

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: East Orange VA Hospital

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Third Generation Veterans Hospitals

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 385 Tremont Avenue

City or town: East Orange State: NJ County: Essex

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A      \_\_\_ B      \_\_\_ C      \_\_\_ D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care / Hospital

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care / Hospital \_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art Deco  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The East Orange campus of VA's New Jersey Health Care System consists of thirteen buildings on a 34-acre site. The campus is located in a largely residential neighborhood at the confluence of the municipalities of Newark, Orange, South Orange, and East Orange; as the preponderance of the buildings are located in East Orange, that city lent its name to the facility. The campus topography slopes steeply towards the south and east, allowing for the main hospital building to dominate the facility. The hospital complex, which opened in 1952, retains nine original buildings; these are the contributing elements to the historic district. The remaining four buildings at the facility have been added since 1952 and are clustered in the southern portion of campus. Due to the expansion of surface parking lots, site topography, and new construction, landscaping is limited to a few mature trees and scattered plantings.

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## Narrative Description

### Building #1

Historic / Current Use: Main Hospital Building

Year Built: 1950

Status: Contributing

Located on the highest elevation of the campus and rising to a height of 17 stories, the main hospital building dominates the East Orange complex. As a result of a series of small additions, the building footprint is irregular, but its original entrances and circulation patterns remain intact. The north elevation consists of a series of projecting wings and recessed bays, a sharp variation from the plain functional buildings of many Third Generation hospitals. The exterior of the building is clad in tan brick, setting the standard for the architecture of the other original buildings of the hospital campus. Uninterrupted vertical bands of greenstone emphasize the building's height. At the uppermost stories, these bands culminate in decorative geometric patterns that reference Art Deco architecture. Rounded stair towers, also with greenstone spandrels, further stress the building's verticality.

The building is oriented towards the north and the main facility entrance from Tremont Avenue. While a plain, low-rise porte-cochere has been added to the façade, the main entrance remains intact. The entrance utilizes limestone panels and cast aluminum spandrels featuring a chevron pattern. Windows with decorative aluminum elements line the area below the spandrels. These features continue the singular Art Deco decorative elements of this Third Generation hospital.

The majority of Art Deco elements are concentrated on the entrance on the west elevation. As with the north elevation, the west entrance is emphasized via limestone sheathing and aluminum elements. These aluminum spandrels feature stylized caduceus and geometric patterns. Aluminum abstract patterns also embellish the windows between the spandrels. Art Deco aluminum light fixtures flank the entrance.

The remaining sections of the building are relatively plain. Several of the design features, such as the greenstone spandrels, rounded stair towers, and geometric motifs, continue. On the south elevation, additions now fill in the corners between the main block and projecting wings. A decorative railing that references the original Art Deco features of the building has been added to several sections of the building.

### Building #2

Historic Use: Quarters

Current Use: HOPTEL / Child Care / Administration

Year Built: 1950

Status: Contributing

The former quarters building is located at the southwestern portion of campus, near a secondary entrance from Finlay Place. The building has a largely T-shaped footprint. The exterior is clad in brick; darker red bricks create contrasting horizontal bands against the surrounding lighter tan bricks. On the west elevation, the central three bays are emphasized via an interruption of the brick exterior through the use of

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spandrel panels of green stone and an entrance that is recessed slightly from the flanking sections. A shallow overhang over a single leaf door marks the main entrance. The building has a stepped appearance due to the varying heights of the different sections combined with the exclusive use of flat roofs; at its tallest, the building is five stories in height.

Building #3

Historic / Current Use: Garage  
Year Built: [1950]  
Status: Contributing

Tucked behind Building #2, the garage is a simple, one-story building with a rectangular footprint. The building is oriented towards the southeast, as indicated by the series of large garage doors that puncture the elevation. The southernmost bay has been converted from a vehicular to pedestrian entrance through infilling the opening with brick and adding a single leaf metal door. A flat roof tops the structure. The building does not have any architectural ornamentation or excessive detailing.

Building #4

Historic / Current Use: Guard House  
Year Built: 1950  
Status: Contributing

Located at the main entrance to the hospital on Tremont Avenue, the guard house is a modest structure. One-story in height, the guard house is oriented towards the west. A single door punctures the west elevation; the deep overhang created by the shed roof shields the entrance. Large sections of the north, west, and south elevations are given over to windows; the remaining sections of these elevations have been infilled with rough cut, regular courses of stone. The building has a rectangular footprint.

