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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 1 1992

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Newton Town Plot Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

4-28 Church St; 1-63 High St; 4-40 Park Place; 1-75 Main St;

street & number 82 Main St; 110-124 and 53-115 Spring St; 7-9 Moran St; 1 Dunn Pl. N/A not for publication

city, town Newton vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Sussex code 037 zip code 07860

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>51</u>	<u>8</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u>3</u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>56</u>	<u>8</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Patrick Andrews

11/12/92

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1762-1941

Significant Dates

1762
1854
1864

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

multiple

Architect/Builder

Harrison, Amos A.
Stephens, Henry T.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Jonathan Hampton, the landowner, surveyed a Town Plot for the village of Newton upon the forested slope of a slate ridge, astride the hub of a spokewise network of wilderness paths, where for convenience of location Sussex Court House was sited in December 1761. A devout supporter of the Church of England, he contributed to the erection of a stone parsonage for use by a missionary pastor to a frontier country. The stone Court House, a commodious structure for its time and place, was constructed with public money on a plot of ground dedicated by Hampton for this purpose. While Hampton also donated land for a church, burial ground and academy, development of these and of numbered house lots fronting a Public Commons was left to private enterprise and community spirit. Owing to the natural advantages of the site and stimulated by the conduct of public business here, Newton gradually commanded the trade of the surrounding countryside as the fertile limestone valley in its environs became populated. Wealth accumulated by Newton tradesmen and professionals was subscribed to construction of the County's first railroad, completed to Newton in December 1854. The ensuing boom doubled the village's population within five years and ensured regional supremacy to its commercial establishments. Achieving the identity of a town distinct from its rural surroundings, Newton incorporated as an independent road district with its own Street Commissioners in March 1864. By providing fuel and raw materials as well as an outlet to national markets, the Sussex Railroad encouraged introduction of the modern factory system to Newton in 1873, which thrived in a pool of unorganized rural labor. Much of this record of commercial (and later industrial) success was embodied by the building trades in a succession of dwellings, stores, banks, churches and government buildings, arising out of traditional methods of construction with indigenous materials and progressing through a sequence of historical revivals in architectural styles. Most stages of development are represented by extant buildings, many of which survive as good examples of their period of construction, and many of which can be associated with persons who helped shape the historical processes and institutions that brought the community from a frontier hamlet to a suburban service center. Initial adjustment to an automotive culture was made in the interlude between World Wars (1919-1941), as the automobile superseded the railroad. During this period, Newton maintained its commercial attraction as the regional administrative, shopping, entertainment, informational (via newspapers and library), medical and professional service center of an agrarian valley. An impulse to suburbanization stagnated during the Great Depression (1931-1939), but resumed after the Second World War, changing traditional patterns of land use, employment and commerce that had prevailed since the county seat was first platted in 1762.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Barber, John and Howe, Henry, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, (Newark: Benjamin Olds, 1844)
- Edsall, Benjamin B., "Centennial Address of 1853," Sussex County Sesqui-Centennial, September 2, 1903, (Newton: The New Jersey Herald Press, 1903).
- Gordon, Thomas F., History and Gazetteer of New Jersey, (Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834)
- National Census: Schedule 5, Products of Industry, for 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890. The New Jersey Herald 1848-1975
- Sussex County Deed Books (County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place, Newton, New Jersey)
- Sussex County Will Books (County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place, Newton, New Jersey)
- The Sussex Register 1813-1943
- Swayze, Francis J., "Historical Sketch of Sussex County, New Jersey," Sussex County Sesqui-Centennial, September 2, 1903, (Newton: The New Jersey Herald Press, 1903)
- Webb, Edward A., The Sussex County, N. J. Historical Directory, (Andover, N. J., 1872)
- Wright, Kevin W., "The Old Newton Grave Yard Lot," Fragments: A Journal of the Sussex County Historical Society, (The Sussex County Historical Society, 1986), pp. 10-17.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register (2)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Hill Memorial, 82 Main Street, Newton, New Jersey 07860

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 17.20 acres Newton West Quad

UTM References

A 18 5207111 454511610
 Zone Easting Northing

C 18 5207610 45448615

B 18 5208611 4545038
 Zone Easting Northing

D 18 5208110 4544815

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Newton Town Plot Historic District extends from the rear of the lots fronting the southwest side of Church Street northeasterly to the rear of the lots fronting the north-east side of Spring Street, from the northwest curb of Moran Street and the rear of the buildings or lots fronting the southeast side of Main Street (this boundary running from 9 Moran Street to opposite the intersection of Church and Main Streets) northwesterly to

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Boundary Justification

The Newton Town Plot Historic District encompasses building lots fronting streets and highways laid out within the original core of the Town of Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, prior to 1786. All lots (and subsequent subdivisions) are known to have been designated, enumerated or developed as part of Jonathan Hampton's Town Plot of 1762. Church Street was opened about 1786 when a Presbyterian Church was built fronting an alley that ran along the

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kevin W. Wright/commissioner

organization Newton Historic Preservation Advisory Commission date September 9, 1991

street & number 39 Trinity Street telephone (201) 383-3522

city or town Newton, state New Jersey zip code 07860

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date entered

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UTM References (Continued)

E. 18 520765 4544750

F. 18 520650 4544865

G. 18 520620 4544840

H. 18 520510 4544950

I. 18 520485 4545000

J. 18 520625 4545125

K. 18 520690 4545100

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT/office
GOVERNMENT/post office
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

Current functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT/office
GOVERNMENT/post office
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

Architectural Classification:

CLASSICAL REVIVAL/Neo-Classical
EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL/Vernacular
GOTHIC REVIVAL/Early Gothic Revival
ITALIANATE/Victorian Italianate
SECOND EMPIRE/Mansard
QUEEN ANNE/Queen Anne Revival
ROMANESQUE/Romanesque Revival
RENAISSANCE/Renaissance Revival
RENAISSANCE/French Renaissance
FEDERAL/Brickfront Townhouse
EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL/Roman Revival
FEDERAL/Vernacular
COLONIAL/West Jersey Stone House
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/courthouseCOMMERCE/TRADE/department storeCOMMERCE/TRADE/financial institutionRELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/courthouseCOMMERCE/TRADE/department storeCOMMERCE/TRADE/financial institutionRELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL/Georgian RevivalMID-19TH CENTURY/ItalianateEARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL/Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestonewalls BrickLimestoneroof Slateother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Newton Town Plot Historic District encompasses about 17.20 acres surrounding the Court House and Green of the County of Sussex in Newton, New Jersey. State Route #206 (originally the road from New York to Milford, Pennsylvania, locally called Main Street) and State Route #94 (originally the road from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Goshen, New York, locally called High Street) intersect Spring Street (originally a road from New York to Minisink via Sparta, Newton and Swartswood Lake), framing the public square to the southeast, northwest and northeast. Two parallel cross streets, Park Place (1762) and Church Street (1786), connect Main and High Streets southwest of the town square. These highways overlies prehistoric paths that were incorporated into the Town Plot of 1762 when the site was chosen, for convenience of location, as the seat of Sussex County. Macadam was first used to surface roads in Newton in 1891. The first concrete roads in Newton were laid in 1915; as late as 1927, the only concrete highways in Sussex County were confined to the Town of Newton.

Newton Green was laid out on the forested slope of Court House Hill in 1762. Stripped of its mantle of trees, the Green became a grassy knoll, sometimes grazed by domestic cattle. A Clerk's Office of stone construction was built at the northwest end of the Green in 1801, to which a stone addition for use by the County Surrogate was made in 1825. This low, stone building was superseded by a new Clerk's and Surrogate's Office in 1859. A picket fence enclosed the Green between 1845 and 1871. Ornamental shade trees were introduced in 1849. A stone wall was built along the downhill side (northeast along Spring Street) in 1871. In 1891, this wall was raised in rockface ashlar to its present height and appearance with the slope behind it graded to a more gentle incline. These improvements reflect a change in public perception as the Green began to be viewed as a town park after 1885. A bandstand for open-air summer concerts was built around this time. The Hill Fountain and the Soldiers' and Sailors' War Monument were completed in 1895. After the Clerk's and Surrogate's Office was raised in height and remodeled in 1907-08, the crosswalks in the Park were paved with tar rock and ornamental plantings installed at the High Street end. By that time, park benches were being set out in summer.

Commercial streetscapes of nineteenth-century, three-story, brick row buildings (built between 1853 and 1882) elaborated in a bracketed mode face the Green along Spring and Main Streets. Modern buildings introduced into downtown streetscapes between 1925 and 1962 are commonly one-story, cement-block structures with brick facades. Park Place is dominated by two detached brick buildings, both two stories in height, namely, the Newton Trust Company and the County Hall of Records. The Hall of Records with its raised basement and the Trust Company with its attic story achieve roughly equivalent height. Facades of the Newton Trust Company (Neo-Classical), the Hall of Records

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Section number 7 Page 1 Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

(Georgian Revival), the Sussex Register Building (Georgian Revival) and the Sussex & Merchants National Bank (Georgian Revival) are articulated by either engaged columns or monumental pilasters, visually recalling Sussex Court House (Classical Revival). Vernacular interpretation of the Classical vocabulary produced front pediment-gabled buildings that are interspersed among the streetscapes. The Kymer Building at the intersection of Park Place and Main Street is a one-story remnant of a three-story, Romanesque Revival department store, gutted by fire in December 1940. Its conversion to a one-story, porcelain-front supermarket in 1941 established the precedent towards modern commercial buildings of this type.

Extant buildings surrounding the Green have supplanted two-and-a-half story, detached frame buildings (originally combining a residence with a store or office) or domestically-scaled brick or brick front store buildings (common between 1815 and 1873 with one surviving example fronting the Green). The only extant eighteenth-century frame dwelling to have faced the Green is the Anderson House which was removed to the rear of its lot (now 62 Main Street) in 1896. Church Street is dominated by two stone churches, built contemporaneously (1868-1872), which front Main and High Streets. The remainder of the streetscape is composed of detached frame or brick buildings of comparable height (generally two-stories), erected between 1822 and 1905. The present County Services Building on Church Street was built as a social hall in 1934, but enlarged as a County office building in 1960 and 1969.

Building lots included in the district originally composed Jonathan Hampton's Town Plot of 1762. These town lots are contiguous to the Courthouse Yard or Green or the New York road (Main Street). The old Parsonage Lot ---physically non-contiguous to the courthouse square and its adjacent streets but united historically to the remainder of the district by plan --- is situated on a limestone terrace along the southeast slope of the Great Slate Ridge, overlooking the New York road (Main Street), about a quarter-mile from the Court House.

The majority of commercial buildings within the district are herein described according to local usage as "store houses." This perpetuates the habit of describing what were generally vernacular buildings of similar scale and construction according to their primary functions, such as: court house, dwelling house, meeting house, cow house, out house, school house, ware house, etcetera. Thus, a store house was a building used as a store in the retail and wholesale mercantile trade and not simply as a warehouse for storage of commodities (although this use did occur in portions of such buildings, particularly in earlier times). Many of these stores retain residences in their upper stories, once the

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

primary residences of their shopkeepers. Other professionals such as milliners, photographers, dentists, lawyers, fraternal organizations and social clubs commonly kept their "parlors" in suites of small rooms in the upper stories of such buildings. Restaurants were commonly located in basement rooms.

The Newton Town Plot Historic District includes the following property types with dates of construction and significant alterations: burial ground 1762-1866+; town square 1764+; parsonage/residence 1770/1868; residence 1785/1897; residence 1795/1823/1865/1894/1925; school house 1802; residence 1817; residence 1819/1904; residence 1819/1891; store house 1820/1859; residence 1821; bank house/residence 1821/1897; shop/residence 1821/1864; shop/residence 1831; court house 1848; store house 1848; store house 1851/1898; two store houses 1856; two store houses 1856-57; two store houses 1857; store house 1858; public office building 1859/1907; three store houses 1864; storehouse 1864-65; office building 1865/1916; store house 1867/1962; parsonage 1869; church 1869; residence 1869/1900; church 1869-72; store house 1869/1891; store house 1871/1910; two store houses 1874; residence and office 1874; four store houses 1881; chapel and recreation hall 1886/1916/1929/1931; fountain 1895; war monument 1895; commercial building 1896/1941/1967; residence 1897; stable 1900; residence 1901; bank 1903/1925; residence 1905; apartment flat 1905; store house 1912; automobile showroom 1917; public clock 1920; newspaper plant 1925/1944/1964; bank 1927; hall of records 1929; printing plant/theater 1929/1939; social hall/public offices 1934/1941; post office 1958; and junior department store 1962.

The Newton Town Plot Historic District is composed of buildings of compatible scale (rarely one, commonly three to four stories in height), similar setback, forming streetscapes of attached commercial structures around the Green, but thinning to detached, residential, religious and commercial structures on Church and High Streets. Opposite the Presbyterian Church, a line of townhouses (1817 to 1821), a banking house (1821), and two shops (1821), preserve the oldest streetscape in Newton. The Old Episcopalian Parsonage (Dunn House or 1770 House) is the oldest building in Newton.

Of some rarity, architectural cohesiveness was achieved with frequent use by native craftsmen of abundant natural materials found within the limits of the Town: limestone from the Quarry Lot near the railroad depot; slate from the Love Lane Quarry; brick burned from glacial clay pits bordering the bog meadow; lumber from a mixed, deciduous forest that mantled the surrounding uplands.

As interpreted though a succession of Renaissance,

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Neo-Classical and Georgian Revivals, Classical idioms predominate, providing harmonic variation and a sense of continuity. Buildings and ornament founded upon medieval precedence --- Gothic, Queen Anne, Romanesque --- effectively punctuate this Classical formalism.

Vacant lots in the streetscapes

Between 1958 and 1974, several landmark buildings were razed within the bounds of the district. Library Hall (1872) was demolished in 1958-59 to make way for a modern post office. The Cochran House, long regarded as the symbol of Newtonian hospitality, was demolished in 1962 and replaced by a junior department store. The Newton Methodist Church (1859-61), fronting Park Place, was razed in 1963 to provide additional parking facilities for an adjacent bank. Two early houses on Church Street were removed in 1967 to provide parking for County employees. The Inslee Mansion (Y. W. C. A. after 1919) was replaced by an automobile sales' lot in 1965. A Fire House (1873) and dwelling (1857) on High Street were also demolished in 1973 to provide additional parking.

Fire has also taken its toll. The Park Hotel on High Street burned in 1948 and its former site now forms the entrance from High Street to a new judicial building. Park Block (1897), Newton's first department store, was gutted by fire in December 1940; the walls were reduced to the first story and renovated as The Big Leader.

Two adjacent, vacant lots, used as car sales' lot by J. R. Roof occupy: 59 Main Street (711/9), site of the Inslee Mansion (became Y. W. C. A. in 1919), demolished 1966; and 63 Main Street (711/8), site of Hallock mansion; an early house, greatly enlarged over the years, demolished about 1920.

Another vacant lot (715/6) is a parking lot owned by Town of Newton that was purchased at end of the last century for construction of a Town Hall that was never built. It was used years ago for used auto sales and now is a public parking plaza. It fronts Main Street, behind (southwest) of Park Block.

Two adjacent, vacant lots at 4-6 Church Street (709/6) and at 8-10 Church Street (709/7) are used for parking for county employees. Houses on these lots were demolished 1967.

Two, adjacent vacant lots, utilized for parking by employees of the County of Sussex (715/11,12), mark the former site of an Engine House for Hose Co. 2 (two-story, front-gabled, brick fire station with Italianate elaboration, built 1873) and the Charles Arvis Residence (two-and-a-half

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story, cross-gabled, vernacular Greek Revival dwelling, erected 1857; with one-story veranda later enclosed for store room and large two-story frame addition to rear). Both buildings were demolished in 1971.

A vacant lot (403/7), owned by the County of Sussex, whereon a new judicial building is being erected on part of rear portion, is the former site of the Park Hotel, erected by Jason King in 1820 and known as Crossed Keys Tavern. It burned 1948 and was demolished.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The Newton Town Plot includes 66 buildings, sites and objects. Of these, 51 buildings, 2 sites and 3 objects possess physical characteristics and historic significance contributory to the period of significance for the district. Two buildings have previously been listed on the National Register.

District and lot numbers for contributing buildings (NJR = New Jersey Register; NR = National Register):

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| #1 - 711/22 | #30 - 715/10 |
| #2 - 711/23.01 | #31 - 715/8 |
| #3 - 711/21 | #33 - 721/1 |
| #4 - 711/23 | #37 - 403/2 |
| #5 - 711/19 | #38 - 403/3 |
| #6 - 711/18 | #39 - 403/3 |
| #7 - 711/17 | #40 - 403/4 |
| #8 - 711/16 | #41 - 403/5 |
| #9 - 711/15 | #42 - 403/6 |
| #10 - 711/14 | #43 - 403/8 |
| #11 - 711/13 | #44 - 403/9 |
| #13 - 711/10 | #45 - 403/10 |
| #14 - 711/7 | #47 - 403/12 |
| #16 - 715/5 | #48 - 403/13 |
| #17 - 715/4 | #49 - 403/14 |
| #18 - 715/4 | #50 - 403/15 NJR/NR |
| #19 - 709/3 NJR/NR | #51 - 716/9 |
| #20 - 709/8 | #54 - 716/12 |
| #21 - 709/9 | #55 - 716/13 |
| #23 - 708/10 | #56 - 716/15 |
| #24 - 708/11 | #58 - 716/17 |
| #25 - 708/12 | #60 - 716/17.01 |
| #26 - 708/13 | #61 - 716/19 |
| #27 - 715/23 | #62 - 716/20 |
| #27a- 715/2, 3 | #63 - 716/21 |

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#28 - 715/1 NJR #64 -703/4
#29 - 715/1

District and lot numbers for contributing sites:

#15 - 711/44 Old Newton Burial Ground
#34 - 721/1 Newton Green

District numbers for contributing objects:

#6a - Sussex Bank Clock
#35 - Hill Fountain
#36 - Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial

Within the district, 8 buildings are noncontributing. Two buildings were built after the period of significance (#12 and #57). Two buildings were raised an additional story after the period of significance (#22 and #46). One building was reduced in height after a major fire (1940), and subsequently altered in appearance by modern treatment and materials inappropriate to the period of significance (#32). The facade of one storehouse was altered after the period of significance to correspond with an adjacent, contributing bank building (#59). Two, adjacent brick row storehouses (#52 and #53) retain original mass and general arrangement of fenestration and cornices on their facades, but have been altered by addition of modern materials and inappropriately scaled windows so as to mask original surfaces, to eliminate demarkation between adjacent buildings, and to disturb an aesthetic of proportion integral to the original style of architecture indigenous to these and adjacent row storehouses. Only the brick facade of one of these storehouses (#53) survives; its timber-frame structure having been entirely removed in the process of alteration.

#12 - 711/12	#52 - 716/10
#22 - 708/9	#53 - 716/11
#32 - 715/7	#57 - 716/17
#46 - 403/11	#59 - 716/17

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS

1. Jacob Snook Storehouse/Quick Building/Newton Candy Kitchen, 124 Spring Street (711/22) - Contributing

Vernacular, frame store house and tenement with French Renaissance

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Revival details (mansard roof added about 1891) was built by Jacob Snook in 1857. Timber frame and clapboard, four stories (including mansard) over excavated basement; four by two bays; mansard (partly tin, slate shingled) has trapezoidal sides, pedimented dormers (1/1 double-hung sash) with boxed raking cornice, three over facade, two over sidewall; molded, boxed cornice with Rococo scroll brackets; facade has three windows grouped to southeast and one isolated to northwest (northwest bay added about 1891 to original three bays); fenestration graduated in height by story: elongated sash on second story; 1/1 double-hung sash; aluminum siding over clapboard.

Projecting storefront cornice is bracketed; recessed store entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows and polished marble veneer in apron; entrance to upper stories in right bay, glass pane in upper panel of door. Sidewalk in front of the storehouse is marked: "J. A. Quick 1891."

Two-story stuccoed ell at rear was ice cream and candy manufactory.

A photograph of this neighborhood, taken February 1871, shows this wooden storehouse to have been three bays wide; the width of its original (1857) facade is still evident in the arrangement of the upper-story windows (grouped to southeast). The storehouse originally had a wooden shed or "awning" extending from the first story of the front out to the edge of the street, providing a sheltered walkway for the display of merchandise and protection of pedestrians from the elements. The right bay of the building, containing at street level the entrance to the upper stories, is an infill or addition to the original building made by John Quick in 1891. At that time, the enlarged facade and building were unified under a mansard roof. A photograph taken in 1903 shows some form of applied veneer simulating vermiculated ashlar. It is unknown whether this facade veneer survives under the present artificial siding.

Store rooms used as meat market and liquor store in 1858. Upper stories used as tenement apartments. Main store room used as stove and tin store between 1874 and 1902; later as the Newton Candy Kitchen.

2. Snook-Doyle Bakery Building, 120 Spring Street (711/23.01) -
Contributing

Vernacular, timber frame store house and tenement with Italianate elaboration, erected by Jacob Snook as bakery in 1857; three bays, three stories in height, flat roof, chimney at rear, cornice elaborated by Rococo scroll eave brackets on frieze board; ashlar lintels and sills; 6/6 double-hung sash; Store front consists of modern shingled shed canopy

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over shop entrance, plate glass display windows and brick apron. Entrance to upper stories in right bay. The facade was clapboard, later stuccoed and recently covered by artificial siding.

A photograph of this neighborhood taken in 1871, shows the Old Snook Bakery Building as a three-story commercial block, three bays wide, with bracketed cornice. The windows of the upper two stories had wooden shutters and a wooden awning or shed extended from above the storefront out to the curb of Spring Street, where it was supported by six, square wooden posts.

Main store room and basement housed a bakery from 1857 to 1906. Upper stories contained tenement apartments. A restaurant operated here from 1922 to about 1935; thereafter, main store room used as retail outlet.

3. Quick Building, 116-118 Spring Street (711/21) - Contributing

Romanesque Revival row building, erected 1912, buff brick, three bay facade, three stories in height, 1/1 double-hung sash, flat roof with corbeled cornice and three, recessed panels in frieze. Blind arcade with round-arch windows and concrete sills in third story set in corbeled archivolt springing from four brick pilasters rising from base of second story. Square-headed windows in second story have concrete sills and lintels. Aluminum-veneer on storefront with plate glass window and restaurant entrance. Entrance to upper stories in right bay has single light transom and single light, paneled door.

In July 1912, Fred C. Quick perfected plans for "a three-story brick and whitestone front building on the lot, the first story being used for store purposes and the upper floors for flats." In September 1912, Thomas Farrell was awarded the contract to build a new "concrete and brick" building. In December 1912, Fred Quick opened a moving picture house on the first floor of his new building and rented the second floor for offices and the third floor as a lodge room. In 1923, the Quick Building was occupied by offices of New Jersey Power & Light Company with a lodge room on the third floor. From 1930 to 1936, main floor contained a clothing store. The Plaza Restaurant opened here in May 1936. The kitchen was then added to the original structure. A new show window featured green and red spotlight, whose beams crossed at the center of the window in attractive coloring. The Plaza Restaurant remains at this location.

4. Major Kraber Storehouse, 112-114 Spring Street (711/23) - Contributing

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Vernacular, brick row storehouse (originally with two store rooms) and tenement block with Italianate elaboration on cornice, erected in 1856 by Major John Kraber, cabinetmaker; four bays, three stories in height, having flat roof with projecting box cornice elaborated by heavy scroll brackets on frieze board. Third story contains 6/6 double-hung sash; second story contains 1/1 double hung sash; ashlar lintels and sills; storefront consists of plate-glass display windows flanking recessed center entrance. Entrance to upper stories in right bay has single French door (15 lights).

In June 1872, Peter Cannon added "one of those new awnings" to the front of his Variety Store.

In March 1894, Simeon S. Cook, carpenter, improved the storeroom for Pinckney Brothers in the Hopkins Building by adding a "modern plate glass store front and interior fittings..."

In January 1919, the Fogelsons extended the depth of their lot by 20 feet, also extending their property southeast to the public alley, and announced construction of an extensive addition for a new oven and storage house in the rear of their store at 114 Spring Street. The new building was a two-story concrete structure, covering a plot 20 by 55 feet, according to plans drawn by William Harden. A modern patent oven was installed, fired from the cellar, capable of holding 400 loaves of bread at one time. The second story of the new building was used for the storage of flour.

Major John Kraber, cabinetmaker, erected his brick storehouse with two store rooms on Spring Street in November 1856 for his Cabinet Manufactory and Sales Room. The second store room housed a boot and shoe store between 1858 and 1861, followed by a book store, then a stove shop. Upper stories used as offices and tenements. Peter Cannon's Variety Store was located here between 1866 and 1884. A bakery occupied the premises between 1906 and 1967. A shoe repair store has been located in the main store room since 1972.

In March 1875, the O. U. A. M. Lodge remodeled its quarters in the Cannon Building by removing a partition between two rooms, enlarging the ante room.

5. Masonic Hall, 108-110 Spring Street (711/19) - Contributing

Masonic Hall is a vernacular brick row store house and tenement with

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Italianate elaboration on cornice erected by Samuel Coursen in 1856. Four-bay brick block, three stories in height, 6/6 double-hung sash, ashlar lintels and sills; having flat roof with projecting cornice consisting of five, heavy carved brackets and horizontal frieze board. Eschutcheon between middle two bays is inscribed: MASONIC HALL A. D. 1857. Commercial unit has plate-glass store windows flanking recessed center entrance. Entrance to upper stories in right bay has six-light transom and single-paned door.

A photograph of this neighborhood, taken in 1871, shows Masonic Hall with a wooden awning or shed extending from above the storefront out to the curb of the street. A painted wooden signboard, reading "DRUGS MEDICINES" was posted above the north side of the shed, extending perpendicularly from the face of the building out to the edge of the shed. Another rectangular wooden signboard, extending the entire width of the wooden awning, was mounted above the awning's front edge at curbside. The rectangular wooden signboard was apparently surmounted by a wooden cut-out of a mortar and pestle, beneath a cut-out wooden arch.

In October 1888, Roof Brothers "decorated the front of their store house with a beautiful shade of paint, fringed with gold."

Samuel Coursen was erecting a brick building on Spring Street in November 1856. A drugstore occupied the main store room between April 1857 and February 1883. A shoe store occupied the premises from 1883 until 1987.

Harmony Lodge leased rooms in third story from 1857 until 1903, hence, the name Masonic Hall.

Rooms upstairs have been used for professional offices, millinery parlors, and a photographic studio.

6. Samuel Johnson Storehouse/Sussex National Bank, 1 Main Street
(711/18) - Contributing

Three-story (after 1910), brick commercial block, two by six bays; erected 1871 in Second Empire style (surviving in brick label molds with rusticated keystone and corbeled stops), converted to bank in 1890 with Classical Revival elaboration; raised additional story in 1910; flat roof; projecting cornice; 2/2 double hung sash; entry in left bay on Main Street has denticulated, segmental-arched pediment and architrave molding; display window in right bay is 15/15 double-hung sash; roof cornice and storefront cornice are projecting with modillions and frieze

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board; stone foundation; walls covered with white, cement "brick" veneer.

Constructed in 1871 for dry-goods merchant, Samuel Johnson, in Mansard or Second Empire style, two and a half stories in height, two by six bays of Newton brick, segmental-arched brick hood molds with rusticated keystone and corbel stops, corbeled sills, 2/2 light double-hung sash.

Mansard roof originally had iron cresting according to detail on 1883 Panoramic Map of Newton, published by Bailey & Co. [See Illustration #14]. In April 1872, Samuel Johnson added awnings to the storefront.

Architectural plans to convert the storehouse for banking purposes in 1890 were drawn by carpenter Simeon S. Cook who also did the carpentry. Absolom Price did the masonry work; John W. Lane installed steam heat and plumbing; painting and interior decoration were handled by Daniel Sutton. The interior of the building was deprived of its store look; the plate glass front having been removed and installed on the drugstore of Charles Roe. A pedimented portico, supported by four fluted columns resting upon a large stone platform formed the principal entrance from Main Street; a smaller, side entrance, similar in design, but supported by two columns, was constructed on Spring Street. The porticos employed the Corinthian order of architecture. The entrance to the banking room was through double oak doors with brass fittings, the upper panels of the outside doors being of ground glass, while the inner doors had a round piece of heavy plate glass with beveled edges set in the upper panel of each [See Illustration #12].

The banking room had a tile floor in harmony with the woodwork, walls and ceiling, the latter being decorated in shades of terra cotta. The corridor for public use occupied two-thirds of the front, and extended along Spring Street to the Directors' Room, and was separated from the bank officials by a partition of paneled oak, with a border of carved leaves, surmounted by a brass paling composed of interlaced, flat brass bars. To the right of the entrance, oak desks of the president and cashier were located; the upper part of the partition in this vicinity being of plate glass panels framed in brass. Next was the teller's apartment, a large brass cage about eight feet square. Beyond lay the desks of bookkeepers, and in the rear was the Directors' Room and vault. The Directors' Room was furnished with a large table and arm chairs, all of oak, to match the woodwork. The entire room was wainscoted with annaglypta, surmounted by an oak moulding. A large fire-proof vault rested on a brick arched foundation. Inside the solid doors, a gate of polished steel bars was operated by a system of clocks and locks.

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In August 1910, the Sussex National Bank added a fourth story. According to a description of the alteration published in the Sussex Register on August 11, 1910, "the present mansard roof will be changed to correspond to the lower stories." Projecting cornice consists of paired eave brackets at corners with intervening enriched modillions on trim board [See Illustration #12].

According to photographs, the Corinthian porticos were removed about 1917 and the present arrangement of doors and windows installed. A projecting cornice installed at height of first story elaborated with modillion brackets. Window to south of Main Street entrance has 15/15 sash. Entrance in north bay has segmental-arched crown.

The various amendments made to the brick structure were concealed about 1961 by a coat of white-colored cement brickface, but original features, such as the brick window hoods, are discernable.

The old Sussex National Bank Building was occupied by Mutual Grocery Company of Newark in November 1927. The Sussex Mutual Insurance Company celebrated its centennial by occupying the refurbished structure on December 7, 1940. Since 1962, the premises have served for lawyers' offices.

6a. Westminster Chimes Clock, No. 1 Main Street - Contributing

Public clock mounted with brackets at second story on corner of the of old Sussex Bank National Building at 1 Main Street in 1920; rectangular, four-sided, copper body with inset panels bearing address and clock dials; hipped roof with ball finial [See Illustration #29].

In December 1920, an ornamental Chimes Clock with four dials facing on Main and Spring Streets was purchased by the Sussex National Bank and mounted on corner of their bank building at No. 1 Main Street. The clock is equipped with a complete set of Westminster chimes, consisting of five tubular chime bells, that sounded every quarter hour: at a quarter past the hour, four strokes --- Westminster; at half past the hour, eight strokes --- Reveille; at three-quarters past the hour, twelve strokes --- Cathedral peal; and on the hour, sixteen strokes --- Westminster, followed by the striking of the full hour. An automatic attachment silenced the bells between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. The clock is operated electrically by a master clock inside the building. The panels above the clock faces originally read: "Sussex National Bank." The panels are illuminated at night. These panels presently read: "No. 1 Main."

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7. Woodward's Hardware Store, 3 Main Street, 106 Spring Street (711/17)
- Contributing

L-shaped brick row store house with Italianate elaboration, three-bay front on Main Street and three-bay front on Spring Streets, erected by hardware merchant, William Woodward, after previous store house on site was destroyed by fire on September 23, 1873.

Woodward commissioned an (unnamed) architect to draw plans for a commercial building, three stories in height over excavated basement, with Italianate elaboration, built of pressed brick with Novia Scotia stone trimmings and a handsome cornice of galvanized iron, designed and cast by Noyes & Wine of Centre Street, New York. For reasons of fire safety, the walls were to be substantial; there were to be no exterior stairs and the windows were supplied with iron shutters. In May 1874, Robert Baughn received the contract to erect Woodward's new hardware store on the cleared foundations. Absolom W. Price received the masonry contract. The corrugated iron cornice was considered an architectural novelty that "cost little if anything more than a wooden one of the same style and dimension and it has the double virtue of being more durable and entirely fire-proof." Galvanized iron cornice is denticulated with four brackets marking bays, crowned with central segmental-arch parapet surmounted by urn and foliate flourishes; frieze decorated with molded panels separated by three paterae. Segmental-arched, denticulated window crowns with stops and corbeled sills. Original cornice above first story has end brackets above recessed-panel iron pilasters and paired modillions on wide, plain frieze with molding course between modillions. The building was ready for occupancy on December 1, 1874 [See Illustration #14].

Plate-glass store fronts and recessed central entrances on both Main and Spring Streets were removed when the Woodward Hardware Store closed in 1976 and replaced with present reproductions of the original upper-story windows. Central entrance with transom and nine-pane glazing in upper panel of door. Presently used as an office building.

8. Henry Ogden Ryerson Drugstore, 7 Main Street (711/16) - Contributing

Erected 1881, the Ryerson Drug Store was a brick block with Italianate elaboration, two stories over excavated basement, with three bay facade. Third story added circa 1950. Cornice consists of four molded brackets framing bays with triplicate intervening modillions above frieze panels. Cornice moved to present location when building raised. Modern 1/1 light sash in third story. Second story retains segmental-

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arched, denticulated window crowns with stops, 2/2 light sash and corbeled sills. Storefront cornice has paired modillions and intervening frieze panels. Storefront has recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass show windows and paneled aprons. Entrance to upper floors in right bay consists of single-light, two-paneled door with single-light, hinged transom.

A laboratory and store room for heavy goods was located in second story where proprietary articles were manufactured.

The building was occupied as a drugstore until 1930. Teets' Delicious Food Store and Confectionaery was located here from 1911 until 1944; it has since been used as a retail store.

9. Charles Ewald Building, 9-11 Main Street (711/15) - Contributing

Constructed 1881 for Carl Ewald, a boot and shoe maker. Three-bay, brick storehouse and tenement with Italianate details; three stories over excavated basement; constructed of pressed brick with galvanized iron cornice, flat roof, projecting cornice consisting of four extended brackets accentuating the bays and intervening modillions grouped four/three/four. Detail from 1883 Panoramic Map of Newton (Bailey & Co.) shows urns mounted on pedestals above brackets and central pedimented parapet with ornamental flourish at apex. Segmental-arched, denticulated windows crowns with molded stops; 2/2 double-hung sash; corbeled sills.

Original storefront probably consisted of recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass show windows, surmounted by cornice with brackets and modillions above first story. Detail from 1883 Panoramic Map of Newton (Bailey & Co.) shows original storefront consisted of recessed central entrance (probably double-doors with full width transom bearing sign), flanked by plate-glass show windows above paneled aprons; the show windows were apparently framed by four pilasters crowned with brackets in the projecting storefront cornice [See Illustration #15].

Modern storefront (circa 1983) has shingled, pent canopy at location (concealing?) of original storefront cornice. Central entrance flanked by 1/1 sash windows above false brick aprons. Entrance to upper floors in northeast bay; nine-lights in upper panel of door. First story designed for business occupancy; upper floors originally residential quarters.

In March 1917, an 18' addition was built to the store room of Decker & Auble by contractor Thomas F. Farrell.

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Upon completion in April 1882, the new Ewald building was leased to Wilmot D. Wright, jeweler, who continued here until his death in 1891. Albert H. Decker and Theodore Auble operated a variety store at this address between 1908 and 1938, when Eugene Willson opened an electrical shop. In December 1944, Teets Luncheonette moved to this building from next door. Between 1964 and 1983, Charlotte's Restaurant occupied the premises. The present business is styled Pekay Luncheonette.

10. Asenath Cummins Building, 17 Main Street (711/14) - Contributing

Constructed 1874 by Asenath Cummins, milliner, to replace building on site destroyed by fire on September 23, 1873. The Cummins Store House is a five-bay, vernacular brick (common bond) row store house and tenement, three stories over excavated basement with flat roof and interior chimney; Italianate elaboration. Foundation of coursed, ashlar limestone.

Fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung sash, ashlar limestone lintels and sills. Projecting cornice composed of five eave brackets and denticulated frieze board. One-story brick addition to rear (east corner) made in April 1881. The 1883 Panorama Map of Newton (Bailey & Co.) and turn-of-century photographs show a one-bay porch with paired (cast-iron?) columns on a wooden platform reached by wooden steps, centered on the facade. This central feature was flanked by two bays of windows (matching those in upper stories) to the southwest, and plate-glass storefront (two-bays) with recessed center entrance to the northeast. Correspondingly, the building was internally partitioned between the three bays to the southwest (with porch entry at center of facade) and a book store encompassing the two bays to the northeast of the center entrance. A separate set of steps, having heavy, turned balustrade and newel post, rose to level of porch and an entrance through storefront in two northeast bays of the facade. The storefront consisted of narrow plate-glass windows and (pressed metal?) paneled aprons flanking recessed entrance. A projecting cornice and frieze board with brackets above the storefront continued around the center porch.

Present storefront facade, remodeled about 1965, consists of pilastered center entrance, crowned with segmental arch and keystone, with recessed double-leaf plate-glass door with demilune transom. Entrance is flanked by contemporary, nine-pane, rectangular fixed show windows with molded cornice.

On April 27, 1881, the New Jersey Herald reported that "Demarest's

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book store on Main Street is being enlarged by an extension now being built to the rear."

Demarest's book and stationery store operated here from April 1877 until 1890 when he was succeeded by Andrew Graey. In May 1916, Daniel King succeeded Casper Grover in the operation of a meat market at this address. In August 1932, the Vogue Beauty Parlor was located here from 1932 until at least 1942. Owned by New Jersey Properties from 1931 until 1971. It is occupied by offices of A. N. Lockwood, realtors.

11. Robert Sheppard Residence and Dental Office, 21-23 Main Street (711/13) - Contributing

Cross-gabled, symmetrical brick residence with Italianate elaboration, erected 1874 for dentist, Robert A. Sheppard. The Sheppard residence has a five-bay facade, stands three stories over excavated basement and coursed, ashlar foundation. Facade is crowned with a projecting denticulated cornice with heavy brackets and wide frieze board. Segmental-arched, brick hood molding with rusticated keystones and corbeled stops on second story; paired sash under single crown in center bay; keystone in center hood molding bears Masonic symbol. Elongated, segmentally-arched French sash (1/1) on first story. Newark brownstone sills. Low, hipped-roof porch with modillioned cornice and paired chamfered columns with paneled bases. Recessed center entrance with large-light, segmental-arch transom; double-leaf door with single arched pane above square, molded panel.

In April 1939, the Sussex Register remodeled the interior for use of the Register printing presses and offices. The Sussex Register occupied the premises until its merger with the New Jersey Herald in 1943.

Dr. Sheppard's residence on this site destroyed by fire on September 22, 1873. On March 31, 1874, the New Jersey Herald noted that Dr. Sheppard had removed his office "to the handsome set of rooms in his new building" and that he had "about completed his new residence."

12. Newton Post Office, 39 Main Street (711/12) - Non-Contributing

Colonial Revival one-story, brick and steel-frame post office, enclosing 8,000 square feet of floor space, constructed in 1958-59 on site of Library Hall (Second Empire building erected in 1872).

The facade of the Newton Post Office consists of eight bays; three bays to the southwest in projecting pavilion capped by pedimented cross-

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gable (circular vent in typanum). Pilastered entrance has broken-scroll pediment and double-leaf doors with six lights in upper panels and paired two-light transoms. Doorway flanked by 12/12 double-hung sash. Five bays to north east have 12/12 double-hung sash; ridge of pitched-gable roof running parallel to street. Projecting cornice and frieze board runs length of facade. Front of building, four bays deep, with details and elements corresponding to facade, encloses entrance lobby and "night-lock" letter boxes within projecting, cross-gable pavilion; five bays by four bays to northeast enclosed service-counter line and tables. A large mail room, one story in height with flat roof and low parapet, extending five bays to southeast, has truck-delivery bays through southeast (rear) wall.

The Federal government purchased Library Hall and the adjacent Rosenkrans-Weiss Building to the northeast on June 6, 1940. The Weiss Building was demolished. Plans for new post office were halted by diversion of funds to defense expenditures preparatory to and during the Second World War. Construction bids were opened on September 2, 1958. Demolition of Library Hall began December 18, 1958. The new post office was dedicated July 4, 1959.

13. Park Garage, 41-47 Main Street (711/10) - Contributing

Vernacular one-story brick and steel-frame garage and automobile showroom, 55' by 160', built 1917, originally had Mission-style parapet on facade [See Illustration #22]. The only alteration to facade consists of reshaping of stepped Mission-style parapet to a pediment-gable parapet about 1960 to correspond with Colonial design of adjacent post office (1959). Gable-front of tapestry brick with recessed panels in parapet and corner pilasters; pedimented frontpiece on main entrance set off-center (to southwest) flanked by plate-glass showroom windows in steel frames (15 square panes in northeast bays and six square panes in southwest bay); composition roof with tin ventilators; three bays by seven bays; sidewalls have paired double-hung sash, 8/8 with brick relieving arches and sills; side bays articulated with brick columns or pilasters. Applied inscription on typanum: "EST. 1915/J. R. Roof, Inc./CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC"

According an account published in the New Jersey Herald on August 9, 1917, Floyd W. Harding constructed: "a modern fire proof garage, tapestry brick front, sidewalls of red brick or stuccoed tile. The structure will be one story in height. It will contain all the necessary modern improvements for the conduct of the automobile business, including waiting room and toilet conveniences for customers. Steam heat throughout. Slate roof. Steel girders."

