

*Look up,
New Jersey!*

Walking Tours of 25 Towns
in the Garden State

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CRUDEN BAY BOOKS

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Doug Gelbert has written over 30 guidebooks on such diverse topics as public golf courses, the Civil War, movie filming locations and the best places to hike with your dog. For more information on this title visit the website *walkthetown.com*.

LOOK UP, NEW JERSEY!:
WALKING TOURS OF 25 TOWNS IN THE GARDEN STATE

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How to use this book...

There is no better way to see New Jersey than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 25 walking tours in *Look Up, New Jersey!* describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on New Jersey streets can be found at the back of the book on page 191.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, New Jersey!

Look Up,

Atlantic City



A Walking Tour of Atlantic City...

The first inhabitants of Absecon Island were the Lenni Lenape Indians who believed that you could no more own land than own the sky or the sunshine. The first European to hold an actual deed to what would become Atlantic City was an Englishman named Thomas Budd in the 1670s. His property on the mainland was valued at 40 cents an acre, the land over by the beach was worth only four cents an acre. Unlike others who would follow him, Thomas Budd was not a developer. Nothing much happened on Absecon Island for over a hundred years except when hunters arrived to take a few birds.

Jeremiah Leeds erected the first permanent structure on the island in 1785 and set about planting corn and rye and grazing cattle. By 1850 there were still only seven homesteads on Absecon Island, all but one a descendent from Leeds Plantation. About that time Jonathan Pitney, a prominent physician, and Richard Osborne, a Philadelphia engineer, got the idea that the salt air might be a health boon to the denizens of sooty Philadelphia. They launched the Camden-Atlantic City Railroad and on July 5, 1854 the first train chugged onto the island after a 150-minute trip.

Osborne got to name the new town and Pitney named the grid of streets so those running parallel to the ocean would be called after the earth's great bodies of water and the cross streets would be named after the existing states. The first hotel, the Belloe House, was already in business by the time that first train arrived and massive block-hogging hotels would soon follow. But these new hotel owners were having a problem they never encountered back in Philadelphia. There was sand all over the hotel carpets and passenger cars on the trains. Alexander Boardman (could that have been his real name?) got to thinking about the problem and he proposed creating an eight-foot wide wooden walkway from the beach to the town. The world's first boardwalk was laid in 1870; it was taken up and stored every winter. Today's Boardwalk, placed in a herringbone pattern of two-by-fours made of Bethabara hardwood from Brazil and Longleaf Yellow Southern Pine, is 60 feet wide, and six miles long.

By 1900 there was electricity in town and trolleys and rolling chairs on the Boardwalk and amusement piers stretching ever further into the Atlantic Ocean. The population was 27,000 - a far cry from fifty years earlier. The name "Atlantic City" had the same magic that "Disney" has now. Our walking tour will try to find some remnants of that golden age scattered among the multi-billion dollar casinos that began arriving in 1976 with the mission of restoring the glitz of "America's Favorite Playground"...

1. Absecon Lighthouse
31 South Rhode Island Avenue

This is the tallest lighthouse in New Jersey and the third highest light in the United States; you can climb the 228 steps to the top. The tower was constructed on the highest dune on the island in 1857 and lit with mineral oil to reflect through a Fresnel lens custom-made for the Absecon Light in Paris. Its light could be seen 19.5 nautical miles out to sea. The tower and keeper's house have both been restored.

WALK DOWN RHODE ISLAND
AVENUE TO THE OCEAN.
ONCE ON THE BOARDWALK,
TURN RIGHT.

2. Revel Casino Hotel
Boardwalk & New Jersey Avenue

From the tallest lighthouse to the tallest structure - in Atlantic City at least. The newest boardwalk casino - if it gets finished - boasts a hotel tower of 47 stories, 710 feet high. It is the second tallest in the state of New Jersey and would be the second tallest casino tower in the country.

3. Garden Pier
Boardwalk & New Jersey Avenue

It was more than its uptown location that set the Garden Pier apart from its cousins further down the boardwalk. Rather than amusements its centerpiece was a dignified B.F. Keith's Theater that was the rival of any Broadway house. The Spanish Renaissance architecture and landscaped gardens lured an upscale crowd who could enjoy one of the city's largest ballrooms. Garden Pier was not without its kitsch, however; for many years the Underwood Company displayed its "World's Largest Typewriter" here. Ultimately its "remote" location caused its commercial downfall and the pier closed in the 1940s. It was resurrected in 1953 as the home of the Atlantic City Art Center and in 1985 came the Atlantic City Historical Museum.

4. Atlantic City Showboat
Boardwalk & New Jersey Avenue

The Mardi Gras-themed Showboat opened in 1987, emphasizing a "family theme" hotel and casino. It was the only Atlantic City casino to have a bowling center. The family destination strategy was soon abandoned, however, and more success was unearthed as the first boardwalk casino to offer simulcasting, the first to open a poker room and the first to add keno.

5. Trump Taj Mahal
Boardwalk & Virginia Avenue

The Taj Mahal opened in 1990 as the third property for Donald Trump in Atlantic City. The casino has the biggest poker room on the Boardwalk and the most table games in Atlantic City. The poker room was also featured in the 1998 movie *Rounders*.

6. Steel Pier
Boardwalk & Virginia Avenue

The Steel Pier came by its name honestly, being the first Atlantic City pier to be built on iron pilings and steel girders when it opened in 1898. It became the most famous of all the amusement piers helped by such iconic acts as Rex The Wonder Dog, a water-skiing canine, and the High Diving Horse. William "Doc" Carver "invented" the idea of horse diving exhibitions in the 1880s after a bridge collapsed under him in Nebraska and his steed dove into the water. He toured the country with the act but it found a permanent home on the Steel Pier in 1928. The diving horse shows ended in 1978 and the last two horses, Gamal and Shiloh were rescued by The Fund for Animals. In 1991, the movie *Wild Hearts Can't Be Broken* told the story of a teenager in the Depression who rides diving horses based on the Carvers in Atlantic City. Six horses were trained for the movie, and although horses originally dived from heights of up to 40 feet, the movie horses never jumped more than 10 feet. You can still see horses diving today but never with a rider and never from such heights.

In the golden age of Atlantic City a typical season would find one million visitors to the Steel Pier. The pier used to be much longer, but

a December 1969 fire shortened its size by about a third. The original wooden pier with steel underpinnings was destroyed in a 1982 fire; the current concrete structure dates from 1993 and still host rides and amusements.

7. Resorts International Boardwalk & North Carolina Avenue

Resorts International began life as an offshoot of the Mary Carter Paint Company of Tampa, Florida that was looking to diversify in the 1960s. The stodgy paint company started running small casinos in the Caribbean. In 1968, the Mary Carter Paint Company was sold for \$9.9 million and three months later Resorts International was hatched with visions of owning and operating casinos around the world. In Atlantic City bills were introduced in the 1970s to revitalize the resort with casino gambling. On the fourth try, in 1976, gambling was legalized. In 1974, anticipating that the bill would pass someday, Resorts was the first company to bring cash to the table when it began buying land on the Boardwalk, including \$2.5 million for the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, a Quaker-owned hotel that at one point refused to sell alcohol. The hotel was the only one in Atlantic City that could meet the 500-room minimum set forth in the legislation to open a casino. While everyone else had to build a casino from scratch, Resorts was able to open a year ahead of its rivals. During that year of 1978 people would line up as early as 9:00 in the morning and wait for the 10:00 opening. But as other newer, flashier casinos opened Resorts could no longer do such fabulous business in the older facility and it was their turn to play catch-up. In 1988 entertainer Merv Griffin poured \$90 million into updating Resorts that launched about 15 years of renovating and expanding.

8. Atlantic City Beach Patrol Boardwalk & South Carolina Avenue

The Atlantic City Beach patrol formed the nation's first professional life guard service in 1892 with 20 men. Before that time "constables of the surf" consisted of volunteers and part-time police officers. Today the highly trained lifeguard patrols cover up to 50 stations along the beach.

9. Boardwalk National Bank 1000 Boardwalk

The Boardwalk National Bank took its first deposits on the ground floor of the Schlitz Hotel at the corner of Ocean Avenue. It was the only bank of the Boardwalk. Later the bank moved into this Spanish-influenced, limestone-faced building with a prominent barrel-vaulted two story entrance portal decorated with tile. The building now houses the Casino Control Commission.

10. Boardwalk National Bank 1441 Boardwalk

Robert LeRoy Ripley was a travel journalist who collected odd facts from around the world that began appearing in cartoon panels in 1929. In 1933 Ripley displayed some of his oddities at the Chicago World's Fair and attracted over two million visitors before the fair closed. Ripley's collection then hit the road as trailer shows across the country which led to permanent "Odditoriums." Many, like the one on the Boardwalk, feature appropriately odd construction.

11. James Candy 1519 Boardwalk at New York Avenue

Right off the top - salt water taffy is not made from salt water. You do need some salt and some water to make a batch of taffy, however. But the name "salt water taffy" doesn't come from the ingredients either.

No one knows where the name "salt water taffy" came from. The most popular story of origin involves a shopkeeper on the Atlantic City Boardwalk named David Bradley. A tidal surge from a summer storm in 1883 swamped Bradley's store and buried his inventory in sea water. As he was cleaning up the following day a girl walked into his store and asked for a bag of taffy. Bradley was supposed to have sarcastically invited his young customer to help herself to his "salt water taffy." Bradley's mother thought his grumpy remark to be catchy and encouraged him to begin selling his candy as "salt water taffy."

Historians record the first mention of "salt water taffy" in Atlantic City business directories

in 1889 so the Bradley story may be apocryphal. The term was never trademarked, however, and whatever its origins it became the accepted way to market taffy.

Just as no one knows who first called the sweet candy “salt water taffy,” there is no record of who boiled the first vat of sugar, corn syrup, water, cornstarch, butter and salt to make the first taffy. Taffy is thought to have been a popular confection at country fairs in the Midwest by the 1880s and it was certainly being sold in America’s first seaside resort by that time - Atlantic City.

Salt water taffy is the quintessential souvenir of a trip to the seashore and for that we have a confectioner named Joseph Fralinger to thank. It was his idea to sell the candy to bathers and strollers along the Boardwalk in boxes that could be carted home as a souvenir. He was so sure of his idea that he purchased 200 boxes and filled them with his slender, finger-sized logs of taffy. He started selling his souvenir boxes on a Saturday evening and by Sunday morning he had sold out his entire supply to departing vacationers.

It did not take long for Fralinger’s competitors to notice his success. Enoch James left his home in the Midwest to join the taffy wars with his square bite-size serving of salt water taffy. Both men prospered and more than 100 years later James Salt Water Taffy and Fralinger’s are still two of the biggest suppliers of salt water taffy on the Jersey Shore.

12. The Claridge

1519 Boardwalk at New York Avenue

The Claridge was a Colonial Revival 400-room hotel designed by Philadelphia architect John McShain and opened in 1930. With the Great Depression on the horizon it became the last of the great hotels to be built near the Boardwalk. The luxury Claridge was the only hotel to offer guests hot and cold fresh or salt water in their rooms. When the casino wave swept Atlantic City it also became the last of the great hotels to be refurbished as a gambling hall. It was the smallest of the Atlantic City casinos, a circumstance that gave the Claridge a marketing hook but hindered its long-term success and it was swallowed by Bally’s at the beginning of the 2000s.

13. Brighton Park

Boardwalk at Park Place

This was the location Jeremiah Leeds chose for his homesite when he founded Atlantic City. In the 1920s it was also the site of Charles Brace Darrow’s summer home. Darrow was a domestic heater salesman from Philadelphia who lost his job following the Stock Market Crash of 1929. While in Atlantic City he developed the final version of a game he called Monopoly, designing the iconic images and naming the properties for Atlantic City streets. Monopoly would make Darrow the first million-game designer ever and the Guinness Book of World records would eventually call it “the most played board game in the world.” Today Brighton Park is the site of the New Jersey State Korean War Memorial.

14. Ballys

Boardwalk at Park Place

When Bally’s came to Atlantic City in the late 1970s there was a mandate to build spanking new casinos, not merely “patch and paint” existing hotels. Ballys’ bought two landmark hotels: the Marlborough-Blenheim hotel and the Dennis hotel. The Marlborough-Blenheim, the first hotel in Atlantic City to provide hot and cold running water and a private bath in every room, was dutifully torn down but Bally’s decided to renovate the Dennis. The Dennis began as a cluster of wooden cottages on the beach in the 1850s. Its final incarnation arrived in the 1920s when the hotel was re-designed in the French Second Empire style with flamboyant twin mansard roofs. After a \$60 million infusion by Ballys the Dennis is one of the few Boardwalk buildings remaining to provide a glimpse to Atlantic City the way it used to be.

15. Ballys Wild Wild West Casino

Boardwalk at Park Place

In 1929, Harry Warner, a founding brother of Warner Bros. film studio in Hollywood, built one of the company’s most opulent theaters on the Boardwalk with seating for over 2,000 patrons. It was considered Atlantic City’s most beautiful movie palace. By the 1950s, with the coming of television and suburban shopping

malls, downtown theaters hit hard times. It was indicative of the age that when the Warner Theater was sold in 1958 and the terms of sale required the name be changed the new owner called it the "Warren" so he could save money by only changing two letters on the marquee. When Ballys purchased the property it kept the glorious terra cotta facade and used it as the centerpiece for its Old West-themed casino.

16. Caesars Atlantic City Boardwalk at Arkansas Avenue

Caesars got started in Atlantic City in 1977 by renovating a 1960s Howard Johnson's motor lodge. The casino hotel is attached to the Pier Shops at Caesars, which opened as the Million Dollar Pier in 1906. John Young, who began his working life as a carpenter and did a stint on the Atlantic City police force, cut his entertainment teeth on the Applegate Pier, later called the Ocean Pier at Tennessee Avenue. He promised to build a pier that would "cost a million dollars" and thrust a third of a mile into the Atlantic Ocean. Festooned with towers and home to entertainers like Harry Houdini, the Million Dollar Pier was a mainstay for Atlantic City visitors. One of the biggest attractions was the Deep Sea Net Haul where twice a day a netload of fish would be spilled on the deck and Young would reverentially describe the "wonders of the sea" as the creatures flopped around on the wooden planks.

17. Trump Plaza Boardwalk at Mississippi Avenue

Donald Trump, the name most associated with Atlantic City casinos, actually came late to the party. The Plaza, his first, opened in 1984 as the Boardwalk's tenth casino. Trump has closed many deals in the town since but one he couldn't seal was with Vera Coking. In 1993 the uber-developer sought to build a parking lot designed for limousines and bought several lots adjacent to the Plaza. Coking, a retired homeowner, who had lived in her house at that time for about 35 years, refused to sell. She turned down a million dollars for her modest three-story vernacular building. When Coking refused to sell to Trump, the city of Atlantic City condemned her house, using the power of eminent domain. Her designated

compensation was to be \$251,000 but she fought the local authorities and eventually won the right to stay in her house in a court of law.

18. Boardwalk (Convention) Hall Boardwalk at Mississippi Avenue

When Convention Hall was conceived in 1926 the assignment given to the architectural firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co. was to "build the world's largest auditorium." When it was completed in 1929 it was the largest free-standing building in the world and is still one of the world's largest interior spaces. Convention Hall was best known as the home of the Miss America Pageant but a Democratic National Convention was held here (1964) and a college football bowl game and a horse-racing steeplechase and many other events and concerts. You can also find the world's largest pipe organ here. With more than 33,000 pipes ranging in size from 3/16 of an inch to 64 feet in length, it is the largest musical instrument ever concocted.

A recent \$90 million renovation has yielded a new name - Boardwalk Hall - and preserved the Beaux Arts exterior. The multi-story Romanesque arcade above the broad Boardwalk entrance is flanked by tall pylons. Inscriptions sum up what takes place inside: EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CONVENTIONS, ART, INDUSTRY, FESTIVITIES, MUSIC, PAGEANTRY, DRAMA, ATHLETICS.

Note: You have walked nearly two miles down the Boardwalk. The tour finishes with a loop along the blocks adjoining the ocean. Much of this land has been cleared for casino parking or retail stores and restaurants. Every now and then there is a building of historic interest. If you would rather just walk back up the Boardwalk you can complete the tour that way. Otherwise...

**TURN RIGHT PAST BOARDWALK
HALL AND LEAVE THE
BOARDWALK. WALK OVER
TWO BLOCKS TO ATLANTIC
AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.**

19. Sun Bank
northeast corner of Atlantic Avenue and
Arkansas Avenue

This Neoclassical building from 1913 was built for the Equitable Trust Company and later acquired by the Boardwalk Bank. Its latest master, Sun Bank, shuttered the building in 2010 and it appears headed for its 100th birthday as a restaurant for The Walk shopping outlets.

TURN RIGHT ON MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD.

20. Carnegie Library Center
northeast corner of Pacific Avenue
and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard
(formerly Illinois Avenue)

In 1902 the City purchased this land specifically for a library and the following year, as part of his mission to endow public libraries across the country, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie provided funds to build it. Albert R. Ross won a design competition and he provided a Neoclassical plan that was heavy on natural light for an art gallery, museum and meeting rooms. The exterior of the three-story corner building was outfitted with gleaming white marble, granite and terra cotta - an appearance that book borrowers from 1903 would recognize today. The Atlantic City Free Public Library departed for bigger digs in 1985 and after the building, ranked among the top 150 buildings in New Jersey by the American Institute of Architects, was used half-heartedly by the City for a few years it stood vacant for a decade. It was rescued by the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority, the City of Atlantic City, and The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey to serve as its Carnegie Library Center. Next door is the Civil Rights Garden, considered to be the only one of its kind in the Northeast.

TURN LEFT ON PACIFIC AVENUE.

21. Victory First Presbyterian Church
northwest corner of Pacific Avenue and
Pennsylvania Avenue

The First Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City was founded in 1856 and has fostered the organization of four daughter churches within the resort as well as fifty other Presbyterian churches in South Jersey. It is an excellent example of English Norman Church architecture.

22. Community Synagogue
southwest corner of Maryland Avenue
and Pacific Avenue

The first Jewish house of worship In Atlantic City was constructed for the Beth Israel congregation in 1872. The congregation moved to this synagogue in 1914. Its original home still stands although it was converted to apartments in the 1930s.

CONTINUE DOWN PACIFIC
AVENUE TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT THE
ABSECON LIGHTHOUSE.

Look Up,

Bordentown



A Walking Tour of Bordentown...

Thomas Farnsworth, an English Quaker, was the first to settle on this bluff overlooking the Delaware River in 1682. With Crosswicks Creek flowing into the river at this point the location was destined to be a transportation center and the man to exploit it was Joseph Borden. At this location in the early 1700s Borden meshed together a packet line on the Delaware River from Philadelphia with a stagecoach line across New Jersey to Perth Amboy where travelers then caught a ferry to New York City.

As the critical link on the route between New York and Philadelphia most every figure of importance in early America passed through Bordentown at one time or another. And more than a few decided to stay. One was Thomas Paine, dubbed the “Father of the American Revolution” for his influential writings and another was Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The town earned an odd footnote during the Revolution when patriots dumped kegs stuffed with gunpowder into the Delaware River with hopes that the current would float them into the midst of the British fleet anchored in Philadelphia and then explode. Only one of the primitive mines detonated and caused no damage but the British overreaction, firing aimlessly into the night at a non-existent enemy, caused them much ridicule. In retaliation for “The Battle of the Kegs” the British sent 800 soldiers to Bordentown, one of three occasions during the war when they occupied the town.

Another historic figure who chose to live in Bordentown was Joseph Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon and exiled King of Spain and Naples. He bought about 1,500 acres north of town that he developed into a baronial estate. While residing in “New Spain” he was offered the throne of Mexico but turned it down over his preference for a country gentlemen’s lifestyle.

The first steam locomotive in New Jersey operated on the outskirts of Bordentown in the 1830s and the town benefited from an influx of workers employed on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and in the developing railroad shops. When the Pennsylvania Railroad took over both the canal and the railroad in the 1870s, however, it removed the shops and restricted freight on the canal so it wouldn’t compete with its trains. Bordentown reverted to a sleepy burg. Similarly a century later, the interstate highway system bypassed Bordentown as well. So we’ll have to exit the turnpike to begin our walking tour and set the way-back machine for about 150 years...

1. Old City Hall
11 Crosswicks Street

This was Bordentown's second town hall, constructed of brick with stone trim in 1888. The Romanesque-inspired building is distinguished by its wooden tower containing a clock by premiere American timesmith Seth Thomas. The clock tower is dedicated to William F. Allen, a Bordentown native who created standard time in the United States. In the 19th century each new railroad used its own time, published in its schedules. This worked fine unless the line ran into a city that served other lines; Pittsburgh, for instance had to post information in its main station for six different times. Allen, the editor of the *Traveler's Official Railway Guide*, drew up the plan for "standard time" by running time zone borders through existing major cities. It was inaugurated on Sunday, November 18, 1883, also called "The Day of Two Noons," when each railroad station clock was reset as standard-time noon was reached within each time zone.

FACING THE OLD CITY HALL,
TURN RIGHT AND WALK DOWN
CROSSWICKS STREET, AWAY FROM
THE CENTER OF TOWN.

2. Temple B'nai Abraham
58-60 Crosswicks Street

Although never large, the presence of a Jewish community in Bordentown dates to before the 1830s. Moses Wolf, a Jewish tailor and clothing store owner, was elected mayor in 1874 and served through 1877. In July of 1918 the newly formed Bordentown Hebrew Association purchased this double-house and converted it to a synagogue. The building retains its residential form and the only things outside that betray its purpose are beautiful stained glass windows featuring the Star of David.

3. St. Mary Church
45 Crosswicks Street

The congregation formed in 1831 from Irish immigrants recruited to build the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan

Canal. It would not be until 1842 that services would move from private homes to a modest meeting house. The cornerstone for this church building was laid on October 30, 1870. The cost of their impressive new church was \$73,000 but didn't leave enough to purchase surrounding land so the brick building had to be angled from the street line.

4. Clara Barton School House
Crosswicks Street and Burlington Street

Clarissa Harlowe "Clara" Barton is best remembered as an Army nurse on the battlefields of the Civil War and as founder of the American Red Cross but before that she was a teacher. Born on Christmas day 1821 in Massachusetts, Barton first came to New Jersey in 1851 to visit friends and do a bit of teaching. She saw the lack of free public schools in the state and won approval to start New Jersey's first tax-supported school in Bordentown in 1852. The school was an immediate success and attendance swelled to over 600 students by the end of the first year. The town voted to build Barton a new brick school. When it opened in 1853, however, a male educator from outside the town was hired as principal instead of Barton and paid more than twice her salary. Discouraged, Clara Barton left teaching in 1854 and moved on to Washington, D.C. and into America's history books. Now a museum, the trim little brick building includes Miss Barton's original desk. It was completely restored in 1921 with funds raised by New Jersey school children.

5. St. Clare's Monastery
201 Crosswicks Street

These handsome brick and terra cotta buildings have their roots back in Ireland with a sisterhood known as the Sisters of Mercy. After coming across the Atlantic in 1843 to Pittsburgh, their second spot for a Motherhouse was Bordentown, in 1873. The cornerstone for the Saint Mary School was laid in 1885; it would later be turned over to the Poor Clares, a cloistered order. In the fall of 2000, the sisters took leave of the school, but the complex has been re-developed as an assisted-living facility called the Clare Estate.

6. Gilder House
east side of Crosswicks Street opposite
Union Street

The core of this frame house was constructed around 1725, making it the oldest surviving property in the Bordentown Historic District. It carries the name of the last family to own it - the Gilders. The Reverend William Henry Gilder married Jane Nutt, into whose family the property passed in 1814. Gilder, a Methodist minister, established Bellevue Female Seminary in the house in 1842. William Gilder would die of small-pox ministering to stricken Civil War soldiers in Brandy Station, Virginia in 1864.

William and Jane had four children, three sons and a daughter, who would all become persons of note in publishing. Jeannette was a pioneering woman in journalism who worked in New York and Boston from the age of 20 in 1869 and later authored several books. The youngest, Joseph Benson, was an editor whose resume included a stint in charge of the *New York Times* "Review of Books." The eldest, William Henry, Jr., was managing editor of the *Newark Register* before embarking on a decade of world exploration that included a 2,000-mile mid-winter sledge journey across Siberia. He wrote of his expeditions and travels as a correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

In such an illustrious family the most famous was poet and editor Richard Watson Gilder, who was born in this house in 1844. After serving in the Civil War at Gettysburg and founding the *Newark Register*, the city's only morning newspaper, he edited the influential *Scribner's Monthly* which later was renamed *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. Gilder was a prime mover in the late-nineteenth-century world of arts and letters and was the editor and friend of many American writers, artists, intellectuals, and leaders, including Mark Twain, Grover Cleveland, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Richard Gilder gained possession of this house in 1895 and his son Rodman donated it and 13 acres to the City of Bordentown in 1935 to be used as a park and remembrance of the Gilder family.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET.

7. Bordentown Public Library
18 East Union Street

This little brick building presents a handsome guide to Georgian Revival architecture in the early 20th century. The overall appearance is well-proportioned and symmetrical, sandwiched between gable-ended chimneys. The bricks are laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers in the English bond style. Bricks have also been used to create window lintels, inlaid with small keystones. The cornice is given a crisp row of dentil blocks and the entranceway is crowned by an exaggerated broken scroll pediment.

TURN RIGHT ON
FARNSWORTH STREET.

8. Presbyterian Manse
433-435 Farnsworth Avenue

The Adelphi Institute, an early Bordentown private school, operated here from 1866 to 1878. The brick house from the Federal Era, boasting a splendid Greek Revival door surround with a square transom and sidelights, was donated to the Presbyterian church in 1893.

9. 428 Farnsworth Avenue

Bordentown's streetscape abounds with marvelous examples of original cast and wrought iron seen in fences, window grilles and railings. Here you can see an exuberant front yard iron fence and also a hitching post by the curb. The house is an Italianate villa with heavy roof brackets, an early Victorian style popular in the mid-19th century.

10. First Presbyterian Church
420 Farnsworth Avenue

The Presbyterians organized in the spring of 1848 and its first house of worship was constructed - entirely free of debt - on the corner of Park and Second streets in 1851. The present brick church was dedicated on January 15, 1869. It once sported a tall steeple above the bell tower but after it was struck by lightning on several occasions it was dismantled in 1914.

11. App's Hardware

377 Farnsworth Avenue

George A. App established a hardware emporium at this location in 1900. Helmed after his passing by his son-in-law Melville R. Hausser, the store remained a Bordentown institution for a century.

12. Trinity United Methodist Church

339 Farnsworth Avenue

Circuit-riding preachers brought Methodism to Bordentown in 1770, addressing meetings in private homes, the Bordentown Academy and finally the First Methodist Church at 209 Farnsworth Avenue in 1821. Visiting preachers were still used until 1835 when the town received its first Methodist pastor, the Reverend John L. Gilder. The congregation finally settled into this sanctuary in 1867. It was constructed with fieldstone save for ashlar stone blocks used on the gable facing the street. The congregation chose to erect its bell tower at the back of the building rather than at the entrance, as was customary. Eventually, with the new structure, the town's two Methodist Churches, First Methodist and Trinity Methodist, consolidated in 1906.

13. First National Bank

335 Farnsworth Avenue

Samuel Engle Burr began his career in dry goods and by the age of 24, in 1860, he was operating a general merchandise store at the corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Crosswicks Street at the center of the town's commercial activity. Burr would remain at the center of the town's economic interests for another half-century and in 1908 he led the organization of the First National Bank. Within six weeks the bank had \$50,000 on deposit and in short order was able to construct this imposing Neoclassical vault dominated by a quartet of powerful Ionic columns supporting a ponderous ornamental pediment.

14. Old Friends Meeting House

302 Farnsworth Avenue

Quakers settled this area and the community's first house of worship was built simply of brick in 1740 on land deeded by Joseph Borden. Now restored to its original appearance after long years under stucco, you can still see the change in the bricks when the building was expanded to a full two-story meeting house.

15. Bordentown Banking Company

300 Farnsworth Avenue at Walnut Street

The Bordentown Banking Company was one of 15 banks set up under the General Banking Law of New Jersey, and took its first deposits on November 25, 1851. To celebrate 50 years in business the bank moved into this Beaux Arts-inspired headquarters in 1901. It features a pair of fluted Corinthian pilasters reaching up to a bold, pedimented cornice. Note the elaborate brickwork on the facade.

16. Bordentown Female College Memorial

Center of Crosswicks Street at

Farnsworth Avenue

Established by a Methodist minister in 1851, Bordentown Female College was a well-known boarding school. It operated successfully until falling victim to financial problems brought on by the Panic of 1893. It was promoted as "an excellent school, in a healthy and accessible locality, under wise administration and reasonable in its charges." In memory of its half-century of existence the Bordentown Female College Association donated this one-time horse fountain.

17. Thomas Paine House

154 Farnsworth Avenue at Church Street

For a man whose inflammatory writings earned him the title of "Father of the Revolution," Thomas Paine did not spend a lot of time under the dictatorial thumb of the British crown in America. He arrived from England in Philadelphia at the age of 37 in 1774 and two years later published his influential pamphlet, *Common Sense*. For his contributions to the Revolution the State of New York would give him a house in

New Rochelle but the only house and property Paine ever owned in the United States was seven acres at this location purchased from Elizabeth Martin in the early 1780s. Thomas Paine sold the property to John Oliver for \$800 in 1808 when he moved to New York City where he would die within a year. He would not recognize this house on his old property which has been energetically altered through the decades.

18. *John Bull* Memorial
east side of Farnsworth Avenue at
Railroad Avenue

In October 1830 Robert Stevens, President and Chief Engineer of the Camden & Amboy Railroad traveled to England to purchase rails and a locomotive for his company. A disassembled engine, *John Bull*, was shipped to Philadelphia from England in 1831. Stevens hired Isaac Dripps, a young mechanic, to take charge and assemble the engine. Despite having never seen a locomotive and having no drawings or measurements to guide him, Dripps was able to assemble the engine. He also constructed a four-wheeled car and fastened a whiskey cask to the platform to serve as tender. The cask delivered water to the engine via a leather pipe. Later he invented and added the two-wheeled “cow catcher” to the front of the locomotive which improved its handling and also helped avoid damage to the locomotive from stray livestock on the tracks. On November 12, 1831 the *John Bull*, now in the collection of the United States National Museum in Washington, became the first steam-powered locomotive to move on tracks in New Jersey. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company erected this monument in 1891 at the location of that first track about a mile east of here. The 30-ton hunk of Maryland granite was moved here at a later date; the monument has been historically ringed by a rail of that original track.

19. Francis Hopkinson House
101 Farnsworth Avenue

Francis Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia in 1737 and was a member of the first class at the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) in 1751. After graduation he obtained several government positions, including

customs collector at Delaware River ports in Salem and New Castle, Delaware. He married Ann Borden of this town in 1768 and by 1774 was living in this handsome brick home built in 1750. Hopkinson represented New Jersey as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and penned his name to the Declaration of Independence.

In 1778 when the British sacked the town the Hopkinsons were not at home but the invaders found nourishment at their table. After dining it is said that they set fire to the house but the officer in charge, Captain James Ewald, impressed by Hopkinson’s library, ordered the torches extinguished. Hopkinson was, in fact, an accomplished amateur poet and musician and his “Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano” is one of the first musical composition books ever published in America. Hopkinson also claimed to have designed the first American flag but historical evidence suggests many fingers to have been in that pie although elements of Hopkinson’s, including the unfinished pyramid and radiant eye, appear on the Great Seal of the United States and the reverse of the one-dollar bill.

After Hopkinson died in 1791 while serving as a federal judge, the house passed to his son, Joseph Hopkinson, best known as the author of “Hail Columbia.” Now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the house today is much changed from its origins as a two-story building with a gable roof.

20. Wright House
100 Farnsworth Avenue

Patience Lovell was a Quaker farm girl who married Joseph Wright in 1748. She settled into a life raising her five children and occasionally dabbling in wax carvings, a popular recreation in colonial America. When her husband died in 1769 she found she could make a living from molding portraits in tinted wax. From this house she became the first recognized American-born sculptor.

In 1772, Wright traveled to England and opened a successful wax museum. Her friend Benjamin Franklin introduced her to London society and she soon won many commissions among the Royal Court. Wright’s sculpture of new friend William Pitt still stands in Westminster

Abbey. She openly supported America's bid for Independence and became a spy for the cause, often secreting messages across the Atlantic in her wax figures. Patience Wright's son Joseph was a well-known portrait painter and designer of early American coins.

21. Joseph Borden House
32 Farnsworth Avenue

The enterprising Joseph Borden arrived in town in 1717 and it wasn't long before Farnsworth Landing was "Borden's Towne." In addition to a stagecoach line, Borden was involved in a brewery, cooper shops, and stables. He also bought up most of the land in these parts. By 1750 Borden had a coach line across New Jersey and a house on this location. His son, Joseph, a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army owned the house when it was burned by the British in 1778. He rebuilt the family home in the Georgian style but the most notable feature of the property is the decorative iron fencing that feature wheat sheaves. Stylized wheat sheaves were often added to represent the "Body of Christ."

22. Bordentown Banking Company
29 Farnsworth Avenue

This building, with prominent drop pendant cornice moldings, was constructed in 1850 as the first bank in town. Long since converted to a residence, the heavy iron front doors give away its original purpose.

23. Thomas Buchanan Read House
15 Farnsworth Avenue

This is one of the oldest houses in town, dating to the early 1750s; it is said George Washington enjoyed the table here. It features a classic Philadelphia three-bay, side entrance form with a facade of Flemish bond brick and glazed headers. A 19th century owner was Thomas Buchanan Read, a poet and portrait painter. His roster of subjects included Abraham Lincoln, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Alfred Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning and William Henry Harrison. Several of his written works found great favor in their time, most notably "Sheridan's Ride," penned in 1864.

24. New Bellevue Site
2 Farnsworth Avenue

This was the site of the grand mansion of Josiah Kirkbride in the 18th century, known as New Bellevue. A colonel in the American Revolution and a faithful friend of Thomas Paine, Kirkbride originally lived across the river in Pennsylvania before the British burned "that rebel Kirkbride's home of Bellevue." His new home was said to far outstrip its predecessor in beauty. It was later the home of the Bordentown Female College. The original structure eventually burned to the ground and the present house was built in the early 1900s in a Georgian Revival form that has Gothic-inspired wooden trim and ornamental ironwork.

25. Thomas Paine Statue
median at end of Prince Street

Thomas Paine rightly takes his place alongside the Founding Fathers of America, yet there are only two statues of him in the country - this one and another in Morristown. There are none in Philadelphia, none in Washington. While budding American revolutionaries loved his political writings on freedom they were less thrilled with his later thinking in *The Age of Reason* which was an assault on organized religion. This work by Lawrence Hologfener was dedicated on June 7, 1997 by the Bordentown Historical Society.

WALK AROUND BACK OF THE STATUE TO THE END OF THE STREET TO ENJOY A VIEW OF THE DELAWARE RIVER. YOU CAN ALSO WALK DOWN TO THE WATERSIDE IF YOU WISH. WHEN YOU ARE READY, TURN AND WALK BACK UP PRINCE STREET, AWAY FROM THE RIVER.

26. 1 Prince Street

Influential mid-19th century Philadelphia architect John Notman is credited with introducing the Italianate style to America. He designed this house in that style with a square

three bays. The riot of splendid ironwork was added when the house was expanded to mask the loss of symmetry when the house was expanded. Notman also did work on the State Capitol building in Trenton.

27. Swift Mansion
2 Prince Street

Robert Schuyler Van Rensselaer, descended from two of the wealthiest families in New York, came to Bordentown in 1845 as president for the Camden and Amboy Railroad. His Italian villa here was constructed around 1850. In 1911 George W. Swift, Jr. obtained the property for "\$1.00 and other valuable considerations of lawful money of the US of A." Swift was an inventor and holder of more than 100 patents; he formed the Swift Mansion Machine Shops in town.

28. Christ Episcopal Church
130 Prince Street

The first building of Christ Episcopal Church was erected in 1837; the present English country stone church was dedicated in 1879. The church displays Gothic form with steep roofline profiles, pointed windows and buttresses.

29. First Baptist Church
Prince and Church streets

The Baptists are the oldest congregation in Bordentown and their first meeting house was erected on this plot of land in 1752. This brick Romanesque style church is the fourth house of worship, constructed in 1894 after lightning ignited a steeple fire that destroyed its wooden 1861 predecessor on May 26, 1892.

TURN LEFT ON WALNUT STREET.

30. Shippen House
15 Walnut Street

Admiral Edward Shippen brought the influential Philadelphia family, friends of Joseph Bonaparte, to Bordentown in 1830. Shippen settled in this classic Federal, side-hall home typical of the handsome houses seen on the streets of Philadelphia (the building has been expanded

to the east in subsequent years). The elegant entrance portico is distinguished by a beautiful fanlight and glazed sidelights. Other standouts on the property include exquisite ironwork and the original firesign to alert fire departments that this house was insured.

31. Firehouse Gallery
8 Walnut Street

Organized firefighting in Bordentown can be found as early as 1767; this 1886 Victorian brick firehouse was the home of the Citizens Hook and Ladder Company. Its days of responding to fire calls long over, the building has been converted into an art gallery in the engine bay with an artist's residence above.

CONTINUE ON WALNUT STREET
ACROSS FARNSWORTH AVENUE
AS IT BECOMES CROSSWICKS
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Bridgeton



A Walking Tour of Bridgeton...

Richard Hancock kicked off settlement in this area in 1686 when he built a sawmill along the Cohansey River. When a wooden bridge spanned the river in 1716 the community got a name - Cohansey Bridge. Not that it triggered a land rush or anything. When Cumberland County was formed in 1748 and Cohansey Bridge was selected as the seat of the new county government there were about 15 houses in the village. By the time of the American Revolution thirty years later the community would now be called "Bridge Town" and it sported a population of around 200.

The Cumberland Nail & Iron Works that started in 1814 gave birth to Bridgeton as an industrial town. By the Civil War glass furnaces and iron forges were humming and processed foods were being shipped by rail to Camden and steamboat to Philadelphia. Bridgeton was among the most prosperous towns in New Jersey. By the 1800s the wealth began showing itself in elegant mansions in fashionable neighborhoods and Bridgeton emerged as an important center for education.

Much remains from those heady times and in the 1980s the Bridgeton Historic District became the state's largest with over 2,000 qualifying buildings. Our explorations of that bounty will begin on the grounds of the pioneering Cumberland Nail & Iron Works, which have been reclaimed into a leafy parkland of more than 1,000 acres...

1. Bridgeton City Park
1 Mayor Aitken Drive

Benjamin and David Reeves, of Camden, arrived in Bridgeton in 1815 to found the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works. The concern would operate until 1899 and grow to be one of South Jersey's largest industries, spanning both sides of the Cohansey River. This mill office is the last surviving building associated with Cumberland Nail and Iron. The City purchased 1,100 acres from the Nail Works for a park in 1901. It features one of the last free zoos in America with more than 100 animals. The small building just beyond the mill office is the Dame Howell School which was used in the town in the early 1800s and later moved to the park.

**WALK OUT OF THE PARK
THROUGH THE ENTRANCE
(THE RIVER WILL BE ON YOUR
LEFT) TO THE INTERSECTION.**

2. Brewster House
6 Atlantic Street at Commerce Street

This outstanding Federal-style house was built in 1810 for Francis Gilbert Brewster. He would establish the town's first drug store across the street.

**TURN LEFT ON COMMERCE
STREET AND WALK ON THE
SOUTH SIDE (YOUR RIGHT)
OF THE STREET.**

3. Seven Sisters
4-12 West Commerce Street

Business began on this block in 1819 when Daniel P. Stratton opened a general store on the corner of Atlantic Avenue. This commercial block of frame buildings were constructed between 1841 and 1854 when it was known as Prosperity Row. The buildings were restored in the 1980s. Look closely and you'll see that there are only six sisters; the building on the corner with the brick base is an impostor. The seventh sister was swept into the Cohansey River in a flood in 1934.

4. McGear Brothers Building
**southwest corner of Commerce
and Laurel streets**

Homeboys Samuel and Frank McGear began as merchants in 1855 and by 1871 had prospered enough to retain the services of busy Philadelphia architect Addison Hutton to design a new emporium in this prime location. Hutton delivered an ornate Italianate building with six bays on Commerce Street and eight bays on South Laurel Street. The additional bays on South Laurel are skewed to follow the line of the street. "The Corner Store" was advertised as the "headquarters for buyers of dry goods for all South Jersey." It was heated by steam and an early recipient of electric lights. An unfortunate ground floor alteration requires a look up to admire the architectural delights of the McGear Brothers Building.

**CROSS COMMERCE STREET TO
THE OPPOSITE CORNER.**

5. Cumberland National Bank
**59-61 East Commerce Street at
northwest corner of Laurel Street**

This is the site of one of the great early Bridgeton mansions, erected by John Moore White in 1792. White moved to Woodbury in 1808 and sold the property which subsequently became a hotel that operated until the son of the proprietor was murdered. The Cumberland National Bank, that had opened in 1816, built the current Queen Anne-style headquarters in 1886. The designers were Edward Hazlehurst and Samuel Huckel, Jr. of Philadelphia, proteges of master Victorian architect Frank Furness, who used brick over a rough granite base to create its eclectic appearance. The bank was even more decorative than it appears today; although the sandstone columns and frieze remain all the ornamental iron from the windows and roof has been removed.

**CROSS LAUREL STREET AND WALK
UP THE NORTH (LEFT) SIDE OF
COMMERCE STREET.**

**6. Central United Methodist
Episcopal Church
147 East Commerce Street**

This is another addition to the Bridgeton streetscape from the Philadelphia firm of Hazlehurst & Huckel, executed in 1889. The congregation had organized 25 years before and constructed a brick chapel which still stands behind the current sanctuary. The architects applied the Gothic style to a rambling multi-gabled structure on the corner lot studded with slender towers to impart some of the soaring feel of a traditional Gothic building.

**7. Bridgeton City Hall Annex
181 Commerce Street**

Bridgeton was still a port of consequence into the 20th century and this Neoclassical building was constructed as a Customs House and Post Office for the federal government in 1908. The brick building is trimmed in Indiana limestone. The six massive Ionic columns are also made of limestone and were featured in *Popular Mechanics* magazine when they needed repair. In the early 1970s the Annex was renovated for Bridgeton use after it was bought from the United States government.

**CROSS COMMERCE STREET
TO THE CHURCH.**

**8. St. Andrews Episcopal Church
186 East Commerce Street**

The first Episcopalian services took place in Bridgeton in 1860 and this board-and-batten church was in use by 1865. The relatively simple design and its slightly out-of-the-way location from the traditional center of town indicate the congregation struggled to take hold with the citizenry. In time it did grow - and you can look around to the back to see the additions - but there have been few alterations in its nearly 150 years.

**TURN AND HEAD BACK TOWARDS
THE CENTER OF TOWN AND
LAUREL STREET, THIS TIME
STAYING ON THE SOUTH (LEFT)
SIDE OF COMMERCE STREET.**

**9. City Hall
168 East Commerce Street**

City Hall was constructed in 1932. The building features Neo-Georgian symmetry and detailing with classical embellishments.

**10. Cumberland Bank
150 East Commerce Street**

The Cumberland National Bank of Bridgeton took the first deposits ever in Cumberland County in this two-story brick building on September 26, 1816. James Giles, a general in the American Revolution, was the first president. The building was taken over by the city library in 1901.

**11. First Baptist Church
136 East Commerce Street**

The first Baptist church in town was completed on Pearl Street in 1816. In 1853 there was agitation among the congregation for a church "downtown." This Italianate sanctuary was constructed and the Pearl Street site abandoned. When the Civil War caused a rift in the church 66 members departed for the former meetinghouse in 1866. The First Baptist church bell was used as a back-up for the fire department until it moved next door in the 1890s.

**TURN LEFT ON ORANGE STREET
(NOT MARKED, RIGHT NEXT TO
THE CHURCH).**

**12. Bridgeton Fire House
Orange Street**

After decades of having their wooden building stock tended by a volunteer fire fighting force the Cohansey Steam Fire Engine Co. was organized in 1877 with 15 men. Within five years Bridgeton would have a fully paid fire-fighting force, a

firehouse at Washington and Cohansey streets and a state-of-the-art Silsby fire engine. In 1898 the Bridgeton Fire Department settled into this splendid triple-bay Arts and Crafts style fire house highlighted by a Florentine-style belltower. The fire house is still in use today and the original bell and Silsby engine are on hand as well.

RETURN TO COMMERCE STREET
AND TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON
LAUREL STREET.

13. Bridgeton National Bank
15 South Laurel Street

This highly decorative Beaux Arts confection was the one-time home of the Bridgeton National Bank, organized in 1883. It replaced the original Gothic-styled building on this site.

14. Weber's Candy Store
16 South Laurel Street

William Frederick Weber came from Philadelphia in 1888 as a 20-year old who knew how to make candy. He opened a confectionary store on this location and Bridgeton has been getting its candy here from William Frederick Weber ever since - most recently William Frederick Weber IV.

15. Laurel Theatre
46 South Laurel Street

Bridgeton came to this site for entertainment for 100 years, beginning with the Moore Opera House in 1880. It was smartly reconfigured as the Criterion Theatre in 1901 and lasted a half-century until a spectacular fire in 1949. It reopened in 1950 as the state-of-the-art Laurel Theatre that screened flicks until 1979.

TURN RIGHT ON BROAD STREET.

16. Potter's Tavern
49-51 West Broad Street

Matthew Potter built this tavern sometime around 1767 and it became a popular gathering spot for those who spoke of open rebellion with England, so much so that it came to be known as "Bridgeton's Independence Hall." In 1775 at Christmas time, patriots published a manuscript newspaper called *The Plain Dealer* at Potter's Tavern that espoused the cause of liberty. Since it appeared every Tuesday morning, it has been called New Jersey's first rural newspaper. *The Plain Dealer* was edited by Ebenezer Elmer, a fervent patriot who burned tea in Greenwich and would be the last surviving officer of the Jersey Continental Line from the Revolution. Reports and commentary were tacked on the tavern walls by such outspoken patriots as Jonathan Elmer, Lewis Howell, Richard Howell and Joseph Bloomfield. The latter two became governors of New Jersey. The timber-framed salt-box structure has been carefully restored by the Bridgeton Historical Commission.

17. Cumberland County Courthouse
Broad and Fayette streets

From its anointment as the Cumberland County seat a courthouse has stood on this general spot. The first was a frame building constructed in 1752 but it perished in a fire before the decade was out. Its replacement was constructed of brick and stood until 1845 when a more stylish building, also of brick, came on board at the cost of \$10,063. In 1909 it would cost ten times that for the current court house, the fourth for the county. Architects Watson and Huckel of Philadelphia used Indiana limestone to face their Beaux Arts-influenced creation. The clock in the imposing central tower was saved from the 1845 building, which was demolished.

On display inside is the Cumberland County Liberty Bell that was cast in Bridgewater, England in 1776 and rang out the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 7, 1776. It was still ringing in 1948 for the 200th anniversary of the founding of Cumberland County.

18. General James Giles House
143 West Broad Street

James Giles was a lieutenant in the New York artillery early in the American Revolution and rose to the rank of general serving directly under the Marquis de Lafayette. He studied law in Trenton and practiced in New York City before moving to Bridgeton in 1788. This wood frame Georgian house was constructed in 1791 and Giles lived here until his death in 1826.

19. Old Broad Street Presbyterian Church & Cemetery
Broad and Lawrence Streets

Plans for this church were hatched in the early 1770s but the matters of independence and starting a new nation got in the way and it was not until 1792 that construction got rolling after Mark Miller, a local Quaker, donated the land. The \$4,280 price tag was picked up by a state-wide lottery. It was the first church in Bridge Town which had no houses of worship for 45 years after it became the county seat. Presbyterians either met in the courthouse or traveled to Greenwich for services. The brick church served the congregation until 1836. The building is an outstanding example of early American ecclesiastical architecture but what makes Old Broad Street Church truly special is that, even after it was no longer used, it was kept in pristine condition. No alterations, no re-adaptive use - it remains virtually unchanged from its opening in 1795. The congregation still gathers here on special occasions, Thanksgiving and Sundays in August.

TURN RIGHT ON
LAWRENCE STREET AND
WALK TO LAKE STREET.