Buildings #5 and 5A

Historic / Current Use: Administration  
Year Built: 1950, 1983  
Status: Contributing

Building #5 features many of the characteristics of the original buildings on campus, including a tan brick exterior. The building is oriented towards the west and the main hospital building. The centrally located main entrance is indicated by means of a slightly recessed bay and green stone panels, referencing the architecture of the main hospital building. The building is three stories in height and topped with a flat roof. The double-hung sash windows appear to be original. A narrow connection links these two buildings. Building #5A is a prefabricated building with exterior metal cladding. Small windows and mechanical equipment mark its southeast elevation.

Building #6

Historic / Current Use: Garage / Motor Pool  
Year Built: 1950  
Status: Contributing

The massive block of the garage building is part of the collection of support facilities clustered in the northeastern section of the facility. The building has an irregular footprint. Two stories in height, the

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building has a plain brick exterior. Garage door openings mark the southwest elevation while large windows ring the other elevations. The flat roof is stepped to accommodate the slightly lower height of the southernmost bay. The building does not feature any of the architectural ornamentation of the main hospital building.

Building #7

Historic Use: Laundry / Research

Current Use: Research

Year Built: 1950

Status: Contributing

Building #7 consists of a large main block with projecting sections on the east end, resulting in an irregular footprint. Clad in the same tan brick as the other original buildings of the hospital campus, the building lacks the architectural detailing of the main hospital building. The building is two stories in height with a flat roof. Large mechanical equipment has been added to the space just southwest of the building, thus obscuring the majority of its façade.

Building #8

Historic / Current Use: Boiler Plant

Year Built: 1950

Status: Contributing

Part of a collection of support facilities located at the eastern edge of campus, the boiler plant is a brick-clad building with a rectangular footprint. The building is three stories in height to accommodate the massive equipment within. Elongated narrow windows mark the otherwise plain exterior. A single garage door marks the northwest elevation, but the primary pedestrian entrance is on the southeast elevation. The building has a flat roof.

Buildings #11 and #11A

Historic Use: Attendants' Quarters

Current Use: Research

Year Built: 1950, 1994

Status: Contributing

Once the attendants' quarters, Building #11 now houses research facilities for the facility. Building #11 had a rectangular footprint, but the addition of Building #11A to the north end of the building in 1994 has resulted in an L-shaped footprint. Both sections of the building are clad in tan brick. The original section of the building is oriented towards the west and the main hospital building. A recessed bay at the south end of the west elevation holds the main entrance. As with Building #2, a vertical band of green stone marks the entrance. Double-hung sash windows line the exterior. Unlike the main hospital building, Building #11 has no excessive architectural ornamentation. The addition is plain, featuring a tan brick exterior and a flat roof.

Buildings #15, 15A, 15B

Current Use: Mental Health Clinic / Methadone Clinic / Administration

Year Built: 1969

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Status: Non-contributing

Buildings #15, 15A, and 15B are a collection of buildings that now serve a variety of functions. The exterior of the principal building (Building #15) in this group is clad in a mix of brick and metal panels; Buildings #15A and #15B are prefabricated buildings clad in metal panels. The roof consists of a series of hip roofs over the entire building, including the covered walkway along its southeast elevation. The building complex does not feature any of the elaborate architectural detailing of the main hospital building. The overall footprint of the building group is irregular, but a central courtyard has been created by the intersection of the various sections.

#### Building #16

Current Use: Multifunction / Vacant

Year Built: 1969

Status: Non-contributing

As with the other buildings added to campus in this period, Building #16 is a low-rise, one-story building. The rectangular footprint is punctured by two courtyards at the east and west ends of the building. The exterior is clad in a mix of metal panels and tan brick. A shallow gable-on-hop roof tops the building. The building does not have any architectural ornamentation.

#### Building #17

Current Use: Administration

Year Built: 1969

Status: Non-contributing

Located at the southern end of campus and obscured by the site topography from the main hospital, Building #17 has an irregular footprint. The one-story building has a shallow hip roof. The exterior is clad in metal panels. Windows are regularly spaced along the exterior walls.

