

HISTORIC *Preservation* BULLETIN

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection • Natural & Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Office

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MISSION

The Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the residents of New Jersey through preservation and appreciation of our collective past.

Our mission is to assist the residents of New Jersey in identifying, preserving, protecting and sustaining our historic and archaeological resources through implementation of the state's historic preservation program.

We provide assistance through our annual conference, consultation with professionals, training workshops, co-sponsorship of history and historic preservation related activities, the Historic Preservation Bulletin and other free publications.



JAMES E. MCGREEVEY
Governor

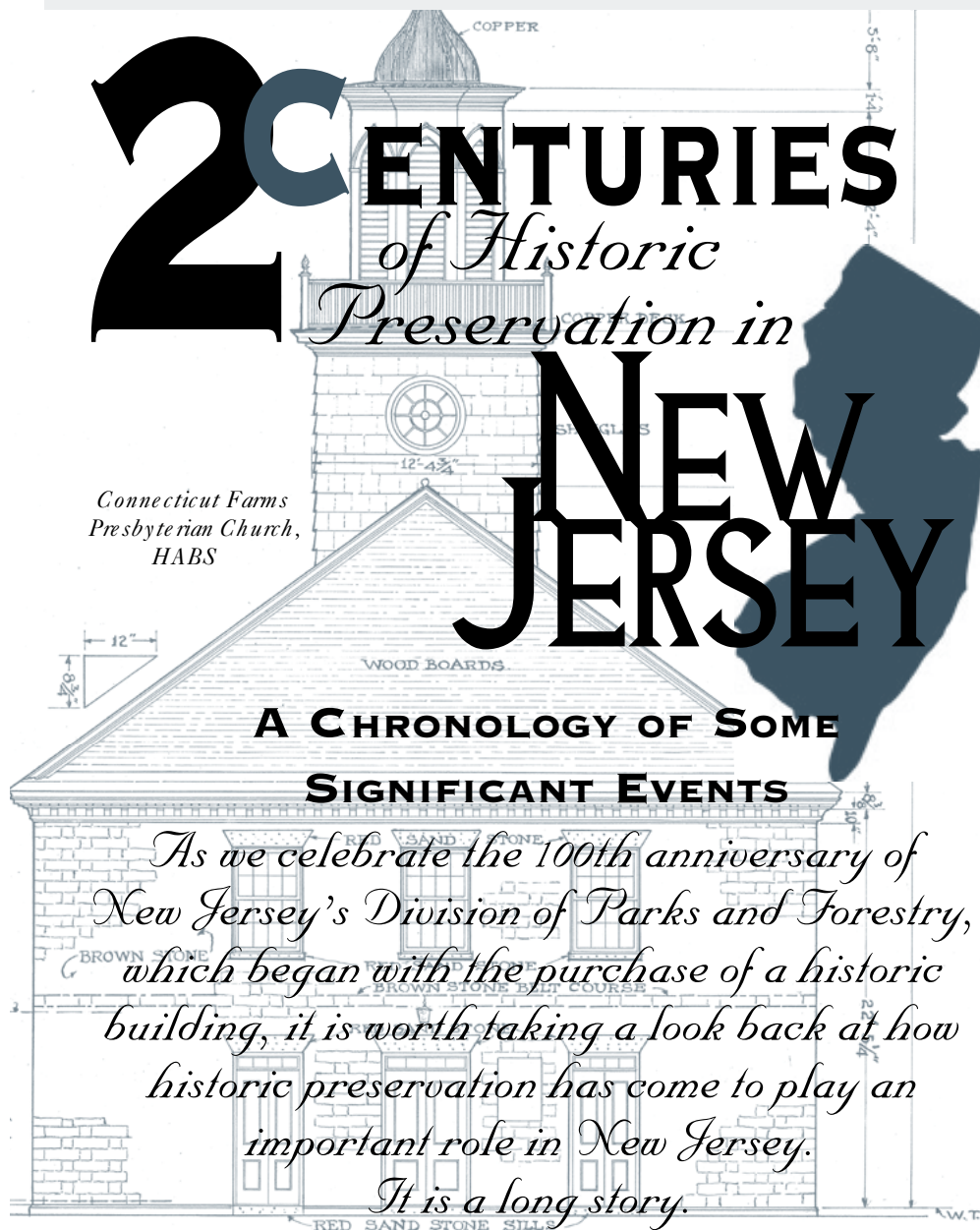
BRADLEY M. CAMPBELL
Commissioner

MARC A. MATSIL
Assistant Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

WE ARE BACK!

After a brief hiatus the Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office is pleased to provide the Fall Issue of the Historic Preservation Bulletin. As many of our constituents are aware the bulletin has been published quarterly and distributed statewide since July of 1992. For the foreseeable future the Historic Preservation Office has elected to web publish the bulletin three times a year. All future issues of the bulletin will reside at www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo or you may call (609) 984-0543 for a copy.



*Connecticut Farms
Presbyterian Church,
HABS*

A CHRONOLOGY OF SOME SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

As we celebrate the 100th anniversary of New Jersey's Division of Parks and Forestry, which began with the purchase of a historic building, it is worth taking a look back at how historic preservation has come to play an important role in New Jersey.