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When the building was completed about December 1, 1917, Floyd W. Harding, manager, named it "The Park Garage." James Russell Roof, a graduate of Cornell University (1914) and veteran of the First World War (78th Division), purchased the Park Garage in July 1925, locating his Chevrolet agency there. J. R. Roof, Inc. dealers in General Motors cars and trucks, continue at this location.

14. Newton Academy, 75-77 Main Street (711/7) - Contributing

Main block is a detached, side-gabled Federal school house, center hall, two rooms deep, timber-frame and weatherboards (coated with stucco in 1928), two stories over excavated basement, erected about 1802, with subsequent Greek Revival (1831) and Italianate (1855) elaboration; boxed, raking cornice and returns; slate roof and interior brick chimneys on ridge at gables; monumental corner pilasters; boxed, raking cornices and returns; brackets on frieze; one-story porch with cantilever brackets and square posts with chamfered stops (these Classical Revival and Italianate features added between 1831 and 1856), balustrade with heavy, turned balusters; 6/6 double-hung sash at second story, main entrance in center bay has pilasters and full entablature framing etched-glass sidelights above paneled aprons; transom light; four-panel door; 1/1 double-hung sash at first story (1891); paneled door with 9 lights in upper panel, flanked by plate-glass shop windows (1891) is centered in two bays to southwest on facade; two-story, frame ell under shed extension of main roof at rear, three bays deep, stuccoed (1928); two-story brick ell, six bays, is perpendicular to main axis at rear.

The Anderson Map of Newton, drawn about 1813, depicts Newton Academy as a five-bay building, two stories in height, a bell housing or small steeple crowning its northeast gable [See Illustration #1]. On April 9, 1874, an article in the Sussex Register claimed: "The residence of Wm. P. Nicholas is a land-mark. This building was originally built in 1803, and was known as the Newton Academy. A steeple crowned the building and it was used until 1830, when John H. Hall bargained with the Trustees for its removal to Division Street, where the town erected a new building and got more land, but not of as good quality. The place was then remodeled for a store house. The Register office was located in the second story at one time. The store was occupied by Hall & Johnson, and afterward by Wm. H. Johnson & Sons, and Wm. P. Nicholas, when, with departing trade, it was turned into a dwelling. The entrance to the old cemetery is by the side of this place."

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The extant front porch and shed addition to the rear of this building predate 1856, for these features are shown in a view of "The Store & Residence of Wm. P. Nicholas" included on Thomas Hughes "Map of Newton", published in 1856 [see Illustration #8]. This map detail also suggests that the facade was flush-boarded. The frame shed addition to the rear was probably added in 1831 when the building was converted to a store. A two-story brick ell, attached to the rear of the frame structure, was added between 1860 and 1883. It had a one-story porch running along the southwest wall. The clapboard portion of the building was stuccoed in 1928.

Served as select school between 1802 and 1831. In April 1831, Hall & Johnson "fitted up the Old Academy in Newton, for a Store House, into which the have removed their Stock of Store Goods, and are now opening an extensive addition thereto, purchased last week in the city of New York, by one of the firm." Judge John H. Hall, publisher of the Sussex Register, moved his office and printing press to the second floor in April 1832. Building sold in April 1855 to merchant William P. Nicholas. Second entrance and shop-front added to facade after purchase in Novemeber 1889 by Dr. Jacob Newman, dentist.

On March 30, 1905, Dr. Harvey McCloughan purchased the "old Academy," from Dr. Newman. Dr. McCloughan died August 20, 1925. In the first week of June 1928, Frank Raub was stuccoing the residence of the late Dr. McCloughan.

15. Old Newton Burial Ground (711/44) - Contributing

The Old Newton Burial Ground encompasses 1.36 acre of ground, surrounded by a stone wall (originally with wooden coping). One section (about 100') of this wall facing Main Street (behind car-sales' lot) was apparently removed about 1966 and replaced by a chain-link fence.

The main entrance facing the right-of-way from Main Street is flanked by two square stone columns. Double-leaf cast-iron entry gates are mounted by iron pintles upon stone obelisks adjoining the stone columns; the gates are fashioned of iron pickets capped by fleurs-de-lis, with arched rails at the top and straight rails near the base. One of two cast-iron medallions, bearing a bas-relief of Father Time with scythe and hourglass, survives, being riveted at the center of the north gate.

Approximately 857 tombstones survive. These grave markers generally face east, recording a belief that Christ would arrive with the rising sun on the Last Judgement Day, hence the resurrected dead would rise to

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meet their Maker, face to face. The earliest recorded burial dates to 1770. The grounds have been extensively restored and maintained by the Sussex County Historical Society.

The original Burial Ground was enlarged about 1820 by the purchase of .40 acre, abutting the graveyard on the northeast. An 1823 deed to Thomas C. Ryerson for adjoining land mentions "the graveyard and the graveyard lot which was lately owned and sold by said Daniel Stuart." Daniel Stuart died on January 22, 1822.

Sale of the old Academy fronting Main Street to Judge John Hall in 1830 included a provision "excepting and reserving to the said party of the first part [i. e., the Trustees of the Newton Academy] their Successors and assigns and to the public and all others having occasion and right to use the same a way and right of way to pass and repass at all times (free from impediment or obstruction located therein by the said John H. Hall or any person deriving right from him) from the public street or highway aforesaid in front of said lot to the Graveyard situated in the rear thereof."

On September 1, 1837, Job and Ann Halsted deeded .59 acre to the President and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Newton "for a place of interment of the dead free for all persons desirous of Burying upon the said lot of land according as the Usage of the present Grave Yard immediately adjoining the above conveyed lot of land has heretofore been and for no other purpose or use whatsoever." This donation of land encompasses all that portion of the Old Newton Burial Ground lying southwest of the main path. The Halsteds acted "from an ardent desire that the Inhabitants of Newton and its vicinity all around should have the privilege of an additional burying ground in Newton aforesaid adjoining the present one."

Six months previous to the Halsted grant, the Sussex Register printed a request that the citizens of Newton meet at the hotel of Samuel Rorbach on March 1, 1837, to provide for enclosure of the village burying ground. On May 23, 1837, Job S. Halsted, David Ryerson, Joseph Greer, Robert Mills and George H. McCarter, acting as a committee, received proposals to build a stone wall, 72 perches in length, around the graveyard. The wall was to be two feet in depth and two feet wide below the surface, above ground four and a half feet high and eighteen inches thick, with a slope of six inches to form a roof. The whole wall was to be flat pointed and done in the best manner. A wooden coping, repaired in 1910 but now gone, formed the roof of the wall.

The Old Newton Burial Ground remained the sole place for interment

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of the dead within Newton until 1866 when 20 acres of land was acquired for cemetery purposes on the Sheep Rock property near the Railroad Depot.

The earliest known count of the burials was made during extensive renovations made during the American Centennial of 1875-76. According to a report published in the Sussex Register on July 13, 1876: "A careful estimate places the number of persons buried in the old cemetery during the past 100 years at no less than 5,000. In some places two graves have been made over others." It is thought that the cast-iron entrance gates were installed in 1876.

Between 1890 and 1901, George Watson Roy inventoried the tombstones in the old cemetery. He claimed that there were 3,023 graves visible with 2,667 tombstones. Between October 1890 and January 1911, however, he actually recorded inscriptions from 857 grave markers representing the burials of 933 individuals. Burials continued sporadically until 1943. Based upon 915 inscriptions indicating date of death, 1.96% of the burials predate 1800; 41.85% date between 1800 and 1850; 40.21% date between 1850 and 1870; 14.42 date between 1870 and 1900. By Roy's count, 25 veterans are interred in the old cemetery.

Most of the prominent citizens of old Newton Township, who died previous to 1866, are interred in the old Burial Ground. -

In July 1910, Clinton W. Kellam received the contract for the completion of the fence enclosing the old cemetery. This was one of the improvements contemplated by Messrs. Van Blarcom and Tuttle, who headed the restoration committee.

According to George W. Roy's inventory of October 1890, there were 41 brownstone markers and 816 markers fashioned of marble or granite. These gravestones identified the burial places of 257 different families. The oldest brownstone marker identified the grave of William Darby, aged 2 years, who died February 19, 1770. The earliest identifiable marble gravestone marks the grave of Letitia Thornton, wife of Thomas Anderson, who died August 30, 1784. The earliest burials, when marked, are indentified by small, unfinished slate stones set upright.

16. Anderson House, 62 Main Street (715/5) - Contributing

Two-and-a-half story, slated gambrel roof, side-hall Federal townhouse, erected about 1790; three bays (facade) by two bays, over excavated basement and foundation (1896) of uncoursed, limestone ashlar; removed to present location from Park Place in 1896. Horizontal flush beaded board facade. Clapboard sidewalls aluminum sided. Double-hung,

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1/1 sash (1897); round-arched, multi-paned double-hung sash flanked by quadrant windows in north gable end. Two 6/6 sash under small, semi-round window in south gable. Cornice with triglyph-metope frieze with carved ten-point stylized flowers (1897). Wooden belt course across facade between first and second stories has six-point star carved on each metope. Entrance in right bay has projecting cornice with dentil molding, demilune fanlight, paneled reveals, and six-panel door. Slate roof and interior chimney forward of ridge at south gable. Rear ell of two bays, added 1908, has flat roof, 2/2 double hung sash, modern 1/1 window in second story on northeast. Office ell (1908) at rear of addition now used as hyphen to adjacent Church hall (1968).

This is the only remaining site associated with Thomas Anderson, leading Revolutionary patriot of the village, and his descendants. It is also the only extant eighteenth century building to have faced the Newton Green.

According to an account published in the New Jersey Herald in 1871: "The building on the upper side of the Park, now the residence of Capt. Thomas Anderson, has two wings on its eastern and western extremities. The central part of this house is of modern date, but the two wings formed the residence of the Thomas Anderson above spoken of, prior to and during the Revolutionary war. They stood together, the part nearest the M. E. Church, was used as the dwelling place of Mr. Anderson, while the lower story of the other part was occupied by him as an office. The upper part he converted into a store room for the storage of the commissary goods which Sussex furnished for the support of the American army. In this house General Washington stopped while on his way from Easton to Newburgh, and dined with Mr. Anderson. An old lady upwards of eighty years of age, now residing in Newton, informs us that she was told when very young, by good authority, that on this visit a number of the prominent families of our town wished to do the great chieftain all the honor possible in these primitive days, and so set before him all the silver ware at their disposal, together with the choicest eatables to be then obtained. But to their surprise Washington rebuked them for the display, remarking that it was inappropriate at a time when soldiers in the field were suffering for the necessaries of life."

The residence of William Thomas Anderson is depicted on the Anderson Map of Newton, drawn in 1813 [See Illustration #1]. An interpretation of this map, apparently based upon the recollections of William Drake, Newton's oldest resident, in 1897, claimed: "The two wings constituted the original structure in days of the Revolution." The main block of the house is shown as a two-and-a-half-story, side hall, gambrel roofed building, three bays wide with the entrance in the right or north bay.

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The entrance door either opened onto a stoop or was flanked by railings. The drawing seems to show a chimney behind the ridge of the roof near the southwest corner of the dwelling. A lateral wing, two bays wide, one-and-a-half-stories in height, with a pitched gable roof was appended to the north gable end of the main block of the house. It was described as part of William Anderson's residence. Another lateral wing at the south end of the house, three bays wide with an entry in the right or north bay of the facade, was described as "William T. Anderson's law office."

In April 1896, Huston, VanBlarcom & Ackerson awarded contract to move the Anderson House from its original location on the site of proposed Park Block around the corner to the rear of the lot on Main Street. On March 29, 1898, the renovated house was sold by John Huston, Andrew Van Blarcom and William D. Ackerson to Dr. Emerson B. Potter for \$5,000. The new lot on Main Street had about 60' frontage on Main Street and included stables in the rear.

By June 11, 1908, Dr. Potter completed improvements to his residence including the addition of a new office and exterior repainting. Charles Watkins installed a new heating plant.

On May 3, 1965, Martin and Anna Snook sold the Anderson House to Christ Episcopal Church. In 1968, a church hall was built at the rear of the property, connecting Holly Hall and the Anderson House.

17. Episcopal Parsonage/Holly Hall, 66 Main Street (715/4) -
Contributing

Parsonage erected 1869 in Gothic Revival style to correspond with the adjacent Church. Native blue limestone in rockface ashlar laid in broken courses with raised pointing, ashlar water table; main block is three by two bay, two stories in height, side-gabled with raking cornice, cornice returns and frieze board; projecting pavilion under steep-pitched cross-gable to northeast on facade; variegated, patterned slate roofs. Windows, 2/2 double-hung sash, have ashlar lintels and lugsills; Pointed Arch window at second story of front gabled pavilion. Small pointed window in left bay of main block which has one-bay entrance porch at left bay and along south side of front pavilion. Porch has chamfered posts and "Stick" style brackets.

Rear wings, graduated in height (one bay before steps down to subordinate unit) with gabled roofs perpendicular to main axis, two bays wide. Stone lintels and sills, 2/2 double-hung sash.

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Modern, stuccoed kitchen addition (1968), one story in height, has metal kitchen fan under low-pitched gable; one-story dining/meeting room under gabled roof running five bays perpendicular to kitchen gable. Windows have 1/1 modern sash, modern paneled door atop concrete steps to southwest at junction of kitchen and meeting hall.

In April 1886, an iron fence surrounding the Episcopal Church and rectory was removed and the lawn left unfenced.

In October 1901, the Vestry of Christ Church authorized purchase of a new rectory. In January 1902, the Ladies' Church Guild converted the old parsonage to a parish hall, named Holly Hall in honor of its first occupant. In November 1911, the chapel in the Parish House, which occupied one room on the first floor, was abandoned and the entire first floor was converted to an assembly room. The Church and Parish House were connected by a passageway in the rear of the buildings. The Parish House was then used for Sunday school, choir and society meetings. In November 1912, a new floor was laid in the Parish House of Christ Church.

18. Christ Episcopal Church, 66 Main Street (715/4) - Contributing

Erected 1868 in a Broken Ashlar or Rustic mode of Gothic Revival, patterned upon medieval English parish churches, according to design of Jonathan V. Nichols, architect. Constructed of native blue limestone, laid as coursed rubble with raised pointing, articulated by Newark sandstone trimmings, weatherings, dripcourses and water table, under a roof of patterned black slate (quarried in Newton). Contract with Isaac L. Overton of Newark, New Jersey, "for the building of a new church...for \$23,000" was authorized May 18, 1868.

Christ Church employs simple basilican plan of nave flanked by shed aisles (no clerestory); the southwest aisle has square tower at its southeast end and two stone porches, one adjacent to the tower and one adjacent to northwest gable. The gabled porches have a low parapet with sandstone coping, iron cresting, slate roofs, and double-leaf, batten doors with foliate, wrought-iron strap hinges in pointed arch centered between corner buttresses. Sandstone door surrounds are keyed into limestone walls. Cross-shaped, glazed apertures with sandstone surrounds in porch sidewall. Three stained-glass windows in pointed arches are evenly spaced between five buttresses and the two porches along sidewall of southwest aisle. The three-story tower is delineated by sandstone dripcourses into vestibule, stair gallery and belfry. The tower vestibule is illuminated by small rose windows with quatrefoil traceries on both exposed walls and by paired lancet windows with sill on the sandstone dripcourse to southeast. An entry to the southwest

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consists of a pointed-arch casing and batten door reached by four steps. A stair gallery above the vestibule is illuminated by glazed aperture in shape of Maltese Cross to southeast and tricornered window to southwest. The walls of the belfry are pierced by paired, pointed-arch, louvered vents. A slated wooden steeple, reaching to 105' above ground, originally stood atop the tower, until its removal in 1937 (after being struck for the third time by lightning). A parapet with stepped corner pinnacles was added after removal of steeple. The tower has corner buttresses with sandstone weatherings reaching nearly to the height of the belfry.

Pattern of roof slates has every six courses of fishscale shingle underlined by two courses of rectangular shingles. The sanctuary gable (southeast) has sandstone coping on a low parapet; corner buttresses with sandstone weatherings; Rose window (covered on exterior by round wooden panel with molded Roman Cross); and stained-glass window with Flamboyant tracery in pointed arch, centered on facade, with sandstone sill on dripcourse. Northeast aisle has diamond-shaped window with quatrefoil stain glass, above lancet window.

Two pointed-arched stain-glass windows are centered in rear gable wall of nave. A modern, rock-faced porch with paneled-glazed door, providing entry to undercroft (1968), is located at southwest end of rear gable wall.

On August 27, 1868, the Sussex Register described the new Episcopal Church: "The style is Gothic in Broken Ashlar, not showing the mark of hammer or chisel on its face, with a spire 108 feet in height, surmounted by a cross 12 feet high, the dressing around the doors and windows being cut from Newark red stone. The masonry being of the style of architecture of the fourteenth century and in stone, with which none in the State can compare for finish, the effect will be most pleasing, and well worth the attention of those about to construct similar edifices. The auditorium will seat 400 persons; the roof being traceried, of the flamboyant style, the window in the chancel to be rich tint glass by Fredericks of Brooklyn, and the woodwork to be finished in hard oak. The design and workmanship when completed will be an ornament to our town and a lasting credit to the architect and builder."

The interior was illuminated by twelve stained glass windows. The floor consisted of strips of maple and black walnut alternately laid. The pews were also trimmed with black walnut. Eight pillars supported the roof and the ceiling was decorated with fresco painting.

John W. Lane installed one of Perry's Oriental Furnaces in the

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basement. Pemberton Brittin donated a new bell weighing 1,000 pounds which was valued at \$400.

Extensive repairs to the interior were completed in October 1886. All woodwork was brightened with hard oil and broken windows replaced. The fresco was done by Stent. The pillars were painted olive green with shaded bronze on the spirals; the caps were finished in gold bronze. The walls of the nave were light olive. The dado, which outlined the lower part of the windows, was maroon, distinctly tinged with Indian red. Bands of dark sage green and gold separated the dado from the light olive walls. The wall opposite the chancel was treated in the same manner as the sides of the nave, except that the upper portion, up to the point of the arch, was finished in a light shade of maroon. The reveal of the windows was brought out by a vine formed of fig leaves and fruit in shades of olive on the background of dark maroon. The ceiling was finished in a variety of lighter shades, creating an illusion of great distance. The dado of the chancel was painted olive, with a band of deep sage green relieved with a passion vine of light olive and gold. The sides and east wall, above the altar, were painted maroon with floriated crosses in gilt. The ground work of the roof was dark sage green, with broad bands of maroon and olive, brightened by handsome designs in gilt and light olive. The arches of the chancel and nave were outlined in gold. Twenty-four burner corona, a gift from John W. Lane, were installed to illuminate the chancel. A dorsal of light plush was placed back of the altar. A carpet of blue ground with a maroon vine pattern was installed in the chancel and aisles.

In October 1905, Henry C. Kelsey of Trenton, former New Jersey Secretary of State, donated \$6,000 to Christ Episcopal Church at a special Vestry meeting. Of this amount, \$4,000 was to pay off all indebtedness while \$2,000 was to be used to put Church property, including rectory, in repair. The contribution was made in honor of Henry Kelsey's wife, Prudence Townsend, and in memory of her late father, Judge John Townsend.

In March 1912, the front row of pews was removed, the platform enlarged and choir stalls for 24 singers were installed in Christ Church. Because of the change, the pulpit was removed and the lectern was used by the rector at services.

In September 1912, a brass and oak pulpit, designed and built by Gorham Company of New York, was placed in Christ Church. The new pulpit was a gift from Mrs. Robert H. Nelden, Mrs. William Barbour and Mrs. Robert A. Sheppard in memory of their parents, Samuel Clarkson Dunn and Anna Prescott Le Breton Dunn.

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In June 1922, workmen were reported repairing the steeple of Christ Church. The steeple was removed in 1937.

19. The Hill Memorial, 82 Main Street (709/3) - Contributing

The Hill Memorial was constructed in 1916 by contractor Thomas Farrell of Newton in Renaissance Revival style, according to design of Henry T. Stephens, architect [See Illustration #17].

Brick museum building stands two stories over raised basement, three bays by one bay; rusticated first story under belt course has keystone lintels and paired, double-hung 1/1 sash with rusticated surrounds and mullions, sills on water table; second story has cross windows consisting of paired, single-light, square transom windows over paired, 1/1, double-hung sash, within architrave surround divided by stone transom and mullion, limestone sills have lug stops corresponding to window trim; main entrance in central bay has terra cotta portico on podium with Roman Doric columns and returns supporting full entablature, frieze inscribed "THE HILL MEMORIAL"; cheek walls flank limestone steps; low, hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves, closed rake and brackets is slated (8" x 16" slate shingles with 7" exposure).

The Hill Memorial, home of the Sussex County Historical Society, is faced with two shades of tapestry brick with sunken joints bonded on common brick. The face brick consists of stretchers with a "freestone tint" and headers with a "delicate brownstone tint," furnished by N. H. Sloan from their Pennsylvanian kilns. The raised basement, window trims and quoins are laid in stretcher bond; the fields of the first and second story walls are laid in Flemish Bond with "burnt" headers. Common brick was supplied by National Fire Proofing Company at Port Murray, New Jersey.

Window sills above grade and chimney caps are Indiana limestone. Cut stone was furnished by Divers & Davidson of Harrison, New Jersey. Limestone for the foundation was quarried at Newton. Portico and door casings at main entrance are fashioned of terra cotta from the Brick Terra Cotta & Tile Company of Corning, New York. Roof slate is from the New Jersey Slate Company's Lafayette quarry.

Wooden elements on exterior were originally painted the color of limestone to simulate masonry.

Wide, entry hall containing the grand staircase is flanked by two Exhibit Rooms on the first floor. Quartered oak was used in newels,

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treads, risers, face strings and door panels of the Hall stairway. Large Assembly Room comprises the second floor. All rooms have maple flooring. Interior openings have steel lintels.

The Hill Memorial was built through a donation of \$15,000 from Joshua Hill, a native of Sussex County, for use of the Sussex County Historical Society. The construction contract was signed March 1, 1916, and the cornerstone laid May 23, 1916. The building cost \$11,960.43. The museum was dedicated June 8, 1917. Owned by the County of Sussex since 1920, "the use and occupation" of the building is reserved by deed to the Sussex County Historical Society.

A large fireplace in the Sussex County Room was built by George Sharp in 1922 incorporates stones of local geological or historic significance.

The Hill Memorial was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1985 as the oldest museum building in the State of New Jersey.

20. Dutcher Apartment Flat/Dr. Beatty Residence, 12 Church Street (709/8) - Contributing

Romanesque Revival brick flat erected 1905 for William Dutcher, president of the Merriam Shoe Company, on the former site of the Blackwell harness shop. Two-and-a-half stories, two-bay pressed brick facade (in running bond), on uncoursed stone foundation over excavated basement. Slate, gambrel roof with two pediment-gabled dormers. Cornice has paired brackets. Paired, second-story arched windows (1/1 sash) with applied cutwork ornament in spandrel; both pairs hooded with round-arch, brick hood mold, drip course at impost; limestone beltcourse forms sill. Corbeled brick archivolt springing from stone piers with rockface cushion capitals and bases form arcade of recessed two-bay porch with stone belt course at base and turned balustrade. Entrance in left bay has double-leaf door; rectangular pane/three horizontal panels; large light transom. Sidewalls in common brick (American common bond). Gambrel roof raised in rear to shed roof (c1950), to accommodate another story under rear unit. Two-bay brick ell to rear surmounted by modern two-story frame addition; four windows with 1/1 aluminum sash grouped in each story.

On October 29, 1904, Finley Weller deeded .255-acre lot to William L. Dutcher. On January 26, 1905, the Sussex Register reported: "O'Donnell & McManiman's brick layers have worked rapidly on the Dutcher

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flats, on Church Street, and they are ready for the roof. The next improvement on the street is the demolition of the old harness shop, later a tenement, and it is stated that a new brick house will be erected there by Mr. Dutcher, to be occupied by Dr. E. E. B. Beatty." On March 23, 1905, the Sussex Register noted: "The old harness shop on Church street was torn down and the work of erecting a new brick structure is under way by O'Donnel & McManiman, who with Thomas Farrell, carpenter, constructed the attractive flat house, adjoining, for William L. Dutcher."

21. Dutcher Apartment Flat, 14-16 Church Street (709/9) -
Contributing

Double-apartment flat erected 1905 by William Dutcher. Free Classic Queene Anne with Colonial Revival details, 2-1/2 stories, brick on rockface-ashlar foundation, three bays, slate roof with pedimented gable ends, projecting cornice. Two-and-a-half story cant bay, unclosed courses at corners, with hipped dormer centered on facade, has paired central sash (1/1). Pedimented portico in left bay has fluted Roman Doric pilasters, round-arched surround, replacement door. One-bay pedimented portico in right bay is supported by two fluted Roman Doric columns on pedestals. Interior, first floor remodeled for office.

This apartment flat occupied the same lot as the adjacent brick building at 12 Church Street, having been the site of the Blackwell dwelling and harness shop prior to 1905. On October 29, 1904, Finley Weller deeded .255-acre lot to William L. Dutcher.

The Blackwell House on this lot was razed in November 1904 and construction of the extant brick building began in December. On January 26, 1905, the Sussex Register reported: "O'Donnell & McManiman's brick layers have worked rapidly on the Dutcher flats, on Church Street, and they are ready for the roof." Thomas Farrell had carpentry contract. The building now houses the County Board of Taxation.

22. Red Men's Hall/ County Service Building, 18-20 Church Street (708/9)
- Non-Contributing

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Red Man's Hall (one-story) built 1934 in Mission style. Main block is two stories (since 1969) over raised basement, brick (Flemish bond), five by three bays, 16/16 sash on first floor of facade, 6/6 sash in the upper story. Center entrance with pilasters, dental molding on cornice, transom and modern glazed door. Main block of Red Men's Hall raised additional story in 1969.

Brick and steel-frame office addition to rear (1960), designed by Robert Clothier, architect, 50' by 60', two stories over basement, adding 24 rooms for offices. Sidewalls punctuated by vertical ribbon of windows and sheet (metal?) spandrels.

As originally depicted in the architect's rendering, Red Men's Hall appears two-stories tall on Church Street. A Mission-style parapet and demilune crest surmounted the street facade. The second story contained four bays (not built in 1934); the main level had double doors and a window in outer bays to the east and west. As actually constructed, Red Men's Hall was five bays wide.

As described by the Sussex Register on May 17, 1934: "The building will be one story high with an auditorium 38 feet by 58 feet 4 inches on the ground floor, exclusive of stage, lobby, check rooms, men's room, ladies' room and corridor. The floor of the auditorium is flat and the chairs will be removable so that the room will be suitable for holding dances, other social functions in addition to stage entertainments. The basement will contain a banquet hall with a seating capacity of approximately two hundred, a lodge room, seventeen by forty feet, storage rooms, ante room, kitchen, pool room 12 feet by 19 feet, and a boiler room. The building will be of brick veneer construction on front and sides, with frame construction in the rear. This will permit the construction of additions or alterations in the future at less expense than had brick veneer been used for the rear portion of the building."

A comparison of the original architect's drawing and the extant structure shows conversion to Classical Revival structure. The Mission-style parapet was replaced in 1969 by the addition of another story. The facade was unified by the addition of a cornice and frieze-board, surmounting corner pilasters. The main entrance was replaced by a single, glass-paned door, trimmed by pilasters and full entablature. The proportional relationship of the tall, first story windows and those of lesser height in the upper (attic) story successfully recalls an Italianate or Renaissance facade.

Red Mens' Hall was constructed between May and July 1934, work

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having been done by the day, employing members of the lodge then out of work, under supervision of Harold D. Troy. In September 1934, the Nomanock Tribe of the Red Men dedicated their new building with week-long ceremonies. The County of Sussex purchased the building in November 1940 and used it to house County welfare agencies and County Extension Service. The American Legion Post, organized in 1919, moved to rooms in the County Service Building in August 1944.

In 1959, the Board of Chosen Freeholders authorized construction of a three-story addition, designed by Robert Clothier, to be built at rear of County Service Building on site of parking lot and garages. The extension added 24 offices for use of County Superintendent of Schools, Mental Health Board and local offices of various State departments.

23. Reverend Elias Winans Crane House, 22 Church Street
(708/10) - Contributing

Side-gabled, Federal townhouse built 1817, three-bay facade with side hall, timber-frame with clapboard, later clad with cedar shingles (c1935), 2-1/2 stories upon coursed-stone foundation. Double-hung sash with 6/6 lights and louvered shutters on facade. Side-gable slate roof with interior chimney forward of ridge at north. Entrance in left bay has replacement, flared hip-roof (pagoda) porch with lattice supports. Semi-round decorative carved panel above door; pilasters, sidelights and six-paneled door. Pilastered entrance with arched surround on southwest elevation may be original facade entrance, relocated about 1935.

On March 26, 1884, the Sussex Register reported: "Substantial improvements are being made to the houses on Church Street recently purchased by David R. Hull."

In October 1926, contractor Edward Ryker added two-story addition, 18' by 25', to his residence at 22 Church Street. W. J. Decker did the carpentry work.

According to an article in The Magazine Sussex, September 1951, Charles Iliff, owner of the building and head of the Newton Better Housing Committee, decided to use the house as a model of how "modernization...could be an inexpensive thing" that would increase property values "in greater proportion than the cost involved." In April 1935, the president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and a Cincinnati realtor formally opened the house to the public as the "Half and Half" house, allowing visitors to view the progress of renovation.

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Reportedly, "the frame was solid and most of the interior was good, but as it had been added to from time to time there was an impossible arrangement of rooms for a single family house." The interior was redesigned for two apartments: "One has a living room paneled in pine, a dining room, a complete kitchen, a modern bath and a large bedroom with a game room in the basement where the garage is also located. The second apartment varies the arrangements and also has an extra room on the third floor."

24. Judge Howell Residence and Shop, 24 & 24-1/2 Church Street (708/11) - Contributing

Vernacular Greek Revival, 2-1/2 story timber-frame structure, four by six bay, on uncoursed stone foundation, front gabled with slate roof and two interior chimneys (north side), 20' by 63', built 1831. Clapboard covered with asbestos shingles. Porch across facade has chamfered posts, carved "Stick" brackets (1884), balustrade (wrought iron handrails flanking entrance steps). Entrance in each end bay has Queen Anne paneled door (1884).

On September 30, 1831, William Butler, carpenter, fell 29 feet from the frame of a building owned by Mr. Howell, into the cellar, without sustaining serious injury. Mr. Butler was evidently framing the extant house at 24 Church Street. Originally used as the cabinet shop of Lewis Howell and later (1834) by John Kraber. In April 1835, Ladner Trusdell and Samuel H. Griggs opened a chairmaking shop here. which continued at this address until in April 1836.

On March 26, 1884, the Sussex Register reported: "Substantial improvements are being made to the houses on Church Street recently purchased by David R. Hull. This building used as a residence thereafter."

25. Valentine House, 26 Church Street (708/12) - Contributing

Erected by Joseph Valentine in 1897 on part of Sussex Bank Lot. Queen Anne Free Classic frame residence, three bay by two bay, 2-1/2 stories on coursed stone foundation, clapboard with imbricated shingles in attic story of front gable and tower attic. Some paired windows with 1/1 light double-hung sash and multi-paned window in front gable. Hipped roof with cross gable and variegated, patterned slate. Octagonal tower with conical roof at northeast corner. Porch across facade with arched spindlework frieze, pedimented over entrance, turned posts and

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~~balustrade. Entrance in left bay has double-leaf, single-light, paneled doors.~~

Joseph H. Valentine, of the firm of Valentine & Willson, purchased the Bank House Lot on February 15, 1897, and built this house for his personal residence, remaining here until his death in 1906. For many years thereafter, it was used as a rental property.

26. Sussex Bank House 1821-1897/Methodist Parsonage 1897-1926, 28 Church Street (708/13) - Contributing

Vernacular Bank House with Greek Revival details (built 1821) largely replaced by Queen Anne elaboration (in 1897); built 1821, 38' by 25', of Newton brick, two stories, five-bay facade, three bays deep, two-story brick ell (25' by 30') at northwest corner (rear); 1/1 double-hung sash (1897); center hall and entrance; low pitch hipped roof with wide eaves and two hipped front dormers (1897), interior chimney on north side. Cornice with extended eave brackets (enriched consoles) and molded wooden string course between brackets near level of stops (added 1865).

Three-bay, imbricated, arcaded porch (added 1897), centered on facade, has flat roof, round arches spring from box posts set on low brick apron wall. Center entrance has large-light transom over double-leaf, single-light, two panelled door. The Counting Room, a two-story brick ell perpendicular to main block, may date to original construction.

On December 23, 1820, proposals for building Sussex Banking House called for 100,000 bricks, 6,000 feet of timber, 200 loads of building stone, 4000 bushels of lime and 10,000 feet of yellow and white pine boards. Brick was burned at the Johnson brickyard near the present intersection of Division Street and Linwood Annex. Roof slate purchased at the Evans' quarry near Columbia, New Jersey.

A Cashier's Residence was depicted as detached building to south of main building on Hughes' Map of 1856 [See Illustration #2]. By 1860, this dwelling was either replaced or enlarged to form a two-story, lateral (south) addition (25' by 25') to the main building, apparently unified under single roof [See Illustration #3]. This attached dwelling (25' by 25') is depicted on Sanborn-Perris Map of November 1890 [See Illustration #5]. This attached dwelling was removed in 1897.

The Sussex Bank is probably the oldest extant Bank House in New Jersey.

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Depicted in detail of Thomas Hughes' Map of Newton (1856) as five-bay brick structure on raised basement, two stories under hipped roof [See Illustration #9]. Straight-headed stone lintels and sills, probably 6/6 double-hung wooden sash; wooden horizontal slat blinds or perhaps closed louvered shutters on all windows except windows in first-story, two bays to south, which display opened wooden (paneled?) shutters. Two-story brick ell, perpendicular to main axis, at southwest corner also depicted. Central pilastered entrance composed of paneled door, surmounted by transom and flanked by three-paned sidelights. The entry porch reached by five steps was flanked by railings.

On June 24, 1874, the New Jersey Herald reported: "David Thompson is re-painting his dwelling on High Street in a substantial drab, which corresponds with the color of the Sussex National Bank building, just opposite."

On September 15, 1886, the Sussex Register reported: "There is a mania for painting the town red, the latest examples being the Sussex Bank building and the house of Newton Steamer Co."

In September 1897, several improvements to building included replacement of window sash. In October 1897, Newton carpenter/architect Isaac Wolfe designed and installed fish-scale shingle porch.

Joseph H. Valentine, of the firm of Valentine & Willson, purchased the Bank House Lot in February 1897. The Sussex Register stated that "Mr. Valentine will arrange the building, formerly used for dwelling house and bank, for occupancy of two families and expects to build two houses on High Street." He sold the Bank House to First Methodist Church of Newton for a parsonage. In November 1925, Methodist Parsonage (described as ten-room brick structure with two spacious halls) advertised for sale. In November 1926, Budd Brothers, Inc., purchased and renovated as Budd Apartments.

27. Edwards-Dutcher House, 19 Church Street (715/2,3) - Contributing

Erected 1869 in Second Empire or French Mansard style by General Lyman Edwards, tinsmith and stove dealer, who carried the rank of general in township militia. Constructed with Newton brick, two stories beneath mansard roof of patterned slate, three by three bays, 2/2 double-hung sash, casement in pedimented dormers. Uncoursed, dressed limestone foundation with raised pointing. Mansard roof of patterned slate has iron cresting, interior chimney. Projecting cornice with large, single, scrolled eave brackets. Paneled shutters, 2/2 double hung sash, cast-iron recessed-paneled lintels and sills. Originally (1869) had full-

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width wooden porch on facade, replaced (c1965) by extant enclosed, pedimented frontpiece and vestibule in left bay with pilasters, sidelights and door (nine-lights in upper panel). Modern (c1965) one-bay stone podium and steps with flagstone floor and treads, iron railings at main entrance.

Northwest sidewall has 1/1 double hung sash in first story and 2/2 double-hung sash in second story; stained glass window set under double-header, brick relieving arch

One-story mansard kitchen ell at rear (20' by 20'), two bays by two bays; two roof dormers above side wall and one above rear wall with arched and impost cornice, bracketed; windows have cast-iron molded and paneled lintels and sills. Uncoursed, dressed limestone foundation with grapevine pointing.

On June 13, 1888, the New Jersey Herald reported that Mr. Dutcher's residence had received "extensive improvements during the past three months and is now further beautified by a fresh coat of paint."

In April 1900, William L. Dutcher employed O'Donnell & McManiman to build a brick tower addition to his residence. In June 1900, Martin F. Fitzgerald installed a hot-water heating system in the Dutcher residence.

Four-story mansard tower with Queen Anne elaboration, situated at southeast corner, added in 1900; 1/1 double-hung sash; modillioned cornice with extended eave brackets (enriched consoles) and molded wooden stringcourse between bracket stops; enclosed one-story wooden porch extends from rear ell across base of tower with squared posts between windows and weatherboard aprons.

27a. Dutcher Brick Stable, 19 Church Street - Contributing

Front gabled, two story brick barn erected April 1901 by Newton contractors O'Donnell & McManiman. American common bond. Gables have open eaves and exposed purlins. Southwest gable has modern garage door under wooden lintel flanked by 1/1 sash surmounted by double header, brick relieving arch; limestone sill. Barn door openings (infilled with brick) in sidewalls have wooden lintels, flanked by 1/1 sash surmounted by double header, brick relieving arches; limestone sills.

28. First Presbyterian Church of Newton, 54 High Street (715/1) - Contributing

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Classical Revival with Rusticated Italianate elaboration and some Romanesque elements, employing Ionic Order in blind arcades with steepled tower centrally imbedded in pediment-gabled facade, erected 1869-72 according to design of Chauncy Graham, architect. Built of hammered limestone with Italianate elaboration, particularly on belfry and steeple, windows and doors. The Presbyterian Church of Newton is an architectural curiosity, recognized since the date of its construction for the beauty of its "simple style of architecture," as opposed to Pugin Gothicism which may have had unwanted theological associations with the Catholic Revival in England.

Symmetrical three-bay facade with pedimented gable bisected by projecting pavilion formed by imbedded square tower. Raking cornice and returns elaborated by modillions. Central pavilion and flanking bays decorated by recessed panels of hammered stone, framed by flattened Roman arches springing from ashlar pilasters. Recessed panel of tower pavilion features double, four-paneled doors with Roman arched upper panels, crowned by a flattened Roman-arched hood molding with molded stops. Denticulated dripcourse above central entrance forms the sill of a compound, stained-glass window. An elaborate stone hood molding and tracery, with stops at the height of the cornice returns, encircles a Rose Window at the apex of the configuration while a Roman-arched tracery of corresponding radius crowns an elongated stained-glass window at the base of the configuration.

Recessed stone panels in the flanking bays of the facade are filled uppermost by stained-glass windows conforming to a Roman-arched hood molding with molded stops, a paneled polished stone spandrel surmounting arched entrances contained double, four-paneled doors with Roman arches in the upper panels.

Sidewalls of seven bays, measuring 30' to the eaves, are decorated by a blind arcade composed of seven recessed panels of hammered stone, a Roman arched stained glass-window centered in each, framed by decorative Roman arches of ashlar springing from colossal ashlar pilasters. These pilasters stand upon a sawn-stone water table. Sanctuary gable end features large circular window in sandstone surround. A one-story shed addition, three bays, having 12/12 windows, arched in upper sash, joins Church with gymnasium to northeast.

The stone tower pavilion was capped by a square, Italianate belfry of timber construction. The belfry's plinth had a wooden skirt forming a cross-gabled eave atop each face of the tower. The belfry had recessed-paneled corner pilasters and louvered, Roman arched vents centered on each face. The eaves of the belfry were also arched to correspond (in

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radius and location) with the louvered vents. A copper-sheathed steeple, of timber frame, rose from a square plinth atop the housing of the belfry. The belfry and steeple were judged unsound and removed in 1978. A replication of the belfry and steeple was installed in July 1988, consisting of steel and aluminum superstructure (steeple 79' in height atop belfry, 28' in height, mounted above 58' stone tower). Height of steeple from ground to finial of weathervane reportedly 172'. Bell weighs 2,095 pounds.

A two-story hyphen of corresponding architectural design and materials (uncoursed ashlar facade) was built in 1966 to join the church and lecture room; each story has a centered ribbon of three windows, 1/1 sash with aluminum storm sashes.

On August 26, 1869, the New Jersey Herald described the architectural design of the new Presbyterian Church: "Its outlines will be of the Ionic order, plain but beautiful in its simple style of architecture, 98 by 64 feet, tower 20 feet square, projecting 6 feet, and 54 feet in height, surmounted by a spire 124 feet high, making the total height of the steeple 178 feet. The walls of the building will be of native blue limestone, finished with six pilasters on each side, running from top to bottom of the building, with circular heads, the intervening space between the pilasters and windows to be laid up with rubble work. The front will be finished with pilasters three and a half feet in width. it will contain three doors, with a window over each door. There will be three vestibules, with stairs leading from the outer ones to the galleries. The interior will be finished with an auditorium and gallery surrounding three sides, capable of seating about 1,000 persons. There will be a recess in the pulpit, projecting four feet beyond the main wall, containing a sky-light. The ceiling of the auditorium will be 30 feet high. The basement will be 30 feet wide extending from the rear of the church to the tower, and will only be used for the heating apparatus. The edifice is estimated to cost \$36,000 and to be finished by July next." The architects are C. Graham & Son, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. [Absolom] W. Price, Newton, contractor stone work; Robert Baughn, Newton, contracting carpenter. When completed it will be one of the most imposing buildings in the State. The builders have the lime-rock, lime and sand, and slate to cover it, close at hand, which reduces its total cost much below that of building of a similar class and material in other sections of the State."