#### Building #18

Current Use: Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program

Year Built: 1969

Status: Non-contributing

Building #18 is sited at the southeastern end of the East Orange campus. The building consists of two parallel sections bridged by a narrow walkway, resulting in an attenuated H-shaped footprint. The exterior is clad in bricks at the eastern and western elevations. Metal cladding sheathes the remaining portions of the building. Windows are regularly spaced along the exterior. At the center section of the southeast elevation, a bank of windows and doors creates a modest entrance. Both sections have shallow gable-on-hip roofs.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health / Medicine  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1952 - 1958  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1952  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Ziegler, Childs & Paulsen  
Veterans Administration  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The East Orange Veterans hospital arose out of the Third Generation construction campaign initiated by VA to build modern hospitals for Veterans returning from World War II. The architecture firm of Ziegler, Childs & Paulsen won the design contract, resulting in a streamlined mid-century hospital with Art Deco details. Along with revamping and upgrading its medical care in this period, VA initiated a research program in the postwar period. At East Orange, the research program was led by Dr. Oscar Auerbach, the pathologist responsible for establishing the causal link between smoking and lung cancer that ultimately led to the placement of health warnings on cigarette packages. These factors render the East Orange VA hospital as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a quintessential example of a Third Generation Veterans Hospital.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

As World War II drew to a close, VA recognized that its health care network would soon face the task of serving an unprecedented number of Veterans. To accommodate the burgeoning Veteran population, VA initiated a massive nationwide construction campaign to build new hospitals. Unlike previous generations of these hospitals, these new facilities were constructed in urban environments and employed architects familiar with modern hospital design to ensure that Veterans received the best health care available.

In 1945, VA announced its intention to construct a 1,000-bed general medical and surgical hospital in New Jersey.<sup>1</sup> VA chose Newark as the location for the hospital in early 1946. After reviewing 11 potential sites for the new facility, VA settled on a property at the juncture of the municipalities of Newark, South Orange, Orange, and East Orange. The property was the former Bamberger estate. Louis Bamberger built his wealth as the owner of the L. Bamberger & Co. department store in Newark. After selling the store to Macy's just weeks before the notorious stock market crash in 1929, he devoted his life to philanthropy, including funding the Institute for Advance Studies that retained Albert Einstein as chair of mathematical and theoretical physics in 1932.<sup>2</sup> At the time VA sought to obtain the property, the estate retained "one 2-1/2 story dwelling, three 2-1/2 story, one-family dwellings, a large garage and a greenhouse."<sup>3</sup> Upon Bamberger's death and subsequent sale of the estate, the property had been bought by Newark realty developers George and Maurice Levin for the purpose of building "garden apartments."<sup>4</sup> While there was some concern that the 35-acre site would be too large for a hospital of

<sup>1</sup> "Jersey Will Get Veterans' Hospital," *Trenton Evening Times*, 4 May 1945.

<sup>2</sup> "Name Einstein to Faculty of New Institute," *Jewish Chronicle* (Newark, NJ), 14 October 1932.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution, 18 Feb 1946.

<sup>4</sup> "VA Reveals Option on Bamberger Estate," *Newark News*, 28 February 1946.

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1,000 beds, its proximity to Newark, the availability of utilities and public transportation, and a lack of other suitable sites prompted VA to pay \$275,000 to obtain the property.<sup>5</sup>

The architecture firm of Ziegler, Childs, & Paulsen was retained to design the new facility. Political connections may have assisted the firm in obtaining the contract. Ziegler was purportedly the favorite architect of Jersey City Mayor Frank Hague, a Roosevelt supporter whose political machine had controlled dispersal of federal dollars in New Jersey during the New Deal. Via these ties, Ziegler received a commission for significant projects in New Jersey, including the Margaret Hague Memorial Maternity Hospital and Roosevelt Stadium. The latter structure, an Art Deco baseball stadium completed in 1937, witnessed Jackie Robinson breaking the color barrier in minor league baseball in 1946.<sup>6</sup>

The hospital was expected to open in late 1950 and cost about \$17,000,000. The steel frame for the main hospital building was already in place by January 1949.<sup>7</sup> Delayed by materials delays and work stoppages, the new facility finally opened 1952.<sup>8</sup> Before the new facility was dedicated, a battle for naming rights arose between VA and New Jersey. VA had been referring to the hospital as the Newark VA hospital. However, only a sliver of the new hospital was located within Newark, leading to protests from East Orange. For almost two years, the debate strung along. Finally, since the hospital buildings had been constructed on that portion of the parcel located within East Orange and since that municipality was going to be responsible for providing services such as street maintenance, VA designated the hospital the East Orange VA hospital.<sup>9</sup>

When the facility opened, it offered 614 beds for general medical patients, 266 beds for neuropsychiatric patients, and 80 beds for tuberculous patients. To staff this facility, VA retained the services of 379 nurses, 42 physicians, and 5 dentists; payroll for the entire hospital was around \$1,500,000 annually. Patients found themselves at a facility with the latest in modern medical care, but also numerous amenities to make their stay more comfortable. Along with the expected canteen and chapel, the East Orange VA hospital offered a library for patients, an in-house radio station, and recreational facilities including a dedicated baseball field.