It is a long story.

*By Robert W. Craig
A Principal Historic Preservation Specialist*

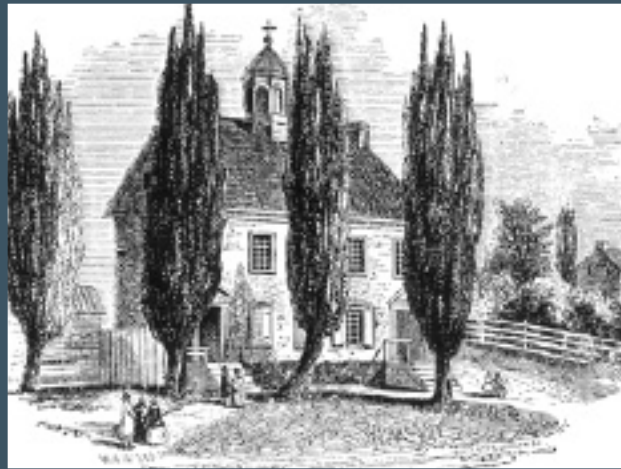
The appreciation of old and historic buildings in New Jersey is not a new phenomenon. Indeed as the following chronology shows, the movement for historic preservation has been gathering steady momentum in New Jersey for the past two hundred years.

In the nineteenth century, historic preservation was not the specialized field that it is today, but interest in old buildings for their associations with people and events of the American Revolution or the colonial period was generally a part of many people's interest in the past. Indeed, William A. Whitehead, who was one of the founders of the New Jersey Historical Society, was among the first to give historic buildings their due in his early studies of Perth Amboy in the 1830s.

As the nineteenth century advanced, historic preservation benefited both directly and indirectly from the emergence of other parts of New Jersey's "history community." By the Centennial of American independence in 1876, avocational local historians had emerged in almost every community. Their work was summarized in the series of County histories that were brought out during the decade following the Centennial. At about the same time, the first county-wide historical societies began to be formed. Of still further importance, hereditary societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution began to be established that would be organized on the basis of chapters that would acquire historic buildings and save them for their headquarters.

The State of New Jersey was brought formally into the historic preservation movement in 1903 with its purchase of the Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield, the building where the New Jersey legislature sat in 1777, when it declared that New Jersey would be a state, not a British colony, and where it adopted the great seal of New Jersey. To manage its new acquisition, the governor appointed an advisory board, a step that was taken with each of the more than a dozen historic buildings that New Jersey bought during the next three decades.

The widespread appeal of our built legacy gained another major boost in the 1920s when the automobile first became the dominant mode of transportation. The emergence of state and county highway systems made many rural historic places accessible to city dwellers for the first time. In the 1930s, New Jersey placed its first roadside historical markers to inform motorists about what they were seeing. This was



*William Whitehead's 1832 sketch
Perth Amboy City Hall as found
in Contributions to the
History of Perth Amboy (1856)*

also, perhaps, when preservation began to be understood as an environmental, not just a cultural, movement.

That sense was further strengthened on the Federal level in the 1930s when historic preservation activities were centralized in the National Park Service. Congress created the nation's first "national historical park" at Morristown in 1933. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was also founded that year, and many historic buildings in New Jersey would be HABS recorded during the decade.

Like many other things in civilian life, historic preservation activities were set aside during

World War II, and built up slowly during the return to postwar normalcy. By the 1960s, however, themes in American life were having a major impact on the built environment and causing severe losses of historic buildings, including the decay of cities, the consequent Urban Renewal and public housing programs, the mushrooming of suburbs and the Interstate Highway Program, and a Federal program to construct reservoirs. These factors led to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which established the National Register of Historic Places as the centerpiece of the federal historic preservation program, and for the first time explicitly made it national policy to protect historic places that were of local significance.

New Jersey renewed its commitment to historic preservation by creating the New Jersey Historic Trust in 1967 and by establishing the New Jersey Register of Historic Places in 1970. During the Earth Day celebration that was held for the first time that year, New Jersey also created the Department of Environmental Protection, bringing with it the Division of Parks and Forestry that included what would come (by 1992) to be called the Historic Preservation Office.

Throughout the evolution of the historic preservation movement its goals have remained constant: to encourage through both public policy and private action the appropriate management of our built environment so that its important elements are preserved for tomorrow. There is much to be proud of in our pursuit of historic preservation, but there is also much work left to be done.

1802: Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey in Princeton was gutted by fire. Afterward, the trustees decided not to demolish and start over, but instead to rebuild within the existing walls. When another disastrous fire again gutted the building in 1855, the trustees again made the same decision. Thus this important historic building has kept its original 1750s outer walls intact.

1827: William Adee Whitehead, who would be among the first to express a sensitivity to historic buildings and a desire to preserve them and their likenesses, carefully drew a realistic image of the oldest stone in St. Peter's churchyard at Perth Amboy. His drawing is evidence that he sought in that pre-photography era, not merely to record the text on the stone, but also to capture what the stone looked like and to preserve a record of it.