20. Reverend Leonidas E. Coyle House
35 Lake Street

Wrapped beneath scores of old shade trees, Lake Street features some of the best examples of domestic architecture in Bridgeton, perched above Jeddys Pond. This picturesque Victorian was the first home constructed on Lake Street,

built in 1858 for Leonidas E. Coyle who was the pastor of West Presbyterian Church a block away.

21. Seven Gables
25 Lake Street

This splendid three-story Gothic Stick style house was the handiwork of James Sims, a leading proponent of the eclectic style around Philadelphia. He designed the house in 1872 for F.F. Westcott. The building did time as a private school and a particularly rough patch as apartments after it ceased to be a primary residence. In its latest incarnation it served as a convalescent hospital.

TAKE A FEW STEPS BACK TO GILES STREET AND FOLLOW IT ONE BLOCK TO COMMERCE STREET. TURN LEFT.

22. West Presbyterian Church
119 West Commerce Street

At one time, Bridgeton had four Presbyterian churches: First, Second, West and Irving Avenue. In 1945 First and West churches merged, keeping the parent church's name and occupying West Presbyterian Church. The original West Presbyterian Church was the present side chapel known as Bonham Hall. It was replaced by this handsome Victorian Gothic sanctuary in 1878-79, given an abundance of dark brown sandstone trim by architect James P. Sims. The truncated tower was intended to have a 160-foot steeple but it never materialized.

23. Lott-Chamberlain House
99 West Commerce Street

This French Second Empire Victorian was built in 1861 for Richard Lott who operated a grist mill along the Cohansey River in what would be the City Park today. It was later the home of the Chamberlains whose son George Agnew Chamberlain was born while they were doing missionary work in Brazil. The family returned to New Jersey so he could get an education, which he did from Princeton. Chamberlain

authored some 36 books in a career lasting from the 1910s through the 1950s. Some were turned into major motion pictures, most notably his dark psychological chiller *The Red House* with Edward G. Robinson in the lead as a lonely farmer tormented by personal guilt, doomed by his unbalanced mind and almost destroying the people around him. Many of Chamberlain's novels were set in rural South Jersey.

24. William G. Nixon House
81 West Commerce Street

This house has an architectural pedigree that stretches to the United States Capitol. It was designed by Thomas U. Walter in 1851, a few years before he began work on a new dome for the Washington, D.C. landmark. The owner was William G. Nixon, a Cumberland County farmboy who began his business career as a clerk with the Cumberland National Bank in 1837 at the age of 18. After nearly a half-century with the bank he became president in 1886 and served until his death at the age of 88 in 1907 wrapped up a 70-year career. The Italian villa influenced house is little changed in form since its construction.

25. David Sheppard House
31 West Commerce Street

David Sheppard, descendent of early Cohansey village settlers, built this substantial Federal-style mansion in 1791 that loomed over a prominent intersection in 18th century Bridgeton. Two generations of the Sheppard family lived here before it was expanded to operate as the Ivy Hall Seminary school for young women. The 19th century additions to the house were demolished in 1995. It has now been meticulously restored to serve as a satellite facility of the Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve, managed by Rutgers University's Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences.

TURN LEFT TO RE-ENTER
CITY PARK AND THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Burlington



A Walking Tour of Burlington...

This shoreline was settled by two groups of English Quakers in 1677, one from Yorkshire and the other from London. High Street (the traditional English name for a town's main street) was laid out with lots to the east for the Yorkshiremen and lots to the west for the men of London. A gristmill and a sawmill were quickly established and by 1681 the Colonial Assembly had designated the fledgling settlement as the capital of the province of West New Jersey and the official port of entry. By the mid-1700s Burlington ranked with New York, Philadelphia and Boston as one of the busiest ports in the country.

Among the many political figures attracted to Burlington was William Franklin, the last Royal Governor of New Jersey. During the American Revolution, in stark contrast to, and defiance of, his famous father, Franklin was the most intractable of Tory Royalists, until his arrest. Today's riverfront residential area is called Green Bank and was his estate. As the shipping trade waned through the 1800s that riverfront reverted from industry back to its natural beauty and began luring Philadelphians as a summer resort.

Burlington, however, still saw its share of industrial development through the years. The first iron plow made in America was crafted in 1797 by Burlington resident Charles Newbold. More than a quarter-million mulberry trees were planted in 1838 to jump-start a silk industry - a spring cold snap the next year short-circuited the enterprise. James Birch was a world-renowned carriage builder in the days before the automobile. But no great industry or employer emerged to energize modern development in Burlington after the county seat followed the population inland to Mount Holly in 1793. Much of the town west of the railroad tracks that split Broad Street in 1834 maintains the feel of a Colonial port.

Our walking tour will begin on the banks of the Delaware River and then follow the patterned brick sidewalks frequented by American luminaries from Benjamin Franklin to Ulysses S. Grant...

WALK SOUTH ALONG THE
RIVERFRONT PROMENADE
(THE RIVER IS ON YOUR RIGHT).

1. **Burlington-Bristol Bridge**
Reed Street

Beginning in the 1700s, the Doron family operated a ferry between the towns of Bristol and Burlington. The ferry, whose charter had been granted by Queen Anne, operated continuously under family ownership for two centuries. However, the ferry often shut down during inclement weather. That problem was solved in 1931 with the opening of this two-lane bridge after only 13 months of construction.

The innovative design for the bridge called for flanking truss sections approaching a vertical lift that could be raised to provide a clearance of 138 feet, high enough for the tallest vessels of the time to navigate up the Delaware. When the bridge opened, cars paid 35 cents to cross the span, pedestrians a dime.

2. **Doane Academy**
350 Riverbank

This private educational institution was established by Episcopal Bishop George Washington Doane in 1837 as a school for girls. That first year, the enrollment was 52. Tuition was \$100 per semester with an added charge of \$6.00 for bedding. The 10-acre campus, listed on the National Register of Historical Places, features three ivy-covered stone buildings and a chapel.

TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN
RIVERBANK, AWAY FROM THE
BRIDGE.

3. **Riverbank Homes**
Riverbank and Talbot streets

At 202 Riverbank the early 19th century home of Judge Edward Shippen typifies the elegant houses lining the Riverbank, often used as summer retreats from the poisonous air of Philadelphia. His daughter Peggy married Benedict Arnold and he struggled to keep her in a lifestyle to which she was accustomed, perhaps, some specu-

late, triggering his betrayal against America as he tried to sell West Point. Across Talbot Street is Stone Cottage, a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture designed by architect William Strickland, a leading proponent of the Greek Revival style in America and an early practitioner of Gothic styles. It was the home of Cortlandt van Rensselaer, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Burlington.

4. **Ship *Shield* Site**
Riverbank, between Talbot and Wood streets

On this site, the ship *Shield* came to Burlington and tied up to a large buttonwood tree on December 10, 1678. Legend states it was so cold that overnight the river froze, and the passengers walked ashore on the ice. The *Shield* was the first ship to navigate the Delaware River from the Atlantic Ocean to Burlington, setting the stage for Burlington's eventual emergence as the third largest port in the New World.

5. **Grubb Estate**
46 Riverbank Street

Henry Grubb operated the first tavern in Burlington and his family was later involved in mining and manufacturing. This estate contained a tannery, a brewery and a brickyard. The Grubbs were abolitionists and reportedly built tunnels under their home to the river to hide escaped slaves. Henry's grandson Edward Burd Grubb, enlisted in the 3rd New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in May 1861 to promote the Union cause in the Civil War. He was wounded in action, promoted several times, and on March 13, 1865 he became, at age 24, the second youngest general in the Union Army. Several decades after the war ended, Grubb would be appointed United States Minister to Spain.

In 1872 Grubb retained another Civil War veteran, Frank Furness to create a "cottage" and matching guest residence on this corner. Furness was Philadelphia's leading Victorian architect with nearly 650 designs to his credit, including several of the city's most prominent structures.

TURN RIGHT ON WOOD STREET.

6. Revell House
213 Wood Street

This small brick house, laid in Flemish bond of alternating headers and stretchers, stands as the oldest building in Burlington County, and one of the oldest residences in New Jersey. It was constructed in 1685 by George Hutchinson, a wealthy Quaker distiller, and sold to Thomas Revell who used the house as an office from 1696 to 1699. Tradition places this as the home where Benjamin Franklin was sold gingerbread and given supper by a friendly Burlington woman. Thus, it is sometimes called the Gingerbread House.

7. Gemmere House
222 Wood Street

This was the home of the Gummere brothers, John and Samuel, prominent members of the Society of Friends. Distinguished scholars, they, with Dr. John Griscom of Burlington, played an important part in the establishment of Pennsylvania's Haverford College in 1833. The house dates to the early 1720s.

TURN LEFT ON UNION STREET.

8. Library Company of Burlington
23 West Union Street

The Library Company of Burlington was chartered in 1757 by King George II. It is the oldest library in continuous operation in New Jersey, only six are older in the the United States. The building dates to 1789. It was the first library in the country to publish a catalog of its books. Originally, over 70 individuals promised to pay 10 shillings a year to maintain and increase the library, the first patron was William Franklin.

TURN RIGHT DOWN THE LANE
ACROSS FROM THE LIBRARY.

9. Woolman Carriage House
23 Smith Lane

Tucked in the center of town, behind the main streets, this 1870s carriage house stabled the horses of the Woolman family who were prominent in West Jersey business affairs. This build-

ing is the City of Burlington Historical Society's Headquarters; the interior stables and lofts are original.

TURN RIGHT DOWN SMITH LANE
OUT TO WOOD STREET. TURN
RIGHT.

10. Ulysses S. Grant House
309 Wood Street

Seeking a quiet, safe place for his family during the Civil War, General Ulysses S. Grant sent his wife, Julia, and their children to Burlington in September of 1864. The connection seems to have been Captain Miner K. Knowlton, a retired army officer who resided at Wood and West Union streets. Knowlton had been an instructor at West Point when General Grant was a cadet.

On April 14, 1865 the Grants were en route from Washington to Burlington after declining an invitation to attend the play *Our American Cousin* with the Lincolns at Ford Theatre. Grant gave as his reason his promise to escort Mrs. Grant to Burlington to be with their children but the undisguised frostiness of Mary Lincoln towards Julia Grant may have played a part. Grant received the news that President Lincoln had been shot earlier that evening at midnight in Philadelphia while awaiting a ferry to Camden to complete the final leg of his journey home. The General completed the trip with his wife, turned around, and dashed back to Philadelphia in time to catch a 6:00 am special train back to Washington.

TURN AND CONTINUE WALKING
ON WOOD STREET, AWAY FROM
THE RIVER. TURN RIGHT ON WEST
BROAD STREET AND STAY ON THE
RIVER SIDE OF THE TRACKS.

11. Old St. Mary's Episcopal Church
**northwest corner of Wood Street and
West Broad Street**

Constructed in 1703, this is the oldest Episcopal Church in New Jersey. The early Georgian building is covered in stucco with white wood trim. The roof is topped by a modest, louvered

lantern. To this day the congregation uses a silver communion service that was a gift from Queen Anne before 1713. Despite that, during the American Revolution, this church served as the focal point of the activities of the American Loyalists.

12. New St. Mary's Church
West Broad Street

The Episcopalian congregation moved into this church in 1854, designed by Richard Upjohn, architect of New York's Trinity Church and the country's leading proponent of the Gothic Revival style. This church is one of the earliest and important examples of Gothic architecture in America. St. Mary's churchyard is the resting place of prominent citizens including Governor Joseph Bloomfield, President of the Continental Congress Elias Boudinot, and several United States congressmen.

13. St. Mary's Guild Hall
northeast corner of West Broad Street and Talbot Street

The Guild Hall has served the community since 1799, from acting as a hospital, a soup kitchen, to meeting hall, and more.

14. Boudinot-Bradford Mansion
207 West Broad Street

Elias Boudinot was a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress and when America officially gained its independence in 1783 he was serving as president of the body and so he signed the Treaty of Paris. As such he stands in the rogue's gallery of characters holding a claim to the honor of being first "President of the United States" in the pre-Constitutional election days. Boudinot served in the United States Congress from 1789–95, as a Supreme court lawyer, Director of the U.S. Mint, and founder of the American Bible Society. He was also a trustee of what is now Princeton University. He built this brick mansion in the late 1790s. His daughter, the wife of the first United States Attorney General, William Bradford, lived here her entire life.

**CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS
AND WALK BACK DOWN BROAD
STREET, TOWARDS TOWN CENTER.**

15. 1799 Houses
130-136 West Broad Street

This trio of early Federal-style frame houses was built in 1799.

16. McIlvaine House
100-102 W. Broad Street

This large Federal-style house, now clearly converted into a double house, was built in 1813 by Joseph McIlvaine. In 1820 his son, Charles, became the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio. Earlier, when 17 years of age, Charles founded the first United Sunday School in New Jersey. In 1864, Mary and Margaret McIlvaine donated the bells to St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

**TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET
AND STAY ON THE WEST SIDE
OF THE ROAD.**

17. Henry Carey House
406 High Street

At the core this three-story brick building is the oldest extant construction in the City of Burlington, a home built around 1680 by Thomas Olive, a town founder and one-time acting governor of West Jersey. Famous 18th century residents were international trader Richard Smith, Jr., and his son Richard Smith, Esq., a member of the Continental Congress who resigned because of his Quaker vows of nonviolence when war with Great Britain was imminent. A notable 19th century inhabitant was Henry C. Carey, an early political economist and muckraker.

18. Lyceum Hall
432 High Street

Lyceum Hall was constructed in 1839 as a public hall for lectures, theatrical productions and cultural programs. It was given to the City in 1851, and housed the municipal government for 140 years. In 1910, the hall was remodeled and

stylistically updated under the direction of architect Henry Armit Brown. The building, once again a cultural center for the arts, is the best example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in the City.

CONTINUE TO FEDERAL STREET
AND CROSS OVER HIGH STREET.
TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWN
THE EAST SIDE OF THE STREET.

19. Captain James Lawrence House
459 High Street

James Lawrence was born in this 1740s house in 1781. At 16 Lawrence entered the United States Navy as a midshipman on the *U.S.S. Gan- ges*. During the War of 1812 Lawrence, as commander of the *U.S.S. Chesapeake* tangled with the *H.M.S. Shannon* outside of Boston.. After taking a terrible battering, the *Chesapeake* was boarded and Captain Lawrence, who had been mortally wounded, shouted to his men, “Tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks!” This became paraphrased as, “Don’t Give Up the Ship”, and was sewn onto a flag, becoming the motto of the U.S. Navy. There have been six American vessels commissioned in his honor. He is buried in New York City.

20. Cooper House
457 High Street

William and Elizabeth Cooper were renting this house on September 15, 1789 when Elizabeth gave birth here to a son, James. Shortly after the infant’s first birthday the family packed for upstate New York where William, later to be a United States Congressman, founded the village of Cooperstown. Young James was at Yale by age 13 and at sea as a merchant seaman a few years later. He published his first book in 1820 and three years later introduced Natty Bumppo, the prototypical resourceful American woodsman, to readers in the *Leatherstocking* series. James Fenimore Cooper’s most famous novel, *Last of the Mohicans*, was published three years later and his place among the most popular of early 19th century American novelists secure.

21. Bard-How House
453 High Street

This building was probably constructed about 1743 by Bennett and Sarah Pattison Bard. It is the earliest of the historic houses maintained by the Burlington County Historical Society, which includes the neighboring Cooper House and Lawrence House. Samuel How, Sr. purchased the house in 1756. He was an Inferior Court of Common Pleas Justice, and a representative to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey.

22. Mercury
427 High Street

This cast iron statue was erected in 1881 and served as the centerpiece of the Birch Opera House which once stood here. The “Messenger of the Gods” was plucked from its former home when it was razed to make room, appropriately, for the new post office. The figure is believed to have been cast in England and is a copy of a sixteenth century work by Flemish sculptor Jean Boulogne. Now resplendent in gold leaf, it stands atop a base inscribed “BIRCH 1881” for the year it was placed at the Opera House.

23. Birch-Bloomfield House
415 High Street

This was originally the home of Joseph Bloomfield, a Continental Army captain and Mayor of Burlington. From 1800 to 1812, he served as Governor of New Jersey and during the War of 1812 was commissioned as a Brigadier General. Before his political career, as a lawyer Bloomfield successfully defended the American patriots who burned British tea at Greenwich, New Jersey.

The house received its fashionable Second Empire mansard roof when owned by James Birch. Birch built his first carriage repair shop in 1867 and eventually he was producing more than 200 models of carriages exported around the globe from his three-story factory in East Burlington. Henry Ford visited the Birch factory and offered to have automobile bodies built in Burlington. Birch refused, believing there would always be a market for carriages and the automobile business was suspect.

AT BROAD STREET MAKE YOUR WAY ACROSS TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF HIGH STREET.

24. Mechanics National Bank
southwest corner of High Street and
Broad Street

This Neoclassical bank was constructed in 1926 on the site of the historic Blue Anchor Tavern, established in 1750. During the Revolution, the inn served both Colonial and British forces. In the 1850s Republicans utilized this building as a headquarters during Abraham Lincoln's presidential political campaign. The bar within is the site of a legendary arm-wrestling match between candidate Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant.

CONTINUE WALKING DOWN HIGH STREET, TOWARDS THE RIVER.

25. Friends Meetinghouse
341 High Street

This building's location has been the meeting place of area Quakers for over 300 years. The original seats and tables built during the Revolution are still in use in this building that was completed in 1785. The original hexagonal meetinghouse was used from 1685 to 1785.

Among the noteworthies interred in the burial grounds behind the building are founder of Bryn Mawr College Joseph Taylor, printer Isaac Collins, and missionary Stephen Grellet. Under a huge sycamore is a plaque and stone marking the grave of Chief Ockanickon, Chief of the Mantas tribe of the Lenape, and an early Native American friend of the settlers. A boulder near the tree bears his mark, and a bronze plaque with his last words: "Be plain and fair to all, both Indian and Christian, as I have been."

Nearby, on Broad Street, is the West New Jersey Proprietors Office, a tiny one-room red brick building that contains rare documents relating to the establishment of West Jersey by William Penn.

26. Nathaniel Coleman House
320 High Street

Coleman, a Quaker, was a silversmith, whose work is today prized by collectors. He lived here for nearly a half a century after he moved in during 1793. The Friendly Institution, a local charitable society, was organized in this building on December 14, 1796.

27. Richard Smith House
315 High Street

The earliest parts of this building date to 1700 when it was constructed for Richard Smith, a physician. The Smiths evolved into one of colonial Burlington's largest and most influential families. Richard Jr. was an international trader and representative to the Provincial Assembly and built the Blue Anchor Tavern. His son Richard Smith, Esq. also served in the Assembly and served one term in the Continental Congress before resigning based on his Quaker opposition to the Revolutionary War. Later the building housed William R. Allen, a Whig, who served two terms as mayor, and for whom a school was named.

28. Burlington Pharmacy
301 High Street

This is New Jersey's oldest pharmacy in continuous operation. It was once a center of anti-slavery activity in town; poet John Greenleaf Whittier denounced slavery from its doorstep, and oral tradition has it that tunnels under this building hid slaves as part of the Underground Railroad. Isaac Collins, the royal printer, lived in this building from 1770 to 1778.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET.

29. Endeavor Fire Co.
19 E. Union Street

Organized in 1795, the Endeavor is the oldest fire company in New Jersey operating under the same name. Each original member was required to obtain a bucket, a ladder and axe, and to pass a morals test. The spire once topped the original Town Hall and Market House which was on High Street at Union.

RETURN TO HIGH STREET
AND TURN RIGHT, TOWARDS
THE RIVER.

30. John Howard Pugh House
214 High Street

Known as the Counting House, this building was created after 1768 from two houses built in the first decades of the 18th century. It was then occupied by Samuel Allinson, author of a state laws compilation, and a member of the Friends prominent in local anti-slavery movements. His grandson, William J. Allinson, opened the Burlington Pharmacy. John Howard Pugh altered the Georgian house when he moved here in the 1850s. During the Civil War, he served without compensation at the U.S. General Hospital in nearby Beverly. After the war, he served in the House of Representatives, resumed his medical practice, was president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington, and served on the State Board of Education. Pugh lived here until 1905.

31. Temple B'nai Israel
212 High Street

One of South Jersey's oldest synagogues, Temple B'Nai Israel was established 1916 and occupies this 1801 Federal-style structure.. Originally built for Lydia Ritche, it was later the home of U.S. Senator Garret Wall and his son, James, first mayor of the City of Burlington under the 1851 charter. The building became the residence of the McNeal family, founders of U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company, and an adopted daughter, Marguerite V. Burton. Marguerite married a German baron in 1912 and later a German diplomat's son in 1917, provoking a duel between them, and inciting international controversy during World War I.

Just to the west was the location of the Isaac Collins' print shop. Collins arrived in Burlington in the 1760s and established himself as a printer of the first rank. His accomplishments included the state's first weekly newspaper, *The New Jersey Gazette*, superb almanacs, and several editions of the Holy Bible. Ben Franklin used America's first copperplate press here to print New Jersey's currency.

32. Hoskins House
202 High Street

This Colonial period structure stands as a model for restoration and preservation throughout the City of Burlington. There have been several archeological digs, where pottery, jars, and tools have been uncovered.

33. Hope Steam Fire Company No. 1
High Street at Delaware Avenue

In the mid-1800s, a series of consolidations took place among fire companies in Burlington that led to the Hope Hose Company. After merging with the Fulton Engine Company in 1869, fires were fought from a headquarters across the street until this building was constructed in 1967. The weathervane that sits on the domed steeple is a depiction of the horse-drawn fire wagons used in its early days.

34. Liberty Belle
Delaware River at foot of High Street

This 118-foot sternwheeler plies the Delaware River as a venue for special events.

35. Burlington Island

The first recorded settlement in New Jersey places Europeans on this island in 1624. They were Walloons from Belgium who established a trading post to barter with the local Indians. The first murder in recorded New Jersey history took place on Burlington island in the 1670s when two Indians murdered two Dutchmen. Since 1682 one of the oldest trustees in the nation, the Board of Island Managers, has administered funds from part of the island for the education of City students.

TURN LEFT AND WALK
DOWNSTREAM ON THE
RIVERFRONT PROMENADE TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Camden



A Walking Tour of Camden...

In 1681, William Cooper, a Quaker, and his family settled on 300 acres in a wooded area near the mouth of the present Coopers Creek. Cooper named his estate Pyne Point and later established one of the earliest ferries to Philadelphia. For much of the next 150 years that was Camden's identity - the shoving off point to cross the Delaware River to get to the largest and most important city in America. The main east to west streets - Cooper, Federal, Market, Mickle - were developed as long, broad avenues leading to the ferry boats.

Camden, the name of the Earl of Camden was first attached a real estate deal in 1773 and became official in 1828, began to realize its own identity with the establishment of the county in 1844. The town was designated the county seat. Camden's legacy as a major manufacturing center began with a humble pen nib. Cornish Quaker, Richard Esterbrook, a stationer by trade, saw in Britain a move from handcut quill pens to steel nibs and recruited five craftsmen from Birmingham, England to come to Camden and set up operations in 1856. The United States Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, later changed to the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, was the first steel pen manufacturer in America.

Camden's signature industry appeared in 1869 when Joseph Campbell and Abram Anderson began packing fancy peas and Jersey tomatoes. It was in the 1890s that an employee, chemist John T. Dorrance, developed a process for condensing soup. Dorrance came to work for \$7.50 a week. By 1914 he was president of the company and his soup fortune would grow to \$117,000,000. The Campbell's Soup Plant was by far the largest maker of canned soups in the world. The plant totaled 42 buildings across 8 blocks. Watertanks with cans painted as replicas of the iconic red and white soup cans marked the waterfront.

All are gone now, leveled in the name of redevelopment. Camden's tentative waterfront rebirth began with an aquarium and now includes concert venues, the reestablishment of a water ferry to Philadelphia, and the battleship *New Jersey*, the country's most decorated warship, and other family-friendly attractions. More than two million people a year visit the Camden waterfront. This is where our walking tour will start as we seek out some architectural treasures that remain from the days when Camden fancied itself "The Biggest Little City in the World"...

WALK NORTH ON DELAWARE AVENUE TOWARDS THE BEN FRANKLIN BRIDGE.

1. Ben Franklin Bridge Camden Waterfront

The first plan for a Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden was developed in 1818, when the proposed “Farrand and Sharp’s Bridge” called for a low-level, multi-span structure with several openings to permit passage by tall ships. This early plan was followed in the 1840s by two separate plans for suspension bridges. The desire for a bridge over the Delaware River was long held not only by Philadelphians, but also by New Jersey farmers who wished to transport their produce to Pennsylvania markets. However, none of the nineteenth-century proposals attracted serious interest. It took the introduction of the automobile to resurrect interest in the proposed Delaware River bridge.

Construction of the Delaware River Bridge (as it was originally known) began on January 6, 1922 and when it was completed in 1926 it boasted the longest main suspension - 1,750 feet - in the world. Ironically the bridge almost was not built due to a controversy over tolls - not how much to charge but whether to charge money to cross at all. Pennsylvania wanted a free bridge while New Jersey demanded a toll. Each side was so fiercely adamant that construction was halted and there were calls to tear down the bridge. The conflict went into the legal system and advance to the Supreme Court. It took the revelation of corruption in Pennsylvania to lead to a compromise. The toll was set at 25 cents and was an instant success - two million vehicles crossed in the first three months of operation, twice as many as forecast.

2. Campbell’s Field 501 North Delaware Avenue at Penn Street

When Campbell’s Field opened in May 2001 as the home of the Atlantic League Camden Riversharks it marked the first time in nearly 100 years that the city had hosted professional baseball. The first nine to take the field representing Camden was in 1883 in the Interstate Asso-

ciation. The last was in the Tri-State League in 1904. Neither team lasted out the season. With an assist from one of the more dramatic stadium settings in minor league baseball, the Riversharks are approaching their second decade.

WALK BACK SOUTH ONE BLOCK TO COOPER STREET AND TURN LEFT.

3. Johnson Park Cooper Street, between 2nd and Front streets

Inside the wading pool by street’s edge is a cast of *Peter Pan* by George Frampton, a notable British sculptor and leading member of the New Sculpture movement from the last decades of the 1800s. There are seven casts of the *Peter Pan* statue, with the mischievous boy playing pipes in the midst of woodland animals, around the world. This is the only one in the United States.

4. Rutgers-Camden Center for the Arts Johnson Park, 101 Cooper Street

This gleaming Neoclassical building fronted by six Ionic columns was erected in 1919 as the Cooper Branch Library. Behind the columns is a magnificent frieze, “America Receiving the Gifts of Nations,” made of over 100,000 pieces of richly colored American opalescent glass, all carefully selected with reference to their particular place in the design. The park, library, pool and statue were the gift of Eldridge R. Johnson, founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company. Built between 1914 and 1930, the complex is owned by Rutgers-Camden.

5. Edward Sharp House 202 Cooper Street

Edward Sharp was one of the initial schemers on bridging the Delaware River to Philadelphia. He bought up nearly 100 acres in what would become much of today’s Camden in the pursuit. His plan was to use Windmill Island, a sandy island en route to Philadelphia which served as an obstruction to river traffic. The eastern end of the bridge was to be at the foot of Bridge Avenue, and although the bill authorizing its construction

was approved by the state legislature in 1820, it was never built. Edward Sharp went into debt in 1821. He lost his house, built in 1812 and one of the city's best examples of Federal period architecture, was forced to abandon his bridge plans, and his land was seized by the sheriff.

6. Chalcar Apartments
218-222 Cooper Street

This multi-use residence was designed in 1925 with a touch of Spanish mission by Alfred Green and Byron Edwards, who were also involved in the Camden County Courthouse and Cape May Courthouse.

7. Taylor House
305 Cooper Street

This home was built by Dr. Henry Genet Taylor, a Brigade Surgeon in the Civil War and a founder of Camden's first hospital, the Camden Dispensary. Taylor was on the original staff of Cooper Hospital when it was founded in 1884. This house was built the following year, designed by prominent Philadelphia architect Wilson Ayre. The Taylor family remained at 305 Cooper Street in Camden as late as 1959.

8. Republican Party Headquarters
312 Cooper Street

The Republican Party dominated politics in Camden from the 1870s through 1935. This headquarters was constructed in 1914; after the Republicans departed in 1923 it was the home of the Camden County Red Cross.

9. Mitchell H. Cohen Federal Building & Courthouse
400 Cooper Street

In the 1990s the Federal Courthouse on Market Street was expanded through to Cooper Street and renamed the Mitchell H. Cohen U.S. Courthouse in honor of Camden-born lawyer and judge Mitchell H. Cohen.

10. Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church
southwest corner of Cooper Street and 5th Street

The original congregation was organized in 1866, and this building of Trenton brownstone, designed by architect Frank R. Watson, was built in 1892 to replace the original chapel.

11. Hotel Plaza
southeast corner of Cooper Street and 5th Street

The Hotel Plaza was built in 1927, and was originally called the Plaza Club Hotel. In 1947 it underwent a complete remodeling. Hotel owner S.N. Petchers of New York explained that the high cost of modernization was "justified in my belief that Camden will continue as one of the leading industrial cities in the country and entitled to the kind of top flight hotel service we provide." The Hotel Plaza closed in 1985.

12. Cheney Houses
538-542 Cooper Street

This trio of houses was designed for John Cheney in 1892 by Arthur Truscott. Unlike most of his contemporaries, Truscott, who did not receive any formal education in architecture, was involved in the design and building of several Camden buildings, including the New Jersey Safe and Trust Company in 1886, the Broadway public school at Broadway and Clinton Streets in 1886, and the Camden Post newspaper building at the northeast corner of Front and Federal Streets, which broke ground in 1887. His maternal aunt was Cheney's wife.

13. First Camden National Bank
southwest corner of Cooper Street and Broadway

This was Camden's first bank when it was incorporated in 1812, known as The State Bank at Camden. A century of mergers and name changes led the bank to this corner in 1928 when this Neoclassical vault was erected with a price tag of \$825,000.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

14. Camden Trust Company
northeast corner of Broadway and
Market Street

The Camden Insurance, Safe Deposit & Trust Company opened its doors on Federal Street in 1873 during a business panic in the United States. It persevered, however, and grew into the largest bank in South Jersey and one of the ten biggest in the state. This property was first occupied in 1892 and this Neoclassical building with strong rusticated lower floors was constructed in 1928.

15. Church of the Immaculate Conception
southeast corner of Broadway and
Market Street

The sparse Catholic population of early Camden didn't get their own house of worship in the city until 1859. It was called the Church of the Immaculate Conception but quickly found wanting. New ground was purchased here and the cornerstone for the current building laid on May 1, 1864. It was built of Trenton brownstone, with Connecticut stone trimmings and represents the English decorated Gothic style of architecture.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET.

16. City Hall and Courthouse Annex,
5th Street, between Market and
Arch streets

This light gray granite skyscraper is the tallest building in Camden and, at some 371 feet, the tallest building in the Philadelphia metro area outside the city itself. The modified Grecian design is the work of Camden architects Byron Edwards and Alfred Green. From the main building of five stories rises a slender 17-story tower with a huge clock like those that have ornamented Camden's city halls since 1876.

17. Smith-Austermuhl Insurance Company
431 Market Street, northwest corner
of 5th Street

Andrew B.F. Smith and Charles W. Austermuhl erected this building in 1920 for their insurance business, one of the most successful in South Jersey.

18. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
401 Market Street

A post office was established in Camden in 1803 and called Cooper's Ferry Post Office. It was located, appropriately, in the hotel at the foot of Cooper street since the first postmasters were Benjamin Cooper, 1803-1806; Charles Cooper, 1806-1810; and Richard M. Cooper, 1810-1829. In 1829 the name was changed to Camden, the post office moved to Federal Street and no more Coopers were involved in handling the mail. This hulking post office and federal building came along 100 years later as a Depression-era works project, built on the site where Ed Gondolff's Temple Bar and Hotel and the adjacent Temple Theater Building had stood. The exterior is richly decorated in symbols of government strength.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET TO ITS CONCLUSION AT FEDERAL STREET AND TURN LEFT.

19. Central Trust Company
403 Federal Street, northeast corner of
4th Street

The Central Trust Company organized on April 9, 1891 at Read's Hall, a building which later housed the Camden *Daily Courier* newspaper. The enterprise was successful enough to move into this Beaux Arts vault on October 31, 1900. The Central Trust Company was absorbed by the Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Company in 1927. After the merger, the Central Trust building became the home of the Equitable Beneficial Insurance Company until 2003.

20. South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction
Company building
418 Federal Street

This majestic Beaux Arts building fronted by a colonnade of engaged Corinthian columns was built in 1904 as headquarters for the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction. High atop the columns are three words carved into the facade: Gas, Electric & Railway. The building, constructed on top of the old courthouse, was a fallout shelter in the 1950s and in the mid-1980s it became the Camden Free Public Library.

TURN AND WALK TOWARDS THE RIVER. TURN LEFT ON THIRD STREET. TURN LEFT ON MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD (MICKLE STREET).

21. Walt Whitman House
330 Mickle Street

Walt Whitman was born on Long Island in 1819 and spent his most productive years in Brooklyn. He came to Camden in 1873 after suffering a paralytic stroke, to live with his brother. He spent the remaining 19 years of his life in the city, buying this 1840s frame house in 1884. Internationally renowned by that time, he spent his days in Camden mostly as an aging literary lion, although he continued to produce editions of his seminal work, *Leaves of Grass*. He died in 1892 and was buried at Harleigh Cemetery in Camden in a granite mausoleum of his choosing that cost a reported \$4,000. The house was bought by the city in 1923 and serves as a museum today.

RETURN TO 3RD STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING TO MARKET STREET.

22. Security Trust Building
301 Market Street

The New Jersey Safe and Trust Company was organized in 1886 and this building, designed by Arthur Truscott, was erected the same year. The Late Victorian Eclectic architectural style tower would be copied many times across Camden in the coming years. The building housed a bank up until 1949.

The exterior of the facade consists of seven heads with crowns and two heads with inscribed names; five stars, and 20 clam shells. The words on the older man "Prudentia" is French meaning honor, virtue, duty; on the younger man "Audentia" is Italian meaning boldness and courage; the seven women with crowns symbolize the 'Seven Deadly Sins'; the Stars of David are for protection; and the clams hold the jewels that lay within.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

23. National State Bank
northwest corner of Market Street
and 2nd Street

Tracing its history back to 1812, this Neoclassical bank building showed up on the Camden streetscape in 1926.

24. Victor Lofts
1 Market Street at northeast corner of
Delaware Avenue

Delaware-born Eldridge Reeves Johnson was a gifted student who was discouraged by a teacher of pursuing a higher education and instead found himself in a four-year apprenticeship in a Philadelphia machine shop. In 1886 the 19-year old Johnson took a position at the Standard Machine Shop at 108 North Front Street. By 1894, Johnson had purchased his employer's interest in the machine shop.

In 1896 an early record player, a hand-cranked Gramophone came into his shop for repair. Johnson could see the contraption was poorly designed and he soon rigged a spring-powered motor for the Gramophone that operated at a uniform speed, was affordable and functioned quietly, making the hand-cranked sound machine obsolete. Johnson's improvements led to the commercial viability of the record player.

Johnson manufactured Gramophones for a few years but after patent wars emerged in 1901 as the Victor Talking Machine Company and its record player, the Victrola. Its logo - Nipper, a small dog with its ear cocked to hear "His Master's Voice" - was already in place, having been purchased for 100 pounds British sterling. Camden became the center of the recording industry with singers and musicians from around the world coming to town to make the new phonograph records. Johnson would sell out in 1927 for \$28 million and the company would soon merge with the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). The RCA plant in Camden would cover 10 acres on the waterfront and employ over 14,000 workers. RCA Building #17, with its Nipper Tower, is all that remains, converted into a residential complex.

CONTINUE WALKING TO THE WATERFRONT AND THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Cape May



A Walking Tour of Cape May...

In 1620, the same year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Dutch Sea captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey sailed into the Delaware Bay aboard his ship *Blijde Boodschap* (Good Tidings). Mey and his crew surveyed the Delaware River and traded for furs with the local Indians. He also named the prominent peninsula at the southern tip of what would become New Jersey after himself. Decades later the spelling would be changed to Cape May.

Wealthy Philadelphians began building summer getaways around Cape May in 1761 and it became the first seashore resort in America. By the early 1800s the largest hotels in the world were being built along the wide, white Cape May sand beaches. Presidents James Buchanan and Franklin Pierce vacationed here. Abraham Lincoln was a visitor before being elected 16th President of the United States.

On November 9, 1878, at seven o'clock in the morning, fire broke out in a hotel attic near the center of town. Winds at over 50 miles per hour allowed the fire to jump over roads from one block to the next. The fire department did not have enough water – as a bucket brigade stretching from the ocean was their main supply. Sadly a request for more funds to buy more fire-fighting equipment had been denied only a few months earlier.

The “Great Fire” raged for over eleven hours. When dawn broke the following day, 44 acres of downtown Cape May were destroyed. Although other resorts at the time were built in a more modern fashion – Cape May officials decided to rebuild in the same traditional Victorian style of the hotels that the fire had destroyed. This decision has reverberated ever since - Cape May has the greatest number of picturesque Victorian structures in America and in 1976 the entire town was officially designated a National Historic Landmark City, one of only five in the nation so honored.

Our walking tour will start at the Mid-Atlantic Center For The Arts at 1048 Washington Street, site of the Emilen Physick Estate, five blocks north of the Cape May's commercial center...

HEAD SOUTH ON WASHINGTON STREET (*ocean is on your left*).

1. **Emlen Physick Estate** 1048 Washington Street

Built in 1879 from designs by Philadelphia architect Frank Furness, the house has been called one of the finest examples of Victorian “Stick Style” architecture in America. Back in its heyday, the Physick Estate housed a rather unusual household: Dr. Emlen Physick, who never married; his widowed mother, Mrs. Ralston; and his maiden Aunt Emilie. Physick’s grandfather, Philip Syng Physick invented several surgical instruments and was known as the Father of American Surgery for his influential teachings. Emlen Physick followed family tradition by completing medical training, but he never practiced. He lived the life of a country gentleman and animal breeder. He is remembered for having the first automobile in Cape May. The exterior of the Estate is distinguished by Furness’ trademark oversized features, including gigantic upside-down corbelled chimneys, hooded Jerkin-Head dormers, and the huge stick-like brackets on the porch.

2. **Ralston Physick House** 1033 Washington Street

The Ralston Physick House traces back to circa 1850. Its visible structure today leads to the conclusion that the older part of the house is at the center. The original Italianate house was built across the street from its present location and Emlen Physick moved it here so he could build his home.

3. **Henry Walker Hand House** 1002 Washington Street

This handsome Queen Anne cottage was built around 1893 for a local ship captain. Note the corner tower with a Witch’s Cap roof and sharply sloping main roof.

4. **Pilots’ Row** 915, 917 & 921 Washington Street

Delaware River boat captains congregated on this block of Washington Street and these three are typical of their homes.

5. **Wedding Cake House** 821 Washington Street

This simple Federal-style vernacular frame house from 1850 was gussied up 30 years later after owners grew tired of their plain house among its flowery neighbors and piled decoration upon decoration.

6. **The Duke of Windsor** 817 Washington Street

The home was built in 1896 by the York Brothers for Delaware River boat pilot Harry Hazelhurst and his wife Florence. Since Harry and his wife were both over six feet tall the rooms are large and airy, and the stairway that vaults three stories is extra wide and gracious. The house was used as a hospital during World War II; then suffered years of neglect until emerging as an inn in 1982.

7. **The Southern Mansion** 720 Washington Street

In 1863, Philadelphia hat merchant George Allen built an American bracket- post-beam villa on the island of Cape May where he was the main investor in the town’s first railroad.. Designed by the internationally acclaimed architect Samuel Sloan and constructed by Henri Phillipi, this seaside palace was used by Allen and his descendants as a country estate for the next 83 years. After World War II the property became a boarding house and maintenance lagged until its license was revoked in the 1980s. Restored as a private hotel in 1996, the entire house was ground down to the bare wood and repainted in the original earth-tones and all five chimneys were rebuilt using the original bricks. The slate and tin roofs and copper gutters were replaced. Southern Mansion and the Physick Estate are the only two multi-acre estates in the town of Cape May.

**8. The Episcopal Church of the Advent
Corner of Washington & Franklin**

Designed in 1869 by noted Philadelphia church architect Henry Sims, this handsome meeting house is an example of Carpenter Gothic, the medieval style rendered in wood. The stain glass windows are original.

**9. Fireman's Hall History Museum
Corner of Washington & Franklin**

The fire department has built a small colonial style museum to house a 1928 American Lafrance fire engine as well as other vintage pieces of fire fighting history. Their modern firehouse next door continues to use the Gamewell Diaphone, a cog system from the 1920s that will ring a bell a number of times to let the fire fighters know what vicinity the fire is in.

**10. Colonial House
653 1/2 Washington Street**

This simple, heavy timber-framed house, one of over 600 remaining in Cape May County, was built circa 1800 and moved to this location in 1982. It was originally a tavern and the family house of Revolutionary War Patriot Memucan Hughes. Today it serves as headquarters for the Greater Cape May Historical Society.

**11. Alexander's
653 Washington Street**

This structure was a private residence when built in 1883; notice the bands of colored tile on the mansard roof.

**12. Cape May City Hall
643 Washington Street**

This was originally the town high school when it was built in 1917. It became the seat of city government in 1961. Cape May's original City Hall was built in 1899 back on the corner of Franklin and Washington where today the Fire Museum resides. The original City Hall building was home to the fire department, police station and municipal court. It was torn down in 1970.

**13. New Jersey Trust & Safe
Deposit Company
526 Washington Street Mall**

This bank vault was erected in 1895 in the Renaissance Revival style with its trademark arches. Note the elaborate trim and nautical seashell in the doorway keystone.

**14. Our Lady Star of the Sea Church
525 Washington Street Mall**

The first Catholic church in Cape May County was opened in 1848 in a simple frame building located opposite the site of the present church. The first Mass in the new edifice was celebrated in 1913 and finishing touches continued for five years. Cast in a transitional Medieval revival style, the church is constructed of Holmesburg granite, trimmed with buff Indiana limestone. Round arches of the Romanesque style co-exist comfortably with angular arches of the Gothic. These features are replicated in the borders of the large stained-glass windows. The steeple houses a 650-pound bell.

**15. Information Booth
Washington Street Mall**

This structure was a guardhouse for the famous 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. In the 1970s the Philadelphia Park System began demolishing these guardhouses but the Cape May Cottagers Association stepped in to save this little sliver of history. They moved it to Cape May and presented it to the City after the Washington Street Mall was completed in 1971. The booth retains its grid pattern of stick work on the exterior walls, indicative of the Victorian Stick Style architecture.

CONTINUE DOWN THE
PEDESTRIAN MALL AND TURN
RIGHT ON JACKSON STREET.
TWO BLOCKS AHEAD IS
LAFAYETTE STREET.

16. Cape May Stage Theatre
405 Lafayette Street

In January of 1853, the trustees of the Cape Island Presbyterian Church purchased a lot on the north side of Lafayette Street, at the corner of what is now Bank Street. Local builder Peter Hand designed and built their church, completing it by July with dedication services on July 17th. Hand created a Georgian-vernacular style building with an oddly graceful onion-curved, mosque-like, cupola. The Church moved in 1898 and the building was saved to serve as the Cape May Information Center and home for the Cape May Stage.

17. Richardson's Hotel
219 Jackson Street

Built to cater to a middle class black clientele, this historic hotel is noticeably located just away from the town center.

18. Swain's Hardware Store
305 Jackson Street

A Cape May landmark since 1896, this sprawling, wood building covers two blocks and looks more like the OK Corral than a hardware store.

Optional Detour: West Cape May

One of four jurisdictions that comprise Cape Island, West Cape May was home to Mayflower descendents, former slaves, riverboat pilots and whalers. The borough features many examples of Victorian workman's cottages. Noted for its agriculture, the area was once known as the "Lima Bean Capital East of the Rockies."

TO TOUR WEST CAPE MAY,
CONTINUE ON PERRY STREET
AND TURN RIGHT ONTO MYRTLE
AVENUE, OTHERWISE TURN LEFT
ON PERRY STREET AND WALK
TOWARDS THE OCEAN AND PICK
UP THE TOUR AT #19.

A. Wilbraham Mansion
133 Myrtle Avenue

A simple farm house in 1840, the property was acquired in 1900 by John W. Wilbraham who enlarged and Victorianized the house by adding a wing.

B. Albert Stevens Inn
127 Myrtle Street

A doctor built this house in the 1890s for his new bride, the house has oak interior woodwork and a floating staircase extending to a third floor tower room. Double parlors and wraparound porch provide the spaciousness for relaxed living found in homes of this period.

**TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH BROADWAY.**

C. Lizzee Richardson Home
115 North Broadway

This handsome old home built in 1908 has entered its second century as a bed-and-breakfast.

D. Old Cape May Life Savings Society
121 North Broadway

Sea captain James Eldridge lived here; the Cape May Life Savings Society was performing ocean rescues before the formation of the Coast Guard.

E. Aaron W. Hand House
131 North Broadway

This house dates to 1822 when it was part of the expansive James Hillden Plantation.

F. Former Post Office for West Cape May
139 North Broadway

This building served as the community post office when it was built in 1898 and the town was still known as Eldredge. The name was changed to West Cape May in 1909.

G. Eldredge Home
209 North Broadway

Captain William C. Eldredge, who lived in this house beginning around 1800, was the oldest in age and membership of the Delaware River Pilots of New Jersey. His grave is found at Cold Springs Cemetery and has a boat carved on the gravestone.

H. The Eldredge House
417 North Broadway

Built in 1780 at Jackson and Lafayette streets in Cape May, this is one of the town's few Colonial houses in this area. It was moved here in 1850. When additions were constructed in the late 1800s old bills, written records and a golden lock of hair were found in the walls of the attic.

I. 515-517 N. Broadway

Built in 1850, this building has been in continuous use as a store for more than 150 years.

**TURN AROUND AND WALK
BACK DOWN BROADWAY.**

J. The Union Chapel
500 North Broadway

The church was moved to its present location in 1883, about a decade after it was built in affiliation with the Old Brick Presbyterian Church of Cold Spring.

K. Hastings Gold Beater Company
102 Gold Beaten Alley (between Second
and Third avenues)

In 1864 George Reeves began a business of beating gold blocks of 23K gold by hand into sheets of gold leaf for decoration and ornamentation. The business moved to this location in 1881 and operated until 1961.

L. T.W. Reeves Home
218 North Broadway

This was the home of Theodore Reeves who managed the gold-beating business after his father's death.

M. Judge Henry Eldridge House
Broadway and Third Avenue

The elegant house built in 1906 belonged to Judge Henry H. Eldridge.

N. Akwaaba
116 North Broadway

This handsome old house from the 1850s is a bed-and-breakfast named Akwaaba, meaning "welcome." The rooms are named for local black community leaders such as William J. Moore, Stephen Smith, Dolly Nash, Helen Dickerson, and Woody Woodland.

O. Whaler's Cottage
416 South Broadway

Also known as the T. Newkirk House and dating to around 1680 this is the oldest occupied building in Cape May. The oldest part contains a giant fireplace that was said to be the base for the Town Bank Whalers. Later it is known to have housed Revolutionary War wounded. The front section was added in the 1870s.

**TURN AROUND AND RETURN
TO PERRY STREET AT THE
INTERSECTION. TURN RIGHT
AND RETURN FOUR BLOCKS
TO CAPE MAY.**

19. The Bayberry Inn
223 Perry Street

The back portion of the original house, believed to have belonged to a whaling captain, was built at the turn of the 19th century. The front of the Carpenter Gothic house was built in the 1850s by Joseph Q. Williams, a local builder and mayor of Cape May during the terms of 1862, 1868, and 1877. The Great Fire stopped just short of the

“Mayor’s Hearth” leaving this as one of the town’s oldest homes. Look for the delicate acorns that hang from the cornice.

CONTINUE TO SOUTH LAFAYETTE AND TURN RIGHT TO THE INTERSECTION WITH CONGRESS STREET. TURN ONTO CONGRESS STREET.

20. The Joseph Leedom Houses
southwest corner of South Lafayette and Congress

Built on “The Bluff” - at 14 1/2 feet above sea level, the highest spot in Cape May - Joseph Leedom adorned this white 1881 Queen Anne with a dramatic witch’s hat tower. This was Leedom’s own house; he built the one next door with a varied roofline as a speculative property. Each is wrapped in fish-scale shingles.