The chief of laboratory services at the East Orange facility was Dr. Oscar Auerbach. Born in Manhattan, Auerbach studied at New York University and New York Medical College. He worked briefly at hospitals in Staten Island and studied in Vienna before moving to East Orange. Following years of tuberculosis research, Auerbach turned towards the issue of the relationship between smoking and lung cancer. Years of research suggested there was a connection between smoking and lung cancer, but Auerbach proved the causal link through the examination of thousands of slides of lung tissue. He also conducted smoking studies using beagles taught to inhale cigarette smoke. The results of these "smoking dogs" studies further illustrated the connection, as the nonsmoking dogs had normal, healthy lungs while those smoking unfiltered cigarettes developed tumors and emphysema. Auerbach's research faced continued opposition from the tobacco industry, including threatening *Life* magazine with removal of

<sup>5</sup> Resolution Adopted by the Federal Board of Hospitalization, 18 February 1946, Collections of Engineering Department, East Orange Campus, New Jersey Health Care System, East Orange, New Jersey.

<sup>6</sup> Data Pages, Roosevelt Stadium, Historic American Building Survey, HABS No. NJ-819, 1984. Available online at <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj1029/> (Accessed 2 July 2014); Nancy Benecki, "The New Deal's Lasting Legacy in Jersey City," *Jersey City Independent*, 6 March 2009. Available online at [www.jerseycityindependent.com/2009/03/06/the-new-deals-lasting-legacy-in-jersey-city](http://www.jerseycityindependent.com/2009/03/06/the-new-deals-lasting-legacy-in-jersey-city) (Accessed 2 July 2014).

<sup>7</sup> "Legion Leader Inspects Work On New Hospital," *Trenton Evening Times*, 30 January 1949.

<sup>8</sup> "Legion Urges End of Strike," *Trenton Evening Times*, 30 May 1949.

<sup>9</sup> "Dedicated to Jersey's War Veterans," Special Section on East Orange Veterans Administration Hospital, *Newark Sunday News*, 5 October 1952, p. 6.

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their ads if that publication proceeded with an article about Auerbach. These studies eventually fed into the Surgeon General's seminal *Smoking and Health* report, published in 1964, and the subsequent requirement that health warnings be added to cigarette packages. A staff member of the East Orange VA hospital until 1980, Auerbach retained an office at the facility until his death in 1997 at age 92.<sup>10</sup>

VA continued to make upgrades and alter the facility as medical requirements changed over the years. In 1969, a portion of the eleventh floor was converted into a faux apartment for patients to reacquaint themselves with everyday tasks. Patients spent between an hour to overnight in the apartment. The features in the apartment were built as close to "standard" as possible, thus allowing patients to assess their ability to live on their own and identify what adjustments may be required in a private apartment.<sup>11</sup> In 1973, a drug treatment center with associated methadone clinic was added to the facility.<sup>12</sup> On the ninth floor, a Special Diagnostic and Testing Unit (SDTU) opened in the main hospital building in 1976. The SDTU provided diagnosis and treatment for Veterans suffering from rare or unusual diseases, such as pituitary disorders or rare forms of cancer.<sup>13</sup> In 1983, VA spent \$33.6 million to renovate the facility, including adding central air conditioning, new elevators, and a major electrical upgrade.<sup>14</sup>

Research efforts undertaken at East Orange continued well into the hospital's fourth decade. In 1994, East Orange became one of three VA hospitals to study the effects of environmental hazards on Veterans of the Persian Gulf War.<sup>15</sup>

## Summary

The East Orange Veterans hospital espouses many of the defining characteristics of the Third Generation Veterans Hospital program developed by VA following World War II. Located in an urban environment, the sleek, modern 17-story skyscraper reflected the current thinking of medical care at the time. Despite the somewhat outmoded Art Deco architectural detailing added to the building, the overall structure reflects the emphasis on verticality and clean lines that commonly characterizes other Veterans' hospitals of this period. In addition, VA's research program flourished at East Orange, particularly Dr. Oscar Auerbach's studies linking cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

The changes that have occurred at the East Orange VA are commensurate with those at other Third Generation Veterans hospitals. The most notable changes have occurred to the campus itself. The recreation facilities that once clustered at the southern end of campus have been removed to accommodate the construction of additional buildings. Numerous additions have been appended onto the main hospital building, but these additions have not radically altered the exterior of the building or the circulation patterns related to the use of the building.