1828: To mark the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, a re-enactment was staged in front of approximately one thousand spectators. It was the earliest known effort to re-enact the battle, and it was witnessed by some who had fought in it, fifty years before.

1829: New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers erected a monument at Fort Mercer to commemorate the Battle of Red Bank.

1832: Whitehead sketched the appearance of the major historic buildings of Perth Amboy. At around this time, he began a correspondence about the history of the town with artist and Perth Amboy native William Dunlap, whose three-volume work *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States*, would mark him not only as one of America's first art historians, but as one of its first architectural historians as well.

1845: The New Jersey Historical Society was organized.

Over time its collections would have a major impact on New Jersey's ability to document the history of its many historic places.

1850: Benson Lossing in his *Field Book of the American Revolution* noted that the old parsonage of William Tennent at the Monmouth battlefield site was being used by its then owner, William T. Sutphen, as a "depository of grain and agricultural implements." Lossing declared that the "careless neglect which permits a mansion so hallowed by religion and patriotic events to fall into ruin is actual desecration."

1853: The state legislature adopted a statewide mechanic lien law, calling on county clerks to record and file building contracts and claims for unpaid monies on construction projects. In time, the records gathered under this law would hold the promise – still largely unrealized – to help document the construction of tens of thousands of New Jersey buildings.

1854: A large-scale re-enactment of the Battle of Monmouth, to be carried out by New Jersey militia personnel, was planned to coincide with the battle's 76th anniversary, but was canceled after a cannon accident injured one re-enactor.

1855: A faction within the congregation of the Old Tennent Church desired to tear down the church and construct a new building.

1856: Whitehead published *Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy* a remarkable departure from typical American historical writing of the period. This book contained reproductions of Whitehead's 1832 sketches of Perth Amboy's historic buildings.

1859: The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science was organized. Among its standing committees were those on "History and Antiquities" and "Numismatics." The Lyceum became an early effort in the collection of materials related to Burlington County history and archeology.

1865: New Jersey placed a monument honoring John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in the Baptist cemetery in Hopewell, the first time the State so honored a historic figure.

*Old Tennent Church
1844*

*(Barber & Howe
Historical Collections
woodcut)*





Ford Mansions/Washington's headquarters, Morristown National Historic Park, 1844

(Barber & Howe Historical Collections woodcut)

1874: The Washington Association of the State of New Jersey was incorporated and allotted \$5,000 annually from the state treasury for the maintenance of Washington's Headquarters (the Ford mansion) in Morristown.

1874: On February 25-26, a Centennial "Tea Party" was held in Trenton, organized primarily by Trenton women. Revolutionary War artifacts were displayed at the event. The printed program observed:

"The most prominent memento pertaining to early local history upon exhibition, was erected upon the stage – the identical Washington Triumphant Arch used at the Assapink Bridge twelve years after the memorable battle there, when our great patriotic General passed through Trenton on his way to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States. This priceless relic of our world-renowned hero is rapidly going to decay. It must be confessed that, as a nation, we are lamentably

deficient in veneration for the old and the historic. One meets with much that is ludicrous, and even sacrilegious [sic], in all relic-worshipping countries, but do we not diverge in a censurable degree to the other extreme? It is questionable whether, a thousand years hence, there will be anything old in this county."

1876: The United States observed its Centennial with a major exposition in Philadelphia.

1876-1886: The J.B. Lippincott Press in Philadelphia led the publication of county histories. These volumes, the size of Bibles, provided an important outlet for the first generation of local historians in New Jersey. Their collective works include much information about historic buildings. This ten-year period would also witness the formation of the first county-wide historical societies.

1880: New Jersey began publishing its colonial-period records in the New Jersey Archives series. Later, when preservation of colonial-era buildings gained popularity, these records would greatly aid historians' powers to document such buildings.

1887: Thomas Yorke photographed many of the oldest buildings in Salem County. Yorke's work could be called the first architectural "survey" in

New Jersey.

1891: The 60th anniversary of the first use of a steam locomotive on the Camden & Amboy Railroad was observed in Bordentown and a granite monument was constructed.

1896: The Rockingham Association was formed. The following year Rockingham, George Washington's headquarters in 1783, was acquired and moved, to preserve it from expanding quarrying operations nearby. The building, now a state-owned historic site, would be moved again in 1956 and once more in 2001, again to preserve it from the expanding quarry.

1902: The state legislature authorized forming a commission to purchase and maintain the Indian King tavern in Haddonfield, its first historic property. The tavern was finally acquired the following year. This action set a pattern for State acquisition of other historic sites, each of which would have its own state-appointed commission until the 1930s.

1903: The Gloucester County Historical Society was formed specifically to save Fort Mercer after the federal government advertised the land for sale.

1905: New Jersey established a State Forest Commission.

1908: The State Forest Commission became the Forest Park Reservation Commission.

1915: The Forest Park Reservation Commission became the Board of Conservation and Development.

1917: The first "restoration" of the Old Barracks in Trenton was completed. Though major mistakes were made in carrying out the work that would not be corrected until the 1980s and '90s, the revitalized tourist destination became the major vehicle for sustaining the public memory of the Battle of

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Trenton as a major event in New Jersey history.