21. Levy-Neafie House
28 Congress Street

John Levy, a Philadelphia businessman and controlling partner of the Levy-Neafie Shipyard, built this elaborate twin structure. His partner, Jacob Neafie occupied #30 while #28 was intended for Levy. Together they operated one of the country’s largest shipyards during the Civil War, building many famous warships and some of the world’s earliest submarines. Neafie is credited with inventing what would become the modern day propeller for the shipping industry. Levy died before his American bracketed villa summer home was completed. The railings of this variation of the Italianate villa are taken from ship rails and are intended to soften harsh lines as your eye is drawn up to the cupola through the decorative gingerbread and curved arches.

22. Steiner Cottages
22 & 24 Congress Street

Built between 1848 and 1851, these antebellum twin cottages taken from Gothic pattern book designs are Cape May’s earliest summer homes. This style marked the beginning of the “summer resort cottage” that became popular in other

Jersey shore communities. It was reported that the cottages were built by a Southern visitor for his two daughters.

WALK DOWN CONGRESS PLACE ACROSS THE STREET.

23. E.C. Knight House
203 Congress Place

Perched on this corner is one of Cape May’s grandest summer cottages, constructed after the Great Fire for successful businessman E.C. Knight who passed it down to his daughter, Annie Knight. The family fortune was powered by a Cuban sugar company and she became Cape May’s richest and most powerful woman. Among the many properties Annie Knight owned was the grand neighboring Congress Hall Hotel and the Seven Sisters facing the beachfront on North and Windsor avenues. She would drive her own horse and buggy and when she wasn’t embroiled in local politics she held teas and dances in the Congress Hall for the young ladies and gentlemen to learn ballroom dancing and the genteel arts. When Miss Knight died in the late 1930s, she endowed many hospitals and societies for the poor. In the deed for the property she made it law that nothing would be built to block the view of the ocean from the house and it remains so today.

24. Joseph Evans House
207 Congress Place

This house represented a bit of a comeback for influential architect Stephen Decatur Button in 1881-82. Wildly popular in Cape May before the Great Fire, the fervor for his simply ornamented Italianate designs had cooled by the time of this commission in the massive rebuilding era after 1878.

25. Dr. Henry Hunt Cottage
209 Congress Place

One of Cape May’s most exuberant houses, you can see five Victorian architectural styles in play on this 1881 cottage: Queen Anne massing, Italianate bracketing, Second Empire mansard roof, Gothic gables, and Stick Style ornamentation.

WALK TO THE END OF CONGRESS PLACE, TAKING NOTE OF THE YELLOW LANDMARK CONGRESS HALL AND TURN RIGHT.

26. The Pink House
33 Perry Street

One of the best known homes in Cape May, the Pink House, or Eldridge Johnson House, is said to possess the fanciest porch trim in town. The 1892 house is characterized by pierced wooden balusters, a two-story porch, bargeboard and finial on the gable end, decorative cornices on the first and second story windows and round arched windows on the second story. Pink was not a color popular during the Victorian era when houses would have been painted with more subdued earth tones. It was moved to its Perry Street location from Congress Street in the 1970s.

27. Carpenters Square Mall
Perry Street

The fire that ultimately destroyed some of the most valuable and beautiful property in Cape May on November 9, 1878 erupted in the attic of the Ocean House located here. Stiff winds and an inadequately supplied fire department allowed the fire to quickly get out of control and the face of Cape May was forever changed.

28. King's Cottage
9 Perry Street

This three-story "Stick Style" Victorian Cottage is an exquisite example of the work of noted architect Frank Furness. Set in the railings are ceramic tiles which were part of the Japanese exhibition from the great Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876.

AT BEACH DRIVE TURN RIGHT TO VIEW THE CONGRESS HALL HOTEL. THEN TURN AROUND AND WALK NORTH ON BEACH DRIVE (*ocean on your right*) AND MAKE A LEFT ON JACKSON STREET.

29. Congress Hall Hotel
Beach Drive & Perry Street

It began life in 1816 as a simple boarding house for summer visitors to one of America's earliest seaside resorts. Its owner, Thomas H. Hughes, called it "The Big House." The local people had other ideas, though. Convinced the building was far too large to ever be a success they nicknamed it "Tommy's Folly."

In this first incarnation it was a quite different affair. Downstairs was a single room that served as the dining room for all the guests, who stayed in simply partitioned quarters on the two upper floors. The walls and woodwork were bare and supplies of provisions were at times unreliable. Nevertheless summer after summer the new hotel was packed to bursting. In 1828 Hughes had been elected to Congress and in honor of his new status his hotel was renamed Congress Hall.

After the Great Fire the hotel was rebuilt in brick rather than wood, and business blossomed once again. The hotel and Cape May proved so popular that they gained renown as a summer retreat for the nation's presidents. Ulysses S. Grant, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan all chose to vacation here. President Benjamin Harrison made Congress Hall his "summer White House" and conducted the affairs of state from the hotel.

In the early 1900s the hotel fell into disrepair and remained closed for more than a dozen years after a long and bitter dispute between owner Annie Knight and the city council. Finally, an agreement to repave the roads around Congress Hall was reached and the hotel reopened in the early 1920s. Congress Hall went on to open Cape May's first post-Prohibition cocktail bar (where the Brown Room sits now) in 1934.

30. Seven Sisters
10-20 Jackson Street

These "Seven Sisters" are uniquely situated, facing a communal open space so that the parlors and porches have an ocean view. It is the only site planning in Cape May that doesn't follow the street grid. The house's entrance was placed in the center, leading guests into a large foyer flanked with a hand carved spiral staircase winding up to the third floor.

31. John McConnell House
15 Jackson Street

This multi-faceted Queen Anne was built in 1893 and features simulated half-timbering, decorative gables and scale shingles.

32. Poor Richards Inn
17 Jackson Street

Built in 1882 as the private residence of a Cape May hotel owner, it has been run as an inn since 1977. Note the black and red tiles in the mansard roof.

33. Carroll Villa
19 Jackson Street

With its vertically prominent windows, sweeping porch and topping cupola, the Carroll Villa has been a showcase for the Italian villa style of architecture since its appearance in 1882.

34. Inn At 22 Jackson
22 Jackson Street

This charming Queen Anne design was erected in the 1890s.

35. Windward House
24 Jackson Street

This late Victorian was built in 1905 with three porches and multiple types of windows; all designed to blend in with seashore.

36. Virginia Hotel
25 Jackson Street

This small hotel is of a kind that was once much more widespread; the white-porched Italianate-design dates to 1879.

37. The Merry Widow
42 Jackson Street

The Merry Widow, formerly the J. Henry Edmonds House, is one of Cape May's most historic and distinctive Victorian properties that began life as a simple farmhouse. The roof was added in 1879 and the towers were shipped here.

38. Christopher Gallagher House
45 Jackson Street

Built after the Great Fire in the Second Empire Style, the mansion features grand floral patterns in the mansard roof and a majestic iron fence.

TURN RIGHT ON CARPENTERS
LANE AND RIGHT AGAIN ONTO
DECATUR STREET.

39. Aaron Roseman House
132 Decatur Street

Built around 1895, the Roseman House has stained-glass windows, an octagonal tower, and a façade filled with intricately turned spindles.

40. First Presbyterian Church of Cape May
corner of Hughes Street and
Decatur Street

In 1844, with support from summer visitors, the Presbyterians residing on Cape May Island erected a church costing \$4,000 on Washington Street, which was called The Visitor's Church. By 1892, more space was needed by the congregation and the Holland lot on the corner of Hughes and Decatur Streets was purchased for \$6,500. In 1898, the attractive stone Gothic Revival church was completed at a cost of \$21,500.

41. Sugarplum Cottage
114 Decatur Street

This simple 1880s Victorian, is probably from a pattern book, as was popular after the Great Fire.

42. The Merion Inn
106 Decatur Street

In the summer of 1885, Patrick Collins opened on Decatur Street "...a fine marine boarding villa, convenient to the Iron Door and the big hotels, and a first class establishment." By 1900, Collins Cafe was advertising its fine old whiskies, fresh seafoods, Milwaukee beers and "neatly appointed rooms for ladies." Andrew Zillinger, chief steward of the Merion Cricket Club on Philadelphia's Main Line, purchased the inn in 1906 and changed its name to The Merion.

43. Elward House
11 Decatur Street

This wood frame rental property has been in the same family for over 100 years.

44. Cabanas
Beach Drive and Decatur Street

From this old Italianate structure patrons enjoy the “best view at the beach.”

**TURN LEFT ON BEACH DRIVE AND
WALK ONE BLOCK TO OCEAN
STREET AND TURN LEFT.**

45. Inn of Cape May
Ocean Street & Beach Drive

In the fall of 1894, William H. Church, a contractor and builder of West Cape May, began work on a 60-room boarding house at the foot of Ocean Street with a French roof and roomy porches from which there would always be an unobstructed view. The house was to be fitted throughout with steam heat in order to remain open all year. One hundred thirty-five guests could be accommodated. It was to be known as the Colonial and to be operated by the builder himself.

46. Leith Hall
22 Ocean Street

Columbia House, that once occupied the entire block burned in 1878; this is one of several Victorians that went up in its stead.

47. The Celtic Inn
24 Ocean Street

This is another Cape May inn built after The Great Fire of 1878.

48. Columbia House
26 Ocean Street

The original Columbia House, built in 1846, was a large hotel built by Captain George Hildreth. Its grounds stretched from what is currently Hughes Street straight through to

Beach Avenue, since Columbia Avenue did not yet exist. By 1850, the Columbia House had expanded to be the largest and most “aristocratic” on Cape Island.

After all was destroyed in the Great Fire, William Essen erected a magnificent Queen Anne style cottage as his summer home complete with a majestic turret, a rounded veranda, and ocean views. Built in 1886, it is this structure which is currently known as the Columbia House.

William Essen, a German immigrant, made his fortune selling ice cream and baked goods. The Essen family enjoyed entertaining guests on the veranda of their summer cottage and their parties often made the social pages of the newspapers at the time. The bakery that the Essen family opened in 1872 is still in existence today on Washington Street in Cape May and is currently called “La Patisserie.”

49. Beauclaire’s Bed and Breakfast
23 Ocean Street

This beautiful Queen Anne was built in 1879 after the original house was destroyed by the Great Fire. Many of Cape May’s tours state that Wallace Warfield, later to become the Duchess of Windsor, summered here but this has not been substantiated.

50. Inn On Ocean
25 Ocean Street

This post-fire structure went Second Empire.

51. Humphrey Hughes House
29 Ocean Street

Captain Humphrey Hughes arrived in Cape May in 1692 and soon became one of the area’s original landowners. A few decades later, his son, Humphrey Hughes II, added to the family holdings and purchased the ground on which the Humphrey Hughes House now stands. The first structure built on the property was moved to another location, and the current Queen Anne was erected in 1903. The home remained in the Hughes family hands until 1980.

52. The Queen Victoria
102 Ocean Street

The Queen Victoria was built in 1881 by Douglas Gregory, a Cape May native and Delaware river pilot, as a home for his small family. He purchased the land for \$3,500 from Philadelphia merchants Charles Potts and paid about \$4,000 for the construction of the home with projecting mansard roof.

Across the street is the The House of Royals, designed and built in 1876 by Charles Shaw, the builder of the Chalfonte Hotel and the Physick Estate. The first floor was originally a general store offering stationery, sundries, and patent medicines. The second floor, with its high 11-foot ceilings and 9-foot doors, unusual in a residential setting, was a gentleman's gambling club, including a large common room and several smaller private gambling parlors. The third floor was a series of bedrooms, probably for the ladies who entertained the gamblers. The House of Royals is the only building of The Queen Victoria quartet that pre-dates the Great Fire. In fact, the fire fighters finally held their line at Ocean street just in front of the building, with the sparks flying into the roof.

53. Fairthorne Cottage
111 Ocean Street

Built in 1892 by a whaling captain this Colonial revival-style Cape May Inn features a gracious wraparound veranda.

54. Captain Mey's Inn
202 Ocean Street

Captain Mey's Inn was built in 1890 by Dr. Walter H. Phillips who was a homeopathic physician and a native of Cape May. This textbook Colonial Revival features a large wraparound porch and smooth, round columns.

55. Ocean Street Gallery
208 Ocean Street

This 1864 structure is the lone survivor that was in the inferno's path in 1878.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO THE LAST INTERSECTION AND TURN LEFT ON HUGHES STREET, HEADING NORTH (*ocean will be on your right*).

56. Memucan Hughes House
608 Hughes Street

This 1847 home anchors the town's oldest residential street.

57. The Wooden Rabbit
609 Hughes Street

This Federal vernacular home looks much the same as it did when built in 1838.

58. The White Dove Cottage
619 Hughes Street

Built in 1866, the house is a Second Empire style with a beautiful mansard roof faced with original octagonal slate tiles.

59. 633 Hughes Street

This 1880s home is a fine example of Stick Style architecture with Jerkin-Head roofs.

60. Girls Friendly Society House
644 Hughes Street

Built in 1868 as the Baltimore House and one of only 17 hotels remaining after the Great Fire; it was the last of the big boxy style. The Girls Friendly Society, an organization of the Episcopal Church, acquired the property in 1911. At the time the Girls' Friendly Society had 21 "Holiday Houses" and 14 lodges in multiple states. Today, only this one remains.

61. Joseph Hall Cottage
645 Hughes Street

The Joseph Hall Cottage is a knockout example of a Carpenter Gothic/Italianate hybrid, painted a cheery golden yellow with blue shutters and abounding with cupolas and gables and gingerbread trim - one of the first painted in

Victorian colors and not the standard white with green trim. It was built in 1868 for Joseph Hall, a wheelwright, who lived there with three wives, though not all at the same time.

62. J. Stratton Ware House
655 Hughes Street

Here is a fine example of the Gothic/Italianate hybrid that was popular in Cape May in the late 1860s when this house was built.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE
YOUR STEPS BACK TO THE LAST
INTERSECTION AND TURN LEFT
ON STOCKTON PLACE, TOWARDS
THE OCEAN. MAKE A RIGHT ON
COLUMBIA AVENUE.

63. The Mainstay Inn & Cottage
635 Columbia Avenue

Designed in the Italianate style by Stephen Decatur Button, and built in 1872 as a private gambling club known as Jackson's Club House. It operated until the late 1890's when gambling was made illegal.

64. Summer Cottage Inn
613 Columbia Avenue

These triplets were identical Italianates designed by Stephen Decatur Button in 1867.

65. The Abbey & Cottage
606 Columbia Avenue

This structure was commissioned by Pennsylvania coal baron John B. McCreary in 1869, and was built by architect Stephen Decatur Button as a summer retreat. The dominant features of the Gothic Revival structure are its 60-foot tower, as well as its unique windows. Notice the varied roof shapes and shingle patterns in the gables. In 1873, John's son, George D. McCreary built his summer home next to his father's; it was built in the Second Empire style and with a convex mansard roof.

66. Cape Island Baptist Church
Columbia Avenue and Gurney Street

Spanish mission style architecture has long been popular at seashore resorts to evoke the sunny feel of California but there are only two examples in Cape May. This one was built in 1937 for a congregation that began in 1844.

WALK DOWN GURNEY STREET
TOWARDS THE OCEAN.

67. Stockton Row Cottages
12-30 Gurney Street

These Carpenter Gothic Revival structures are typical examples of the Cape May cottage, distinguished by its wealth of wood ornamentation. They were built as cottages for the Stockton Hotel that was constructed in 1869 and was the largest hotel in the world at the time with 475 rooms. The hotel escaped the flames of the Great Fire of 1878 but was razed in 1910.

CONTINUE WALKING TO BEACH
DRIVE AND TURN LEFT. GO TWO
BLOCKS TO HOWARD STREET.

68. Macomber Hotel
Beach Drive and Howard Street

The Hotel Macomber was the largest frame structure east of the Mississippi River when it was built at the turn of the 20th century. The grand Shingle Style mansion was the last Historic Landmark building erected in Cape May.

69. The Chalfonte Hotel
301 Howard Street

Colonel Henry Sawyer, a Civil War hero and builder of the Chalfonte in 1876, turned in the alarm for the Great Fire and helped prevent even more destruction. The conflagration never reached his grand new hotel and the Chalfonte has continued to welcome guests to its gingerbread-trimmed verandas ever since.

TURN RIGHT ON
COLUMBIA AVENUE.

70. Jacob Leaming House
712 Columbia Avenue

This house was constructed in 1879 at the time the railroad was offering a free pass to anyone who built a \$2,000 house. When the cost of his home came in at \$1,800 Leaming had elaborate trim, gazebo and canopy added to qualify for the free pass.

71. Dormer House
800 Columbia Avenue

The Dormer House is a center hall Colonial Revival built in 1899 for marble dealer John Jacoby of Philadelphia. Jacoby, founder and first Commodore of the Cape May Yacht Club, built the cottage for his family as a summer house for “gracious living and entertaining.”

72. Buttercup Cottage
803 Columbia Avenue

Without complicated wiring and plumbing to deal with, moving houses around in the 1800s happened more frequently than would be supposed. This 1878 house was floated down the beach on a log raft to arrive here.

GO TWO BLOCKS TO MADISON
STREET AND TURN LEFT. AFTER
TWO BLOCK TURN RIGHT ON
WASHINGTON STREET TO RETURN
TO THE PHYSICK ESTATE.

Look Up,

Elizabeth



A Walking Tour of Elizabeth...

This was the first permanent English settlement in New Jersey and Governor Sir Philip Carteret made it the first capital of the colony for a brief time, naming it in honor of the wife of his cousin, Sir George Carteret. The Proprietors of East Jersey transferred the capital to Perth Amboy in 1686, thinking that village was destined for greater things than Elizabethtown.

The town scarcely had time to notice the slight. With frontage on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, Elizabethtown early on tied its fortunes to the transportation industry. Ships of 30 and 40 tons were sailing up the Elizabeth River as far as Broad Street and soon home-built ships were pursuing whales migrating off the Jersey coast.

The American Revolution affected Elizabeth more than most New Jersey towns. The British on nearby Staten Island made repeated incursions against area farms and the village itself. But it would be that close proximity to New York City that provided the impetus for Elizabeth's transformation into an important industrial city. A group of New Yorkers invested in the Elizabeth waterfront in the 1830s and influenced the creation of the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad that brought the wealth of the state's interior to its docks.

Manufacturers began to set up shop in Elizabeth, none more important than the I.M. Singer Company. At its busiest, some 10,000 people were employed making sewing machines, a concern that anchored the business community until 1982. New Jersey's first automobile assembly line would be in Elizabeth. The first submarine was constructed here. And, for that matter, so was the first ice cream soda.

Our exploration of New Jersey's longest English history will concentrate in the Midtown Historic District and we will start at the town's most important crossroads...

1. Elizabeth Public Library 11 South Broad Street

Books were being lent around Elizabeth as early as 1755 and in 1857 the Elizabeth Library Hall Association was officially incorporated. The collection moved around town several times before landing in this historic location. From Colonial days a string of prominent public houses stood at this important crossroads: Nag's Head Tavern, The Marquis of Granby, Red Lion and the Indian Queen.

Using a gift from steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, who funded 2,509 libraries around the world, Elizabeth was able to retain the services of architect Edward Lippincott Tilton, regarded as one of the foremost library architects in the country. Tilton delivered a formidable Italian Renaissance building that is being spruced up in time for its 100th birthday in 2012.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
LIBRARY, TURN LEFT AND START
WALKING NORTH UP BROAD
STREET.

2. Union County Courthouse 2 Broad Street

Rules have been dictated from this site for well over 300 years. The first English-speaking Colonial Assembly in New Jersey met in a building here on May 26, 1668. That rough frame structure served as church, courthouse and meeting place and was enlarged several times before a Tory raiding party from Staten Island destroyed the building on January 28, 1870. After the War for Independence it was rebuilt but burned again in 1808. The courthouse that replaced it in 1810 was considered one of the finest in New Jersey. When Union County became the state's last, breaking away from Essex County in 1857, an addition was constructed.

The new county was a success from the start and growth by the end of the century dictated a wholly new building which was provided in the Classical Revival style by New York architects W.S. Ackerman and Albert Randolph Ross in 1905. The new courthouse was dominated by a quartet of massive Corinthian columns on the

outside and an impressive rotunda within. But even this grand new building could not keep up with Union County. By 1925 a seven-floor annex was added and in 1931 a 17-floor tower was tacked on at the cost of \$1.2 million.

Decorating the grounds are a memorial to city firefighters and a cannon, cast in Strasburg in 1758, that was presented by General George Washington to troops from Elizabethtown for their service in their capture of the British position at Stony Point on the Hudson River in 1779.

3. First Presbyterian Church 42 Broad Street

Several pastors of note took their place in the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church in its early years. Reverend Jonathan Dickinson, considered one of the two theologians who most influenced the course of Protestantism in the 18th century, was pastor from 1709 to 1747. The other was Jonathan Edwards, who often preached sermons in First Presbyterian. Dickinson was a busy author and teacher as well and in 1746 he received a royal charter and established the College of New Jersey that would shortly move and become Princeton University.

During the Revolution the Presbyterian minister was James Caldwell, known as the "Fighting Parson" to his admirers and the "high priest of the Revolution" to Tory detractors. On June 7, 1780, as the British invaded northern New Jersey from Staten Island, Hannah Caldwell and her children took refuge in the parsonage at Connecticut Farms (now Union). She was later found dead - killed, says the inscription on her monument, "by a shot from a British soldier, June 25th (incorrect date), 1780, cruelly sacrificed by the enemies of her husband and of her country." There is no evidence that the fiery rhetoric of patriots eager to martyr Mrs. Caldwell is correct and, in fact, there is a suspicion that her death came at the hands of a former servant seeking revenge. Whatever the case, the death of Hannah Caldwell is depicted on the official Union County seal.

Some 17 months later the Reverend Caldwell was also slain under suspicious circumstances after an argument with a sentinel in Elizabethtown. The soldier was hanged for murder and later evidence

revealed he may have been bribed to kill Caldwell at his first opportunity. The British burned the Caldwell home on this site. The Caldwells, and other New Jersey patriots, are interred in the church graveyard.

The Georgian Colonial church was dedicated in 1786. After a severe fire, the church was restored in the 1970s to its 18th century appearance but it was not until 2008 that its 220-foot spire with town clock that long dominated the Elizabethtown skyline could be reconstructed.

4. Parish House 42 Broad Street

The brick Colonial Revival Parish House was constructed in 1916 on the site of the Old Academy, operated by the church. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were both students here, long before they engaged in America's most famous duel at Weehawken. Hamilton and his teacher left the school to fight in the Revolution. It would not be here when they returned - converted into a storehouse, it was burned by the British in 1780.

5. Regent Theater 39-49 Broad Street

In its heyday the Regent could seat over 2,000 movie lovers. The building has lost its marquee and much of its Art Deco detailing has been compromised in its conversion to retail space but you can still look up and see gargoyles glaring down from the rooftop.

This was the site of Shepard Kollock's printing office in the 1700s when he was churning out one of the state's first newspapers, the *New Jersey Journal*. Kollock was born in Delaware in 1751 and learned the printing business in the office of his uncle, William Goddard, editor of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*. He resigned from the Continental Army for the more vital task of combating the Tory press of New York City. Kollock printed his first issues in 1779 in Chatham, and moved to Elizabethtown in 1785 where he built a combined home, printing office, and bookstore. When he died in 1839 he was buried across the street in the First Presbyterian cemetery. The paper he started would enjoy a continuous run of 212 years.

6. St. John's Episcopal Church 61 Broad Street

Founded by missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London, England, in 1706, the church received a Royal Charter from King George III in 1762. The parents of the first American Roman Catholic saint, Elizabeth Ann Seton, were married here in 1769. The current Gothic church, dominated by a brooding 126-foot tower, was consecrated in 1860. Underneath the church is the unmarked burial site of the youngest of the 29 signers of the United States Constitution, Jonathan Dayton. The church, boasting five of the largest Tiffany stained glass windows in existence, seats 700 worshippers and is the largest Episcopal facility in New Jersey.

7. National State Bank 68 Broad Street

The National State Bank can trace its beginnings to 1812; this Neoclassical vault dates to 1919 from plans drawn by the New York architectural firm of Dennison & Hiron. The building was executed in Napoleon gray marble quarried in Missouri. Although the main entrance has been compromised the exquisite marble carvings can still be seen.

8. Hersch Tower 125 Broad Street

The Hersh family moved to Elizabeth after the Civil War and started a paper bag business on First Street. They later peddled groceries and other supplies. By 1931 they were able to construct the 14-story Hersh Tower as the tallest building in Union County. It was restored in the 1990s to once again highlight the resplendent Art Deco facade of brick, marble and nickel.

9. Union County Trust 142 Broad Street

Union County Trust organized in 1901 and moved into this majestic Neoclassical vault in 1909. The limestone building, fronted by a quartet of fluted Ionic columns, operated as a bank into the 1990s. After lying vacant for several years a painstaking million-dollar renovation has

preserved its original details for office space. The project required two years; restoring the columns and gold leafing required eight months alone.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO JERSEY STREET AND TURN LEFT.

10. **Altenburg Piano House** 1150 East Jersey Street

Now in its sixth generation, the Altenburg Piano House is America's oldest family-owned and operated piano retailer. Frederick Altenburg built his first piano by hand in a small factory in the province of Saxony, Germany in 1847. In the early days, the company made only two pianos a year. The Altenburg family settled in New York City when they first came to America. They opened a piano factory in 1855 in the Bowery, then the business moved to Elizabeth later on. Of some 200 European piano makers who came to America more than 100 years ago, the firm is the only one that has remained family owned and operated. The current Art Deco showroom opened in 1929.

11. **The Ritz Theatre** 1148 East Jersey Street

Originally built in 1865 as the Drake Opera House the site was transformed into a vaudeville showcase in 1925 by theater impresario Jacob Fabian. It was a movie palace and then a Spanish Pentecostal church and in the 1970s a performing arts venue where Tom Jones, Styx and Frank Sinatra played. The latest re-birth for the 2,700-seat venue came with a multi-million dollar restoration as a performing arts center.

12. **YWCA** 1129-1131 East Jersey Street

Emily Hiller and Elsa Wallack began efforts to create a YWCA in Elizabeth with a supper conference at First Presbyterian Church on November 13, 1919 for 250 attendees. The YWCA formally organized in 1920 and this brick-faced, mansard-roofed building was purchased. It opened to 1801 charter members on January 25, 1921.

13. **Central Baptist Church** 1125 East Jersey Street

The Baptist cause was slow to take root in Elizabeth, a town dominated by Presbyterians and Episcopalians. A few members led by Elkanah Drake began meeting in 1842 that led to the first church. The group that resulted in this congregation began assembling here in 1877.

TURN RIGHT INTO WINFIELD SCOTT PLAZA.

14. **Elizabeth City Hall** 50 Winfield Scott Plaza

Today's City Hall stands on the ground where the town's first schoolhouse once stood and then the former Adelphian Academy. The government moved here in 1865 with an expansive building that provided room for a public market on the ground floor and a drill room for the militia. The current block-wide Colonial Revival brick building was designed by the firm of Eggers & Higgins in the 1930s.

15. **Scott Park** Scott Plaza between Jersey Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue

Winfield Scott was involved in the War of 1812, the Seminole Wars and the Civil War, gaining his greatest notoriety as the most famous American general of the Mexican War. Virginia-born, he became acquainted with Elizabeth when he summered here and in 1848 he moved into his father-in-law's house at 1105 East Jersey Street. Scott ran unsuccessfully for President as the candidate for the Whig Party in 1852. The house was razed in 1928 but this park remains to honor his legacy. In addition to a remembrance of Winfield Scott the park contains monuments to the crew of the space shuttle Challenger, Martin Luther King, Jr., and a formidable Veterans' monument.

WALK OVER TO THE EAST SIDE OF SCOTT PARK.

16. Thomas Jefferson High School
east side of Scott Park

First built in 1928 as an all-boys high school Jefferson is now the center for the district's performing arts program.

FACING THE HIGH SCHOOL,
TURN LEFT AND WALK BACK TO
JERSEY STREET. CROSS OVER TO THE
NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET AND
TURN RIGHT.

17. Boxwood Hall
1073 East Jersey Street

Elizabethtown, as it was known during the Revolution, was the site of many attacks and skirmishes in the war years, but many pre-Revolutionary buildings remain. Boxwood Hall, built by mayor Samuel Woodruff in 1750, is one of the finest. Its most prominent resident was Elias Boudinot, a president of the Continental Congress and later, as acting secretary of foreign affairs, a signer of the Paris Peace Treaty with Great Britain. The body of martyred James Caldwell was displayed in front of Boxwood Hall in 1782 and Elias Boudinot spoke in tribute. Boudinot later sold the red clapboard building to Jonathan Dayton, youngest signer of the Constitution. Subsequent owners drastically altered the appearance of the house but it has been scaled back to its 18th century look and is now maintained and designated as a national landmark.

18. Bonnell House
1045 East Jersey Street

Nathaniel Bonnell was a native of New Haven who married Susanna Whitehead, daughter of the founder of that town, on January 3, 1665. The family subsequently came to Elizabethtown about the time of its founding and had seven children between 1670 and 1685. Bonnell, a member of the General Assembly, owned six acres of land on this spot and built this house sometime before 1682 and maybe as early as 1670. Whichever is the correct date, the Bonnell House stands as the oldest in Elizabeth.

CROSS THE STREET TO
THE OPPOSITE CORNER.

19. Belcher-Ogden Mansion
1046 East Jersey Street

The "Belcher" in question was Jonathan Belcher, a royal governor first of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and then New Jersey from 1747 until his death in 1757. Belcher brought the royal colony's government to this brick house and also sponsored the College of New Jersey which became Princeton University and donated his library of over 400 books to help get the institution rolling.

During the War of Independence the politics inside the house shifted when William Peartree Smith, a Revolutionary patriot, was the owner. When his daughter Caty married Elisha Boudinot, brother of Elias, in this house in 1778 Alexander Hamilton served as Master of Ceremonies to the wedding party. George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette were guests. The British sought to raid the star-studded soiree but arrived several days late and sacked the mansion of its furnishings in frustration.

The "Ogden" was Aaron Ogden, a descendant of one of the town founders, who purchased the mansion in 1797. Ogden, a veteran of the Revolution, was elected governor of New Jersey in 1812. A recent restoration has brought the last remaining original royal governor's mansion to prominence as one of the finest 18th century Georgian mansions in the state.

WALK PAST THE BELCHER-
OGDEN MANSION DOWN
CATHERINE STREET. TURN
RIGHT AT ELIZABETH AVENUE.
THIS SHOPPING AREA HAS
TRADITIONALLY BEEN KNOWN
AS "THE MARKET." CONTINUE
DOWN ELIZABETH AVENUE TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT
AT BROAD STREET.

Look Up,

Haddonfield



A Walking Tour of Haddonfield...

On October 23, 1682, when he took up a tract of 400 acres, Francis Collins became the first settler within the boundaries of what is today Haddonfield. An English Quaker and a bricklayer by trade, Collins soon built his house, “Mountwell,” but things didn’t really get rolling until 20-year old Elizabeth Haddon arrived in 1701 to establish her father’s claims here. John Haddon was a wealthy businessman from London, a Quaker and friend of William Penn; in 1698 he purchased land in West New Jersey.

In 1702, Elizabeth married John Estaugh, a young Quaker missionary of some renown. In 1713 they built a beautiful brick mansion on what is now Wood Lane. This date of 1713 has been marked by several celebrations as the “founding” date of Haddonfield. As the furthest point inland of navigation on the Cooper River, Haddonfield flourished throughout the 18th century; by the Revolution it was the largest village in the area.

When the Industrial Revolution arrived in the 1800s, Haddonfield mostly took a pass, evolving into more of a center of distribution of goods to its neighboring regions than as a base for any kind of manufacturing. There were scattered exceptions, most notably in the pottery business (Potter Street) and some tanneries (Tanner Street). But by and large Haddonfield left the heavy industry to the manufacturing centers in Camden and Philadelphia.

The 1900s brought greater development, as Haddonfield evolved from an agricultural village to a fully developed suburban community. Residents recognized early on the value of preserving a village atmosphere. The Haddonfield Historical Society was founded in 1914; its historic district was the second in New Jersey after Cape May.

We will concentrate our walking tour on King’s Highway, the main road through the British colonies that was built wide enough for the King of England. That generous road never needed to be widened to accommodate automobiles or trolleys or parking and the result is a shaded “main street” under 200-year old trees as impressive as any in the region...

1. Greenfield Hall
343 King's Highway East

John Gill IV was a farmer and landowner in Haddonfield who dabbled in politics and banking. When he became a widower with four children he set his sights on Elizabeth French, a wealthy woman in her mid-40s from up the road in Moorestown. To lure her to Haddonfield Gill tore down the brick house that he had inherited on this property and built a more impressive red brick, center-hall Georgian mansion. It was 1841 and that architectural style was decades out of fashion but it resembled the French home.

Despite a parade of subsequent owners, including Colonel Alexander Brodie, former Governor of the Territory of Arizona, Greenfield Hall is very much unchanged from its original 1841 appearance. In 1960 it became the headquarters of the Historical Society of Haddonfield.

2. Samuel Mickle House
343 King's Highway East

This small plank house from the early 1700s, considered the oldest residence in Haddonfield, was owned by Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, founder of Haddonfield, for 12 years. The small dormers on the front in the gambrel roof is a very early 18th century style. It was moved from another section of town in 1965 by Historical Society to the site of its headquarters. The exterior front portion, including a heavy batten door, has been restored with beaded New Jersey cedar boards.

WALK WEST (LEFT, IF FACING GREENFIELD HALL) ON KINGS HIGHWAY, STAYING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET.

3. Third Methodist Church
301 King's Highway East

This building with an eye-catching Greek portico was raised by the Methodists in 1857. In 1922, the building, now minus its steeple, was purchased by the Civic Association for town meetings. The Haddon Fortnightly, a civic and social club for women organized in 1894, bought

the building in 1931. In 1973 it was placed on both the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places.

4. Richard Snowden House
265 King's Highway

This early Victorian house was built in 1844; the distinctive mansard roof and dormers were later additions. The cornice work and early classical dentils and moldings are particularly fine. Richard Snowden was engaged in the pottery business in town.

5. Hendry House
255 King's Highway East

Charles Hendry, son of noted physician, Dr. Bowman Hendry, built one of the town's most beautiful, elegant period houses in 1834. A semi-enclosed small porch added on the wing to accommodate a doctor's office is the only alteration. The doorways are the most noteworthy feature of the house; they are deeply paneled with leaded glass transoms in beautiful diamond and oval designs. It was later occupied by noted writer and publisher James Lane Pennypacker.

6. Indian King Tavern
233 King's Highway East

Built in 1750 and named for the local Lenni Lenape Indians, this early American public house and tavern was an important social, political and military stop along the King's Highway. In 1777, as clashing armies devastated Trenton, the Assembly reconvened in the Indian King to pass legislation officially creating an independent state of New Jersey and adopting its Great Seal. Legend has it that, throughout the 1780s, Dolley Payne -- who later became First Lady Dolley Madison -- was a frequent visitor. In 1903 the three-story brick building became New Jersey's first State Historic Site.

7. Buttonwood Tree
209 King's Highway East

During the Revolutionary War the British Army passed under this buttonwood tree when they evacuated Philadelphia June 19, 1778 on

their way to Monmouth Courthouse. A second, ailing, buttonwood tree was failing and was cut down in 1977.

TAKE A FEW STEPS BACK TO FRIENDS STREET AND TURN LEFT.

8. Friends Meeting House 45 Friends Avenue

This meetinghouse was built in 1851. It replaced the 1721 site which was torn down after a rift in the congregation in 1826 following escalating tensions between elders from the city and the farms. The walls of the Quaker burial ground are said to have been partly built from the bricks of the original building. This meeting house is the oldest church or building used to conduct worship in Haddonfield.

TURN LEFT ON LAKE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON HADDON AVENUE.

9. Haddonfield Public Library 60 North Haddon Avenue

On March 5, 1803, the Haddonfield Library Company, one of the first in New Jersey, was founded as a subscription library. Users had to pay an annual fee to join, although non-members could use the Library and borrow books at a nominal fee. Formed “to extend the benefit of learning and to promote a spirit of literacy,” the Library Company seldom purchased novels because Quakers of that era advised against reading such material. The early years of the Library Company were plagued with financial problems and the Library had no permanent home. It moved often between the Friends School and various locations around town.

In 1887 a second library, the Haddon Athenaeum, was organized. The Athenaeum was also a subscription library; but, unlike the Library Company, it purchased novels. The Athenaeum also had a game room (discontinued because of the noise) and sponsored lectures and educational courses. By 1900, although having fewer books (2150 to 2527), the Athenaeum’s circulation was 13 times higher than the Library Company.

In 1908 a merger of the two libraries was proposed. When no agreement was reached, the Athenaeum offered its books and building to the town on the condition that a municipal library be established. The voters overwhelmingly approved this referendum in 1909. The Library Company, although remaining a separate entity, agreed to place its books in the newly founded public library. Soon outgrowing the Athenaeum building, in 1917 the Library began construction at its present site. Most of the money for the building, jointly owned by the Library, the Library Company, and the Historical Society, was raised by donations. Modeled on Thomas Jefferson’s home, Monticello, the building was not completed until 1919 because of World War I.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK DOWN HADDON AVENUE TOWARDS KINGS HIGHWAY.

10. Friends School 47 North Haddon Avenue

The values of the Quaker philosophy are reflected in the simplicity of design of this two-story brick school. The Haddonfield Friends School was founded in 1786.

11. Haddon Fire Company No. 1 15 North Haddon Avenue

On March 8th, 1764, 26 men being among the chief owners of property and heads of families in the village, met in the Friends Meeting House, which at the time was located on the Ferry Road (now Haddon Avenue), and formed the Friendship Fire Company of Haddonfield. Each Member was required to furnish two leather fire buckets and the Company supplied six ladders and fire hooks. Various fines for not keeping the equipment in proper shape or not attending meetings were instituted.

In 1811 there was a reorganization, and the name changed to the “Fire Company of Haddonfield.” The first apparatus was hand drawn, then came a horse-drawn vehicle, and finally a motor vehicle. Haddon Fire Co. No.1 remains the second oldest volunteer fire company in continuous service in the United States. The current station was built in 1952.

TURN RIGHT ON KINGS HIGHWAY.

12. Gibbs Tavern & Smithy 127 King's Highway East

This building was constructed as a tavern in 1777. Despite its many different uses over the years (the center portion harkens back to its days as a bank), only the first floor has been significantly altered.

13. "Haddy" King's Highway East, opposite Chestnut Street

In a ravine carved by the Cooper River east of Grove Street in the northern end of the borough dinosaur bones were discovered in 1838. When a full excavation on the John E. Hopkins farm was initiated by William Parker Foulke in 1858 nearly 50 bones of a plant-eating, duck-billed dinosaur were discovered in the dense, slimy and sandy clay. Haddonfield was suddenly famous as the site of the first mostly complete dinosaur skeleton (there was no skull - at that time no dinosaur skull had ever been found) ever unearthed. Ten years later, *Hadrosaurus Foulkii* became the first dinosaur skeleton to ever be mounted in a museum. In 2003, this 8-ft. tall, 18-ft. long bronze likeness created by sculptor John Giannotti was dedicated.

14. Grace Church 19 King's Highway East

This early Episcopal Church was founded and built in 1842 of native New Jersey ironstone. The church, an excellent example of classic English Gothic architecture, was enlarged in 1891.

CROSS THE STREET AND WALK BACK EAST ON KINGS HIGHWAY.

15. First Presbyterian Church 20 King's Highway East

In 1858, the first Presbyterian worship services in Haddonfield were held in the Town Hall. Shortly after, these worshippers presented a petition to the Presbytery of West Jersey to arrange for a regular minister to lead their services. It

would not, however, be until 1873 that the first pastor began his ministry in Haddonfield. The present large Gothic church dates to 1906; the three large stained glass windows in the sanctuary were designed and constructed by Tiffany.

16. First Baptist Church of Haddonfield 124 King's Highway East

In 1817, Reverend John Sisty began preaching to a small group of Baptists in the Grove School in Haddonfield. At that time there was only one house of worship in the little village, the Quaker Meeting House. The First Baptist Church was organized in the school in 1818 and built its own meeting house the following year on land which is now the Baptist Cemetery. The present church building in the middle of the small business district was erected from 1885-1886 on designs from Isaac Purcell.

17. Reeves-Glover House 232 King's Highway East

Considered one of the most beautiful early 19th century brick mansions on King's Highway, this home was built in 1813 on the site of an earlier frame house. Samuel Reeves completed the western end of the house when he purchased the property in 1835.

18. Borough Hall 242 King's Highway East

Built in 1928 on designs by Walter William Sharpley, the imposing Neoclassical government building sits far back from the sidewalk and so rests lightly on the Haddonfield streetscape. Built of limestone, the portico is fronted by a quartet of classic columns and pedimented entrance.

19. Samuel Champion House 250 King's Highway East

Built by Samuel Champion in 1835, this frame structure spans the period between the end of the Federal era of architecture and the beginning of the Victorian age. Two entrances are very fine with paneled doors and arched fanlights. A one-story addition was erected in Victorian period for an attorney's office.

20. The Old Guardhouse
258 King's Highway East

This two-and-one-half-story structure of gray painted brick, constructed in the 1700s, was connected with the Indian King Inn across the street by an underground passage. Prisoners unfriendly to the American cause during the Revolutionary War were tried by the Council of Safety at the inn and brought to the guardhouse through the tunnel.

21. Jacob Clement House
264 King's Highway East

The original front part of this house was constructed in 1742 but in 1852 Jacob Clement ripped it from its sedate pack of Georgian Colonial neighbors by slicing away the facade, shuffling it over to Potter Street and giving the house a bold new Gothic appearance. Its most outstanding, unusual feature is the front portico, with metal roof and curved detail, painted in the original green and tan broad stripes. Look closely at the sides and rear and you can discern the simple colonial details and original windows.

22. Roberts House
344 King's Highway East

John Roberts was an owner of the Indian King Tavern and built this as a farmhouse in 1816. In its nearly 200-years it has been renovated and enlarged into a massive brick mansion that has been home to several prominent Haddonfield residents.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Hoboken



A Walking Tour of Hoboken...

The Dutch rowed across the Hudson River from New Amsterdam and established the first community here in 1642. It is remembered for America's first brewery that was set up in those last days before English rule but not much else. It was mostly just tidal marshes and swampland.

It was the estate of an Englishman named William Bayard who originally was with the revolutionary cause but reverted back to the Loyalists after New York fell in 1776. His property was seized by the new Americans after the Revolutionary War and put up for auction. Bidding was not spirited but it cost Colonel John Stevens 18,360 pounds sterling for 564 acres. Stevens set about developing the waterfront for what he saw as a resort for New Yorkers. The rich and famous did make their way here and eventually America's first yacht club was founded in Hoboken.

But real estate was not his main game. Stevens would shortly be developing one of the world's first steamboats and the first to sail on the open ocean. In 1825 he built an early steam locomotive. Before his death in 1838, Stevens founded The Hoboken Land Improvement Company, which during the mid- and late-19th century was managed by his heirs and laid out a regular system of streets, blocks and lots, and constructed housing.

Soon Hoboken morphed from a community of beer gardens and nature walks to a manufacturing center and a busy port. The dock workers gave Hoboken a legacy of grit and toughness, immortalized in the Hollywood classic, *On the Waterfront*, that spent a month filming on location here. It was said that some blocks contained 50 saloons.

But Hoboken's identity was about to make another 180-degree turn. Ferry service stopped in 1966. The big manufacturers of tea and coffee and slide rulers all left. Every one of them. Developers moved in with deep pockets and discovered Hoboken's wealth of old buildings, none too high, four- and five-stories at the tallest. There were brownstones and Victorian public buildings and old piers and factories waiting to be torn down or re-developed. Hoboken was at the forefront of gentrification.

The result is that our walking tour of the town, only a dense one mile square, will be mostly a residential walk, although for the most part it didn't start out that way...

**1. Church Square Park
between Fourth and Fifth streets
and Garden Street and Willow Avenue**

This patch of greenspace was a gift from Colonel John Stevens in 1804 but it didn't take the shape of a formal park until 1873. Today the park, dominated by playgrounds, features a hodgepodge of memorials including a firefighters' memorial; a tribute to the inventor of the wireless, Guglielmo Marconi; and the Four Chaplains Monument honoring four clergy of differing faiths who died while attending to the crew of the torpedoed *USS Dorchester* in World War II.

WALK OVER TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PARK, IN THE MIDDLE AT THE CORNER OF FIFTH STREET AND PARK AVENUE.

**2. Hoboken Public Library
500 Park Avenue**

The Hoboken Public Library was the third library in New Jersey to be established under the General Library Act of 1894, trailing Paterson and Newark. After lending books from the basement of the Second National Bank a design competition was held and local architect Albert Beyer won the commission. He delivered a classical Italian Renaissance building of Indiana limestone on the ground floor and yellow brick and terra-cotta on the top stories. When the library opened on April 5, 1897 the corner dome was sheathed in copper. This has been the library's only home and inside the original decorative ceilings, woodwork, and metal stairs remain.

FACING THE LIBRARY, TURN LEFT AND WALK OVER TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE PARK.

**3. Our Lady of Grace Church
400 Willow Avenue**

Our Lady of Grace was founded in 1851 as one of the first Catholic parishes in the United States. Francis George Himpler, noted as a designer of large cathedrals and churches around the country,

provided the plans for this German Gothic sanctuary, once the largest Roman Catholic church in New Jersey.

On the Waterfront, the 1954 tale of corruption, extortion and racketeering on the Hudson River docks that is widely regarded as one of the greatest of all American films, was filmed over 36 days on location in Hoboken. While the piers and warehouses and crowded workers' housing have been relegated to the history books a few movie locations remain. Our Lady of Grace Church was used for the interior shots of Karl Malden's church in the movie.

FACING THE CHURCH, TURN RIGHT TO LEAVE THE PARK ALONG WILLOW AVENUE.

**4. Church of the Holy Innocents
Willow Avenue at Sixth Street**

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents was begun in the 1870s as a congregation for Irish and German immigrants to Hoboken. Three of America's noted ecclesiastical architects had a hand in the creation of the High Victorian Gothic church, built in 1874 by the Stevens family as a monument to their young daughter Julia who died of typhoid. New York architect Edward Tuckerman Potter, nephew of one Episcopal bishop and son of another, designed the original polychromatic structure in 1874 of brownstone with bands of white and red sandstone. In the 1880s William Halsey Wood contributed to the parish house and rectory and in 1895 Henry Vaughan expanded the building and added the central tower.

TURN RIGHT ON SIXTH STREET.

**5. Hudson School
601 Park Avenue**

In the 1860s there was no bi-lingual education for the thousands of new German immigrants to Hoboken, considered the "most German city in America." Edwin A. Stevens donated land and money to provide such an education. The Martha Institute was named for his wife. It was the town's oldest school and stood on this site

from 1866 to 1999, doing duty as the Manual Trade School, Hoboken's first public high school, the Stevens Academy, and the Normal School, a teacher training institute. As the Hudson School, the building was crumbling at its foundation so the present building was designed as a faithful re-creation, including the graceful Federal-style double staircase.

**6. Stephen Collins Foster House
601 Bloomfield Street**

Stephen Foster was the creator of the most popular music in America in the 1800s, composing such standards as "Oh! Susanna," "Camptown Races," "Old Folks at Home" (Swanee River), "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Beautiful Dreamer." Born in Pittsburgh on July 4, 1826, the same day that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, Foster lived in many places in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York but this is considered the only house still standing in which he was known to have lived. It was while living here that "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" was published June 5, 1854. "Hoboken" is penned on the original manuscript. Foster attempted to make a living as a professional songwriter in the days before composer royalties and died impoverished in lower Manhattan at the age of 37.

CONTINUE TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN LEFT.

**7. Lawton-Turso Funeral Home
633 Washington Street**

Dating back to 1855, this is the oldest active funeral home in Hoboken. The eye-catching 800-piece, leaded and beveled glass window was imported from Europe and dates from 1913.

**8. All Saints Episcopal Church
701 Washington Street**

This fine stone church was consecrated in 1856 as Trinity Episcopal, designed by America's leading cheerleader for the ecclesiastical Gothic style, Richard Upjohn. Today All Saints represents the consolidation of all the town's Episcopal congregations that date back to 1832 with St. Paul's.