The East Orange Veterans hospital does possess the requisite integrity--most notably its materials, design, setting, and feeling--necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the national level as part of the Third Generation of Veterans Hospitals.

<sup>10</sup>"Oscar Auerbach, 92, Dies; Linked Smoking to Cancer," *New York Times*, 16 January 1997; Marguerite T. Hays, M.D., *A Historical Look at the Establishment of the Department of Veterans Affairs Research & Development Program*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2010): 241-245.

<sup>11</sup>"VA Hospital Opens an 'Apartment'," *The Evening News* (Newark, NJ), 19 March 1969.

<sup>12</sup>"Hospital for Veterans Is Being Modernized," *New York Times*, 3 June 1973.

<sup>13</sup>"One-of-a-kind hospital unit treats unusual medical cases," *East Orange Record*, 28 October 1976.

<sup>14</sup>"VA Hospital gains aid for major renovation," *The Star-Ledger* (Newark, NJ), 11 January 1983.

<sup>15</sup>"E. Orange VA takes on ills of gulf war," *The Star-Ledger* (Newark, NJ), 30 July 1994.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Hannah, Lindsay and Susan Barrett Smith, *United States Third Generation Veterans Hospital National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation*, September 2011.

Various, *The New York Times*.

Various, *The Star-Ledger* (Newark, NJ).

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 34 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.751756 | Longitude: -74.238473 |
| 2. Latitude: 40.750298 | Longitude: -74.235055 |
| 3. Latitude: 40.754543 | Longitude: -74.236259 |
| 4. Latitude: 40.752826 | Longitude: -74.235090 |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Current boundaries of East Orange VAMC.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lindsay S. Hannah / Project Manager  
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
street & number: 309 Jefferson Hwy, Suite A  
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70121  
e-mail: lhannah@rcgoodwin.com  
telephone: 504.837.1940  
date: August 2014

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)



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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