The cornerstone of the First Presbyterian Church of Newton --- the third church building erected on or near this site --- was laid August 19, 1869. A large bell, weighing 2,095 pounds, cast at the Meneely Bell foundry, at West Troy, New York, was placed in the tower. The church was

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dedicated in May 1871.

On May 9, 1893, Henry W. Merriam donated \$10,000 to the Presbyterian Church for interior renovations. In August 1893, the old pews were sent to churches in Franklin and Flatbrookville. The church re-opened after completion of remodeling work on February 1, 1894.

The First Presbyterian Church of Newton is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.

29. Prebyterian Chapel and Recreation Hall, 54 High Street (715/1) - Contributing

The Presbyterian Chapel and Recreation Hall is composed of three integrated units of corresponding architectural design: the Chapel or Lecture Room, fronting High Street, constructed in 1886 with an interior rebuilt after a fire in 1931; a rear addition, 47.6 feet by 76 feet, two stories in height, constructed in 1916; and another rear addition of a kitchen and recreation hall in 1929.

Presbyterian Chapel and Lecture Room:

John Merriam of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, brother to Henry W. Merriam, designed a Lecture Room of Romanesque Gothic Style, two stories in height over a raised basement, in Broken Ashlar, 46.6 feet by 57 feet. The Chapel was constructed not of hammered stone as the Church had been, but "rustic stone" with corners dressed to a line. The exterior dimensions were 46.6' by 56.6'. The cross-gabled facade had three bays, articulated by a blind arcade composed of decorative Roman arches springing from monumental pilasters above the water table. The main entry and a second story balustraded balcony occupied an alcove within the central arch (replaced with a recessed stone panel after fire in 1931). Recessed stone panels in the flanking bays contained paired windows (1/1 double-hung elongated sash, upper sash with Roman arch) in each story: the upper paired windows were crowned with an elaborate shouldered stone hood mold with rusticated keystone and molded label stops (replaced by straight-headed lintel in 1931); the paired windows (1/1 double-hung sash) in the first story had a rusticated stone lintel and a stone sill braced by three stone lugs. The cornice, raking cornice and returns of the cross-gable, were elaborated with modillions on a frieze board.

The sidewalls, three bays wide, were similarly decorated by a blind arcade composed of Roman arches springing from monumental pilasters above the water table. The recessed stone panel of the rear bay contained

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paired stain-glass windows, nearly two stories in height, crowned by a Roman-arched hood mold with molded stops and a stone sill braced by three stone lugs; the middle recessed stone panel was solid, without openings; the front recessed stone panel had paired windows in each story with elaboration identical to those in the adjacent, outer bays of the facade.

The ceilings of the Chapel were fashioned of Georgia pine, divided into panels with moldings of California Redwood. Pillars, pilasters and wainscoting were also made of Georgia Pine, finished with Redwood. An ornamental iron cresting decorated the roof, with finials at the angles. Two large gas furnaces in the basement heated the building. It was thought that part of the cellar would be fitted for a kitchen.

The front of the building, two stories in height, contained five rooms and vestibule. The sixteen windows of the front of the building were hung with cherry venetian blinds. Two brownstone tablets, inscribed with Biblical texts and originally made for the first Church in 1786, were placed in the vestibule and stairway. The brownstone tablet in the vestibule was inscribed: "Ye shall keep my sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord. --- Lev.19:30" The tablet in the stairway was inscribed: "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than to to give the sacrifice of fools. --- Ecc. 5:1" A hanging lamp and bracket lamp on the newel post illuminated the entry. Changes to the original contract included "ceiling and paneling in vestibule, extra doors and frames enclosing stairways."

The first floor contained a Sunday School and Assembly Room (32' x 36'), "of one story, with an open ceiling showing roofing timber and rafters in a unique way" with recess for a pulpit. The movable platform was furnished with rugs, chairs and pulpit, made of cherry wood. Changes to the original contract included "extra mouldings and cornice in pulpit recess, platform made movable." The floor was treated "with wood-filler and hard oil, and the aisles are covered with Brussels carpet." Brass chandeliers were custom designed and the burners resembled sperm candles. The elaborate stained-glass windows of the Lecture Room and the vestibule doors and transom were made by Flaske of New York City. The memorial window contained the monogram "I. H. S.," the Alpha and Omega, the Greek cross, the Passion flower and lily. The winow was inscribed "in memory of Susan Dederer, wife of David Thompson, and Julia A., wife of David R. Hull," together with the Biblical text, "The servants shall serve Him and they shall see His face." The other window contained the Greek monogram for Christ, the Greek cross, the Passion flower and lily, together with the text, "Those that seek me surly shall find me." The remainder of the first floor consisted of an Infants' Class Room (15' x 23.6'), a Bible Class Room (14' x 15'), and a hall (12' x 13'). Folding doors,

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"glazed with ribbed glass, with leaded glass of pretty pattern," divided the main audience room from the other rooms on the first floor and, when opened, provided one large room capable of accommodating 300 persons. The ceiling design of the Lecture Room displayed the rafters and ornamental woodwork of the main ceiling or roof. The other rooms on the first story had paneled ceilings.

The second floor at the front of the building contained a Reception Room and Library (12' x 15'), Parlor (15' x 22.6'), Kitchen (13.6' x 15'), a Pantry (5' x 12'). The Library was outfitted with bookcases, sliding partitions of zinc and doors hung on springs. The Reception Room and Parlor were furnished with Brussels carpet, cherry chairs and mahogany table. Closets for dishes were located at the head of the stairs.

The Library, Reception Room and Parlor on the second floor were separated from the Lecture Room "by movable sash glazed with rolled, chipped, and cathedral glass." Double-doors with stained glass lights opened out onto the balcony. The Lecture Room and infants' and Bible class rooms were furnished with opera chairs in cherry with with wire for hats and beneath and book rack.

In May 1886, the masonry contract was awarded to Absolom W. Price of Newton for \$3,600 and the contract for carpentry work went to W. C. Tench of Pittstown, Pennsylvania on a bid of \$2,465. Ground was broken on June 4, 1886. On August 16, 1886, William W. Woodward, president of the Trustees, laid the cornerstone. The Chapel was completed in December 1886 and dedicated September 19, 1887, after a total expenditure of \$8,227.98. In addition, the ladies of the congregation expended \$1,405 on furnishings. Absolom Price, mason, was particularly praised for "the copings and lintels [which] are unique and very pretty."

Addition:

In June 1916, Henry T. Stephens submitted plans to build an addition, 47.6 feet by 76 feet, two stories in height, to the rear of the Chapel, constructed of stone to correspond with the main building. The basement was intended to accommodate the heating plant and a swimming pool, 18 feet by 40 feet, if desired. The second floor was to be divided into three classrooms measuring 18' x 22'; another class room measuring 19' x 22'; a club room measuring 27' x 31'; a refreshment room 31' x 49' with a kitchen. The third floor was to provide a gymnasium.

Gymnasium:

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In 1925, congregants organized movement to build another addition to the Chapel. Raymond Jelly, chief architect of the New Jersey Zinc Company donated his services. Work began on April 17, 1929. Dedication of the new one-story recreation hall, church kitchen and chapel addition was held on February 7, 1930. At the ceremony, contractor William I. Houghton presented the key to the new recreation hall and kitchen to E. Merriam Dutcher, president of the Board of Trustees. This addition has cement cast in imitation of rockface ashlar; chimney centered in rear; two-bays of windows (1/1) set between false buttresses.

The main block of the Presbyterian Chapel was gutted by fire on February 15, 1931. The new recreation hall, opened only a year earlier, suffered only damage from smoke and water. The doors between the old Chapel and the new recreation hall were burned and flames had damaged the outer doors of the new section. About the first of March, workmen began clearing away the charred debris under the direction of contractor Garfield W. Jones. It was expected that work to repair the recreation hall, which was not badly damaged, would begin immediately. The walls of the old Lecture Hall, erected in 1886, were intact "and a two-story structure was built within them to replace the old one story and balcony structure."

The recess containing a balcony within the central arch of the facade was enclosed by stonework matching that of the original walls. The arched and shouldered hood molds of the upper story windows were removed and replaced by straight-headed stone lintels matching the lower story. The cross-gable surmounting the central arch was also removed. Under the new design, the first floor was utilized for an auditorium seating 200 and two classrooms. Six more classrooms, a kitchenette equipped with an electric stove, and two large parlors were situated on the second floor. The floors of the new Chapel are oak and the trim is chestnut. The windows of plate glass were equipped with weather strips. Clinton W. Kellam, contractor, did the work of renovation. Exclusive of furniture, the renovation cost \$18,000. The newly rebuilt Chapel was dedicated October 29, 1931.

30. County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place (715/10) - Contributing

The Sussex County Hall of Records is a brick and steel frame structure in Georgian Revival (and related Neo-Classical) style, two stories in height over an excavated, raised basement, seven by five bays. Windows have rusticated keystone lintels. First story has 12/12 double-hung sash; the second story has 8/8 double-hung sash and lugsills. The flat roof has a low concrete parapet with corner pedestals surmounted by molded urns; a corbeled chimney is located near the rear. Octagonal

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wooden cupola with tent roof, surmounted by original arrow weathervane having ball finial, is a replacement in kind made in 1990 under supervision of the Newton Historic Preservation Advisory Commission. The seven-bay facade has a central pediment, extending over three middle bays, with round window and molded festoons in the tympanum. A projecting, denticulated cornice with wide, plain frieze has "HALL OF RECORDS SUSSEX COUNTY" inscribed on frieze of the pediment. Pediment surmounts four colossal engaged columns with acanthus capitals. Central entrance is composed of rectangular transom and double leaf bronze doors flanked by copper lamps having urn finials and fan tracery. West elevation has Palladian window with cornice and pilasters. The concrete water table is pierced by 4/4 basement windows.

The Sussex County Hall of Records retains its original appearance [See Illustration #24]. In 1929, LeRoy A. Cowan of Kelly & Cowan, architects, designed a structure, two stories in height, "of Colonial Architecture, the front being "decorated with pillars corresponding with pillars front of Court House." The County Clerk was to occupy the main floor; his office and his secretary's office to occupy the right side of the main level, while the Search Room would occupy the entire left side of the building. The structure was also intended to house the County Surrogate, County Superintendent of Schools and other departments.

The general contract was awarded to Reliable Construction Company of Cliffside, New Jersey, on a bid of \$88,877. The new firm of Joseph Straulina & Ivan Wright installed the plumbing (on a bid of \$3,350) and S. J. Cranford of Jersey City installed the heating system (on a bid of \$7,927). Electrical work was done by Richard P. Ward of Dover, New Jersey (on a bid of \$4,518).

By the end of October 1929, the steel frame of the new building was erected and work proceeding with other parts of the construction. On July 3, 1930, the offices of the County Extension Service were moved from the Court House to the new Hall of Records. County Clerk Arthur L. Wilcox and Surrogate Arthur D. Hamler could not move their offices and documents for another month at the request of Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, Director of Public Records, who wanted to be certain that all walls and painted surfaces would be perfectly cured before transferring county records. The Hall of Records continues to house the offices and records of the County Clerk and Surrogate.

31. Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place (715/8) - Contributing

The Newton Trust Company is a Neo-Classical banking house with

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colossal engaged columns, showing some vestigial influence of Beaux Arts in its features and ornament (particularly, rinceau frieze and Corinthian capitals; light-colored stone facade). Its present appearance dates to an enlargement and new facade constructed between 1923 and 1925, according to architectural plans by Holmes & Winslow of New York City, specialists in bank construction [See Illustration #23].

The bank has a five-bay facade with 6/1 sash in attic story, paired in the central three bays, and a flat, stepped-front parapeted roof. Projecting denticulated cornice above second story has rinceau frieze. Modern sign, centered on frieze, reads "NEWTON TRUST COMPANY." Four colossal, engaged Corinthian columns (stylized, Art Deco acanthus leaves) are recessed under frieze, commanding the central three bays. Tripartite windows with metal stiles set in recesses between engaged columns at second story under rusticated keystone, decorative splayed lintels. Polished marble-veneer spandrels between first and second story windows of the recessed, central three bays, surmounts contemporary entrance with plate glass surrounding double-leaf glass door, flanked by large plate-glass windows between columns. Entrance to upper stories, composed of glass transom and double-leaf glass door, is located in left bay. Recessed rectangular window is located in right bay. After demolition of the adjoining Methodist Church in 1963, drive-in-windows were added to the north side of the Trust Company.

The Trust Company enlargement (1923-25) entirely masks the original Romanesque Revival bank building, designed by Marcus Houmann of Paterson, New Jersey, and erected by Newton contractors, O'Donnell & McManiman in 1902 [See Illustration #21]. According to a description published in the New Jersey Herald on July 10, 1902: "The building will be three stories in height; the front of stone and the side walls of brick...The entire first floor will be utilized as a banking room, in the rear of which will be the directors' apartments. The second floor will be devoted entirely to private offices...The third story will be the new home of Harmony Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M... The well known Mosler Safe Co., of New York has the contract for the erection of the vaults...Within these vaults will be placed a system of safety deposit vaults for the use of the general public."

The original Newton Trust Company was three stories in height, three bays fronting Park Place, with a pediment cross-gable atop the facade. The facade was built of uncoursed, rockface ashlar, highlighted by smooth-finished stone lintels, sills, hood moldings and storefront cornice. The elements of the first story were situated so that the masonry stiles appear as four, symmetrically arranged piers or pilasters surmounted by a smooth-finished stone entablature, with "NEWTON TRUST

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CO." incised, forming a blind arcade with flattened arches above the openings. A plate-glass window, 12' square, occupies the central panel; a two-panel door and elongated transom occupied the southeast bay; a double leaf, two-paneled doors with elongated transom occupied the northeast bay. These tall transoms and plate-glass windows interrupt the polished stone frieze, forming flattened arches. The second story contained paired windows in the central bay and single windows in the flanking bays: 1/1 double-hung sashes, straight-headed, polished-stone lintels and sills. The third story contained a large, segmental-arched window, 1/1 with correspondingly arched upper pane, surmounted by a polished-stone, segmental-arched hood molding with rusticated keystone. This window was flanked in the outer bays by elongated openings with straight-headed polished-stone lintels and sills, filled by 1/1 double-hung sash, surmounted by a hinged, glazed, ventilating transom window. The cross-gable contained paired, 1/1 windows with arched upper panes set in a polished stone surround composed of a single sill, and double-arched (or eyebrow) hood molding; the muntin panel sported a Masonic Compass and symbols.

Ground was broken for the new banking house on June 3, 1902. Newton masonry contractors, O'Donnell & McManiman, subcontracted the carpentry to Hugh Lattimore; the plumbing and heating to Charles H. Watkins; and the painting to Daniel E. Sutton. In January 1903, a large plate glass, 12' square, was safely installed in the facade of the new bank.

In September 1923, work commenced on the foundation work for an enlargement of the Newton Trust Company, 30' by 72', covering the lot between the bank and Park Block. William Houghton of Somerville received the contract to build an addition, one story in the rear, covered by skylights, but two stories to a depth of 35 feet. Reportedly, this addition was designed with a structural capacity for being raised to three stories when needed.

The new facade for the enlarged building was to be built of granite, with an entrance in the center. Messrs. Holmes & Winslow of New York City, specialists in bank construction, were the architects. After one and a half years of rebuilding and rearranging, the Newton Trust Company opened with a public reception on November 19-20, 1925.

This lot includes the site of the Newton Methodist Church, erected in Gothic Revival style 1859-61; demolished 1963 to expand bank parking facilities.

32. Park Block/Big Leader/Kymer Building, 40 Park Place (715/7) -

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Non-Contributing

The Kymer Building is the first-story and basement remnant of the Park Block, a Romanesque Revival department store, three stories in height over an excavated basement, with corner towers, that was gutted by fire in 1940 and then reduced to its present height. As reconditioned in 1941, the building had a porcelain and plate-glass storefront fronting Park Place. The present exterior finish dates to 1967 when the building was converted to offices.

The Kymer building is a one story brick structure over an excavated basement, nine by five bays with a flat, parapeted roof. The exterior was coated with a yellow-tinted cement finish, struck to imitate brick, that was applied in 1967 to mask conversion of grocery store to offices. The bases of demolished corner towers of Park Block have gabled parapets fronting Park Place. The parapet of the main block of the building is raised one-step above a slightly projecting pavilion centered on northeast facade (Park Place); this central pavilion, three bays wide, containing the arched main entrance to the Kymer Building is the functional and architectural remnant the main entrance to the Park Block (1895-1940); being the location of an original entry emphasized by a masonry porch formed with flattened, brick relieving arches springing from squat piers of brick with rusticated stone cushion capitals and plinths. This porch, removed in 1941, was surmounted by a parapeted balcony. The wall space between this central entrance and the corner towers was originally filled with transomed plate-glass panels divided by heavy muntins. Large plate-glass windows in a porcelain storefront were similarly used in the one-story renovation of 1941. These latter display windows were removed and infilled with the present masonry panels, each punctuated by two modern sash (1/1) with plastic shutters during conversion of the Big Leader to offices about 1967. The corner towers were originally open at the base with a masonry pier and arches framing recessed entrances. The masonry arches were removed (except in the base of corner tower at the south corner) and the square-headed openings filled with modern double doors, having six panes in upper panels, transom and sidelights and recessed panels in stile aprons. The sidewall fronting Main street has also been infilled (1941 and 1967), its original windows replaced by modern sash.

The Kymer Building possesses only residual significance, preserving the footprint of the Park Block and the general configuration of the first story of the building. The integrity of its transformation in 1941 to the Big Leader with a porcelain and plate-glass storefront was largely erased in 1967, only the scale of the Big Leader and its relationship to the streetscape being preserved.

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The Park Block, as designed by G. E. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee, extended 115' on Park Place and 97' on Main Street and stood three stories above an excavated basement with outside walls 50' in height [See Illustration #26]. There were towers on the three corners adjoining the streets. The top of the tower at the intersection of Main Street and Park Place contained a room, 14' square, with balcony. The first floor consisted of one room, 115' by 97', leased to William D. Ackerson between 1897 and 1910, housed Newton's first department store. The second floor contained twelve offices along street and an Opera House, 90' by 60', with stage and seating for about 300. The third floor contained theater galleries. Masonry contractor, O'Donnell & McManiman of Newton used brick from Franklin Losee's Brickyard in Newton and limestone and slate from Newton quarries; Thomas Farrell, head carpenter for Simeon S. Cook, used lumber purchased from Hart & Iliff's Newton lumberyard; John A. Quick provided the tinwork; doors, windows and glass were supplied by Hill & Howell and W. W. Woodward Hardware Companies.

In December 1898, the Park Block Theatre, with an auditorium capable of seating 800 people, was installed by carpenter Thomas Farrell, assisted by a workforce of ten men. In July 1937, Henry Christine of Washington, New Jersey, leased the old theater in the Park Block and installed eight, modern, Basaca bowling alleys.

In February 1939, the Big Leader Store announced its intention to open a market in space occupied by Muir's Store and Lehman's Market by April 1. Extensive alterations to the interior of Park Block involved opening up the two store rooms into one, large, self-service market. The Sussex Register thought the change would ensure Newton's becoming "the shopping centre for the entire county." The alterations were completed by May 1, 1939, and merchandise and services included: meats, dry foods, baked goods, fruits and vegetables, a delicatessen and a self-service grocery department.

The Park Block was gutted by fire on December 3, 1940. On January 10, 1941, the George Osman Wrecking Company of Jersey City began taking down the walls facing Park Place while the other walls were cut down to about 20' above sidewalk level. The Big Leader Store awarded a contract to William I. Houghton, Inc. of Newton in April 1941 to rebuild storefront in "Colonial design," one story in height, with a plate-glass and porcelain-finish storefront on Park Place. Renovations cost \$429,300. Street entrance was located in center of store facing Park Place at former location of stairs leading to the second story of the Park Block.

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Contractor William I. Houghton transformed the old walls into a new one-story store. The main store room was 80' by 94' with two storage rooms, one 15' by 75' and the other 25' by 50'. The storage room in the basement was 110' by 114'. Sixty-two inverted florescents lamps lighted the store. Four inches of insulation were installed between ceiling and roof to regulate climate. Air conditioning was installed. The Lehman Store contained 94' of cases in the food and delicatessan department, 100' of vegetable racks, and a fully equipped shoe repair department. The Big Leader opened in its renovated quarters on September 19, 1941.

On April 20, 1967, the Park Block Building Corporation deeded the Big Leader building to Kymer Realty Company. The supermarket and department store was then converted to offices and renamed "The Kymer Building."

33. County Park Building, 3 High Street, on Newton Green (721/1) -
Contributing

The County Park Building was originally constructed as a cross-gabled, one-story office (vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival) for the County Clerk and Surrogate in 1859, but was enlarged to its present dimensions and appearance in 1907. In a Roman Classical or NeoClassical style, the County Park Building is a masonry structure, stuccoed with plaster whitewash, two stories over a partly excavated, raised basement, foundation of coursed ashlar (1859), and covered by a hipped roof of tin and small copper dome (1908)). The five-bay facade is elaborated with a metal cornice, and corner monumental pilasters rising between the watertable and frieze. Windows have straight-headed lintels and sills, 1/1 double-hung sash. The centered portico, one bay wide, consists of monumental Roman Gothic columns (brick with cement facing), standing on a porch reached by a flight of stairs, and crowned by a full entablature and pedimented cross-gable. The main entrance consists of elongated, double leaf doors surmounted by a transom.

On May 11, 1859, the Board of Chosen Freeholders agreed to a recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings and appropriated \$3,000 to build a new office for the County Clerk and Surrogate. Edward C. Moore, John Linn and James A. Smith were appointed to oversee the work. On July 22, 1859, the committee to build the Clerk's and Surrogate's Office advertised that it would receive proposals until August 1st. On August 15, 1859, workmen began to demolish the old office building on the Green which had stood for about 58 years. On May 9, 1860, the Freeholders held their annual meeting and authorized an expenditure of \$3,000 for the new office; though the contract cost

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\$3,300; materials from the old building sold for \$300. On June 8, 1860, the County Financial Statement showed that contractors Brink & Knox were paid \$3,000 on contract to build the Clerk's and Surrogate's Office. The whitewashed, brick, cross-gabled building was five by two bays, center hall, one-story in height.

In July 1907, the Board of Freeholders awarded the contract to remodel the Surrogate and Clerk's Office in the County Park to O'Donnell & McManiman for \$12,782. According to the design of architect, J. J. Vreeland of Dover, New Jersey, the old building was raised to two stories, requiring the addition of about 8 feet to the original walls and dropping the original ceiling height to 13 feet 6 inches, leaving a 12-foot ceiling on the second story [See Illustration #11]. The building was treated "in the Renaissance order of architecture." The cornice was fashioned of metal and the roof covered with tin. The entrance porch is 8 feet wide with "two large Gothic columns." The front doors were made of veneered oak with beveled plate glass. Hardwood floors and trim were used throughout the interior. The corridor was furnished with a "paneled ceiling and marbleized metal wainscoting 4 feet high." A door at the left side of the corridor opened into the County Clerk's Office, which included a public lobby, receiving room, recording room and private office. These rooms had metal ceilings and are trimmed in oak. The lobby was wainscoted to match the central corridor. From the rear of the lobby, one turned right, passed through a passageway, to enter the Clerk's vault. A metal ceiling, tarazza floors, and fire-proof window frames safekept the documents stored in this vault.

From the main corridor, a staircase with oak newels, rails and balusters, rose on the right to a landing where a large toilet room with necessary fixtures was located. This room was trimmed in hardwood and furnished with metal ceiling and wainscoting. The hall on the second story was trimmed in hardwood and furnished with metal ceilings and wainscoting (continued along the sidewall of the stairs). The Surrogate's Office and Vault were located to the left of the hall. Across the hall, a large meeting room was used by the Board of Freeholders and the County Board of Equalization. All wall surfaces (not covered with metal) were plastered with a sand finish. The building was wired for electricity and piped for gas. A steam boiler was placed in a basement excavated under the Clerk's Office that had a cement floor and staircase leading into the main corridor. All metal ceilings and sidewalls were decorated and all hardwood finished in natural color.

Improvements to the Clerk's Office were completed in March 1908. On March 17, 1908, the Board of Chosen Freeholders held their organizational meeting in the Court House, then adjourned "to what hereafter will be

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officially designated the Freeholders Room in the remodelled Clerk's Office." A platform had been erected for use of the Director and Clerk of the Board. In May 1908, the Building Committee received an appropriation of \$1,000 to repaint Clerk and Surrogate's Office and to lay tar rock walks through the park.

On Tuesday, February 17, 1931, the Board of Chosen Freeholders awarded contracts for alterations to the County Building in the Park, formerly occupied by the County Clerk and Surrogate. Collins T. Browne of Newton was awarded the contract for carpentry and mason work on a bid of \$525; Joseph Straulina of Newton received the contract for plumbing and heating work on a bid of \$266.40. The alterations, made to the first floor, formerly occupied by the County Clerk, included installing two windows in the Park Place side of the building and making other changes to adapt the rooms for occupancy by County Engineer Harvey Snook and his staff.

With the completion of the County Hall of Records in 1930, the old Clerk's and Surrogate's Office in the Park was renamed the County Park Building.

34. Newton Green (721/1) - Contributing

Newton Green is a rectangular, inclined greensward framed by sidewalks, 350' by 110' (.8838 acre), fronting Main Street on the southeast, Spring Street on the northeast, High Street on the northwest, and Park Place on the southwest. Together with highways and a small plot of ground at the northeast corner occupied by the original (and extant) Court House, the Green encompasses 2.8 acres, the nucleus of the original village of Newton. The greensward is quartered by walks (originally paved with tar rock in 1908) running catercornered. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial (1895) is centered in the triangular greensward facing Main Street. The County Park Building is nearly centered on the High Street frontage.

In 1762, the site of the Newton Green was forested. These trees were removed to open a grassy commons for public meetings, township elections and militia training. In 1849, ornamental trees were first planted. The Panoramic Map of Newton, published by Bailey & Co. in 1883, shows the Green outlined by evenly spaced trees, with a similar line of

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trees bisecting it on the long axis (High Street to Main Street). A specific plan of ornamental plantings, focussed upon the recently enlarged Park Building, was made in 1908. Ornamental plantings, including beds of annuals, continue to be replenished. Concrete frame benches with wooden slatted backs and seats are presently placed in the Park, continuing a tradition of similar public seating since at least 1905.

A picket fence enclosed the Green between 1845 and 1871. In 1872, the Park was enclosed by a fence of posts and chain and an extant stone wall, two feet high, was built on the lower side with rings in the wall for hitching horses. Construction of this wall allowed the Park to be graded to a uniform height with the top of the new wall.

The public square in Newton was originally styled the Court House Yard or Commons, but was commonly called the Newton Green by the end of the eighteenth century. After 1872, it was increasingly called the County Park. In 1889, County officials defined the present walkways and planted grass, restricting pedestrians for the first time to designated paths. In the same year, political gatherings were forbidden. A Civil War monument and drinking fountain were erected in 1895.

The boundary description (1764) of the Court House Yard indicates that the original Court House (1765-1847) was exactly oriented to the compass, with its walls facing due north, south, east and west. Consequently, the building was situated at the northeast corner of the Green, so as to directly face the public commons, rather than being centered at either end. Hence, an original and extant asymmetrical arrangement of streetscapes fronting the Green in respect to the location of the principal public building and commanding architectural feature.

On May 13, 1801, the Board of Freeholders appropriated \$800 to build a "Fire Proof" Clerk's Office "of Stone except the arches which are to be built of brick." According to a draft by Silas Dickerson, the Clerk's Office was built 28 feet by 18 feet "for preserving in Safety the records of the County..." In 1825, the Building Committee for a new Surrogate's Office decided that it should be built "at the east end of the Clerk's Office, the same width as the Clerk's Office, and 22 feet in length, to be built of Stone" and made fire proof.

On July 1, 1845, Robert Hamilton, Whitfield S. Johnson, Andrew Shiner and Charles M. Halsted, committee to fence the Green, advertised for 150 cedar posts, 6' long and 6" square at bottom; 1700' of chestnut, oak or ash scantling; 1,100 pickets, 2'-6" in length, and 1,100 pickets, 3'-6" long and 1-1/2" square, to be delivered August 1st. Edward C.

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Moore installed the fence at a cost of \$375 by contract dated July 3, 1845. On September 29, 1845, the Sussex Register reported that the picket fence around the public square was nearing completion. On November 24, 1845, citizens of Newton who had subscribed for enclosing the Green were requested to meet at the Cochran House and hear the committee's report.

In 1859, the Clerk's and Surrogate's Office was described as "unfit for use" and "entirely behind the age." An appropriation of \$3,000 was made to build a new building on the site of the present building.

On May 18, 1865, the New Jersey Herald reported that "the fence around the Park is considerably out of repair, particularly near the cistern on the eastern end of the enclosure."

On June 1, 1871, the New Jersey Herald spoke of improvements being made to the Park. On July 27, 1872, the "Fence which lately enclosed 'The Green' with Cedar Posts thereunto belonging" were sold at auction by Thomas Anderson, director. On August 8, 1872, the Herald heard that: "a new and handsome fence of posts and chain will be put around the park; that a stone wall of two feet high will be built on the lower side with rings in the wall for hitching horses and that the park will be graded to a uniform height with the top of the new fence."

As late as June 1872, in a letter to the editor of the New Jersey Herald regarding "the shamefully neglected condition of the only spot of ground which the people of Newton can call a park," one complaintant noted: "Not unfrequently are horses and cattle to be seen pasturing on the grass as though the enclosure was the proper receptacle for all the roving stock which may be turned loose on the community. And the unsightly heap of ashes, the growing burdock, briars and weeds, which encumber the ground, why are they not removed?"

On June 2, 1886, the Sussex Register noted: "The Park has been placed in a passable condition, but the band stand still seems to have no friends except those who use it for a roosting place."

In September 1886, signs advising pedestrians to "Keep Off The Grass" were first posted in the Park to restrict traffic to designated walkways and to prevent newly-seeded areas, previously worn into paths, from being damaged by trespassers.

In October 1891, contractor John V. Biggs, mason, began work on the stone wall on the lower side of the Park.

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In October 1905, a corps of workmen under the direction of Freeholder James E. Baldwin erected a concrete base in the Park upon which the cannon was to find a permanent resting place and also the "Formidable" cannon balls surrounding it.

In May 1908, the Building Committee received an appropriation of \$1,000 to repaint Clerk and Surrogate's Office and to lay tar rock walks through the park.

On July 7, 1910, the New Jersey Herald reported that the large elm trees in the park had been attacked by the elm leaf beetle. One of these old elms still stands near the intersection of Main Street and Park Place.

A committee selected by Freeholder John J. Van Sickle to expend \$100 for Park beautification met on May 1, 1916. Mr. F. A. Cutter of Orange, New Jersey, a landscape gardener, received the contract to provide the work. The greater part of the money was to be spent on ornamenting the High Street end of the Park and to do away with the "barren and forbidding look of the County Building." Mr. Cutter planted Boston ivy around all sides of the Park Building, a border of barberry to surround its front, and several settings of red-twig dogwood. The Barberry borders extended around the other sides of the building with background plantings of English hawthorne, forsythia, spirea, Judas tree and Rose of Sharon. At this time, ornamental ivy was planted around the Bandstand and seats were placed in the Park for summer use.

In April 1932, by authorization of the Board of Freeholders, the limestone path on the upper side of the park was replaced by a concrete sidewalk.

35. Hill Fountain (721/1) - Contributing

The Hill Fountain, constructed in 1895 through a donation from Joshua Hill, a native of Sussex County, is located at the north corner of the Newton Green, fronting Spring Street near the intersection of High Street. The Romanesque Revival rusticated stone fountainhead and stoup are the centerpiece of a wing-walled, semicircular recess at the north end of the stone wall (1891) that terraces the lower or downhill side of the Green along Spring Street.

The fountainhead is a rockfaced, boulder with a roughly shouldered top that allows water from lateral spigots mounted near the apex to flow down the shoulders into the stoup. The face of the fountainhead above

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the basin has a fluted-fan, shell trompe, circumscribed by a radiating, polished band incised: "HILL FOUNTAIN."

The stoup has a smooth-finished basin and torus-molded lip. Elements of the pedestal and base are accentuated by alternating rockface and polished-stone finishes. A small, circular reservoir and drain is situated at the intersection of the base and the north wing wall.

Horizontal elements of the wing walls are also accentuated by alternating use of rockface ashlar and polished-stone trim. The walls consist of two courses of ashlar blocks, graduated in height, atop a plinth course with molded, smooth-finished watertable. Similarly, the rockfaced coping has a smooth-finished curbs, forming wall cornice. The wing walls culminate in stone piers with rockface cushion caps, their bases and pedestals accentuated by alternating use of rockface and smooth-finished stone units.

On September 11, 1895, the Sussex Register reported that "stone for the Hill drinking fountain will come from the W. H. Palmer quarry [rear the railroad depot in Newton], and a large part of the cutting is already finished."

36. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monmument, southeast front of the Newton Green, facing Main Street (721/1) - Contributing.

The Sussex County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was designed by Anthony F. O'Donnell of Newton, New Jersey, and by Messrs. Tayntor & Company of New York City. It was constructed by Tayntor and Company under the supervision of H. J. Carrick. It faces Main Street, weighs 90 tons and stands 33' tall. The foundation, built of stone and cement, stands nine feet tall. The bottom base weighs 24 tons. The fourth tier of the base has panels centered on each side bearing the insignia of artillery, cavalry, infantry and navy. The dates "1861-1865" are inscribed on the front of the third tier of the base. The front of the fifth tier, above the military insignia, is incirbed: "Defenders of the Union." Above the base, tablet panels, recessed between four corner columns in the main shaft, are inscribed with names of Civil War engagements in which Sussex County troops participated: Brandy Station, Cedar Creek, Aldil, Opequan, Culpepper, Five Forks, Appomattox, Malvern Hill, Salem Heights, Petersburg, Crampton Pass, Spottsylvania, Roanoke Island, Cold Harbor, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mills, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Snickers Gap, and Winchester. The tablet panel facing Main Street is inscribed with the dedication: "Erected by a grateful people to commemorate the services and

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sacrifices of soldiers and sailors in the War of the Rebellion."

Top of the paneled shaft has corner battlements. The statue pedestal has a central, round, polished bas relief of an Eagle holding flag over a five-point star and trapezoidal roof cap. The monument is surmounted by a Union volunteer soldier at parade rest, carved of Westerly granite, standing 8' tall, weighing 800 pounds. The Mounument was surrounded by a cast iron fence at a cost of \$400.

On October 8, 1894, the contract for the Soldiers' monument was awarded to Tayntor & Company on a bid of \$5,250 and plans of the firm for enlarging the base to twelve feet and making it in two sections were then approved, for which \$250 additional was allowed, making the total cost \$5,500. Ground was broken on June 12, 1895. The contract called for Quincy Railway Granite but the committee afterwards permitted the statue to be cut from Westerly Granite. The monument was completed on July 31, 1895, and dedicated September 5, 1895, before a crowd of about 8,000 people.

37. Theodore Simonson Residence, 63 High Street (403/2) - Contributing

American Foursquare dwelling, Prairie style with Italian Renaissance details (particularly, porch columns) erected 1901 for lawyer, Theodore Simonson by Thomas F. Farrell of Newton, carpenter. five by three bays, center hall; two and a half stories, timber frame residence, now clapboarded, under pyramidal-hipped slate roof; veranda with Tuscan columns wraps around sidewalls; (still open on northeast elevation; enclosed as one-bay, one story extension to southwest in 1966). One-bay, hipped roof porch centered at second story. Modern port cochere for funeral purposes. One-bay hipped roof dormers centered on roof slopes. Double-hung 1/1 sash with Flamboyant muntins in upper sash; louvered shutters. Aluminum siding.

In January 1935, Luse & Smith purchased the Simonson House on High Street for use as a funeral home where they opened for business in March 1935. The name of the firm became Smith-McCracken in 1950. Modern two-story addition, five by two bays, to rear, frame with vinyl siding, two-light casement windows, used for funeral business.

A photograph of this dwelling, included in the Sussex Register Centennial Book 1813-1913, shows that it was originally sided with cedar shingles [See Illustration #28]. Veranda supported on brick piers with framed, lattice panels in apron; porch steps flanked by brick walls with wooden cap matching fascia around base of porch. Interior chimney

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centered near eaves on southwest slope of roof.

38. McCarter-Morrison House, 61 High Street (403/3) - Contributing

Two and a half story, three-bay, side hall, Federal brick (American Common Bond) townhouse with slate gambrel roof, erected in 1819 for George McCarter; brick water table; uncoursed ashlar foundation. Colonial Revival improvements to main block in 1891 include: slate, gambrel roof on main block and gambrel-roofed dormers; a Palladian window in the central dormer. The ashlar lintels with Greek fret design and lugsills; 1/1 double hung sash, frontpiece entrance with pediment, pilasters and paneled reveals also date to 1891. Two-story oriel on southwest sidewall: 1/1 double hung sash; wood lintels and sills; paneled aprons with decorative, pattern braces; transoms and board panels in cants.

The kitchen wing was removed in 1891 and replaced by present hyphen and front-gabled wing (forming T) with gambrel slate roofs. The two-bay, two-and-a-half-story wing has a large oval window with patterned muntins in attic story. Full width canted bay in first story of wing, two bays in upper story. Rear of wing, two bays, has 6/6 double-hung sash in both stories. Gambrel hyphen is one bay at second story and two bays, with entrance in right bay, at first story. Two-bay porch has balustrade. Fret design on transom.

Enclosed porch runs width of main block on rear; sash alternately wide (1/1 with four tracery stiles in upper pane) and narrow (1/1 with two tracery stile in upper pane).

According to a description published in 1874, the brick house at 61 High Street, was "built by G. H. McCarter in 1819, the brick for which was burned near the old Methodist Episcopal church (which stood northwest of the intersection of Division Street and Linwood Annex). This is one of the first brick buildings erected." It was further claimed that: "In 1818, where now are Francis Graey's and Widow Mary Johnson's residences was burned the brick for George H. McCarter's (now David Thompson's) house.

The McCarter House, in its original form, was a two-story, side-gabled, side-hall, brick townhouse, three bays wide, having a parapeted gable with paired interior gable-end chimneys on the southwest and a lateral, subordinate, one-story brick kitchen wing (demolished in 1891) to the northeast.

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On June 24, 1874, the New Jersey Herald reported: "David Thompson is re-painting his dwelling on High Street in a substantial drab, which corresponds with the color of the Sussex National Bank building, just opposite.

On June 10, 1891, the Sussex Register announced that "the old mansion, occupied so many years by the late David Thompson, Esq., is being demolished to make room for a new structure...The new structure to be built by Dr. Morrison will be located farther from the street, and will undoubtedly be a model one." The work of demolition was halted shortly after it began, with only the loss of part or all of the kitchen wing. On August 5, 1891, the Sussex Register announced: "Dr. Morrison has resumed the work of remodeling his residence, which was suspended two months ago to perfect plans. Bay windows are to be placed on the southwest side of the original building, and the part torn down on the northeast side will be replaced by a structure twice the original size." Simeon S. Cook, Newton carpenter and builder, drew the plans and supervised the carpenter work. Absolom W. Price had the masonry contract. On April 1, 1892, an notice in the newspaper reported that "Dr. E. Morrison [removed] to his newly remodeled house on High Street".

The County of Sussex purchased the residence in November 1972 for the offices of the Sussex County Probation Department.

39. The Hallock House, 55-57 High Street (403/3) - Contributing

Vernacular timber-frame, clapboarded dwelling house, two and a half stories in height, over excavated basement and uncoursed stone foundation, five by two bays. Pediment gabled roof (added 1925?), with rectangular, louvered vent in tympanum, faces street and nearly covers three bays to west; flat roof over two bays to east. Molded projecting cornice (dates to at least 1894) full width of facade. Enclosed, pediment gabled, entry portico on cement pad in second bay from west and open, pediment-gabled portico with columns on cement pad at entrance in easternmost bay of facade were added in 1925 to replace one-story, full-facade porch. Asphalt shingled roof with chimney on ridge. Fenestration consists of 1/1 double-hung sash (probably 1894). Aluminum storm windows and siding added about 1972. Raised porch with lattice-paneled apron, Colonial Revival columns, screen panels, double screen doors reached by seven-tread stairs on rear of building. Inappropriate treatment reversible.

Present appearance dates to 1925 and differs from 1894 appearance only in substitution of bracketed canopies over entrances for one-story, three-bay porch added in 1894.

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The Hallock House has undergone a complicated evolution to reach its present configuration: oldest portion of unknown dimensions possibly erected 1795; probably first enlarged about 1823 by unknown addition; enlarged to southwest by infill of L-shaped plan between 1860 and 1883; extensively renovated 1894; converted to apartments and pediment gabled story to west added about 1925.

The Anderson Map of Newton, dating to 1813, appears to show a two-bay, side-gabled house at this location [See Illustration #1].

The 1856 Map of Newton, published by Thomas Hughes, depicts an L-shaped structure; its main axis running parallel with High Street with a projection perpendicular to main axis at northwest (rear) corner [See Illustration #2]. This same footprint is shown on inset of 1860 Allen wall map of Sussex County [See Illustration #3]. That the L-shape was infilled to form a rectangular plan is evident in the rear foundation: the northwest corner has coursed, dressed stone while the northeast end (about 18') has uncoursed rubble punctuated by a door with flush, beaded-board panels.