**9. Elks Lodge
1005 Washington Street**

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is an American fraternal order and social club founded in 1868. It claims nearly one million members, including five 20th century Presidents. Hoboken Lodge #74 was founded in 1888 as New Jersey's first chapter. This lodge is now more than 100 years old, designed in 1906 by G.B. McIntyre. Bowling lanes, which still remain, were constructed in the basement.

TURN LEFT ON ELEVENTH STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO BLOOMFIELD STREET.

**10. The Columbia Club
northeast corner of Bloomfield and Eleventh Streets**

Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most famous architect of the post Civil War period, made a contribution to the Hoboken streetscape with this corner showpiece in 1891. It features many of Richardson's Romanesque-inspired trademarks - a conical tower, rounded archways and bands of multi-colored rough-cut stone. The Columbia Club, a private gentleman's society, was richly appointed with sitting rooms, a library and recreation areas. After enduring a multitude of uses throughout the 1900s it has been restored as luxury apartments. Look on the Eleventh Street elevation for a terra cotta facsimile of *Columbia*, the symbol of progress.

WALK BACK TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING TO TRAVEL NORTH.

**11. Yellow Flats
1200 block of Washington Street;
east (river) side**

In 1998, *American Heritage Magazine* compiled a list of the 40 richest Americans in history, based on 1998 dollars. There were 39 men and one woman on the list. The richest American woman who ever lived was Hetty Green, whose fortune when she died in 1916 was estimated at more

than \$100 million (over \$17 billion in adjusted dollars). Hetty Green was famous in her day, not as much for her great wealth as for her great parsimony.

Hetty Green made her money the old-fashioned way - she inherited it. Born into a prosperous whaling family in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1834, Hetty Howland Robinson began a life-long love affair with numbers and money at the age of 6 when she tagged along with her father reading him financial newspapers. When she turned 13 she began working as a bookkeeper in the family business. She invested her earnings in the bonds market and established a pattern of conservative investing which was to serve her the rest of her days.

Upon her father's death, Hetty inherited one million dollars and a four million dollar trust fund. Always suspicious that prospective suitors were only interested in her money, Hetty Robinson did not marry until 33 when she wed businessman Edward Henry Green. Hetty was the superior money manager and when she was forced to pay one of his debts, she rid herself both of the debt and of Ted. After her ex-husband died in 1902, she moved from his hometown of Bellows Falls, Vermont to Hoboken to be closer to her money in the Chemical National Bank on lower Broadway. Taking to wearing black, she traveled to her bankers' offices every day. The combination of her attire and eccentricities earned her the nickname "The Witch of Wall Street."

Why Hoboken and not Manhattan? She was able to find lodging in these apartments, known at various times as the Elysian Apartments and El Dorado Apartments, for \$19 a month. Under various names she lived out her days here moving from flat to flat. She got by on living expenses of \$5 a week. These frequent appearances only served to heighten the legend of Hetty Green. She would walk out of her way to buy broken cookies in bulk. She wore the same dress day after day until it was in tatters. When she absolutely had to wash the garment, she often instructed that it be laundered only on the bottom where it was dirty. Lunch would be a serving of oatmeal warmed on an office radiator. Her one extravagance seemed to be her dog, who ate better than Hetty.

When Hetty Green died in 1916 at the age of 81, her entire fortune was left to her son and

daughter. They apparently did not learn their mother's lessons well. Both spent the money freely and generously.

12. Hoboken Fire Department Engine Company No. 2 1313 Washington Street

The Hoboken Village Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1847 after lightning strike fires destroyed many homes and businesses. On July 18, 1889, the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company donated the land for a firehouse on the east side of Washington Street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Two years later the paid fire department was started. This compact one-bay Romanesque firehouse is one of six in the city listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

13. *Hudson Reporter* 1400 Washington Street

Founded in 1983, the *Hudson Reporter* publishes nine weekly newspapers around Hudson County. The publishing concern has reworked the splendidly decorated Beaux Arts vault that was once home to the Up-Town Bank. Look closely at the clock above the corner entrance - it admonishes passersby, no doubt tens of thousands of waterfront workers back in the day, to "Deposit Your Money."

14. Lipton Tea Building 1500 Washington Street

Many of the fortunes made in the 19th century were by European immigrants who applied Old World skills in their adopted land of America. Thomas Lipton was different. He came to America, looked around for awhile, and took what he learned in the New World back to Scotland to make one of the greatest fortunes of all.

Lipton began work at the age of ten in 1860 to help his family. He toiled as a stationer's apprentice, a hosier's helper, and a cabin boy before scraping together \$18 for steerage to New York City in the spring of 1865. Upon arrival he struck a deal at dockside to round up a dozen lodgers in exchange for a free room for himself.

The post-Civil War South needed labor to rebuild and Lipton showed up in the South Carolina rice fields, on the New Orleans streets as a carman, in Charleston fighting fires and keeping books on a plantation. He finally returned to New York City to work as a grocery clerk, saved \$500 and returned to Glasgow to apply the American techniques of merchandising and advertising to his own store. Soon he was operating twenty shops - the forerunner of today's food chains. His specialty was opening new stores by displaying monster cheeses inserted with gold sovereigns awaiting lucky purchasers.

Thomas Lipton was 40 years old before he sold an ounce of tea. The British had been drinking tea for 200 years, but it was expensive, sold from ornate chests and carefully weighed out. Lipton reasoned that he could attract business by packaging tea in tiny packets and creating a single brand, rather than a commodity. In 1893, he established the Thomas J Lipton Co., a tea packing company with its headquarters and factory on these docks. Within five years he was one of the world's richest men and knighted by Queen Victoria.

Sir Thomas Lipton became a member of the Hoboken Chamber of Commerce in 1919 and today his processing plant, where ships delivering cargoes of tea anchored alongside the building to unload directly on to its dock, has been redeveloped as luxury residences.

**RETURN TO FOURTEENTH STREET
AND TURN LEFT, WALKING
TOWARDS THE HUDSON RIVER.
TURN RIGHT ON HUDSON STREET.**

15. Hoboken Historical Museum 1301 Hudson Street

The museum is housed in an 1891 machine shop constructed by W & A Fletcher Company, a manufacturer of marine boilers and steam engines for Hudson River steamboats. It was later acquired by Bethlehem Steel Corporation and during World War II the shop was humming 24 hours a day employing 11,000 workers. The shop closed in 1984 but today the two-and-a-half story, thirty-six bay brick structure is the oldest building on the Hoboken waterfront.

16. Maxwell House Plant Hudson Street between Tenth and Twelfth streets

On June 19, 1846, an organized baseball match was played on this spot where a large open park known as Elysian Fields was located. It was the first game contested under rules devised by Alexander Joy Cartwright, now considered the inventor of modern baseball. The New York Base Ball Club dusted off the Knickerbockers 23-1. Not that it was significant at the time or for a hundred years thereafter. It was always assumed that the national pastime evolved until the 1930s when the upstate New York town of Cooperstown claimed that it was the birthplace of baseball.

By the time Hoboken got around to staking its claim to baseball immortality all vestiges of the park and that first baseball game were buried under the world's largest coffee processing plant, built by Maxwell House in 1938-39. A huge rooftop neon sign, 75 feet wide by 182 feet long, with coffee drops falling from the rim of a cup was a Hoboken icon until the plant closed in 1992. The sign trumpeted the company slogan - "Good to the Last Drop," said to have been coined by President Teddy Roosevelt in 1907 on a visit to Nashville, Tennessee, the birthplace of the coffee. The last structure to survive from the original plant was a small brick employee entrance and security checkpoint.

17. Frank Sinatra Drive Eleventh Street at Hudson Street

Frank Sinatra was born on the west side of town in 1915 at 415 Monroe Street in a house that stands no more. His father, a local boxer, served as a captain with the Hoboken Fire Department. Sinatra began singing professionally in his teens, eventually joining a vocal group known as the Hoboken Four. But after his career took off the "Chairman of the Board" rarely returned to his hometown, despite oft times desperate measures to lure him back, including a long-time welcoming sign to the city proclaiming Hoboken as the birthplace of Frank Sinatra. Other honors include the renaming of the post office and this waterfront drive and the park to which it leads.

18. Elysian Park
Hudson Street at Tenth Street

Elysian Park is the last small remnant of Elysian Fields, built in 1831 and considered New York's "first Central Park." It hosted thousands looking for relaxation from the grit of the developing cities. It rapidly lost its allure with the opening of the real Central Park on Manhattan in the 1850s and was soon consumed by development.

The statue group in the park remembers General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing from World War I. After Hoboken was designated as a major port of embarkment for the war more than three million soldiers went through the city's terminal on their way to the battlefields of Europe with their fate summed up by the phrase "Heaven, Hell or Hoboken... by Christmas."

19. St. Matthew Lutheran Church
57 Eighth Street at southwest corner of Hudson Street

Services were first conducted on the corner of Washington and Third streets until the congregation moved to this location in 1877. The integrity of that brick church remains although much of the ornamentation has been stripped away. Each of the square stone projections seen on the roofline once sported a sky-piercing pinnacle.

TURN LEFT ON SIXTH STREET
AND WALK UP THE HILL TO ITS
CONCLUSION AT THE ENTRANCE
TO STEVENS INSTITUTE.

20. Stevens Castle Gates
end of Sixth Street at River Road

Castle Point that juts into the Hudson River at this point was not named for Stevens Castle but for its resemblance to the Castilian coast off Spain. For that matter, Stevens Castle that Colonel John Stevens erected in 1784 wasn't really a castle at all. It was more of a mansion. When it was replaced by his son John Cox Stevens in the middle of the 19th century; it still was not a castle but an imposing Italian villa. The younger Stevens ran the company which had the

first steam ferry between Hoboken and New York City. He also was the first commodore of the New York Yacht Club and winner of the first America's Cup trophy in 1851. When his villa was demolished in 1959 all that remained were the entrance gates to the estate, made of native greenish serpentine stone. And they, in fact, do look like a castle.

WALK BACK TO RIVER ROAD AND
TURN LEFT. WALK ONE BLOCK TO
ITS END AT STEVENS PARK.

21. Edwin A. Stevens Hall
Fifth Street between Hudson Street and River Road

Another son of Hoboken founder Colonel John Stevens, Edwin, converted the grounds of the family estate into the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1870 with a stipend of \$650,000. Richard Upjohn designed this building, the first on campus, to house classrooms, offices and a lecture hall. The first class attracted 21 students and the only degree offered - after a rigorous curriculum - was in Mechanical Engineering, a policy heeded for many years.

TURN LEFT ON FIFTH STREET.

22. Hoboken Little League
east side of Stevens Park at Fifth Street

The Hoboken Little League began play in 1951 and garnered national attention in 1972 when Maria Pepe became the first girl to play in organized Little League baseball. Her participation ignited a controversy and a flurry of lawsuits that wound up in the Supreme Court. When *ESPN Magazine* ranked the ten most important moments in the history of women's sports, Pepe's play in the Hoboken Little League was slotted #5. The view from the stadium stands across the Hudson River into Manhattan may be unrivaled in Little League.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK THROUGH STEVENS PARK AND DOWN TO SINATRA DRIVE. FOLLOW ALONG THE WATERFRONT WITH UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS OF THE MANHATTAN SKYLINE TO ITS END ON NEWARK STREET.

**23. Erie Lackawanna Railroad and Ferry Terminal
Hudson River at foot of Hudson Place**

Until the opening of the North River Tunnels and the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tubes in the early 1900s, the only way to travel west of New York City was to cross the Hudson River on ferry boats. The Jersey side of the Hudson was studded with ferry slips to handle this necessary traffic. In 1907 the town received one of the most imaginatively designed terminals in the country, combining rail, ferry, streetcar and pedestrian facilities. Kenneth Murchison delivered a magnificent Beaux Arts design and Lincoln Bush, an engineer for the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad that built the terminal, introduced innovative roofed train shed arches that quickly became standard around America. The entire structure, built over water on a steel and concrete foundation, accommodated six ferry slips and fourteen rail lines. Hoboken Terminal is the only train station with ferry slips still in operation and is undergoing restoration. The 225-foot clock tower is a reproduction of the original that was dismantled in the 1950s; the replacement was erected for the terminal's centennial year in 2007.

TURN RIGHT ON NEWARK STREET.

**24. Hoboken Land & Improvement Company
1 Newark Street**

The Hoboken Land & Improvement Company was the real estate arm of the Stevens family's financial empire. Constructed in 1889, the building sports fancy brickwork with recessed panels and contrasting color mortars. On the south facade, a terra-cotta clock is surrounded by sea motifs and the company's monogram.

**25. The Clam Broth House
38-42 Newark Street at Hudson Street**

For more than a century after it opened in 1899 the Clam Broth House was Hoboken's most famous eatery, a sprawling facility with several lounges and dining rooms. Its two giant hand-shaped signs, one pointing downward towards the entrance and another on an adjoining rooftop, were legendary Hoboken icons. The building, however, was condemned in 2003 when cracks and bulges in its brick facade were discovered. It was demolished but the restaurant operation was revived in 2010.

TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

**26. Hoboken City Hall
94 Washington Street**

This square block was donated to the City by Colonel John Stevens who saw it as the home of a public marketplace. Instead it became home to City Hall. The original building was executed in 1883 by Francis George Himpler, who also drew plans for Our Lady of Grace Church, St. Mary's Hospital and the Sacred Heart Academy. Himpler's Second Empire design was classically modified in 1911 when City Hall picked up two projecting bays out front, an enlargement to the third floor and a jail to the rear.

**27. Carlo's Bake Shop
95 Washington Street**

In the century since Carlo Guasaffero opened his bakery it has become a Hoboken institution. It has since become known across the country as the home of The Learning Channel's *Cake Boss* featuring Bartolo Valastro, Jr., whose father purchased the family bakery in 1964.

TURN LEFT ON SECOND STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON BLOOMFIELD STREET.

**28. Assembly of Exempt Firemen
213 Bloomfield Street**

The firemen became exempt from public duty after seven years of volunteer service. This firehouse has done its service as well and has been excused to act as a firefighter's union hall and museum of Hoboken firefighters' memorabilia. It is an early example of local architect Francis George Himpler's work, put into use in 1864.

CONTINUE ON BLOOMFIELD
STREET TO FOURTH STREET
AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN
CHURCH SQUARE PARK.

Look Up,

Hope



A Walking Tour of Hope...

In 1741 a small band of Moravian missionaries representing the *Unitas Fratrum*, founded in 1457 by followers of John Hus and now recognized as the oldest organized Protestant denomination in the world, walked into the wilderness and began a settlement on the banks of the Lehigh River near the Monocacy Creek in Pennsylvania. From the start Bethlehem was to be a planned community in which property, privacy and personal relationships were to be subordinated to a common effort to achieve a spiritual ideal. The self-sufficient community wasted no time in building industry - more than three dozen trades and mills were in operation within five years. Goods from Bethlehem were known throughout the American colonies. Soon the Moravians were exporting people as well - communities were founded in Salem, North Carolina and in New England. Samuel Green, a deputy surveyor, was the first settler in these parts back in 1738. He often entertained Moravian missionaries traveling between Bethlehem and New York and became a follower himself. In his sixties in 1768 he sold 1,000 acres of "Greenland" for 1,000 British pounds. Peter Worbass came over from Bethlehem the next year to direct the new community.

By 1775 a formal plan was devised with buildings and streets and water sources for the new village and on February 8 the name of one of America's first planned communities was changed from Greenland to Hope by the drawing of lots. The population of the devout Moravian community reached a peak of 147 in the 1790s but the settlement, depleted by a smallpox epidemic and plagued by financial debts allowing to the Mother Church in Germany, was forced to sell off its property for \$48,000 in gold. On Easter Sunday, April 17, 1808, after a final service, the remaining Moravians left Hope and moved back to Bethlehem.

After the Moravians departed their farming community carried on in much the same fashion and grew a bit but the railroad never came and major roads were routed in different directions. As farmers died away, there was no one to replace them. When a major fire scorched much of the village in 1918, time stopped altogether. Moravian buildings, Germanic in origin, were sturdy structures constructed of limestone blocks and among the most impressive buildings constructed in pre-Revolutionary America. The buildings were economical as well as handsome - cut stone was used only on the cornerstones and around window and door openings. Their profiles are identifiable by steeply pitched roofs. Red brick or stone arches over windows and doors signal the Moravian hand. More than a dozen remain today and our walking tour will ferret them out, setting off from a small parking lot a few steps from the center of the village...

FROM THE SMALL GRAVEL-AND-GRASS PARKING LOT ON CEDAR STREET JUST WEST OF ROUTE 521, WALK A FEW STEPS TO THE WEST, AWAY FROM THE MAIN ROAD.

1. Tom's Barn
north side of Cedar Street

This short street was once lined with wooden barns and horse stables like this survivor from the early 1800s. Walk over and inspect the hardware on the doors that is original to the weathered frame structure. Of Tom - he was the horse that once lived here, not the farmer.

KEEP WALKING IN THE SAME DIRECTION OVER TO HICKORY STREET AND TURN LEFT.

2. Nicolaus Barn
southwest corner of Cedar Street and Hickory Street

Behind a healthy beard of ivy is one of two original Moravian barns remaining in the village. The garage-like opening facing the street is a more modern convenience. When the stone block storage barn was first erected in 1778 the trio of doors on the south side were the only way in and out.

3. Stephen Nicolaus House
west side of Hickory Street

Stephen Nicolaus was in charge of the lime and brick kilns in the village; his was the second stone house erected in Hope back in 1775. Perhaps, as befitting a man whose business was lime, you can see that the walls attempt to achieve a smoother appearance with the mortar as opposed to the stone/mortar used in later buildings. The basement was used as the first public school in Hope in 1809; there was also a community oven down there.

TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET.

4. St. John's United Methodist Church
354 High Street

The congregation formed in 1826 and erected its first meetinghouse in 1832 on land purchased for \$190. The current Gothic Revival-influenced frame church was constructed in 1876 on the blue limestone foundation of the earlier building.

5. Moravian Cemetery
west side of St. John's Church

"God's Acre" contains "the sacred memory of the sixty-two persons who died in the early Moravian settlement of Hope, New Jersey, between 1773 and 1808 and are buried in this cemetery." The Moravian practice was to lay grave stones flat to indicate that all were equal in death as they were in life. The graves are numbered and correspond to a registry of burials on file in the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

AFTER EXPLORING THE CEMETERY RETURN TO HIGH STREET AND TURN RIGHT, HEADING BACK TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

6. St. Luke's Episcopal Church
346 High Street

The parish was formed in 1828 and a congregation set about building a new church. William Bulgin, an architect and craftsman from England, shepherded the building into existence in 1832. Its castle-like appearance represents an important early interpretation of the Gothic style rarely seen outside the big cities of the day. Bulgin's crowning achievement was a remarkable twisting staircase into the organ loft. Through most of the 1800s, however, the church had difficulty retaining a permanent pastor and assemblies in the church were few. As a result, with no pressure to expand or modernize, St. Luke's has moved into the 21st century looking much as it did nearly 200 years ago.

7. Gemeinhaus
1301 Hope-Bridgeville Road at southwest
corner of High Street

This beautiful stone building was constructed in 1781 as the spiritual core of the Moravian community. It took 19 months to build the 3 1/2 story combination church and activity center. Religious services were convened in a large second floor room 30 feet square and there was space set aside for both boys and girls schools and dormitories. The minister's quarters were also in the Gemeinhaus. After the Moravians sold their property in 1808 the building did duty as the Warren County Courthouse and had a long tenure as an inn servicing the stage coaches traveling between the Delaware River and the Hudson River. The family that operated the Union Inn from 1840 to 1853 was also around to help found the First Hope Bank in 1911, which has owned the building for the last century. The bank, still in the same family, has been careful caretakers of the Gemeinhaus, completing a meticulous restoration of the exterior, including the bell tower on the roof, in 1993.

8. James K. Swayze House
1300 Hope-Bridgeville Road at southeast
corner of High Street

Although an attractive stone building, this is not a Moravian House. It is of 1830s vintage and belonged to James K. Swayze, merchant, banker, and state senator. The Swayze family was once one of the most prominent in the township, is descended from two brothers, Barnabas and Israel, who came from Morris County in 1743 and settled on 800 acres of land southwest of Hope. James was born in 1807.

RETURN TO HIGH STREET AND
THE CENTER OF THE VILLAGE.
TURN RIGHT.

9. Leinbach Store
329 High Street

This stone building was constructed as a general store in 1776 with living quarters on the second floor and it has remained a commercial presence in town ever since.

10. Hope Historical Society Museum
323 High Street

The village's repository of history is maintained in this small wooden building from the early 1800s, believed to have once been the toll house for the Moravian Bridge across Beaver Brook. The stone bridge was constructed between 1810 and 1820, after the Moravians were gone, but obviously not forgotten.

CONTINUE ACROSS THE
MORAVIAN BRIDGE - CAREFUL
THERE IS NO SIDEWALK BUT NOT
MUCH TRAFFIC EITHER - DOWN
TO MILLBROOK ROAD AND TURN
LEFT. THERE IS NO SIDEWALK ON
MILLBROOK ROAD.

11. Moravian Grist Mill
northeast corner of High Street and
Millbrook Road

This five-story stone mill was the first permanent structure built when the Moravians settled Hope in 1769. It was an industrial complex where grain was ground, timber converted into planks, and blacksmithing performed. A 1,000-foot millrace as deep as 22 feet was hand-dug through solid rock to supply power to the operations. Flour from the Moravian Mill helped sustain the Continental Army during winters in Morristown during the American Revolution, although the community was officially neutral during the conflict. The water-powered mill remained in operation until 1944. After lying dormant for over thirty years the complex was transformed into an inn with an 18th century appearance and 21st century conveniences.

12. Long House
west side of Millbrook Road

This building became the Long House through a series of four additions through 1850. At its core was a Moravian stone building from 1777. To the left of the Long House is Trout Alley, known as Locust Street to the Moravians when it was the entrance into the village from the industrial complex.

13. Moravian Distillery
east side of Millbrook Road

The Moravians operated a distillery here as early as 1773. Parts of the original building were removed when the facility was used for a creamery in the 1900s. Behind the site, along the Beaver Brook was the site of the water-powered saw mill that was constructed in 1780. When the Marquis de Chastelleux, an aide to General Lafayette, saw the mill during a visit he proclaimed it “the most beautiful and best contrived I ever saw.”

TURN LEFT ON WALNUT STREET.

14. Moravian Farmhouse
23 Walnut Street at Millbrook Road

This was the first stone residence that the Moravians constructed, in 1775 after living here for six years. The barn is the other original barn in town, in addition to the Nicolaus barn seen earlier. The original hand-dug well is still on the site that has been a farm for 230 years.

15. Hope Community Center
southwest corner of Walnut Street
and Cedar Street

This earliest log cabins built by the Moravians were constructed along Walnut Street above the mills. On this corner a log tavern was erected and George Washington enjoyed a meal here in 1782. The tavern burned to the ground and was replaced by a church in 1844. The church met the same fate in a fire in 1918 that spread around much of the town. The building was restored in the 1950s and today serves as the town community center.

TURN RIGHT ON CEDAR STREET
AND CONTINUE TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT A SHORT
DISTANCE AWAY.

Look Up,

Madison



A Walking Tour of Madison...

The first English settlers showed up in this area at a crossroads identified today as Ridgedale Avenue and Kings Road. The makings of a town were taking shape by 1740 and the residents called it “Bottle Hill.” It could be the only Bottle Hill in America today but in 1834, by the margin of one vote, the town opted to join the scores of other towns named after President James Madison.

In 1856 the first greenhouses were built in Madison and soon long-stemmed roses were shipping to markets around the East. By the end of the 1800s there were more than fifty commercial greenhouses growing millions of roses, more than anywhere in the country. Madison was now known as “Rose City.”

Outside the greenhouses there were plenty of spectacular gardens on posh estates where wealthy New Yorkers were coming to live. Fifteen miles due west of Times Square, Madison was primed to be a commuter town on the expanding railroad lines.

Today the rose growers are all gone but the town retains plenty of its past in a downtown designated a Commercial Historic District where Madison has been touched by the wealth that surrounded it. Our walking tour will begin where so many visitors first experience Madison - at the train depot...

**1. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Railroad Station
51 Kings Road**

The Morris & Essex Railroad began service in 1836 with horse power on the rails between Newark and Orange. By October 1837 the line - now with real trains - had reached west to Madison. F.J. Nies, company architect of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, designed this Gothic station of rock-faced ashlar in 1916.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET.

**2. Hartley Dodge Memorial Building
50 Kings Road**

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Jr.'s mother was Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, daughter of William Rockefeller, co-founder of Standard Oil with John D. His father was the chairman of the board of the Remington Arms company. After graduating from Princeton in 1930 Dodge began indulging his passion for aviation, a pastime his mother found too dangerous and she sent him to France as a diversion. While there Dodge was instantly killed in an automobile accident when his roadster struck a tree. The grief-stricken parents built memorials to their son on the Princeton and Columbia campuses and spent \$800,000 to fund the construction of this Georgian Revival showcase of imported marble and Maine granite. It is used as town offices.

**FACING THE HARTLEY-DODGE
BUILDING, TURN RIGHT AND
WALK OVER TO GREEN STREET.**

**3. The Presbyterian Church Of Madison
19 Green Avenue**

This is the fourth church building for the congregation that broke off from the Whippany Church in 1747 and was settled in their own Bottle Hill meetinghouse by 1749. That would be the only church in the village for the next 75 years. The present sanctuary dates from 1954; between it and the 1929 Parish House next door hangs a bell from the congregation's second church, constructed of brick in 1825.

**4. Webb Memorial Chapel
northwest corner of Green Avenue and
Wilmer Street**

James Augustus Webb got his start in New York City with his father who had invented a practical alternative to candles and whale oil in 1830 called "camphene" but the lighter fluid was known to the world as "Webb's burner." The younger Webb built and operated refineries for the manufacture of the burning fluid and after moving to Madison in 1852 became entwined in the business and banking community of New Jersey. Webb in turn brought his son into the family business after graduating from Princeton but the young man died at the age of 27 in 1887. Webb hired prominent New York City architect Josiah Cleveland Cady to design a new Sunday School as a memorial to his son. Cady delivered a Richardsonian Romanesque-style building of Newark brownstone with rounded arches, truncated pillars and a Norman-inspired tower.

**TURN RIGHT ON WILMER STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON GREEN VILLAGE
ROAD.**

**5. Saint Vincent Martyr Church
26 Green Village Road**

The Catholic church traces its presence in Madison to 1805, one of the oldest parishes in New Jersey. Architects Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons of Newark adapted the style of Christ Church in Oxford, England to this imposing sanctuary in 1906. John V. Corbett, who was well-know around town as the builder of many important private and public buildings, helmed the construction site raising the Indiana limestone church on a foundation of Hoptacong, New Jersey granite. The 124-foot tower is festooned with gargoyles.

6. James Library/Museum of Early Trades and Crafts
9 Main Street at southwest corner of Green Village Road

English-born Daniel Willis James rose to the head of his grandfather's Phelps-Dodge Copper Company and in the process became one of America's wealthiest men. James endowed his adopted hometown of Madison with many gifts, starting with James Park in 1887. The library came along in 1899; characteristically, James did not put his name on the building but instead had inscribed in stone the words "Library" and "Free to All." Boston architects Brigham & Adden drew up the plans for the Richardsonian Romanesque design and John V. Corbett was again in charge of assembling the rock-faced granite and ashlar. Of note are the gargoyles atop the original entrance tower and the Seth Thomas clock in the tower that still runs off its original weights. The final price tag for the building and lot was \$65,000. The building is owned by the Borough of Madison and has been home to the Museum of Early Trades and Crafts since 1970.

CROSS OVER MAIN STREET.

7. YMCA Building
14 Main Street

James A. Webb founded the Madison branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in his home in 1873. It began a peripatetic existence over the next few decades before landing in this \$75,000 Neoclassical home, partially funded by Webb, in 1908. Local architect H. King Conklin drew up the plans and John V. Corbett handled the brickwork. The Y has since relocated to a modern facility on King Road, the same street James A. Webb lived when hosting the first meetings.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK UP MAIN STREET, PAST THE INTERSECTION WITH GREENS VILLAGE ROAD.

8. James Building
southeast corner of Green Village Road at Main Street

To provide operating funds for the new library Daniel Willis James directed architects Brigham & Adden to create a commercial block across the street. They delivered a unique curved 11-bay Flemish-influenced building with griffins and rounded finials trading spaces along the fanciful roofline. While the first floor houses shops and businesses, most prominently W.H. Larison's long-time drugstore, the upper floors served as a community hall and home for town offices until the Hartley Dodge Memorial Building came online in the 1930s.

9. Brittin Building
55 Main Street

This commercial building was constructed by William J. Brittin, descendant of Colonel William Brittin, one of the trio of brothers who settled in Bottle Hill in 1802. Completed in 1898, the YMCA was an early tenant as was the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. F.W. Woolworth operated a store here for nearly a half-century.

10. Burnet Building
60-64 Main Street

The Burnets, early settlers to the area, were of hardy stock. After his son Aaron established a fulling mill to make felt around 1740 father Aaron Sr. came to Madison from Southampton, Long Island, around 1747, when he was 92, to join his son. This corner contained the home of Mathias Burnet during the 1800s and he operated the town post office here. In 1897 Mabel Burnet Apgar usurped the corner with this yellow brick commercial block. The horizontal appearance is enhanced by bands of red bricks and an elaborate bracketed wooden cornice.

11. Van Wagner Building
1 Waverly Place at southwestern corner of Main Street

This Italianate commercial building dates to the 1870s; after a fire in 1879 it was expanded upward and picked up a decorative cornice highlighted by drop pendants. The building stands out on this prominent corner by being finished on all four sides. In 1979 Joseph Falco became a pioneer in historic preservation in Madison by dialing the building back to its 1870s appearance, including Victorian-era colors.

TURN RIGHT INTO
WAVERLY PLACE.

12. Old Methodist Church
7 Waverly Place

This building with its distinctive round-arched top dates to 1844. It has seen more than its share of tweaking, beginning in 1870 when the whole shebang was jacked up and a brick first floor built underneath. When Madison burned in 1877 quick-thinking firefighters ripped off its tin roof and draped it over the south (your left) side of the building to shield it from encroaching flames.

13. Cook Building/Lathrop Building
15-17 Waverly Place

This was the site of Oriental Hall, a roomy town assembly hall that perished in the Great Fire of 1877. Rebuilding took place almost immediately by George P. Cook at #15 and Judge Francis Lathrop at #17. The attached buildings share a common foundation and fish-scale covered mansard roof. But on the way down the two begin to diverge beginning with the cornice and window treatments.

14. Madison Trust Company
20 Waverly Place

The Flangan Building occupied this site until a fire in April 1914. The Morristown Fire Department sent assistance and when eight powerful steamers were in use it was reported that “the firemen were hampered by intruding citizens, who had to be sprayed with water.” The

Madison Trust Company moved down from the corner of Main Street to this Neoclassical vault in 1931. The entrance is set between a pair of Ionic pillars through bronze doors.

TURN LEFT INTO LINCOLN PLACE.

15. U.S. Post Office
10 Lincoln Place

This small stone building is a souvenir of the United States government’s small-town building spree during the Great Depression. The goal was to bring significant works of architecture to towns that lacked such important buildings, although that was certainly not the case in Madison. Alan Mills, chief architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, is credited with the Colonial Revival design.

16. Madison Theatre
14 Lincoln Place

J.J. Lyons owned theaters in Morristown and Westfield in 1925 when he targeted Madison as one of the new commuter towns that was ready to boom. He secured a site hard by the train station and set out to bring a big city feel to Madison movie-goers. His 946-seat movie palace featured lounges in the restrooms and an opulent interior designed by Hyman Rosensohn. Unlike many of its small-town brethren the Madison has trundled on through the years and Clearview Theaters still operates a four-screen movie house here.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
WAVERLY PLACE AND TURN LEFT.
WALK UNDER THE RAILROAD
OVERPASS AND TURN LEFT ON
KINGS ROAD TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Millville



A Walking Tour of Millville...

In 1776 a foursome of enterprising Quakers from Burlington calling themselves the Union Estates Company picked up 24,000 acres of prime wilderness here with plans to build some lumber mills. To that end they constructed a dam to create Union Mill Pond and began cutting timber. Not much happened in the way of development until 1795 when Joseph Buck, a veteran of the Revolutionary War under George Washington, saw the potential for a town at the headwaters of the Maurice River.

Buck laid out a plan for about 20 blocks of a new town on the east bank of the Maurice River and commenced to selling lots. Business was not brisk, even though the town was certified as Millville - for those lumber mills - in 1801. By the time he died in 1803 there were still fewer than 20 houses built in Joseph Buck's dream town.

Much of New Jersey is underlain by fine-grained silica that is some of the world's best material for making glass and around Millville much of that sand is near the surface. In 1806 James Lee, an Irish immigrant, became the first to take advantage of that geographic oddity when he built the town's first glass factory on the Maurice River. Lee was less of a pioneer, however, than a promoter. He had been making glass in Port Elizabeth since 1799 and he didn't stay in Millville long either. By 1814 he had sold the glassworks and was off to a sawmill in Bridgeton and shortly thereafter out to the new lands opening in Ohio.

The legacy of glassmaking he started in Milltown endured, however and the town became the center of commercial glassmaking in the United States. By the 1880s the town's population was pushing 8,000 and in 1883 Theodore C. Wheaton settled in town and began making pharmaceutical glassware. His family would eventually control 41 factories producing glassware and ceramics. It would be glass that would make Joseph Buck's dream of a thriving town on the banks of the Maurice River come to pass.

And that is where our walking tour will begin, in a park dedicated to the town's founder. The glass factories are mostly gone now but Millville is summoning the magic wrought by heat and sand to revitalize its streetscape once again as the Glasstown Arts District...

**1. Waterfront Park/Riverwalk
Buck Street at Main Street**

This small park along the languid Maurice River features a riverwalk and pedestrian bridge. At the foot of Sassafras Street in the park is a statue of town founder Captain Joseph Buck in full military regalia. Buck fought at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 and participated in the siege at Yorktown in 1781 that brought the fighting part of the American Revolution to a conclusion. Buck is oriented not facing the town he carefully plotted but the Maurice River that he considered the key to its development.

WALK THROUGH THE PARK
ALONG THE RIVERWALK. EXIT
THE PARK ON THE BRICKWALK
PAST THE STATUE OF JOSEPH BUCK
OUT TO BUCK STREET. CROSS
OVER ONTO SASSAFRAS STREET
AND FOLLOW ONE BLOCK TO
HIGH STREET. TURN LEFT.

**2. The Levoy Theatre
126-130 North High Street**

The pride of Millville in the 1800s was the Wilson Opera House at the corner of Sassafras and High streets that would be destroyed by a fire in 1898. In 1908 William "Pop" Somers, a showman from Atlantic City and his namesake Somers Point, stepped into the entertainment void with a two-story structure that showed one-reel movies on the first floor and hosted dances upstairs. The Levoy was a success and soon doubled in size.

In the 1920s, under the ownership of impresarios Morris Handle and AJ Rovner the Levoy blossomed into the premier showcase of South Jersey, a theater that could stand beside any big city stage. The interior was bathed in marble and chandeliers and patrons could enjoy a 300-seat balcony with room for another 1,100 on the lower level. The orchestra pit fronted one of the largest stages on the East Coast for vaudeville and the new "talkies." Those movies would soon elbow out vaudeville acts altogether and the Levoy was converted into a movie palace in 1939.

Unfortunately the rise of television would send downtown movie palaces the way of vaudeville in due time and the Levoy sputtered until its final show in December of 1974. The projection room was closed but the building was not demolished and it is now making its way back for a second run of entertainment in Millville.

TURN RIGHT ON MULBERRY
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
SECOND STREET.

**3. Smith/Garrison/Ware House
223 North Second Street**

A succession of notable Millville residents called this mansard-roofed three-story frame house home since its construction in the mid-1800s. Robert Pearsell Smith, a prominent Quaker and leader of the Holiness movement in the United States, lived here while he managed the Whitall Tatum Co., his father-in-law's glass company. His son Logan Pearsall Smith, a well-known essayist and critic, was born here and would tell the tale of his formative Millville years in the 1939 autobiography, "Unforgotten Years." When the Reverend S. olin-Garrison owned the house he used the building to train feeble-minded children, an exercise that would evolve into the Vineland Training School in 1888. Later, Dr. Vernon Ware used his house here as an office for patients.

**4. First United Methodist Church
201 North Second Street**

This congregation can trace its roots back more than 200 years to house meetings in 1809. As attendance increased they found it necessary to convene in the town schoolhouse until 1824 when they got their first church building. It was a stone structure originally intended as a tavern but the builder went bust and it was sold at auction. In 1845 it was disassembled and the stones used for the foundation of a new two-story frame building. The current brick church arrived in 1868; it features Romanesque detailing up to a more conservative frame clock tower.

**5. First Presbyterian Church
119 North Second Street**

New Jersey-born Isaac Pursell received his architectural training in Philadelphia and for over 30 years he was established there, his principal work being the designing and construction of churches. This commission came in 1891 and he fashioned a wonderfully eclectic sanctuary of stone that borrowed from the Gothic - see the arches, small buttresses and gargoyles in the tower - and more current Vicotrian styles - see the rounded tower arches and timbering and patterned roof shingles. The Presbyterians held their first services in Millville, no doubt in much humbler circumstances, in 1837.

**6. Joseph Buck Grave Marker
Northeast corner of Second and Sassafras streets**

Town founder Joseph Buck donated this entire block between Sassafras and Pine streets for use at the town burial ground. He himself was interred here after his death on May 15, 1803 at the age of 50. By that time Buck had suffered financial reversals and his grave was not even marked with a tombstone. When the bodies in the cemetery were later reinterred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery no one knows if Joseph Buck went with them. He may be around here or he may not. But to honor his memory a tombstone was at long last placed here in 2000.

**7. Central Baptist Church
9 North 2nd Street**

This is the fourth sanctuary for the congregation that formed in 1842. Now over a century old, the church was constructed in 1897 with a square corner tower centered between matching gables. The Romanesque-influenced fenestration and entranceway contrast with the classical inspiration of the quoined window surrounds and the tower.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

**8. Millville Bank/Millville Historical Society
200 East Main Street**

The town received its first bank by an act of the New Jersey legislature on March 19, 1857 and the first deposits were taken here on October 14 of that year. The Italianate-style bank building was modeled on one existing in Burlington at the time. It was known as the Millville Bank until 1865 when it received a federal charter to operate as the Millville National Bank. After the bank departed for more spacious digs a block away the building served as the public library for 55 years and has been the home of the Millville Historical Society since 1977.

**9. Dunn Stratton House
206 East Main Street**

With a toe in the 18th century, this is the oldest building in downtown Millville. It was built as a one-story home by Baracha Dunn in 1798 using lumber obtained from Joel Stratton in Port Elizabeth. Dunn, who had served under town founder Joseph Buck in the Cumberland County Militia, did not enjoy his new abode long. He was sued by Stratton for \$260 late in 1798 and the new house was sold at a Sheriff's sale for \$220 in 1800. The building picked up a second story in 1806 and a lean-to came along before too long. At various times it was a store and a seafood restaurant and a barbershop and since 1991 the property of the Millville Historical Society.

**10. Lewis Mulford House
223 Main Street**

Lewis Mulford was one of the community stalwarts who started the Millville Bank. He was the first cashier and would become its second president, serving for 18 years. Mulford constructed this hybrid Greek Revival/Italianate home in 1856. It is noteworthy for its twinned roof brackets at the eaves and the fluted Ionic porch columns.

TURN RIGHT ON THIRD STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON SMITH STREET.

11. Trinity United Methodist Church
100 South 2nd Street at Smith Street

This red brick building was constructed in 1881 and stands as the oldest surviving church in Millville. It is believed to have been adapted from a church architecture pattern book with designs by Benjamin D. Price. The wooden tracery in the windows and the stone caps on the brick buttresses add a bit of flair to the Methodist sanctuary.

12. City Hall
12 South High Street at Smith Street

In 1882, when R. Pearsoll Smith was at the head of Whitall Tatum & Co., he donated \$5,000 and loaned another \$12,000 to create the Working Men's Institute, a club where factory workers, it was hoped, would spend their off hours rather than in the temptations of saloons. The red brick building with a central clock tower could handle 300 people in its club room and offered a reading room, gymnasium and classrooms. The auditorium could seat 500 for lectures and stage plays.

In 1926 the building became Millville's City Hall and performed that duty until 1970 when the government moved into its new digs on the site and the police department set up in the old Institute. The three-story mural on the north wall facing Main Street is a remembrance of the Millville Army Air Field, "America's First Defense Airport." It opened in January 1943 as a gunnery school for fighter pilots and operated for three years.

FOLLOW THE ROAD AROUND AS IT BENDS TO THE RIGHT. AT MAIN STREET, TURN RIGHT.

13. 127 East Main Street

There are only two houses in downtown Millville older than this one. The property was purchased by Conrad Fight in 1803 for \$700 in gold and silver and the frame house was constructed shortly thereafter. In its more than 200 years it has spent long stretches as the Grey and Blue inn and a popular bakery.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON MAIN STREET, HEADING WEST TOWARDS THE MAURICE RIVER.

14. Millville National Bank
2 North High Street

The Millville National Bank moved into this Neoclassical vault in 1908. It is highlighted by two engaged Ionic columns flanking the entrance. The bank has been renovated as the headquarters for the Cumberland County Improvement Authority and inside is a re-creation of the facades of the Weatherby Hotel and Kreamer's Pharmacy, which were located across the street from the bank when it opened.

CONTINUE ONE MORE BLOCK ON MAIN STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Moorestown



A Walking Tour of Moorestown...

In 1682, when a wagon road from Burlington to Salem was carved out along a ridge, Quakers found their way here. John Rodman purchased 500 acres of land in 1686 and the western half of today's town became known as Rodmantown. The eastern portion was called Chestertown, although there was no vibrant unifying force to apply much definition to the scattered settlements in the vicinity. One hundred and fifty years later there were still scarcely 50 dwellings in town. It had by that time, however, acquired the name "Moorestown," named in honor of the village's first tavern owner, Thomas Moore. Moore purchased 33 acres of land in 1732 opposite the Friends Meeting House (established in 1700) and subsequently subdivided his land for private homes and business sites.

From its inception Moorestown was always a town of homes and small shops rather than an industrial community. There were a few mills nearby and a small tanning industry and a thriving nursery and fruit trade but nothing that substantially altered the residential ambience. Early on Moorestown developed a history of attracting the rich and famous. Samuel Leeds Allen, inventor of the Flexible Flyer sled, was one of the first. His house was later bought by Eldridge Johnson, who was manufacturing the world's finest record players in Camden.

In recent times Moorestown became the hamlet of choice for high-voltage Philadelphia Eagles football stars, Donovan McNabb and Terrell Owens among them. In 2005 *Money* magazine announced what residents had known for 150 years: Moorestown was the best place to live in America.

The historic district is stuffed with over 350 qualifying properties but we'll concentrate our explorations along Main Street, beginning in a building that first served the town 200 years ago...

1. Town Hall
40 East Main Street

This whitewashed brick building did duty as the heart of Moorestown civic life for 162 years. It began life as a humble, one-story structure in 1812. Records indicate that the lot was purchased from Thomas Hooton for \$138 and that the entire cost of the original building was approximately \$1500. In the 1850s the Moorestown Literary Association bought into the building and in 1859 it was doubled in size. A stage was installed inside and entertainers and lecturers began appearing here. A jail was constructed at the east rear corner in 1876.

The building's current appearance dates to 1888 when the Women's Christian Temperance Union agreed to spruce up the old town hall in exchange for stock in its ownership. The front was pumped up to 2 1/2 stories and adorned with elaborate Romanesque billet molding formed by alternating projecting and recessed bricks, especially noticeable in the arched window hoods. Entry was achieved through a compound arch.

The anti-drinking crusaders stayed about ten years before ownership reverted back to the town. The first silent moving pictures in Moorestown were screened here. Flower shows were staged here. The town's first police station was located here. The township offices eventually moved to a new municipal center in 1975.

WALK WEST ON MAIN STREET,
STAYING ON THE SOUTH SIDE
OF THE ROAD (THE SAME SIDE
AS TOWN HALL).

2. Greenleaf
28 East Main Street

Charles French, a direct descendant of Thomas French, who settled in West Moorestown in 1694, was a noted mill owner and road builder in Camden County. He was an extensive dealer in heavy lumber, supplying Philadelphia builders with their keels and largest pieces. He would accumulate over 1,000 acres in Gloucester and Burlington counties and purchased three acres in the center of Moorestown in 1800. He acquired an additional 33 acres in 1818. In 1820, at the age

of 67, French built this handsome, well-proportioned Federal-style brick home. But he didn't come to Moorestown to retire; he partnered with William Roberts in a large woolen mill and remained active in business and community affairs until his death in 1834.

The house was subsequently purchased by Edward Harris, Jr. who sold it in 1896 to the Moorestown Friends to become a residence for retired Friends. Green leaf served this purpose for more than 100 years. The small brick buildings to the east, Hathaway Cottage (36 East Main) and Parry House (38 East Main) were constructed in the 1830s as tenant houses for the estate, each in the Federal style.

3. Community House
16 East Main Street

The impetus for the construction of a community center in Moorestown came from the Moorestown Women's Club. They secured a promise from Eldridge Reeves Johnson, founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company that was the forerunner of RCA, to fund the building if the townspeople would create a permanent maintenance fund. Within eight months, more than \$106,000 was raised in a town-wide fund drive. Donations came from 740 individuals, 500 school children, and dozens of local civic and fraternal organizations. Johnson would contribute \$250,000.

The site for the new Community House was right in the center of town, on a three-acre property owned by Mary Sumner. The house on the property, originally a summer residence for a Philadelphia businessman, was one of the oldest in Moorestown, dating to about 1786. The house was sacrificed in 1924 and the brick-and-stone Community House, designed in a combination of English and Colonial styles, officially opened its doors to the public on April 11, 1926. A week-long series of events included Community Players Night with selections by the Moorestown Orchestra, a Teenage Tea for the girls of Moorestown, a concert by the Moorestown Community Chorus, and an exhibition match by the University of Pennsylvania Wrestling Team.

TURN LEFT ON HIGH STREET.

4. Smith-Cadbury Mansion
12 High Street

The Smith-Cadbury Mansion, now headquarters of the Moorestown Historical Society, was built by neither a Smith nor a Cadbury. Francis Hogsett built what today constitutes the eastern two-thirds of the central portion of the house between 1730 and 1738 when the house was acquired by Joshua Humphries, a carpenter who began a centuries-long tradition of alterations and additions. In 1766, Humphries sold the house to Samuel Smith, whose family occupied it until 1798. The Cadburys came along in 1921.

RETURN TO MAIN STREET AND
TURN LEFT, NOW MOVING ALONG
WEST MAIN STREET.

5. John C. Hopkins House
10 West Main Street

This 2 1/2 story, five-bay Second Empire style brick house was constructed in 1879 for John C. Hopkins, a prosperous merchant. The property is highlighted by an enormous copper beech tree that measures 16 feet in diameter and is as old as the house.

6. Our Lady Of Good Counsel Church
42 West Main Street

The seeds of the Catholicism in Moorestown began in 1832 when James and Fannie Laverty, recent emigrants from Ireland, settled on a farm in Fellowship. The Laverty home soon became one of the regular stops for itinerant missionary priests who served the scattered Catholic families of West Jersey. In the 1860s, because of strong antipathy toward Catholics, a third party, Peter Verga of Camden, had to be engaged to negotiate the transaction for new land. When asked what use he had in mind, Verga responded that he was acting as an agent for one who would open a business of repairing souls. Thinking only in terms of a shoe repair shop, the seller readily signed over the deed. And so in 1867 a brick church was built in the heart of the village. In the early 1890s a wind storm caused so much damage to the brick structure that it was replaced in 1896 with the current Gothic church built of Stockton gray stone.

CONTINUE TO CHURCH STREET
AND CROSS OVER TO THE
OPPOSITE SIDE TO TRINITY
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

7. Trinity Episcopal Church
207 West Main Street

This landmark church was built in 1929 in the English Rural Gothic Revival style. The complex consists of the church, rectory, parish hall and chapel. All are constructed of coursed ashlar, trimmed with cast stone, and crowned with multi-color slate shingled roofs. The front entrance into a tower rises to stone spire fenestrated with dormers. A cemetery, surrounded by a stone wall, is in the rear of building complex.