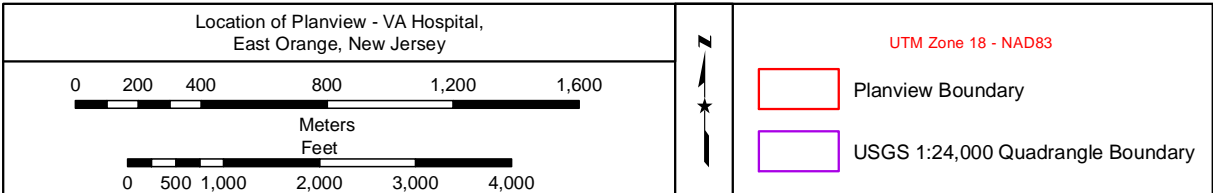
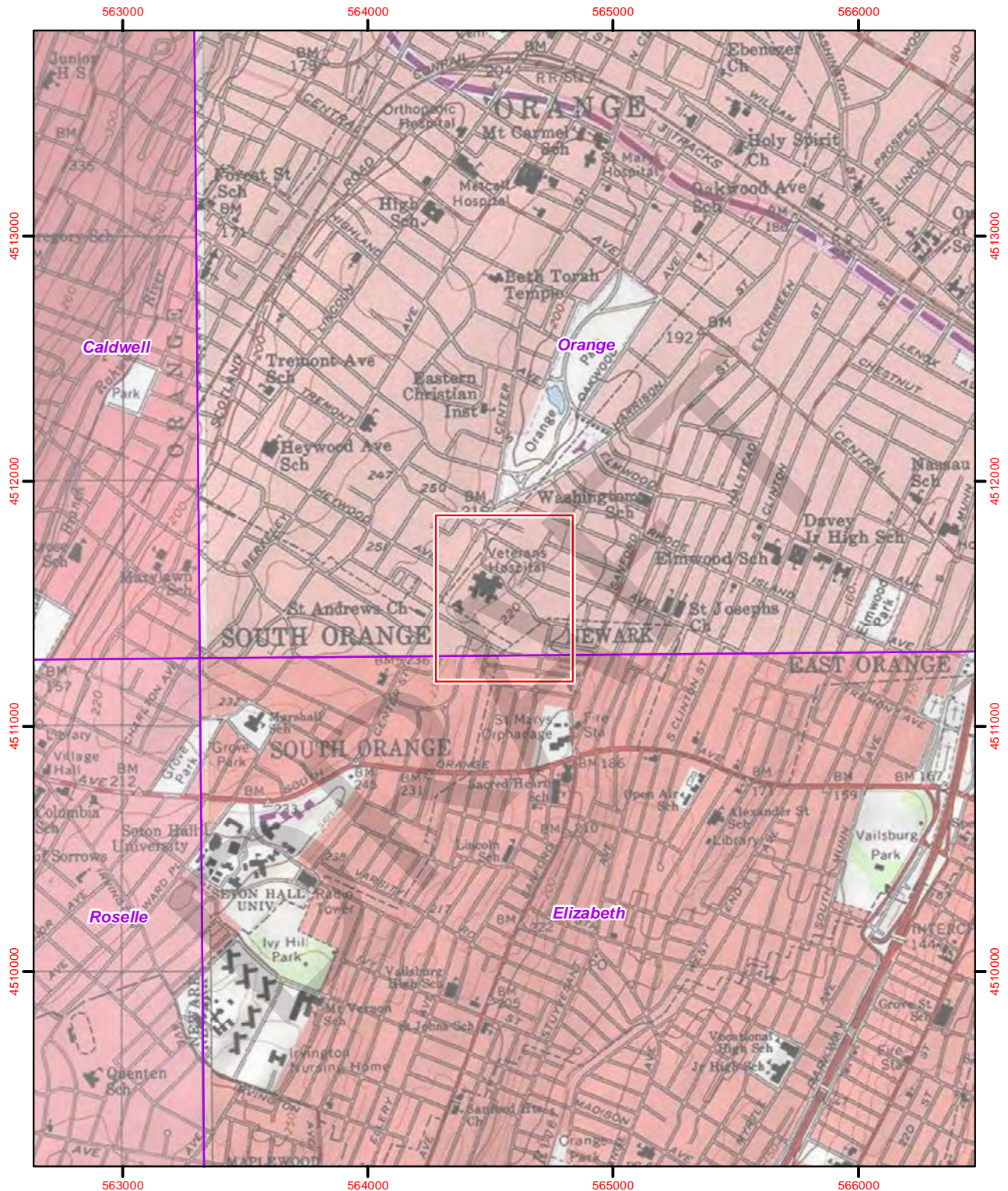
East Orange VA Hospital  
East Orange  
Essex County  
New Jersey