A Panoramic Map of Newton, published by Bailey & Co. in 1883, shows house from rear as five-bays wide, pitched gable to street concealed by square-headed wooden parapet to height of ridge [See Illustration #4]. A one-story addition is depicted at northwest corner. Insurance map, published by Sanborn-Perris Map Company in November 1890, depicts two-story frame house, approximately square, with a small one-story addition at northwest corner projecting beyond west gable sidewall [See Illustration #5]. A small porch is indicated at the northeasternmost bay of facade at location of extant entrance). An insurance map of Newton, dated May 1916 (depicting alterations dating as late as 1940), shows a two-story frame structure, with a porch (three-bays wide) centered on facade [See Illustration #6A]. The interior appears to be partitioned: three bays to the west and two bays to the east. A small one-story addition is shown at the rear, flush with east sidewall. An adjacent one-story porch is shown on rear wall to the west of this addition.

According to 1903 photograph, 1894 porch centered on facade consisted of a hipped roof, spindle frieze and turned columns on square plinths mounted on wooden platform.

Some portion of the Hallock House was probably erected by George Rorbach as early as 1795. This property was included in the sale of "the house and lots" of George Rorbach, deceased, by his administrator, Samuel Rorbach, to George H. McCarter on January 15, 1819. According to a

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description published in 1874, this frame dwelling was "built by the McCarters in 1823," but this date probably refers to only a portion of the extant structure. The house is unusual in its present form, consisting of a gable-fronted frame dwelling with a shed extension to the northeast (resembling a saltbox with gable end to the street).

On April 19, 1894, the New Jersey Herald reported that Dr. Morrison had engaged Contractor Simeon S. Cook "to make extensive improvements upon his property known as the Hallock house." On April 25, 1894, the Sussex Register noted that Simeon Cook's workmen had "already greatly changed the appearance of the Hallock property on High Street, and the work has only fairly begun." The Register reported: "A neat porch faces the street, the northernmost entrance has been closed and when the wing part is raised to a height corresponding to the other section, entrance will be made and access given to the upper floors by a winding stairway from a reception hall." This suggests that the northeast end of building was originally a wing.

One year later, after the improvements had been completed, heavy curbings of native limestone to match those surrounding the Presbyterian church property were placed in front of Dr. Morrison's two houses on High Street.

After the property was inherited by Dr. Frederick Morrison in 1925, it was converted to four-family apartment residences. It was purchased by the County of Sussex in 1972 and, until recently, housed the County Planning Department.

40. William Beach Brickfront House, 53 High Street (403/4) -
Contributing

Vernacular, timber-frame, side-hall townhouse with brickfront (Flemish bond), two and a half stories in height, three bays by two bays over excavated, raised basement and uncoursed, rubble foundation, built 1821 for William Beach. Originally paired, interior gable-end chimneys to southwest; only the one behind the ridge survives. Slate roof with raking cornice and returns. Two-story addition on brick foundation to rear. Transomed doorway in westernmost bay at back of building suggests former porch across back of building.

Pedimented hood with cantilevered braces, brick stoop with iron handrails, and paneled door in north bay of facade date to about 1964. Flat relieving arches of brick over windows; second story retains 2/2 double-hung sash (probable 1888 replacements for original 6/6 sash);

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elongated window openings for French windows, contemporaneous with addition of a three-bay porch in 1888, infilled about 1964 with 1/1 sash and wooden aprons. Louvered wooden shutters in second story; non-operational shutters on first story. Aluminum storm sashes and siding added about 1964. Inappropriate alterations considered reversible.

According to the Sussex Register, Dr. Jonathan Havens added a two-story extension, 16' x 27', to the rear of this house in November 1873.

On May 25, 1888, the Sussex Register reported that Mr. Bunnell was making several improvements, including the addition of a porch, to his High Street residence. Porch probably removed about 1964 and first-story windows replaced.

41. Beach Tailor Shop, 51 High Street (403/5) - Contributing

Vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival erected as shop for William Beach in 1821 and converted to dwelling about 1864; timber frame and clapboard; front gabled with boxed, raking cornice and wide frieze boards; louvered, circular vent in gable; two stories over excavated basement and uncoursed rubble foundation; three bays by two bays. Wooden linels and sills; 2/2 double-hung sash (probably 1874); louvered shutters; one-bay, centered, flat-roof portico with two cross-posts (porch cornice originally had pendulant, scroll-sawn serrated trimboard; wooden railing with catercorner braces and stoop benches; door surround comprised of fluted pilasters and entablature; modern paneled and glazed wooden storm door; round-arched upper panels on four-panel original door. One-bay, two-story, frame-and-clapboard addition to rear (1874) has 2/2 double-hung sash in second story, 6/6 double hung sash in first story.

Two-story, two-bay, gabled addition to rear, consisting of raised, stuccoed, cement block foundation with paneled and glazed door and 1/1 window in rear wall and clapboard second story with paired 1/1 sash in rear wall.

The small frame house, next door to the Beach residence, was originally erected by William Beach as his tailor shop about 1821. In April 1839, Foster & Auble, tailors, located their shop in this building. On May 1, 1847, Mrs. C. Roy announced the removal of her millinery shop to this building. On May 3, 1851, Joseph G. Beach opened an ice cream saloon here. Converted to a residence about 1864, it was purchased 1990 by County of Sussex and since used for offices.

42. Ryerson-Howell Brickfront Townhouse, 49 High Street (403/6) -

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Contributing

David Ryerson built a two-and-a-half story, side-hall, timber-frame Federal townhouse with brick front (Flemish bond) on the Stable Lot of the old County Hotel in 1819. Original dwelling to west is three bays by two bays; two and a half stories over excavated and raised basement; side gabled with paired, interior chimneys at west gable (exposed brick panels of chimneys); Newton brick front, clapboard side and rear walls; slate roof; cornice and cornice returns; ashlar laid to line at corners in foundation; entrance in east bay has demilune transom and iron tracery; original sash probably 6/6 double-hung sash (removed about 1905).

On September 16, 1890, the heirs of Judge Daniel Anderson sold the house to Mary M. Howell, wife of Robert H. Howell of Newton. The Howells doubled the house in size by the addition of the large, cross-gabled brick wing (cross-shaped) to the northeast about 1905. Addition features Late Gothic Revival projecting, five-sided, two-story brick bay with unclosed, corner courses surmounted by a corresponding, hipped slate roof with centered, hipped roof dormer; brick chimney with recessed panels in flanks and corbeled crown located in northeast face of bay, near intersection with main axis of house.

Contemporaneously, fenestration of entire facade consisted of extant 1/1 double-hung wooden sashes with glazed, Flamboyant tracteries in upper sashes (typical of Prairie style); louvered shutters. Brick addition to main axis is also cross-gabled in rear (northwest); all gables having raking cornice and cornice returns; paired 1/1 double-hung sash in cross-gable. Rear, enclosed porch, covering four bays, includes twelve-light, paneled door in center at head of wooden staircase, and a string of four twelve-light windows with wooden aprons to southwest; rear porch raised on columns to expose rear basement doors and windows.

Since 1910, medical doctors have had offices in at least a portion of the building. Acquired by the County of Sussex in 1990 and used partly for offices. Modern exterior aluminum storm sash on most windows.

43. Sussex Register Building/Court Square Theatre, 39 High Street
(403/8) - Contributing

Printing plant and offices of Sussex Register, constructed 1929 with Georgian or Adamesque Revival facade (24' by 20'), one story over excavated basement, five bays with center entrance, molded concrete water table. The facade is little altered from original 1929 design. Original printing plant behind facade block extended about 62', one story over

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excavated basement. In 1939, an addition of 60', one story over excavated basement, added during conversion to Court Square Theatre.

Henry T. Stephens of Paterson designed a one-story building with "Colonial facade" to match the new (1929) Hall of Records and Sussex Court House (1848) [See Illustration #27]. Flemish Bond brickwork of facade articulated by four, engaged, smooth shaft, Ionic columns of Indiana limestone, molded bases and pedestals. Engaged columns support full entablature with denticulated cornice, frieze lettered: "COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING" (originally lettered: "SUSSEX REGISTER"); brick tympanum has circular window with crosswork muntins). Pediment with denticulated raking cornice, originally flanked by low balustrades. Splayed lintels with rusticated keystones and Adamesque inset panels above lintels are Indiana limestone. To emphasize the Colonial design, Stephens used four large windows with small panes (12/12) and tall, double doors. Present paneled doors fill only lower half of opening, surmounted by splayed hood; window infill (eight lights) above door corresponds with fenestration in flanking bays.

In 1929, the main floor housed a workroom, general office, editorial sanctum and reporters' room. The basement housed a new Goss Rotary Press (the first of its kind in Sussex County), a storage vault for the old files of the Register, a stock room for paper, and a furnace room. Construction by William I. Houghton, Inc. of Newton commenced in May 1929.

In February 1939, work began on remodeling the building formerly occupied by the Sussex Register, as a movie theater. Workmen built a foundation in the rear of the building for a 60-foot, one-story addition. The front of the building remained substantially the same as when the Register occupied it, excepting the addition of a marquee with 400 lights, extending over the new entrance, lighted in several colors. The Court Square Theatre, seating 500, opened here on May 27, 1939.

The County of Sussex purchased the theater in February 1961 and converted it to a County Administration Building. The building was gutted and the interior refurbished as the Sheriff's Department in 1988. The new judicial building attaches to the rear of this structure.

44. Francis Graey Store House, 33-35 High Street (403/9) - Contributing

Vernacular Greek Revival, timber-frame and clapboard structure, built 1858 for harnessmaker, Francis Graey; two stories in height; front gable has low-pitch with boxed raking cornice and returns, two by two

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bay; flat-roofed, two-story projecting pavilion on facade, two bays, has two 6/6 sash with false shutters on second story and one 24-light window with false shutters at first story, entrance in right bay with paneled door, nine lights in upper panel.

The only alteration to facade consists of enclosure of recessed porch (loggia) under overhanging second story projection and addition of aluminum siding in 1962. Second-story overhang originally supported by two Classical columns; arrangement of doorway in right bay and flanking shop window in left bay has been carried forward to present facade of first story. This alteration appears reversible.

The 1890 Sanborn-Perris Map of Newton shows the first-story, recessed porch on facade. A photograph of lower High Street, including a view of this building, taken after the blizzard of 1907 shows the extant projecting second-story on the facade, having extant fenestration, above recessed porch (loggia) with columns.

Main floor used for law offices from 1878 to 1925 and from 1962 to 1987.

45. McCarter Stone Storehouse, 27-31 High Street (403/10) - Contributing

The extant stone storehouse on this site, a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival, was erected in 1848 by merchant Robert H. McCarter; whitewashed limestone and coursed, ashlar foundation; two-and-a-half stories, five bays wide, beneath a low-pitch front gable with boxed raking cornice and returns, wide raking frieze board. Quadrant windows flank small arched window in attic story of facade. Sash at second floor is 1/1 with removable grille creating appearance of 6/6; paneled shutters.

Colonial Revival shed extension to facade replaced plate-glass storefront in 1986: six concrete pilasters articulate modern facade extension, pedimented over center entrance. Double-leaf, nine-light paneled door with multi-light transom; elongated first floor sash. Interior and exterior remodeling done during conversion to Family Court Building in 1986.

Early commercial advertisements indicate that this stone storehouse had two store rooms at street level, suggesting original presence of two entrances. The stone storehouse (.05 acre) was sold by John McCarter to Jacob L. Swayze on September 24, 1858.

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On May 18, 1865; the New Jersey Herald noted: "The late store house of J. L. Swayze, Esq., is being rapidly fitted up for the Banking Room of the Merchants National Bank. The room is now partitioned with the Banking Room on the side next the Court House, the Post Office being rearranged to suit the change in circumstances. The remains of Mr. Swayze's stock of goods are in the Post Office apartment."

On May 2, 1902, The Sussex Independent reported on "Changes in a Landmark. Where the Late Jacob L. Swayze Organized the Republican Party of the County." This account states: "A Noted Building in Newton in Years Gone By Now Being Reconstructed. One of the oldest storehouses in this place is undergoing reconstruction and repair. It was once known as the McCarter building, and was erected about 1835 by Robert H. and George McCarter. Later it was occupied by John McCarter, and then by Woods, Brooks & Northrup. The late Jacob L. Swayze bought the property in 1859 and used it for mercantile purposes until 1865. O. B. Pellet had the post office therein, and during the Civil War Mr. Swayze's office was the headquarters of the then young Republican party. The Merchants' National Bank was first located in this building, in 1865, of which Mr. Swayze was the first cashier. In later years the place was owned by J. Seward Willis and by his estate. It is occupied now by O. Westbrook. There are new plate glass windows, new pillars, and a general change in the front of this historic site." The two-story porch, with a plate-glass storefront, one bay wide in the north bay at street level, was built at this time.

In September 1926, Kochka Brothers, Inc., one of New Jersey's largest distributors of Studebaker, began extensive alterations on the Smith Building that included installation of large plate-glass windows for displaying automobiles. Their new service and sales center opened September 20, 1926 [See Illustration #16].

The first floor, with a modern plate-glass storefront, was later occupied by Newton Savings & Loan until its purchase by the County of Sussex. The interior was reconstructed and the building converted to the use of the Family Court.

46. Herald Building, 19-25 High Street (403/11) - Non-Contributing

The Herald Building was constructed in Georgian Revival Style in 1925 and raised an additional story in 1964. It has low hipped, slate roof (1964) with modillioned cornice, non-functional louvered shutters, brick-header sills at second story (1964). The central main entrance (1964) has eight-light, double-row transom and double-leaf, three-panel door. Concrete sills on first story and molded concrete water table

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(1925).

Henry T. Stephens, architect, described his design for the Herald Building as "Colonial or Georgian in character." It was built one story (about 25') in height of brick (common bond), five bays wide, on a stone and concrete base. The frontage on High Street is 47'; originally L-shaped, the building extended 63' in depth along the driveway to south. The Printing Department (61' by 26') occupied the left side of the first floor; a business office (12' by 18'), private editor's office (18' by 10'), and lavatory occupied the right side of main floor. The main floor had plastered interior walls and metal ceilings (twelve-foot in height). A large cylinder press was placed on a reinforced concrete foundation at the northwest of the structure. The basement included the boiler room, coal room and storage cellar for paper stock.

The original facade consisted of four, large plate-glass windows in square-headed openings sitting in light, round-headed (blind arch) recesses. Three of these large windows provided pedestrian view of linotype machines and job presses in operation. The building was illuminated by sixteen steelframe windows on rear and sides. Flat roof had low, paneled parapet.

In November 1944, contractor William I. Houghton was proceeding with an enlargement of the Herald Building, increasing floor space for composing and press room and adding space for a new press that could print eight pages at a time, doubling capacity of the forty-year-old press then in use. The new press printed from rolls and could print and fold in one operation.

The upper story was added in 1964 to increase capacity of the newspaper plant.

47. Drake-Roe Office Building, 17 High Street (403/12) - Contributing

Greek Revival office building, erected (one-story) about 1865, presently two-story frame building, two-bay facade; flat roof has pediment-gabled parapet with boxed raking cornice; applied, carved, oval, sunburst medallion in tympanum. Ribbon of three windows (6/1) in shared surround (Bungalow style) centered in second story between clipped corners, having clapboard apron and frieze panels (with corner posts); columns reside within cants of second story; projecting, molded cornice and trim board.

Projecting second story (addition) is supported at each corner by

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fluted column of Composite Order with egg-and-dart enrichment in neck of capital and molded base. Double, plank architrave fascias between stories.

A photograph dating 1900-1905 shows original facade had engaged-column responds; center entrance flanked by narrow, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, stepped above door lintel, with shared surround. Present clapboard facade at first story punctuated by twenty-light shop window in south bay and paneled door with twelve-lights in upper panel to north.

Back of building, clapboarded is punctuated by paneled garage door in north bay of first story and 6/1 double-hung sash window in south bay; 6/1 double-hung sash in both bays at second story; paired, 6/1 double-hung sash in both bays at third story.

This building does not appear on the 1860 inset map of Newton on Carlos Allen's wall map of Sussex County, but was standing on the lot purchased by Charles Roe in August 1873.

In November 1891, Charles Roe planned an enlargement of his law office on High Street.

Raised to two stories between 1900 and 1916. Has been continuously used for professional offices.

48. Charles Roe Store House, 11 High Street (403/13) - Contributing

Italianate store house and office building, built March through July 1881 by Charles Roe. Structure is two-and-a-half stories in height, five-bay facade with center entrance, built of Newton brick with flat roof and low-pitch, pedimented parapet with molded, raking cornices tops central three bays of facade; three chimneys (two interior, hooded at each side near rear; and one exterior chimney at rear); 2/2 double-hung sash (originally with louvered shutters).

Cornice with frieze has carved decoration between heavy, single brackets; corners and pediment returns accentuated by enriched consoles on frieze; flattened arch, brick, label hood molds with corbeled stops; recessed 2/2 sash at first story above paneled aprons. Center entrance has segmental-arched, two-light transom; replacement door.

Present three-bay concrete deck on front replaces one-story, low hipped-roof veranda with four pairs of columns and bracketed cornice (removed before 1968, probably about 1956).

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Two-story, two-bay clapboard ell (1926) at north bays on rear of building has 2/2 double-hung sash.

On February 25, 1926, the New Jersey Herald announced: "Snook & Hardin, civil engineers, will shortly occupy new quarters in the building of George N. Harris on High Street, just above the Court House." The Herald noted that "the drafting room in the rear will be separated from the business office by a wood-glass partition, extending part way to the ceiling." In 1926, contractor Reuben W. Lambert was hired to build a two-story addition, 11' by 18', to the building of ex-Sheriff Harris in order to provide extra floor space for engineers Snook & Hardin.

Occupied by millinery store from 1881 to about 1915.

49. Job Woodruff Saloon, 9 High Street (403/14) - Contributing

Vernacular Greek Revival, two-story brick-front and clapboard structure, two by five bays, boxed raking cornice with frieze board and cornice returns, on uncoursed stone and ashlar foundations, erected 1820 for Jason King and remodeled 1859 by Job Woodruff as saloon. Slate roof with interior hood chimney on ridge at rear gable end. Flat brick relieving arch over 1/1 double-hung sash in second story; lunette louvered vent in attic of front gable. One-story frame addition along north wall possibly an enclosed porch.

In a woodblock "View of the Courthouse, Newton," published 1844 in HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY by John Barber and Henry Howe, this two-story building is side gabled with a one-story, wooden shed awning or piazza extending to the curb across the two-bay facade. As at present, the entrance is in the north bay. Evidence of a change in the brickwork indicates that in 1859 Job Woodruff remodeled the building by changing the axis of the roof, raising a pedimented gable over the street facade.

Rare bowed-front window (1905) has large central pane flanked by two narrower curved panes; paneled apron. Entrance in right bay has single-light over three horizontal panels (replaced by modern plate-glass door in 1988); demilune transom. Present one-story porch has square corner posts, wide fascia board at frieze; porch-roof wooden railing has two panels with catercornered braces.

Earliest known porch had square posts in present location (possibly chamfered with stops). In 1890, Henry Ward painted the facade of the

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building white, apparently added frame addition to north side; placed a cloth awning over second story windows; and built an elaborate porch-roof picket railing with boxed posts, capped with finials. This railing extended around north side of building over one-story frame addition.

One-story extension to north side has similar door with single-light transom. Replacement porch with deck across facade.

In March 1905, Isaac B. Wolfe, carpenter and architect, drew plans for remodeling the house of John Schlee, adjoining the Court House, and was prepared to supervise the work. According to published reports, "the front will be changed in appearance by a plate glass window about nine feet wide, with bent glass sides. The present store door will be changed to one of quartered oak, and a balcony will be constructed at the front and side --- the latter covering a stairway to the parlor on the second floor. The portion of the building behind the storeroom will be entirely changed and fitted with modern conveniences, which will tend to make it a very desirable home." The work of refitting the Ward Hotel was completed in June 1905.

50. Sussex Court House, 7 High Street (403/15) - Contributing

Classical Revival Court House, erected 1847 according to architectural plans by Amos A. Harrison of Newton. Whitewash stuccoed limestone rubble, two stories over excavated basement jail, three bays with center hall, employs Roman templar plan with monumental portico on podium; cupola; using Roman Doric Order (fluted columns on base), plain entablature; boxed, molded raking cornice and corona; plain, flush-boarded tympanum [See Illustration #10]. Architrave trim of main entrance has date stone in framed panel at center of lintel: "1847". Double-leaf doors transomed by molded panels within surround.

Sussex Court House is five bays deep with monumental corner pilasters and three-bay projecting pavilion under predimented cross-gable on east wall (martin house in tympanum) framed by monumental pilasters. Water table above raised basement on sidewall.

Sussex Court House is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This information is supplemental:

On January 28, 1847, the Court House in Newton was destroyed by fire. On February 23, 1847, the Board of Chosen Freeholders, meeting in special session, decided to rebuild the Court House and Jail on the old site"; one advantage of the location being "a large quantity of materials

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in the old walls and remains of the Court House." They also accepted a donation of \$6,500 from the citizens of Newton.

A Building Committee consisting of William T. Anderson, Joseph Greer, Nathan Drake, Robert Hamilton and James R. Hull concluded to rebuild "upon the old site but to increase the size of the Building so as to give a Court room amply large enough for the want of the County."

On March 15, 1847, the contract for building a new Court House, according to architectural plans drawn by Amos A. Harrison, was awarded to Samuel Fowler and Moses R. Andrews of New York for the sum of \$13,000. The builders were "to have the stone, iron, and other materials which remain of the old Court House in Newton, (except the cast iron fence around the same...) and the party of the second part is to furnish all the materials to be used in the said building, which shall be of the best quality, and the work shall be done in the best manner, so as to carry out the design and spirit of such plans and specifications..."

Work of removing the ruins began immediately. On May 12, 1847, at the annual meeting of the Board of Freeholders, Alexander Boyles of Lafayette introduced a resolution to suspend work on the Court House and to choose a more central site. A Special Committee reported, however, that (1) the Board was bound by contract and hence liable for damages if they unilaterally revoked the same; that (2) the loss would be greater than any supposed advantages to arise from selection of a better site, if indeed a better site could be found; that (3) an act of the legislature would be required to relocate the Court House outside of Newton. The report was sustained by a vote of 14 to 12.

On May 1, 1848, the Sussex Courts opened in the new Court House. On May 10, 1848, the Board of Chosen Freeholders convened in the grand jury room of the new Court House. Freeholder Director, William T. Anderson, read a report from the Building Committee, denouncing with some severity those who had criticized the jail underneath the Court House. On May 11, 1848, the Building Committee reported that it had paid contractors, Fowler & Andrews, \$13,000 on contract; also, \$775 for extras. Other expenditures included \$207.90 to Amos A. Harrison, as supervising architect; \$150 to the chairman of the Building Committee; leaving a balance of \$416.52 on the appropriation of \$8,500 and the \$6,500 donation from the citizens of Newton. The balance was ordered to be expended on improving the grounds. Costs of new furniture for the Court House \$389.97, the blinds and tables having been made by John Kraber.

In 1852, the leaky Court House roof was reportedly much improved "by application of cement paint."

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In May 1864, the Board of Freeholders authorized the installation of windows "in front of the Court House in the rooms over each side of the vestibule."

In 1869, the Board of Freeholders appropriated money to repaint the building. On December 22, 1870, the New Jersey Herald reported: "The painters are still busily employed in repainting the Court House. It is being blocked off, in imitation of granite and free-stone."

The stone wall and terrace below the Court House were completed in May 1874. The Herald noted that: "It not only improves the street and the approach to the building, but it adds materially to the beauty and comeliness of the whole establishment and its surroundings."

In 1885, the Committee on Public Buildings was ordered "to inspect the new tin roof on the Court House upon its completion."

On May 20, 1885, the Sussex Register noted: "That old time masonry is different from the modern style is shown in cutting two windows in front of the Court House."

On December 19, 1888, the Building Committee was authorized to clean and repair the stoves in the Court Room and Jury rooms or, if necessary, to replace them with new ones. They were further ordered to "have the chimney on the Court House raised as much higher than at present, as they may deem necessary."

In 1894, the Court House was heated by "excess steam from the Jail Building."

In September 1900, a steam heating plant was installed in the Court House and two coats of paint applied to the exterior.

In March 1910, a new bird house, double in size, took place of old house on roof of the Court House. It has 62 apartments and was designed for purple martins.

On December 29, 1910, a fire damaged the courtroom and attic of the Court House, wrecking the cupola. In February 1911, the Building Committee of the Board of Freeholders adopted renovation plans prepared in 1907 by L. H. Lewis, New York architect, to repair the Court House. In April 1911, contracts worth \$7,461 for improvements were awarded to Thomas Farrell, carpenter, and to O'Donnell & McManiman, masons.

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Repairs were completed for the September Term of the Court. Old walls were replaced with hard white walls, the ceiling was adorned with a large plaster ornament in the center and plaster panels. Painting was done by Daniel E. Sutton.

The petit jury box was removed to the opposite side of the bar, where the grand jury benches formerly stood. The chairs to be occupied by the petit jurors were placed on a platform elevated two feet above the floor, connected with the platform occupied by the Judges of the Court. The second row of jurors' chairs was elevated above the first, giving members a full view of the court, counsel and witnesses. The floor was covered with cork linoleum furnished by Jacob Carber of Newton. New chairs and tables were purchased. The Judges' desk, bar doors and trimmings of the main court, the Judges' chambers, counsel and petit jury rooms and hallways were made of red gum wood. The main body of the room was furnished with high-backed benches by Fitzgerald Spear Co. of Penn Argyl, Pennsylvania. Old-style windows were replaced with plate-glass windows, one glass pane to each sash. Charles H. Watkins installed the new radiators and vents.

51. Williams-Roe Storehouse, 53-55 Spring Street, 1 Legal Lane
(716/9) - Contributing

Vernacular brick storehouse, erected 1851 for John C. Williams, cabinetmaker; 25' x 50', brick on stone foundation, four stories in height, three by four bays, on stone foundation. Recessed central entrance with pilastered surround (architrave lettered: "53 SPRING STREET"), paneled double-leaf door with 9-lights in upper panels, flanked by shop windows (12 lights), surmounted by projecting cornice (signboard lettered: "DOLAN & DOLAN"). Large decorative wooden panel with broken scroll pediment and sculpted apron conceals central window on second story; flanked by 8/8 (grille) double-hung sash, with paneled shutters and flower box on lugs. Third story punctuated by 8/8 (grille) double-hung sash with paneled shutters. Facade surmounted by projecting cornice and wide frieze board, pediment parapet with boxed raking cornice, applied lunette sunburst in tympanum.

Sidewall on alley has 6/6 double-hung sash. Brick ell (probably hyphen erected before 1890 to join brick block to earlier wooden

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storehouse, removed from street front in 1851) behind main block, 18' by 23', four stories. Brick extension to rear (1898), 25' by 30'.

Photograph taken March 1865 depicts the Williams' Storehouse with flat-roof, projecting (bracketed?) cornice, one-story wooden awning or shed piazza on posts projecting over sidewalk to street curb, facade painted white, windows with shutters. Plate-glass store windows replaced original shop windows on first story in 1875.

In September 1890, William Roe took down a closet and flight of stairs in the rear of his storehouse.

On November 23, 1898, the Sussex Register reported that "W. W. Roe has now full occupancy of the brick addition to his storehouse, giving him three more floors, 25 x 30 each."

Photographs taken about 1900 depict pediment parapet on facade (as at present) with decorative concentric arcs; by paint or applied planks (?) facade appeared articulated by round arches above third story windows springing from (five) monumental pilasters rising at bay divisions.

In January 1930, Luse & Smith (successors to Fredenburgh & Luse) commenced work of an enlargement of their Spring Street storehouse. The project under the supervision of contractor Robert W. Lambert was expected to be completed in three weeks. On February 13, 1930, the New Jersey Herald reported that alterations to the store of Luse & Smith not only added to the exterior appearance of the store but also to the window space, giving two display windows, each containing more than 100 square feet of space. The show room had also been greatly increased for the display of furniture. In March 1930, Luse & Smith added "a new sign painted on the front of their building on Spring Street, which adds materially to its appearance." [See Illustration #20]

Facade of 1930, as depicted in engraving published July 1934, had recessed central entrance with glazed-paneled door flanked by plate-glass windows (canted in entry) over brick apron, surmounted by retractable awnings. Storefront cornice with frieze lettered: "53 LUSE & SMITH FURNITURE 55". Facade articulated by applied planks, full-height verticals at bays, and forming pediment raking cornice and corona (corona lettered "LUSE & SMITH"). Thin board simulating beltcourse on sill of third story windows. Paired 1/1 double-hungsash in second and third stories of central bay; individual 1/1 double-hung sash in flanking bays.

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Present shop windows and brick apron for plate-glass storefront and addition of Colonial Revival details date to 1967.

52. Edwards & Son Storehouse/Earl's Hotel (1897-1925), 57 Spring Street (716/10) - Non-Contributing

Vernacular brick row storehouse with Italianate elaboration, erected 1864-65 for Lyman & James Edwards, stove and tinware dealers; William Earl's Hotel between 1897 and 1925; three bays, four stories in height (34' by 85') over stone foundation, flat roof with projecting cornice consisting of paired, heavy brackets with pendants, interstitial, applied panels on frieze. Original ashlar lintels and lugsills concealed in facade alterations of 1988. Recessed center entrance storefront with flanking plate-glass show windows, installed about 1925 and removed 1988; 1/1 double-hung sash (1897) removed 1988.

Brick addition (1871) to rear, 34' by 32', three stories; endmost addition (before 1890), 34' by 21', raised to three stories in 1988.

The adjacent Edwards and Martin Storehouses underwent extensive alterations in 1988-89, converting the two storehouses into one office building: window openings reduced; modern sash installed (arched windows in third story), brickwork covered with struck, cement veneer in imitation of brickwork; storefront cornice with paired brackets removed; recessed-center store entrance and flanking plate-glass display windows removed; modern paneled door left of center flanked by rectangular plate-glass windows covered with bubble-awnings. Cornices are original.

While building retains original scale, configuration of facade elements in upper stories, and original sidewall on alley, inappropriate treatment of historic fabric of facade has altered proportional relationship between fenestration and facade and masked original materials with modern ones. Such alterations are probably irreversible.

Non-contributing structure to district.

In February 1889, Huston & Van Blarcom employed Simeon S. Cook to install plate-glass fronts and make other improvements to their store building at a cost in excess of \$1,000.

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During renovation of the structure in August of 1897, preparatory to opening a hotel, William Earl removed the wooden awning in front of the building.

William Earl's conversion of the old store house to a hotel was described in the Sussex Register on October 20, 1897:

"The building is practically fireproof, the walls being of concrete and brick, and it covers a space of 30 x 125 feet on the first floor; is 100 feet on the second floor, and 70 on the third floor. The basement is not yet finished but will be utilized for the steam heating plant and culinary department.

The building, which was formerly the Ackerson store, has been entirely refitted and renovated. It contains 26 rooms, which are handsomely furnished, and each has plenty of light and air, with beautiful views on the north, northeast, and east sides.

The second floor has a reception room for ladies as well as a private dining room. A toilet room and bath on the same floor is a desirable addition.

The cafe on the first floor is finished in carved oak and mahogany, with beveled mirrors on the side walls and doors. In the rear is a private dining room for gentlemen, 25 x 20 feet in size, with office equipment for writing, etc. It is lighted by 44 incandescent lamps in variegated colors, also 7 gas chandeliers. The whole building has combination gas and electric fixtures. The toilet rooms are handsomely equipped, and will be kept in perfect order. The bar is of mahogany, while the cafe is equipped with all appliances for producing a quick and satisfactory meal.

Mr. Earl will not reopen his bowling alley or basement saloon, but will devote his energies to building up a first-class hotel business. He has furnished the building in excellent style, and with his estimable wife will endeavor to make it a hospitable stopping place for transient or permanent guests. It is a credit to Mr. Earl's enterprise, and he intends to make it a credit to Newton."

53. The Martin Storehouse, 61 Spring Street (716/11) -
Non-Contributing

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Vernacular, brickfront and timber frame, row storehouse with Italianate elaboration, erected 1864 for Lebbius Martin clothier; three bays, three stories in height on stone foundation, with projecting cornice consisting of heavy, paired brackets with pendants and interstitial, applied panels on frieze. Frame structure removed in 1989 and replaced by cement-block construction. In 1988, 6/6 double-hung sash on third story and 2/2 double-hung sash on second story removed; ashlar lintels and sills concealed by veneer. First-story punctuated by recessed-center store entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; entrance to upper stories in right bay; storefront and right-bay entrance removed and brick facade coated with simulated brick (cement) veneer in 1989; original window openings reduced and downsized windows (arched in third story) inserted.

Non-contributing structure to district.

Recent renovations to the structure revealed the ancient foundation and fireplace of the north end of the old Pettit house, situated near the front of the present storehouse.

In April 1876, Tuttle & Tully erected a new wooden piazza or awning over the sidewalk in front of their store.

In July 1887, Tuttle & Tully removed the wooden piazza on their store and put a drop awning in its place. On August 10, 1887, Tuttle & Tully began to tear out their old storefront and replace it with one of plate glass. The new windows were to be wider and deeper than the previous ones. The work was completed in two weeks' time.

In June 1888, Tuttle & Tully announced plans to erect a two-story and basement extension to the rear of their storehouse. The basement occupied by William H. Earl for bottling lager. The first story enlarged the main store room. A large salesroom was also located on the second floor with access provided by a new stairway; the remainder of the second floor was used by employees of the firm. Simeon S. Cook began work on the addition in August 1888 and completed the job by the first week in September. The large room on the second floor was devoted to the ready-made clothing department.

54. The Snyder Store House, 65 Spring Street (716,12) -
Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse with Italianate elaboration, erected 1864 by Jacob Snyder; two bays, three stories in height on

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stone foundation, flat roof with projecting cornice consisting of heavy, paired brackets and interstitial molded panels in frieze. Original 6/6 double-hung sash replaced in 1990 with 1/1 sash and insert muntins; ashlar lintels and sills.

Storefront (1938), shared with adjacent Hull Storehouse, consists of recessed entrances and flanking plate-glass display windows over apron of polished-granite veneer. Wide signboard with molded frame at storefront cornice.

On March 14, 1888, the Sussex Register reported that the wooden awning had been removed from the Snyder Storehouse and that Pinkney & Brannigan would open their new store next week; "meanwhile, a new plate glass front is being fitted in the Snyder building, which they have rented." Accordingly, on April 3, 1888, Pinkney & Branigan advertised themselves, "Successors to Jacob Snyder" at the "White Front," indicating that the renovations to the Snyder Storehouse included painting the brick facade.

In September 1912, Jacob Snyder rebuilt the piazza of his Spring Street store.

On March 10, 1938, the New Jersey Herald reported that a large increase in business prompted J. J. Newberry "to take over the old Snyder store and add it to their present quarters" in the adjacent Hull storehouse. Alterations were nearing completion; the new store contained "a beautiful new lunch counter of the latest design and new fixtures throughout the store." The whole store was "now equipped with a cooling system for the comfort of summer shoppers." Mr. Kenneth Shaw was Newberry's new manager.

55. Central Hall, 67-69 Spring Street (716/13) - Contributing

Vernacular brick, row store house with Italianate elaboration, erected for Edwards & Smith in 1856-57; four bays, three stories in height on stone foundation, flat roof with false-mansard front (1879); projecting cornice consisting of heavy, paired brackets and interstitial molded-frame panels on frieze. Ashlar lintels and sills. Storefront (1938) consists recessed-entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows over apron of polished-granite veneer. Original 6/6 light, double hung sash replaced in 1990 with 1/1 sash and inserted muntins.

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In May 1875, David R. Hull completed a new extension to the rear of his building "which gives him a store room 100 feet in length."

In April 1884, David R. Hull made their large store room more attractive "by putting in a new plate-glass front." It was reportedly "the largest on the street." [See Illustration #31] In April 1887, David R. Hull broke the "monotonous appearance of the Spring street row" by placing a half mansard roof on his store building.

J. J. Newberry leased the Hull store room and basement in 1937, making alterations including installation of "new display windows, the very latest display fixtures and lighting system."

On October 14, 1940, a fire started in the basement storage room of the Newberry Store, forcing the evacuation of the upstairs apartment. As a consequence of the fire, the wooden structure in the rear of the building had to be rebuilt.

56. The Goodale Store House, 71-75 Spring Street (716/15) - Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse, five bays, center hall, three stories in height, having projecting cornice with heavy, paired brackets and interstitial molded panels on frieze. Built with double storefronts flanking central entrance to upper stories; tall, two-light transom over door with nine lights (upper three lights forming arch) over six panels. As built, Newton Drug Store contains two store rooms flanking central hall [See Illustration #19].

In February 1874, the New Jersey Herald reported that "in addition to a new ceiling and cornice, put up some time since," Mr. Dunning had added "a new and elegant office in the rear to which the telegraph had removed." Western Union Telegraph maintained its Newton office located here during Mr. Dunning's tenure.

In August 1877, Warbasse & Price entirely remodeled and refitted the store room at 75 Spring Street to suit the wants of their business. Henry Booth, painter, was employed to decorate "the side wall of their storebuilding with an advertisement of their business."

On March 19, 1884, the Sussex Register reported that William J. I. Kemble, who recently had purchased the building occupied by Walter Coriell and Henry Oppenheimer, had "modernized the store by putting in a new front. The front is of plate glass surmounted by a frieze about

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a foot in depth of cathedral glass. Cathedral glass is the latest style for store fronts and gives a very showy and attractive finish."

In May 1888, William Kemble announced plans to enlarge his store house during the Summer and awarded the contract to Walker Brothers of Newton.

In April 1890, Joseph Warbasse tore down the old wooden awning covering the sidewalk in front of his shop.

On February 24, 1910, the New Jersey Herald reported that: "The Busy Store of W. H. Sherrerd in the Foster building is to be treated to a new metal ceiling and a fresh coat of paint. Electricity is to be introduced and things so beautiful that Mr. Sherrerd and his clerks will scarcely know themselves in their improved and beautiful surroundings."

In April 1926, contractor William I. Houghton received the contract to remodel the Sherrerd Building on Spring Street, tearing out the interior of the second and third floors and installing comfortable living apartments. These were occupied upon completion by William Sherrerd.

57. Britts-Shelby Department Store, 83 Spring Street (716/16) -
Non-Contributing

Junior Department Store with Neo-Classical detail built 1962 on site of Cochran House (Cochran's Hotel built 1843; raised in height 1895 with Romanesque elaboration). One story fronting Spring Street/three stories facing Trinity Street; three bays; flat-roof with tall parapet on facade; cement block with pressed brick facade; recessed central entrance with paired, double-leaf glass doors flanked by plate-glass display windows; entrance bay framed by brick pilaster rising to decorative pediment on parapet with boxed raking cornices and decorative sunburst lunette in tympanum; tripartite plate-glass windows fill large, rectangular panels fill bays between brick pilasters; projecting cornice. Tall, brick parapet with molded cement beltcourse and decorative pediment (centered) attempts to fit building into streetscape of three and four storied buildings.

58. Sussex & Merchants National Bank, 91-97 Spring Street (716/17) -
Contributing

The Sussex and Merchants National Bank was designed by Crow, Lewis & Wick, architects, in Georgian Revival style with some Beaux Arts

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ornamentation, and constructed in 1927 by I. & S. Rossell & Son of New York City [See Illustration #25].

The building occupies a site 57 feet wide and 80 feet deep on Spring Street. The three-bay facade, four stories in height, was fashioned "in the dignified and impressive Georgian style of Harvard brick and limestone, with a fine cornice and pediment surmounting Corinthian columns." The banking section of the building was made of fireproof steel and concrete construction. A large central door provides entry to the bank and offices, with an elevator and staircase immediately at hand. The two top floor were designed for general office occupancy with large windows and modern conveniences.

The tall, street-level story of facade is punctuated by three tall, round arches in brick hood molding with rusticated keystone and stops of polished limestone. Central arch has main entrance with door surround to height of impost; recessed double-leaf doors of plate glass; entry framed molded architrave and engaged columns of Roman Doric Order supporting full entablature; enriched frieze; sculpted, oval cartouche and wings crowning cornice; arched opening above entry has demilune transom with polished limestone surround lettered: "SUSSEX & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK"; sculpted, ornamental keystone. Outer bays have glazing (originally 25 lights) in arched recesses with transom bar and muntins (for nine shaped lights) corresponding with glazed transom over entry; balustraded window sills using low, iron railings; polished granite apron below water table.

Second story punctuated by paired, 1/1 double hung sash with 12/12 inserted muntins (originally 9/9 double-hung sash) limestone lintels and header-brick lintels in each bay.

Upper two stories accentuated by coupled pilasters with Corinthian capitals and molded bases framing bays, rising from enriched beltcourse (limestone) with sculpted band of Greek fretwork; egg-and-dart molding on cornice; frieze embellished with sculpted medallions above capitals; pediment has molded raking cornice and corona; tympanum punctuated by oval, glazed cartouche and flanking, tasseled swags.

The Sussex and Merchants National Bank occupied the lower floor, mezzanine and second floor. The high-ceilinged Banking Room originally continued the Georgian exterior in design and a marble and bronze banking screen divided working space from the public. Desks for the bank officers were located inside the bank entrance doors, being thus accessible to depositors at all times. A special feature of the bank was "a ladies' department with a special rest and meeting room and teller's

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window facing it."

The tellers' windows were grouped conveniently in the center with all bank departments represented. At the rear, clearly visible from the street, is the safe deposit department and vault, "fitted with the latest design of protective devices and alarms." A well-known vault expert, A. B. Trowbridge, who supervised the design and construction of the vaults of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, was employed. Coupons booths and conference room were also provided on the first floor.