WALK BACK UP MAIN STREET ON
THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET.

8. First Baptist Church
19 West Main Street

The church was officially organized in 1837 after more than two decades of affiliation with the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. Land was purchased on Main Street and this church was constructed by members of the congregation.

9. 1 West Main Street

This 3-story, 5-bay late Greek Revival/Italianate frame house, built in the mid-1850s, launches the western end of the Moorestown historic district. The central entrance with side lights, transom, and entablatured frontispiece lend an air of Greek Revival to the ground floor while the window treatments, flat roof, brackets with pendants mark the Italianate style.

10. Moorestown Trust Company Building
41 East Main Street

The Moorestown Trust Company organized in 1913 and this imposing Neoclassical bank vault was built in 1926. The quartet of engaged giant stone Corinthian columns support an entablature with "Moorestown Trust Company" in the frieze.

11. Masonic Lodge
65 East Main Street

This temple-fronted building of orange pyrate brick was constructed in 1914 for the Masons. Over the years it has served many purposes, including a stint as the town post office. The central entrance into the first floor shop is beneath a wood porch; the second floor windows with transoms are separated by brick pilasters rising from first floor. A Bull's eye stares out from the gable beneath a crowning dentiled pediment.

12. 73-75 East Main Street

This telescoping hodgepodge of a building began in the 1840s as a three-story Italianate brick house. It picked up a Colonial Revival porch in the early 1900s and in the 1920s came a one-story brick commercial addition across the front with an Arts and Crafts-style influence and decorative tile work. Quite an eye-ful.

13. Burlington County Trust Company
91 East Main Street

Burlington County Trust Company was chartered as a commercial bank on January 1, 1890 and survived until 1984. This Georgian Revival-style bank was crafted of limestone on a granite foundation to serve as headquarters in 1926. It operates as bank to this day; out front are two bronze Art Deco lights and the town clock.

The Coles Hotel was razed to make room for the bank. Built as a tavern about 1800, it became known in 1846 as the William Penn Hotel, hosting many noted people of the day. C.C. & B.F. Coles purchased it in 1859 changing the name in 1890.

14. Doughten-Matlack Store
101 East Main Street

George F. Doughten came to Moorestown in the early 1830s and set up a mercantile business in an old frame building on this location with John Courtland Haines. After buying out Haines he constructed this brick store around 1849. The Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns is an early 20th century addition. It served for many, many years as the town general store.

15. Robert Annon Building
111 East Main Street

The core of this vernacular frame house on a brick foundation dates to 1786. It now sports three entrances that facilitate its later life as a retail facility.

16. Grange Hall
123 East Main Street

The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a fraternal organization for American farmers that encouraged farm families to band together for their common economic and political good. Founded in 1867 after the Civil War, it is the oldest surviving agricultural organization in America. This two-story brick building was erected in 1886 when the organization was approaching its zenith with over one million members.

17. 129-131 East Main Street

This Gothic Revival frame house with the signature steep-pitched roof dates to around 1860. The arrival of the 20th century brought a fashionable Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and a one-story commercial addition with shop windows. Cornice brackets tie the whole package together.

18. Hessian House
139 East Main Street

Joshua Bispham sailed for Philadelphia from England on the ship *Mary & Hannah* on December 13, 1736 where he settled near his brother. He moved to Moorestown in 1744 buying this lot from Nehemiah Haines and building a stone Colonial house. It came to be known as the Hessian House after German officers commandeered it during the Revolutionary War as they retreated from Philadelphia on the night of June 19, 1778.

19. 141 East Main Street

The origins of this stone house with a gambrel roof go back to 1720. Now stuccoed, it is approaching its fourth century in Moorestown.

20. Breidenhart
255 East Main Street

Samuel Leeds Allen came from a prominent Philadelphia Quaker family. In the 1860s, he established the S. L. Allen Co. to manufacture farm equipment, including some items of his own invention. He was awarded almost 300 patents for farming machinery, including the fertilizer drill, seed drill, potato digger, cultivator, furrower, pulverizer, grass edger and numerous other farm implements. In order to diversify his product line and provide work during the winter months, Allen, himself a “coasting” enthusiast since boyhood, set about inventing a sled. Typical designs of the day employed a pair of fixed wooden runners with a third, pivotable steering runner attached to a handle. In 1889 he came out with a sled that attached the front pair of runner struts to a crossbar which floated on flexible runners that could be steered with ease, accuracy and safety, without shifting body weight. Allen called his new sled the “Flexible Flyer.”

But it was not with Flexible Flyer profits that Allen built his Tudor Gothic castle he called Breidenhart (meaning “broad hearth stone” or “hospitality”) five years later. Sales of the new sled were sluggish at best for many years until a new fondness for outdoor winter sports developed in America. By 1915 some 250,000 Flexible Flyers were being sold each year and the sled has remained essentially unchanged in design and construction ever since. It still features wooden seat slats bearing the distinctive red eagle trademark, wooden steering and handle bars, and steel runners and struts painted bright red.

In 1918, another iconic American inventor, Eldridge R. Johnson, inventor of the Victrola, purchased the property. Johnson substantially altered the interior of the mansion that had been designed by Philadelphia architect Walter Smidley. He commissioned Herman Kleiner, a locally important sculptor, to execute the new decorations. In 1947, Johnson’s widow sold the house and its 12 landscaped acres to the Lutheran Home of New Jersey.

**CROSS THE STREET AND TURN
RIGHT, WALKING BACK TOWARDS
THE CENTER OF TOWN.**

21. Haines House
124 East Main Street

This massive, three-story house, dating to 1756, is a testament to the prominence of its owner, Dr. Samuel Haines.

22. Friends School and Meeting House
Chester Avenue and Main Street

In 1785, members of the Religious Society of Friends erected a little brick schoolhouse at a point where Kings Highway passes over Route 73, in present day Maple Shade. The same year, they built a one-room stone schoolhouse on land just west of here. These two Quaker schools were opened 25 years before a district school was established in 1810 and 88 years before the opening of the first free Moorestown public school in 1873. Although attendance fluctuated, in 1811, there were 100 pupils at the Friends stone school. The centerpiece of the 48-acre campus is the 1802 Meeting House. Constructed of brick, the date has been worked into the west side gable.

23. Roberts Hall
86 East Main Street

This substantial brick house was built in 1800 by Joshua Borton. Through the 19th century it served as a general store and post office as well as a residence. The porch is a 20th century addition. The building was purchased by the Friends School in 1929 as a dormitory for teachers.

24. 76-78 East Main Street

This house dates to 1830 and over time morphed into a duplex. In recent years it has served as a funeral home.

25. Joshua Stokes House
60 East Main Street

This transitional brick house from the 1830s spans the late Federal period and the early Greek Revival age of American architecture. The paneled front door features a semicircular fanlight.

**CONTINUE A FEW MORE STEPS TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Morristown



A Walking Tour of Morristown...

Morristown, a village of 250, was a center of iron supply for the American Revolution. Even though it lay only 30 miles west of the main British force in New York City it was protected by a series of parallel mountain ranges. It was these twin luxuries of a defensible position in close proximity to the enemy which twice brought General George Washington to camp his main army here, first in 1777 and again in 1779-1780. After the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777, Washington's army was too worn down to continue an offensive and trudged into winter quarters at Morristown. The 5,000 soldiers swarmed the tiny town seeking shelter in the few public buildings, private homes, barns and stables then in existence. Steadily Washington rebuilt his flagging troops, overcoming desertion and incipient food shortages. His greatest foe, however, was disease. An outbreak of smallpox threatened to decimate the small army and Washington ordered the little known and, to many, horrifying procedure of inoculation. Some indeed died but most of his troops did not contract the deadly pox.

Washington again brought his army to Morristown at the end of 1779, this time a seasoned, battle-hardened group that had just driven the British back into New York. But nothing could have prepared the Continental Army for the worst winter of the eighteenth century. Twenty-eight blizzards pounded the slopes and whipped through the wooden huts. The quartermaster could not keep the army clothed, and many times the sun came up and went down without any food being issued to the men. Only the respect for Washington kept the army from open mutiny. It is this Revolutionary heritage that permeates Morristown today.

The town was settled in 1715 and was designated the county seat when Morris County was cleaved from Hunterdon County in 1739. The county was named for the popular Governor of the Province, Lewis Morris, who championed benefits for the colonists. In the 1800s, with the coming of the Morris Canal and then the railroads, Morristown boomed as the financial center for the iron industry. When the trains came back after delivering iron ore they were carrying New Yorkers out of the city seeking a respite from the urban environment. This exchange would shape the character of the town for decades.

Morristown has been an active participant in the urban renewal game. Those buildings that were not torn down were often dressed in utilitarian facades. When thought was involved, Colonial Revival architecture was most often employed. Our walking tour will begin on the town green, whose buildings, typical of Morristown, do not collectively call to mind any particular time in the town's nearly 300-year history...

1. Morristown Green Park Place

Today the Morristown Green is a shady oasis of two acres where you can come and escape the hustle and bustle of everyday life for a little while. Historically, however, it was the source of that hustle and bustle. In the early days the Green was used to pasture animals and as a training ground for the local militia. The training picked up in the first months of 1777 when George Washington brought the Continental Army to winter in Morristown. The General used the second floor of Arnold's Tavern at what is now 20 Park Place as his headquarters. Every house and building within musket shot range filled up with his officers and men. Beginning in 1755 and lasting until 1827 the courthouse and jail occupied the western corner of the Green and that included a pillory and scaffold out front. Through the 1800s the Green evolved into more of a park. The Civil War monument, *Soldier at Rest*, arrived in 1871; other memorials include a statue commemorating the meeting of George Washington and his young officers, the Marquis de Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton.

**WALK THROUGH THE GREEN
BACK TO THE CHURCH.**

2. Church on the Green 57 East Park Place

The Presbyterians organized in Morristown, then called West Hanover, in 1733 and by 1738 the congregation had a charter issued by King George II of England and a small meeting house. In 1742, the congregation called the Reverend Timothy Johnes as pastor and he would oversee the history of the church for most of the rest of the century. During the Revolutionary War George Washington attended services here a few steps from his headquarters in the Arnold Tavern. Mostly the building was used as a hospital trying to deal with an outbreak of smallpox. The original meetinghouse gave way to a larger structure when Johnes departed in 1794. By 1840, a social, theological and leadership controversy split the congregation. One faction left and founded the South Street Presbyterian Church in 1841. The congregation that remained on the Green be-

came known as The First Church and built the existing Church on the Green in 1893-94.

The adjoining cemetery was first used in 1731 and includes the graves of several scores of Revolutionary War soldiers and pioneers in the town. A portion of the Georgian steeple from the second church can be seen in the burial ground.

**TURN RIGHT TO WALK
CLOCKWISE AROUND THE GREEN.**

3. United States Post Office 1 Morris Street

In the early days of Morris County, mail was left at various coffee-houses in the area. When George Washington brought his army to Morristown the sleepy burg of about 250 people suddenly had the need for a post office. Mail would arrive from Philadelphia and Fishkill, New York and be distributed once a week. The military post office was disbanded after the war and Morristown was not listed among the original 75 post offices established by the United States government in 1789. The post office was back in business by 1792 and began a peripatetic existence around town.

In 1904, \$35,000 was appropriated for land at this site to construct a much-needed new post office. The two-story brick building was constructed by 1915 with nods to the Colonial heritage of the town that include the symmetry, six-over-six upper floor windows accented by keystone lintels and a roof balustrade. Its dominant architectural feature is the quartet of Corinthian pilasters that define the entrance.

4. United Methodist Church 50 South Park Place

This is the third meeting house for the Morristown Methodists, who first came together in 1827. The building was constructed of local puddingstone, purple clay peppered with round pebbles, and dedicated on March 22, 1870. S.D. Hatch brought the Norman style to the Green with his design, financed by a \$100,000 donation from George Thomas Cobb, who made his fortune in the New York iron trade. Morristown-born Cobb was elected as a Democrat to the United States Congress during the Civil War and

was the town's first mayor from 1865-1869. After an unsuccessful run for the United States Senate in 1869 he was killed in a train accident in West Virginia in 1870. The church seen today is a reconstruction after a ferocious 1972 fire claimed everything but the tower and front wall.

AT SOUTH STREET TURN LEFT
AND LEAVE THE GREEN.

5. Young Men's Catholic Association
13 South Street

Most of the downtown commercial district buildings have been altered for 21st century use without regard for their 19th century heritage. This building, constructed in the 1880s, housed club rooms upstairs for the Young Men's Catholic Association and provided retail space along the street level. If you look up, you can still capture some of its ornate origins.

6. First National Iron Bank
22 South Street

Henry Cooper Pitney began to practice law in Morristown after his graduation from Princeton in 1848, becoming one of the most respected jurists in the state, culminating in his appointment as Vice Chancellor of New Jersey. He was one of the organizers of the National Iron Bank in 1865 and served as the institution's president.

This Neoclassical vault began serving the bank in the first decades of the 20th century. Look on the side of the building to see an antique burglar alarm from the firm of O.B. McClintock, specialists in the manufacture of bank alarms and free-standing town clocks. It dates from 1927.

7. Church of the Redeemer
36 South Street

Refugees from St. Peter's Episcopal Church banded together in 1852 to found the Church of the Redeemer. The next year they were able to construct a wooden church at Morris Avenue and Pine Street. In 1885 the meeting house was hauled to this site; it would burn in 1917 to be replaced with the current stone Gothic revival church. In 1926 a stone parish hall followed and in 1935 came a stone rectory.

8. Lewis Condict House
51 South Street

This land was the property of an early settler, Silas Condict, a member of the Continental Congress. He sold 11 acres to his nephew Lewis for £1,400 pounds and built this house in 1797 after graduating from medical school at the University of Pennsylvania. Lewis Condict is said to have introduced a new British vaccine against smallpox by inoculating his two-year-old daughter on the front stoop. Later he was in on the creation of the Morris and Essex Railroad and the town's first railroad station was built right behind his house on what is now Maple Avenue. The house has been shepherded into its third century by the Woman's Club of Morristown.

9. South Street Presbyterian Church
65 South Street

The first rift in the Morristown Presbyterian congregation in 1840 resulted in the formation of the South Street Presbyterian Church. Their first church was destroyed by fire in 1878 and replaced with a stone building in the then-popular Romanesque Revival style, built on designs from Josiah Cleveland Cady. The South Street congregation returned to the fold in 1926 and the impressive sanctuary now does duty as classrooms and offices.

10. Wood Farmhouse
83 South Street

This farmhouse is thought to have been built in the late 1700s when not many brick houses were being built in Morristown. It has been heavily altered through the years as it has served as a residence, most prominently by the Wood family, home for a non-profit organization and retail space.

11. Community Theatre
100 South Street

When the Community Theatre opened in 1937 with a screening of the Carole Lombard-Fredric March comedy *Nothing Sacred* movie-goers were greeted by a quartet of 40-foot Greco-Roman Corinthian pillars. The movie house flourished

for a few decades before struggling into the 1980s when it went dark. The building deteriorated, the lobby ceiling collapsed and mushrooms sprouted in the balcony. In 1994 rehabilitation began, first with volunteers and then multi-million dollar backing. Today the Community Theatre sports an annual operating budget in the millions, hosts top-name acts and boasts some of the finest acoustics in New Jersey.

12. Joint Free Library **1 Miller Road at South Street**

The first books in Morristown were lent in 1792 from a collection of 96 books. That private library would be joined by others until 1875 when an beautiful High Victorian Gothic building was erected on South Street near the Green by stockholders who paid \$3.00 per year for the privilege of borrowing books. The Lyceum was able to offer free lending to the public in 1906 but on February 12, 1914 fire raced through the building and destroyed most of the 30,000-book collection.

Grinnell Willis, a retired textile merchant, paid for this resplendent Gothic library building that replaced the Lyceum on December 13, 1917. The original entrance was through the tower on Miller Street. In 1929 Willis funded an addition that contained the Children's Wing and when he died a year later he left the library an endowment of \$200,000.

The library holds an abundance of eclectic treasures inside. There is an original Thomas Nast cartoon, "Swinging Round the Circle," that was part of his show that toured the United States in 1867; a massive golden eagle in the Reference Room that was the only relic to survive from a fire that consumed the Morristown Armory in 1920; a balcony guard rail that was crafted by famous Philadelphia metal worker Samuel Yellin that lists World War I veterans on brass panels; and plenty of literary stained glass windows.

13. St. Peter's Episcopal Church **South Street at Miller Road**

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was incorporated on January 1, 1827 but Morristown had entertained an active Anglican community back before the Revolutionary War. A congregation call-

ing itself St. Peter's began holding services around town in 1791. Ground for the new stone church was broken in May 1828 and that building did fine service until the 1880s when the celebrated New York firm of McKim, Meade and White was retained to design a new sanctuary. Work began on April 11, 1887 and would be completed in four stages over the next 24 years; church leaders insisted that no stone be laid unless it was paid for. The tower carillon, originally containing 37 bells cast in England, was dedicated April 13, 1924. Today it numbers 49 bells, many the gifts of parishioners.

14. Vail Mansion **110 South Street**

Theodore Vail was born in Ohio in 1845 and his father Davis brought the family to Morristown in his second year to take a job at the Speedwell Iron Works. Vail was educated locally but his business career began fitfully as he had trouble sticking with any job path very long. His cousin Alfred had been instrumental in the development of the telegraph and he worked in telegraphy for a bit. He went out west to farm with his father and then took a job as a clerk for the U.S. Postal Railway System. Before he qualified for a day of vacation he had developed a mail delivery system that shaved as much as two weeks off a letter's journey - a system the U.S. Postal Service still uses today.

In 1878 he joined up with Alexander Bell as general manager of the fledgling Bell company and in 1885 he became the first president of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T). His philosophy of customer service before profits clashed with the company board and he left two years later. The next two decades would find Vail in South America developing hydropower, in Colorado investing in gold mines and here and there promoting electric railways. He was called back to a stumbling AT&T in 1908 and set the company on the course that would make it a corporate giant in the 20th century. When he retired in 1919 it was said that "Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and Theodore Vail invented the telephone business."

About this time Vail began work on an Italian Renaissance Palazzo in his childhood hometown that would house his art collection and family inventions on the first floor and provide living

space on the second floor. Vail, however, died in 1920 before his palace could be completed. In 1922 the building was acquired by the Town and put to a decidedly more pedestrian use as offices. Today the Vail mansion has been resurrected as a unique residential center.

TURN RIGHT ON
MADISON STREET.

**15. The Catholic Church of the Assumption
Maple Avenue at Madison Street**

Thanks to untimely fires and the thirst for bigger and better, this highly decorated Victorian Gothic church from 1872 is the oldest in Morristown. It too suffered the ravages of fire in the 1980s but was restored. The Catholic Church of the Assumption was formed in 1845 by Irish immigrants where it served for many years as the heart of "Little Dublin."

TURN RIGHT ON MAPLE STREET,
AN AVENUE LINED WITH
BRACKETED VICTORIAN HOMES.
TURN LEFT ON MILLER STREET
AND TURN RIGHT ON
MACCULLOCH AVENUE.

**16. Villa Fontana (Thomas Nast House)
50 Macculloch Avenue**

Thomas Nast was born in Bavarian army barracks in what is now Germany in 1840. His family emigrated to New York City when Thomas was only six but when he began what would be a 25-year stint at *Harper's Weekly* in 1861 drawing cartoons and caricatures his work was still strongly influenced by German tradition and political culture. His scathing political cartoons against the New York City political machine of Tammany Hall and William Magear "Boss" Tweed led to physical threats that Nast took seriously enough to move his family to Morristown in 1872. He bought Villa Fontana that had been constructed in 1866. Nast became a fixture about town just as his depictions of Santa Claus, the Republican elephant, the Democrat donkey, and Uncle Sam became fixtures in American culture.

**17. The Kedge
49 Macculloch Avenue**

Henry Miller, a long-time commander in the United States Navy, built this summer Victorian cottage clad in fish-scale shingles in the 1870s. He called it "the Kedge" after the traditional fisherman anchor of the age. Here, Miller hosted life-size chess games played in the courtyard with costumed guests moving around the board. The house has been enlarged for year-round occupancy through the years.

**18. Macculloch Hall Historical Museum
45 Macculloch Avenue**

George Perrot Macculloch was born in Bombay, India, grew up in Scotland, emigrated from London in 1806 and made his most lasting contribution in northern New Jersey. A farmer and businessman, Macculloch was fishing on Lake Hopatcong, the state's largest lake, in 1822 when he was struck by the idea that water from the lake could fill an artificial waterway to link the Passaic and Hudson rivers. He brought together a team of private investors, received a charter from the State of New Jersey and set about constructing his dream.

By 1831 the first trip was taken on the Morris Canal, then 90 miles long from Newark to Phillipsburg. Mules pulling 25-ton barges would complete the journey in five days. The cargo would be mostly hard anthracite coal coming from the newly opened mines of northeast Pennsylvania. The canal was a marvel of the age. The waterway needed to overcome an elevation gain of 1,674 feet - the most of any canal in the world. To achieve this required 23 lift locks and 23 larger inclined planes. The Morris Canal would thrive for several decades and survive for 90 years.

This Federal-style brick mansion was the centerpiece of Macculloch's 26-acre gentleman's farm when it was completed in 1819. It stayed in the family for five generations until it was sold in 1949 to local philanthropist W. Parsons Todd who restored Macculloch Hall as a home for his collection of fine arts, which he made available to the public.

TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE STREET.

19. Admiral Rodgers House
40 Macculloch Avenue

Brooklyn-born Christopher Raymond Perry Rodgers was a career Navy man whose resume included service in the Mexican-American War, the American Civil War, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron. The distinguished records fits well with his family pedigree which includes uncles Oliver Hazard Perry, naval hero of the War of 1812 in The Battle of Lake Erie, and Matthew Perry who compelled the opening of Japan to the West in 1854. The Gothic Revival house was built for the Rodgers family in 1852 when he was 33 years of age. The wisteria gracing the front porch is believed to have been brought back from Japan as a gift from his uncle after his famous expedition.

TURN RIGHT ON OAK STREET.

TURN RIGHT ON MAPLE AVENUE.

20. Pitney House
43 Maple Avenue

This well-preserved Italianate house was purchased in 1864 by Henry C. Pitney, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, the President of the National Iron Bank, Director of the Library and Lyceum, and President of the Morris Aqueduct.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO OAK STREET. CONTINUE TO DEHART STREET AT THE NEXT BLOCK.
TURN RIGHT.

21. Sansay House
17 DeHart Street

This house was built in 1807 and used by Monsieur Louis Sansay, a French dancing master, who brought gracious manners to town by directing a popular dancing school in his home. After a pastor in the Presbyterian Church denounced dancing as a sin the dancing school went bankrupt.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO MAPLE AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

22. The Canfield House
5 Maple Street

When the Morris and Essex Railroad first chugged into Morristown it ran down what is now Maple Avenue and this became the town's first commercial district. In the mid-1800s the topography prevented the line from continuing and it was re-routed to the other side of the Green. This house was built around 1800 for Israel Canfield who ran a general store.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET.

23. The Independent Hose Company
15 Market Street

The Independent Hose Company was organized in 1834, and became Morristown's first incorporated fire department in 1867. The fire house, believed to have been built around 1870, is shared between the Independent and Washington Hose Companies.

WALK OUT TO PARK PLACE. FOR THE LAST TWO STOPS ON THE TOUR TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWN WASHINGTON STREET.

24. First Baptist Church
51 Washington Street

The Baptists were the second congregation to organize in Morristown, back in 1752 with 17 members. Beginning in 1771 they spent more than 120 years on the Green before moving into this stone Romanesque Revival building in 1892.

25. The Morris County Courthouse
Washington Street and Court Street

Architect-builders Joseph M. Lindsley of Morristown and Lewis Carter of Chatham crafted one of New Jersey's finest Federal-style public buildings for the county courthouse when it left the center of the Green in 1827. The land cost \$100.

The red brick is trimmed with brownstone quarried in the neighborhood. Above the entrance is a gilded statue of *Justice* - it is unusual because in Morris County, justice is not blindfolded.

TURN AND WALK THE TWO BLOCKS
BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
ON THE GREEN.

Look Up,

Mount Holly



A Walking Tour of Mount Holly...

The distinctive bump of Mount Holly in an otherwise flat landscape soars 183 feet in altitude above the Rancocas Creek. Quakers began settling around the hill, indeed covered by holly trees, in the late 1870s. For the next 50 years there were land swaps and jockeying for farmland around the twisting, slow-moving waters of the Rancocas. That all changed in 1723 when Edward Gaskill and his sons hand dug a mill race connecting two loops of the meandering creek to power a grist mill. An ironworks followed and more industry and the foundation for a town became well established. There were enough bridges spanning the Rancocas - more bridges than houses one wag suggested - that the settlement was named Bridgetown (it would not become known as Mount Holly until 1931).

By the American Revolution there were over 200 houses in town and it was important enough for George Washington to use as a decoy in luring Hessian troops from Bordentown on December 23, 1776 to help make his surprise attack on Trenton three days later a success. Hessian commanders and 2,000 troops tangled for three fruitless days in an artillery duel with 600 Colonials, mostly untrained men and boys, on Iron Works Hill. A few years later the town was pressed into duty as the capital of New Jersey when the state legislature was forced to meet here for two months in 1779.

In 1796, when the original county seat at Burlington grew tired and poorly situated for the growth of the region, bustling Mount Holly was a natural choice for the new county capital. A half century later when the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad rolled into town there were five mills, a woolen factory, nine stores, a bank, two newspapers and a boarding school for a population approaching 4,000.

Mount Holly has been diligent about preserving its history - even the original firehouse, little more than a shack, of America's oldest continuously operated volunteer fire company is on display on the town streets. Our walking tour will begin in the municipal parking lot where there are plenty of namesake holly trees and a 300-year old log cabin that was found in a rather surprising place...

1. Shinn-Curtis Log House
southeast corner of Park Drive and
Commerce Drive

This early settler's log house of hand-hewn logs dates to 1712; it was in the possession of the Curtis family for 147 years, beginning in 1802. It was discovered by accident in 1967, entirely entombed in a house that was being demolished on Water Street (now Rancocas Road). It is now owned by the Mount Holly Historical Society.

**WALK SOUTH ON PARK DRIVE TO
WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN
LEFT.**

**2. Mount Holly Township Municipal
Building**
23 Washington Street

The Neo-Georgian township building was a Depression-era project completed in 1932. It is distinguished by decorative brickwork to create corner quoins and window-topping lintels.

3. Post Office
28 Washington Street

Another Depression-era project, this one dating to 1935; the single story Neoclassical post office represents the government's effort to bring significant pieces of architecture to small towns. The window treatments mirror the earlier Municipal Building across the street and a highly decorative roof.

4. Union Hose Company #2
120 Washington Street

The Union Hose Company organized in 1805 and operated from a small building at the corner of High and Garden streets. This building, constructed of brick but now carrying a stone facing, became the company's new home in 1898. It featured a prominent hose-drying tower; the single-story addition is of more recent vintage.

TURN RIGHT ON WHITE STREET.

5. Old City Hall and Jail
8 White Street

These homes along White Street have been transformed into quaint shops and cafes known as Mill Race Village. The area has become known as a hotbed of paranormal activity - a phenomenon not hurt by the fact that this modest building once served as the town jail.

6. Michael Earnest House
14 White Street

Michael Earnest was a husbandman and there was a slaughterhouse near the Mill Race. His house has been altered very little since its construction in 1775. Only the porch has been added to the original structure.

7. Thomas Budd House
20 White Street

The Budd House, with a pedigree dating back to 1744, is the earliest known residence on its original site in Mount Holly. Thomas Budd was an early mover and shaker in town, a major landowner who was one of the main proponents of changing the town name from Bridgetown to Mount Holly (one of his projects was the maintenance of the namesake ironworks bridge). He was also a founding father of Saint Andrew's Church, one of the incorporators of the original Bridgetown Library and instrumental in digging the milrace that helped launch the town. The brick 2 1/2-story house laid in Flemish bond (alternating headers and stretchers) remains virtually unchanged; a third story added by his grandson, Dr. Stacey Budd, was removed in 1927.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

8. Joshua Humphries House
5 Church Street

Joshua Humphries patterned his house after an English cottage when he constructed it in 1747. This house is better known for its most famous early owner, High Sheriff Joseph Mullen, who acquired the property in 1765.

**9. Relief Fire Engine Co. No. 1 of
Mount Holly
17 Pine Street at the head of
Church Street**

This is the oldest continuously used active volunteer fire company in the United States. It was organized in 1752 as Britannia Fire Company. The original firehouse sits next to the present building which dates back to 1892.

**10. Mill Street Hotel
67 Mill Street**

Samuel Briant constructed his Three-Tun Tavern as a combination brewhouse and inn perhaps as early as 1723. A “tun” was a hogshead or measure for liquor and a tavern was known as a one-tun, two-tun or three-tun inn depending on its size so Briant had a substantial establishment. Although altered, the building continues to operate as it once did nearly three centuries ago.

TURN LEFT ON MILL STREET.

**11. Farmers Bank of New Jersey
21 Mill Street**

Organized on July 9, 1814, as the Farmers Bank of New Jersey, this was the first bank in Mount Holly and one of the first in southern New Jersey. The Federal style building was erected in 1815 with two later additions. Among its notable features are recessed blind arches, within which the windows are set.

**12. Fountain Square
northeast corner of Mill Street and
High Street**

A fountain graced by the Greek goddess of Youth, Hebe, cupbearer to the gods, first appeared on this square in 1878 after possibly doing duty on the grounds of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. It was a welcome addition to the Mount Holly streetscape and a favorite stopping point for horses on a hot day. The original was replaced in 1920 after horse traffic had disappeared from the town but a replica was replaced on its original site on October 15, 1988.

TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON BRAINERD
STREET.

**13. First United Methodist Church
25 Brainerd Street**

Methodism was introduced to Mount Holly around 1770 with meetings held over the town market when the West Jersey circuit-riding pastor came to town. This rough-stone church dates to 1883.

**14. Historic Old Schoolhouse
35 Brainerd Street**

Father John Brainerd was a pioneering Indian missionary in West Jersey, spreading the word of Calvinism south of the Raritan River. In 1759 he established a base here, including a one-story church. The church and Brainerd’s house were burned by the British but the small schoolhouse, laid in Flemish bond brickwork, still stands, the oldest school in New Jersey standing on its original site. It was used as a school until 1848. In 1951 the Colonial Dames restored and furnished this building; some of its furnishings include a schoolmaster’s desk, student desks, slates and a 1752 Bible. Several pre-Revolutionary buildings remain along the south side of Brainerd Street.

**15. Friends Meeting House
81 High Street**

Mt. Holly Friends history stretches back to 1682, to being one of the founding congregations of the Yearly Meeting of Friends of the Delaware, later Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The first Quaker building was constructed in 1716; this roomy meetinghouse dates to 1775. The present building was used by the British as a commissary in 1778, and was the setting for 1779 meetings of the State Legislature.

16. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
121 High Street

St. Andrew's Church was founded as a mission church of St. Mary's, Burlington by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1742. The first building was located in the graveyard on Pine Street. The site is marked by the stone of Alexander Shiras who requested to be buried on that spot. The second church of St. Andrew's was erected on Church Street. It was begun in 1786, but not completed until 1813. The present church on High Street was built in 1844, designed by the Philadelphia architect William Johnston. In 1850 a frame building was built in the rear of the High Street church to be used as a Sunday School. This was enlarged in 1886 to include a combination gymnasium and audience room, with a large kitchen. The frame structure was replaced by the present parish hall in 1953.

17. Mount Holly Library & Lyceum
307 High Street

This elegant Georgian mansion was constructed in 1829-30 by James Langstaff, a wealthy farmer. The mansion was built of brick scored to simulate cut stone; it is crowned by a square cupola. Inside, random-width North Carolina yellow pine floor boards were used, put together with handmade nails. He called his estate "Langleland," a Welsh term meaning "a foot of high ground." The property was purchased by the Mount Holly Library in 1957, the last of many moves across town.

The Mount Holly Library, originally known as The Bridgetown Library, was chartered on June 11, 1765 by His Majesty George III of England, through William Franklin (son of Ben), then Governor-General of New Jersey. The library is the fifth oldest in the state. The original collection, of about 100 books of scholarly and moral instruction, is part of the present Lyceum Collection, along with the actual charter document. Books were purchased by members of the library association and were circulated only among the members. Fiction books were deemed improper and were not allowed. The Library was located in the Town Hall until 1798 when the building was torn down.

CROSS THE STREET AND TURN
LEFT, HEADING BACK TOWARDS
THE TOWN CENTER.

18. Sacred Heart Rectory
260 High Street

Disowned by the Quaker Meeting and burdened by a substantial debt amassed after several failed business ventures, Nathan Dunn sailed to Canton, China in 1818 with stories of huge fortunes acquired in a short time dancing in his head. Despite the vagaries of the China trade - persistent typhoons, attacks by Chinese pirates and sudden, unpredictable market fluctuations among them - Dunn indeed went on to make his fortune. In 1831 he returned to Mount Holly determined to share his transcendent experience in the mysterious China with America. While in Canton, he diverted a portion of his newly acquired wealth to the formation of the world's largest Chinese collection and installed it in a museum in Philadelphia. On his 23-acre estate he commissioned an architect to design for him a mansion in the Chinese style. Today Nathan Dunn's "Chinese Cottage" is used as a rectory for Sacred Heart Church.

19. 240-244 High Street

This trio of striking townhouses were built by a group of brothers and sisters on land willed to them by their mother in 1830. They reflect the transitional period of American architecture between the late Federal and Greek Revival styles. Originally all three buildings were just two rooms deep and four stories high. Number 242 was once used as a college preparatory school for ladies; Number 244 was the home of Samuel Rush, an active builder around town.

20. Joseph Read House and Office
200-204 High Street

Joseph Read was a judge and member of the Provincial Congress who had these buildings constructed in the early 1770s for his home and his office a few steps away. The Gothic roofline and third floors came along a hundred years later.

21. Burlington County Prison 128 High Street

This formidable prison building was completed in 1811 at the cost of \$24,201.13 and was at one time the oldest prison in continuous use in the United States. The designer was Robert Mills, a Charleston, South Carolina native celebrated as the first professional American-born architect. Mills would later create the Washington Monument, the U.S. Treasury Building and other iconic works but this was one of the first independent commissions for the 30-year old designer.

With vaulted ceilings of poured concrete and brick and stone construction, the prison was one of America's first virtually fireproof buildings. It was essentially maintenance-free and served its role until 1965. The outside of the building has changed very little - the massive front door, the large hinges and the lock are all original.

Mills designed the prison with regard for the spirit of incarceration of the times that held that each "guest" of the county could be rehabilitated. Each of the 40 inmates was housed in his own cell with a slit window above eye level. Individual cells had a fireplace and included a prayer book to "improve the soul." Not all made the conversion. Numerous public hangings were conducted in the prison yard - the last being a double hanging of Rufus Johnson and George Small on March 24, 1906. The Burlington County Prison, a National Historic Landmark, is open today as a museum.

22. Burlington County Courthouse 120 High Street

With over 200 years of continuous use, this is one of only a handful of courthouses in America that can trace its roots back into the 1700s. Burlington City was the capital of the Province of West Jersey and the county seat until 1796 when the site of the County Court House moved to Mount Holly. Samuel Lewis of Philadelphia was selected to design the new building and he delivered a near replica of his Congress Hall and Old City Hall, the buildings flanking Independence Hall in Philadelphia. This splendid example of Colonial architecture is beautifully preserved with painted brick. Flanking the court house are a pair of single-story office buildings that were constructed in 1807. The courthouse bell, cast

in England in 1755, was removed and installed from an earlier courthouse. It is said to have rung to signal the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

23. Elks Lodge No 848 116 High Street

This was once the home of John R. Slack, lawyer and prominent Democrat who was the oldest member of the Burlington County bar when he passed away in 1877. The brick house, with the cornice of the entrance porch mirroring the roofline, was constructed in 1856.

TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCE
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

New Brunswick



A Walking Tour of New Brunswick...

By the time the name “New Brunswick” (named in honor of English King George I, the Duke of Brunswick) appeared in court records in 1724, this settlement on the southern bank of the Raritan River had already gone through two names - Prigmore’s Swamp and Inian’s Ferry (that was John Inian’s ferry). This is the deepest penetration boats can easily make on the tidal Raritan River and New Brunswick soon developed as a trading town and agricultural port.

During the American Revolution the town was occupied for seven months by British general Sir William Howe, although “hosted” might be a better word for it. George Washington openly complained about the lack of local support he received “from the Jerseys” for his campaigns around New Brunswick. Help did come, however, from the town rivermen whose boats feasted on British vessels around New York harbor.

The coming of the railroad harpooned the Raritan River as a vital shipping lane and from 1850 out the city switched over to manufacturing. A steady stream of modern conveniences poured out of New Brunswick’s brick factories - carriages and new rubber products and the first harmonicas in America. Most notably, in 1886 the Johnson brothers began making medicinal plasters to aid in the recovery from surgery in New Brunswick. They would shortly be joined in the pharmaceutical battles by the arrival of E.R. Squibb and Sons.

The factories attracted European immigrants, especially Hungarians and Germans, and they worked hard and played hard. The city’s saloons once enjoyed such steady business that temperance reformers declared, “It would be an injustice to the devil to condemn him to live in New Brunswick.”

The city has been an enthusiastic embracer of urban renewal and many vestiges of those days are gone. But buildings still remain from the 1800s and even the 1700s. Although they aren’t concentrated on the streetscape we will encounter them on our walking tour without using up too much shoe leather and we’ll begin where thousands coming to New Brunswick do every day, at the train station...

1. New Brunswick Station
Albany Street, Easton Avenue and
French Street

The Pennsylvania Railroad invested \$50,000 to build this Colonial Revival brick station in 1903 and when it was completed railroad men gushed that no town of New Brunswick's size on the Pennsylvania system had a handsomer building. One hundred years later it is still in use by New Jersey Transit.

IN FRONT OF THE STATION, WITH
YOUR BACK TO THE RAILROAD,
TURN LEFT ON ALBANY STREET.
MAKE YOUR FIRST RIGHT ON
SPRING STREET.

2. Court Tavern
124 Church Street

New Brunswick was once a college town filled with rock clubs. The Court Tavern began booking acts in this location in 1981 and it is the last of a dying breed. Over the years, the club helped launch Jersey bands like Bouncing Souls, Screaming Females and the Gaslight Anthem and hosted rock and alternative acts such as Pavement, The Replacements, Ween, The Flaming Lips, Henry Rollins and The Smithereens.

WALK TO THE END OF THE
STREET AND TURN RIGHT
ON BAYARD STREET.

3. New Brunswick Savings Bank
70 Bayard Street

The New Brunswick Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1851. Its last headquarters was this Georgian Revival-influenced brick vault constructed in 1919. The brick facade was laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers.

4. City Hall
78 Bayard Street

Alexander Merchant was born in Scotland in 1872 to a father who worked as a purser on the National Line sailing between Liverpool and New

York City. The family settled in Queens before the boy's school years which lasted until he was 16 and he began an apprenticeship in the shop of architect D.D. Williamson in New Brunswick. When he obtained his license ten years later he set up his practice across the Raritan River in Highland Park where he became the most influential designer in town in the first decades of the 1900s. He was the architect for hundreds of public and commercial buildings in central New Jersey and his interpretation of an early Colonial town hall was executed in 1927.

5. Main Post Office
86 Bayard Street

As part of Franklin Roosevelt's plan to lift America from the Great Depression he went on a federal building spree and especially desired to bring "significant architecture" to towns and small cities. Wesley Sherwood Bessell won the commission for this Georgian-inspired building of brownstone and brick. Artists were hired to create locally-themed paintings and sculptures for nearly 1000 post offices around the country. The plan was encouraged by Philadelphia-born George Biddle, a school friend of Roosevelt's and he contributed three murals here depicting George Washington's time in the area dueling with British generals Howe and Cornwallis during the American Revolution. Another work of art, *The Dispatch Rider*, was carved in red stone by Ruth Dickerson.

6. Bayard Street Presbyterian Church
Bayard Street and Joyce Kilmer Avenue

This Romanesque-inspired church building with brownstone pylons at its corners was constructed by the St. James Methodist congregation and dedicated on November 11, 1866. The price tag was \$75,000 - a debt which the church struggled to retire. In 1908 the building was nearly consumed by fire and the following year the property was exchanged for that of the Magyar Evangelical Reformed Presbyterian Church at the corner of Easton and Hamilton streets. The Presbyterians have now worshiped here for over a hundred years and Methodists' new property has worked out for them as well.

TURN LEFT ON JOYCE KILMER AVENUE AND STAY ON IT AS IT BENDS TO THE RIGHT AFTER CROSSING NEW STREET.

7. Joyce Kilmer House
17 Joyce Kilmer Avenue

Alfred Joyce Kilmer was born in this house in 1886 and lived here until 1892. It was originally a Dutch farmhouse built in 1780, with Greek Revival additions coming a half-century later. It is considered one of the oldest remaining structures in New Brunswick. His father, Fred, was Scientific Director for Johnson & Johnson who distributed Italian talc to the customers who complained of irritation when using some of the company's medicated plasters - a practice that led to the introduction of Johnson's Baby Powder in 1893. The younger Kilmer was a promising writer and poet whose work appeared in magazines and books of verse. His money came from writing definitions for *Funk and Wagnalls' The Standard Dictionary*. With the publication of his short verse "Trees" in 1913, Kilmer found sudden fame and demand as a lecturer.

Joyce Kilmer enlisted in the National Guard after the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 and quickly rose to the rank of Sergeant. He sought increasingly hazardous duty and during a scouting mission in the Second Battle of the Marne, he was shot through the head and killed at the age of 31. The combination of one wildly popular poem and a promising life cut short have led to far flung memorials to Joyce Kilmer including many in his native state of New Jersey, parks in New York and Chicago, a forest in North Carolina and a fireplace in Minnesota. The Philolexian Society of Columbia University, a collegiate literary society of which Kilmer was vice president, holds the annual Alfred Joyce Kilmer Memorial Bad Poetry Contest in his honor.

TURN LEFT ON WELTON STREET OPPOSITE THE JOYCE KILMER HOUSE.

8. Nativity Of The Blessed Virgin Mary
Ukrainian Catholic Church Place
80 Livingston Avenue at Welton Street

This eye-catching stone building of turrets and gables anchoring the corner was constructed in 1893 for \$49,500 as the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church. The congregation had split from the First Baptist Church two decades earlier and prospered quickly. Their Troop 1 of the Boy Scouts of America, chartered in November 1910, was one of America's first uniformed troops.

9. New Brunswick Free Public Library
60 Livingston Avenue

Books were being circulated in New Brunswick through the Union Library Company in 1796. The present library company was incorporated in 1890 and in 1903 used a grant from Andrew Carnegie to build one of the 2,509 such libraries funded by the steel magnate all over the world. Patrons entered the Beaux Arts library beneath a classical carved tympanum and inside were greeted by stained glass skylights.

10. Henry Guest House
58 Livingston Avenue

Henry Guest operated a successful tannery in New Brunswick in the mid-1700s. He built this substantial house of stone blocks in 1760 and lived here until 1815. After his death the Guest family put the property up for sale describing it as "one of the best stone houses in the State of New Jersey." In 1924 the house, then located a block away on New Street, faced demolition and was moved here for safety. The recipient of a recent exterior renovation, the Guest House is still actively used by the library.

11. Elks Lodge #324
40 Livingston Avenue

The New Brunswick Lodge #324 organized in 1895 and moved into this monumental lodge, another contribution to the streetscape by Alexander Merchant, in 1926. The *New Brunswick Elk* was a creation of Laura Gardin Fraser and erected in 1930 as a memorial to the lodge members who gave their lives in World War I. Fraser was

known for her work with medals and was the first woman to design an American coin, the Alabama Centennial Half Dollar in 1921. She became associated with animals and executed a reclining elk for the national headquarters in Chicago and at least two elk in New Jersey.

12. State Theatre
17 Livingston Avenue

The State followed a familiar arc of downtown American theaters from opulent movie palace through decline to an adult movie house to vacancy to multi-million dollar restoration. Show business impresario Walter Reade, the “Showman of the Shore,” hired the biggest name in theater design, Thomas Lamb, to create his State Theatre for vaudeville and silent films. Movie lovers filled the more than 1,800 seats for the grand opening on December, 26 1921 that featured the 64-minute silent *Western White Oak*, an orchestral performance, a nature film, a newsreel, and five vaudeville acts. The State closed in 1979 but reopened as a state-of-the-art showplace for live performances in 1988.

13. George Street Playhouse
9 Livingston Avenue

Founded in 1974, George Street Playhouse is one of New Jersey’s preeminent professional theaters committed to the production of new and established plays.

14. Monument Square
George Street and Livingston Avenue

The memorial to New Brunswick’s fallen Civil War soldiers was dedicated on Nov. 15, 1893.

TURN LEFT ON POWER STREET.

15. United Methodist Church
323 George Street at Liberty Street

The stirrings of Methodism in New Brunswick dip back into the 18th century but “The Methodist Episcopal Church, Shiloh, New Brunswick” did not organize until 1811. This was the first site for the new congregation, purchased for \$528 from the Trustees of Queens College, today’s

Rutgers. A two-story brick meeting house was erected. It was blown apart by a tornado in 1835, crushing pastor W. H. Bull. The wooden church that replaced it was in turn usurped in 1876 but it would take a full 20 years to complete the present Gothic-style church.

TURN RIGHT ON LIBERTY STREET.
TURN LEFT ON NEILSON STREET.

16. Congregation Poile Zedek
145 Neilson Street

Immigrants from Russia and Poland came together as the Independent Laborers’ Benefit Association in 1901. When this meeting house, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was dedicated in 1924 the congregation changed its name to Poile Zedek, which means “doers of righteousness.”

17. First Reformed Church
9 Bayard Street at Neilson Street

The Reformed Church in America was founded by the Dutch in 1628 in New Amsterdam and came to New Brunswick in 1717. The city’s oldest congregation came to this site in 1765 and erected a stone meeting house. Leaders of the church made sure that a charter was granted for the education of Dutch Reformed ministerial candidates. Thus was born Queens College, which later became Rutgers’ University. The charter was signed by King George II and dated November 10, 1766.

When the British occupied New Brunswick during the Revolutionary War the pews were stripped and the church was converted into a stable but it was not burned. It would later be dismantled by the congregation in 1811. The building that replaced it, the current sanctuary, was one of the largest buildings in New Jersey when completed the following year. In 1828 the New Brunswick Town Council requested that a clock be placed in the steeple for the benefit of merchants and shoppers and after that it became known as the Town Clock Church.

18. Christ Church
5 Paterson Street at Neilson Street

The town's Episcopalians came together to form the church in 1742. The meeting house was finished in 1745. In 1776, the third public reading of the Declaration of Independence was made from the foot of the church tower. Despite that brazen act of rebellion the British didn't destroy the church during war-time occupation. That task would be left to the congregation 70 years later in 1852 when their original church, save for the tower, was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt into the present structure with all the historic stone utilized.

19. The Old Bay Restaurant
61-63 Church Street at Neilson Street

This Italianate-styled building was the home to the National Bank of New Jersey when it was constructed in 1857. It is the oldest commercial building in New Brunswick still in use, in this case by a New Orleans-style restaurant since 1987.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO
GEORGE STREET.

20. People's National Bank
**southeast corner of Church Street at
George Street**

The People's National Bank was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$100,000. By 1895 they were able to occupy this prominent downtown corner with an ornate three-story headquarters of rough stone, golden Roman brick and terra cotta.

21. National Bank of New Jersey
390 George Street at Church Street

The first banking in New Brunswick was transacted in 1808 as the Bank of New Brunswick, which was succeeded by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and in turn by the Bank of New Jersey, which received a national charter in 1864. The bank was anchored in its building a block away at Neilson Street until 1910 when it moved here. The eight-story low-rise skyscraper faced in

white masonry was typical of the early belief that high-rise buildings should resemble classical columns with a defined base (the decorative first two floors), a relatively unadorned shaft in the form of the middle floors and a decorative cornice to represent the capital.

TURN RIGHT ON GEORGE STREET.