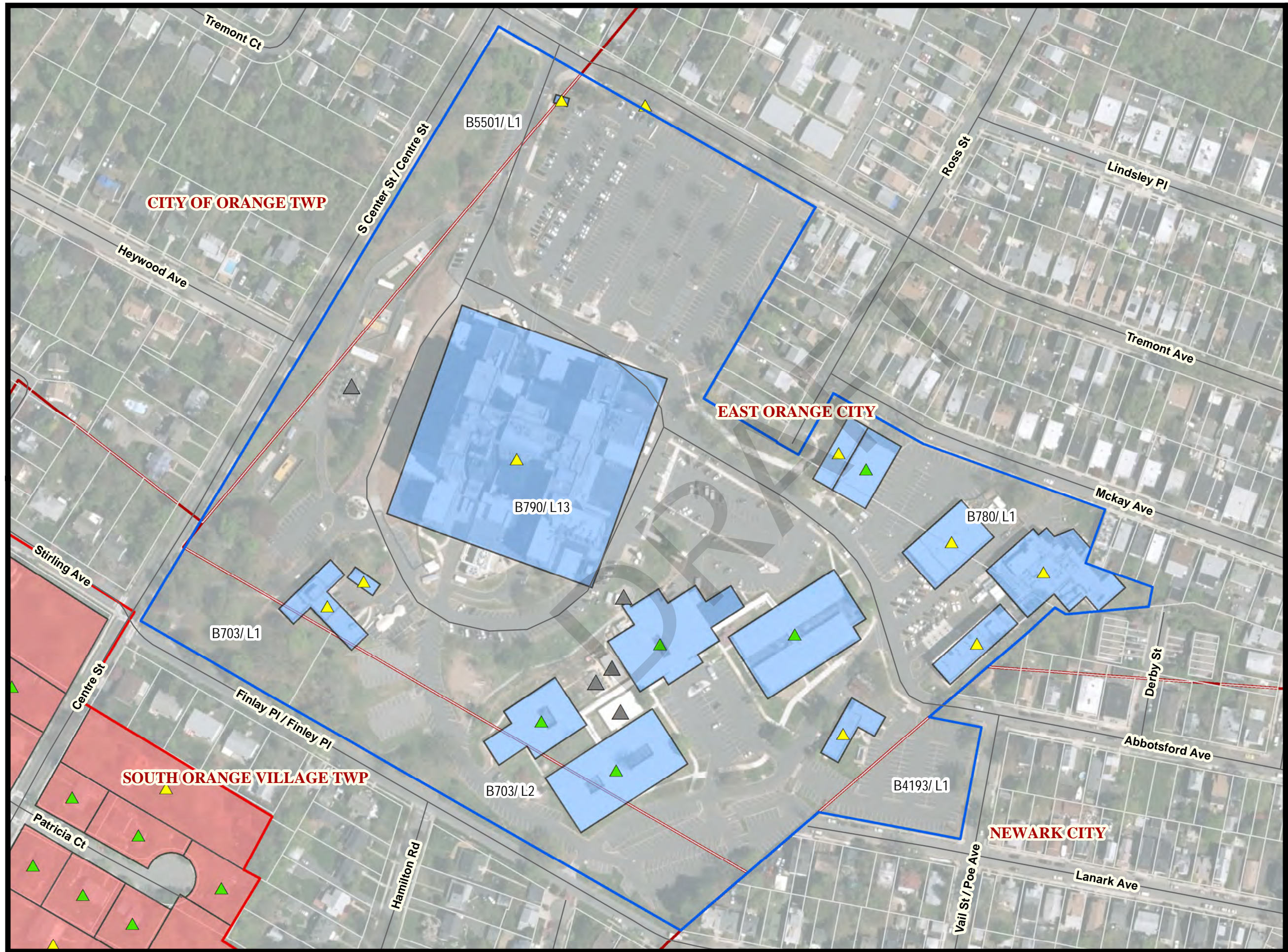
Photographer: Lindsay S. Hannah  
Date Photographed: April 2013

1. North elevation of Building #1 and main entrance to hospital facility from Tremont Avenue. Camera pointed south.
2. Main entrance to Building #1 on the north elevation. Camera pointed southeast.
3. Former entrance on west elevation to Building #1. Camera pointed east.
4. South elevation of Building #1. Camera pointed north.
5. Southwest corner of Building #4. Camera pointed northeast.
6. Northwest elevation of Building #5. Camera pointed northeast.
7. North corner of Building #6. Camera pointed south.
8. Northwest elevation of Building #18. Camera pointed southeast.
9. Early photo of Building #1, ca. 1952. Collections of Federal Preservation Office, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

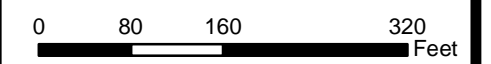
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