The second floor contained executive offices, Board of Directors Room, and a large meeting room available to various organizations in Sussex County.

59. Martin-Newmann Building, 99-101 Spring Street (716/17) -
Non-Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse (originally Italianate elaboration [See Illustration #25], but since 1962, facade corresponds with adjacent bank), erected 1867 by James G. Fitts; three stories, originally four bays, stone foundation.

Prior to 1962, building had flat-roof; cornice with paired brackets and interstitial molded panels on frieze; ashlar sills and lintels; 1/1 double-hung sash; recessed center store entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; retractible awning at storefront cornice.

Present facade added in 1962 when building was incorporated into adjacent Sussex & Merchants Bank: walk-up teller's window centered at first story; ribbon of four, 1/1 double-hung sash with 8/8 inserted muntins at second story in molded concrete surround (corresponding in height and location with arched transoms in first story of bank); two bays of paired 1/1 double-hung sash with header-brick lintels and molded concrete sills (corresponding in location and height with second-story fenestration of bank); projecting, molded cornice and frieze (corresponding with beltcourse on bank).

In May 1910, Bernard Boglioli improved his recently purchased property, occupied by the French Millinery and Department Store, with a new plate-glass front.

In April 1925, William I. Houghton had a force of men remodeling the Boglioli Building, recently vacated by the Bon Ton store, and purchased by the Sussex & Merchants National Bank. Charles H. Watkins installed

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plumbing and heating system. Henry S. Losee had the electrical contract. This change was necessitated by construction of new Sussex & Merchants National Bank.

In 1962, the Sussex & Merchants National Bank remade the facade of this storehouse to match their adjoining bank building, installing a sidewalk cashier's window available for transaction by pedestrians.

60. Oliver D. Reeves Store House, 103-105 Spring Street (716/17.01) - Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse with Italianate elaboration erected 1881 by Walker Brothers of Newton, contractors, for Oliver D. Reeves, clothier; three stories in height over basement; stone foundation, pressed brick front, four bays; flat roof with projecting cornice embellished with heavy, console brackets marking center and corners but with small, paired brackets marking intervening bays; upper stories punctuated by 2/2 double-hung sash; cast-iron, denticulated, shouldered segmental-arch hood molds with pendant stops; cast-iron molded sills with modillion lugs.

First story has plate-glass display windows and paneled aprons, recessed central entrance filling three bays to northwest; entrance to upper stories in southeast bay. Projecting, with framed, aluminum fascia frieze lettered: Coats JEWELERS".

In May 1881, Walker Brothers received the contract to erect a new building for Oliver Reeves on the site of his present store. The new storehouse was to be three stories in height, 24 feet in front, of "fire-proof construction with a pressed brick front," the first two stories 60 feet in depth and the third story 30 feet in depth. The first story was to include a large plate-glass front with rolling shutters. On August 3, 1881, the Herald reported that Simeon S. Cook had torn down the one-story building on the Reeves property and that Absalom W. Price would commence laying the brick walls in a few days.

61. Hough-Carber Store House, 109-111 Spring Street and 7 Moran Street (716/19) - Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse with Classical Revival elaboration (1891); two-story and basement storehouse erected by Captain James G. Fitts in 1869. In May 1891, Frank Hough added another story to the main part of his store house and built a 44-foot extension of the building to

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Moran Street, making it an "L-shaped" structure.

Brick store house, three and a half stories in height, four bays; pedimented front gable with boxed, denticulated raking cornice; 1/1 double-hung sash, ashlar lintel and sill in tympanum; corona forms projecting, denticulated cornice, with single brackets at bays; molded frieze with applied, carved paterae between brackets; ashlar lintels with dripboard; ashlar sills; 1/1 double hung-sash (paneled infill to fit windows to opening on third story).

Storefront (c1945) with metallic panel and ledge (supporting free-standing letters "CARBERS"), retractible awning; recessed central entrance and plate-glass door flanked by plate-glass display windows over apron; entrance to upper stories in northwest bay has bracketed cornice; elongated, 2/2 light transom and glass-paneled door.

Pediment-gabled brick storefront at 7 Moran Street, two and a half stories in height, two bays under gable and one bay (two-story) extension to northeast with entry to staircase; limestone sills and lintels, attic story window has 1/1 double-hung sash; at second story modern plate glass in place of storage doors and 1/1 double-hung sash in northeast bay; store front consists of recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows (canted in entry) over brick apron.

62. John McCarter Building, 115 Spring Street (716/20) - Contributing

Vernacular, brick row storehouse with Italianate elaboration on cornice and Colonial Revival storefront (1967); built by John McCarter in 1864; three and a half stories, three bays by nine bays; brick laid in American Common Bond; flat roof with false gable consisting of single eave brackets on wide frieze board; oval window in attic; ashlar lintels and sills, 1/1 double-hung sash. First story store front remodeled (c1971) with brick infill; denticulated frieze, paneled, corner pilasters; two modern 1/1 sash in southwest bays with false louvered shutters; double-leaf door (nine lights in upper panels) in pilastered surround with broken-scroll pediment.

A deed survey, dated January 27, 1872, ran along the "Main store house" on Moran Street 62 feet, and thence in the same line "along a two story addition" a distance of 20'-3".

In July 1875, Jacob Swayze had workmen improving his building on Moran Street, used for a shop, by enclosing the entrance between No. 2 Engine House and his building, and by dividing the upper story into three large rooms for mechanical purposes. The whole building received a new

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coat of paint.

On May 11, 1881, the New Jersey Herald reported that the firm of Hill & Howell, hardware dealers, tore down the old (wooden) awning in front of their store and were erecting a new one to correspond with the one on the front of F. M. Hough's adjoining storehouse. They also added a window to the side of the building to provide more light. [See Illustration #18].

The plate glass storefront was removed and replaced by the present Colonial Revival front about 1971.

63. Bodine-Kerr Brick Storehouse, 9 Moran Street (716/21) - Contributing

Vernacular brick storehouse with Eastlake brackets built 1865 for Samuel Hunter Bodine; two-and-a-half-stories of brick in Common Bond, five by four bays; pedimented front gable with boxed, raking cornice and molded frieze board; paired arched windows in pediment with sill on corona; store cornice (forming corona of pediment) with four scroll-sawn, projecting brackets set at corners and centered between two outer bays; 1/1 double-hung sash; brick-voissoir lintels and stone sills; recessed center entrance has large, single-light transom and replacement six-panel door flanked by plate-glass storefronts with brick aprons.

64. Old Episcopal Parsonage (1770 House), Dunn Place (703/4) - Contributing

West Jersey vernacular stone house type erected 1770-71; uncoursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins, five by two bays, center hall, two and a half stories over raised basement; side gabled with boxed, molded raking cornices; slate roof with interior brick chimneys on ridge at gables; stone relieving arches on facade and south gable end (1770), brick-header relieving arches on north gable wall and two bays to northeast on facade (1868), pedimented frontpiece with pilasters and full entablature at front entrance, paneled door; 6/1 double-hung sash in architrave surrounds; wood lintels and sills; louvered shutters; first story of ell at rear is made of uncoursed rubble; two by two bays, surmounted by gabled, frame-and-clapboard second story (1868) with boxed, molded raking cornices and returns; 6/1 double-hung sash; interior, brick gable-end chimney with corbeled crown and rectangular vents under cap; one-story, hipped-roof porch with square posts on northeast sidewall at juncture with main block; entrance in southeast bay of ell; gable-end wall of ell has paired, 1/1 sash in northeast bay at first story.

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The southwest portion (three bays) comprises the original structure, built of local limestone by John Pettit in 1770, two and a half stories tall over raised basement, one and a half rooms deep. Other surviving examples of this type of stone house within Sussex County (including two greatly altered versions at Andover Forge, later Waterloo) suggest that the original floor plan consisted of a side hall with a large front room and small "borning room" to the rear. Fireplaces in both rooms were vented through flues in a single gable-end chimney. The backroom had a triangular, corner fireplace, evidence of which still survives. This type of building is commonly associated with an Out-Kitchen which may be stone portion (first story) of ell to rear.

On March 16, 1832, Reverend Dunn announced the continuation of his select English and Classical School, and his intention to enlarge it. The stone addition to the rear of the stone parsonage may have been built for this purpose.

The Hughes' Map of Newton, published in 1856, shows an addition (extant stone ell) to the northwest side wall (rear) of the original stone dwelling. A detached structure is shown to the southwest of the southwest gable-end of the parsonage. Two other buildings (one probably a barn) are shown to the southwest and northwest of the main dwelling.

On August 27, 1868, the Sussex Register reported that "the Episcopal Parsonage --- which by the way is, we think, the oldest building in town, having been built originally in 1769, nearly a century ago --- has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of about \$2,500, and presents a handsome appearance. It is ready for occupation." The building was enlarged by building a limestone addition (two bays by two bays) to the north, so creating a center-hall house, five bays wide. The marble fireplace in the north parlor dates to this time. A frame second-story was added to the stone ell at the rear of the main house. The renovated Parsonage was sold to Levi Shepherd, a prominent lawyer, on October 31, 1868.

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HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

Pioneer Settlement 1762-1815

The Newton Town Plot Historic District delineates an eighteenth-century (1762) plan for a county seat wherein a Court House and public commons was situated for convenience of location at the confluence of important pathways of prehistoric origin, ordered by a rectilinear pattern of streets. For community infrastructure, Jonathan Hamption donated lots for a courthouse and courthouse yard or town square, meeting house (Church Lot), an academy, burial ground, and Anglican parsonage. Lots intended for these specific uses can be identified with extant buildings or sites. Numbered town lots fronting the Green or commons were occupied by tavern houses or by dwelling houses of lawyers, merchants and craftworkers who depended primarily upon the conduct of public business for their livelihood and who commonly carried on their trade in some portion of their residence. The earliest buildings were detached and domestically scaled, built according to vernacular technology of either stone, log, brick or timber construction. In 1786, citizens of Scotch-Irish descent erected a Presbyterian Church upon an alley (Church Street) at the rear of the original town lot that connected the New York and Easton roads (Main and High Streets), thereby beginning the growth of the village beyond the provisions of the original plat. Newton straddled one of the earliest routes leading from New York to the Great Lakes and the interior of the continent. After 1790, hotels serving numerous mail and passenger stages reflected Newton's strategic location at the hub of post roads and turnpikes. In 1801, local citizens incorporated the Newton Academy and soon erected a school house on Main Street. As early as 1806, meadowland adjacent to the town square was surveyed and graded for new streets and town lots that slowly filled with new residences, churches, schools and stores during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the War of 1812, a British naval blockade halted coastal navigation, reviving some local manufacturers and adding impetus to commercial transport over inland routes. It also highlighted a system of poor roads and emphasized the need for internal improvements:

County Village 1815-1855

With rapid population growth between 1790 and 1820, the fertile limestone floor of the Kittatinny Valley was increasingly brought under cultivation and Newton developed as the village center of an agricultural hinterland. The earliest manufactories, developing at this period, produced hats, chairs, cabinetwork, leather and leather goods. Beginning in 1815, brick was first used as a primary material in construction of brickfront and brick stores and townhouses. Incorporation of the Sussex

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Bank in 1818 produced a local source of capital and a medium for commercial exchange. With construction of the bank at the intersection of Church and High Streets in 1822, this neighborhood filled with mechanics, merchants, schools and residences. Episcopalians erected their first church at the intersection of Main (then known as Academy Street) and Church Streets in 1823 and the Presbyterians built anew in 1829. Interstitial, detached buildings continued to be built around the town square to satisfy demand for residential and commercial space. After opening of the railroad from tidewater to Morristown (1838) and then to Dover (1848), an increasing concentration of trade in the hands of village merchants with freight agencies resulted in construction of larger commercial buildings. In 1840, Amos A Harrison, regarded as the town's first professional architect, designed a commodious brick hotel for Dennis Cochran (1843), a new Classical Revival Court House (1847) and several mansions for prominent citizens. The Green was fenced in 1845 and planted with ornamental trees.

Railroad Town 1855-1919

Advent of direct rail communication to Newton in December 1854 resulted in a frenetic building boom that included erection of multistoried, row stores around the Green. Rail-transported coal also fueled the earliest steam-powered manufactories, namely a steam gristmill and two foundries. Between 1854 and 1866, Newton was the northern terminus of the Sussex Railroad and commanded the trade of the surrounding valley. The town square filled with brick row storehouses and new streets extended the town over the surrounding hills. With needs distinct from those of its rural environs, Newton incorporated as a separate town in 1864. Cereal agriculture in the Kittatinny Valley enjoyed its heyday between 1850-1865 as the rise of tidewater industrial cities and the onset of Civil War greatly expanded demand and inflated prices. Great wealth accumulated by Newton tradesmen during this period was reflected in the new Grammar School, Library Hall, and two new stone churches, completed by 1872.

Beginning in 1866, extension of the railroad beyond Newton cost the town its monopoly on agricultural trade which, in turn, prompted Newton tradesman to purchase the old Fairgrounds along the line of the Sussex Railroad and to build a brick factory. With the promise of cheap, unorganized rural labor, they induced Henry Merriam, a leading shoe manufacturer of New York City, to relocate here. The Long Depression (1873-1879) depressed the local farm economy and consequently brought commercial growth to a near standstill. Success of the modern factory system after 1880 pumped the profits and wages of industry into the local economy, resulting in a new wave of new commercial and residential

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expansion. By 1890, spread of the town into new residential neighborhoods, especially in the factory districts, accelerated. Beginning in 1895 with introduction of a municipal water supply, the Town invested in such public improvements as sewage treatment and road paving. By 1905, demand for rental housing was increasingly answered by construction of apartment flats for professionals and laborers. Between 1883 and 1902, prosperous merchants, manufacturers built substantial homes in the latest fashions.

Adjustment to Automotive Culture 1919-1941

The self-propelled carriage was first seen in Newton in July 1899. In 1902, an automotive garage and car agency was opened in Newton. Mechanically, the automobile passed beyond its experimental stage by the end of World War I. Growing acceptance of automotive travel engendered a wave of cultural adjustment, marked by improved grading and pavement of roads, development of such subsidiary facilities as dealerships, parking spaces and lots, storage garages, repair and filling stations and encouragement of suburban home ownership. Construction of trans-Hudson crossings (1916-1931) and a State Highway system (1926 onward) first opened the Kittatinny Valley to speculation in suburban real estate. The substantial stake of financial institutions in this economic expansion is reflected by construction of two new banks on the town square in 1925 and 1927. Multiplication of real estate transactions, and a general increase in official business, also demanded construction of new offices for the County Clerk and Surrogate (1929) on the Green. Two new printing plants, built in 1925 and 1929, provided space for new rotary presses capable of expanding newspaper production (with pages increasingly filled by commercial advertisements) for a larger audience.

As evidenced by difficulties encountered in construction of a new Newton High School, inflation steadily drove up the cost of labor and building materials between 1917 and 1920. Construction of the Sussex & Merchants Bank in 1927 marked the end of seventy years' preference for multistoried, ornately detailed, commercial buildings. Park Garage, built on Main Street in 1916 as a car dealership, marks the innovative use of fireproof materials (brick and steel) to transform the traditional form of timber-frame livery stable into a modern automobile showroom --- thus initiating a trend toward one-story commercial buildings with architecturally-articulated (Mission-style parapet) facades. By 1927, brick was widely superceded by cement block (often molded to simulate rockface ashlar). With construction of the New Jersey Herald Building in 1925 and the Sussex Register Building in 1929, use of such one-story, rectangular buildings expanded beyond automotive agencies and repair garages into the sphere of commercial and industrial construction. By

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1940, stores on this model, such as the Big Leader on Park Place, commonly incorporated porcelain fronts. Preference for rectangular, one-story masonry buildings (often with mannerist adaptations of Colonial motifs applied to their facades) continued beyond the middle of the present century with construction of a new post office (1959) and a junior department store (1962).

The opening of Mazuy Mills, a textile factory, at Newton in 1919 marked the peak of industrial expansion. The Merriam Shoe Company departed for Baltimore, Maryland, in October 1929 and its successor, the Jefferson Shoe Company, collapsed in the midst of the Great Depression. After 1925, most new residential construction consisted of tract housing in real estate developments at the fringe of the Town, where residents became dependant upon automobiles for shopping in the downtown.

The initial phase of adjustment to an automotive culture, spanning the interlude between World Wars (1919-1941), proceeded with only gradual impact upon the traditional pattern of land use and development. Supremacy of the railroad declined steadily between 1925 and 1945 and, by the latter date, the Lackawanna Railroad first proposed a reduction in services to Newton. Rail service was finally abandoned in 1965. Especially during the peak years of manufacturing activity (1880-1930), residential development expanded the town to its corporate limits. An envelope of open (agricultural) space around the original town center encouraged centripetal expansion rather than intrusive, intensive development at the core of the community. New industrial and residential neighborhoods remained within walking distance of the commercial district focussed upon the town square and Spring Street. As recently as 1959, the present post office was built on Main Street without provision for a single on-site parking space. The war effort (1941-1945) diverted resources away from domestic projects, as evidenced by Federal postponement of a plan to built a new post office from 1940 to 1958. The present phase of adjustment to a suburban automotive culture may have begun in 1952 with development of the East Clinton Street shopping plaza, composed of anchor stores completely surrounded by large parking lots and a linear mall of small specialty shops (bakery, luncheonette, liquor store, clothing store) fronted by off-street parking spaces. Construction of a junior department store on the site of the Cochran House on Spring Street in 1962 (and demolition of an entire block of residences on Trinity Street to provide a municipal parking plaza adjacent to this store) was an attempt to introduce this form of automotively-accessible shopping center into the heart of the old commercial district. After 1965, the trend toward relocating businesses "out on the highway" prevailed.

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Post-World War II suburbanization will probably be regarded as a significant historical context for the Newton Town Plot Historic District. The request for a reduction in rail service by the Lackawanna Railroad in 1944 was the first important local indicator of public preference for automobile transportation --- this preference made a decisive impact upon resources within the district beginning around 1952. Therefore, American entry into the Second World War (1941) marks a reasonable boundary to a definable historic context.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Jonathan Hampton of Elizabethtown surveyed the Newton Town Plot in 1762, shortly after the site was chosen for the county seat of Sussex.

The site of Newton's town square was included within a tract of 2,500 acres surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Samuel Green for William Penn in October 1715 as part of the Last Indian Purchase of the West Jersey Council of Proprietors, known as the Fourth Dividend or Second Lotting Purchase. This tract came within the bounds of East Jersey when a Partition Line between the two divisions was surveyed by James Lawrence in 1743.

The potential value of this ancient crossroads was first recognized by Jonathan Hampton. Born at Elizabethtown in 1716 or 1717, he was the son of James Hampton, an Elizabethtown farmer (who died in 1731), and grandson of Andrew Hampton, a Scotch Quaker who settled Elizabethtown before 1687 and who worked as a tailor. {1} Jonathan Hampton figured prominently in civic affairs. He was one of the petitioners for a municipal charter on February 8, 1740. By 1747, Hampton was listed as a member of the Common Council of Elizabethtown. In 1762, Hampton appears as High Sheriff of Essex County. Governor William Franklin named him a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas on April 21, 1765. {2} By trade, he was a coachmaker.

Jonathan Hampton was a devout Episcopalian, active in support of St. John's Episcopalian Church. In April 1748, he was listed as one of the managers of an Elizabethtown Lottery intended to raise money to build a Parsonage. {3} In 1759-60, he was also a manager of a Lottery "for making an Addition to, and repairing St. John's Church, in Elizabeth Town." {4} By 1749 he was a church warden and was listed as a vestryman when Governor Hardy granted a charter to the parish on July 20, 1762.

In June 1762, St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts authorized Jonathan Hampton to constitute Temple Masonic Lodge, No. 1 at Elizabethtown. {5}

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Jonathan Hampton was also a surveyor who enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the East Jersey Proprietors. He seems to have come to this good favor fortuitously. On August 19, 1742, the Council of Proprietors of the Eastern Division appointed Jonathan Hampton "to be a Deputy Surveyor for Essex County as his father had been deemed a friend to the Proprietors' interest." {6} On August 10, 1743, Jonathan Hampton presented to William Alexander, President of the East Jersey Board of Proprietors, a 1684 survey of the Elizabethtown line that he found among his father's papers "who had in his life purchased of Capt. John Baker's son the remainder of his estate and then got with that purchase, what papers the son had of his father Baker, amongst which was this one." {7} This document was considered so prejudicial to Elizabethtown Pretences under the Nicholls' Grant that members of the Elizabethtown Committee had "much wanted it out of his hands and offered him a shilling bill for it." Significantly, Hampton's cooperation in this case defended proprietary land claims of William Penn heirs' against encroachment.

On March 22, 1748, Jonathan Hampton was appointed a Deputy Surveyor for Morris County to assist in surveying tracts claimed under West Jersey rights lying eastward of the Quintipartite Line so as to provide their owners an opportunity to purchase East Jersey titles to these lands. {8} At this time, he probably first viewed the Penn Tract upon which Newton would later be sited.

Beginning in 1755, he acted as an attorney and land agent for Thomas and Richard Penn in the disposition of their inherited estates. Appointed in December 1755 as Commissary to the Forces on the Frontiers at the outbreak of the French and Indian War, he was responsible for the supply of two hundred soldiers garrisoned at forts along the upper Delaware. In visiting Jersey forts on the frontier, he traversed the paths leading through Newton to the upper Delaware Valley. On February 18, 1760, he purchased 2,300 acres from Thomas and Richard Penn through a deed executed by Richard Peters and Lynford Lardner, the Penns' attorneys. On December 12, 1761, Governor Josiah Hardy assented to legislation establishing Sussex Court House and Jail on Hampton's tract, on or within a half-mile of Henry Harellocker's plantation: "the particular spot to be fixed, with the consent of the owner of the land, by a Majority of the Justices and Freeholders of said county."

As a Court House was rising on its present site at the intersection of the Easton and New York roads, Jonathan Hampton laid out a Town Plot. The most desirable lots fronted the Court House Yard or Green while lots for an academy, meeting house (church), graveyard and Episcopalian parsonage lined the New York road (now Main Street). The earliest buyers

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of Town Lots include Thomas Anderson, Joseph Barton, Martin Delaney, Edward Dunlop, John Pettit, Timothy Symmes and Ephraim Darby. With the conduct of public business at this crossroads, taverns and law offices sprouted around the Green. In 1763, William Kelly offered to rent farms within a half-mile from the new Court House, claiming that there were "already about 28 Families settled, and Room for upwards of 30 more..." On August 31, 1764, Jonathan Hampton formally deeded 2.8 acres "for use of the Court-House & Green" to the Chosen Freeholders of the County of Sussex. {9}

Proof of the existence of Hampton's Town Plot comes from various sources. In a newspaper advertisement, dated February 1764, Hampton offered: "Two thousand three hundred acres, whereon is now building a large stone court-house for Sussex aforesaid. I have laid down a town plot; it is an exceeding fine tract for up land, swamp and meadow; several good buildings going on it in the town." {10} Again, on January 15, 1768, Hampton offered to sell 2,000 acres "in Newtown, joining to and all round the New Stone Court-House, in Sussex County aforesaid, whereon is a new town regularly laid out, and already begun to be built..." {11}

Further references to the Town Plot are found in deeds. On February 28, 1788, for example, Edward Dunlap sold a lot containing .3 acre to William Reid, describing the property as "a Lot near the Court House sold by Jonathan Hampton to Ephraim Darby (called No. 1 in the Town Plot)." Another deed, dated March 19, 1805, refers to "the lot laid out for the Church Lot." {12}

Hampton's plan featured a rectangular public commons framed by arterial highways with a Court House situated at its north corner. This arrangement seems to have evolved from practical considerations of the terrain and roadways, rather than from some cultural affinity on Hampton's part. The exact compass orientation of the walls of the Court House (due north, south, east and west) suggests that its site was chosen in advance of any detailed plan for a village. Sussex Court House sits beside the hub of a spokewise network of five roads. Hampton rationalized this web of highways by having each major road enter the village center so as to frame one side of the town square. The rectangular boundary of the central Green was completed by a short road (Park Place) connecting the New York (Main Street) and Easton (High Street) roads along the southwest side of the Green. This plan permitted the survey of rectangular town or house lots, each with highway frontage, on all four sides of the Green.

Jonathan Hampton expressed ardent support for the Church of England by donating a large and prominently-situated lot for construction of an

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Anglican parsonage. A site with ten-acres was chosen on a scenic eminence overlooking the New York road (Main Street) at the main approach to the village. His role in subsidizing the Episopalian ministry has long been recognized: "Mr. Hampton was not only Newton's early benefactor, but likewise the liberal supporter of the Church of England here. He built the parsonage, or was the main contributor thereto..."{13} On December 14, 1774, Jonathan Hampton conveyed three tracts of land to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Newton "for the encouragement of the Episcopal religion, as established by the laws of England, and toward the maintenance & support of a Parson officiating in said church...for the use of a Parsonage..." It remains the only extant building dating to Hampton's Town Plot and the only one whose construction was underwritten by the donor.

In March 1772, Jonathan Hampton was listed among the sellers of subscriptions for printing a pamphlet on "the reasonableness and advantage of Family Worship...submitted to the perusal, and serious consideration, of heads of prayerless christian families of every denomination, particularly those residing in Sussex County," together with a tract entitled "The Theological Preceptor, or Youth's Religious Instruction," written by "Uzal Ogden, Jun. a candidate for Holy Orders" at New-Town, Sussex County.{14}

Jonathan Hampton died November 1, 1777, aged 61 years. In his last will and testament, he named his daughter, Mary Hampton, his son-in-law, Joseph Jelf, and lawyer John Chetwood as his executors. His second wife, Ann Frances Hampton, was appointed executor after John Chetwood renounced and the other executors were not resident in New Jersey.{15} His widow died February 24, 1791, aged 77 years.

The Town of Newton is one of only two Pre-Revolutionary county seats in New Jersey wherein the court house was designedly located on a public commons or Green. While a court house for Morris County, fronting a public commons, was built in 1755, a new court building was constructed about 1820 on a street adjacent to the Morristown Green.

One other county seat, Hackensack (Village of New Barbadoes before 1921) in Bergen County, acquired a public commons adjacent to the Court House in an anomalous way. In 1731, a Court House for Bergen County was built on Main Street near its junction with Essex Street. Adjacent land comprising a triangular, public commons was actually included in John Berry's grant of land to the Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church in 1696. Since no transfer of title to this commons was ever undertaken, the County of Bergen acquired its use by adverse possession.

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Sussex Court House, albeit reconstructed after a fire in 1847, occupies its original site. A rectangular pattern of streets, framing the Court House Yard, was the central feature of Hampton's Town Plot in 1762, although the pre-existing roads enter this town square on irregular routes conforming to the terrain. Newton, therefore, in terms of community planning, possesses unique significance in being the only Pre-Revolutionary county seat wherein the Court House occupies its original site fronting a town square or Green.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Survey of a Town Plot for Sussex Court-House in 1762 initiated the establishment and earliest development of a new community on the frontiers of agricultural settlement. Two earlier attempts to secure location of a courthouse and gaol --- first at Log Gaol (Johnsonburg) in 1753 and later at Huntsville in 1756 --- were proposed by settlers in Greenwich Township (now Warren County), near the mouth of the Musconetcong River, but decisively overruled in a popular referendum by inhabitants of Minisink, then the most populous district of the new county, for reasons of inconvenience. Disputed title to this territory hindered its settlement until the Treaty of Easton disposed of Indian claims in 1758. During this period of contention, defense of the frontier through a system of Jersey forts along the Delaware River advertised Newton's present location as a convenient site for a county seat. Commissary Jonathan Hampton traveled from tidewater to the Minisinks to supply these frontier garrisons along paths traversing the site of Newton. At the time of his purchase of the land in 1760, the only tavern for many miles, situated along the path to Minisink, stood in a hollow beyond Anderson Hill (opposite 127 Mill Street on the former Don Bosco Campus). Henry Harellocker, a German pioneer from Hunterdon County, built a frame dwelling here in 1751 when this neighborhood was a little known part of Newtown Precinct in Morris County. Oral tradition informs us that the site chosen for Sussex Court House and Green was mantled by trees in 1762. Although hamlets commonly sprouted at important crossroads, most concentrated settlement occurred on prime agricultural land or near valuable water powers. Arising consequential to the political act of siting a court house here and developing within the framework of a landowner's design for a new community, the appearance and success of a village on the site of Newton was the outcome of unique circumstances in the pioneer settlement of the Kittatinny Valley.

ARCHITECTURE

Between 1762 and 1875, folkways of stone, brick, timber-frame and log construction reflect a blending of traditions brought to the village

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by its earliest settlers. Vernacular methods of building expanded to accommodate new challenges: for example, the demand for distinctively commercial, multistoried emporiums after the advent of the railroad in 1854. Academic influences, particularly Ancient Classicism, began to inflect first the ornamentation (main entrance and window surrounds) and later the design of buildings.

Several significant examples of vernacular architecture are included in the Newton Town Plot Historic District.

The Old Episcopalian Parsonage, though enlarged in 1868, retains clear evidence of its original plan and workmanship. Perhaps related to a two-thirds Georgian house plan, the corner fireplace in the back room suggests Swedish influence, and this house type is associated with West Jersey origins, particularly with Highlands ironworks. Two much-altered examples survive at Waterloo (Andover Forge) and it is interesting that John Hackett, junior partner with William Allen and Joseph Turner of Philadelphia in operation of the Union and Andover Ironworks, was appointed manager during construction of Sussex Court House. Hackett and several of his associates were Scotch Irish, but many Germans were also employed at such works in West Jersey.

Tradition asserts that the Old Parsonage was built by John Pettit, a descendant of French Huguenots who originally settled Newtown, Long Island, and who later removed to West Jersey. Pettit is also credited with building a stone house on Governor Jay's farm (now the Morris Farm in Hampton Township) where he was manager and land agent. The plan of the Parsonage, however, does not appear Continental in origin and bears little resemblance to stone-building traditions associated elsewhere in New Jersey with Dutch, German and French Huguenot settlement.

This West Jersey stone house type --- two and a half stories tall, three-bay facade with entrance through the right bay, one and a half rooms deep, with interior, gable-end chimney venting two fireplaces (one being a corner fireplace) --- is locally rare, and may represent a blending of stone-building traditions by Scotch, Scotch Irish and English settlers. Construction of the Old Episcopalian Parsonage was sponsored by Jonathan Hampton and it remains the only extant building associated with his original Town Plot.

The Old Newton Academy (c1802) is a locally rare example of a timber-frame, full Georgian plan with center hall, five bays wide and two rooms deep. It is one of the oldest select-school buildings in the region.

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Two brickfront, timber-frame townhouses survive at 49 and 53 High Street. At least five such buildings once fronted the Newton Green: four built 1820-1830 and one built 1864. The small store house at 9 High Street is a rare survival of a brickfront store house, erected in 1820 by Jason King. In 1859, Job Woodruff turned the axis of its gable by adding a brick pediment atop the original brickfront facade.

The survival of three brickfront buildings within Newton is significant. On October 29, 1748, Peter Kalm recorded his observation of such buildings in the Jersey Dutch seaport of New Brunswick, New Jersey, noting: "Such houses as consist of both wood and bricks, have only the wall toward the street of bricks, all the other sides being merely of planks." In northeastern New Jersey, the Jersey Dutch commonly built brickfront sandstone houses between 1810-1830. There is some historical evidence in Newton to suggest that several frame houses acquired brickfronts to disguise enlargement by one or more additions.

The following master builder/architects worked on vernacular buildings (or adapted pattern-book plans for local clients):

1. Amos A. Harrison, architect and master builder, arrived in Newton in January 1840, perhaps from Paterson, New Jersey. He is credited as Newton's first architect and designed the Cochran House (1843), the Court House in 1847, and James R. Hull's mansion on Mill Street. He departed Newton in 1849 for St. Louis, Missouri.
2. William Sears, Newton carpenter and master builder, advertised in local newspapers in 1855. Known as builder of the original Sussex Railroad Depot (1856), Newton Collegiate Institute (1856), and Newton Methodist Church (1859-61).
3. Simeon Simpson Cook, born July 12, 1830, near Yellow Frame Church, a son of James and Anna Cook. He learned carpentry while apprenticed with Alfred Skinner of Marksboro. He married Elizabeth Shafer. In 1856, he moved to Newton where he was responsible for designing and constructing many public and private buildings. He died January 8, 1897.
4. William Butler, housewright, constructed house at 24 Church Street for Lewis Howell.

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Several buildings within the Newton Town Plot Historic District possess significance as good examples of various architectural styles designed by skilled architects:

1. Woodward's Hardware Store, 3 Main Street; architect unrecorded; 1874 Italianate brick row store house with fireproof, galvanized iron cornices and hood molds (manufactured by Noyes & Wine of Centre Street, New York).
2. Robert Shephard Residence and Dental Office, 21-23 Main Street; architect unrecorded; 1874 Italianate brick row dwelling possessing excellent integrity.
3. Christ Episcopal Church and Parsonage/Holly Hall, 66 Main Street; 1868-69 in Rustic mode of English Gothic Revival designed by Jonathan V. Nichols.
4. Dutcher Apartment Flats/Dr. Beatty Residence, 12 Church Street; 1905 in polychromatic (brick and limestone) Romanesque Revival dwelling by O'Donnell & McManiman.
5. Valentine House, 26 Church Street; 1897 Queene Anne Free Classic residence, possibly designed by master carpenter Isaac Wolfe.
6. First Presbyterian Church, 54 High Street; 1869-72 Classical Revival with unusual use of Italianate and Romanesque Revival elements, designed by Charles Graham.
7. County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place; 1929 brick and steel frame office building in Georgian Revival style by Kelly & Cowan.
8. Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place - 1925 enlargement and granite facade in Neo-Classical style by Holmes & Winslow of New York City.
9. County Park Building, 3 High Street - 1907 enlargement in Roman Classical or Neo-Classical style by J. J. Vreeland of Dover, New Jersey.

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10. Hill Fountain, Newton Green - 1896 Romanesque Revival public fountain and watering trough by O'Donnell & McManiman.
11. Soldiers' and Sailors' War Monument, Newton Green - 1895 Gothic monument designed by Anthony O'Donnell, executed by Tayntor & Company.
12. Theodore Simonson Residence, 63 High Street - 1901 American Foursquare dwelling, Prairie style, by Thomas F. Farrell, housewright. Modifications include replacement of shingles with clapboard and additions to sides and rear.
13. McCarter-Morrison House, 61 High Street - 1819 brick townhouse as enlarged and redesigned by Simeon S. Cook in 1891 in Colonial Revival style.
14. Sussex Register Building/Court Square Theatre, 39 High Street - 1929 commercial design by Henry T. Stephens in Georgian or Adamesque Revival.
15. Sussex Court House, 1 High Street - 1847 Classical Revival design by Amos A. Harrison.
16. Sussex & Merchants National Bank, 91-97 Spring Street - 1927 Georgian Revival design with Beaux Arts ornamentation by Crow, Lewis & Wick.
17. Oliver D. Reeves Store House, 103-105 Spring Street - 1881 vernacular, brick row store with pediment-gabled front and Italianate elaboration by Walker Brothers of Newton.

These buildings possess significance not only as individual examples of various architectural styles, but also as elements of streetscapes where historic function and use influenced scale and setback, producing uniformity of design in some commercial blocks of attached buildings as well as visual contrast in blocks of attached and detached buildings with different uses. Detached private residences generally are fronted by small strips of lawn. In rarer instances of residences within attached rows of buildings, a median between private and public space is occupied by a full-width verandah (for example, the Robert Shephard Residence at 21-23 Main Street). The adjacent apartment flats on Church Street, constructed in 1905, are partly exceptions: these

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multi-occupancy residences front the street, although the residence at 12 Church Street, originally occupied by Dr. Beatty, does enjoy the interposition of a recessed arcaded porch. Thus, setback and, to some degree, architectural style confirm primary use. Commercial buildings front the sidewalks and store rooms become transparent through plate-glass storefronts to pedestrians, creating very public interior spaces.

The development of Park Place emphasizes visual interrelationships among buildings within a streetscape and emphasizes the significance of the date 1941 as a contextual divide. The original (1902) Newton Trust Company was enlarged and invested with a monumental granite facade between 1923 and 1925. Additional street frontage was acquired by demolition of two flanking frame dwellings of early nineteenth-century construction. The newly enlarged bank, however, was framed to the southwest by Park Block, a Romanesque Revival department store, and to the northwest by the Newton Methodist Church, built 1859-61. Park Block was gutted by fire in December 1940; its walls taken down to about 20' above street level and a one-story supermarket with a porcelain front built within its reduced shell. Thus a commercial building whose height and architectural design was proportional to its large ground plan once formed a visual anchor at the corner of Main and Park Place. Its reduction in height and visual significance exaggerated the monumental quality of the adjacent bank. This optical effect was heightened in 1963 when the Methodist Church was also demolished, leaving the bank and the County Hall of Records visually isolated. These demolished buildings --- one being a polychromatic Romanesque Revival department store with corner towers, the other being a Gothic country church with crocketed steeple -- - also contributed visual variety and a sense of chronological depth to the streetscape that is now lacking. The Neo-Classical and Georgian Revival fronts of the Trust Company and Hall of Records, both employing monumental engaged columns, are now separated by only by open lots, thereby lessening the visual aspects of individuality that they possessed as elements of a more varied streetscape. Most modern construction within the Newton Town Plot since 1941 has followed the precedent of the Park Block's transformation into the Big Leader. The Library Hall (1872), a Second Empire post office and opera hall with a mansard projecting pavilion centered in its brick and dressed-sandstone facade, was demolished in 1958 to be replaced by a one-story brick post office with applied Colonial motifs. In 1962, the Cochran House was razed and replaced by a one-story (on Spring Street) brick-facaded department store; here a tall parapet surmounts the street facade in an attempt to blend the building with its taller neighbors. These modern buildings are intrusive, ignoring their settings, and their function is no longer visually definable by the use of any indicative architectural vocabulary.

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Vernacular building traditions employed by settlers of English, German, Dutch and Scotch-Irish origin prevailed in Newton for nearly a century after completion of Sussex Court House in 1765. Timber frame buildings, clad with weatherboards, were most common, while methods of stone and log construction were occasionally used. Trees felled to clear the site for the Court House were reportedly used to erect a log house on the present site of 67 High Street. At least three other log houses formerly stood on the outskirts of the town square. The Old Episcopalian Parsonage (1770 House) on Dunn Place is the only extant example of stone building; at least one other stone dwelling occupied a site (59 Main Street) within the district, but was razed in 1862.

Timber-frame construction was earliest used to construct low, one-story dwellings, none of which have survived. A two-thirds Georgian plan (side hall in three-bay facade, two stories in height over an excavated cellar, two rooms deep, often with an attached, lateral kitchen ell) predominated between 1762 and 1865. Examples of the full Georgian plan (center hall in five-bay facade, two stories in height over excavated cellar, two rooms deep) are less common; only three early nineteenth-century examples survive within Newton. The Old Newton Academy is the earliest (c1802) extant example of the full Georgian plan. The earliest local newspaper advertisements (1813) indicate common use of white oak frames, white pine and hemlock siding, tamarack rafters, and chestnut oak shingles.

The gambrel roof was popular in Newton on sidehall townhouses during the Federal Period (the Anderson House on Main Street being the only extant example), but was superseded by pitched gables after 1810. With the opening of small commercial brickyards at Marksborough, Newton and Springdale after 1815, brick or brick-front townhouses were built. Brick-fronts were occasionally added to conceal the enlargement of small frame dwellings. The Sussex Bank House (1821) on Church Street is an example of the full Georgian plan using brick construction and a hipped roof.

A vernacular interpretation of the Classical Revival, consisting of a narrow, front-gabled building with wide rake boards, was introduced about 1820. Lewis Howell's Residence

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and Cabinet Shop (1831) on Church Street is an early example. This plan was expanded to incorporate a five-bay facade in the McCarter Stone Storehouse (1848) on High Street. It continued to be used in commercial buildings (with Italianate brackets) until 1875. The McCarter Brick Storehouse (1864) at 115 Spring Street is a later example. Under the influence of the Greek Revival, sidehall townhouses displayed boxed raking cornices and returns, elaborate entrances with sidelights, transoms and pilasters, and pedimented window heads. Houses built to the full Georgian plan underwent a similar transformation on decorative detail; during its conversion to a store in 1831, the Newton Academy acquired an elaborate entrance and monumental corner pilasters.

Amos A. Harrison, a master carpenter regarded as Newton's first professional architect, was active in Newton between 1840 and 1849. He designed Sussex Court House (1847) on a temple plan. In 1843, he designed the brick hotel of Dennis Cochran. Several residences are attributed to his workmanship and he is credited with adding the first porches (i. e., porticos) to local dwellings.

After 1855, the full Georgian plan was further adapted to the Greek Revival style by inclusion of a center cross-gable (to imitate a temple pediment and monumental corner pilasters). Between 1855 and 1885, buildings on this basic design were also adapted to Gothic Revival and Italianate elaboration by use of a steeply pitched cross-gable (in Gothic designs), a full-width verandah, paired doors and windows in the center bay, segmental-arched hood molds over principal openings (Italianate) or shaped-wooden window heads (Gothic) and ornamental porch and cornice brackets. The Doctor Sheppard Residence and Dental Office (1873) and Charles Roe Office Building (1881) on High Street are late examples.

