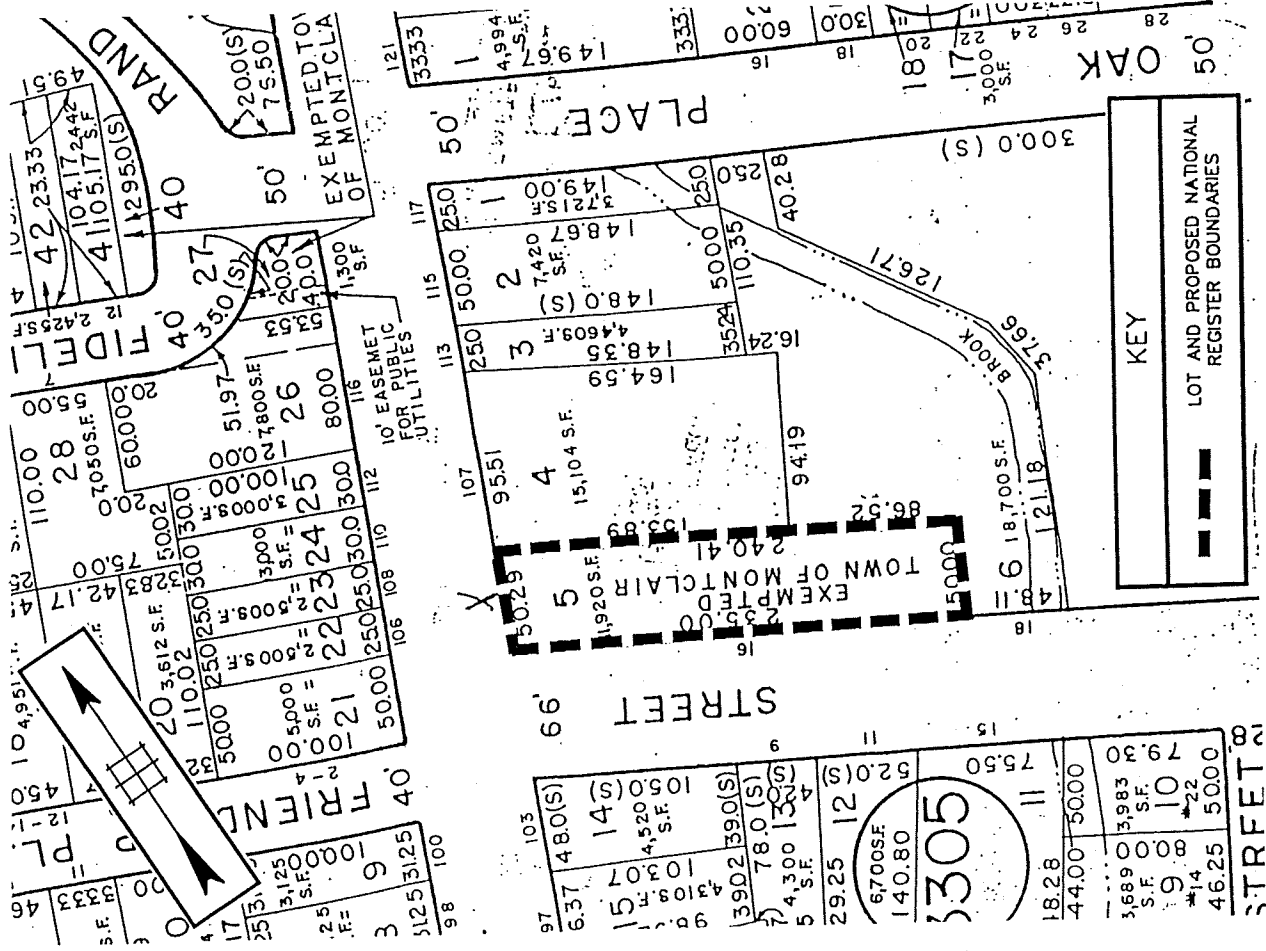
MUNICIPALITY: Essex

ADDRESS: 16 LABEL STREET

SITE PLAN

PHOTO INFORMATION

PHOTOGRAPH 1

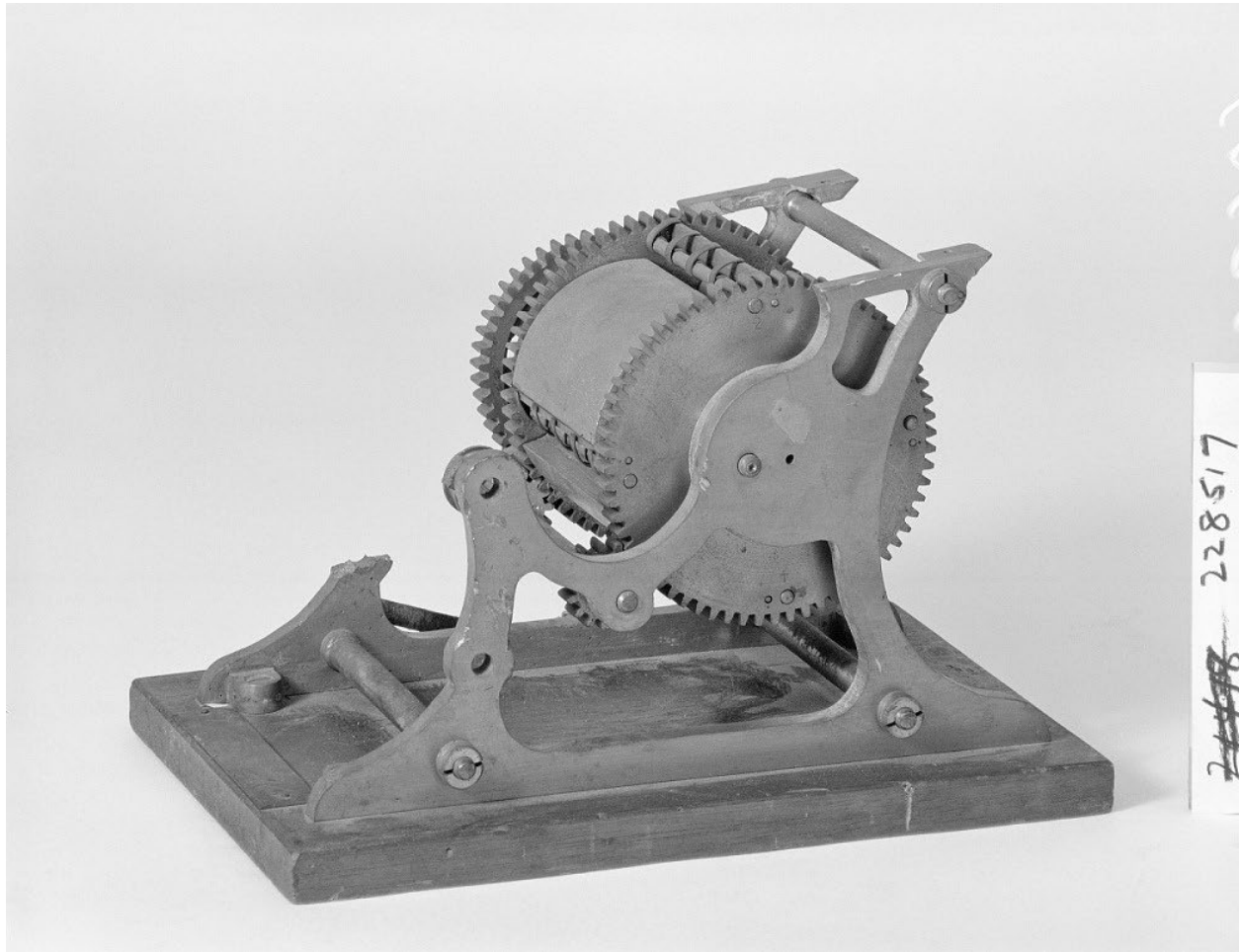




# Patent Model of a Multiple Color Printing Press

## DESCRIPTION

This patent model demonstrates an invention for improvements in the smooth movement of multicolor presses. The invention was granted patent number 228517



National Museum of American History. Behring Center.

[https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah\\_998861](https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_998861)

### PATENT DATE

1880-06-08

### MAKER

Crump, Samuel

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

metal (overall material)