22. Johnson & Johnson
**northeast corner of George Street and
Albany Street**

A man laid out on a 19th-century operating table faced a worse chance at survival than a man riding in a cavalry charge. Germs and sterilization were unknown when Robert Wood Johnson left the Pennsylvania countryside as a 16-year old in 1861 to apprentice in a Poughkeepsie apothecary. Johnson worked in New York as an importer and salesman of drug products until 1873, when he entered into a stormy partnership with George Seabury. The relationship was strained further when Johnson brought his younger brothers, James and Edward Mead, into the Brooklyn pharmaceutical firm.

By 1886 the three brothers were ready to start their own medical products company, specifically selling medicated plasters that were ready-to-use, contaminant-free surgical dressings. On a train ride through New Jersey, James Johnson spied a "To Let" sign on a four-story red brick building while passing through New Brunswick. Johnson & Johnson, with 14 employees, sprouted into one of the world's largest companies from the fourth floor of that old wallpaper factory.

The complex would eventually grow to include 51 red brick buildings on 20 downtown acres along the Raritan River. In 1983 lead designers Henry N. Cobb and W. Stephen Wood of I.M. Pei & Partners created the current World Headquarters for Johnson & Johnson by linking seven four-story pavilions around a slender 16-story tower.

AFTER WALKING UNDER THE
RAILROAD TRACKS BEAR LEFT
THROUGH THE GATES ONTO THE
CAMPUS OF RUTGERS UNIVERSITY.

23. Class of 1883 Memorial Gates

Henry Rutgers was a Revolutionary War officer and a large landowner on Manhattan Island but what really earned him notoriety was that he lived into his 80s as a bachelor with no apparent heir to his fortune. Queen's College, founded in 1766 as the eighth institution of higher learning in the country, was struggling in the early 1800s and had actually suspended classes for a dozen years for lack of funds. They did have a tenuous tie to Henry Rutgers, however. His pastor, Philip Milledoler, had been president of Queen's College. The trustees made an appeal to Rutgers and received a draft of \$200 to buy a bell. This morsel was enough to name the college for Colonel Rutgers in the hope that real life-sustaining funds might be forthcoming. Rutgers did donate a bond for \$5,000 but when he died there was no mention of the college in his will.

These gates, at what is considered the main entrance to Queens Campus, were installed in 1904 by the Class of 1883. The gates were designed by class member Frederick P. Hill and constructed for \$2,000.

WALK THROUGH THE GATES AND
UP THE SLIGHT RISE AND BEAR
RIGHT INTO THE PARKING LOT
BEFORE THE FIRST BUILDING.
ON YOUR RIGHT, OVERLOOKING
GEORGE STREET IS...

24. Daniel S. Schanck Observatory

Daniel S. Schanck was not a student of astronomy, never attended Rutgers. He was born in Middletown, New Jersey but moved to New York City early on and spent his entire life there making his money importing glass. Nonetheless, he funded the construction of this octagonal two-story brick observatory in 1866. Designed by Willard Smith and one of the last major Greek Revival structures to appear in New Brunswick, it was built to accommodate the study of astronomy in the Rutgers Scientific School, which was established as a department of Rutgers College in 1862. But no one knows why Daniel S. Schanck bankrolled the project. It was rumored that he was smitten with one of the wives of a tutor on

campus and built his monument to impress her. He died in 1872 at the age of 60 and his unrequited spirit is said to still dwell in the tower.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE
OF THE PARKING LOT IS...

25. Kirkpatrick Chapel

Henry Janeway Hardenbergh would design some of the most famous apartments and hotels in America - the Dakota Apartments, the Plaza Hotel, the Willard Hotel and many more - but in 1873 he was a 26-year old architect with nothing on his resume. But he was a Rutgers legacy of the first order - his great-great grandfather, Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, had been the first president of Rutgers College from 1785 to 1790. So when Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick, widow of Littleton Kirkpatrick, wanted to build a chapel and library for the school, Hardenbergh got the commission. New Brunswick-born Littleton Kirkpatrick had been a lawyer in town before turning to politics and becoming mayor of New Brunswick and a United States Congressman. The interior walls of the old European-styled brownstone church have traditionally displayed portraits of the presidents and other prominent leaders of Rutgers.

CONTINUE WALKING
AROUND THE CHAPEL TO...

26. Old Queen's

John McComb, who was busy designing some of the most important buildings in New York City in the first decade of the 1800s, City Hall and Castle Clinton among them, came to New Brunswick to design Old Queen's in 1808-09 and delivered one of the finest examples of Federal architecture to be found on any college campus. McComb used ashlar brownstone on the side facing the city and everyday fieldstone on the elevation on the backside - the side that faces a campus that was only a dream at the time. In fact, the building *was* Queen's College - it was the sole building for academic instruction for the college, the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and the Rutgers Grammar School. In 1825 when Henry Rutgers' gift of a bell arrived a cupola was

constructed, courtesy of Stephen Van Rensselaer, to hold it.

WALK AROUND TO THE END OF OLD QUEEN'S AND TURN LEFT TO WALK BETWEEN BUILDINGS OUT TO THE FRONT OF OLD QUEEN'S. THE BUILDING ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

27. Geology Hall

Here is another contribution to the campus by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, giving him bookends around Old Queen's. Completed in 1872, the Gothic brownstone served as home to the departments of physics, military science and geology. The Rutgers Geological Museum, housed on the second floor, has included important collections of minerals, fossils, Native American artifacts, modern shells, and, most famously, a 10,000-year-old mastodon acquired by Professor George H. Cook in 1870.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK ALONG THE SEMI-CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY. TUCKED AWAY TO THE RIGHT, BESIDE THE REAR OF GEOLOGY HALL, IS...

28. Van Nest Hall

Peter Pieterse Van Nest arrived in New Netherlands in 1647, founding one of the oldest families in the New York City area. Born in 1777, Abraham Van Nest was president of the Greenwich Savings Bank and an officer in other financial institutions. And he was a devoted trustee of Rutgers College for the last 42 years of his life. Nicholas Wyckoff designed a two-story academic building in 1845; in 1893, Van Nest Hall was remodeled and a third floor and porch were added.

CONTINUE MOVING ALONG THE DRIVEWAY.

29. Winants Hall

Garret E. Winants, son of a sea captain, sailed before the mast at an early age and built a fleet of

his own but made his real money in Jersey City real estate. He spent most of his later years traveling the world and writing about his experiences. In 1889 he presented a sketch for a proposed dormitory and gifted the university \$100,000 to build it. He died the following year as he was preparing the school to pick out furniture for his dormitory; it would be the only housing on campus for another 25 years.

EXIT OLD QUEEN'S CAMPUS AND TURN LEFT ON SOMERSET STREET.

30. St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church 94 Somerset Street

St. Peter The Apostle Church was designed in 1856 by Patrick Keeley, the de facto house architect for the Catholic Church in the latter half of the 19th century. This grand, Gothic Revival, brownstone church, convent, and rectory, face the historic lawn of Old Queens.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON SOMERSET STREET TO COLLEGE AVENUE.

31. Johnston Hall northwest corner of Somerset Street and College Avenue

This is the second oldest building on the Rutgers campus, designed by Nicholas Wyckoff in 1830 to provide a home for the Rutgers Preparatory School and two student literary societies, Philoclean and Peithesophian. It picked up the two-story wing to the north in 1870s and a third floor was added for a gymnasium. It wasn't Johnston Hall until 1964 when it was renamed for Alexander Johnston, Class of 1870, who taught in the building and wrote tirelessly on American history.

CONTINUE ONE BLOCK TO EASTON AVENUE AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO THE TRAIN STATION AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TOUR.

Look Up,

Newark



A Walking Tour of Newark...

In the 1660s Robert Treat found things getting a little too loosey-goosey in his once strictly religious New Haven Colony in Connecticut. It took him five years of searching the early American wilderness to find suitable property on the west bank of the Passaic River. In 1666 he gave gunpowder, one hundred bars of lead, twenty axes, twenty coats, guns, pistols, swords, kettles, blankets, knives, beer, and ten pairs of breeches to the Hackensack Indians for the land that would be called "New Ark" or "New Work." History is a bit muddy on the naming of Newark.

Treat's new utopian community would remain under strict religious control for almost 70 years. The original New England Puritans were scoffed at as party animals by these settlers. As a consequence the hamlet attracted few newcomers. In 1733 Colonel Josiah Ogden, a well-respected member of the village, was sanctioned for gathering his wheat on a Sunday to save it from an impending storm which launched a permanent rift in the church. But a true break with the religious hierarchy in Newark town would not come until the advent of trade and commerce after the American Revolution. The stirrings of Newark's future as an American industrial powerhouse began simply enough with the leather trade and rudimentary jewelry-making in the early 1800s. The future arrived in 1815 in the form of a Massachusetts transplant named Seth Boyden. Boyden's tinkering with leather-making processes resulted in his discovery of patent leather. Soon most of America's leather was being shipped from Newark, 90% of it by 1870. Boyden then turned his attention to iron and invented a way to shape it by producing malleable iron. About the same time advances in transportation brought the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Newark via the Morris Canal in 1831 and the first railroads a few years later. Newark was off to the races; in 1836 it incorporated as a city.

It was said, with only slight exaggeration, that every kind of product sold in the United States was manufactured in Newark. The population soared from 136,508 in 1880 to 347,000 by 1910. It would eventually peak at 450,000. The intersection of Broad and Market streets, where Robert Treat had built a cabin 250 years earlier, was called the busiest in the country. The last half of the 20th century, however, brought all the plagues of big city life to Newark, magnified several-fold. While Newark is still New Jersey's largest city with a population of 280,000 the number of people it has lost is greater than the population of nearly every other town in the state. In the past dozen years, however, the downtown has sprouted a performing arts center, a baseball stadium, a major league hockey arena and several historic buildings have received multi-million dollar facelifts. Our walking tour of today's Newark will begin with a toe in the past where business was transacted back in 1667...

**1. Washington Park
Washington Street and Broad Street**

This small green space, now covered in leafy shade trees, was set aside as a market place in 1667 when it was called the Upper Green. Today the park is studded with monuments. The city's first statue was dedicated in the heart of the park in 1890 in memory of Seth Boyden. A Massachusetts native, Boyden came to Newark in 1815 at the age of 26, working in a shop near the park. In short order he perfected the process for creating "patent leather" to turn soft, pliable leather into hard, shiny leather ideal for boots. Next, after a decade of experimentation he developed the first procedure for malleable cast iron. He also invented an air brake for locomotives, improved the process for producing zinc, and built his own steamboat. Through a lifetime of innovation, Boyden filed only one patent and while his work created millions of dollars in Newark industries, he sought no profit. It was reported that he spent his last years toiling in a strawberry factory for \$1.50 a day, working on ways to grow bigger berries. Thomas Edison, America's greatest inventor, lauded Boyden, largely forgotten, as the country's most important early inventor.

The statue of George Washington, depicting the general taking leave of his army at Rocky Hill, was executed by J. Massey Rhind. The monument to Christopher Columbus was cast in Rome by Giuseppe Ciochetti and presented to the City by its Italian societies in 1927. At the park's north end stands *The Indian and the Puritan*, one of three works in Newark by Gutzon Borglum of Mount Rushmore fame.

BEGINNING AT THE WASHINGTON
STATUE WALK COUNTER-CLOCK-
WISE AROUND WASHINGTON
PARK. ACROSS BROAD STREET IS...

**2. New Jersey Bell Telephone Building
540 Broad Street**

Until 1927 telephone service to northern New Jersey came from New York Telephone when its properties were purchased by New Jersey Bell. Ralph Thomas Walker, who was busy designing phone company monoliths in the New York

area, devised New Jersey Bell's new headquarters in what he called "the American perpendicular style." At ground level the Egyptian-style bas-relief facade was sculpted by Edward McCartan. From the time the 20-story structure opened in 1929 its top was a nighttime Newark landmark bathed in a soft orange glow.

**3. North Reformed Church
510 Broad Street**

The Third Reformed Dutch Church was organized on December 16, 1856 in the home of Joseph Bradley. Bradley, who became a United States Supreme Court Justice in 1870, led a membership roster that included many of the city's elite. The cornerstone of the Gothic church with buttressed walls was laid on September 14, 1857. The church suffered crippling damage by fire in 1922 and 1931 but was restored and has done duty for over 150 years.

CROSS OVER TO THE NORTHWEST
CORNER OF THE PARK.

**4. The Newark Public Library
5 Washington Street**

The Newark Library Association organized in 1847 as a private collection; its 10,000 volumes became the city's first public library 40 years later. In 1898 the need for more space prompted the hiring of Philadelphia architects Rankin and Kellogg, fresh off their triumph of the Camden County Courthouse, to design a new building. Their four-story Italian Renaissance palazzo arrived in 1901. Its dedication was followed by the arrival of the institution's second librarian, John Cotton Dana. Under his direction, until 1929, the functions of the library were woven into the fabric of the entirety of the city. Dana served as president of the American Library Association, which today gives out the John Cotton Dana Award to libraries with exceptional public relations. After his death, more than 1,000 people turned out to pay tribute on "John Cotton Dana Day."

**5. American Insurance Company Building
15 Washington Street**

The American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company was chartered on March 4, 1846 in offices on the 700 block of Broad Street. By the end of the century, the business had expanded across the country and was operating as the American Insurance Company. In 1929 the firm commissioned John H. & Wilson C. Ely for this 16-story Neoclassical building of limestone and pale rose brick, with Ionic columns and a roof-top cupola.

**6. Ballantine Mansion
43 Washington Street**

Scottish-born Peter Ballantine began brewing a pale ale along the Passaic River in Newark in 1840. His three sons joined the business and by the time this 27-room mansion was built in 1885 the brewery was one of the largest in America. George Edward Harney, a New York architect, drew up the plans for the house which cost an estimated \$75,000. Another \$16,000 was poured into the interior furnishings, art work and statuary. The last Ballantine son died in 1905 and control of the company passed to in-laws. The brewery, long-time sponsors of New York Yankees and Philadelphia Phillies baseball, closed in 1972 although the brand lives on through other brewers.

**7. Newark Museum
49 Washington Street**

The Newark Museum was created out of the Newark Library in 1909 by John Cotton Dana as part of his vision to encourage the study of arts and sciences among the citizenry of Newark. The museum operated on the fourth floor of the library until 1926 when it was presented this \$750,000 Neoclassical limestone home by its greatest benefactor, Louis Bamberger. Chicago architect Jervis Hunt drew up the design plans. Bamberger was 37 years old when he came to Newark from Baltimore in 1892 to take over the bankrupt store of Hill & Craig at Market Street and Washington Street. His transition to merchant prince was such that in 1912 he was able to construct one of America's greatest department

stores, occupying a full city block and employing nearly 3,000 Newark men and women. The store was so big it had its own telephone exchange with direct dial numbers for most of New Jersey's suburbs. Louis Bamberger sold out to Macy's in 1929 and, unmarried, gave millions of dollars to Newark cultural institutions until his death at age 88. The museum building next door was originally a YMCA; today Newark Museum is the largest museum in New Jersey.

CONTINUE ON WASHINGTON STREET TO LEAVE WASHINGTON PARK.

**8. Pro-Cathedral of Saint Patrick
91 Washington Street at Central Avenue**

In the 1840s the potato famine in Ireland drove more than a million Irish to leave the country. Many sailed for New York City and its environs, swelling the foreign population of New Jersey by many thousands. St. Patrick's Church was the response. Dedicated on March 10, 1850, the massive Gothic brick structure was dominated by a 200-foot high spire.

WALK ONE BLOCK AND TURN LEFT ON NEW STREET. CONTINUE TO ITS END AT BROAD STREET. CROSS OVER INTO MILITARY PARK AND TURN LEFT TO WALK TO THE CHURCH IN ITS NORTH END.

**9. Trinity and St. Philip's Cathedral
608 Broad Street**

Episcopalians in Newark were serviced by circuit riders beginning in the 1720s. In 1742, the church organized and a small stone edifice with a steeple was erected on a half-acre of the town "training ground" and it remains the state's only church in a public park. The meeting house did duty as a hospital in the Revolutionary War for wounded British and American troops and suffered heavy physical damage as a consequence. A new church, using parts of the original steeple came along in 1810; the building's current appearance dates to 1857. Trinity Church was elevated to full cathedral status in May 1944.

TURN AND WALK BACK THROUGH MILITARY PARK, HEADING SOUTH ALONG BROAD STREET.

10. Military Park
Broad Street between Rector Street and Raymond Boulevard

Designed as a training place for soldiers when the city was planned in 1667, it became known in 1869 as the Town Commons or Lower Commons. Of the monuments scattered through the plaza the most important is a large bronze group created by Gutzon Borglum. *Wars of America* was the last of three works by Borglum in Newark, the first being the sitting Abraham Lincoln in front of the Essex County Courthouse on Market Street in 1911. *Wars of America* was unveiled in 1926; the next year he would be off to South Dakota to begin work on Mount Rushmore.

FROM THE *WARS OF AMERICA*
WALK ACROSS MILITARY PARK
TO PARK PLACE.

11. New Jersey Historical Society
52 Park Place

The historical society has had several homes from the time of its founding across the state in Trenton in 1845. Since 1997 the collection and offices have been housed in a 1926 Georgian Revival building designed by James Oscar Betelle. His firm specialized in school buildings, including many in New Jersey and several in Newark. This five-story red brick structure wrapped in stone quoins was created for the Essex club, a men's social society. The old squash courts now contain the Society's library.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND
FACING MILITARY PARK,
TURN LEFT AND WALK TO
THE SOUTHERN END OF THE
PARK ALONG PARK PLACE.

12. Lefcourt-Newark (Eleven80) Building
1180 Raymond Boulevard

Prominent Newark architect Frank Grad created this ornate Art Deco gem as the city's tallest building in 1930. Clad in light tan brick and limestone it stretched to 449 feet tall across 35 floors. The building stood vacant for some 20 years late in the 20th century and has recently received an award-winning restoration to residential use.

WALK BACK TO BROAD STREET
AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING
SOUTH.

13. National Newark Building
744 Broad Street

The reign of the Lefcourt-Newark Building as Newark's tallest building was short-lived as it was eclipsed within a year by the National Newark Building that topped out at 465 feet in 1931. This Neoclassical skyscraper features a brown brick façade and a unique top that is modeled after the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The skyscraper was built by John H. & Wilson C. Ely, the architects who one year earlier constructed the American Insurance Company Building on Washington Park in the same style. The National Newark Building stood as New Jersey's highest building until 1989 when Exchange Place Centre in Jersey City surpassed it.

14. Prudential Plaza Building
745 Broad Street

The 24-story white marble tower in the heart of the downtown business district, known as the Plaza Building, was opened in 1960. Established in 1875, the Prudential got its start in a basement operation on Broad Street. The company subsequently occupied a mammoth Gothic structure, which was finished in 1901 and razed in 1952 to make way for the present tower. The exterior is faced in Imperial Danby Marble of Vermont, the same marble used in the Supreme Court Building and Jefferson Monument in Washington; the facade sports 1,600 windows set in aluminum frames.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

15. Paramount Theatre
195 Market Street

The theater opened in 1895 as the Newark, hosting vaudeville acts. It was redesigned by America's leading theater architect, Thomas Lamb, in 1917 using an Adamesque style. Transformed into a movie palace, it provided seating for over 2,000 patrons. The Newark became the Paramount in the 1930s and operated until the 1980s when it was reported that Newark's last two movie houses, the Paramount and the Adams, went dark in when their insurance rates increased 500 percent.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS HALF-A-BLOCK BACK TO BROAD STREET AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING SOUTH.

16. First National State Bank Building
810 Broad Street

This bank, which operated for over 150 years, traces its roots back to 1812, much of the time at this location. Its Victorian-era banking headquarters was replaced with this early skyscraper. It adheres to the principals of pioneering high-rise design to create a building in the form of a classical column with the powerful base (the ground floors), a relatively unadorned shaft (the middle floors) and a decorative capital (in this case the green cornice).

17. First Presbyterian Church
820 Broad Street

The crossing of Broad Street and Market Street became the center of town shortly after the village was settled in 1666. Founder Robert Treat built his home on the southwest corner. That year First Presbyterian was established as a meeting house a few steps away in this location. The current structure was started during the Revolutionary War but the new country was up and running by the time of its opening on January 1, 1791. The church is a satisfying remnant of Georgian Colonial architecture. The freestone used in its

construction was quarried on Bloomfield Avenue and the mortar was made from piles of clam shells gathered along the banks of Newark Bay.

18. Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal
840 Broad Street

The Central Railroad of New Jersey (CNJ) grew out of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad that was chartered on February 9, 1831 to build from Newark Bay west. Steamboats carried passengers to New York City. By 1849 various lines were consolidated into the CNJ which evolved into two main lines: one crossing from Jersey City to Phillipsburg and across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania coal country and a southern line that traveled along the Delaware Bay. On July 23, 1869, the Newark and New York Railroad opened, providing a straight route from downtown Newark to the CNJ's Jersey City terminal. This three-bay facade is just about all that remains of the terminal for the venerable old line that disappeared into Conrail in 1976.

19. City Hall
920 Broad Street

Architects Mowbray, Uffinger and Ely dispensed with function to create one of America's grandest Beaux Arts-style public buildings. Completed in 1908, the final price tag for the five-story limestone confection was more than \$2.6 million. The enormous interior space under a heavily ornamented dome boasts carved marble and fine paneling, a grand central staircase, stained-glass skylights, and decorative plaster and wrought-iron works. Developer Harry Grant paid to have the dome covered in 24 karat gold in 1986.

The previous home for the City's administrative offices was a block to the north. In 1870 Broad Street in front of City Hall was paved with asphalt courtesy of Edmund J. DeSmedt, a Belgian chemist. It was the first recorded use of asphalt on an American street. Six years later asphalt was used to pave Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. in anticipation of the nation's Centennial in 1876. But today's ubiquitous sticky black petroleum distillate was slow to catch on - as late as 1904 there were only 141 miles of paved asphalt roads in the entire United States.

20. Grace Church
950 Broad Street

Newark's second oldest Episcopal parish was organized in 1837. This church building arrived eleven years later, constructed on designs from Richard Upjohn, the leading proponent of the English Gothic style in America. Nearly from its inception, the parish has been famed for its choral music and in 1882 Samuel A. Ward, a choir-master in Grace Church, composed a hymn tune that would become the melody for "America the Beautiful."

**WALK BACK A FEW STEPS
TO FRANKLIN STREET AND
TURN RIGHT.**

21. Federal Building
**2 Federal Square between Franklin Street
and Walnut Street**

Architect George Oakley Totten plied his trade mostly in Washington, D.C. in the early 1900s, designing palatial homes and embassies. His work on government buildings helped him win the commission for the \$3 million post office and federal court building that opened in 1934. The massive Neoclassical structure Totten delivered would be at home among the dignified federal buildings in his hometown. The post office operated on the first floor and the upper floors housed the United States District Court and offices.

TURN LEFT ON MULBERRY STREET.

22. Prudential Center
165 Mulberry Street

The \$375 million multi-purpose arena was the first downtown stadium constructed in the metro New York area in 25 years when it opened in 2007. Prudential Center primarily serves as the home arena for the National Hockey League's New Jersey Devils. The red and gray exterior is inspired by Newark's bricklaying and railroad heritage.

TURN RIGHT ON EDISON PLACE.

23. Newark Warehouse Company
**southwest corner of Edison Place and
McCarter Highway**

The six-story Newark Warehouse Company's building for inbound city freight on the Central New Jersey railroad represented a leap forward in storage facilities when it was constructed in 1907. At the time large storehouses were constructed of vulnerable brick and wood. Described as "unburnable," this new warehouse was built completely of steel frame construction with concrete walls. The floors utilized plate girders and reinforced concrete with partitions of steel frames and hollow fireproof tile.

**CROSS MCCARTER HIGHWAY.
TURN LEFT ON ALLING STREET
AND CROSS MARKET STREET TO
THE TRAIN STATION.**

24. Newark Pennsylvania Station
Raymond Plaza West and Market Street

The City of Newark and the Pennsylvania Railroad split the \$42 million tab for the construction of this showpiece of the fabled railroad line in 1935. Then at the height of its importance, the Pennsylvania Railroad operated 232 trains every day between this station and Penn Station in Manhattan. The magnificent limestone building festooned with polished aluminum Art Deco detailing was one of the last projects designed by the legendary firm of McKim, Mead & White, America's premier architects of the Gilded Age from 1890 to 1910. The interior of the main waiting room has medallions illustrating the history of transportation, from wagons to steamships to cars and airplanes.

Directly to the east of Penn Station is a lift bridge over the Passaic River, the largest of its kind when first put into operation. When needed it can be raised 111 feet in 85 seconds to provide 135 feet of clearance above the water.

**TURN LEFT ON RAYMOND
BOULEVARD. TURN RIGHT ON
MCCARTER HIGHWAY. TURN LEFT
ON CENTER STREET.**

25. St. John's Catholic Church
off Center Street at McCarter Highway

The oldest Roman Catholic church in the city, St. John's was built in 1826 and was the first in the state to have a resident pastor. The church also was the first in Newark to have chimes, which were installed in 1859. Through its special services and consideration of the poor, the church has been known as "the people's church."

26. New Jersey Performing Arts Center
One Center Street

Los Angeles architect Barton Myers designed the 250,000 square-foot New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC) to provide a continuum of Newark's existing open green spaces from Military Park to the Newark Riverfront. The performance spaces were intended to present a welcoming feel rather than the formality of traditional temple-like theaters.

BEAR SLIGHTLY RIGHT AS THE
STREET BECOMES PARK PLACE.

27. Firemen's Insurance Building
8-12 Park Place

This insurance company was founded in 1855 and was soon able to build a splendid Second Empire headquarters in the center of the city at the northeast corner of Broad and Market streets. It was replaced in 1910 with the tallest building in the city at the time. These headquarters were built during the height of the company's expansion in 1924-1928. This ten-story structure features Classical Revival ornamentation on facades and in major interior spaces. The architects were the firm of Jay H. and Wilson C. Ely, the go-to builders of business towers in Newark.

BEAR RIGHT ON BROAD STREET.

28. First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church
572 Broad Street

The First Baptist Church of Newark was organized in June 1801 with a congregation of 14. By 1805 the small band was able to move into its first meeting house. The present Byzantine granite structure, inspired by the Baths of Pisa in Italy, dates to 1890. It was financed by and dedicated to Thomas Baldwin Peddie, who did two tours of duty as mayor Newark before moving to the United States Congress. The building includes 200 doors and 173 windows, all of which on the lower floor are crafted from Tiffany glass. Inside a balcony goes around the entire church beneath a dome 80 feet above the main auditorium.

CONTINUE ON BROAD STREET
ANOTHER BLOCK TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT IN WASHINGTON
PARK.

Look Up,

★ Ocean Grove



A Walking Tour of Ocean Grove...

Religious camp meetings, often led by Methodists, can find their roots in America as far back as 1799 but the movement really exploded after the Civil War. In the 1860s East Coast beaches were not vacation havens but generally regarded as bug-infested wastelands. At the time only four residents were living in this area between Long Pond and Goose Pond, now known as Wesley Lake and Fletcher Lake respectively. Only a single sand road penetrated the dense forest, scarcely wide enough for a horse and buggy to squeeze through. So when the Reverend William B. Osborn of Farmingdale went scouring the Jersey shore for a place for a new camp meeting in 1869 he found abundant cheap land here (his 11-acre deed would cost \$50) - but just as important, precious few mosquitoes. One other thing he was looking for was pine trees in which to build the camp for the annual prayer meeting.

With easy access from Philadelphia and New York City via the New York and Long Branch Railroad, the Ocean Grove camp meeting proved an immediate hit. The 1874 meeting attracted 40,000 people. Records indicate that in 1877 alone, 710,000 tickets were sold for the Ocean Grove-Asbury Park train station. In a generation the town went from a population of four to a fully developed community that was known as the “Queen of the Victorian Methodist Camp Meetings.”

The Camp Meeting Association owns all the land in town and leases it to homeowners and businesses for 99-year renewable terms. Until 1981, when it was folded into Neptune Township, the Association also wrote the rules of Ocean Grove. Among its requirements were strict blue laws prohibiting business and banning all driving on the streets on Sundays. This certainly put a crimp on the summer exodus from the cities that was inundating other shore towns in the age of the automobile. So the town crept sleepily along without much change from its founding a century before. The result is that Ocean Grove now boasts the greatest number of Victorian structures in New Jersey.

Our walking tour will begin where the founders prayed in February 1869, although hopefully not in knee-high snow as covered the ground when Reverend Osborn first visited...

**1. Founder's Park
Central Avenue and Surf Avenue**

It was in today's Founder's Park that the first Camp Meeting was held in Ocean Grove on July 31, 1869 with Dr. Elwood Stokes presiding over about 20 attendees. Walk over to Wesley Lake and look at the outstanding Victorian homes that line the water.

**WALK DOWN PILGRIM PATHWAY
THAT FORMS THE WESTERN
BOUNDARY OF THE PARK. THE
OCEAN WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.**

**2. Grand Auditorium
Pilgrim Pathway at Ocean Pathway**

This was the fourth auditorium for the Camp Meeting, beginning with a "Preacher's Stand" in a grove of trees. It took 90 days to construct the Great Auditorium in 1894 and it has been the heartbeat of Ocean Grove ever since. Considered to be the most impressive and largest enclosed auditorium in New Jersey, the building is constructed completely of wood on top of iron trusses laid across stone foundations. The Auditorium is ringed with barn door-type entrances that open for ventilation. Inside an arched ceiling enables preachers and evangelists to be heard without amplification. Concerts, exhibitions, and other entertainment are also held in the auditorium. The Auditorium's pipe organ is one of the world's largest; it was installed in 1908 and built by Robert Hope-Jones who is considered to be the inventor of the theater organ. Although it has been vastly enlarged in the past 100 years it is one of the few Hope-Jones organs still in existence.

**3. Tent City
Auditorium Park around
Great Auditorium**

After the Camp Meeting was founded in 1869 there grew to be 600 tents. Only 114 remain today. The tents are attached to a rustic wooden shed that contains a kitchen and bathroom. In September when the meeting ends the canvas tents are stored in the shed. In May the canvas

parlors are taken out again and placed over wooden frames. Want to rent one for a summer? Put your name on a list and you may get a call in ten years or so - some of the tent families are into their fifth or sixth generation.

**4. Young People's Temple
Pilgrim Pathway and McClintock Street**

The first Young People's Meeting was staged in 1879 in a small building and by 1887 it had been enlarged twice and a new temple was constructed for \$7,500 on plans by Ocean Grove's first police chief, Major John Patterson. Capacity was now 1,500 and that structure served for 90 years until it burned to the ground in 1977. Today's temple is a reproduction of the 1887 building.

**WALK ACROSS TO THE OPPOSITE
SIDE OF AUDITORIUM PARK (THE
WEST SIDE).**

**5. Bishop Janes Tabernacle
Founders Park at Mt. Carmel Way**

The tabernacle began as a tent supported by twenty-seven cedar poles in 1875. In 1877 it became the camp's first permanent structure, seating about 1,000 camp goers. It was dedicated to the memory of Bishop Edmund S. Janes who preached the dedicatory sermon eight years before.

**6. Beersheba Well
Founders Park at Mt. Tabor Way**

All the fresh salt air and sparkling sand will not do a seaside community any good without fresh water. The Beersheba Well provided just that to the Ocean Grove camp meeting site when it was drilled in 1870. Temperance crusader Carrie Nation gave a lecture at the Beersheba Well on August 20, 1904.

**CONTINUE WALKING THROUGH
THE PARK, AWAY FROM THE GREAT
AUDITORIUM.**

7. Thornley Chapel
northwest corner of Mt. Carmel Way
and Mt. Tabor

This building was reworked as a Victorian chapel in 1889 as a memorial to Dr. James Thornley, a charter member of the Camp Meeting Association who passed that year. The cost, including a small organ, was \$2,774.58. Dr. Thornley believed a structure should be dedicated to the services of the youth in the community and daily Children's Meetings are still held here.

CONTINUE STRAIGHT ON
PILGRIM PATHWAY (IT IS THE SAME
PILGRIM PATHWAY THAT WAS ON
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PARK.
TURN RIGHT ON MAIN AVENUE.

8. St. Elmo Hotel
77 Main Avenue

With a distinguished history dipping back into the 19th century, the St. Elmo Hotel was already well established by 1901 when it was purchased by Reverend William Jones, a Baptist preacher from Belmar. Southside Johnny got his first job washing dishes at the St. Elmo Hotel when he was 15 and the Asbury Jukes were just getting under way.

TURN AND WALK EAST ON MAIN
AVENUE, TOWARDS THE OCEAN.

9. Post Office
59 Main Avenue

Once upon a time the original Camp Meeting Association offices were quartered here. So was the town's jail and the post office. Save for the post office all are gone, as is the ornate Victorian tower that once loomed over the streetscape. The alien one-story brick shop building is an obvious later addition.

TURN LEFT ON CENTRAL AVENUE.

10. Washington Fire Co. 1
50 Olin Street at Central Avenue

Despite its small size - less than one square mile - Ocean Grove boasts three fire companies. The first was Washington Fire Company No. 1, incorporated in 1870. The eye-catching two-story firehouse with fancy brickwork and wood trim was erected in 1883.

11. Centennial Cottage
northwest corner of McClintock Street
and Central Avenue

This Stick Style house was erected in 1879 by Elizabeth Fell, who took advantage of the Camp Meeting Association's edict that permitted married women to own their own real estate. In 1969 the house was donated to the Association and moved to this corner to serve as a 19th century living history museum.

TURN RIGHT ON OCEAN
PATHWAY. IN ITS DAY OCEAN
PATHWAY, LINED WITH
VICTORIAN BUILDINGS WAS
LAUDED AS ONE OF THE
PRETTIEST STREETS IN AMERICA.

12. Boardwalk Pavilion
Ocean Avenue at Ocean Pathway

Billed as "Music and Worship by the Sea," the open air venue plays host to concerts and Sunday morning services.

TURN LEFT ON THE BOARDWALK
AND WALK NORTH TOWARDS
ASBURY PARK.

13. Asbury Park Boardwalk Atlantic Ocean

In 1869 James A. Bradley was vacationing in Ocean Grove when he began dreaming about the sandy dunes and the virgin maritime forestlands he saw stretching to the north. In 1871 he picked up 500 acres of oceanfront property for about \$90,000 and began plans to construct a wooden walkway for visitors to stroll along the shore. He named the town Asbury Park after the founder of Methodism in America: Francis Asbury. By 1877 there were several large hotels occupying spacious lots that Bradley had sold to accommodate those visitors. In 1885 the nation's second electric trolley system was constructed to bring ever more visitors to the shore. Iconic buildings like the Casino and Convention Hall rose along the boardwalk.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED
EXPLORING THE BOARDWALK
RETURN TO THE PAVILION AND
WALK BACK UP OCEAN PATHWAY.

14. Stokes Statue Ocean Pathway

This depiction of first Camp Meeting leader Ellwood Stokes was rendered in bronze by Paul W. Morris. It was installed in 1905. Stokes remained president of the Meeting until his death in 1897 at the age of 83.

TURN RIGHT ON CENTRAL
AVENUE TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT IN
FOUNDER'S PARK.

Look Up,

Paterson



A Walking Tour of Paterson...

As America's first Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton knew that industry held the key to the nation's future prosperity. And he knew just where to get young America's future started - on the Passaic River that was rushing restlessly through a rocky gorge and down a 70-foot cataract. He lobbied for the creation of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M) and the New Jersey legislature voted the company perpetual exemption from county and township taxes to encourage the building of canals and mills. On November 22, 1791 Governor William Paterson signed the company charter and after investigating proposals from sites in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania a siting engineer declared the Passaic falls offered "the best situation in the world." A grand new industrial city was ready for take-off. At the time, 1792, there were about ten houses in the area. Peter Colt, who was treasurer of the State of Connecticut, took over S.U.M. and his energies started the first mills turning in Paterson (Hamilton demurred when it was suggested the new town be named after him).

Colt's steady hand was critical to the development of the young town and the family that followed him would shape its future. Son Roswell L. Colt became the head of S.U.M in 1814 and controlled its fortunes until he died in 1856. His brother John got into the cotton business in 1814 in Paterson and in the 1820s began making cotton duck for sailing ships by doubling and twisting cotton yarn. He was the first in the world to successfully substitute cotton for flax in the making of sail duck and it was soon in use on all American vessels. Samuel Colt came from Hartford to manufacture pistols in the 1830s. He did not succeed and would have to return home to make the six-shooter "that tamed the West." Christopher Colt would use Samuel's old factory to create the first silk in Paterson. That did better, so much so that after John Ryle arrived from England to helm the looms Paterson transformed into the "Silk City."

Alexander Hamilton's vision of a great industrial beehive would, in fact, come true and Paterson would become the third largest city in New Jersey. The urban renewal bug that has infested many similar industrial cities has never taken hold in Paterson. Many of the hulking red brick factories from the 1800s are still in place and the elaborate Beaux Arts and Art Deco buildings their wealth spawned are there too. Instead of being torn down the old buildings have been adapted by entrepreneurs looking to turn a buck so at street level the urban explorer sees a panoply of utilitarian downtown storefronts. To truly see the wonder of the streetscape it is literally necessary to "look up, Paterson" but our walking tour will begin by looking down, down at the wonder of the Great Falls of the Passaic River, just as Alexander Hamilton did 220-odd years ago...

**1. Great Falls of the Passaic, Overlook Park
McBride Avenue Extension at
Spruce Street**

The thundering Great Falls roar over a 280-foot crest, plunging 77 feet with more water volume than any Eastern waterfall not name Niagara. Two hundred million years ago hot magna erupted from the earth and cooled to become the basaltic First Watchng Ridge, oblivious to erosion. The trapped Passaic River began poking around for a way around the ridge and finally found it here. Alexander Hamilton was the first to link the power of the Falls to industry after dining at its base during the Revolutionary War. His vision of a great industrial city here was realized over the years as the water turned machines for textiles, steam locomotives, revolvers, electricity and more. The Arch Bridge across the chasm dates to 1888.

**2. S.U.M. Hydroelectric Plant
Passaic River, Overlook Park**

In 1791, Alexander Hamilton helped organize the Society for the Establishing of Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) to harness the energy of the Great Falls to power early American industry. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who would shortly plan the new national capital of Washington, D.C., designed the first raceway to deliver hydraulic power. In 1913-14 Thomas Edison's Electric Company engineered a switch to electric power with one of the earliest hydroelectric plants in America. Flood damage in 1969 shuttered the plant but operations were restored in the 1980s when three of the original turbines were replaced and the last was left as an historic relic.

LEAVE THE PARK VIA THE PARKING LOT AND TURN RIGHT. AT THE CORNER, TURN LEFT, CROSS THE STREET AND WALK UP SPRUCE STREET.

**3. Ivanhoe Wheelhouse
4 Spruce Street**

Henry V. Butler learned the paper-making trade with his father in New York City and came to Paterson in 1837 at the age of 26 and set up shop in the Passaic Mill, built for him by Roswell L. Colt. Inside the substantial plant built of cut and dressed sandstone with turreted towers Butler developed a process of boiling old hemp rope and cotton waste under pressure in rotary boilers to produce the whitest and finest of writing papers. The Ivanhoe Mill followed in 1850 and soon the complex included ten buildings and was one of the best known in the country. The Ivanhoe Wheelhouse was built in 1865 with a 200-horsepower, 87-inch Boyden vertical water turbine to supply the company's power needs. Today only the Wheelhouse, recently restored and home to local artists, remains from the Ivanhoe Paper Manufacturing Company.

**4. Union Works
northeast corner of Spruce Street and
Market Street**

Hugh Beggs joined up with millwright Alexander Paul in 1827 and began churning out cotton-spinning machinery. in 1835 he established the Union Works on this location and carried on a good business until his death in 1844. Afterwards the foundry was used in various manufacturing concerns.

**5. Paterson Museum
2 Market Street at southeast corner of
Spruce Street**

Connecticut-born Thomas Rogers apprenticed in carpentry and blacksmithing, trades he worked in when he came to Paterson at the age of 20 in 1812. In 1832 he partnered with Morris Ketchum and Jasper Grosvenor to form Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, building agricultural and textile machinery as well as springs, axles and other small parts for the first railroads of America. In 1837 Rogers built his first locomotive, *Sandusky*, which became the first locomotive to cross the Allegheny Mountains. Rogers was soon implementing new features and innovations in his locomotives that were quickly adopted by

other firms. He led Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor until his death in 1856 and the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works would ultimately build more than 6,000 locomotives for railroads around the world.

The Paterson Museum was organized in 1925 to display natural history items donated to the city library by local citizens. After spending its first 50+ years in the carriage house of former Paterson mayor and philanthropist Nathan Barnert the museum moved into the restored Rogers Locomotive Erecting Shop, constructed in 1873, in 1982. Across the street is the Rogers Locomotive Works Administration Building that dates from 1881.

**TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.
WALK TO MAIN STREET.**

**6. Mainmark Building
260-262 Main Street at Market Street**

This prominent downtown intersection features widely differing anchors, all from the 1920s. On the southwest corner you have to look up past the ground floor to where the pale brick and limestone Mainmark Building gets interesting. The 1925 building exemplifies the verticality of the then-popular Art Deco style and is richly decorated at its roofline.

**7. Elbow Building
242-244 Main Street at Market Street**

This eye-catching six-story building has a bent shape around the corner characteristic of an elbow but takes its name from its builder, Charles W. Elbow who operated a men's furnishing store here with his brother, Fred Wesley Wentworth, who began his career as Supervising Architect of the post office and courthouse on Colt's Hill in the 1890s became the most significant shaper of the downtown Paterson streetscape with over 20 commissions. Here he provided an ornate facade boasting crisp white terra cotta colonettes that rise to meet carved lion heads at the top. The Elbow joined the Paterson streetscape in 1920.

8. 253-255 Main Street at Market Street

Here's another building where you need to look up to see the elaborate ornamentation. The three-story, six-bay commercial building dates to 1920 and features large display windows on the upper floors. The glazed white terra cotta facade is highlighted by a fanciful cornice lined with tiny smiling faces.

**9. Silk City Trust Company
126 Market Street**

Deep into the evening on Saturday, February 8, 1902 defective insulation in a car barn of a surface railroad company ignited a small fire that was quickly spread by a howling gale. It would not be until late Sunday that the fire could be contained and the city sustained nine million dollars worth of damage in the heart of downtown. One of the victims was the Silk City Trust Company and it would take until 1905 for the bank to rebuild its six-story granite headquarters. It is distinguished by large arched window bays and lion head keystones.

**10. Citizens Trust Company
140 Market Street**

The Citizens Trust Company organized in 1901 and by 1903 were moving into this six-story, steel-frame headquarters resting on a rusticated granite base. The Beaux-Arts style facade is embellished with foliage and is enhanced by arched windows over the doors supported by grand pilasters.

**11. Burhans Building
100 Prospect Street at Market Street**

The blue-gray limestone Burhans Building on the corner of Market Street was untouched by the 1902 fire and has weathered its more than 100 years well. An elaborate classicized pressed-metal cornice, arched windows, and a swag-embellished frieze marks a small-scale version of the more monumental buildings to be built to its west after the fire.

12. Franklin Trust Company
146-48 Market Street

Amos Henry Radcliffe was born in Paterson in 1870 and after attending city public schools he attended the New York Trade School where he received his certificate as a first-class blacksmith. Later on he would be elected mayor of Paterson and vault into the United States Congress. He was also president of Franklin Trust Company, which operated from this gleaming white Beaux Arts vault, rendered in limestone. A bronze bust of namesake Benjamin Franklin by Paterson sculptor Gaetano Federici still resides proudly in the corner entrance pediment, even though the bank has long ceased to exist.

13. City Hall
155 Market Street

The New York architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings, designers of the New York Public Library, many buildings in Washington, D.C. and leading practitioners of the Beaux Arts style in America, won the design competition over eleven other architects for Paterson City Hall in 1892. The magnificent 164-foot central clock tower, adorned with sculpted wreaths, eagles, urns and shields, is a reproduction of the city hall in Lyon, the silk center of France. When it was dedicated on July 6, 1896 it was acclaimed as the finest public building in the state. It was contemplated as a memorial to the Centennial of the City and two large windows on the Ellison street elevation were created to honor John Ryle, the "Father of the Silk Industry" and a city mayor, and John J. Brown, financial wizard and first Mayor of Paterson. When it was planned \$200,000 was set aside for the new City Hall; the final tab came in at \$530,971.80 - unfurnished.

14. United Bank Building
150-56 Market Street

When it came to rebuilding after the 1902 fire, United Bank turned back to the French Second Empire style for its seven-story sandstone headquarters. Above the ground floor the rusticated facade marches upward to richly decorated dormers set into the mansard roof. Step back to see the wrought iron balcony on the second floor.

15. Second National Bank
9 Colt Street

The Passaic County Bank was organized in 1852 and on July 1, 1874 Congress passed a special act changing the name of the institution to the Second National Bank of Paterson. Considered a conservative bank, the directors let down their hair for this Beaux Arts showcase next to the new City Hall in 1895. After a powerful, two-story, bank-like base the marble and limestone building breaks out into a riot of decoration. The narrow Market Street facade boasts a quartet of fluted Corinthian columns and Corinthian pilasters continue along the broad Colt Street facade. Five balconied windows face City Hall. The building continues to rise above the detailed fourth floor cornice but there used to be even more - it originally carried a steep, two-story mansard roof with tall chimneys, dormers, and end towers that were removed in the 1920s. Next door at 167-169 Market Street the bank added a Classical Revival annex a decade later. It is dominated by a pair of colossal fluted Doric columns that frame a bronze entrance.

TURN LEFT ON COLT STREET,
BETWEEN CITY HALL AND THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
TURN LEFT AT THE END OF THE
SHORT STREET ONTO ELLISON
STREET INTO THE HEART OF A
FINANCIAL DISTRICT THAT
DEVELOPED AROUND CITY HALL
IN THE EARLY 1900S. THE CLUSTER
OF BUILDINGS ARE DOMINATED
BY THE CLASSICAL REVIVAL
MOVEMENT IN AMERICA AT
THAT TIME. WALK OVER TO
WASHINGTON STREET.

16. Walton Building
121 Ellison Street at Washington Street

This turn-of-the-20th century three-story brick building with sandstone trim from 1903 stands out by its use of bold, decorative window hoods over the third floor and its elaborate door surround on Washington Street.

TURN AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS COLT STREET.

17. First National Bank
125-131 Ellison Street at
Washington Street

The First National Bank was organized in 1864 with merchant John J. Brown at the helm. After their triumph with City Hall, Carrere and Hastings returned to rebuild the bank in the aftermath of the 1902 fire. They gave the building a heavily rusticated appearance, including the columns and arched windows and doorway. The beautiful proportions are set off by a pair of balustrades.

18. Paterson YMCA
137 Ellison Street

The Young Mens Christian Association began in 1844 in England and the Paterson YMCA was one of the earliest to form in the United States, meeting in the early 1860s. Their first facility on Market Street offered a gym, bible classes, a reading room and an “employment bureau.” In 1892 the Paterson YMCA moved into the elegant former home of John Cooke at this location. Cooke, a Canadian, apprenticed to Thomas Rogers and eventually was building his own steam engines in the Cooke Locomotive Works. A building containing baths, bowling alleys, a gymnasium and an assembly hall was erected behind the mansion. After the fire of 1902 this facility boasting dormitories, a swimming pool, track and a library was constructed. The crisply rendered brick, granite and limestone building is ornamented with shields and decorative keystone arches. The YMCA moved to a new \$1.5 million home in 1930 and this building did various duty, thereafter, including a stint as the City Hall Annex.

19. The Colt
5 Colt Street at Ellison Street

Like many of Paterson’s historic buildings, the ground floor, with its large arched bays, has been severely compromised so you will need to look up to appreciate the detailing of this white brick and limestone Baroque Revival/Beaux Arts building that was once home to various Paterson social societies.

20. The Hamilton Club
32 Church Street at Ellison Street

For a city of its size and considerable industrial base, Paterson was unusual in its absence of club facilities in the 19th century. That was rectified in 1890 by Garret A. Hobart, who would later be William McKinley’s first Vice-President from 1897 to 1899. The Hamilton Club first adjourned in his residence and moved into this handsome Italian Renaissance palazzo designed by Paterson architect John W. Ferguson and built by Charles E. Edwards at a cost of \$100,000. The Great Fire of 1902 left only charred walls and some furniture pulled out before the flames spread down from the upper eaves. The members voted unanimously to restore the original building down to the minutest detail.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

21. Fabian Theatre
45 Church Street

Jacob Fabian was the showbiz impresario of North Jersey who built the first movie-only theater in Passaic County in 1914. The Fabian Theatre came along in 1925, debuting with the silent comedy, *We Moderns*. Fred Wesley Wentworth designed the 9-story brick high rise around the 3,700-seat movie palace. The Fabian was multiplexed in the 1970s but it staggered to a close in 1993, its last years highlighted only by the premiere of *Lean On Me*, the story of Paterson high school principal Joe Clark.