Opening of the Sussex Railroad to Newton in December 1854 inaugurated an unprecedented building boom. In 1859, the Sussex Register reported that 200 buildings had been constructed in Newton since the advent of rail communications. Between 1865 and 1900, 454 new buildings were built (including 20 double houses). Under the influence of the Picturesque movement, a sequence of Romantic Revivals dominated the development of American suburban architecture during the second half of the nineteenth century. Andrew J. Downing, in his influential work Cottage Residences (1842),

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declared that "all modes of building in modern use may be referred to two original styles, of which they are only modifications or varieties, viz.: to the Grecian, in which horizontal lines prevail, and to the Gothic, in which vertical lines prevail." In The Architecture of Country Houses (1850), Downing further postulated that "the Italian, Venetian, Swiss, Rural Gothic, and our Bracket style were "all modified and subdued forms of the Gothic and Greek styles..." Similarly, Samuel Sloan, author of the Model Architect (1852), stated that all Romantic historical revival styles could be divided into two classes: a Horizontal class of architecture derived from the post and lintel and a Perpendicular class derived from the arch. Grecian architecture was "a perfect type" of the Horizontal class while Gothic was "a perfect type" of the Perpendicular class. Accordingly, Rural Gothic style and the Italian style (or variations thereof) were considered best suited for suburban comfort and convenience --- selection of a particular style depending upon the situation and climate. Extension of the railroad to Newton in 1854 encouraged local interpretations of Picturesque suburban architecture within only a decade after publication of its seminal treatises and pattern books.

The Gothic Revival in its purest expression was best suited to ecclesiastical buildings and large manor houses of stone construction. Appropriately, Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory (1868-1870) on Main Street embody the fullest articulation of the Gothic Revival in Newton. More modest interpretations of this style are evident in the design and applied ornament of several local houses constructed between 1869 and 1875. Locally, Gothic forms and ornament enjoyed a brief resurgence in popularity (under the influence of the Queen Anne style), as evidenced by examples of frame or stone construction, about 1886.

Cubical brick buildings with full-width verandahs, surmounted by low-pitched roofs and wooden belvideres, built between 1855 and 1861, mark the earliest form of Italianate architecture in Newton. Between 1862 and 1900, a popular plan, based upon the asymmetrical Italianate villa, employed a front-gabled block (two stories in height) with a projecting pavilion of equal dimensions extending perpendicular to the main axis at the rear. Brick-row multistoried store buildings, popular between 1856 and 1895, identify an important commercial use of Italianate elaboration. Romanesque Revival buildings were popular in

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domestic and commercial buildings between 1895 and 1905; the grandest expression of this style in Newton being the Park Block (1897).

Buildings employing the Mansard or French Roof (Second Empire style) were built in Newton between 1868 and 1872.

The British government built modern suburban residences freely adapted from Elizabethan and Jacobite cottage architecture --- on the grounds of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition (1876). These were advertised under the general heading of Queen Anne or Free Classic style. By 1883, local newspapers reported that the Queen Anne style had exploded the rectangular shape traditionally used in houses; these irregular-shaped residences quickly superseded "jig-sawed, gingerbread, box-liked work." Ornamental contours and a variety of surface textures were hallmarks of the style. The Valentine House (1897) on Church Street is a late example.

In The Architecture of Country Houses (1852), Andrew J. Downing included a design (XIV) for a Symmetrical Stone Farm-House, derived from a type "found in the farm-houses of the Middle States in a thousand instances" that clearly was inspired by the so-called Anglo-Dutch Colonial farmhouses of the Hudson Valley. This design offered possibilities of a Colonial Revival in American architecture. In 1871, Oliver P. Woodford, a retired publisher from Tarrytown, New York, built a brick mansion on Main Street that incorporated significant features derived from Palladian or Georgian houses. In 1883, he built a stone house in Colonial Revival style on his property fronting Foster Street. In 1875, the Truex House, opposite Woodford's Brick Mansion on Main Street, included a Palladian or Venetian window in its front gable. These early suggestions of a Colonial Revival remained peripheral to the architectural mainstream until several Colonial Revival residences were built in Newton during the Columbian Quatercentennial of 1892. The American Sesquicentennial (1776-1926) was locally celebrated by a Georgian and Dutch Colonial Revival.

American Foursquare, the most common vernacular form of the Prairie style, originated in the cubical cottage of Tuscan or Italian style. Some, such as the Theodore Simonson Residence (1901) on High Street, were shingled, but retained Italian Renaissance secondary details such as porch columns.

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American Foursquare was popular in Newton between 1899 and 1915, after which stuccoed exteriors and Craftsman details predominated.

The Hill Memorial, 62 Main Street, designed in 1916 by Henry T. Stephens, is the only example of Renaissance Revival architecture in Newton.

A Neo-Classicism, suited to public buildings of a monumental character, was used in the enlargement of the County Park Building (1907) and in the enlargement of the Newton Trust Company (1923-25). The influence of the Beaux Arts school of architecture upon decorative details is evident in the facades of the Newton Trust Company (1923-25) and of the Sussex & Merchants National Bank (1927).

Bungalow residences proliferated in Newton between 1916 and 1930. The earliest examples evidence Prairie-style details (especially traceried lights in upper sash). After 1925, bungalows were built with Craftsman detail.

Local residents on automobile tours of the American Southwest stated their admiration of Spanish Colonial Missions in travel accounts published by local newspapers. The distinctive curvilinear Mission parapet was used atop the facade of Floyd Harding's Park Garage in 1916; it remained popular for use in automobile agencies and repair garages, and was occasionally used on small store-fronts until 1930.

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COMMERCE

The Newton Town Plot Historic District possesses resources of significance in the progress of commerce as, over the past one and a half centuries, merchants adapted their methods and facilities to expanding spheres of trade, from local and regional markets to a national market. Concomitantly, financial institutions also evolved from small State Banks utilizing local capital to large regional institutions operating under National charters.

Five buildings within the Newton Town Plot Historic District have served as banking house between 1822 to the present.

The Sussex Banking House, constructed in 1822 and converted to a Methodist Parsonage in 1897, is the oldest bank building in northwestern New Jersey and probably in the State of New Jersey. The Sussex Bank (1818) was only the twelfth financial institution of its kind chartered by the State of New Jersey.

Sussex Banking House on Church Street is a symbol and product of a commercial system where State banks were principal dealers in exchange and sources of capital. With specie in short supply, book credit and State banks notes were common media of exchange in commerce. Such bank notes, however, tended to depreciate in value as they traveled from the issuing bank, thus limiting their value in trade to a regional sphere, since notes from distant banks circulated at a discount. Such notes were not recognized in international trade.{16}

The location of the Sussex Bank favored its success: "Being the only bank in the County, it enjoyed a monopoly of circulation, which, in the days when circulation could be enlarged according to the demands of the community, was no small advantage. Until the incorporation of the Belvidere Bank, in 1829, there was no other bank in the district comprising Sussex and Warren."{17}

The National Bank Act of 1863 created a system of banks with Federal charters, establishing national standards to insure greater security and predictability in financial transactions. In 1865, Congress authorized national banks to issue notes and heavily taxed State bank notes, thereby bringing all banks under Federal supervision.{18} The Merchants' National Bank was established at Newton on March 6, 1865, and began business in a room at the McCarter Stone Store House (27-31 High Street) on June 1, 1865. The Sussex National Bank, successor to the old Sussex Bank, was organized under the National Banking Law in May 1865. The Sussex National Bank removed to the remodeled Johnson Store at 1 Main

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Street in April 1891, remaining at this address until its consolidation with the Merchants' National Bank on March 1, 1925. The merged Sussex & Merchants National Bank, constructed its landmark headquarters at 91-97 Spring Street in 1927 (on the site of the old Merchants National Bank). The Newton Trust Company, organized April 1, 1902, opened for business in its new banking house on Park Place on February 11, 1903. It was the first banking institution in Sussex County to have savings accounts and the first to pay interest on Checking accounts. Its headquarters were enlarged and remodeled between 1923 and 1925.

Store Buildings

Two early store houses of diminutive scale survive within the Newton Town Plot Historic District. The brickfront storehouse at 9 High Street was erected by Jason King in 1820. {19} On May 23, 1829, he offered to sell: "That three-story frame and brick Store-house, situate 12 feet from the Court-House...used for a store for a number of years past, is now fitted for that purpose." The building was remodeled by Job Woodruff in 1859. The Beach Tailor Shop at 51 High Street was built as a tailor shop for William Beach in 1821.

The McCarter Stone Storehouse at 27-31 High Street, constructed in 1849, shows the expansive influence of the railroad upon commerce. In 1848, the Morris & Essex Railroad reached westward to Dover, and Newton merchants employed freight agencies to collect and haul agricultural products for transshipment to city markets. Previously, workshops and store houses had been domestically scaled (several examples survive in the district). McCarter's Stone Storehouse exaggerated the scale of domestic architecture to create a fire-proof masonry warehouse with two store rooms. True to the period, it originally had no distinguishing large plate-glass front, but rather multi-paned shop windows. At the time of its construction, a one-price cash system was just beginning to replace book credit as the medium of exchange.

Two, three-story, frame-and-clapboard stores and tenements survive at 120-124 Spring Street, both constructed in 1857, marking a further

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enlargement of trade consequent upon the opening of direct rail communications with Newton in December 1854. These are the only extant wooden examples of Newton's first distinctively commercial architecture. The traditional technology of heavy timber construction was used to erect a three-story, flat-roofed edifice or "block," having one or two store rooms at street level.

Entire commercial blocks of brick, row store houses have also survived, dating between 1857 and 1881. The change from timber-frame to brick construction in such railroad-related store houses coincides with the opening of commercial brickyards in the area and with a need for fire-proof materials in building large, attached buildings in an age of primitive fire-fighting apparatus. In July 1855, Isaac Parlman from Haverstraw, New York, burned a kiln of brick for Luther Hill near Springdale, beginning the extensive production of brick in that neighborhood. After 1866, brick was extensively manufactured within Newton.

The appearance of such wooden or brick commercial emporiums coincides with the spread of a "one price, cash sytem" of retail merchandising. In this system, commodities acquired a fixed, advertised price, available to all customers who purchased by cash rather than by book credit or barter. Adoption of this retail format was followed by an increase in print advertising, periodic sales, display packaging and merchandising.

In these frame or brick store houses, the upper stories originally housed either professional offices, millinery parlors, photographic studios (commonly situated in skylight galleries on the third story to utilize natural illumination), lodge rooms, social clubs, public halls or rental apartments. Oyster saloons or recreation halls were often located in basements. The only concession to architectural style (other than an aesthetic of proportion) was a bracketed cornice. A wooden "awning" or shedlike piazza extended from storefront to the curb, providing a sheltered walkway for pedestrians and for display of merchandise. These piazzas were removed, beginning about 1871, as large plate-glass storefronts gradually became affordable --- none survived into the present century.

In 1871, Samuel Johnson installed a piece of French plate glass in the front of his new Second Empire dry-goods store at 1 Main Street. In the succeeding decade, domestic manufacture of place glass reduced its cost and increased its availability; the age of window-shopping began. On February 6, 1889, the New Jersey Herald reported that twenty-two stores in Newton had plate-glass fronts. Storefronts, perhaps deserving a

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of recognition as a form of commercial art, changed --- and continue to change --- periodically to suit prevailing fashions.

A further advance in the design and fabrication of commercial buildings occurred after fire swept lower Main Street in September 1873. While Asenath Cummins rebuilt a traditional brick row store house on her lot (17 Main Street), two other property owners employed professional architects to design fireproof buildings (3 and 21-23 Main Street) for their burnt lots. In 1881, two additional buildings (7 and 9-11 Main Street), also designed by professional architects, completed this streetscape. The new design was favorably noted by observers as a departure from tradition. Corrugated iron cornices, hood molds, pilasters and even window shutters (manufactured by Noyes & Wine of Centre Street, New York) were included in the fabrication of Woodward's Hardware Store (and subsequent commercial buildings).

A significant advance in Newton's commercial life occurred in March 1897 with the opening of Park Block, Newton's first department store. Unfortunately, this large commercial building was destroyed by fire in December 1940. Its reduction in height and reconstruction as a one-story, porcelain-front, self-service supermarket also marked a turning point in the type and style of commercial buildings.

Commercial architecture entered a new phase around 1916 with construction of Park Garage on Main Street. This automobile showroom and repair garage was based upon the traditional livery stable, but built of brick and steel frame construction, with a plate-glass front and Mission-style parapet. The one-story height and comparatively large ground plan was suited to an automobile agency. During the 1920s, this format was used in the construction of other commercial garages, with brick used in the facade but with cement block (molded to resemble rockface) used for the side and rear walls after 1925. Henry T. Stephens, architect, adopted this type of building in his design of the New Jersey Herald Building in 1925 and of the Sussex Register Building in 1929. A brick facade fronted a low building of concrete-block construction (with main axis perpendicular to the streetscape) that housed the heavy machinery and paper stock used in printing newspapers. In 1941, the plan was used for the first time locally in a store with the reconstruction of a Big Leader self-service supermarket out of the gutted walls of Park Block. Whereas previously this building had been scaled and modeled to blend with its surroundings, it now was a self-contained architectural unit without reference to its setting. The large rectangular ground plan suited volume display and sales of merchandise to a self-service clientele. This building plan was largely adopted in construction of the first highway shopping centers (c1952).

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POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Before the advent of electronic-media communications or even the circulation of daily newspapers, democratic participation in government required a public space capable of accommodating a congregation of people. Prior to the Civil War, when local or State sovereignty had greater political currency, only two interior spaces in Newton had the capacity for crowds of several hundred citizens: Sussex Court House (1765) and the Presbyterian Church (1786; rebuilt 1829). Both of these buildings were of stone construction, thereby offering some measure of public safety. Township elections and most political conventions or debates, however, were conducted on the Newton Green. In this open-air setting, through a tradition of public oratory, current information circulated, the merits of competing political positions and candidates were debated, and votes were taken.

Prior to the use of the secret ballot, voting at township meetings and other public referendums was done by gathering eligible voters on the Green. After a resolution or election was debated, individual voters indicated their choice by moving either "uphill" or "downhill" for a head count to decide the outcome. Commenting in 1897 upon the fact that rural Walpack Township had adopted voting by ballot at township meetings as early as 1849, the Sussex Register noted: "The outlying townships adopted this feature long before Newton did, or was compelled to do by general law. It was easier for some men to get office by a rush of rough men up or down Court House hill than through quiet ballot." Voting by ballot at town meetings was first tried in Newton in 1858.

For a century between Jonathan Hampton's donation of the Court House Yard (1764) and the close of the American Civil War (1865), Newton Green was the main field of local political and social concourse. On June 28, 1865, the Sussex Register reflected upon the fading political significance of the public commons: "Who, among the older inhabitants of our now thriving town, does not remember when every affair out of the usual routine of village life, took place or was enacted on the green? Now, to be sure, the old green is fenced in, trees have been planted upon it, and evidence of an improved taste are discernible all about it; yet, despite the changes, the old resident can recall the general [militia] trainin's, the town-meetings, the tented shows, the Sprout Hill fights, the political meetings, and last, but not least, the corporal punishment exercises, that used, in ye olden time, to be witnessed on the green."

Since December 1761, Newton has been the administrative and judicial seat of Sussex County. According to Thomas Gordon's History and Gazetteer of New Jersey (1834), division of the province into general

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administrative units called counties was "readily adopted by the first English settlers, upon their coming hither, from models to which they had been accustomed in Europe." Annually, freeholders (i. e., eligible voters) in every township met to choose township officers, including two representatives to a county administrative council called the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The terminology itself is a distinct Jerseyism. With the Revolutionary overthrow of Royal sovereignty, Jerseymen devised a system of decentralized government wherein a weak executive (the governor sitting as president of the State Council) carried out laws enacted by a legislature composed of representatives of its political sub-units (counties). The Revolutionary Constitution of the State of New Jersey, enacted July 2, 1776, was the first State Constitution to provide for an upper chamber (State Council) with equal representation for all territorial units (counties). At New Jersey's insistence, this model was adopted into the Federal Constitution of 1787.

According to the National Census, Sussex County was the most populous county in the State in 1800 and 1820 and the second most populous county in 1790 and 1810. By reason of demography, political organization and individual talent, the County of Sussex played a major role in State politics and government in the formative years of the Early Republic. In this connection, Sussex Court House, the public Green and attendant County office buildings were a setting for political exercises and administrative constructs of government that influenced the definition and articulation of American political values.

ASSOCIATIONS

Besides possessing general integrity of design, location, materials and workmanship, many buildings within the Newton Town Plot Historic District also possess associations with the lives of persons significant in our past:

Thomas Anderson

The Anderson House at 62 Main Street is the only remaining site in Newton associated with Thomas Anderson, leading Revolutionary patriot of the village. It is also the only eighteenth-century building to have fronted the Newton Green.

Thomas Anderson, born in Hunterdon County about 1743, moved to Newton about 1765 and practiced law. On October 11, 1768, Joseph Barton sold him house lot, 198' by 66', fronting the Court House Green. {20} On March 30, 1774, Jonathan Hampton sold him an adjacent lot, 15' wide and 198' deep. {21}

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Thomas Anderson represented Sussex County at a provincial convention convened at New Brunswick on July 23, 1774, that selected New Jersey's representatives to a General Congress to be held at Philadelphia beginning September 5, 1774. On August 10, 1775, he represented Newton Township on the Sussex County Committee of Safety, serving as Committee Clerk, when they met to assess progress on gathering signatures to the Provincial Association, a loyalty oath to the Continental Congress.

Securing provisions for the Continental troops, particularly during their winter cantonments at Morristown, Thomas Anderson served as an Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General, directing supplies of flour, chopped feed, hemp and iron to Trenton, New Windsor and Morristown. Cavalry horses were consigned to him for resuscitation. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1773 and served on the Sussex County Committee of Correspondence in 1774.

On May 24, 1777, Thomas Anderson was commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Governor William Livingston to assist a Supreme Court Justice in the circuit court. On July 12, 1777, he was made a member of the Provincial Committee of Safety, which was then meeting at Sussex Court House.

On July 4, 1780, his wife, Lititia Thorton Anderson, was one of four women to organize a Sussex County Ladies' Aid Committee "for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave Men in the Continental Army."

According to General Washington's expense account, he stayed at Sussex Court House (Newton) on November 28, 1780, while en route to the cantonment at New Windsor. It is also thought that he quartered for the night in Newton on July 26, 1782, after dining at Hope en route to Newburgh, New York. On the occasion of his first visit, the Commander-in-Chief stayed at the old County Hotel on Park Place (burned 1857) and dined down the block at the residence of Thomas Anderson.

On April 1, 1783, John Chetwood and John Blanchard, trustees of the real estate of Jonathan Hampton, conveyed 1.39 acre to Thomas Anderson, lying adjacent to the lot "where Thomas Anderson now lives." {22} On March 8, 1784, Anderson also purchased another .3 acre adjoining his "House Lott." {23} It is probable that he constructed his gambrel-roof townhouse at this time.

In 1785, he was appointed the first Surrogate of Sussex County, retaining this office until his death. He was also acting Clerk of

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Sussex County from 1770 to 1777.

Thomas Anderson died May 27, 1805, aged 62 years and is buried in the Old Newton Burial Ground. He was survived by his second wife, Hannah J. Euen.

Robert A. Shephard

The brick residence at 21-23 Main Street was built for Dr. Robert Shephard in 1874. Robert Alexander Shephard (1827-1895) graduated Flemington Academy, studied dental surgery with Doctor J. P. Trux of Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated from Baltimore Dental College in 1850. He located his practice in Newton on June 8, 1852. He became a director of the Merchants National Bank and served as Collector of Sussex County in 1874-1876 and in 1878-79. When he died in January 1895, he was credited with having "done more to elevate the standard of dentistry than any other one in Sussex County."

Reverend Elias W. Crane

The dwelling house at 22 Church Street was constructed in 1817 for Reverend Elias Winans Crane. He was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on March 18, 1796. He graduated the College of New Jersey in 1814 and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1817. On October 17, 1814, Winans Crane of Elizabethtown succeeded Charles Morford (who died September 20, 1814) as principal of the Newton Academy. Reverend Crane held this position until April 10, 1820, when the Academy trustees announced the engagement of Bernard O'Kelly as principal.

Elias W. Crane married Hannah Margaretta Johnson, a daughter of John and Hannah (Roy) Johnson, on September 12, 1819. Reverend Crane, D. D., became pastor at Springfield, New Jersey, in 1820 and at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1826. He became a director of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836. Elias Crane died November 10, 1840.

William L. Dutcher

The mansard brick residence at 19 Church Street, built for General Lyman Edwards in 1869, was purchased by William Dutcher in April 1883. William L. Dutcher was born July 27, 1841, at Cairo, Greene County, New York, a son of Seth and Mary (Saulsbury) Dutcher. A graduate of the State Normal School in Albany, New York, he was employed as a teacher. For two years he served as keeper in the prison at Sing Sing, New York, before entering the employ of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. While engaged in business at Trenton in 1865, he was employed by Henry W.

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Merriam, a leading shoe manufacturer of New York City. He accompanied Merriam when he moved his establishment to Newton in 1873. In 1875, he married Hortense Couse, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunning) Couse. When the H. W. Merriam Shoe Company incorporated as a stock company in 1882, Dutcher was elected vice president and secretary. He also served as president of the Merriam Savings & Loan Association and as a director of the Merchants National Bank. William Dutcher was elected president of the H. W. Merriam Shoe Company on May 6, 1901. He died in 1908.

Theodore Simonson

The American Foursquare residence in Prairie style at 63 High Street was built for Theodore Simonson in 1901. He was born in Vernon Township on April 26, 1848, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in February 1876. He married Fannie Townsend, a daughter of Judge John Townsend, on March 1, 1881. Theodore Simonson became a counsellor in 1883. He was appointed to three five-year terms as County Prosecutor of the Pleas in 1883, 1888 and 1893. He was a founder of the Sussex County Historical Society in 1904. In 1925, he was chosen president of the newly-merged Sussex & Merchants National Bank. Theodore Simonson died in October 1927.

George McCarter

The brick townhouse at 61 High Street was built in 1819 for George McCarter, one of Newton's leading merchants. In May 1817, Charles Pemberton took George H. McCarter as his business partner. Upon Pemberton's death in December 1817, George McCarter succeeded him as Newton postmaster. He married Hannah Rorbach on April 30, 1818. On October 17, 1818, he and Sarah Pemberton, Charles Pemberton's widow, purchased a lot on High Street from John Rorbach "on which the Store House is erected now in the occupancy of said Sarah Pemberton and George H. McCarter..."^{24} George McCarter dissolved his partnership with Sarah Pemberton on September 4, 1820. He was vice president of the Sussex Bank, which stood opposite his dwelling. On March 1, 1837, Daniel Stuart McCarter joined the firm of George H. McCarter & Brothers. On March 14, 1838, George and Hannah McCarter sold their brick residence to David Thompson.^{25} George H. McCarter, former Sheriff, died November 13, 1843, aged 47 years.

Dr. Ephraim Morrison

The McCarter House at 61 High Street was purchased by Dr. Ephraim Morrison in 1888 and remodeled for him in 1891 by Simeon S. Cook, master builder. Dr. Morrison was born August 18, 1852, the son of a Canadian

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clergyman who lived at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. As a medical student, he worked as a druggist in the Newton pharmacy of Alfred F. Fellows. On March 1, 1875, Ephraim Morrison graduated Bellevue Medical College in New York, receiving the James R. Wood First Prize "for superior excellence of a Dried Anatomico-Surgical Dissection of the head, neck and right upper extremity." Dr. Morrison settled at Newton in March 1875. He was elected a director of the Merchants National Bank on May 15, 1902. Dr. Ephraim Morrison died May 10, 1918.

David Ryerson

The brickfront townhouse at 49 High Street was built in 1819 for David Ryerson, one of Newton's most influential citizens.

David Ryerson, son of Martin and Rhoda (Hull) Ryerson, was born on October 9, 1781. Early in life, he followed his father's trade as surveyor. David Ryerson, merchant, married Mary Linn on November 5, 1815. He was elected to represent Sussex County in the State Council (Senate) in 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1835. From 1831 to 1865, he was president of the Sussex Bank. On May 5, 1842, David and Mary Ryerson sold their townhouse and lot to Moses Northrup, woolcarder. {26} David Ryerson died January 21, 1867.

Daniel S. Anderson

The brickfront townhouse at 49 High Street was occupied by Daniel S. Anderson between 1854 and his death in 1890.

Daniel S. Anderson, born in Newton on November 1, 1819, was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1841 and then practiced law in partnership with Thomas McCarter. He married Amelia Matilda Couse on December 31, 1845. Daniel Anderson served three terms as County Surrogate, beginning in 1848. Originally a Democrat, he identified with the anti-Lecompton wing of the party during the controversy over "Bleeding Kansas." In 1856, he became a shareholder in the Sussex Democrat, a newspaper established in Newton to promote the election of Dr. Jester Riggs of Morris County to Congress on an anti-slavery platform. During the Civil War, Judge Anderson proved a staunch Unionist and later an avowed Republican. He published commentaries on local politics in the Sussex Democrat under the nom de plume of "The Sick Man with a Cane." He was elected to a five-year term as President Judge in 1871, when that office was created. In the later years of his life, he was virtually an invalid, being confined to his bed for the last two years of his life under the care of his youngest daughter, Lillian E. Anderson. He died July 6, 1890.

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William Walter Roe

The Williams-Roe Store House at 53-55 Spring Street was occupied by the furniture store and undertaking rooms of William Walter Roe between 1890 and 1918. He was born in Sussex County on January 7, 1857, a son of James and Mary (Smith) Roe. He graduated Starkey Seminary, Yates County, New York, and became a teacher in Sussex County. After six years in that profession, he moved to Newton and was employed as a clerk in the store of Frank M. Hough. William W. Roe took over the furniture and undertaking trade at the William Store House in 1890. He married Ella Louise Conner of Brooklyn, New York. On January 1, 1904, William Roe took Martin M. Fredenburg as his business partner. In March 1918, he sold his interest as senior member of W. W. Roe & Company to Andrew O. Luse.

Jacob W. C. Carber

The Hough-Carber Store House at 109-111 Spring Street was occupied by Carber's Store between 1901 and 1990. Jacob W. C. Carber was born in Newton on August 8, 1859, a son of August and Mary Elizabeth (Cummings) Carber. He was first employed as a clerk in the grocery business of Edward Simpson, after which he was successively connected with Landon & Worford, Benjamin Williams, Hough Brothers and Frank M. Hough. On August 17, 1880, Jacob Carber married Isabell Knox, daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Knox. In September 1884, Frank M. Hough formed a partnership with Jacob Carber under the business style of Hough & Carber to conduct trade at Deckertown (Sussex Borough). Mr. Hough was succeeded in the partnership by Walter N. Corriell. In 1901, Mr. Carber began trade under his own name. In that year, he returned to Newton and purchased the business of Savacool & Brother, successors to Frank M. Hough, at 111 Spring Street. Carber's Store traded in silk and cotton piece goods, dry goods, rugs, window shades, wall papers and linoleums. On January 1, 1929, he leased his store room on Spring Street to the A & P Company. Desiring retirement, he formed Carber's Inc., in which he included his former clerks, Lewis H. Willson, Lowell Benz, Amelia Julier, Leona Kymer and Mrs. Setterfield. The corporation moved the store stock around the corner to their store room at 7 Moran Street, returning to the main store room in 1945. Jacob Carber died April 16, 1936. He was the first Chief of the Sussex Fire Department and a member of the Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Company of Newton. He was also a member of the Newton Board of Trade. For many years, he was a director and vice president of the Newton Trust Company.

Reverend Uzal Ogden

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The Old Episcopalian Parsonage on Dunn Place was built in 1770 for Reverend Uzal Ogden.

Uzal Ogden was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1744, a son of Uzal Ogden, one of the town's leading merchants. He was ordained in England and, on June 3, 1770, entered upon his charge as missionary of the Church of England to Sussex County, New Jersey. According to a letter that Reverend Ogden addressed to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on July 8, 1771: "About one third part of the church members dwell in New Town (at this place I have taken lodging) and have formed themselves into a society...Here also the Parsonage house is building, and it is here likewise the County Court House is built, which is very commodious and serves us to perform Divine Service in." Reverend Ogden was one of very few ministers of the Church of England to remain at his station during the Revolution and to support the cause of American independence. In June 1781, when General Washington requisitioned provisions for his army, the State Legislature ordered local contractors to purchase 12,000 pounds of beef or mutton from the County of Sussex. According to tradition, Reverend Ogden quartered sheep in his basement prior to their journey to army kitchens. In 1784, Reverend Ogden transferred to Trinity Church, Newark. He died at Newark on November 4, 1822.

Reverend Clarkson Dunn

The Old Episcopalian Parsonage on Dunn Place is the only site in Newton associated with Reverend Clarkson Dunn, rector of Christ Church between 1823 and 1858, who operated a highly-regarded select school on the premises.

Reverend Clarkson Dunn was born near Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1794. At twenty years of age, he began studying for the ministry and soon entered the Theological Seminary of New Jersey. In 1820, he was ordained a Deacon at Christ Church, New Brunswick. He was ordained at Christ Church, Newton, in 1823.

On December 14, 1823, Reverend Dunn opened a select school at his rectory. William Rankin removed to Newton in 1828 to teach English at the Rectory School while Reverend Dunn taught Classics. On March 16, 1832, Reverend Dunn announced the continuation of his select English and Classical School and his intention to enlarge it. On May 6, 1843, he relinquished the school that he had kept for so many years. On May 1, 1844, however, he opened a Sussex Church School at the rectory on Main Street. Reverend Dunn was installed as rector of Grace Church, Elizabethport, New Jersey on May 19, 1858. He died at Elizabeth on

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January 11, 1870.

Levi Shepherd

The Old Episcopalian Parsonage was renovated and enlarged in 1868 and sold to Levi Shepherd.

Levi Shepherd was born in Frankford Township on October 28, 1813, a son of Deacon Nathan Shepherd and Miss Ayers. About 1833, he began studying law with Daniel Haines of Hamburg, who served as Governor of New Jersey in 1843-44 and 1848-51. Levi Shepherd was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1839 and opened an office at Deckertown (Sussex Borough). On January 17, 1852, he married Nancy Decker, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Decker. She died on her thirty-sixth birthday, April 2, 1858. In September 1842, Shepherd was admitted to practice as a counselor. In 1864, he moved to Newton and entered into partnership with John Linn, which lasted two years. He purchased the renovated Parsonage for his residence in October 1868. In May 1869, he was elected County Collector, an office he held for six years. He also served as a director and later vice president of the Sussex National Bank. Levi Shepherd died August 11, 1875.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS (EXCEPTIONS)

Several buildings and one site that ordinarily might be considered ineligible for the National Register do qualify as integral parts of the Newton Town Plot Historic District and individually under exceptional criteria considerations. The Anderson House (62 Main Street), though moved to the rear of its lot in 1896, is the only surviving structure associated with Thomas Anderson and the only extant eighteenth-century building to have fronted the Newton Green. After the passage of nearly a century, it has also acquired significance in its present location. The religious buildings (churches, chapel and recreation hall, and parsonages) are included for their architectural distinction. The Old Newton Burial Ground derives its significance from the graves of persons of transcendent importance; it has not been the primary burial ground for the community since 1867, though intermittent interments have occurred up to 1941. Orientation as well as other cultural features of these burials have the potential to yield significant information important to history and related social sciences. Gravestones also display significant stylistic correspondences with historic architectural styles and, as dated objects, may be useful in the development of stylistic periodization.

Footnotes

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

1. NJ Archives, Vol. XXX Abstracts of Wills Vol. II 1730-1750, pp. 215-215
2. NJ Archives Vol. XVII Journal of Governor and Council Vol. V 1756-1768, p. 501
3. NJ Archives, Vol. XII, Newspaper Extracts Vol. II 1740-1750, pp. 438-440
4. NJ Archives, Vol. XX Newspaper Extracts Vol. IV 1756-1761, p. 386
5. NJ Archives, Vol. XIX, Newspaper Extracts Vol. III, 1751-1755, pp.280-281n; NJ Archives Vol. XXIV, Newspaper Extracts Vol. V 1762-1765, p. 222n
6. The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey 1725-1744, Vol. II, p. 194
7. The Minutes of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey 1725-1744, Vol. II, p. 266
8. The Minutes of The Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey 1745-1764, Vol. III, p. 117
9. Sussex County Deed Book B, p. 145.
10. NJ Archives, Vol. XXIV Newspaper Extracts Vol. V 1762-1765, p. 306
11. NJ Archives, Vol. XXVI Newspaper Extracts Vol VII 1768-1769, p. 15
12. Sussex County Deed Book M, p. 121
13. Snell, James, History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881), p. 261
14. NJ Archives Vol. XXVII Newspaper Extracts Vol. IX 1772-1773, pp. 94-96
15. NJ Archives, Vol. XXXIV, Abstracts of Wills Vol. V 1771-1780, pp. 221-222

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

16. Temin, Peter, The Jacksonian Economy, (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1969), p. 33
17. Snell, James, History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881), p. 271
18. The Columbia Encyclopedia, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1963), p. 162
19. Sussex County Deed Book R2, p. 70
20. Colonial Conveyances M, p. 224
21. Colonial Conveyances M, p. 76
22. Colonial Conveyances M, p. 249
23. Colonial Conveyances M, p. 249
24. Sussex County Deed Book M4, p. 404
25. Sussex County Deed Book W3, p. 146
26. Sussex County Deed Book A4, p. 311

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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

to the rear of the buildings and lots fronting the northwest side of High Street (extending from a point nearly opposite the intersection of Church and High Streets northeasterly to the rear of Sussex Court House and the former intersection of Spring and Mill Streets) so as to include the properties herein enumerated (1-63 High Street) lying between the new judicial building and County parking garage now standing at the rear of these lots and High Street. The new judicial building has been attached at the rear of the Sussex Register building/Court Square Theatre, 39 High Street, and the district boundary at this line of abutment shall be construed to include the building at 39 High Street (herein enumerated, described and documented as #43 in the INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS under Section 7) up to and including the line of abutment with the new judicial building, so as to exclude the facade of the new judicial building. During the preparation of this nomination, a strip of land along the rear of the properties identified as 49-61 High Street, lying within the former boundaries of these properties as described in deeds and deed surveys and as depicted on property maps, is now occupied by a portion of the new county parking facility; therefore, the boundary line of the Newton Town Plot Historic District shall run along the line of the curb of the new (1992) construction, excluding the new judicial building and parking facility, but including the buildings, outbuildings, yards and lots comprising the properties (1-63 High Street) herein enumerated, documented, and described. One noncontiguous property (the Old Episcopalian Parsonage) is situated at 1 Dunn Place, northwest of Main Street, and the boundary of the Newton Town Plot Historic District shall match the boundaries of this lot (Newton Tax Map Block 703, Lot #4) as depicted on the base map used for the Town of Newton's Zoning Map and as described in the most recent deed survey (1973) of this lot. The Newton Town Plot Historic District includes buildings, sites and objects identified by street addresses or descriptions as: 4-28 Church Street; 1-63 High Street; 4-40 Park Place; 1-77 Main Street; 110-124 and 53-115 Spring

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

Street; 7-9 Moran street; 1 Dunn Place; the County Park (Newton Green); and the Old Newton Burial Ground, southeast of Main Street. The boundaries of the District shall conform with the most recent depictions or descriptions on tax maps and/or in deed surveys made prior to July 31, 1992 (except as specifically excepted in the Verbal Boundary Description) of boundaries for the properties enumerated, described, and documented herein (where said boundaries are relevant to the boundaries of the Newton Town Plot Historic District), whether or not said property lines correspond in part or in entirety with the boundaries of lots included in Jonathan Hampton's Town Plot of 1762. The boundaries of the Newton Town Plot Historic District are delineated on an attached copy of the base map used for the Town of Newton Zoning Map.

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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Justification (continued)

the rear of the original Town Lots fronting the southwest side of the Green. Building lots fronting the southwest side of Church Street were part of the Meadow Lot, first surveyed for house lots by John Johnson in 1806. The original Episcopalian Parsonage, built by contribution of Jonathan Hampton, is located on Dunn Place, overlooking the old New York Road (Main Street) on a grant of land conveyed by Jonathan Hampton to the Parish of Christ Church, Newton, in 1774.

The boundaries of the Newton Town Plot Historic District delineate the historic core of the Town of Newton, defining a district manageable in size for the purposes of study, description and documentation, to which, from time to time, historic and cultural resources located adjacent to or beyond the boundaries of this district may be considered for inclusion on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, according to a framework of historical contexts herein described that attempts to explain the expansion of the community beyond it's original Town Plot. Therefore, by this justification, the Newton Town Plot Historic District is not intended to be inclusive or all buildings, sites, and objects located within the Town of Newton that may meet criteria for inclusion on the New Jersey and National Registers and exclusion from the Newton Town Plot Historic District shall not be construed as a judgment for or against the eligibility of said adjacent resources for future inclusion on said Registers. To protect the integrity of buildings, sites, and objects herein enumerated, described and documented, as well as of streetscapes, the boundaries of the Newton Town Plot Historic District correspond with recent or current boundaries of the properties included and not necessarily with the boundaries of these lots as originally laid out in Hampton's Town Plot of 1762; the intent being to record, reflect and include whatever use, development and occupation has occurred on these properties subsequent to the survey of the said original Town Plot. For example, in September 1837, Job and Ann Halsted deeded .59 acres as an addition to the original burial ground; in that same year, the entire graveyard was enclosed by the extant stone wall. Therefore, to protect the integrity of the site, the entire burial ground is included within

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Section number 10 Page 5

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

the boundaries of the district. Similarly, a larger Court House was built on the site of the original building after the fire of 1847, requiring acquisition of an adjacent strip of land. In some instances, through gaps in the deed record, original metes and bounds of some Town Lots may not be known with exactness. Therefore, the boundaries of the Newton Town Plot Historic District identify the historic core of the Town of Newton, reflecting and depicting boundary adjustments by additions and/or subtractions of land according to particular historic developments on the included properties, and so the said district boundaries may not conform exactly, either in part or in their entirety, with the original boundaries of the eighteenth-century Town Plot.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 1 Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photographs taken June 25, 1991 by Kevin Wright. Original negatives located in Community Development Office, Newton Municipal Building, Town of Newton, 39 Trinity Street, Newton, New Jersey 07860. Under individual photograph identification, number in parenthesis following street address corresponds with individual building description number in Newton Town Plot Historic District.

- #1. Left to Right: 124 Spring Street (1); 120 Spring Street (2); 116-118 Spring Street (3); 112 Spring Street (4); 108-110 Spring Street (5); 106 Spring Street (7); 1 Main Street (6).
- #2. Left to Right: partial view: 124 Spring Street (1); 120 Spring Street (2); 116-118 Spring Street (3); 112 Spring Street (4); 108-110 Spring Street (5); partial view: 106 Spring Street (7)
- #3. Left to Right: partial view: 124 Spring Street (1); 120 Spring Street (2); 116-118 Spring Street (3); 112 Spring Street (4); 108-110 Spring Street (5); 106 Spring Street (7); 1 Main Street (6); Bank Clock (6a); 3 Main Street (7).
- #4. Left to Right: 1 Main Street (6); Bank Clock (6a); 3 Main Street (7); 7 Main Street (8); 9-11 Main Street (9); 17 Main Street (10); 21-23 Main Street (11); 39 Main Street (12)
- #5. Left to Right: partial view: 1 Main Street (6); 3 Main Street (7); 7 Main Street (8); 9-11 Main Street (9); 17 Main Street (10); 21-23 Main Street (11);
- #6. Right to Left: 21-23 Main Street (11); 17 Main Street (10); 9-11 Main Street (9); 7 Main Street (8); 3 Main Street (7); 1 Main Street (6); Bank Clock (6a); partial view: 91-97 Spring Street (58)
- #7. Left to Right: 39 Main Street (12); 41-47 Main Street (13)

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Continuation SheetSection number Photo Page 2 Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

-
- #8. Left to Right: 41-47 Main Street (13); 39 Main Street (13)
- #9. 75-77 Main Street (14)
- #10. Entrance to Old Newton Burial Ground (15)
- #11. Old Newton Burial Ground (15). View to southeast.
- #12. Old Newton Burial Ground (15). View to southwest.
- #13. Facade and northeast elevation, 62 Main Street (16)
- #14. Facade and southwest elevation, 62 Main Street (16)
- #15. Parsonage/Holly Hall, 66 Main Street (17)
- #16. Christ Church, 66 Main Street (18); southeast elevation (tower and nave).
- #17. Christ Church, 66 Main Street (18); southwest elevation (stone porches and southwest aisle).
- #18. Hill Memorial, 82 Main Street (19)
- #19. Left to Right: 12 Church Street (20); 14-16 Church Street (21); 18-20 Church Street (22); partial view: 22 Church Street.
- #20. Left to Right: partial view: 12 Church Street (20); 14-16 Church Street (21); partial view: 18-20 Church Street (22)
- #21. Left to Right: 22 Church Street (23); 24 & 24-1/2 Church Street (24).
- #22. Left to Right: 26 Church Street (25); 28 Church Street (26)
- #23. Left to Right; 22 Church Street (23); 24 & 24-1/2 Church Street (24); 26 Church Street (25); 28 Church Street (26)
- #24. Edwards-Dutcher Residence, 19 Church Street (27)

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Continuation SheetSection number _____ Photo _____ Page 3Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

-
- #25. Dutcher Brick Stable, 19 Church Street (27a)
- #26. First Presbyterian Church, 54 High Street (28)
- #27. Presbyterian Chapel and Recreation Hall, 54 High Street (29)
- #28. Presbyterian Chapel and Recreation Hall, 54 High Street (29), northeast elevation
- #29. County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place (30), northwest elevation and facade.
- #30. County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place (30), southeast elevation and facade.
- #31. Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place (31)
- #32. Right to Left: Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place (31); Big Leader/Kymer Building, 40 Park Place (32).
- #33. Left to Right: Big Leader/Kymer Building, 40 Park Place (32); Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place (31); County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place (30)
- #34. County Park Building, 3 High Street (33), facade and northeast elevation; Newton Green (34)
- #35. Hill Fountain (35) on Newton Green (34) from Spring Street
- #36. Hill Fountain (35) on Newton Green (34), polished banner and inscription on rear (southwest) of fountain head: "PRESENTED TO SUSSEX COUNTY/ JOSHUA HILL OF PONTIAC, MICH."
- #37. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (36) on Newton Green (34), northeast and northwest elevations (Spring Street in foreground)
- #38. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (36) on Newton Green (34), southeast elevation (Main Street in foreground).
- #39. Theodore Simonson Residence, 63 High Street (37), facade and northeast elevation

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Continuation SheetSection number Photo Page 4 Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

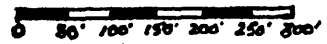
-
- #40. McCarter-Morrison House, 61 High Street (38), facade and southwest elevation
- #41. Left to Right: 61 High Street (38), 55-57 High Street (39); partial views: 53 High Street (40); 51 High Street (41).
- #42. Left to Right: partial view: 55-57 High Street; 53 High Street (40); 51 High Street (41); partial view: 49 High Street (42).
- #43. Left to Right: partial view: 53 High Street (40); 51 High Street; 49 High Street (42).
- #44. Left to Right: 39 High Street (43); 33-35 High Street (44); 27-31 High Street (45); 19-25 High Street (46); 17 High Street (47); 11 High Street (48); 9 High Street (49); Sussex Courthouse, 7 High Street (50).
- #45. Left to Right: 39 High Street (43); 33-35 High Street (44); 27-31 High Street (45).
- #46. Left to Right: partial view: 19-25 High Street; 17 High Street (47); 11 High Street (48); 9 High Street (49); Sussex Courthouse, 7 High Street (50).
- #47. Left to Right: partial view: 27-31 High Street (45); 19-25 High Street; 17 High Street (47); 11 High Street (48); hidden from view: 9 High Street (49); Sussex Courthouse, 7 High Street (50).
- #48. Left to Right: 11 High Street (48); 9 High Street (49). Detail showing bracketed cornice of Charles Roe Storehouse, 11 High Street and addition of brick pediment, boxed, raking cornice and returns (1859) to King-Woodruff Brickfront Storehouse (1820). Taken from portico of Courthouse.
- #49. Left to Right: 53-55 Spring Street (51); 57 Spring Street (52); 61 Spring Street (53); 65 Spring Street (54); 67-69 Spring Street (55); 71-75 Spring Street (56).