### MEASUREMENTS

overall: 16.8 cm x 16.5 cm x 25 cm; 6 5/8 in x 6 1/2 in x 9 13/16 in

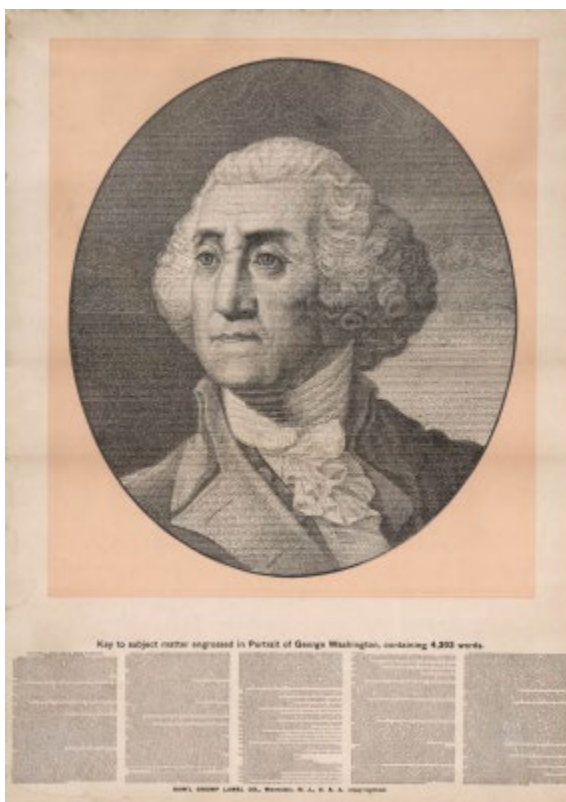
### ID NUMBER

GA.89797.228517

## Two Color Stone Engraving Manufactured by Crump & Co., Montclair, 1889

Below image Copyright 1889 by  
Crump & Coby, Montclair, N.J.

The image of Washington is made up of  
4,393 words and symbols including a  
Masonic symbol, the Liberty Bell and  
Liberty Cap. It begins with biographical  
annotations of Washington, the  
Declaration of Independence, and an  
extract from Dr. Mason's Funeral  
Oration.



*George Washington. Key to subject  
matter engraved in Portrait of George  
Washington, containing 4,393 words.*

Two color stone engraving with  
typography, 1889.



<https://oldprintshop.com/product/154263?inventoryno=96250&itemno=1>