22. Alexander Hamilton Hotel
55 Church Street

The eight-story, 219-room Alexander Hamilton Hotel was built by the Paterson Chamber of Commerce as an initiative to provide the city with a first-class hotel. Their \$1.5 million bought what many considered the finest hotel in New Jersey. Charles Lindbergh, comedian and Paterson native Lou Costello, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Ronald Reagan would all sign the guest book here. By the 1970s the hotel’s glory days were long gone and in 1984 a hotel employee torched the building. Thirteen people perished in the blaze, the worst fire in Paterson since the 1902 con-

flagration. The hotel was shuttered in 1993 but a \$17.5 million conversion to living and retail space has recently transpired.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET
AND CROSS OVER ONTO CLARK
STREET. AFTER ONE BLOCK, TURN
RIGHT ON WARD STREET.

23. Passaic County Courthouse Annex
southeast corner of Ward and
Hamilton Street

While many of the buildings in Paterson represent a nod to its industrial past in the early 1800s or the bustling prosperity of the early 1900s this eye-catching confection tips its hat to the heritage of the 1600s. The Passaic County Courthouse Annex was designed in Flemish style, modeled on the Haarlem Market in Holland, as a tribute to the Dutch settlers of the area. Built in 1898, its red brick walls are generously banded, trimmed, keyed and quoined with grey limestone - all the way up to its gargoyle-protected tower. Until 1932, this is where Paterson went to pick up its mail. In 1937's Centennial Celebration of Passaic County, the former U.S. Post Office of Paterson was rededicated as the Passaic County Administrative Building and annexed to Passaic County Court House.

TURN LEFT ON
HAMILTON STREET.

24. Old Passaic County Courthouse
71 Hamilton Street

You may be excused if you feel as if you somehow stumbled onto the state capitol tucked away on a Paterson side street. This grand Neoclassical structure was completed in 1903 as the Passaic County Courthouse. Designer Samuel Burrage Reed of Bergen County, then approaching 70 years of age and capping off a distinguished career, gave the white marble courthouse a protruding imposing Corinthian colonnade at its symmetrical front, a decorative frieze in its Greek pediment, and a rooftop balustrade. All is surmounted by copper dome ruled by a statue of *Lady Justice*.

25. Old Paterson High School
80 Hamilton Street

This modest protrusion near the center of Paterson was where Peter Colt, the architect of the Great Falls raceway, and his family lived from Colonial days until deep into the 1800s. At the turn of the 20th century it was decided that Colt's Hill was the perfect site for the new courthouse and post office. And why not throw in a new Neoclassical high school as well? The well-proportioned brick school building faced the courthouse with its own colonnade of twinned, fluted Ionic columns and stone roof balustrade. It now does duty as a social services building.

TURN RIGHT ON GRAND AVENUE.

26. St. John the Baptist Cathedral
381 Grand Street at Main Street

Irish-born architect Patrick J. Keely commenced his career as a church builder in Brooklyn in 1847. He rapidly became the go-to architect of the Catholic Church and was credited with the design of over 600 church buildings. He designed every nineteenth-century Catholic cathedral in New England. Large cathedrals were his specialty. And this was one. This Gothic-inspired dark stone church was consecrated on June 29, 1890 and made a cathedral on December 9, 1937. The large central window was designed by the Pyne Studios in Paterson. When it was installed in 1940 it was the second largest in the United States.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.
CONTINUE PAST MARKET STREET,
THROUGH THE INTERSECTION
TRAVERSED EARLIER IN THE
TOUR.

27. Paterson Savings Institution
231-235 Main Street

The Paterson Savings Institution was incorporated in 1869 by the state legislature with a capital of \$100,000 and swiftly ascended to the top rank of stock savings banks in New Jersey. It was able to afford this elegantly attired six-story brick and terra-cotta home in 1890. Built to be fire-proof it proved its mettle in the Great Fire of 1902 by sustaining only minor damage and serving as a firewall to prevent the conflagration from spreading further south.

28. Quackenbush Department Store
186-196 Main Street

Peter Quackenbush was born in Paterson and began clerking in the dry good stores of John C. Van Dervoort, like himself a descendant of the earliest Dutch families to the region. Quackenbush opened what was destined to be Paterson's largest Dutch confection from 1902 is another place in town to spot lion heads - look above the lavishly carved double-scroll capitals.

TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE
BOULEVARD AND CONTINUE AS IT
JOGS LEFT PAST CIANCI PARK AND
BECOMES VAN HOUTEN STREET.

29. Colt Gun Mill
Van Houten and Mill streets

It was not unusual for boys in frontier America in the 19th century to be entranced with fire-arms; Samuel Colt happened to be more precocious than most. Born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1814 Colt was discovered at the age of seven dismantling and assembling a gun. He went to work early toiling in his father's silk mill but he soon talked his way onto a merchant ship bound for India working as a hand. By the time he returned home a year later, the 16-year old Colt had fashioned a white-pine model of a multi-barreled, repeating pistol. He handed his wooden gun to a Hartford gunsmith named Aaron Chase who created a handgun capable of firing several bullets in succession - the dream of gunmakers for

the previous 200 years.

Colt raised money to produce the guns by traveling the countryside giving demonstrations of nitrous oxide, calling himself "the celebrated Dr. S. Coult of London and Calcutta." The most famous six-shooter in history was financed by laughing gas. Colt fine-tuned his pistol design and by 1836 had secured French, English and American patents. Samuel Colt was twenty-two.

Colt and several investors went into business at this site as the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, making rifles, carbines, shotguns and muskets on a lot that housed an 1813 rolling mill and nail factory. Colt tore down the building and constructed a four-story brownstone structure measuring 100 x 40 feet. Although he sold several hundred weapons over the next few years, Colt was never able to land a contract with the United States Army and the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company went bankrupt in 1842.

The Mexican War and the opening of the West were just on the horizon, however, and Samuel Colt would become one of America's richest men making guns on the Connecticut River back in Hartford. As for this mill, the first silk processing in Paterson would take place in this structure. In the 1840s, as the demand for silk grew, the mill was expanded by the addition of three new buildings. Today the remains of the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company comprise some of the oldest building stock in the Historic District of Paterson.

FOLLOW THE ROAD AS IT BENDS
TO THE LEFT AND BECOMES MILL
STREET. TURN RIGHT AT THE
INTERSECTION ON MCBRIDE
AVENUE TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT IN
OVERLOOK PARK.

Look Up,

Princeton



A Walking Tour of Princeton...

The original settlers, Quakers mostly, came to this verdant stretch of West Jersey in the late 1600s to be planters. The settlement was called Stony Brook after the small stream that defined two sides of the town but was named Prince-Town in 1724 in honor of Prince William of Orange and Nassau. The main road from New York to Philadelphia came right through town, located approximately half-way between the key cities (45 miles to NYC and 40 to Philly) and Princeton evolved into an important coaching center. Some days as many as 15 coaches would start off each way on Nassau Street, the main thoroughfare.

In 1756 the College of New Jersey arrived from Newark and set up shop in the newly constructed Nassau Hall, the largest academic building in the colonies. After that, save for a few critical days during the American Revolution, the history of Princeton the town has been the history of the school. There was a brief flurry of industrial activity when the Camden and Amboy Railroad showed up in 1834 and the Delaware and Raritan Canal was dug nearby in the 1830s but by the end of the 19th century when the school officially became Princeton University the two would be marching practically in lockstep. Manufacturing is not permitted in the borough and as early as 1883 Major E. M. Woodward & John F. Hageman wrote presciently in *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Many of Their Pioneers and Prominent Men*: “Far distant be the day when the pure, bright atmosphere of Princeton shall be darkened and tainted with the smoky, dirty exhalations of a manufacturing city.”

So we will concentrate our explorations around Princeton University and begin right at the main gate. But we won't go in straight away since as we'll learn, we weren't always welcome...

1. FitzRandolph Gate
Nassau Street at Witherspoon Street

The FitzRandolph Gate was inhospitably constructed in 1905 to keep townsfolk off the Princeton University campus. Save for the graduation march through the gate into the real world, various alumni P-rades and the occasional big-shot visitor the gate was kept closed and locked. In 1970 the gate was opened in a symbolic gesture of the school's new-found desire to appear uncloistered. And just in case Princeton officials couldn't trust themselves to re-open the door any time it was closed, the FitzRandolph Gate was permanently cemented open. After that a superstition emerged that while students could freely enter the gate at any time if they exited via the main gate before graduation they would be doomed never to graduate.

WE WON'T GO IN JUST YET.
WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
FITZRANDOLPH GATE,
TURN RIGHT AND WALK EAST
ON NASSAU STREET.

2. Lower Pyne
northwest corner of Witherspoon and
Nassau streets

This exuberantly half-timbered Tudor Revival style building was constructed in 1898 as a gift to Princeton University from Moses Taylor Pyne. Pyne inherited an enormous railroad and banking fortune and spent his career in the upper echelons of business. According to one source Pyne was "a director of four banks, four steel and metal manufacturing companies, one gas company, one insurance company, eight railroads and president of one railroad, two hospitals, two secondary schools, two YMCAs; and a vestryman of four Episcopal churches." His true passion was the school from which he graduated in 1872. He gave so much money to Princeton that the total is incalculable; it is said that he personally covered any year's deficit in the operating budget with his own check. Pyne served for thirty-six years on the Board of Trustees and he did not miss a single meeting. This building was planned to provide space for shops at the street level, dormitory

rooms for undergraduates in the stories above. There was actually an Upper Pyne at one time, both designed by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve. It was at 76 Nassau Street but was demolished in 1963.

3. Bainbridge House
158 Nassau Street

This Georgian brick-faced house should probably be called the Stockton House since it was built in 1766 by Job Stockton, a wealthy tanner and descendant of one of the earliest Princeton settlers. The house remained in the Stockton family for over 100 years, mostly as a rental property. One of the early tenants was Dr. Absalom Bainbridge whose son William was born in the house on May 7, 1774. William Bainbridge went to sea at the age of 14 in the merchant service and when the United States Navy was organized in 1798 he was given command of a schooner, the *USS Retaliation*. On November 20, 1798, Lt. Bainbridge surrendered the *USS Retaliation* to a French cruiser without opposition, the first ship in the nascent United States Navy to be surrendered. The action was not judged a mark against the young commander and he would rise to the rank of Commodore and be given five later commands, most notably to great distinction in the War of 1812 aboard the *USS Constitution*.

By the late 1800s the Bainbridge House was owned by the university and serving as a boarding house. It was put to use as a public library in 1910 and in 1967 it became the home of the Historical Society of Princeton. Today much of the nearly 250-year old structure remains, including original paneled walls and staircase.

4. Princeton Garden Theatre
160 Nassau Street

The Garden Theatre opened on September 20, 1920 with a screening of *Civilian Clothes*, a World War I yarn starring Thomas Meighan. On hand were a live orchestra while palms and ferns decorated the stage. The movie house operated into the 1990s, including a futile conversion to a twin theater to stave off extinction in the process. After closing for several years the Garden was saved early in this century with a million-dollar refurbishment.

CROSS NASSAU STREET AND BEGIN WALKING BACK TOWARDS THE TOUR STARTING POINT. MAKE YOUR FIRST LEFT THROUGH THE GATE INTO THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS. THE FIRST BUILDING ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

5. Chancellor Green Library

Princeton trustees were so impressed with the designs of William A. Potter for this first dedicated library building on campus that they ordered the demolition of historic Philosophical Hall so it could stand next to Nassau Hall. The octagonal High Victorian Gothic building was considered a model of modern library design and President James McCosh ushered in a new age of library usage by having the building open every day but Sunday and hiring the school's first full-time professional librarian away from the Library of Congress.

THE NEXT BUILDING ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

6. East Pyne Hall

This show-stopper of a building was the creation of William Appleton Potter in 1897 as an addition to the Chancellor Green Library - it would hold some 1.5 million items. The structure is credited with inspiring the collegiate Gothic style of architecture that not only would come to permeate the Princeton campus but was also adopted at many other colleges and universities around the world. The collegiate Gothic style deliberately reproduces the architecture typical of medieval English monastic foundations, institutions that developed into universities such as Oxford and Cambridge.

ON YOUR LEFT IS...

7. Firestone Library

After Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. graduated from Princeton he was placed in charge of the steel products division of his father's company. In 1941, at the age of 43, he assumed leadership of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The Gothic library building he helped fund opened in 1948. Firestone is one of the largest open-stack libraries in the world and Princeton librarians like to boast that the library has more books per student than any library in America. A far cry from the days when the College of New Jersey opened with 474 books stored in a single room.

AND ALSO...

8. University Chapel

Construction of the Princeton University Chapel began in 1924, and the structure was completed in 1928, at a cost of \$2.4 million. Designed by Ralph Adams Cram, a leading enthusiast of the Gothic Revival style, it is one of the largest collegiate chapels in the world.

CONTINUE STRAIGHT THROUGH THE SMALL CIRCLE INTERSECTION AND WALK THROUGH THE GATE...

9. Prospect House and Garden

John Notman, a Philadelphia architect who was an originator of the Italianate style of architecture, designed this Italian villa in 1851 for Thomas F. Potter, who was looking to update the Georgian farmhouse that had stood on the property since the 1780s. In 1878 the splendid stone house was given to the university to use as the President's House. Woodrow Wilson resided here between 1902 and 1910 before he shuffled off to the White House. The house has done duty as a faculty club since 1968.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS OUT TO THE INTERSECTION AND WALK LEFT. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

10. Murray-Dodge Hall

This campus religious center was constructed in two stages to honor a pair of Princeton men who died shortly after graduation. Murray Hall came first, on a bequest from Hamilton Murray who perished at sea in 1873 when the *S.S. Ville de Havre* sank scarcely a year after he left Princeton. Prophetically, he had penned his will the night before he sailed. The funds for the other half of the building, linked by a cloister, came from the Dodge family in the memory of Earl Dodge who died in 1884, five years after graduation.

11. Whig Hall/Clio Hall

These identical marble Neoclassical temples were built in 1893 to house the University's two debating societies, Whig and Cliosophic. The two societies merged in 1929. Whig was seriously damaged by fire in 1969 and it took extensive renovations to re-unite the twins. The buildings form the southern wall of Cannon Green, so named because of a British cannon half-buried here by the victorious Americans after the Battle of Princeton in the Revolutionary War.

12. The Tigers

The use of the tiger as a symbol of Princeton dates to the late 1800s as an outgrowth of the athletic teams' use of the colors orange and black. The Class of 1879 donated the iconic bronze tigers guarding the entrance to Nassau Hall in 1911. These tigers, one male and one female, were sculpted by Bruce Moore and installed in 1969 - the year Princeton became co-educational.

CONTINUE TO THE END OF THE DRIVE. THE BUILDING IN FRONT OF YOU IS...

13. Witherspoon Hall

Architects William A. Potter and Robert H. Robertson were given the mandate in 1875 to create a dormitory that would attract wealthier students to the University. They delivered a High Victorian Gothic showcase that *Harper's Weekly* declared as "one of the most commanding college buildings in the world." The outside of

the five-story building was crafted with bands of blue-gray Pennsylvania marble and Newark stone. Inside, students could avail themselves of the latest amenities such as water closets on every floor and special rooms where their servants could bunk. With the vagaries of tastes however Witherspoon went from the most desirable dorm on campus to one of the least popular in the course of a generation as the Collegiate Gothic style overtook Princeton. By the 1970s the top three floors had been condemned as a fire hazard and Witherspoon flirted with the wrecking ball before it received a modernization.

TURN RIGHT. THE BUILDING UP AHEAD ON YOUR LEFT IS...

14. Alexander Hall

William A. Potter contributed this Richardsonian Romanesque building to the campus in 1894, adapting the trademarks of powerful arches, wide gable and contrasting rough-faced red granite and brown sandstone trim pioneered by legendary architect Henry Hobson Richardson. The 36 bas-relief allegorical figures on the south elevation were designed by J.A. Bolger and carved by J. Massey Rhind to represent various educational disciplines. Alexander Hall was intended as a convocation hall and was funded by Harriet Crocker Alexander, the widow of Charles B. Alexander, a New York attorney and Class of 1870. Hattie Crocker was the daughter of Charles Crocker of the Union Pacific Railroad "Big Four" that built half the Transcontinental Railroad and was one of America's richest men. When the two married in 1887 the details of the much-anticipated wedding took up a full column in the *New York Times* and the ceremony was said to have featured the most elaborate floral display ever seen on the West Coast.

DO NOT WALK OUT THE GATE. TURN RIGHT AND WALK THROUGH THE GARDEN BEHIND THE HOUSE OUT INTO THE GREEN. THE BUILDING TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

15. Stanhope Hall

This is the third oldest building on campus, constructed in 1803 to house the library, study halls and the two literary societies, Whig and Clio. A exact duplicate was built on the opposite side of Nassau Hall and that was the Princeton campus. This building would later be known as Geological Hall and its counterpart Philosophical Hall. Philosophical Hall became renowned as the place where Joseph Henry conducted pioneering experiments in electromagnetism and telegraphy; it was taken down in 1873 for the new Chancellor Green Library.

WALK OVER TO THE BUILDING
DOMINATING THE CENTER OF
THE GREEN THAT IS...

16. Nassau Hall

Nassau Hall was the College of New Jersey - Princeton University since 1896 - when it was completed in 1756. The 170-foot long four-story brownstone, the most impressive college building in the middle colonies, contained classrooms, eating and sleeping areas, and a chapel for the entire student body of 70. The British occupied Princeton in 1776 and used Nassau Hall as barracks. During the Battle of Princeton some redcoats took refuge here and were driven away by artillery fire. Americans treated wounded soldiers in Nassau Hall.

Princeton became the nation's capital in 1783 when mutineers surrounded Independence Hall to receive back pay. Congress adjourned in Philadelphia and assembled in Nassau Hall on June 26, 1783, remaining in session until November.

WALK OUT THE FITZRANDOLPH
GATE AND TURN LEFT. STAY ON
THE CAMPUS SIDE OF NASSAU
STREET. THE BUILDING JUST PAST
THE GATE IS...

17. Maclean House

This home was completed shortly after Nassau Hall in 1756 to serve as the President's house. Robert Smith, who was designing and building Nassau Hall next door took on this job as well. Aaron Burr, Sr. was the first to move in. Ten Princeton presidents resided here and it captured the name of the ninth, John Maclean, Jr., head of the school from 1854 to 1868 and founder of the Alumni Association.

18. Nassau Presbyterian Church 61 Nassau Street

After years of traveling to either Lawrenceville or Kingston for church services the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton was founded in 1766 and the congregation has met on this spot ever since. The first two churches burned - in 1813 and 1835. This third sanctuary was dedicated in 1836. The Greek Revival core of the building was erected by Charles Steadman using a facade plan of architect Thomas U. Walter he purchased for \$10.00. Walter would later re-design the dome for the United States Capitol.

TURN LEFT ON MERCER STREET
THAT ANGLES AWAY FROM NASSAU
STREET.

19. Trinity Church 33 Mercer Street

An Episcopalian outpost was established in Presbyterian-dominated Princeton in 1833 and the small congregation built a modest Greek Revival meeting house. It was replaced in 1879 by a stone sanctuary designed by Richard Upjohn and his son, leading proponents of the style in America. It forms the core of the current building that was doubled in size, including a significantly heightened tower, in the early 1900s.

20. Albert Einstein House 112 Mercer Street

"I am very happy in my new home in this friendly country and the liberal atmosphere of Princeton," wrote Albert Einstein in 1935 after coming to town for research in his "Institute for Advanced Study." He bought this house but it would fill with unhappy members when his wife Elsa fell ill and died in December 1936. The house was built on Alexander Street just east of here in the 1870s and later moved to this location.

TURN RIGHT ON EDGEHILL STREET.

Detour: A little more than a half-mile down the street at 500 Mercer Road is Princeton Battlefield State Park. If you want to visit one of the few Revolutionary War battlefields that still looks much as it did in the 1770s continue down Mercer Street and then return to this point.

Princeton Battlefield State Park 500 Mercer Road

Having finally achieved an important victory at Trenton in late December 1776, General George Washington was in no mood to remain back to the western side of the Delaware River. He came across again just before the new year in hopes of surprising the British at Princeton. For his part, Major General Charles Lord Cornwallis avowed to drive the enemy back across the Delaware and reestablish control of New Jersey. He amassed 5,500 men and set out to meet Washington in Trenton.

Washington was not waiting for such a clash. He put his ragged troops on the march, planning to outflank the British, destroy a rear guard at Princeton and capture a vital supply depot in Brunswick. Little matter that his troops had scarce provisions and some lacked shoes. Moving swiftly along a little known road through the frozen night, Washington was on the way to achieving his objective when an alert British rear guard spotted his army at daybreak through the leafless trees.

British Lt. Colonel Charles Mawhood quickly retraced his steps and smashed into a detachment under Brigadier General Hugh Mercer. Mercer's

men were pushed back up a field of frozen cornhusks. Mercer himself was bayoneted seven times near the Thomas Clark House located here but, according to legend, he refused to be taken from the field and was laid under a white oak tree. He would die of his wounds nine days later in the Clark House. A crushing defeat seemed certain but Washington had ridden back upon hearing the musket fire and arrived to take command of the battle. Joined by reinforcements from their main army, the Americans chased the British down the road to the town of Princeton.

Washington would carry his brilliant counter-offensive no further. He moved his worn-out army to Morristown and the British skulked back to New Brunswick. Cornwallis had hoped to have all of New Jersey - and soon Philadelphia - under his control. Instead, Washington's "Nine Days' Wonder" had left him with just the ports around New York City.

When Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Yorktown he told him, "When the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and arduous contest becomes a matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake." The American Revolution was saved at Trenton and Princeton but little has been done to develop the sites historically. The terrain of the main fighting of the Battle of Princeton has remained virtually unchanged since the Revolution. The Clark House still stands at the crest of the grounds and in the distance are British and American graves, marked by the Ionic columns from the portico of an 1836 Philadelphia mansion.

21. The Barracks 32 Edgehill Street

This fieldstone house is presumed to be the home of Richard Stockton after he purchased 400 acres from John Gordon in 1696. The house stood near the western boundary of his estate. During the Revolution, and possibly the French and Indian War, it was used as quarters for soldiers. When Congress met in Princeton in 1783 James Madison and Alexander Hamilton stayed here as guests of owner Thomas Lawrence. Madison spent two years of study at the College of New Jersey in the early 1770s.

TURN RIGHT ON STOCKTON STREET. CROSS OVER TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE WHEN TRAFFIC ALLOWS. TURN LEFT AND WALK UP THE PATH TO...

22. Morven
55 Stockton Street

A tragic figure of the Revolution, successful lawyer Richard Stockton lived in this grand Georgian mansion beginning in the 1750s. Stockton was a moderate with mostly a cursory involvement in politics at the local level. He was elected to the Second Continental Congress on June 22, 1776, and arrived in Philadelphia just in time to vote for separation. He signed the Declaration of Independence on August 2.

That winter the British seized Stockton. When it was revealed that their prisoner had signed the Declaration of Independence he was subjected to such cruelty in his New York prison that the Continental Congress protested to General Sir William Howe. Stockton was freed, but not before being forced to swear his allegiance to King George III and to sign the amnesty proclamation. He returned to Princeton to discover his estate pillaged and most of his wealth drained. An untreated lip wound, a souvenir from his prison days, festered into a tumor which spread to his throat and he died a broken man in 1781 at the age of 50.

The yellow brick house set back from Stockton Street was twice devastated by fires but restored. Morven served as the official residence of New Jersey governors from 1953 until 1981. The house and gardens are now open for tours.

LEAVE MORVEN TO YOUR RIGHT ALONG THE HORSE CHESTNUT PATH BESIDE THE HOUSE.

23. Princeton Battle Monument
One Monument Drive

The imposing stone sculpture by Frederic MacMonnies celebrates Washington's victory. Unveiled in 1922 by President Warren Gamaliel Harding, it is an unrealized copy of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris depicting Washington on horseback sternly refusing defeat at the Battle of Princeton and inspiring his troops to final victory. Nearby is a two-foot high stone and slate monument bearing a frieze that honors the marines of Washington's troops.

24. The Princeton Bell
One Monument Drive

There have six ships in the United States Navy to honor the name Princeton. The first *USS Princeton* was a wooden slip of war commissioned in 1843, the first Navy vessel to be propelled by a steam-driven screw. On February, 28, 1844, while demonstrating a new type of cannon known as "The Peacemaker" to President John Tyler and numerous dignitaries, ten people were killed when the cannon burst. Among the casualties were the Secretary of State and two senators. Robert T. Stockton, the captain and under whose patronage the ship was constructed, was injured. The ship was decommissioned in 1849 and sent to the Boston Navy Yard to be dismantled. The ship's bell was salvaged and returned to Princeton.

WALK OVER TO THE BUSY INTERSECTION OF STOCKTON STREET, BAYARD LANE AND NASSAU STREET. CROSS OVER TO WALK BACK TO NASSAU STREET.

25. Palmer House
1 Bayard Lane at Nassau Street

This house has connections stretching from the Declaration of Independence to the first modern Olympic games. Charles Steadman, a busy local architect, adapted the newly popular Greek Revival style in 1823-24 to create a house for Commodore Robert Stockton whose grandfather affixed his name to the bottom of the Declaration of Independence. He stayed only a few years until inheriting Morven and moving up the street. He sold this house to his brother-in-law and it stayed in the family until the 1880s.

At that time three Garrett brothers from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad family and the richest family in Maryland boarded in the house while attending college. Robert Garrett was Princeton's first Olympic champion, winning gold medals in the 1896 games in Athens, Greece in the discus and shot put. He also brought home silvers in the high jump and long jump. Countries did not send teams; Garrett paid for the trip for himself and three teammates. He later purchased the home for the Garrett family. Edgar Palmer, who gave Princeton the square next door and the football stadium, acquired the house in 1923 and it too came to the University as a guest house when his widow died in 1968.

26. Princeton Bank & Trust Company
12 Nassau Street at Bank Street

This unusual Dutch Revival building was said to have been constructed in 1896 in deference to Amsterdam's powerful financial markets. There was even talk of mimicking the style right down Nassau Street but when the Dutch markets went belly up the Princeton Bank & Trust building was the sole tribute to such architecture in Princeton. The flamboyant gabled-design was executed by New York architect William Stone.

27. Nassau Christian Center
26 Nassau Street

This building was the meeting house for St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, the second congregation to break away from the First Presbyterian Church. The cornerstone was laid on August 14, 1867 and the building was dedicated on December 14, 1868. The sanctuary, complete with an opera-style balcony across the end and along the sides, was constructed to seat 1,000 people. The Nassau Christian Center held their first service here in 1978.

TURN LEFT INTO PALMER SQUARE.

28. Palmer Square
Nassau Street

Edgar Palmer, who spread much of the New Jersey Zinc Company fortune around Princeton, including the university's football stadium that was used for over 80 years, funded the creation of Palmer Square. Envisioned in 1929 as a collection of shops and restaurants and living spaces. Before construction began in 1936 it required the displacement of Princeton's oldest black community to Birch Avenue. Architect Thomas Stapleton designed Palmer Square in a Colonial Revival style to blend in with the 200-year old campus across the street. Palmer Square would not be completely filled for another 50 years.

29. Nassau Inn
10 Palmer Square

The Nassau Inn traces its lineage back to an elegant townhouse at 52 Nassau Street built in 1756 by Judge Thomas Leonard. After Leonard died in 1769 the house became the College Inn and played host to a parade of Revolutionary luminaries. The historic inn, its name changed to Nassau Inn in the early 1800s by proprietor John Gifford, met the wrecking ball in 1937 in the name of progress. The current Nassau Inn was completed in 1938, designed to appear as if it had been built in stages, as an old country inn would have evolved over time.

WALK THROUGH PALMER SQUARE TO HULFISH STREET. TURN LEFT AND AFTER A FEW YARDS TURN RIGHT ON JOHN STREET.

30. First Baptist Church
John Street and Paul Robeson Place

The congregation formed in 1880 when it fit in the parlor of the Jackson home on Green Street. The small Prayer Band prospered until this property was purchased in 1885 under the name of the Bright Hope Baptist Church. The mid-1900s brought an expansion of the church, a re-design and a new name.

CONTINUE ON JOHN STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON QUARRY STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON WITHERSPOON STREET.

31. Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church
124 Witherspoon Street at Quarry Street

In 1837 black members of the First Presbyterian Church, after years of worshipping separately, departed to start their own congregation. The first communion of the First Presbyterian Church of Color took place in 1840. From the start church leaders spoke out against slavery and helped out on the Underground Railroad. A century later the church led the fight for Princeton's first integrated housing development and was active in the Civil Rights Movement. For the last two decades of the 1800s the church was led by Reverend William Drew Robeson, father of Paul Robeson.

32. Paul Robeson Birthplace
northwest corner of Witherspoon Street and Green streets

Paul Robeson went to Rutgers University on a full academic scholarship where as a Phi Beta Kappa scholar he was the only black student on campus. His work on the football field as an end earned him All-American honors and eventually a spot in the College Football Hall of Fame. After school he became a major concert star and popularized the singing of traditional Negro spirituals in the 1920s. When he turned to acting his portrayal of Othello became the longest running Shakespeare play in the history of Broadway. In spite of this canon of achievement, Robeson's enduring legacy is his political activism as he spoke out against fascism and racism, adopting positions that pitted him against powerful voices in the United States government. Paul Robeson was born in this house on April 9, 1898 and attended primary grades at the Witherspoon School for Colored Children.

CONTINUE ON WITHERSPOON STREET BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT NASSAU STREET.

Look Up,

Spring Lake



A Walking Tour of Spring Lake...

The Spring Lake Beach Improvement Company organized shortly after the New York & Long Branch Railroad reached the area in 1873. At the time, the countryside consisted of a handful of farms and the scattered shacks of local fishermen. The group purchased 285 acres of land from Formon Osborn in 1875 which had near its center a small lake fed by pure spring water just a few hundred yards from the Atlantic Ocean.

The developers set about building the luxurious Monmouth House hotel on the oceanfront and summer visitors began work on their own places. At about the same time the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was breaking down and as the fair buildings were dismantled the deep-pocketed Spring Lake pioneers had lumber and fixtures shipped by rail and steamer to their building sites. In some cases entire Centennial buildings - the Missouri State Building (Ocean Road) and the Portugese Government Pavillion (a guest house on Atlantic Avenue for over 100 years) for instance - ended up in Spring Lake. Even the main comfort station from the fair was shipped to Spring Lake where it became the Lake House Hotel in 1877 with 92 rooms, large dining parlors and a bowling alley. It was demolished in 1904 and was replaced by a public park.

In 1892 four of the fledgling seashore developments were welded into the town of Spring Lake. Many of the wealthy summer visitors came from prosperous Irish businessmen from New York and Philadelphia, so many that the town came to be known as the "Irish Riviera." But the massive hotels were costly to run and more Jersey shore communities were competing for summer beach-goers and Spring Lake evolved into a town of a few thousand year-round residents and boutique inns.

Today Spring Lake boasts the longest non-commercial boardwalk on the Jersey shore - more than two miles - and home lots characterized by grassy lawns and shade trees. Many of those lots house multi-million dollar mansions. Our walking tour will pass by quite a few, tour the downtown business district and look in on some of the surviving Victorian inns and hotels and we will begin with the last remaining dowager from Spring Lake's Gilded Age...

**1. Essex and Sussex
700 Ocean Avenue**

At one time three grand hotels greeted visitors along the unspoiled Spring Lake boardwalk; only the Essex and Sussex remains standing. The largest of the trio, the Monmouth Hotel was razed in 1975 and the Warren Hotel was dismantled in 2001. Each was replaced with multi-million dollar waterfront houses. This rambling hotel with four-story high white pillars and gold cupola atop was built in 1914 for \$500,000 and covered the entire block between Essex and Sussex streets. In 1981 the hotel stood in for early Atlantic City in the movie *Ragtime* starring Jimmy Cagney. But its glory days were near an end by that time. The building stood vacant for almost 20 years before it was renovated for use as luxury senior condominiums.

WALK NORTH ON OCEAN AVENUE
(THE OCEAN WILL BE ON YOUR
RIGHT). YOU CAN WALK ON THE
BOARDWALK OR THE SIDEWALK.

**2. Spring Lake Bath and Tennis Club
1 Jersey Avenue at Ocean Avenue**

The prestigious private club was founded in 1898 and is one of America's oldest lawn tennis clubs. It features a tunnel under the road and boardwalk to the beach for members.

**3. Breakers Hotel
1507 Ocean Avenue**

The grande dames from the Victorian era are all gone from the Spring Lake seashore and this is the only 19th century hotel that survives on the ocean. It opened as the Wilburton and has been the Breakers for over 100 years.

TURN LEFT ON NEWARK AVENUE.
BEAR LEFT ON BRIGHTON
AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON
THIRD AVENUE.

**4. Spring Lake Memorial Community House
1501 Third Avenue**

Farmingdale-born Oliver Huff Brown was one of the biggest boosters of a nascent Spring Lake business community. He bought three lots on Third Avenue to set up his furniture store where he could "cater to people of refinement and culture." He was elected Mayor of Spring Lake while simultaneously serving in the New Jersey State Senate. Brown donated the land and the building for the Community House that would contain a theater, a library and classrooms. The Spring Lake Theatre Company produces Broadway-quality musicals, comedies, and dramas marked by lavish sets and costumes and has attracted such talent as Paul Newman to its stage.

**5. The Bottle Shop
1400 Third Avenue**

This Art-Deco inspired retail building was completed in 1959. The Bottle Shop was the first business to move in.

**6. Who's On Third
1300 Third Avenue**

Daniel Hills was a pioneering businessman in Spring Lake, opening Hills' Drug Store in 1890 at Atlantic and First avenues. A fire swept through the First Avenue business district in 1900 and the next year he built this drug store which he operated successfully while also serving in town council and as mayor. Hills' would remain on Third Avenue well into the 1950s.

**7. Main Pharmacy
1206 Third Avenue**

Historically this tile-decorated building was the Burke Brothers Drug Store; the Burkes weren't just brothers, they were identical triplets. The drug store sported a popular soda fountain for many years.

8. Centennial Clock
Third Avenue and Morris Avenue

This clock was installed for Spring Lake's 100th birthday party in 1992. In front of the clock is a time capsule that will be cracked open in 2042 to reveal a video of the town and pictures drawn by local school kids.

9. First National Bank/Wachovia Bank
1123 Third Avenue

The First National Bank began in 1901 with Oliver H. Brown at the helm. The brick Classical Revival building has lost its Ionic capitals on the entry pillars and some decoration through various remodelings but it still projects an aura of solidity and safety a century later.

10. Marucci Building
1112 Third Avenue

Otto Morris showed up in Spring Lake in 1882 and opened a Shaving Parlor near the train station. He eventually refused to return to his Italian immigrant family in New York City so his father, Orazio Marucci (he did not "Americanize" his name) came to Spring Lake as well and started a tailoring and dry cleaning business. Frank Marucci, Otto's brother, took over the family business after apprenticing at Brooks Brothers in New York City. In 1910 he built this commercial brick building, half of which he rented out. Frank Marucci was a councilman for 20 years and mayor for another 20, winning 40 consecutive elections until he died in 1956.

11. ALU Building
1100 Third Avenue

J.A. Osborn operated a livery on this location that was the first stop for most visitors to Spring Lake to secure the services of a horse or buggy. Charles Lewis purchased the land and erected this retail/office building in 1920.

CONTINUE ACROSS PASSAIC AVENUE ONTO EAST LAKE AVENUE AND FOLLOW ALONG SPRING LAKE.

12. Spring Lake
East Lake Avenue

The clear spring waters are on display courtesy of fountains in the eight-foot deep lake.

TURN LEFT ON SUSSEX AVENUE.

13. Ashling Cottage
104 Sussex Avenue

Ashling Cottage was one of the Spring Lake homes built from materials salvaged from the landmark Agricultural Hall from the Philadelphia Bicentennial. Developers James and Thomas Hunter bought half the lumber from the enormous exhibit and there was enough to construct eight homes, a railroad station and a 900-foot long bridge over Wreck Pond Inlet. James Hulett, a popular Philadelphia Victorian architect, did the design honors on the projects.

14. Ocean House
102 Sussex Avenue

The highlight of this historic inn is on the inside - a staircase that was used in the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876.

TURN RIGHT ON FIRST AVENUE.
TURN RIGHT ON SALEM AVENUE.

15. Spring Lake Inn
104 Salem Avenue

In the 1800s, before the days of complicated electrical wiring and plumbing, it was not unusual for buildings to be moved around from place to place - so long as you had plenty of strong oxen. This is the third location for this historic building which was constructed in 1888 as Timothy Hurley's Grand Central Stables Carriage House. It was a stagecoach stop with lodging rooms on the top floors for coachmen. Looking at the multi-gabled, turreted inn today it is easy to imagine the horses smiling when they pulled into this fashionable livery.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO FIRST
AVENUE AND TURN LEFT. WALK
BACK ONE BLOCK TO ATLANTIC
AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

16. The Sandpiper Inn
7 Atlantic Avenue

Noted for its wrap-around second-story porch, this Victorian showplace was built about 1888 as the summer residence for Manuel De Azpiroz, the Mexican ambassador to the United States.

TURN LEFT ON OCEAN AVENUE
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Toms River



A Walking Tour of Toms River...

The early English settlers found plenty of ways to make a living in this area in the 1700s - there were abundant woodlands for lumber and charcoal, the sea yielded fish and whales and there was bog ore to process into iron. At the head of navigation on the Goose Creek River, a small village formed here. It was "Tom's River" by the time of the American Revolution and the village had fifteen houses.

Toms River, behind a long barrier island, was a haven for privateers feasting on British shipping in the War for Independence, but it gained prominence by an incident that occurred just after the cessation of hostilities. A band of Tories, seeking saltworks, surprised Captain Joshua Huddy on March 24, 1782 as he defended a protective blockhouse. The blockhouse and the entire town were burned to the ground and Huddy hanged on April 12, apparently in retribution for his having killed a Tory leader. Angry patriots were incensed at what they considered an illegal execution and demanded the surrender of Loyalist captain Richard Lippincott, the leader of the hanging party. When the band refused to produce him another British captain was selected by lot by the Americans to die. The sacrifice was 20-year old Sir Charles Asgill. Back in England, Lady Asgill sailed to France to plead for the life of her only son, and indeed Congress finally ordered him released. While America was embroiled in its first international imbroglio that was mucking up peace talks to end the Revolution, the good folks in Toms River were left to figure out how to rebuild their town from ashes.

But rebuild they did and Toms River was for awhile known as an important port until a major storm in the early 1800s sealed off the Cranberry Inlet and blocked access to the ocean. By the middle of the 1800s the town could boast of no more than 50 houses. In 1850 Toms River was selected as the county seat for newly created Ocean County and the government set up shop about the same time as the railroads began bringing wealthy vacationers to town.

Toms River began serving as a retirement center and resort and bedroom community as its economy became retail and professional-based. In the 1950s, with the completion of the Garden State Parkway, Toms River went on steroids. The new commuters swelled the population from 7,000 in 1950 to 90,000 in the year 2000. One thing the new homesteaders brought with them were good young baseball players. In the 1990s Toms River East Little League went to the Little League World Series three times and in 1998 captured the title with a 12-9 win over Japan, carrying the Toms River name around the world. To see what those new arrivals see our walking tour of this will begin by the water near where Captain Huddy gave his life to protect some salt so many years ago...

1. Huddy Park
Main Street and Water Street

Joshua Huddy was an unlikely character to live on as a martyred hero. He spent much of his life brushing up with the law and at the age of 21 he was booted out of the Friends Society in Salem by Quakers who could no longer abide his “disorderly” conduct. During the Revolutionary War he was given a commission to captain *The Black Snake* to harass British shipping vessels. He was captured by Loyalists and was able to escape the hangman’s noose only by executing a daring escape. On February 1, 1782 Huddy was given command of the blockhouse in Toms River that was built to protect the local salt works. On March 24, a large force of Loyalists overwhelmed Huddy’s small band of defenders, capturing and burning the fort, salt works, wharves and all but two houses in the village. Area commander Major John Cook, six militiamen, and two loyalist officers were killed. Captain Huddy and thirteen men were taken prisoner; Huddy being accused of murdering a Loyalist refugee. This time he was hanged. Ironically, after a lifetime of assaults and thefts and, most likely, the murder of British Loyalists, Huddy was almost certainly not guilty of this crime. His execution ignited outrage among the Americans and derailed ongoing peace talks in Paris in what is considered the first “international incident” in American history. A re-enactment of the fight at Toms River takes place every year in the park where the small fort was located.

The pedestrian bridge in Huddy Park is named after Thomas Luker, an early European settler and whom it is believed by many to be the “Tom” of Toms River. Others credit Captain William Toms or Old Indian Tom. No one really knows but when the bridge was dedicated in 1992 Luker got the official endorsement.

**WALK TO THE OTHER SIDE
OF THE HUDDY PARK CAR LOT.**

2. Stoutenburgh Place
Robbins Parkway

John Stoutenburgh was commodore of the Toms River Yacht Club for 23 years. The anchor in the small greenspace named for him is from the *USS Randolph*, one of 24 “long-hull” aircraft carriers built during World War II for the United States Navy. Named for Peyton Randolph, president of the First Continental Congress, she was commissioned in October 1944, and served in several campaigns in the Pacific Theater of Operations, earning three battle stars. During the 1960s the *Randolph* was a recovery ship for two Mercury space missions and plucked John Glenn out of the ocean after he became the first American to orbit the earth in 1962. She was decommissioned in 1969 and in 1975 she was towed to Kearny and broken up for scrap.

**TURN RIGHT AND WALK
DOWN TO THE WATER.**

3. *River Lady*
Toms River at foot of Robbins Parkway

The *River Lady* is an 85-foot authentic reproduction of a stern-wheeler riverboat, the only one in New Jersey. The interior of the cruise boat is mahogany and brass in the Victorian style of a 19th century Mississippi River paddle boat.

4. Toms River Yacht Club/Lobster Shanty
4 Robbins Parkway

On July 1, 1871 the Toms River Yacht Club organized and within a month was racing its first regatta from Long Point to Forked River and back. The winner scored a handsome silver trophy designed by club member Joseph Chattellier and crafted by Tiffany’s in New York City for a cost of \$175. The competition has been staged on Barnegat By every year since and the Toms River Challenge Cup is the oldest racing trophy in the United States. In 1911 a new clubhouse was built on this site and served until the club moved out to Money Island in 1968.

**LEAVE THE PARK AND WALK UP TO
WATER STREET. TURN RIGHT.**

5. Horner House
44 East Water Street

This is the oldest house in Toms River, the core of which was constructed in 1824 with two stories and two rooms on each floor.

6. Crawford House
46 East Water Street

Look closely into the trim, modern materials and you can see the original three-bay Federal-style house built by Richard Crawford in 1827. At various times it has been enlarged to serve as a rooming house for visiting yachtsmen.

7. Stewart House
57 East Water Street

Captain Samuel C. Dunham, the Toms River dockmaster, built this house in 1849; Charles Stewart enlarged it into a boarding house a decade later. On July 6, 1871 the Toms River Yacht Club adjourned its first meeting here.

TURN LEFT ON HOOPER AVENUE.

8. Toms River Seaport Society
78 East Water Street at Hooper Avenue

Joseph Francis was building award-winning boats by the time he was 18 years old, when he copped a prize for a rowboat from the Massachusetts Mechanical Institute. The promise he showed as a precocious boat designer in 1819 was realized when he improved wooden life boats by including self righting and self bailing features. By 1841 all government vessels and nearly all merchant ships sailing from New York City had been provided with his life boats. In 1843 he invented the Francis Life-car, a ten-foot long corrugated metal boat with an enclosed chamber that rescued shipwreck victims by setting up a life line over the surf from the distressed ship to the shore. In the next dozen years his life-cars would be credited with saving some 2,500 lives. The first life-car ever used rescued 200 of 201 people from the wreck of the *Ayrshire* in 1850 and is today on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History.

The Boston-born Francis set up his business in Long Branch and lived in an estate here. In 1890 the United States Congress conveyed a gold medal, designed by the famous American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the largest medal ever granted by Congress, to Francis in gratitude for his inventions. He died three years later at age 92 while summering at Otsego Lake in New York. The Seaport Society was founded in 1976 to preserve the sailing heritage of the Jersey coast, especially those watercraft designed for the shallow estuaries and bays. The museum is housed in the 1868 carriage house of the Francis estate. Outdoor storage sheds were added to the property and now contain part of the collection of wooden boats.

9. Old Burying Ground
southeast corner of Washington Street
and Hooper Avenue

There are not many towns in New Jersey where you can stand on the steps of the court house and see gravestones. But this cemetery remains on prime real estate near the center of Toms River at what was traditionally the main crossroads of town. It was established in 1828 when the Methodists built the first church building in Toms River on this site. The congregation would later move across the street and across to the street again before moving out of downtown in the 1970s but the burying ground has not moved in over 180 years. Beneath the marble and limestone headstones lie prominent sea captains and also Revolutionary War veterans.

TURN RIGHT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.

10. Captain Amos Birdsall House
226 Washington Street

Amos Birdsall enjoyed a thriving business building four and six-masted schooners on the Jersey shore before moving to Camden, Maine. Upon returning to New Jersey in the 1870s he settled in Toms River and built this Georgian Revival manor house. Birdsall was said to have amassed one of the largest fortunes in Ocean County and was elected President of the First National Bank at Toms River in 1897. He died on the final day of 1909 at the age of 80.

TURN LEFT ON HADLEY AVENUE.

11. Ocean County Historical Society
26 Hadley Avenue

This house began life a block away on Hooper Avenue in 1820 as a single room with an upstairs sleeping loft. In the 1840s later owners were able to add a large room to each floor and in 1867 when the house was purchased by Samuel V. Pierson, a ship captain of means, it received a fashionable Victorian make-over. In 1971 when Ocean County decided to build a new administration building three houses, including this one, stood in its way. The house was sold at auction and the Ocean County Historical Society was the high bidder at \$1.00. Presumably, it was the only bid. The house was then moved to this location and restored as the county museum.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
TO WASHINGTON STREET. TURN
RIGHT AND CONTINUE ACROSS
HOOPER AVENUE.

12. Ocean County Courthouse
118 Washington Street

After the southern half of Monmouth County was lopped off in 1850 to form Ocean County, Toms River was selected as the new seat of government over Lakehurst by a single vote. It has remained so ever since. The Greek Revival courthouse, fronted by a picket of fluted Doric columns, was ready by 1851 as was the Sheriff's House, with ten attached jail cells, built behind the Courthouse by Robert Aitken for \$4250. The local constabularies and their families occupied this building for over 75 years. In 1950 the first of two additions were made to the west wing of the original Courthouse and as the county continued to grow the original building now anchors an entire mid-town complex.

13. Bishop Memorial Library
39 Washington Street

Nathaniel H. Bishop, a tall, slight man with red hair and beard, was born in Medford, Massachusetts in 1837 and became one of the 19th century's greatest adventurers and writers of his experiences. He began with a hike across South America at the age of 17 that spawned the book *The Pampas and Andes: A Thousand Miles' Walk Across South America*. Canoe trips of 2,500 miles from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico and 2,600 miles down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers also became books. When he wasn't galavanting across the Western Hemisphere he was growing cranberries in some 60 properties he owned in Ocean County, where he moved in 1872. Bishop would own homes on Water Street in Toms River, Lake George, New York, Lake Worth, Florida and Montovia, California. When he died in 1902 his will funded this public library, which was finally dedicated in 1941. With construction of a new library in the 1857 Presbyterian church next door this Colonial Revival building became a reading room.

14. Town Hall
33 Washington Street

This was the location of the Toms River blockhouse that was overrun by Loyalist troops seeking prized saltworks in the waning days of the American Revolution. Later Captain John Holmes built a Greek Revival brick home here that became Town Hall. The Town Hall, like several locations around Toms River took a star turn in the movies in 1979 when a house at 18 Brooks Drive was selected to stand-in for the Long Island, New York house in the *Amityville Horror*.