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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 5 Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

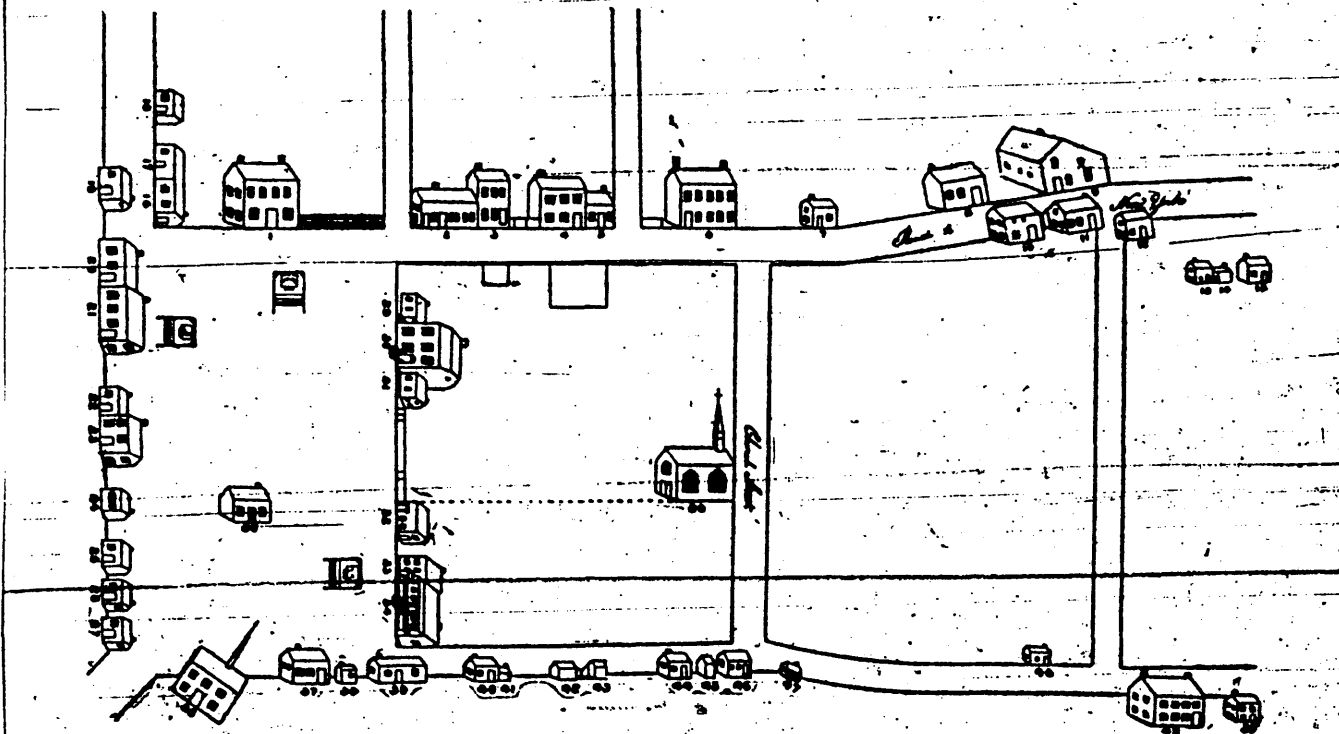
- #50. Left to Right: partial view: 53-55 Spring Street (51); 57 Spring Street (52); 61 Spring Street (53); 65 Spring Street (54); 67-69 Spring Street (55); 71-75 Spring Street (56).
- #51. Britts/Shelby's Department Store, 83 Spring Street (57)
- #52. Left to Right: partial view: 83 Spring Street (57); Sussex & Merchants National Bank (MidLantic), 91-97 Spring Street (58); 1 Main Street (6); Bank Clock (6a); 3 Main Street (7); 7 Main Street (8).
- #53. Left to Right: Sussex & Merchants National Bank (MidLantic), 91-97 Spring Street; Martin-Newmann Building, 99-101 Spring Street (59).
- #54. Left to Right: Sussex & Merchants National Bank (MidLantic), 91-97 Spring Street (58); Martin-Newmann Building, 99-101 Spring Street (59); Reeves Storehouse, 103-105 Spring Street (60); partial view: Hough-Carber Storehouse, 109-111 Spring Street (61).
- #55. Left to Right: Sussex & Merchants National Bank (MidLantic), 91-97 Spring Street (58); hidden from view by foliage: Martin-Newmann Building, 99-101 Spring Street (59); partly hidden by foliage (upper story and cornice visible) Reeves Storehouse, 103-105 Spring Street (60); Hough-Carber Storehouse, 109-111 Spring Street (61); McCarter Brick Building, 115 Spring Street (62); intersection of Spring and Moran Streets in right foreground.
- #56. Left to Right: Southeast elevation of McCarter Brick Building, 115 Spring Street (62); Extension of Hough-Carber Storehouse at 7 Moran Street (61); Bodine-Kerr Storehouse, 9 Moran Street (63); Moran Street in foreground.
- #57. Old Episcopalian Parsonage (1770 House), Dunn Place (64)

NEWTON TOWN PLOT HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Newton, Sussex County, NJ
 Boundary Description



Newton Town Plot Historic District

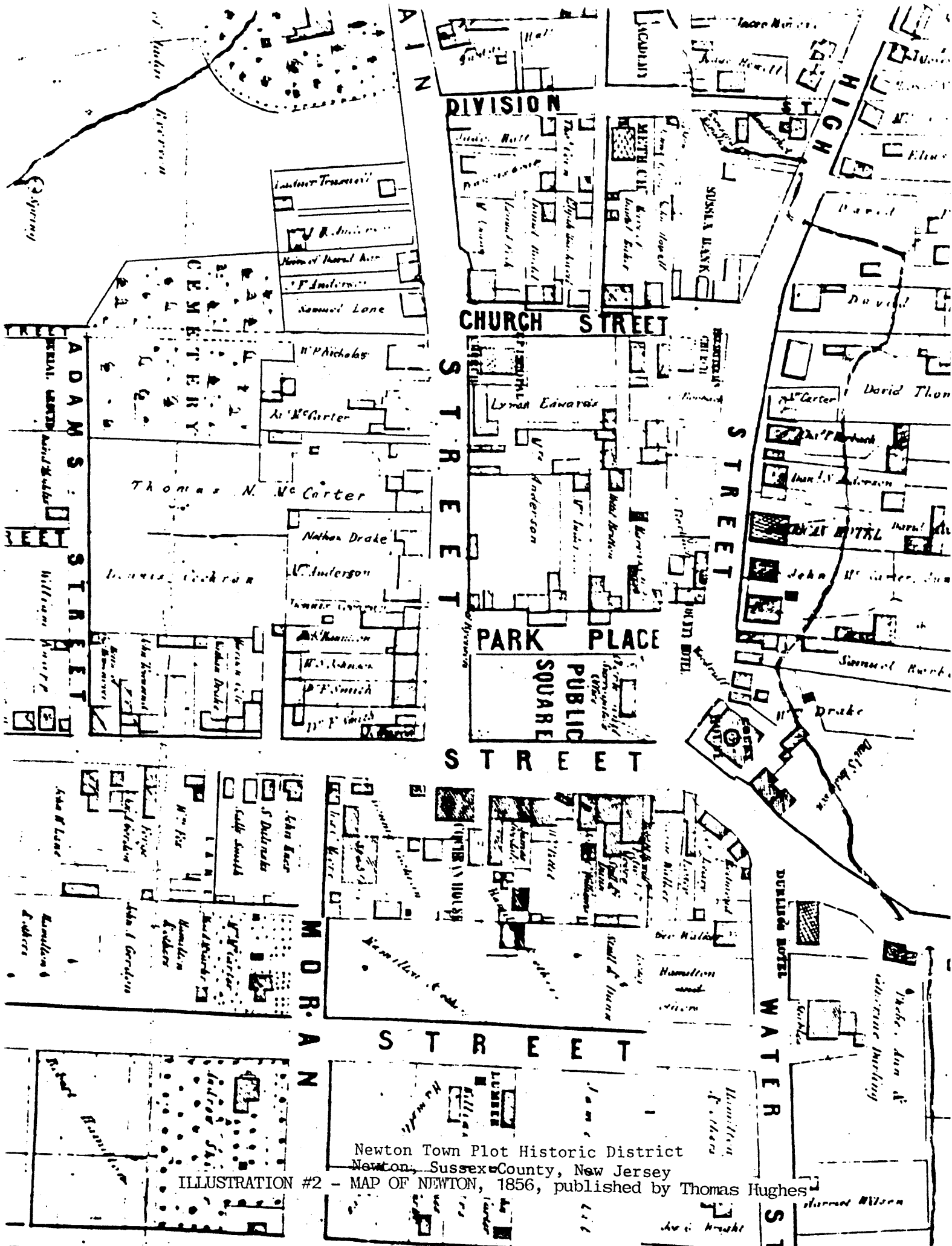
NEWTON AS IT WAS EIGHTY OR NINETY YEARS AGO.



Beginning with Main street, or "the road to New York," the buildings are designated by their numbers, as follows:

- 1—Bates's tavern, now site of Ryerson and Ewald buildings.
- 2—The Conover building, now site of Dennis Library.
- 3—Nathan Drake property, once occupied by Job S. Halsted.
- 4-5—Thomas C. Ryerson's house and law office.
- 6—Old Academy, now Newman property.
- 7—Gottlieb's house; afterward owned by Samuel Lane.
- 8—Job S. Halsted's law office.
- 9—Large house shown on east side (probably through lack of skill) on the part of the original design was located on west side, facing Baptist church; original owner unknown.
- 10—House owned by John H. Hall, originally built by Joseph Y. Miller.
- 11—A half log and half frame house, on site of W. M. Clark's lot.
- 12—House owned by Citizen Warhouse.
- 13-14—Episcopal rectory and school of Rev. C. Dunn.
- 15—Property of Col. Pemberton.
[A brick house once stood on site of the present McMurtry property, and is said to have been the first structure of that character in Newton.]
- 16—Supposed to be Phillips house, on Spring street. At time of W. M. Drake's earliest remembrance there were but three log houses below this, on the same street.
- 17-18—Store of Bonnell M. Haggerty, and small building adjacent.
- 19—Residence of Jeannette Morrow.
- 20-21—Bassett's tavern, afterwards Brittin's, and finally Cochran's.
- 22-23—House of Nathaniel Pettit, occupied by John Pettit.
- 24—John Feeny's store.
- 25—Occupied by John Harris, brewer and baker.
- 26—John Savercool's residence.
- 27—John Vandine's residence.
- 28—Presbyterian Church, the only building on Church street, and only church edifice in town.
- 29—William T. Anderson's law office.
- 30-31—Residence of William T. Anderson. The two wings constituted the original structure in days of the Revolution.

- 32—Building occupied by Amos Bassett, now site of M. E. Church.
- 33-34—Old County Hotel, occupied by Isaac Bassett.
[The designs in front of the hotel properties are supposed to be fac similes of the signs used in early days.]
- 35—Old County Clerk's Office.
- 36—The Court House, rear view.
- 37—Dwelling of Sarah Pemberton; later occupied by John Rorbach, and William Drake.
- 38—Samuel Rorbach's residence and harness shop.
- 39—McCartor's store house.
- 40-41—Ephraim Green's dwelling.
- 42—Supposed to be Crossed Keys tavern.
- 43—John McCartor property.
- 44—George H. McCartor's house, afterward owned by David Thompson. The brick for this house said to have been made on site of old Methodist Church, on Division street.
- 45—Log house on site of Koster property, built by John Euen; afterward occupied by John Vanness, sexton of Presbyterian church; then by Polly Kerr, who sold sake and beer in the time when people did not go home between morning and afternoon church services.
- 46—Dunlevy house.
- 47—Occupied by — Crane; afterward by Joanna Hill.
- 48—Judge Johnson's law office.
- 49—Residence of Judge John Johnson.
- 50—Residence and office of Dr. Hunt.
Below the Court House the map fails to show an old store house, on site of present jail, built by Judge John Holmes, and afterward occupied by Oakley Anderson; it being the spot near where THE REGISTER was born, and where the late Edward O. Moore began his business career. Also, a log house owned by John Trusdell, and probably part of the old building adjoining residence of Mrs. S. J. VanOrman. Another was the Drake homestead, which stood near the present Sussex shoe factory. These, Mr. Drake says, comprised the buildings of Newton, as he remembers them, and by tradition. The blank spaces numbered on Main street represent a barn and wagon house on the Anderson property.
The first brewery in Newton was owned by Waterman & Daub, and was located on the site of L. VanBlaroom's barn.



Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

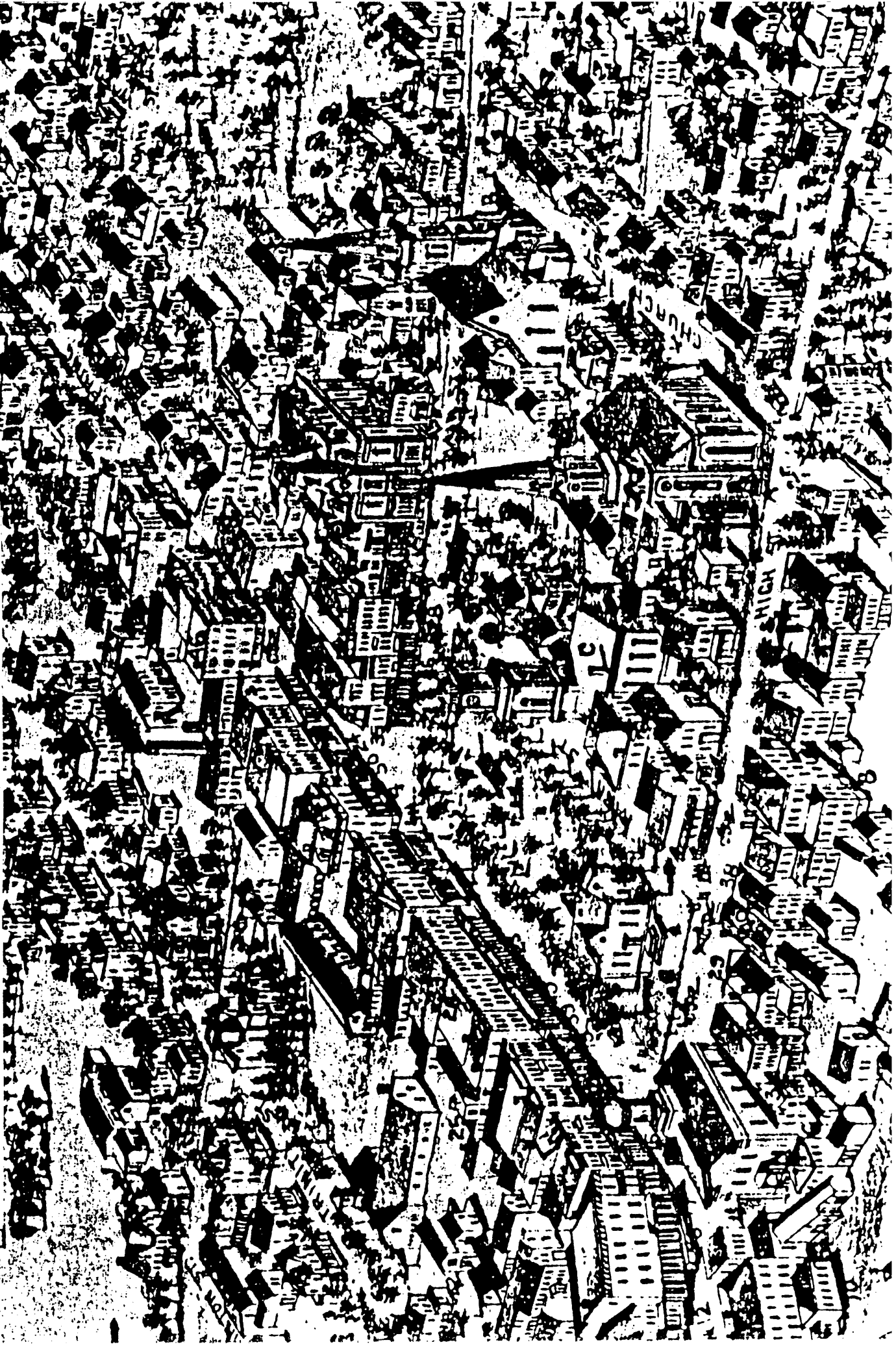
ILLUSTRATION #2 - MAP OF NEWTON, 1856, published by Thomas Hughes



ILLUSTRATION #3 - INSET MAP OF NEWTON, 1860, published by Dr. Carlos Allen

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, NJ

Newton Town Plot Historic District
ILLUSTRATION #4 - PANORAMIC MAP OF NEWTON, 1883, published by Bailey & Co.



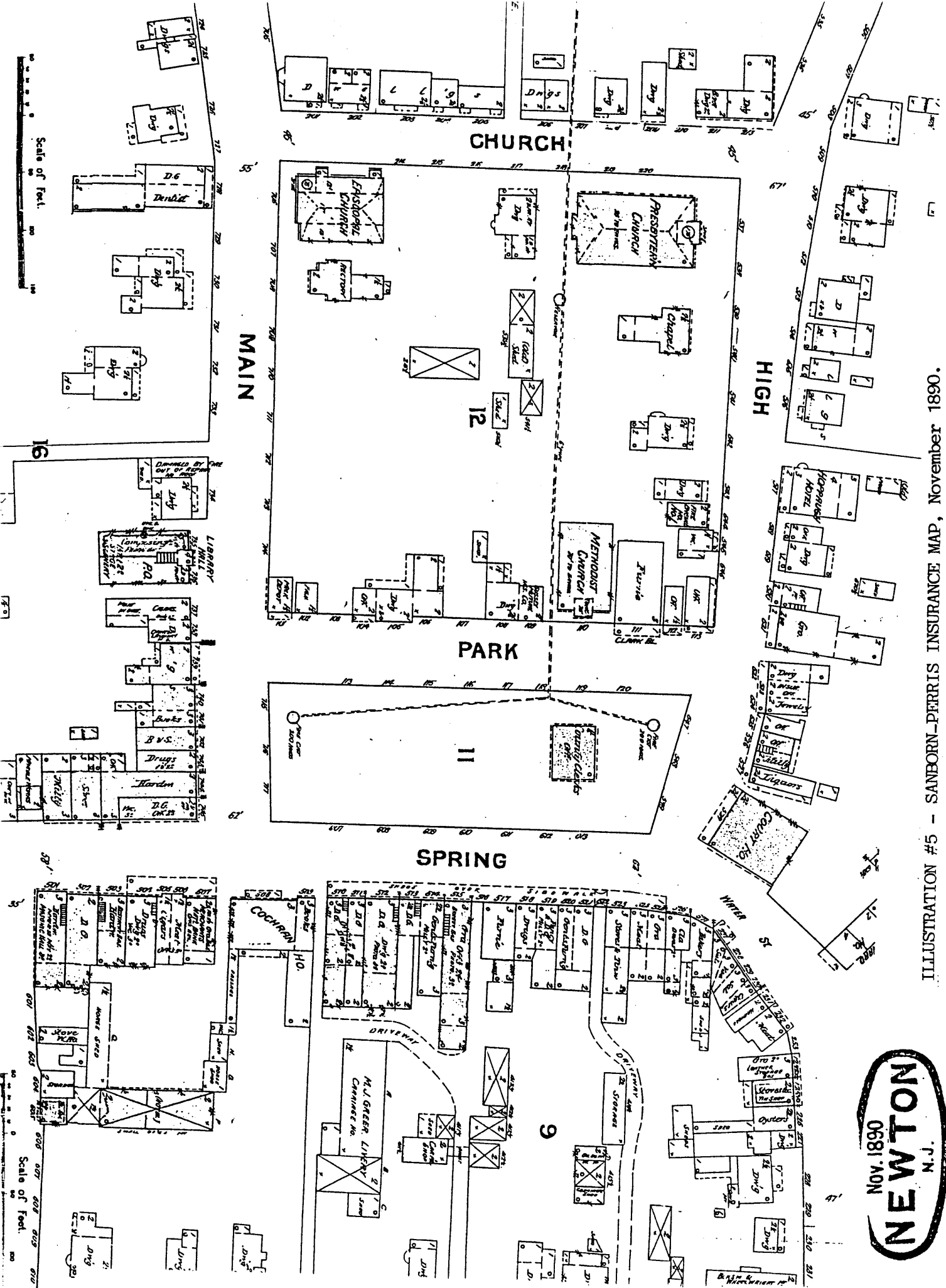
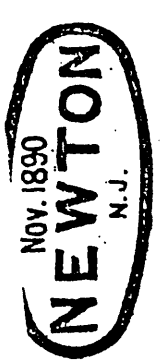


ILLUSTRATION #5 - SANBORN-PERRIS INSURANCE MAP, November 1890.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey



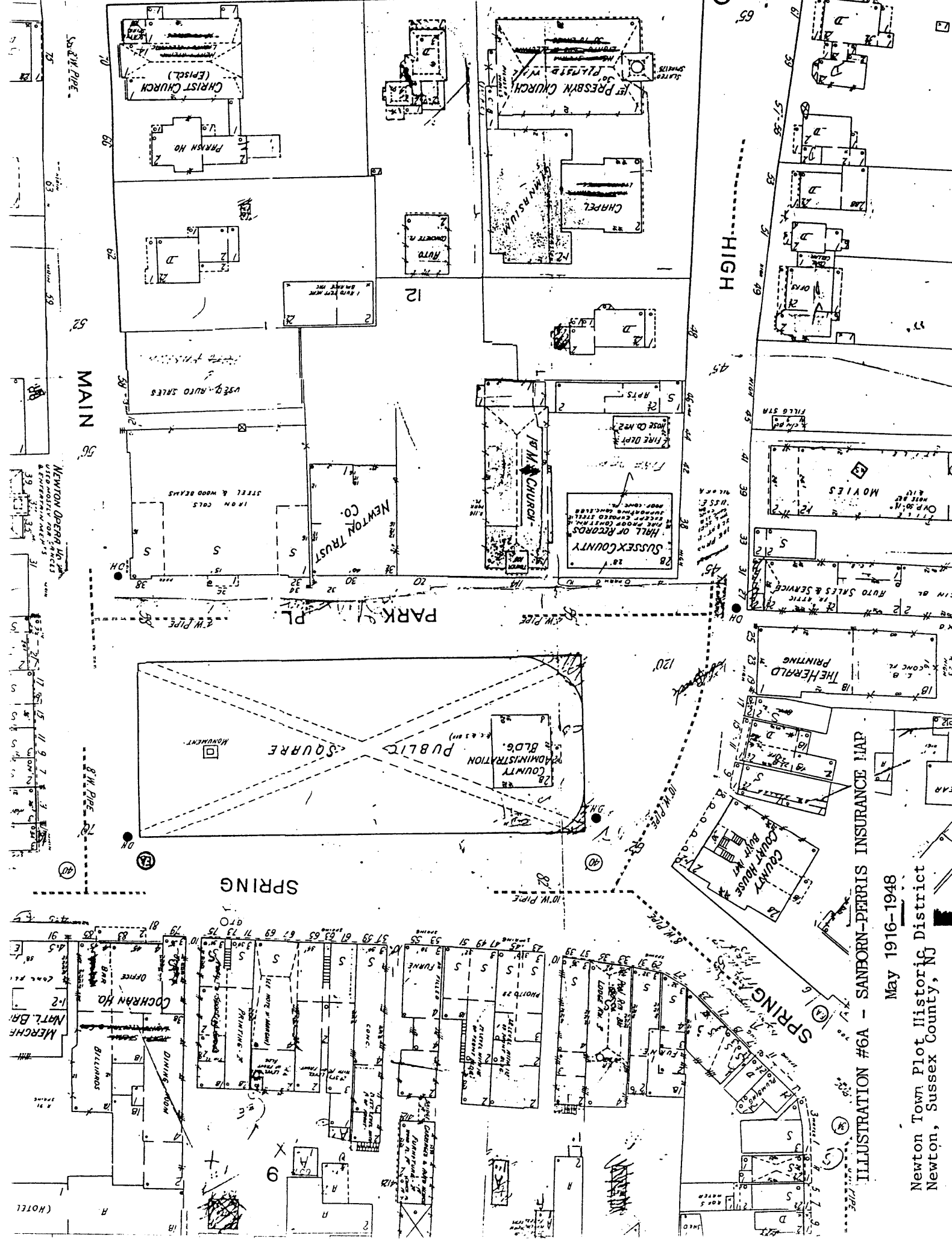


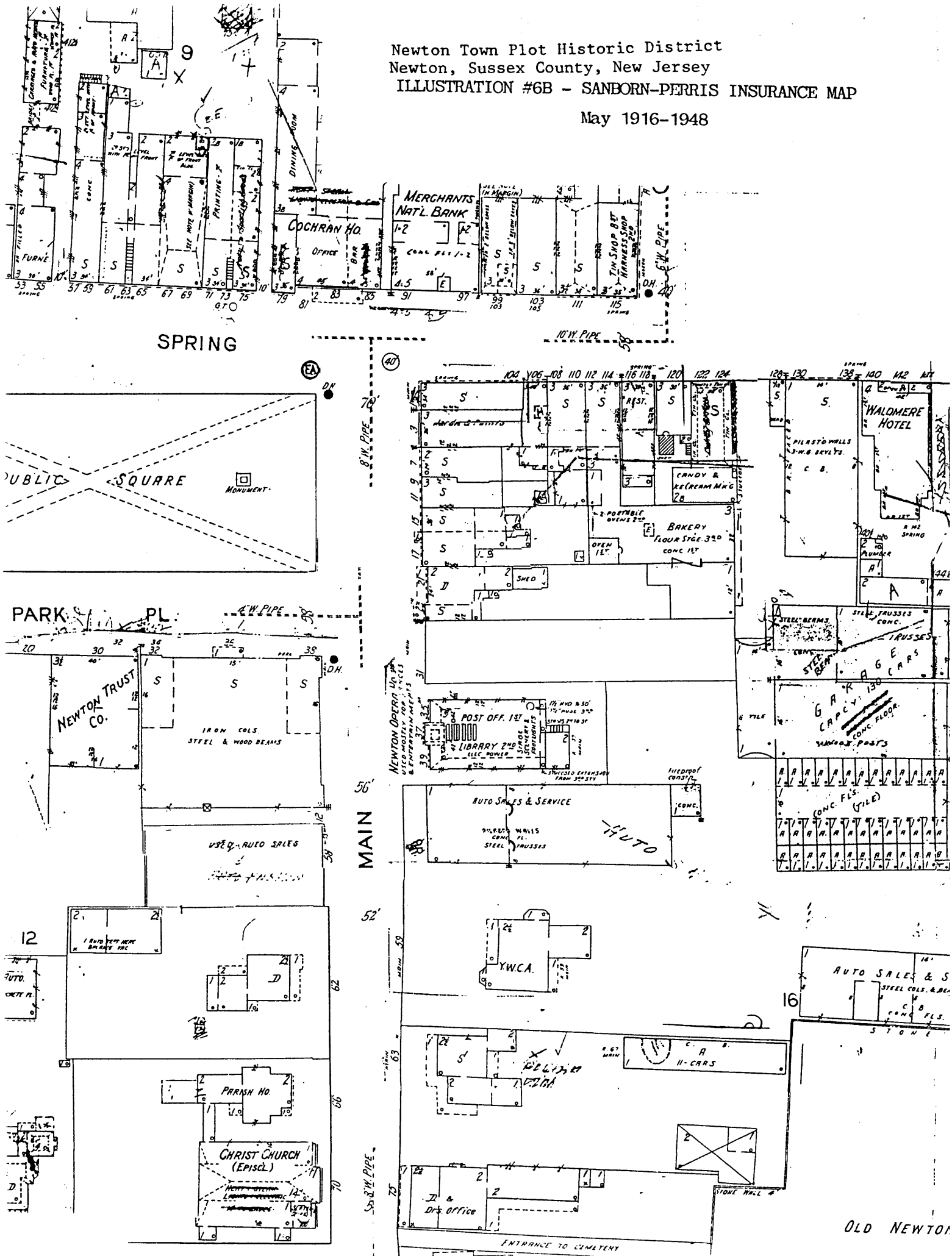
ILLUSTRATION #6A - SANBORN-PERRIS INSURANCE MAP

May 1916-1948

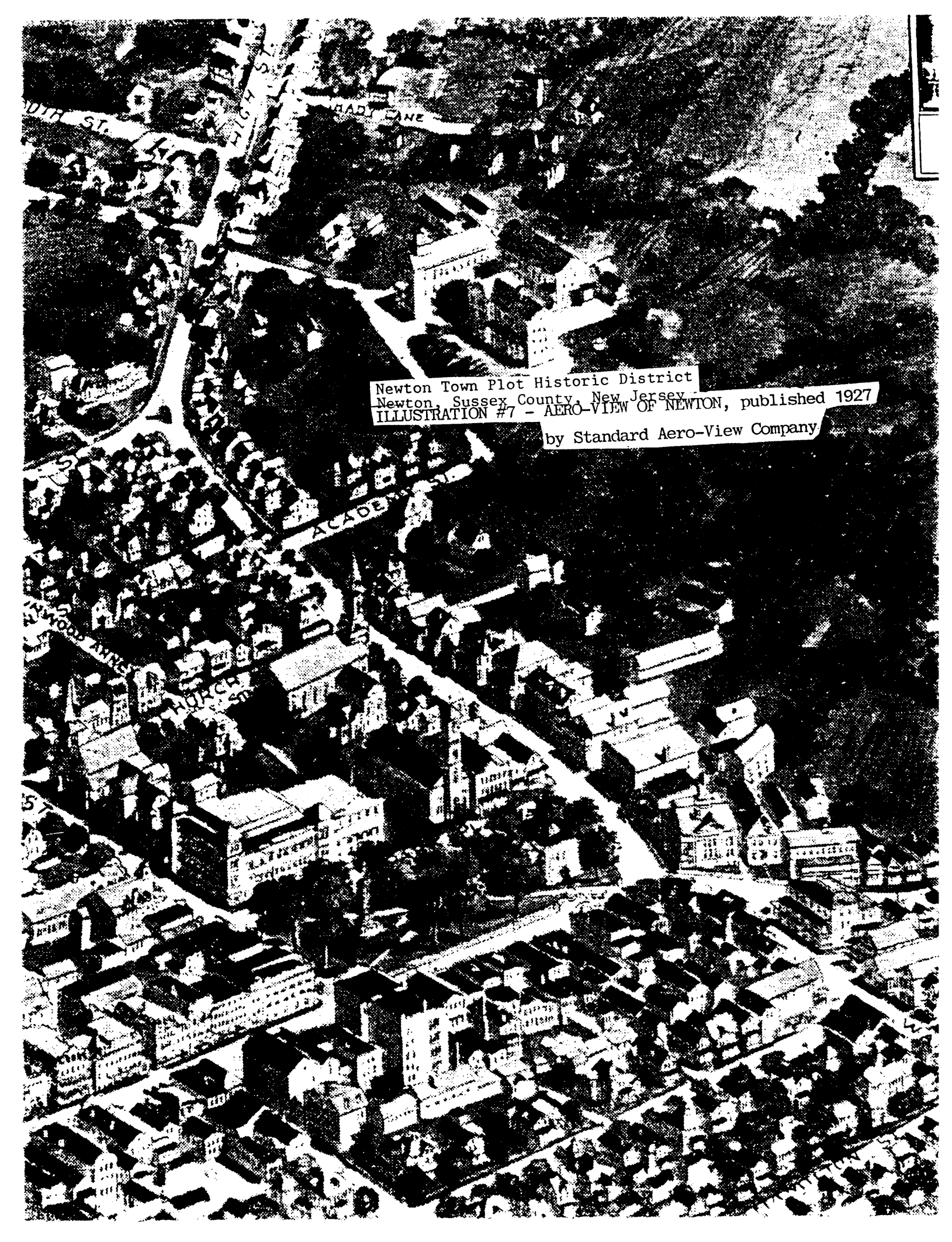
Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, NJ

Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey
 ILLUSTRATION #6B - SANBORN-PERRIS INSURANCE MAP

May 1916-1948



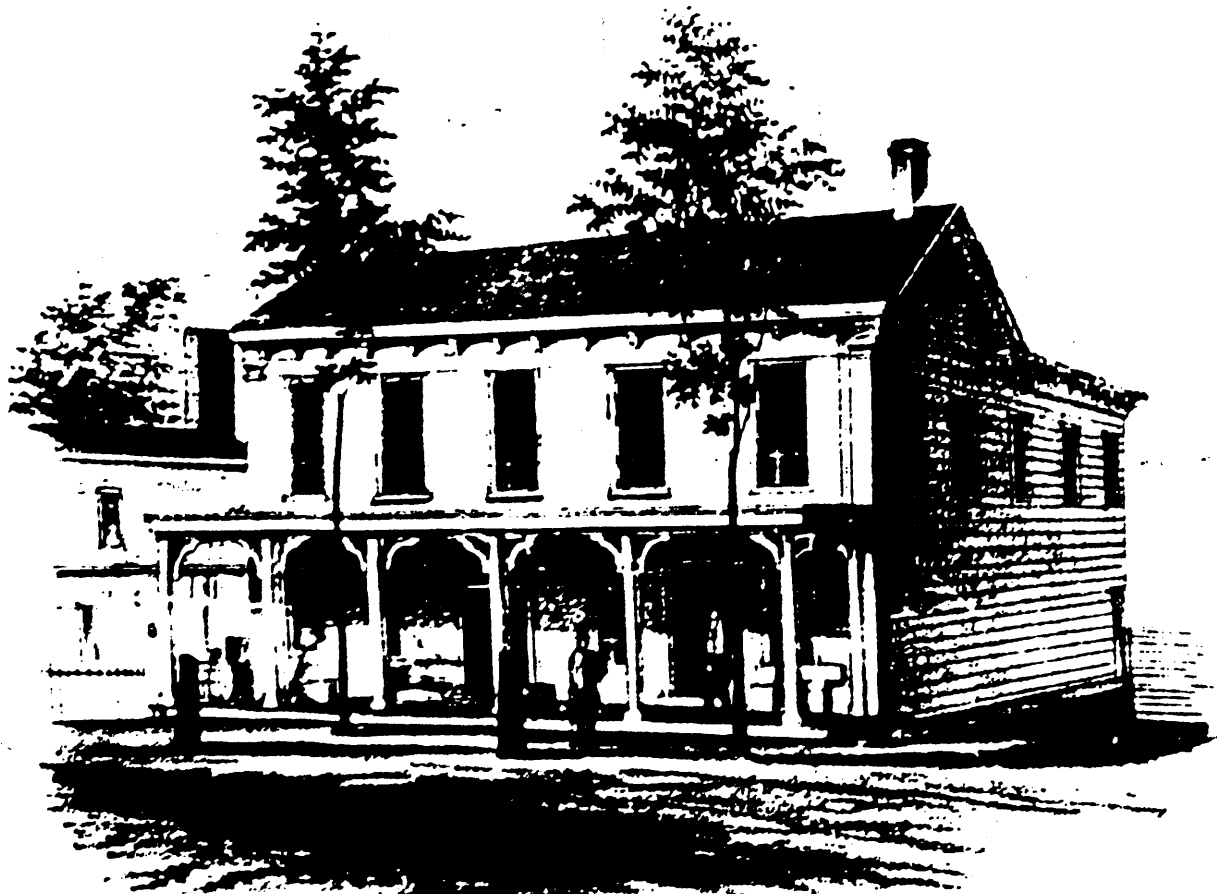
OLD NEWTON

An aerial photograph of the Newton Town Plot Historic District in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey. The image shows a dense urban area with numerous buildings, streets, and trees. A prominent street, likely Broad Street, runs diagonally across the center. Other streets visible include 10th St, 11th St, 12th St, 13th St, 14th St, 15th St, 16th St, 17th St, 18th St, 19th St, 20th St, 21st St, 22nd St, 23rd St, 24th St, 25th St, 26th St, 27th St, 28th St, 29th St, 30th St, 31st St, 32nd St, 33rd St, 34th St, 35th St, 36th St, 37th St, 38th St, 39th St, 40th St, 41st St, 42nd St, 43rd St, 44th St, 45th St, 46th St, 47th St, 48th St, 49th St, 50th St, 51st St, 52nd St, 53rd St, 54th St, 55th St, 56th St, 57th St, 58th St, 59th St, 60th St, 61st St, 62nd St, 63rd St, 64th St, 65th St, 66th St, 67th St, 68th St, 69th St, 70th St, 71st St, 72nd St, 73rd St, 74th St, 75th St, 76th St, 77th St, 78th St, 79th St, 80th St, 81st St, 82nd St, 83rd St, 84th St, 85th St, 86th St, 87th St, 88th St, 89th St, 90th St, 91st St, 92nd St, 93rd St, 94th St, 95th St, 96th St, 97th St, 98th St, 99th St, and 100th St. The image is a high-contrast, black and white illustration.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey
ILLUSTRATION #7 - AERO-VIEW OF NEWTON, published 1927
by Standard Aero-View Company

Town of Newton
Sussex County, New Jersey

Newton Town Plot Historic District



Store & Residence of W^m F. Nicholas

Corner Bank & Church Streets

ILLUSTRATION #8 - Newton Academy, 75-77 Main Street [#14]
Detail from Thomas Hughes Map (1856)

Newton Town Plot Historic District



SUSSEX BANK

ILLUSTRATION #9 - Sussex Bank House, 28 Church Street [#26]
Detail from Thomas Hughes Map (1856)

ILLUSTRATION #11 - County Park Building, 3 High Street [#33]
Architectural drawing by J. J. Vreeland,
published in The New Jersey Herald, June 13, 1907.