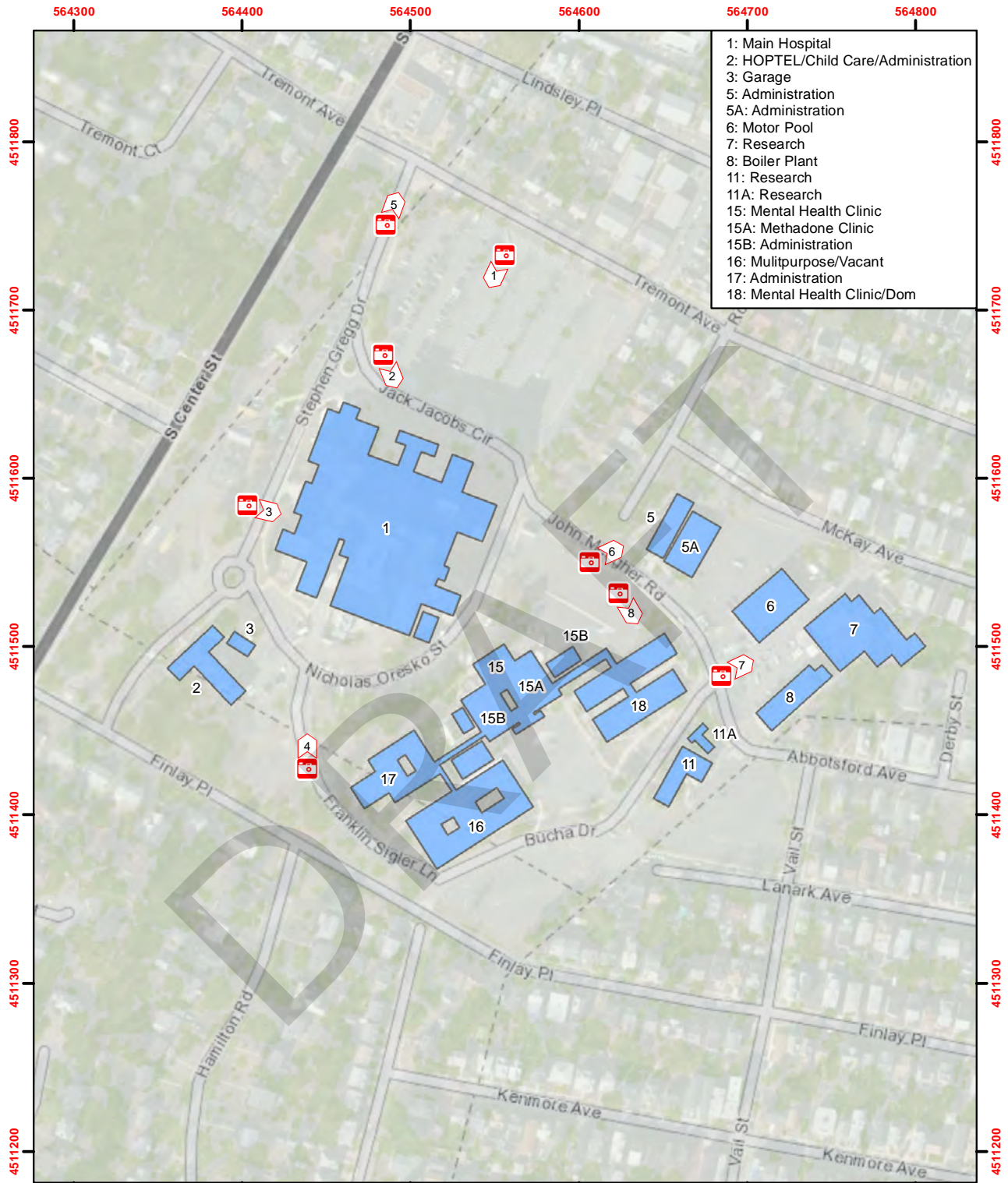
- Legend**
- Historic Districts**
- Designation Status**
- National Historic Landmark
  - Listed
  - NR Eligible
  - Locally Designated
  - Identified
  - Not Eligible
  - Delisted
- Historic Properties**
- Designation Status**
- National Historic Landmark INDV
  - National Historic Landmark HD
  - Listed INDV
  - Listed HD
  - Eligible INDV
  - Eligible HD
  - Local Landmark
  - Locally Designated HD
  - Identified INDV
  - Identified HD
  - Not Eligible INDV
  - Not Eligible HD
  - Delisted INDV
  - Delisted HD
- Historic Property Features**
- Property Feature Status**
- ▲ Contributing
  - ▲ Non Contributing
  - ▲ Not Assessed\_Unknown
  - Parcels Data (Block and Lot)
  - Municipalities

Scale: 1:2,000

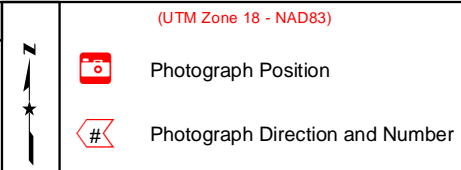
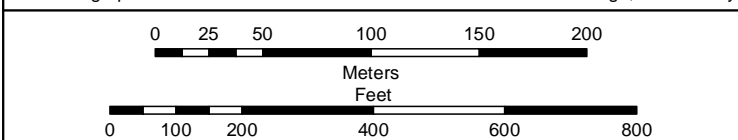


East Orange VA Hospital  
National Register Nomination  
Essex County, New Jersey

Boundary and Tax Map



Photograph Locations and Directions -VA Medical Center: East Orange, New Jersey





East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 1



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 2



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 3



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 4





East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 5



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 6



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 7



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 8



East Orange VA Hospital, Photo 9