TURN LEFT ON ROBBINS STREET.

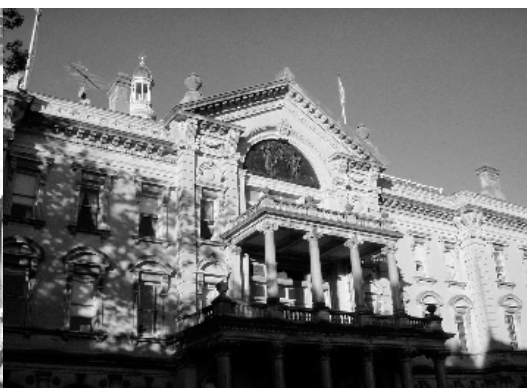
15. Toms River Volunteer Fire Company
Number One
24 Robbins Street

The venerable Toms River Volunteer Fire Company Number One was forged from tragic circumstances in 1896 following a deadly Christmastime blaze the previous year. To get started the company purchased 200 galvanized iron buckets and later that year raised \$600 to purchase a Howe hook-and-ladder truck that was proudly painted red, white and blue. The first fire house was a two-story frame building on Horner Street; the current building was constructed in 1913 and remodeled in 1959.

CONTINUE DOWN TO WATER
STREET AND COSS OVER INTO
HUDDY PARK TO RETURN TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Trenton



A Walking Tour of Trenton...

The first settlement which would become Trenton was established by Quakers in 1679, in the region then called the Falls of the Delaware, led by Mahlon Stacy from Handsworth, Sheffield in England. Quakers were being persecuted in England at this time and North America provided the perfect opportunity to exercise their religious freedom.

By 1719, the town adopted the name “Trent-towne”, after William Trent, one of its leading landholders who purchased much of the surrounding land from Stacy’s family. This name later was shortened to “Trenton.”

During the American Revolution, the city was the site of George Washington’s first military victory. On December 26, 1776, Washington and his army, after crossing the icy Delaware River to Trenton, defeated the Hessian troops garrisoned there. The stunning sight of prisoners being paraded out of town not only gained the Americans highly elusive respect and rejuvenated morale but proved that Washington was the man who could successfully lead this revolt. After the war, Trenton was briefly the national capital of the United States in November and December of 1784. The city was considered as a permanent capital for the new country, but the southern states favored a location south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Trenton was a major manufacturing center in the late 1800s and early 1900s; one relic of that era is the slogan “Trenton Makes, the World Takes” displayed on the Lower Free Bridge just north of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge (the “Trenton Makes Bridge”). The city adopted the slogan in the 1920s to represent its then-leading role as a major manufacturing center for steel, rubber, wire, rope, linoleum and ceramics.

Trenton became the state capital in 1790, but prior to that year the Legislature often met here. Our walking tour will begin outside the second oldest state house in continuous use in the United States...

**1. New Jersey State House
West State Street**

The New Jersey State House began modestly in 1792, in a \$400 capitol built by Jonathan Doane. The building was two and one-half stories high and consisted of seven bays radiating off a center hall. A bell-tower was situated in the center of the roof. The legislative chambers were located on the first floor - Senate (then the Legislative Council) in the west and the General Assembly in the east. The Governor's and judicial offices occupied the second floor.

For decades the State House remained unaltered until a major addition was constructed in 1845 under the direction of John Notman, a well-known Philadelphi architect. He created a one, two and three-story stepped office wing on the north side of the original building, facing what is now State Street. The new entrance had a two-story porch and six fluted Doric columns. A grand rotunda with a stairhall connected the old and new wings. This area was capped by a spherical dome and cupola. A two-story portico with pairs of Corinthian columns and a classical pediment was added to the river-side façade.

Early in the morning of March 21, 1885, a fire broke out and raced through the empty building, totally destroying the State Street wing. Lewis Broome of Jersey City was selected to plan the reconstruction. He designed the building in a simplified Second Empire style with three stories and limestone facing. He also added a new rotunda and dome that were more proportional to the scale of the building. In 1903, under the direction of Merchantsville architect Arnold Moses, the Senate wing was reconstructed in American Renaissance style to mirror the Assembly quarters. The wing was enlarged using classical forms and rich materials, particularly in the decorative interior and exterior treatments. Since that time building activity around the State House has focused on preservation and restoration rather than addition.

FROM THE FRONT OF THE
STATE HOUSE WALK ACROSS
WEST STATE STREET.

**2. New Jersey World War II Memorial
West State Street**

Dedicated on Veterans Day, 2008 the Memorial is designed to capture the courage and grace of the World War II generation. The centerpiece of the plaza, a dramatic 12-foot, one-ton bronze sculpture of *Lady Victory* stands atop a 5-foot pedestal wielding a sword in her left hand and holding high a wreath of peace in her right. As she strides forward, her left foot crushes the swastika flag of Nazi Germany while her right trods upon the rising sun flag of Imperial Japan. Behind *Lady Victory* stands another sculpture, the *Lone Soldier*, a bronze life-size figure designed to represent any soldier, Marine, sailor or airman. The helmeted figure moves forward to meet the enemy, his M-1 rifle at the ready. Also featured is the symbol of the fallen warrior: a sculpture of a bronze rifle planted by its bayonet in the dirt, a helmet resting atop the butt. The sculptures are the work of Jay Warren of Rogue River, Oregon, who had a studio in New Jersey for a decade.

WALK WEST ON WEST STATE
STREET (RIGHT IF FACING THE
STATE HOUSE).

**3. New Jersey Capitol Complex
West State Street**

Filling out the plaza in the Capitol Complex are a number of state buildings, fanning out to the west of the State House. Directly next door is the Neoclassical State House Annex, built in the 1920s to house the State Library, State Museum and State Judiciary. Today it contains legislative committee rooms and offices. A recent restoration included refurbishing period details and adding several commissioned artworks, including a skylight featuring special places, people and events in New Jersey history. Moving down West State Street are the State Library, State Museum and Planetarium and the Department of State Building.

**4. New Jersey Farm Bureau
168 West State Street**

This handsome Italianate building with exuberant window hoods and brackets is the home of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, known as the Farmhouse.

**5. Roebling Mansion
222 West State Street**

This is the last remaining mansion of the Roebling family, built around 1900 by Ferdinand W. Roebling Sr., one of three sons of John A. Roebling, inventor of the wire-rope cable used to construct the Brooklyn Bridge, which he designed. Ferdinand believed in living modestly and scorned his brothers' more ostentatious homes. He was the financier of the trio, investing in some of the businesses that purchased materiel from J. A. Roebling Sons Company, such as Otis Elevator and Bell Telephone. The house was long neglected, vacant and threatened with demolition before it was restored as the new headquarters for the New Jersey State League of Municipalities.

**6. Lutine House
224 West State Street**

The Lutine House dates to the early 1840s, built as a well-proportioned late Federal-era brick building. The ornamental cornice is more reflective of the Italianate period that followed.

**7. Kuser Mansion/Thomas Edison College
315 West State Street**

Rudolph Kuser was born in Zurich, Switzerland in 1818 and emigrated to America at the age of nineteen. A mechanical engineer, he settled in New York and then in Newark, where he became associated with Baxter, Kuser and Thompson who made the famous Baxter engine with boiler. He eventually made his home near Trenton where he sired five sons and a daughter.

One son, Colonel Anthony Kuser, founding member of the New Jersey Audubon Society and director of more than 50 corporations, and his wife Susie Dryden, daughter of Senator John Fairfield Dryden, founder of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, made the largest land do-

nation in the history of New Jersey when they deeded 11,000 acres for High Point State Park in 1923. Another, Rudolph V. Kuser was president of the Peoples Brewing Company, vice-president of the Lenox Incorporated, vice-president and director of the First Mechanics-National Bank and director of the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Trenton. He built this ornate Beaux Arts mansion that is now part of Thomas Edison College.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
CALHOUN STREET AND
TURN LEFT.**

**8. Calhoun Street Canal House
Delaware & Raritan Canal, 25 Calhoun
Street**

The Delaware and Raritan Canal opened for business on June 25, 1834. Trenton, at 56 feet above sea level, was the summit with seven locks lifting boats between Bordentown and Trenton and seven more locks lowering them from Trenton to New Brunswick. Trenton was the hub of a transportation network that connected the city to major markets in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and to raw materials (primarily coal) from Pennsylvania. At the blast of a coal boat or the whistle of a yacht, bridge tenders swung Trenton's bridges aside to make way for canal traffic. Each lock tender and bridge tender was provided with a home as a condition of his employment. In December 1932, the canal closed to commercial traffic. The D&R Canal, along with three canal houses, was entered on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1973 and the following year Governor Brendan Byrne signed a bill creating the D&R Canal State Park.

**TURN RIGHT ON
BELLEVUE AVENUE.**

**9. Bellevue Avenue Colored School (Lincoln
School)
81 Bellevue Avenue**

A bill was passed in 1881 to allow blacks, who made up 5% of Trenton's 30,000 people, to attend the all-white Trenton High School but they were placed in special classes and allowed

to use the swimming pool only during specific time periods. At the same time a new elementary school for blacks was proposed for Bellevue Avenue, although it was far from most of the black families in town. There was also another school on Bellevue Avenue so it came to be known as the "Colored School." Black leaders objected to the designation and proposed that it be named after abolitionist Frederick Douglass. The school board rejected the proposal but agreed to "Lincoln School" as a compromise.

**10. Higbee Street School (Nixon School)
20 Bellevue Avenue**

The Higbee Street School is a brick Greek Revival building constructed in 1857, the first school built specifically for the free public education of African American children in the City of Trenton. By 1872 the student population had already outgrown the Higbee Street building and the students were moved to a temporary building while a new one was constructed.

TURN LEFT ON
NORTH WILLOW STREET.

**11. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Freight Station
260 North Willow Street (rear of tower)**

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (P&R) was one of the first railroads constructed in the United States. It was more commonly known as the Reading Railroad and reached eventually to Atlantic City, landing the line in the game of Monopoly. This freight station was built for the railroad in 1888.

WALK OVER TO THE
BATTLE MONUMENT.

**12. *Trenton Battle Monument*
intersection of North Broad Street,
Warren Street and Brunswick,
Pennington and Princeton Avenue**

The *Trenton Battle Monument* commemorates the American victory at the first Battle of Trenton which occurred on December 26, 1776. Three divisions of the Continental Army would

cross the Delaware River on Christmas night, attacking the British from three directions. Colonel Cadwalader's division would move north from Bordentown. General Ewing would attack at Trenton Ferry. Washington, with approximately 2,400 men, would lead the main attack from the north. But due to a cold, snowy night his planned three-pronged attack, however, failed to materialize. Cadwalader and Ewing were unable to cross the Delaware as directed due to heavy river ice and extreme weather conditions. Unknowingly, Washington was going to engage the enemy with only a third of his forces.

Hessian colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall was in command of the British forces in Trenton. Despite reports of an American attack, Rall, who considered the Continental Army to be little more than a loosely organized group of farmers, ignored the warnings. He, along with his fellow officers, continued to celebrate the Christmas holiday. As dawn approached, the American troops surprised the British forces occupying Trenton. In less than an hour, Washington's army met with victory. Thirty officers, 918 prisoners, 1,000 muskets and rifles, six cannons, six wagons, and 40 horses were captured. Colonel Rall lay mortally wounded, dying a day later. Not a single patriot was killed in the conflict.

The victory at Trenton was a strategic, as well as a military success. It also served to boost the morale of a dwindling and dispirited Continental Army and to galvanize the resolve of those Americans who still believed in America's war for independence. Three years after the battle, colonial secretary of state for King George III, Lord Germain, told Parliament "... all our hopes were blasted by that unhappy affair at Trenton."

The *Trenton Battle Monument* was designed by John H. Duncan, architect of President Grant's Tomb. It is a triumphal column of granite 148 feet high. Considered to be an early example of the Beaux Arts style, it is a Roman Doric column with a large base decorated with acanthus leaves. The capital has a ring of stars crowned by an observation platform with a railing. Above the platform is a circle of 13 electric lights, representing the 13 original colonies.

On October 19, 1893, elaborate dedication ceremonies were held. An estimated 20,000 people attended the commemorative exercises. Another 100,000 crowded the streets of Trenton.

Cannons boomed and bands played patriotic music. Souvenir ribbons sold for 25 cents. Although President Grover Cleveland was unable to attend, Governors of eight of the 13 original states did. The monument opened to the public on December 26, 1896.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK SOUTH
ON NORTH WARREN STREET ON
THE WEST SIDE OF THE MEDIAN.

13. Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption
151 North Warren Street

The site of the Cathedral is the place where Col. Johann Gottlieb Rall, commander of the Hessian troops, had his headquarters in December 1776 during the Battle of Trenton. St. Mary's was built between 1866 and 1871 to serve Catholics living north of Assunpink Creek. In 1878 a 256-foot spire was added but it was removed because of safety concerns in 1953.

14. St. Michael's Episcopal Church
140 North Warren Street

Founded by 1703, St Michael's began as a congregation open to all Protestant denominations a little north of Trenton in what was known as Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville). Some time between 1703 and 1748, according to a church summary of its history, the original St. Michael's Church was built in Trenton at the present location at Warren and Perry Streets. The original building was significantly rebuilt and enlarged in 1819. The crenellated towers were designed to honor of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose residence, Lambeth Palace in London, sports a very similar façade. Fantasy Gothic is the term usually applied to this style.

St. Michael's is the burial spot of David Brearley, a signer of the Constitution and the State of New Jersey's first Chief Justice. It also is the final resting place of a niece of Napoleon Bonaparte.

15. Elks Lodge No. 105
120 N. Warren Street

This building opened on January 1, 1912 as the headquarters for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The ornamented lodge cost

\$100,000 to build and offered members bowling and billiards in the basement and a reception hall and grillroom on the first floor. The second floor had a library, a parlor, and an entertainment hall complete with a stage. The lodge room occupied the third floor and was two stories high. On the fourth floor were five bedrooms. The building was topped by a roof garden.

16. Mechanics National Bank
("The Corner Historic")
1 West State Street

On the southwest corner of Warren and State Streets, originally King and Second, respectively, historic events of local, state, national and international significance took place. For many years it has been appropriately designated "The Corner Historic." In the early days of Trenton this site at the southwest corner of King (now Warren) Street and Second (now State) Street, contained the handsome stone and stucco home of John Dagworthy, long classed as the largest and most handsome house in the community. It was erected in 1730, or thereabouts. During the American Revolution the French Arms Tavern operated here and the Continental Congress once deliberated. All told, four taverns have stood on this corner and their names have been emblazoned under the roof of the building.

The first Mechanics National Bank opened here in 1837, a two-story structure of brick, with slate roof, built at a cost of \$3,500. The current neo-Classical building dates to 1895. An N.C. Wyeth mural of Washington entering Trenton in triumph hangs in the bank.

TURN RIGHT ON
WEST STATE STREET.

17. Christian Science Reading Room
9 West State Street

The first Christian Science Reading Room was established in 1888 by Mary Baker Eddy to make her book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* more widely available. Ms. Eddy is also the founder of the newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*.

There are more than 1,500 Christian Science Reading Rooms in 80 countries, serving their

communities by offering books, publications and other materials for the exploration of spirituality, prayer and health.

18. Trenton Trust Company
28 West State Street

As Trenton developed in a business way there came increasing demands for banking facilities and men of means began looking around for opportunities for investment in this connection. In 1888 the city's first trust and safe deposit company was organized. It was established under the name of The Real Estate, Safe Deposit, Trust and Investment Company of New Jersey. This was later changed to the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company and became popularly known as the "Trenton Trust." The present 14-story, Neoclassical skyscraper was erected in 1924.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE
YOUR STEPS ACROSS WARREN
STREET AND DOWN EAST
STATE STREET.

19. Trenton Savings Fund Society
123 East State Street

The Trenton Saving Fund Society was incorporated by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 7, 1844 and began business in one of the offices of the old City Hall. After several moves, on June 30, 1881, title was taken to the property of Benjamin Fish, 123 East State Street. This building, long the home of Mr. Fish, was renovated and occupied by the society until July 5, 1899, when the managers decided upon the erection of a new banking house. This structure was completed in April 1901, at a total cost of \$104,433.61. The building was designed after the Italian Renaissance period of architecture, and the interior is of marble, bronze and mahogany, with all modern banking equipment and facilities. The beautiful stained glass ceiling, surmounted by a large dome, was removed in 1962.

20. YMCA
133 East State Street

The national concept of the "Young Men's Christian Association," otherwise known as the

YMCA, or simply the "Y," began its existence in 1851. This event was followed closely by the emergence of the Greater Trenton Area YMCA only five years later in 1856. The YMCA was located in various rented rooms throughout the city and offered a healthy assortment of lectures, debates and other educational programs. In the 1880s, the gymnasium was located in the second Masonic Hall. This Romanesque-styled building executed in thin ochre-colored Roman bricks, was erected in 1892. It featured an auditorium that could seat 1,000, a gym, a swimming pool, dormitories, bowling alleys, reading rooms and classrooms. Despite all that, larger quarters were required by 1919.

21. First Presbyterian Church
East State Street

As the settlement at the Falls of the Delaware grew, there came demand for a chapel that the people on the river would not have to go all the way to Ewing for worship. A plot of ground was deeded in 1727 for church purposes, where the First Presbyterian Church now stands. The cornerstone for this church building was laid in 1841.

Buried on one side of the graveyard in an unmarked site are the Hessians who died in the First Battle of Trenton; on the other side is buried Reverend John Rosbrugh, the first American Army Chaplain to die in service to his country.

22. Broad Street Bank
143 East State Street

Among the several financial institutions which have helped make history for Trenton is the Broad Street National Bank. It was organized May 19, 1887, and immediately sprang into popular favor. Business was started in a small store at 188 South Broad Street, where its first day's deposits amounted to \$22,090.02. A plot of ground was purchased down the street at 201-203 South Broad and the bank erected what it was then believed would be a permanent home. It was not long, however, before the aggressive management began looking for a more prominent location, and a site for an immense banking and office building was purchased at State and Montgomery streets.

The new bank building was ready by 1900 as

the city's first "modern" skyscraper. It featured Trenton's first revolving door and first elevator. It was decided at that time to continue as the "Broad Street Bank" although the thoroughfare of that name no longer provided the setting for the institution. Two large annexes were added, in 1913 and 1924.

23. Municipal Building
309 East State Street

The cornerstone for this three-story Neoclassical container for the city services was laid in 1909. The plans were drawn up by Philadelphia architect Spencer Roberts and called for a colonnade of twelve Doric columns marching across the second-story front. When it opened in 1911 there was a mural by Everett Shinn depicting the pottery and iron industries of Trenton in the council chamber and a painting of the original crusier *Trenton* over the doorway.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH
STOCKTON STREET AND TURN
RIGHT ON ERNIE KOVACS PLACE.

24. Ernie Kovacs Pace

Ernest Edward Kovacs was born Jan. 23, 1919, the son of Hungarian immigrants who lived at 105 Union Street. Later the family moved to 1104 Parkway Avenue in Ewing. He began as a disc jockey on Trenton radio station WTTM. The affable and hysterically funny Ernie quickly became a huge hit with Trentonians and soon had his own newspaper column. This led to a stint starting in 1949-50 at WPTZ-TV, the NBC affiliate in Philadelphia.

The medium was brand new, and Ernie was young and brimming with fresh and innovative ideas to bring to this new toy. His manic approach would influence comedians and broadcasters for years. Hailed as "Television's Original Genius," Kovacs died in 1962 after spinning his Corvair station wagon out of control on a slick California highway.

TURN LEFT ON MONTGOMERY
STREET TO WHERE IT ENDS AT
FRONT STREET.

25. Mill Hill Playhouse
205 East Front Street

Built in 1873, this former Lutheran house of worship withstood a tremendous fire in the 1970s. Restored by the City of Trenton it is now home to Passage Theater Company.

26. Alexander Douglass House
**165 East Front Street at
Montgomery Street**

Alexander Douglass served as Quarter Master to the Continental Army. When Washington's troops fought the British on January 2, 1777, Douglass's small home served as the General's headquarters. That night he faced a most difficult decision -- how best to survive the following day? Come the dawn, the Americans would find themselves trapped. They were outnumbered by British troops on the opposite bank of the Assumpink Creek and to their backs was the Delaware River and no boats. His use of a deserted road to slip out of town in the dead of night earned him the nickname, The Sly Fox, by British General Lord Cornwallis. This is not the original location of the Douglass House, this Mill Hill park is its fourth location in town.

WALK PAST THE DOUGLASS
HOUSE INTO MILL HILL AND
TURN LEFT ON MERCER STREET.

27. Mercer Street Friends Meetinghouse
151 Mercer Street

When Mahlon Stacy and other Quakers arrived in the area in 1679, Trenton was known as "The Falls." Stacy was instrumental in establishing the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in 1684, which included Friends from Crosswicks and Trenton. In 1827, the Society of Friends in the United States divided into two major branches, one known as Orthodox or conservative, the other known as liberal or Hicksite, after Elias Hicks. The meeting house at Hanover and Montgomery Streets in Trenton, finished in 1739, was retained by the Hicksites. The Orthodox Friends, who had been meeting in homes, completed this brick meeting house in 1858.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET.

28. Mill Hill Historic District

Mill Hill presently survives as a middle-class mid-nineteenth century residential district but its historical significance reaches back to the late seventeenth century. Indeed, its name refers to its importance as the area's first industrial site, a grist mill, erected in 1679. During the American Revolution, the ground adjacent to the mill was, on January 2, 1777, the site of the Second Battle of Trenton. A significant portion of this battlefield has been developed as Mill Hill park.

The Mill Hill District is a tight-knit group of homogenous residential structures. Largely built between 1850 and 1895 they are representative of a vernacular interpretation of the popular styles of the second half of the nineteenth century. The prevailing form is the two or three-story, three-bay wide brick row house. To these are applied, depending on the time construction, simplified late Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, or Eastlake decoration.

TURN LEFT ON
SOUTH BROAD STREET.

29. Old Eagle Tavern 431 South Broad Street

Built in 1765 as a private home, during the 19th century this tavern served travelers, soldiers, and Trentonians as a social and political center.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK
ALONG SOUTH BROAD STREET.

30. The Church of the Sacred Heart 343 South Broad Street

New Jersey's first Catholic Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist on June 12, 1814, was built at Market and Lambertson streets. A small simple brick building 30 feet wide by 50 feet deep, St. John's drew a congregation of 30 families from both sides of the Delaware River.

When Irish immigrants fleeing the potato famine began to swell the ranks of the congregation a new, much larger St. John's Church was

built at Broad and Centre (State) Streets in 1848. The new church was classical in design, built of stucco brick with a three-story bell tower. On Sunday night, September 30, 1883, fire destroyed St. John's Church, leaving only the exterior walls, belfry with its bell and cupola standing.

A new Romanesque Revival Sacred Heart Church was designed by Patrick Charles Keely, himself an Irish immigrant. He was 19th century America's most prominent and prolific Catholic architect - the designer of many cathedrals in Boston, Hartford, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago, as well as some 150 churches, including ones in New Brunswick, Jersey City, Mount Holly and Newark. Sacred Heart was dedicated on June 30th, 1889; on the north side of the church a rectory was built and on the south side a Catholic club house was built, both matching in design of the new Church of the Sacred Heart.

31. Mercer County Courthouse 209 South Broad Street

Soon after the formation of Mercer County in 1838, a Greek Revival structure was erected on the top of Mill Hill. In 1852 Daniel Webster, one of America's greatest orators, won a patent infringement case for Charles Goodyear in that courthouse that paved the way for America's greatest rubber company. In 1903 the current Beaux Arts sandstone building, with its pediments, columns and arches grand, classical structure was built.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

32. William Trent House 15 Market Street

William Trent built his country estate north of Philadelphia, in New Jersey, at the Falls of the Delaware River about 1719. It was a large, imposing brick structure, built in the newest fashion. An "allee" of English cherry trees led from the entrance down to the ferry landing. Nearby, there were numerous outbuildings as well as grist, saw and fulling mills along the Assunpink Creek. In 1720 Trent laid out a settlement, which he incorporated and named "Trenton."

In 1742 the house was leased to the first Governor of New Jersey, Lewis Morris. Governor Morris used the house, then called "Bloomsbury

Court,” as his official residence until 1746, despite the fact that it was then owned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, George Thomas.

During the American Revolution, the Trent House was occupied by Hessian forces and played a prominent role in several battles fought at Trenton during December of 1776. Later, Dr. William Bryant, the owner of the property, was expelled for his Tory sympathies. Colonel John Cox, a wealthy Philadelphia patriot and Deputy Quartermaster General of the Continental Army, acquired the house and turned the grounds into a supply depot for Washington’s army.

The house was twice used as the official state governor’s residence in the 1800s; the last private owner, Edward A. Stokes, donated the building to the City in 1929 with the condition that it be returned to its appearance during the William Trent era and used as a library or museum.

**WALK BACK UP BROAD STREET
TO WARREN STREET AND TURN
LEFT. TURN LEFT ON LAFAYETTE
STREET.**

**33. War Memorial
1 Memorial Drive**

Opened in 1932, the War Memorial was built as “a great community center” dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors from Mercer County who died fighting World War I. The building houses an 1,807-seat, fully-equipped theater for performances and assemblies, and also a number of stately rooms for other purposes such as meeting and conferences.

**TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH WILLOW STREET.**

**34. Old Masonic Temple/Trenton
Visitors Center
2 Barrack Street**

Built in 1793, this was the first home of the Masons in Trenton, an influential organization to which many of America’s early leaders, including George Washington, belonged. This building was originally located further up the street and rolled on logs downhill to its present location.

**35. Old Barracks Museum
101 Barrack Street**

The two-story stone barracks are the only surviving Colonial barracks in the United States. Constructed in 1758 for the French and Indian War because New Jersey citizens refused to put British soldiers up in their houses, it was occupied by British, Hessian and American troops during the American Revolution. It was these barracks that Washington targeted in the Battle of Trenton. The Old Barracks, with the exception of a part of the main section, stands today practically the same as when it was erected in 1758.

**TURN LEFT ON
WEST STATE STREET.**

**36. Kelsey Building
101 West State Street**

Originally the School of Industrial Arts and styled after the Palazzo Strozzi in Florence, Italy, the Kelsey Building was funded for the City of Trenton by Henry Cooper Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey in 1910. It is a love token to his late wife, Prudence. The clock above the entrance has small notches that note the time of her death: 11:49.

**38. Ornamental ironwork
107 West State Street**

Ironworking was a critical early industry in Trenton and was on the curriculum in the School of Industrial Arts. You can see some of the city’s finest ornamental iron outside the buildings of the Thomas Edison State College.

**39. Princeton House
160 West State Street**

Many of the buildings on West State Street across from the State House date to the late 1800s and are built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, characterized by bold arches and heavy, rough-faced rock bases.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Vineland



A Walking Tour of Vineland...

Everything about Vineland was the vision of one man - Charles Kline Landis. Landis was a Philadelphian trained as a lawyer who helped found the town of Hammonton on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in 1857 when he was only 24 years old. Hammonton flourished rapidly and Landis next set his sights on creating his own town, a place of verdant fields of fruits and vegetables, a land of vines.

He searched much of New Jersey and heard about a new rail line connecting Millville to Glassboro. Rail service was a key to his plans to both transport newcomers to town (there weren't many roads in South Jersey at the the time) and also to send all that produce out to market. He talked his way into acquiring 16,000 acres of primarily swampland from Richard Wood for no money down and no interest for three years. The cost was \$7.00 an acre and Wood would get a cut as the land was sold by Landis.

And that land would come from Landis with strings aplenty attached. First, a house had to be constructed within one year. At least 2 1/2 acres of land had to be cleared and cultivated each year. Speculators need not apply. Landis plotted out his land around the rail line with farms and orchards around one square mile in the center that would harbor development for factories, shops, homes, schools, churches and halls for recreation. The streets in this core would be laid out in a perfect grid of right angles and wide - the primary roads would be 100 feet wide. The street names of Plum and Almond and Peach and Pear and others that Landis created still survive today.

Landis put 20- and 50-acre tracts for sale at from \$15 to \$30 per acre, payable within four years. To advertise his lots he placed ads in the biggest New York and Boston and Philadelphia newspapers. When he discovered the soil was especially suited for growing grapes he started America's first Italian-language newspaper to attract grape growers.

Vineland may have been his utopia but that wasn't enough for the restless Landis. He would move on to develop the town of Sea Isle City at the shore and created Landisville which he saw as the hub of a new state county. That vision never came to pass but we will explore what became of his great experiment of Vineland and we will concentrate on Landis Avenue, which the founder staked out next to the railroad to be an extra-wide, tree-lined avenue along the lines of the Champs-Elysee in Paris...

**1. Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society
108 South Seventh Street**

The early settlers of Vineland certainly assumed they were embarking on something important. They founded the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society in 1864, just three years after the establishment of the town, stating, "The object of the society shall be only to collect and preserve historical and current accounts of events, persons, inventions, scientific investigation, photographs, drawings, models and specimens, and all matters of a similar nature connected with the interest of Vineland." At the time no other town in New Jersey had its own historical society. The society's home is unusual as well. Whereas most historical societies stake out space in restored old mansions or town landmarks, this Georgian Revival building was constructed specifically for the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society in 1910. The small house on the property is the first one built within the square mile of Vineland in 1862, at the corner of East Boulevard and Landis Avenue, by Chester P. Davis and Lester Richardson.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TURN LEFT AND WALK ONE BLOCK NORTH TO LANDIS AVENUE. TURN RIGHT.

**2. First United Methodist Church
700 East Landis Avenue**

The first American Methodist Bishop was Francis Asbury, ordained in Baltimore in 1784. Circuit riding preachers, many of whom were laymen, carried the Methodist message far and wide. The first distinct "holiness camp meeting" convened at Vineland in 1867 under the leadership of John S. Inskip, John A. Wood, Alfred Cookman, and other Methodist ministers. The gathering attracted as many as 10,000 people. In its early days Vineland was a natural selection for such an event as Charles Landis wanted his town to include many different faiths. He donated land and contributed money to the construction of various churches; his only requirement was that they display stylish architecture.

Landis also imposed his personal beliefs on his utopia. An ardent prohibitionist, he permitted no sale of alcohol in Vineland. One early transplant to town cut from similar cloth was Dr. Thomas Welch. One Sunday in 1869, a visiting minister to the Welch home was "led astray" by the communion wine. Welch vowed to develop a nonalcoholic fruit juice that could be used as a communion wine. He began cooking grapes and straining them through cloth bags. He quickly immersed the remaining liquid into boiling water. It worked. Dr. Welch's Unfermented Wine would surely end the great contradiction of the ecumenical world.

The confluence of a dry town and an abundance of churches seemed to bode well for his new concoction. Proudly Welch began taking his nonalcoholic wine to local pastors. But he found the churchmen demanded only wine. In 1873, after four years of increasing futility, he abandoned plans to sell his grape juice. In his autobiography, Thomas Welch never even mentioned its invention. It would be years before his son abandoned his dental practice to take another crack at marketing that new-fangled juice that would make Welch's a household name.

**3. First Presbyterian Church
800 East Landis Avenue**

On July 7, 1863, with 29 members, the First Presbyterian Church was organized under the Presbytery of Philadelphia. By 1865 a handsome white frame church was ready just to the east of here. The congregation prospered with the infusion of European workers to the area's glass industry and on the 50th anniversary of the church's founding the cornerstone was placed for the current gray stone sanctuary. It cost \$50,000 and required a dozen years to retire the mortgage.

4. First Baptist Church
837 East Landis Avenue

This is the oldest church building in Vineland, built of brick in 1868 in a combination of Gothic and Italianate styles. The first Baptist congregation organized with 33 members three years earlier. This church, which cost about \$18,000, served until the late 1950s. After that it became a hotel and cocktail lounge, one of the more unusual re-adaptive uses for a church building you will find. Now it is home to the Vineland Judo Club.

5. Landis Theatre
830-834 East Landis Avenue

The Art Moderne-style Landis Theatre was designed by Philadelphia architect William Harold Lee whose resume included work on more than 200 theaters. The streamlined brick exterior featured innovative glass bricks that let light into the interior and lit up the exterior at night. The gala opening for the Landis took place on March 12, 1937 with a packed house of 1,200 enjoying the musical comedy *Hats Off* starring Mae Clarke and John Payne. The Landis would operate for 50 years before succumbing to the suburban multi-plexes. It fell into serious disrepair and was slated for destruction when a citizen group purchased the theater for a dollar and began volunteer restoration. Necessary funds were slow to accumulate and the City stepped in to implement a multi-million dollar plan to develop the entire block with the Landis at its center. On October 22, 2009, a replica of the theatre's original sign was installed above the marquee and the Landis reopened May 22, 2010.

6. Mori Building
attached to Landis Theatre at corner of
North East and Landis avenues

When Eugene Mori envisioned his Landis Theatre he saw it as part of the Mori Building that would also contain The Mori Brothers automobile dealership where Buicks, Packards, Oldsmobiles and REO trucks were sold and serviced. Eugene Mori was born in Vineland in 1898, the son of poor Italian immigrants. He sold milk door to door in his early years and started peddling used cars and Firestone tires with his brother Amadore on the 700 block of Landis Street in the 1920s. In 1939 when the State of New Jersey legalized pari-mutuel betting on horse racing developers were slow to deliver proposals to build a new race track so Mori put together investors to obtain a license with a one million dollar bond. That racetrack became Garden State Park, the state's first, in what would become known as Cherry Hill. Mori would later own tracks in California and Florida and a successful stable of race horses on his farm outside of Vineland. In the recent redevelopment, Mori's has emerged as a dining establishment.

7. Sacred Heart Church
922 East Landis Avenue

The Roman Catholic church in Vineland began with an agreement by each member to give one day's work a week or the equivalent in cash. Job one was gathering stones in the nearby woods to construct a church on land at Eighth and Almond streets donated by Charles Landis in 1873. That simple Gothic church about four blocks away was completed in 1874. The congregation moved into this gray stone church building in 1927.

WALK BACK TO NORTH EAST AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.
TURN LEFT ON WOOD STREET.

8. Trinity Episcopal Church
800 East Wood Street

The Episcopal congregation in Vineland formed early and was holding services in its own chapel by 1864, the first church building in town. A few years later, Vineland founder Charles Landis offered a chime of bells to the first church that would build a tower over seventy feet high. The Episcopalians took up the challenge but in their haste to complete the tower it proved too weak to support the bells. In the summer of 1871 strong winds toppled the tower which crashed down and demolished the entire church. The congregation was then forced to sell the property to pay off its debts. There is probably a moral in there somewhere. It would be another seven years before land could be purchased here and the cornerstone was laid for the current Gothic-style church, constructed of iron-tinted Jersey sandstone. The bell tower would not be completed until 1902, in time for the chimes to ring out on Christmas Eve.

9. Vineland City Hall
640 East Wood Street

The city office building of concrete and brick was constructed in 1971 at a cost of \$4.4 million. It was designed in such a way that the heat generated by lights in the interior of the building is actually re-used to heat the peripheries. So you may see City Hall lit any time of the night since it is actually creating a net savings.

TURN LEFT ON SIXTH STREET.
TURN LEFT ON LANDIS AVENUE.

10. Commercial Block
610-616 East Landis Street

This trio of buildings vibrantly illustrate the two most popular commercial architectural styles of the 1920s and 1930s: Colonial Revival and Art Deco. The Deco building at #614 in the center boasts the verticality and decorative symbols that are hallmarks of the style; notice especially the quartet of cat heads on the facade. The Masonic Building at #616, by contrast, shows off the casement windows, classical pilasters and decorative swags that were emblematic of that prevalent style.

TURN RIGHT ON SEVENTH STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK BACK TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Woodbury



A Walking Tour of Woodbury...

By 1715 the Quaker community had outgrown its initial riverside settlement and a new site was selected inland where the King's Highway bridged Woodbury Creek. By the time of the Revolutionary War, Woodbury had emerged as a hamlet of considerable importance with the rebel cause garnering strong support. Its close proximity by water to Philadelphia ensured many troop movements through the tiny town; it was alternately occupied by military forces on both sides.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko fortified the bluff above the Delaware River with nine-foot high earthen walls embedded with an abatis (sharpened tree branches) during the war. Fort Mercer - named for Scottish Brigadier General Hugh Mercer, who died at Princeton - was garrisoned by Colonel Christopher Greene and 400 of his fellow Rhode Islanders with 14 cannons that worked in tandem with Fort Mifflin across the river to form a considerable detriment to any force planning a water approach on the Colonial capital of Philadelphia. After using a land route from the south and west to take Philadelphia on September 26, 1777, it immediately became imperative to open the Delaware River to keep supplies to the British Army flowing.

The inevitable attack on Fort Mercer was not a month in coming, in the guise of 1,200 Hessian troops approaching from the north. Greene refused a demand of surrender and repulsed two German advances up the steep slopes. The fire from the American defenders was withering and the Hessian ranks were thinned by nearly half before leaving the Red Bank Battlefield. A few weeks later, however, the British stormed Fort Mifflin and rather than face the overpowering force now across the river, the Americans destroyed Fort Mercer as they surrendered Philadelphia completely to the British.

Woodbury continued to prosper after the Revolution and on into the 19th century. The oldest and largest city in Gloucester County, it became the official county seat in the 1790s, erecting a brick courthouse. Woodbury was officially formed as a Borough on March 27, 1854, within Deptford Township. On January 2, 1871, Woodbury was reincorporated as a city, based on the results of a referendum held that day.

By 1890 Woodbury was in the midst of its greatest vitality and had a population of 3,930. The patent medicine business of George Green was the primary economic engine but Woodbury boasted glass works, bottle plants, and steam mills as well. Our walking tour will begin in the shadow of the Green factory, the source of profits that would spawn landmarks on both the East and West coast...

1. **Woodbury Railroad Station** **Cooper Street and Railroad Avenue**

The Camden and Woodbury Railroad & Transportation Company opened to passengers on January 29, 1838. The rate of fare from Camden to Woodbury was twenty-five cents; after numerous “ups and downs,” the road was finally abandoned around 1850. In 1883, in the midst of Woodbury’s most vigorous period of development, this station was built to serve as the conduit for the town’s social and economic growth. Vegetables from surrounding farms, manufactured goods from nearby factories, and locally made patent medicines were shipped to market through this Stick Style station distinguished by a hipped roof with slate shingles and decorative “stick work” in exposed porch rafters. The station also served Philadelphia commuters who established homes in Woodbury’s new East Side district. By 1917 the number of daily trains through the town reached 139. The Woodbury Old-City Restoration Committee restored the train station in 2000.

WALK SOUTH ALONG GREEN AVENUE (THE RAILROAD TRACKS WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

2. **L.M. Green Factory** **122 Green Avenue**

George Gill Green began a peripatetic life in Clarksboro, New Jersey on January 16, 1842. Green attended the University of Pennsylvania medical school for two years, but left in 1864 before he graduated. He enlisted in the Civil War - with the 142d Regiment, Illinois Volunteers - and rose to the rank of Colonel.

In 1867 he started a wholesale drug business in Baltimore, Maryland but the factory was destroyed by a fire. He then moved to Ohio where he found a wife and started a family. On Thanksgiving Day in 1872 he moved back to New Jersey.

Gill bought the rights to “Green’s August Flower” and “Dr. Boschee’s German Syrup” from his father, Lewis, and sold the elixir under the name “L.M. Green.” He was an early innovator of mass mailings of free samples and the distribution of thousands of his almanacs touting his cures. The

medicines were mostly laudanum whose main ingredient was opium with a dash of morphine. In 1879 he built this Victorian brick factory and by 1880 he was the town’s first millionaire and primary employer.

Never one to stay parochial, in 1898 Green built a complex of stunning Moorish Colonial and Spanish style buildings in Pasadena, California for the Hotel Green that became to go-to resort for the rich and famous wintering on the West Coast. Closer to home he built Woodbury’s Opera House. His patent medicine business declined after the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 and by 1916 the products were discontinued. George Green died in Woodbury on February 26, 1925.

CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND WALK UP CENTRE STREET.

3. **John H. Bradway House** **40-42 East Centre Street**

This Victorian residence was constructed by John Hancock Bradway, a member of the New Jersey State House of Assembly, in 1880. An early photographer, Bradway is listed in the *American Amateur Photographer* magazine in 1889, along with other journals, for contributing important images of Woodbury.

4. **G.G. Green Building** **108-112 South Broad Street at southeast corner of Centre Street**

The G.G. Green Block Building was built in 1880 by Woodbury’s first industrial magnate, George G. Green. The building originally housed five stores and Green’s Opera House, with seating for 1,000 on the second floor. By 1919 it was being used primarily for motion pictures and was converted by the Woodbury Amusement Company into the Art Deco-styled Rialto Theater. The Rialto closed in 1955; the building’s marquee was removed and the first floor was hijacked for a clothing store that remained in business until January 2001.

5. 101 South Broad Street at southwest corner of Centre Street

Built in 1860, this Victorian building has long been used as a business/home establishment. The porch roof still remains after alterations to the first floor to accommodate a store front.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH BROAD STREET.

**6. Presbyterian Church
67 South Broad Street**

A handful of Presbyterians in the Woodbury region organized officially on August 10, 1721 when John Tatum provided one acre of land “for a meeting house and burial ground.” On that site a log meeting house was built. During the Revolutionary War, the British occupied Woodbury, taking over the church for use as a commissary. After hostilities concluded, the congregation refused to worship in the log house, claiming it was “haunted.” Permission was received to use the Academy, a private school on Broad Street, for worship until 1834 when a new church was built here, across the street. The Colonial-style church, built of red brick with white trim, was encased in stone and enlarged in 1906 to accommodate the growing congregation. In 1965 the church was restored to its original style.

7. 47-55 South Broad Street

This store/residence was built in 1890 in a variation of the Second Empire style. The property marked the entrance to the Stokes Lumber Yard.

8. 34 South Broad Street

This mansard-roofed Second Empire-style house was built in 1860. Renovated and restored in 1981, it retained its dramatic window eyebrows in a conversion to an office building.

**9. Kemble United Methodist Church
19 South Broad Street**

Methodism came to the Woodbury area around 1790 when the Bethel Circuit was formed at Hurffville. House meetings evolved into in-

corporation in 1799 when a Methodist Society of about thirty families was legally incorporated in Woodbury. Under the Pastorate of Richard Swain in 1803, a dwelling house was purchased from Benjamin Cloud and moved to the corner of Morris and West Streets. In 1832 a second place of worship was erected on the southeast corner of South Broad Street and German Street (now East Barber Avenue).

The Woodbury Methodist Episcopal Church outgrew that building and Colonel George G. Green pledged \$2,000.00 to begin work on a new church. Traction car magnate, William Kemble eventually became “...chiefly instrumental in the erection of this beautiful new granite church...” The new building was dedicated on Sunday, February 22, 1891 and named in memory of Elizabeth Duffield Kemble the mother of William.

TURN LEFT ON DELAWARE AVENUE AND WALK UP THE SOUTH (LEFT) SIDE OF THE STREET.

**10. Friendship Fire Company No. 1
29 Delaware Street**

The tradition of firefighting in Woodbury goes back to April 3, 1799 with the establishment of the Woodbury Fire Company. Although interest in the company waned it was revitalized in 1830 as the Friendship Fire Company and began operating out of a new firehouse on Broad Street and Cooper Street. To house newer equipment this brick building was erected in 1898. It once sported a much larger Italianate tower that was reduced to a cupola in the 1950s.

**11. City Hall
33 Delaware Street**

This 2-1/2 story Colonial Revival brick building has evolved piecemeal through the decades. The east lower half, now City Hall, was originally the first permanent school of the Woodbury Friends, built in 1774. The second story was added in 1820 and the seamless addition of a library didn't come along until 1953.

12. 125 Delaware Street

This Colonial-style house was built in 1844; the two distinct sections are unified by a stuccoed exterior.

13. 195 Delaware Street

This house is a 2-1/2 story frame Colonial style farm house that dates back to 1792. There are later additions both to the rear and east facades. It is believed that the property was part of the large White-Low estate.

14. 225 Delaware Street

This Queen Anne-style home has never been altered in any way. Built in 1890, the center front octagonal tower with conical roof dominates the front facade.

CROSS THE ROAD AND WALK
BACK TOWARDS THE CENTER OF
TOWN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF
DELAWARE STREET.

15. 122 Delaware Street

This brick Queen Anne Victorian mansion was built in 1884, on property that originally was the site of Hicksite Friends School established in 1840.

**16. Christ Episcopal Church
62 Delaware Street**

In 1854, the first organized attempt to introduce Episcopalian services in town was made when Bishop George Washington Doane commissioned the Reverend William Herbert Norris as a missionary to Woodbury. Father Norris purchased this property in 1855 and the present fieldstone Gothic structure was completed in 1856.

**17. Gloucester County Building
Delaware Street**

This Neoclassical courthouse annex was built on the site of the former county jail at a cost of \$300,000 in 1925.

**18. Gloucester County Courthouse
northwest corner of Broad Street and
Delaware Street**

Architects Hazelhurst and Huckel of Philadelphia turned to the burly Richardsonian Romanesque style, popular in late 19th century municipal buildings, for the new county courthouse in 1885. The building features Trenton brownstone and Dauphin County trim. The Colonial-style central clock tower soars 90 feet above the surrounding streetscape. The courthouse it replaced on the main intersection in town was a Colonial brick structure that had stood since 1787.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET,
STAYING ON THE WEST SIDE OF
THE STREET.

**19. Woodbury Trust
19 North Broad Street**

Woodbury Trust created this classically inspired Beaux Arts headquarters in 1916. Constructed of smooth coursed stone with a series of large, round arched window openings, it was purchased by the county in 1991.

**20. Parish-Moore House
127 North Broad Street**

Built in the early 19th century, this fine brick home boasts a symmetrical Georgian five-bay facade. The fireplaces in the front of the house are typical of the simple Georgian mantle designs of the Delaware Valley region in the late 18th century.

CROSS BROAD STREET AND STOP
AT THE FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
BEFORE TURNING RIGHT AND
HEADING TOWARDS THE TOWN
CENTER.

21. Friends Meetinghouse
120 North Broad Street

The first “Red Bank Meetings” were held in 1686 on the Wood estate along Woodbury Creek near the Delaware River. The present site was purchased for about three pounds in 1715 and when the west side of the current meetinghouse was erected it was the first documented structure built south of the Woodbury Creek. The east portion of the building was added in 1785. Following the Battle of Red Bank in the Revolutionary War in 1777 the Meetinghouse was used as a hospital for Hessian soldiers.

22. Hunter-Lawrence House
58 North Broad Street

Judge John Sparks built the Hunter-Lawrence house in 1765. The Reverend Andrew Hunter, a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, owned it in 1792, and six years later it became the home of John Lawrence. Lawrence’s younger brother, James, lived in the house and received his education in Woodbury. During the War of 1812, the dying 31-year old Lawrence’s command to “Don’t give up the ship” became a rallying cry for the United State Navy (see *Lawrence House, Burlington*). In 1924 the Gloucester County Historical Society purchased the building and has maintained it as an 18-room museum.

23. 44 North Broad Street

The core of this house is the oldest in Woodbury, dating to before 1765. Logs still exist under the clapboards, as does a small fireplace of square handmade bricks.

TURN LEFT ON NEWTON AVENUE.

24. 31 Newton Avenue

This home was built in 1893 in the Queen Anne Style by M.W. Newton, who opened Newton Avenue and constructed six brick and stone houses here. Next to G.G. Green, he is considered the greatest influence in the development of the city.

TURN RIGHT ON EUCLID STREET.

25. 22 Euclid Street

This 1890 Victorian brick home is distinguished by decorated bands in darker shades of brick.

TURN LEFT ON COOPER STREET.

26. St. Patrick’s Church
64 Cooper Street

St. Patrick’s was first commissioned as a mission in Woodbury and a small house of worship built on Salem Avenue in 1865. At the time, St. Patrick’s served a small immigrant Irish population, but the parish also guided eighteen other missions in the area. Land for the present church was purchased in 1903 and the sanctuary was dedicated in 1909. In 1943, the G.G. Green eight-acre estate (across from the train station) was purchased and the next year St. Patrick’s School was opened. Initial enrollment was 61 students and the school was run by the Dominican Sisters. By 1949, the school grew to include all eight grades. In 1967, the old Green Mansion part of the school burned down and the school was enlarged in 1973 to its current appearance.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls