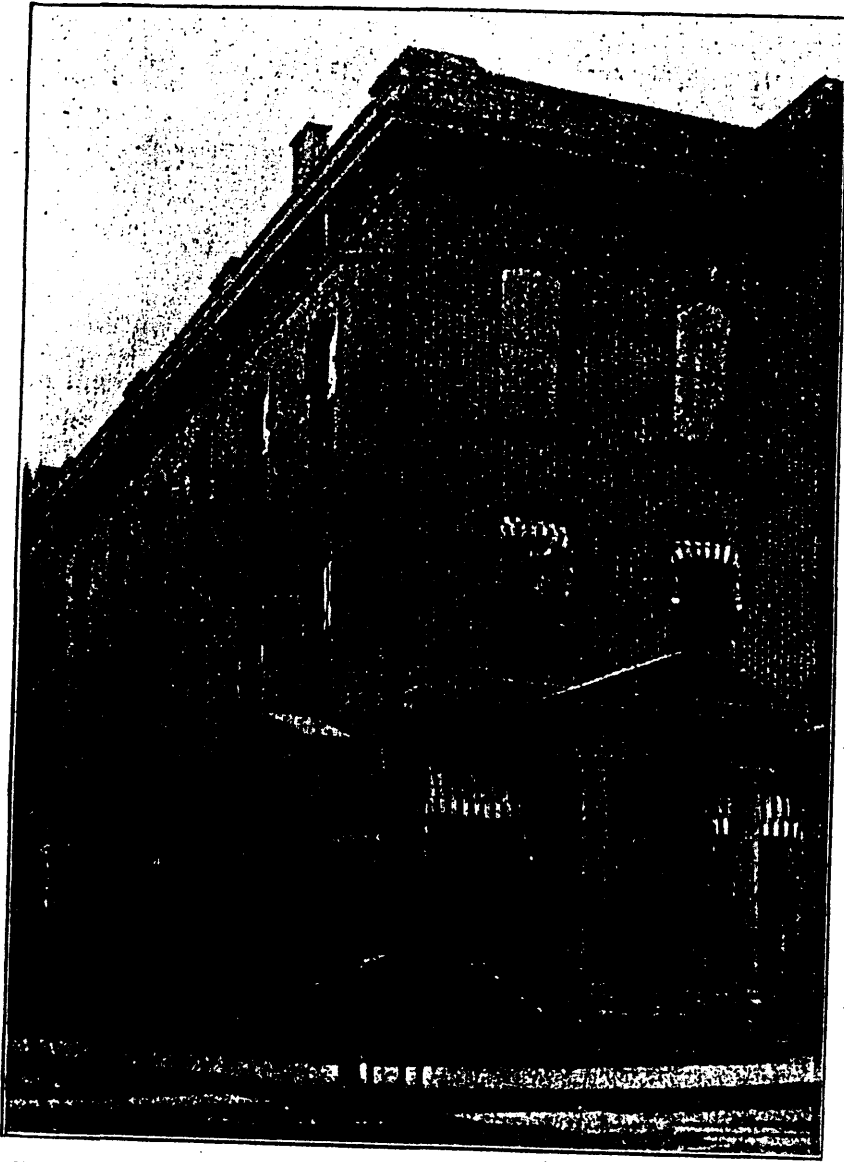
PROPOSED COUNTY CLERK'S AND SURROGATE'S BUILDING
Contemplating Removal of Surrogate's Office to Second Floor—Enlarged
Building to Provide Space for Fifteen Years' Natural Increase
in Records of County Offices.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey



ILLUSTRATION #10 - Sussex Courthouse, 7 High Street [#50]
Detail from Thomas Hughes Map (1856)

Newton Town Plot Historic District

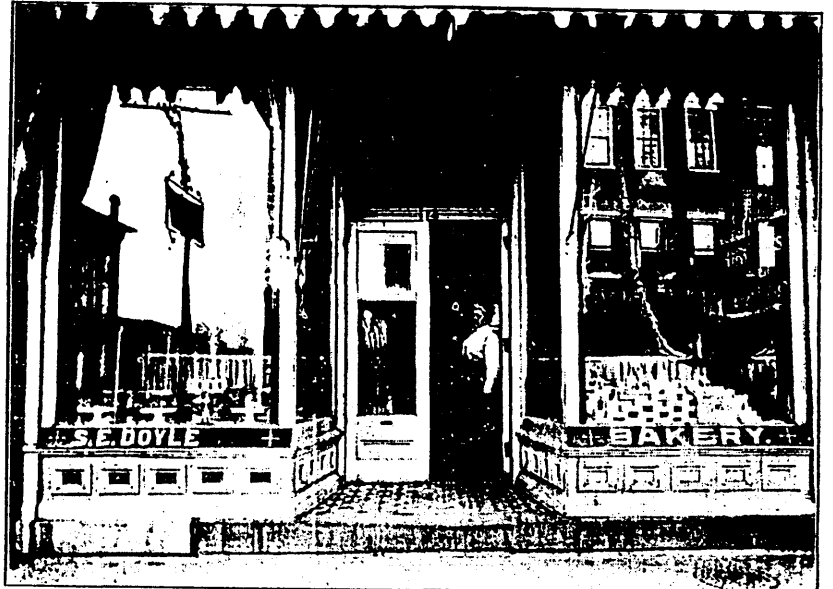


Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

ILLUSTRATION #12 - Sussex National Bank, 1 Main Street [#6]
view from Sussex Register Centennial Book, 1913.

ILLUSTRATION #13 - Doyle's Bakery, 114 Spring Street [#4]
view of storefront included in Sussex Register
Centennial Book, 1913.

Newton Town Plot Historic District



Exterior of Store.

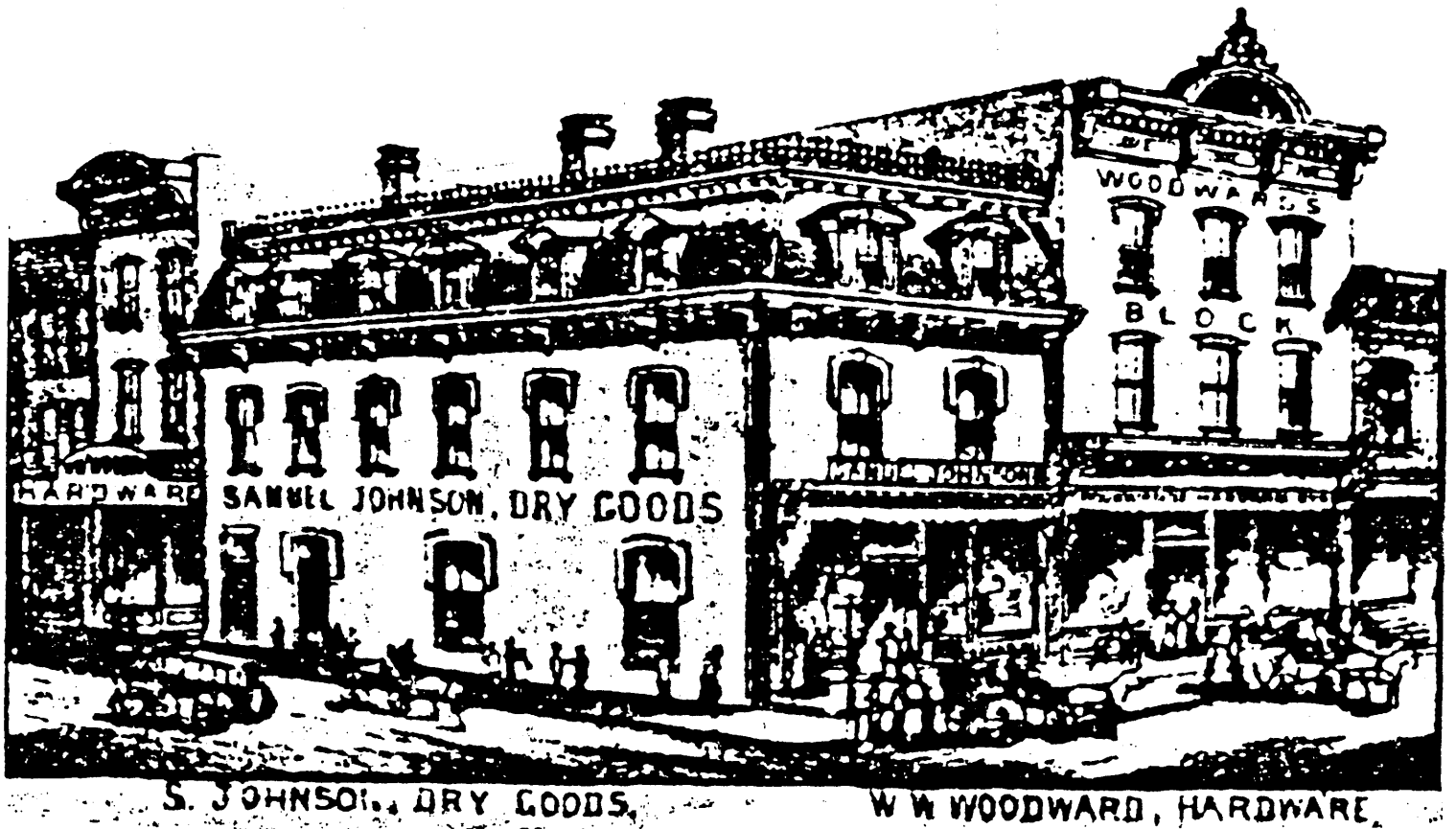


ILLUSTRATION #14 - Samuel Johnson's Storehouse, 1 Main Street [#6] and W. W. Woodward's Hardware Store, 3 Main Street and 106 Spring Street [#7]; Inset from Map of Newton by Bailey & Co., 1883.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
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ILLUSTRATION #15 -

Wright's Jewelry Store in the Ewald Building, 9-11 Main Street [#9]; Inset from Map of Newton by Bailey & Co., 1883.

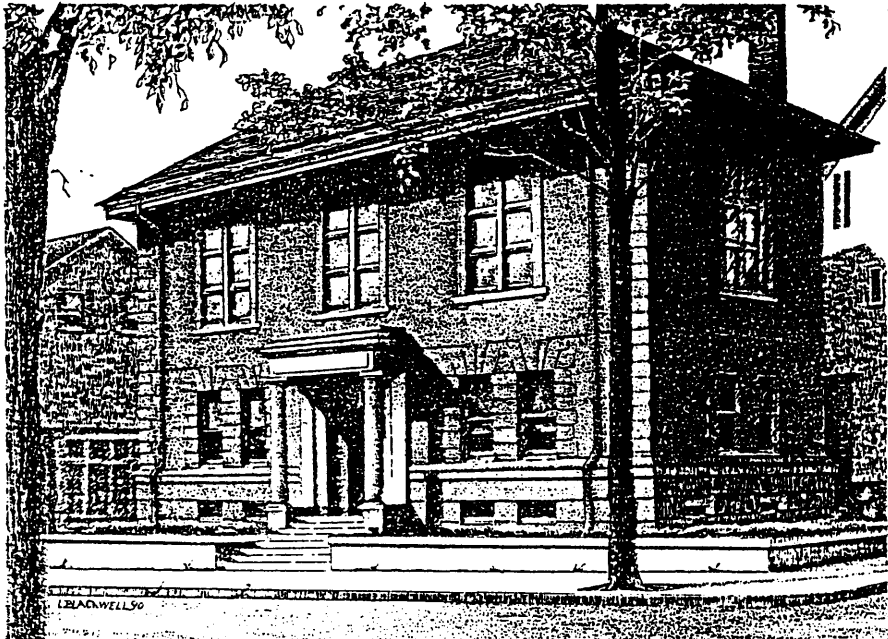
Newton Town Plot Historic District



Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

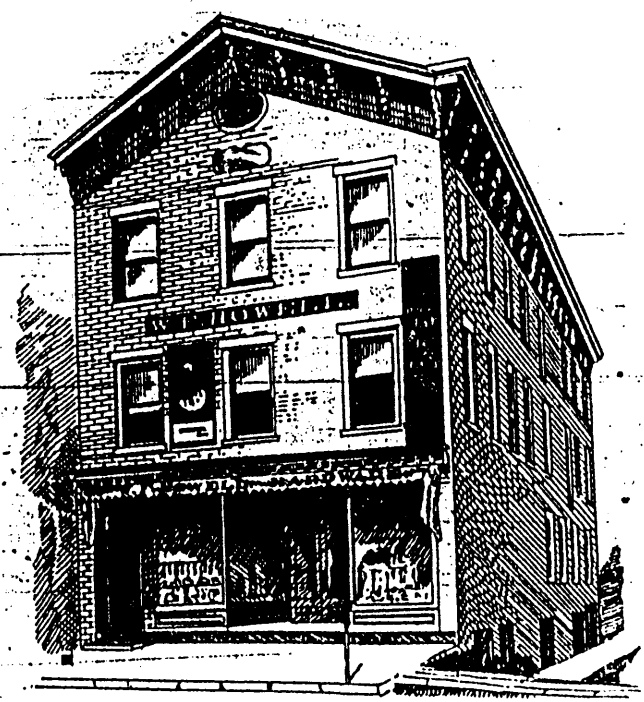
ILLUSTRATION #16 - Kochka Brothers, Inc. Studebaker Showroom
 in McCarter Storehouse, 27-31 High Street [#45]
 view of storefront published in The New Jersey
 Herald, April 7, 1927.

ILLUSTRATION #17 - The Hill Memorial, Headquarters of the Sussex
 County Historical Society, 82 Main Street [#19]
 Drawing by Lewis Blackwell done from 1919 postcard
 view of building.



Newton Town Plot Historic District

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ILLUSTRATION #18 - Howell's Hardware Store, 115 Spring Street [#62], published in The Sussex Register, November 1900.

ILLUSTRATION #20 - Luse & Smith, 53-55 Spring Street [#51], published in The New Jersey Herald, July 5, 1934.

NEWTON DRUG STORE

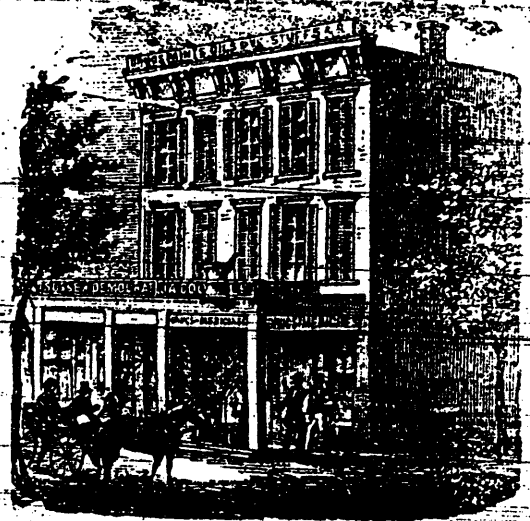


ILLUSTRATION #19 - Goodale's Newton Drug Store, 71-75 Spring Street [#56] Advertisement with woodcut dated 1862.

JAMES A. GOODALE,

Next Door to the "Cochran House,"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, DYE STUFFS, LAMPS,

Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps,
Fine Extracts for Perfume, Hair Oils, Brushes, Matches,
Palm-leaf Tubes, Fine Paints for use in Water and Oil,
Chemicals for Amalgam and Daguerrian Artists.

KEROSENE FLUID, AND CAMPHENE,

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces
for Ladies & Gents, Patent Lint, Breast Pumps, Syringes,

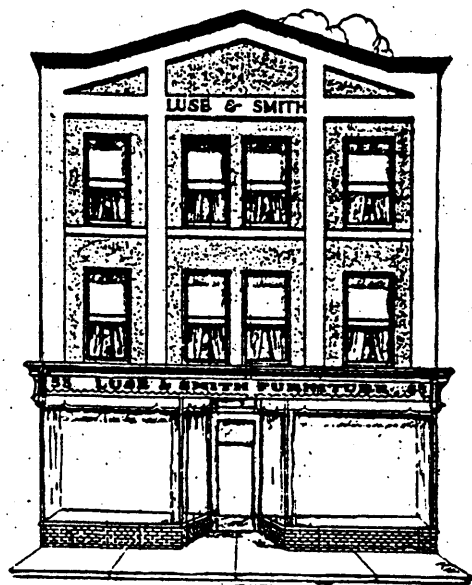
And every article usually kept in the Largest

DRUG STORES.

N. B. - Prescriptions carefully compounded. No
merchants and Physicians will find it to their advan-
tage to call.

64-4y

Newton Town Plot Historic District



Have You Discussed This Subject?

Death is a subject about which we hesitate to think, much less discuss, never-the-less how much easier it would be if every family were informed about Funeral Costs and Ethics. How very much time and effort, to say nothing of money, might be saved if people would only treat this subject sensibly.

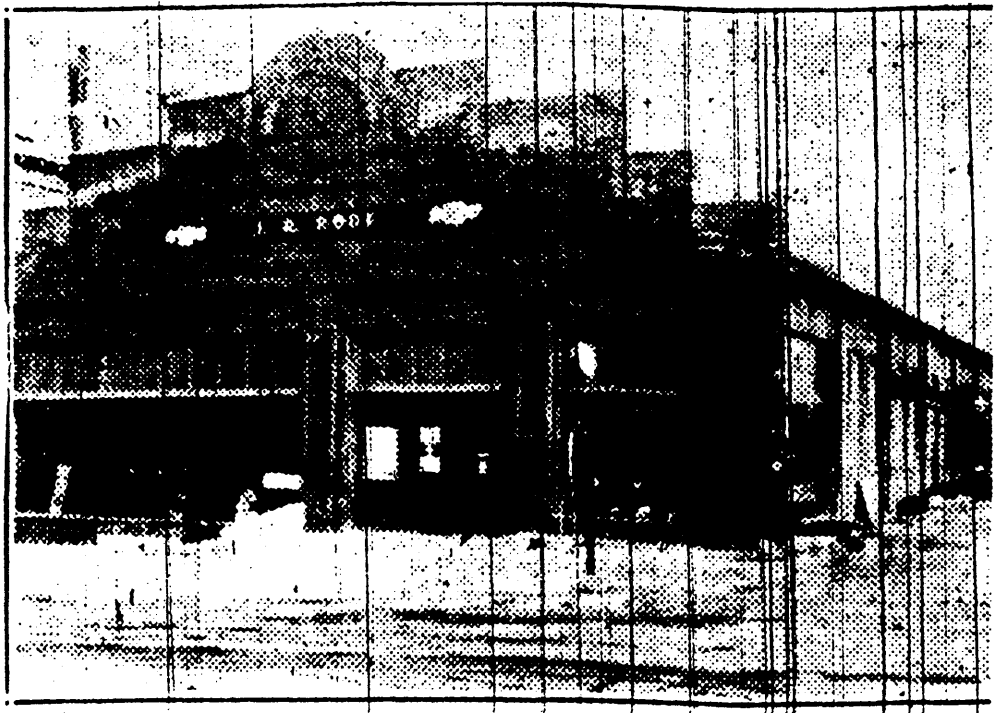
We welcome consultations and earnestly assure you that you need feel no obligation by asking our advice.

Luse & Smith
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Telephone 75
53-55 Spring Street Newton, N. J.



Newton Town Plot Historic District
 Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey
 ILLUSTRATION #21 - Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place [#31]
 view of 1903 bank published in Sussex
 Register Centennial Book, 1913.



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ILLUSTRATION #22 - Park Garage (J. R. Roof), 41-47 Main Street [#13]
 published in The New Jersey Herald, March 10, 1927.

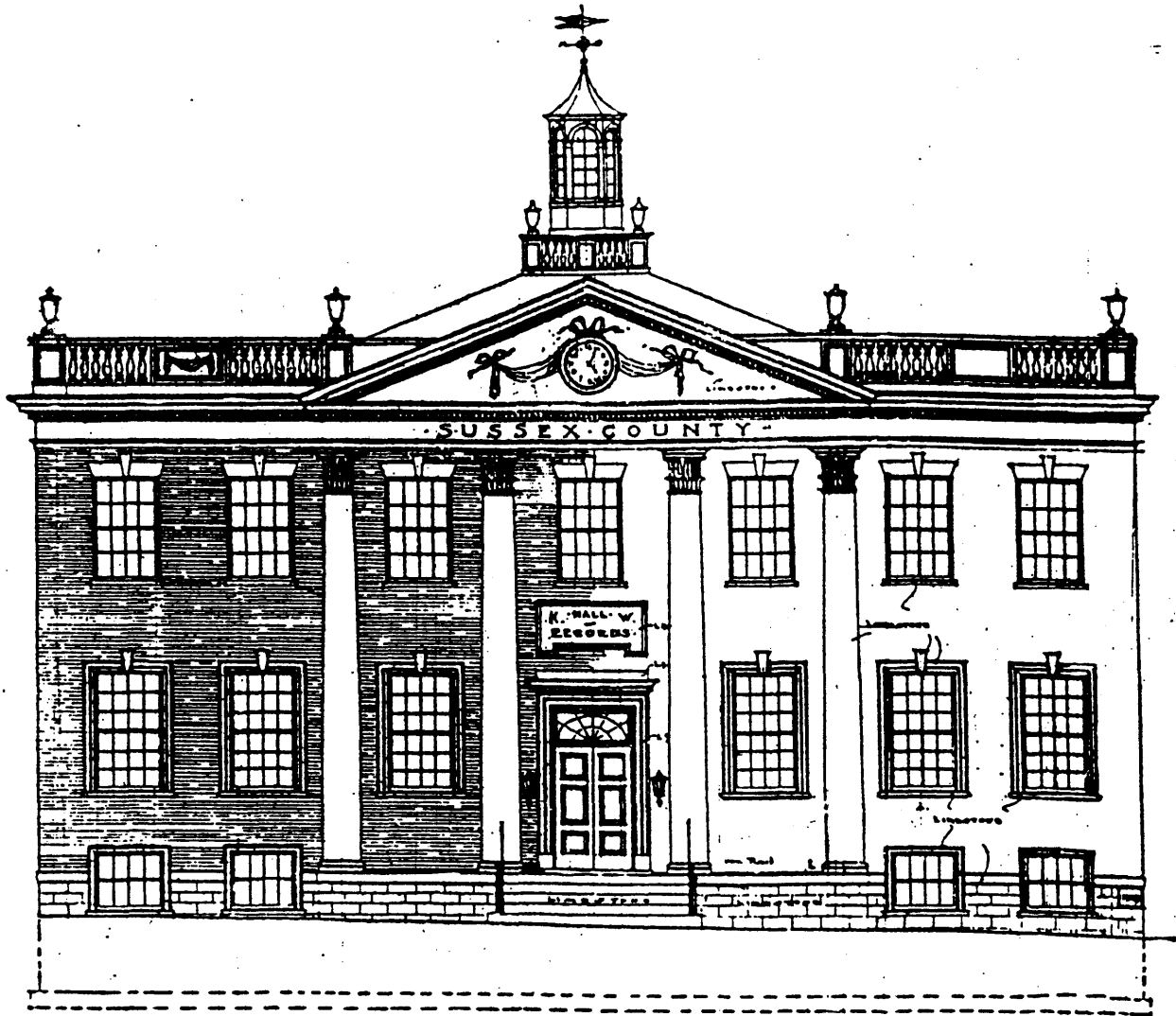


NEWTON TRUST COMPANY
Capital and Surplus \$500,000.00

Newton Town Plot Historic District
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ILLUSTRATION #23 - Newton Trust Company, 30 Park Place [#31]

View is an inset from Aero-View of Newton,
published 1927.



Sussex County Record Building, Park Place and High Street, Newton

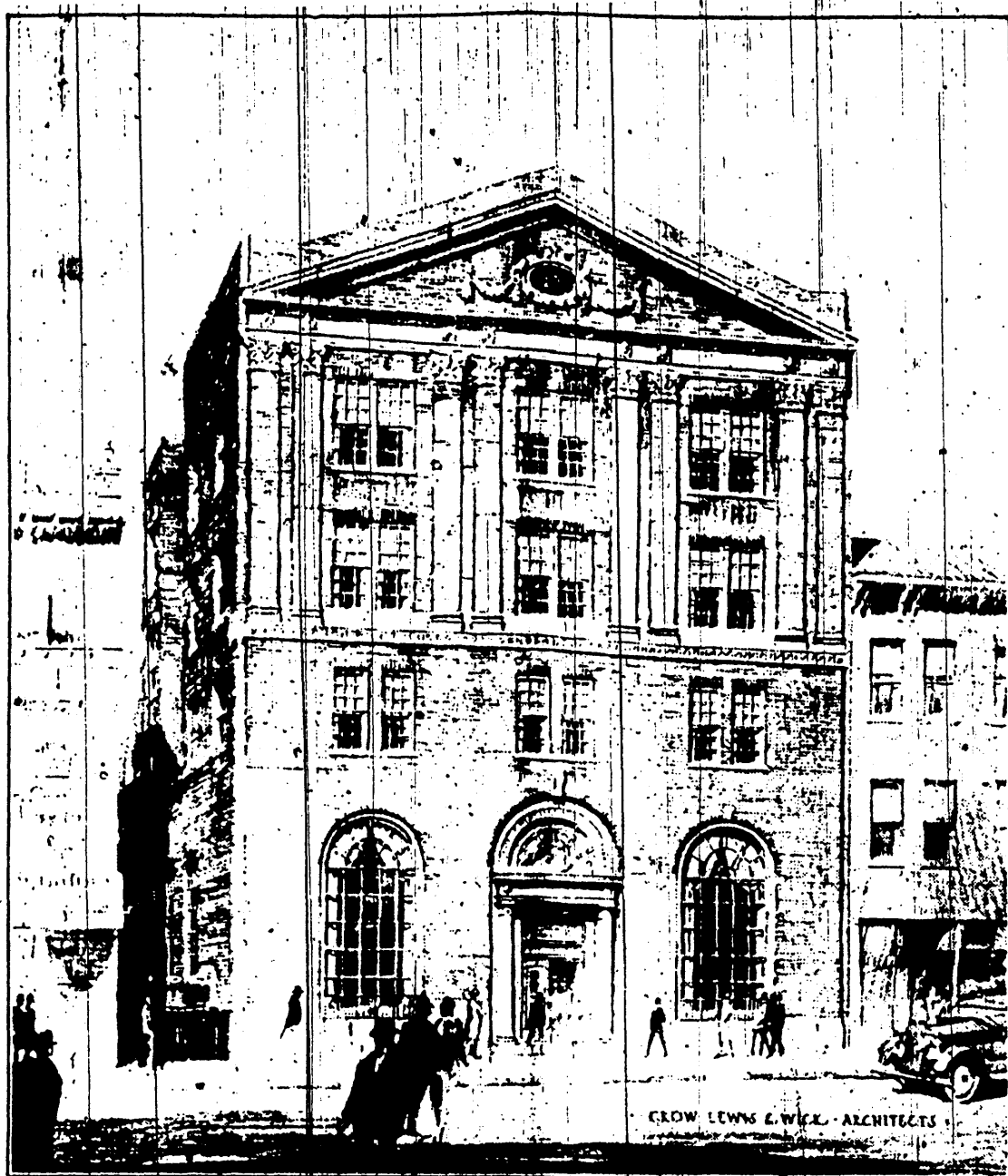
New Home of Sussex County Officials to be Completed 1929

(From The New Jersey Herald. Inc., March 21, 1929)

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ILLUSTRATION #24 - Sussex County Hall of Records, 4 Park Place [#30]

Architect's drawing, published in The New Jersey
Herald, March 21, 1929.



SUSSEX AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
New Home Placed Under Contract

ILLUSTRATION #25 - The Sussex & Merchants National Bank, 91-97 Spring Street
[#58] and Martin-Newmann Building, 99-101 Spring Street
[#59], published in The New Jersey Herald, July 1, 1926.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

A
SOUVENIR
for Everybody
ON
Opening Day.

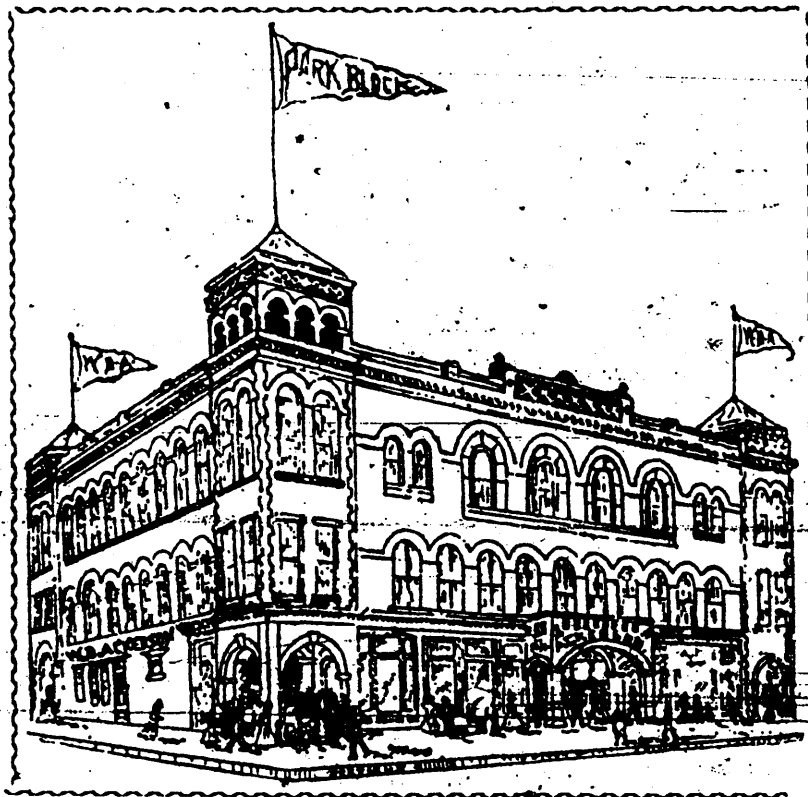


ILLUSTRATION #26 - Park Block, 40 Park Place [#32], view published in
The Sussex Register, March 24, 1897.

Newton Town Plot Historic District
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Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

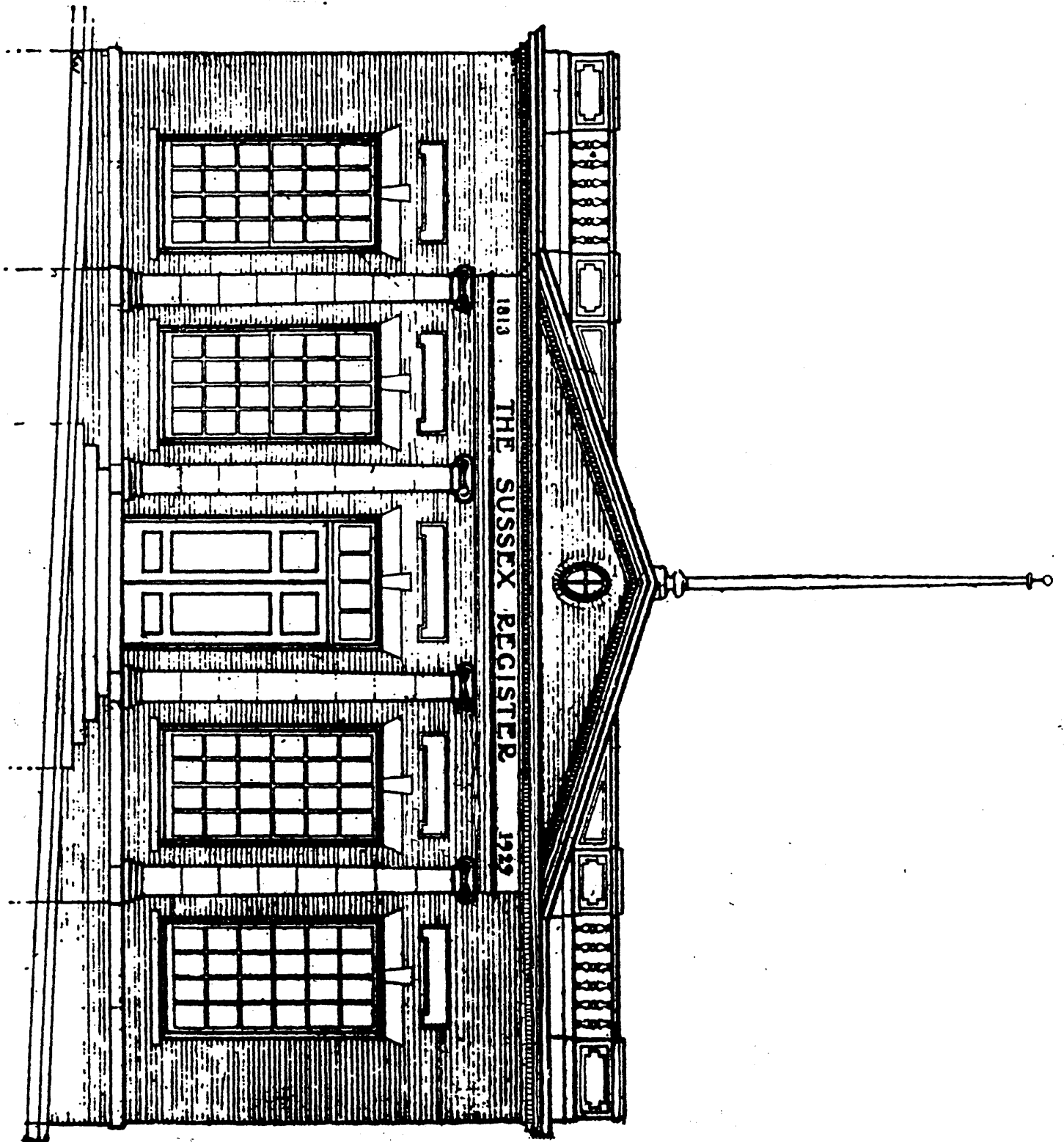
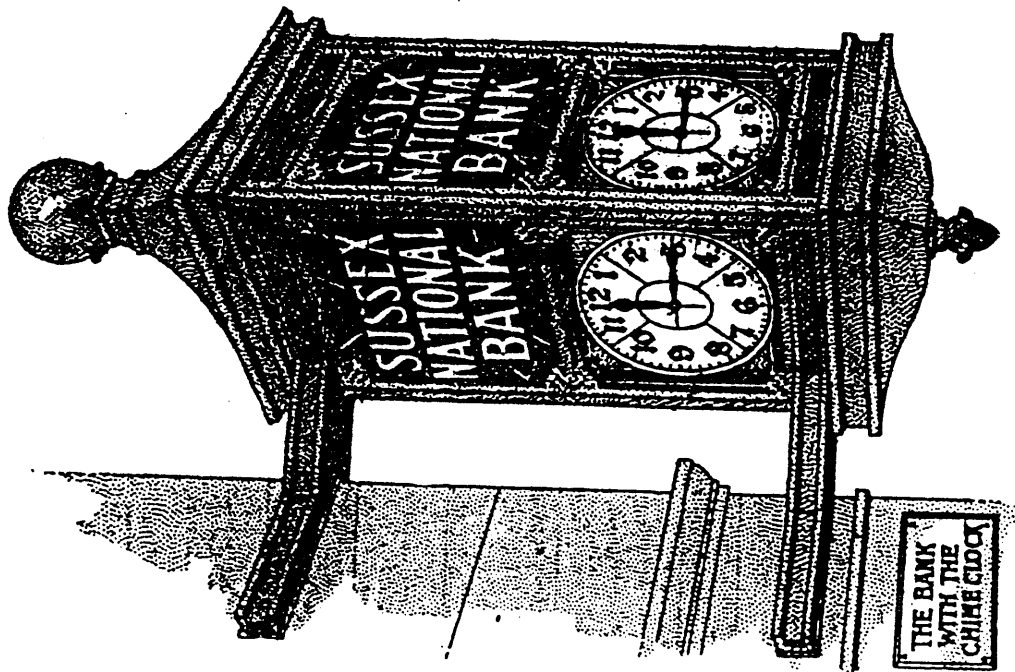


ILLUSTRATION #27 - The Sussex Register Building, 39 High Street [#43]
Architect's drawing published 1929.



Residence of Hon. Theodore Simonson, 63 High Street, Newton, N. J.

ILLUSTRATION #28 - Theodore Simonson Residence, 63 High Street [#37] published in The Sussex Register Centennial Book, 1913



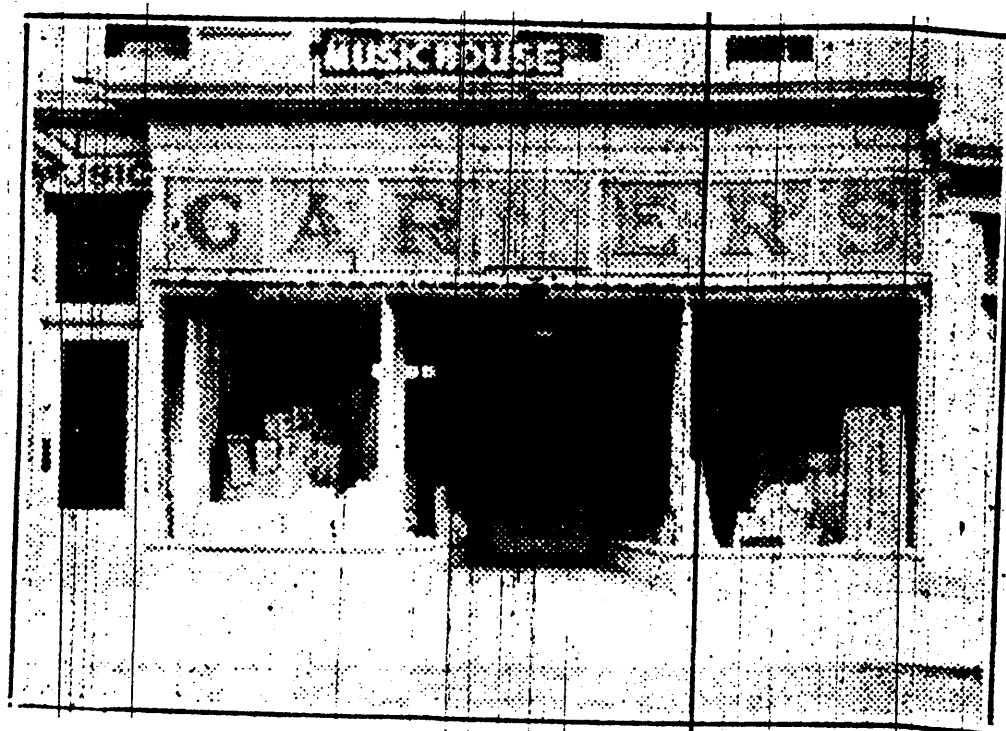
Newton Town Plot Historic District
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ILLUSTRATION #29 - Sussex Bank Clock, 1 Main Street [6a], view published in The New Jersey Herald December 1920.



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Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

ILLUSTRATION #31 - David R. Hull's Store, Central Hall, 67-69 Spring Street
[#55], published in The New Jersey Herald, January 20,
1927.



Newton Town Plot Historic District

ILLUSTRATION #30 - Carber's Store, 109-111 Spring Street [#61], view
published in The New Jersey Herald, January 20, 1927.



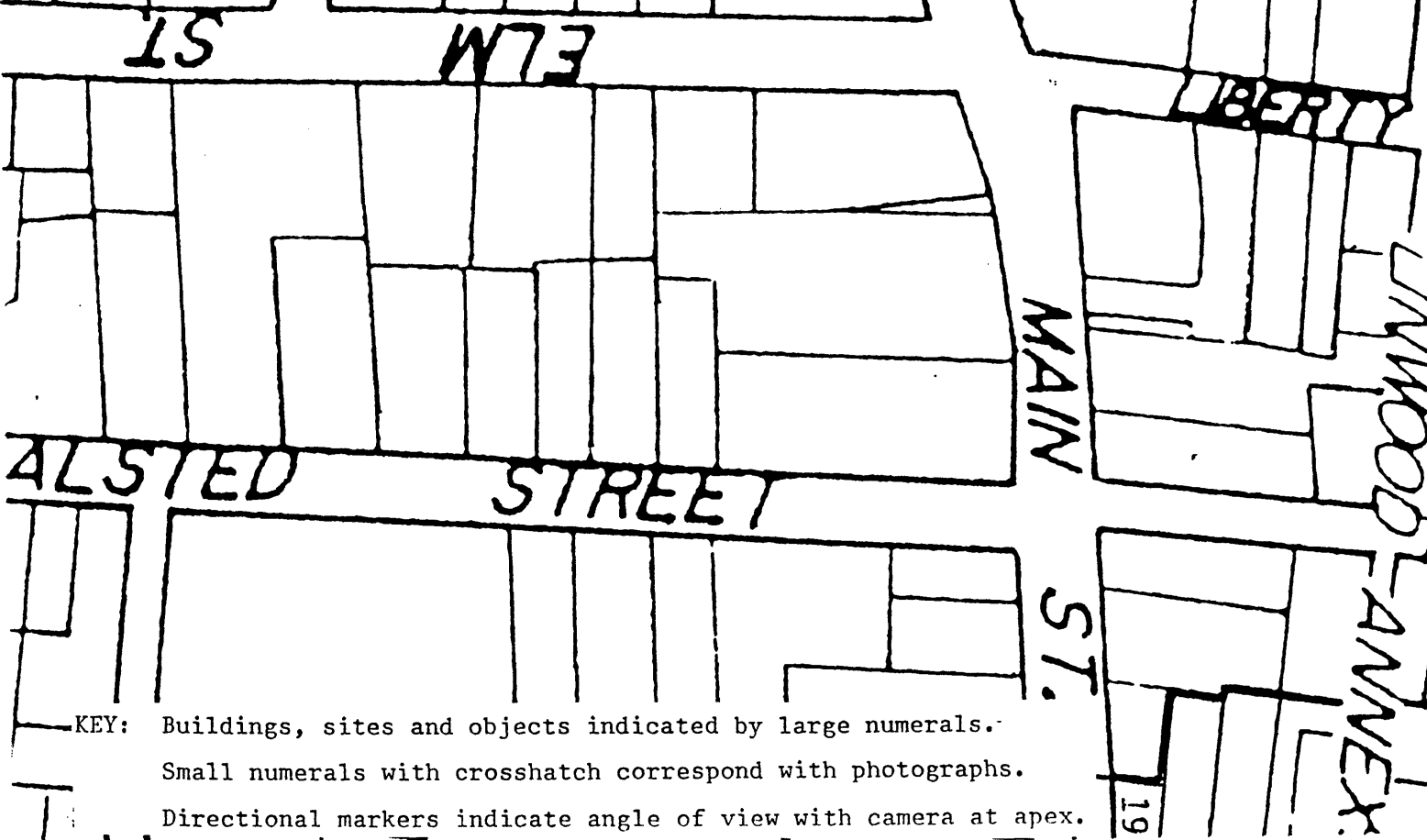
KEY: Buildings, sites and objects indicated by large numerals.
Small numerals with crosshatch correspond with photographs.
Directional markers indicate angle of view with camera at apex

Newton Town Plot Historic District
Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

- SHEET 2 -

NEWTON TOWN PLOT HISTOR



KEY: Buildings, sites and objects indicated by large numerals.
Small numerals with crosshatch correspond with photographs.
Directional markers indicate angle of view with camera at apex.