1920s: Arthur Rule developed “Wychwood” in Westfield, bringing in dismantled houses from elsewhere including the purportedly “1664” Sip house from Jersey City.

1920: The Public Record Office, the first true state archives, was created in the New Jersey Department of State.

CA. 1928: The “Visit Historic New Jersey” series was published in New Jersey newspapers. It, and other similar publications, capitalized on the “Model T” – generation’s explorations along New Jersey’s new state highway system.

1928: The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey published Historic Roadside in New Jersey, “A Condensed Description of the Principal Colonial and Revolutionary Landmarks in New Jersey arranged for the Convenience of Students and Motorists.”

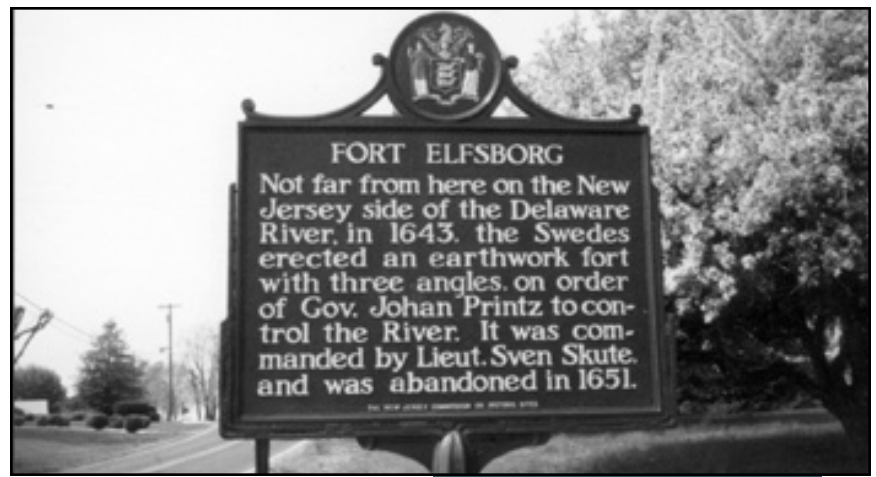
1931: The State established the New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites, New Jersey’s first historic preservation agency. George deBonneville Keim, an investment banker who had backed the Society of Colonial War’s publication in 1928, was named the Commission’s chairman.

1931: Thomas Alva Edison died at the age of 84. His laboratories at West Orange would be acquired by the National Park Service and reopened as the Edison National Historic Site.

1932: The New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites took over the functions of the several commissions previously appointed to oversee individual state-owned historic properties.

1932-1941: The Commission on Historic Sites sponsored a roadside historical marker program, placing more

HISTORIC PRESERVATION



*1930's
Historical
Markers*

than 140 markers along public highways, chiefly to commemorate the Revolutionary War and the colonial period. 85 markers were placed in the first year alone, which coincided with the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Washington’s birth.

1933: The National Park Service established Morristown as the first National Historical Park.

1934-1942: Under the direction of architect Seymour Williams, of Rahway, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographed, measured, and recorded in drawings about 700 of New Jersey’s earliest buildings. New Jersey received more attention from this program than did all but three or four other states. These records, now held by the Library of Congress, form an indispensable archive for students of New Jersey’s historic architecture and built environment.

1945: The Division of Parks, Forests, Wildlife and Historic Sites was created in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Later the Department would become the Department of Environmental Protection and the Division would become the Division of Parks and Forestry. Within that division, the Historic Sites Section (one of several names by which it was known at

different times) would eventually become the Historic Preservation Office.

1949: The National Trust for Historic Preservation was founded, by charter from Congress. Its organizational structure included two “Trust Advisers” from each state.

1950s-1960s: The heyday of the “Urban Renewal” era. This massive, federally-subsidized program of legalized architectural vandalism in the name of slum clearance destroyed thousands of historic buildings across the state. Much of the emotional force of the grassroots preservation movement in the nation at large arose from the public reaction to this program.

1955: In its largest land purchase ever, New Jersey acquired the 92,000-acre Wharton tract, establishing Wharton State Park, and in the process acquiring the historic villages of Batsto and Atsion.

1955: Hurricanes drenched the Delaware Valley, causing the greatest flooding ever seen on the

HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Grant Cottage HABS

Delaware River and wiping out the last of the river's covered bridges. Congress soon responded by authorizing the Tocks Island Dam, which resulted in the US Army Corps of Engineers buying up the Minisink Valley and causing great destruction of historic buildings and archaeological sites before public opinion changed and a milestone environmental victory could be secured in 1975.

1959: New Jersey began to carry out a multi-year "New Jersey Historic Site Evaluation." It was the origin of the HPO's "green binder" surveys, which marks the beginning of the effort that still continues today to survey the state for historic properties.

1960: Jack Boucher, of Linwood, who would later become the Chief Photographer of the Historic American Buildings Survey, used his large-format view camera to photograph many of the buildings identified in the New Jersey Historic Site Evaluation.

1962: The State legislature adopted a law, still on the books,

providing for real-estate tax exemption for non-profit institutions that occupy "certified" historic buildings and use them to carry out their missions.

1963: The New Jersey Historical Society inaugurated the "Jerseymen" program among high schools and middle schools across the state. In the approximately twenty years during which this program operated, thousands of students learned about local and state history. Many student projects related to historic preservation and architectural awareness were carried out.

1963: The Historic Sites Section, in collaboration with the state highway department, began placing blue roadside historical markers around the state, in anticipation of the state's major commemoration the following year.

1963: Penn Station in New York City was demolished, galvanizing the American preservation movement. Elements of this famous temple of the railroad industry were dumped in the New Jersey Meadowlands. Many New Jersey residents who commuted daily into New York were affected by this demolition.

1964: New Jersey celebrated its "Tercentenary" (300th anniversary) of its establishment

as an English colony; many activities were historic preservation-related. A major series of books on the history of the state was published, giving historians handy reference tools for years to come. A "Historymobile" also toured the state, carrying exhibits.

1965: The Star-Ledger issued a special report, "Jersey losing historic sites," lamenting the loss of such places as President Grant's summer cottage at Long Branch and the Governor Dickerson mansion (Morris County), both of which had been destroyed the previous year.

1966: The State established the New Jersey Historical Commission, to give broad support and direction to varied historical activities in the state, including historic preservation. The Commission would aid historic preservation indirectly through research grants on architectural subjects and directly by using its monthly newsletter to spread news items of historic preservation interest among the statewide history community.

1966: Congress adopted the National Historic Preservation Act, launching the modern era in historic preservation in the United States.

1967: New Jersey established the Historic Sites Council and the New Jersey Historic Trust to advise the Historic Sites Section (now the HPO) on preservation issues and policy questions.

1970: New Jersey created the Department of Environmental Protection on the first Earth Day.

1970: The Historic Sites Section submitted to the National Park Service the first-ever statewide historic preservation plan. The HPO is still responsible for updating the plan.

1970: Governor Cahill signed the New Jersey Register

of Historic Places Act. This law's requirement of prior written authorization by the DEP Commissioner for state, county, and municipal projects that would "encroach upon, damage, or destroy" properties listed in the New Jersey Register became a national model for a strong state register law. This law also empowered the Historic Sites Council to advise the Commissioner of Environmental Protection whether public projects that encroached upon listed historic properties should be authorized or denied.

1970: The Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church became the first New Jersey property to be added to the National Register of Historic Places through the newly-inaugurated nomination process.

1971: Regulations were adopted stipulating that properties becoming listed in the National Register would automatically also become listed in the New Jersey Register. This provision lasted until 1979.

CA.1970: The Lucy Stone house in Orange, New Jersey was torn down to make way for I-280. It would be many years before the landmarks of important women were paid sufficient attention.

1973: The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs; Division of Local Management Services published *Enabling Legislation for Historic District and Landmark Preservation: A Basis for Discussion*.

1973: The Delaware & Raritan Canal Legislative Study Committee recommended to the legislature that the canal be preserved, and that a D&R Canal State Park be established.

1974: Industrial arts instructor Harrison Goodall took a group of his Montclair State College students and dismantled and rebuilt a traditional log house in northwestern New Jersey. It was the start of a small career for Goodall, rehabilitating traditional

HISTORIC PRESERVATION



*Central Railroad of
New Jersey Terminal
Liberty State Park,
Jersey City*

log houses for the National Park Service and others, in New Jersey and elsewhere.

1975: Architectural historian Constance Greiff established Heritage Studies, Inc., New Jersey's first historic preservation consulting firm. Numerous other firms would follow, as the value of consulting services in historic preservation and in archeology gradually became clear to a wider public.

1976: The United States celebrated the bicentennial of its independence. The outpouring of interest in American history and in historic preservation led to many buildings being saved and many important historical works published. The bicentennial also resulted in the formation of many local historical societies and other history-related organizations.

1976: The Junior Leagues of New Jersey published a historic preservation handbook for New Jersey, titled *New Jersey: A Heritage for Now and Tomorrow: Handbook for Historic Preservation*.

1976: The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs; Local Planning Assistance Unit published *A Citizen's Guide to Creating Historic Districts*.

1976: Liberty State Park was established. In time, a restoration of the Central Railroad of

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

New Jersey terminal there would be carried out.

1976: DEP Commissioner David Bardin created an Office of Environmental Review to give greater emphasis to the review of public projects and their impact on historic properties. This office was split off for a time from the "Historic Sites Section," which continued to process Register nominations.

1976: Congress's adoption of a Tax Reform Act created the first investment tax credit incentive to promote the rehabilitation of historic buildings. This credit would be increased during the Reagan administration in 1981.

1978: Preservation New Jersey was founded as a statewide organization to advocate for historic preservation issues and causes.

1982: The County and Municipal Government Study Commission published "The Outlook for Historic Preservation in New Jersey." This report recommended that the Municipal Land Use Law [MLUL] be



Batsto, in the Wharton State Park

amended to include historic preservation provisions that would enable municipalities to regulate and protect historic properties.

1982-84: To help broaden the constituency for historic preservation, New Jersey undertook a statewide survey of historic places associated with African Americans, becoming the first state in the nation to inaugurate such a project.

1985: This was the peak year for applications for investment tax credits for rehabilitation of historic buildings. After increasing steadily during Reagan's first term, rehab projects dropped off after the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was passed, reducing the size of the credits, and after a recession began in real estate that endured until the early 1990s.

1986: Tom Dunkel's article, "A State of Ruins," appeared in *New Jersey Monthly*, the state's largest-circulation monthly magazine. It galvanized attention on the poor condition of New Jersey's state-owned historic properties, and energized the campaign that resulted in the first

restoration grant funds given to the New Jersey Historic Trust.

1986: The New Jersey Legislature amended the Municipal Land Use Law to enable municipalities to adopt historic preservation ordinances and designate landmarks and landmark districts.

1986: Preservation New Jersey, Inc. issued the first edition of *Preserving New Jersey: A Handbook for Municipal Historic Preservation Commissions*.

1987: The Green Acres and Historic Preservation bond issue was approved by voters, providing money for the Historic Trust's first grant funds for restoration.

1992: The Office of New Jersey Heritage was renamed the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

1992: Revisions to the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law clarified and strengthened its historic preservation provisions.

1995: The historic preservation commission of Millburn Township in Essex County rejected an application to demolish and rebuild part of a house in a municipally-designated historic district. The homeowners sued, and the resulting court case (Nadelman et al. v. Twp. of Millburn) resulted in a New Jersey Supreme Court decision upholding the Millburn

historic preservation ordinance and the historic preservation provisions of the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law.

1998: The new Rehabilitation Sub-Code went into effect throughout New Jersey, putting into place fairer and less expensive rules for applying construction codes to rehabilitation projects, thus making such projects more cost effective. The Sub-Code almost immediately helped boost the number of rehabilitation projects being carried out in New Jersey's cities.

1998: Governor Whitman, in her second inaugural address, asked for public support for the state to acquire and protect one million additional acres of open space, including farmland, forest land, natural areas, habitat for endangered species, recreation areas, and historic properties. The legislature responded by establishing the Garden State Preservation Trust and backing it with nearly \$2 billion dollars, the effects of which are still coming to fruition. At the same time, many municipalities and counties established their own open space trust funds, many of which have historic preservation components. These sources provide the first supply of "stable funding" for historic preservation grants in New Jersey.

1999: The "Bagger bill" was adopted by the legislature and signed into law. It appropriated for the first time, state funds to support the operating needs of historical organizations around the state. Because many of these organizations operate historic houses or interpret historic buildings, this bill helped preservation directly and indirectly by boosting interpretation and programming.

1999: Efforts in Congress and in the State Legislature too, for the first time, gave owner-occupants of historic houses a financial incentive for rehabilitation both narrowly failed.

2002: Last-minute grassroots lobbying defeated legislation aimed at weakening the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, by convincing a succession of acting governors to not sign the measure at the close of the legislative term.



*Indian King
Tavern*

!!! DON'T MISS THIS DATE !!!

Friday, April 23, 2004

NEW JERSEY: THE EARLY YEARS

2004 Historic Preservation Conference

We are proud to announce the annual Historic Preservation Conference featuring Dr. William Kelso, Jamestown Rediscovery Project Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Dr. Kelso will provide an enlightening introduction into the field of archaeology and its importance in the management and interpretation of cultural resources.

Sessions will focus on the symbiotic relationship between historic period architecture and historic period archaeology. Attendees will be exposed to the importance of empowering local, county, state and federal initiatives to incorporate archaeology into cultural resource identification, planning and protection strategies.

SPONSORED BY:

*Department of Environmental Protection
Historic Preservation Office
Preservation New Jersey
Old Barracks Museum*

**TOURS OF THE ABBOTT FARM AND
TRENTON COMPLEX WILL BE OFFERED
TO ATTENDEES.**

Visit www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo
for updated details.



REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT

WORKSHOP

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2003

Thomas Edison State College • Trenton, NJ
Registration Fee: \$45.00 (Lunch included)



The HPO and Preservation New Jersey are presenting a one day workshop to familiarize developers, redevelopment agencies, investors, cultural resource firms and property owners with the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program. Learn how the tax credit has assisted the rehabilitation of schools, office buildings, factories and affordable housing throughout New Jersey.

**For questions or additional information, please contact Meghan MacWilliams Baratta at (609) 292-1253
e-mail: meghan.baratta@dep.state.nj.us**

!!! REGISTER NOW !!!

Name: _____

Organization/Affiliation _____

Address _____

Daytime Telephone _____

All checks, money orders, or government invoices must be made out to: **TREASURER, STATE OF NEW JERSEY.**
No credit cards accepted. Mail registration form and payment to:

**REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT WORKSHOP
C/O HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
P.O. Box 404, TRENTON, NJ 08625-0404
TEL: (609)984-0543 FAX: (609)984-0578**

NEW JERSEY & NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES

**THE NEW JERSEY & NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES
ARE THE OFFICIAL LISTINGS OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE STATE.
THE NATIONAL REGISTER WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1966 AND THE NEW JERSEY REGISTER WAS CREATED IN
1970. TWENTY-THREE NOMINATIONS WERE ADDED EITHER TO THE
NEW JERSEY REGISTER OR THE NATIONAL REGISTER (*) IN FY 2003.**

BERGEN COUNTY

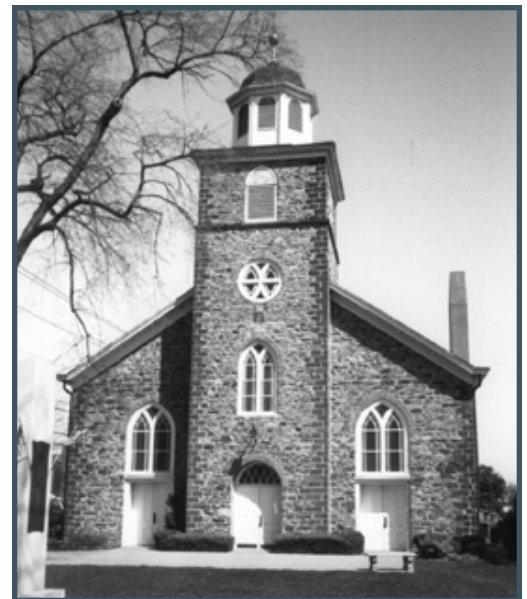


*** MAYWOOD RAILROAD STATION,
MAYWOOD BOROUGH**

Maywood Railroad Station, built in 1872, is an important representation of the many suburban railroad stations covering much of northeastern New Jersey. An excellent example of railroad architecture with Carpenter Gothic features, the Maywood Station was in operation for nearly a hundred years. Scheduled to be demolished two years ago, the Maywood Station Historical Committee has worked tirelessly to secure a bright future for it.

*** REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF WYCKOFF,
WYCKOFF BOROUGH**

The Reformed Dutch Church of Wyckoff was constructed in 1806, built of local stone and surrounded by a cemetery. The church is locally significant for its architecture, which is typical of the Early Republic period and Federal style Dutch Reformed churches.



CAMDEN COUNTY



* **BUILDING 17 RCA VICTOR COMPANY, CAMDEN CITY**

Affectionately known as the 'Nipper Building', Building 17 is one of four remaining buildings of the once expansive RCA Victor Company in Camden. Built over several phases, the structure is a solid 6 stories in height, composed mainly of brick with a granite-raised base, limestone lintels, beltcourses and parapet ornaments. The most notable aspect of the building is the 75-foot high Nipper tower historically used to house the water supply tanks and other utilities. Projecting limestone balconies and stained glass windows adorn the tower.

* **RITZ THEATRE, HADDON TOWNSHIP**

Movie theatres in the 1920s were often built to draw people's attention. The Ritz is no exception. Located on an average streetscape, the Ritz is a Classical Revival building with a lit marquee to catch the eye of community members. The theatre was constructed in 1927 by the William E. Butler Company and is also notable for its auditorium murals and gilt Corinthian columns.



CAPE MAY COUNTY



FIRE CONTROL TOWER No. 23, LOWER TOWNSHIP

Part of the Harbor Defenses of Delaware, the Tower was built in 1952 as an element of a visual fire control or targeting system used to aid in the protection of American shores during WWII. The Tower is 71 feet tall and 17 feet in diameter. It is constructed of cast in place, reinforced concrete and consists of six levels.

* **TBM-3E AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBER, LOWER TOWNSHIP**

The Avenger is a single engine torpedo bomber built March 1945 in Eastern Aircraft's Trenton-Ternstedt plant. The Avenger represents one of the three most numerous carrier aircraft of all time and one of the three most produced attack types during World War II. The Avenger is a rare survivor of a warplane type that was heavily produced during WWII, unfortunately few have survived.



CAPE MAY COUNTY



WHILLDIN-MILLER HOUSE, WEST CAPE MAY

The main block of the Whilldin-Miller house reflects a hybrid Gothic-Italianate vernacular style, constructed in the 1860s, however, the older portion of the house dates to circa 1711. The older, original portion of the house still retains a large walk-in fireplace, some original doors and a rare feature for Cape May County: a cooking/warming oven adjacent to the fireplace.

OCEAN CITY RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT, OCEAN CITY

Almost entirely residential in character, the Ocean City Residential Historic District began developing in the late 19th century and continued through the 1920s. The development occurred on narrow lots surrounding a central, public open space. The district is comprised of homes constructed in the Queen Anne, Second Empire, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles.



ESSEX COUNTY



WEEQUAHIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT, NEWARK

Weequahic Park was designed in the early 20th century by the famous Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm. The centerpiece of the 311 acre designed park is New Jersey's largest urban lake. The park also supports passive recreation, a golf course and several historic structures. Within the Weequahic Park Historic District is an important Newark City neighborhood - a substantial residential area combining large, impressive homes with middleclass housing, tree-lined streets and landscaped

boulevards.

Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee and the Weequahic Park Association sponsored the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places application for the Weequahic Park Historic District. The district had strong support from residents, the Weequahic Park Association and the Newark City administration.

HUNTERDON COUNTY



FROG HOLLOW ROAD BRIDGE, TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP

In both design and method of construction, the Frog Hollow Road Bridge is representative of stone arch bridge construction in northern Hunterdon County and specifically Tewksbury Township during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century.

HOLLOW BROOK ROAD BRIDGE, TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP

The Hollow Brook Road Bridge is a rare example of a variation of a Fink or Bollman truss type. The presence of this uncommon bridge is even more notable in that it was constructed in a remote rural area. As the only bridge of its type in the county, it is unusual in both type and location.



PALATINE ROAD BRIDGE, TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP

Similar to the Frog Hollow Road Bridge, the Palatine Road Bridge is representative of stone arch bridge construction in northern Hunterdon County and specifically Tewksbury Township during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

GROVER HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP

Constructed circa 1730, this wood-frame building is one of only a few remaining two-story Dutch-framed houses in Monmouth County. While the house has been relocated twice, it is still a significant and rare surviving example of Dutch timber framing and the use of round-butt shingles as cladding.



MORRIS COUNTY



***PRUDENTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT,
MORRIS TOWNSHIP**



A residential, commercial and industrial village, Pruddentown's growth began in the 1770s and continued through 1910. This linear district is situated along Route 202 with the buildings located close to the roadway and a series of retaining walls separating several of the buildings from the road.

OCEAN COUNTY

***LITTLE EGG HARBOR FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE**

Following the Quaker belief in simplicity, the rather austere Little Egg Harbor Friends Meeting House does reflect aspects of the Greek Revival style. The simple, rectangle, wood frame building lacks a steeple or bell tower, but has a return cornice and plain corner boards.



PASSAIC COUNTY



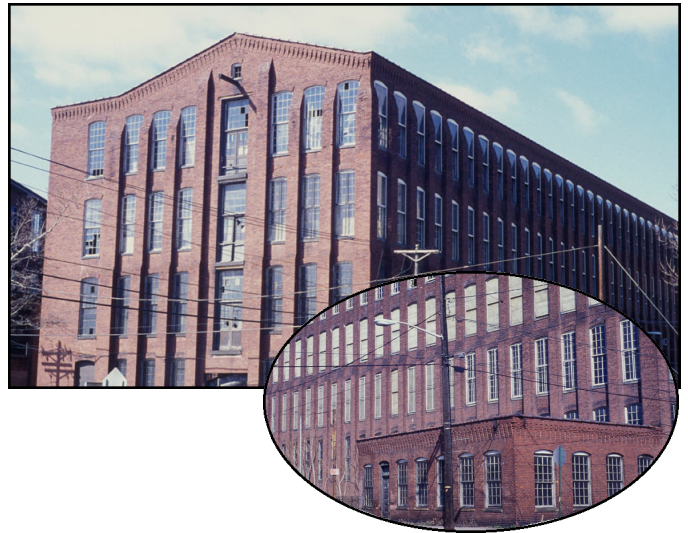
***GOFFLE BROOK PARK, HAWTHORNE BOROUGH**

Based upon a design by the Olmsted Brothers, Goffle Brook Park was created beginning in 1928. The Park, containing both active and passive recreation, includes a variety of environments, including open spaces, groves of trees, meadows and ponds.

PASSAIC COUNTY

REINHARDT MILLS, PATERSON CITY

The Reinhardt Mills complex, consisting of four major mill buildings, mostly dating from the early 20th century, is associated with Paterson's development as a leading United States center for silk and textile manufacturing.



SOMERSET COUNTY



KENNEDY-MARTIN-STELLE FARMSTEAD, BERNARDS TOWNSHIP

With a period of significance spanning nearly 100 years beginning in the 18th century, the farmstead is comprised of a house and its associated outbuildings. However, much of the significance is derived not from the architecture, but the association with two prominent figures: Reverend Samuel Kennedy and Colonel Ephraim Martin. Reverend Kennedy was an important local minister and educator, while Colonel Martin was a Revolutionary War soldier and important New Jersey Legislator.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH COMPLEX, SOMERVILLE BOROUGH

St John's Church, built in 1894, is the work of prominent American architect, Horace Trumbauer. It is a good example of his ecclesiastical work and reflects excellent craftsmanship of the early 20th century.

The original stained glass windows in the church were provided by the nationally renowned Tiffany Studios and J.R. Lamb. Later World War I era windows were by D'Ascenzo Studios of Philadelphia.



SOMERSET COUNTY



* WEST END HOSE COMPANY, SOMERVILLE BOROUGH

The West End Hose Company is a two-story brick structure that was built in 1888 in response to a growing community's need for additional fire service in the west end of Somerville. The firehouse was constructed in a simplified version of the Romanesque Revival style with very few modern alterations. While the West End Hose Company no longer serves as a working firehouse, it continues to serve the community as a fire museum.

* STAATS HOUSE, SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH

Encompassing approximately 200 years and eligible under three Criteria, the Staats House features various original and significant facets from its several building campaigns, many of them characteristically Dutch. The house is associated with Abraham Staats, a prominent local and with Baron Von Stueben who used the house as his headquarters in the spring of 1779 during the Revolutionary War.



WARREN COUNTY



* FREIGHT HOUSE, ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP

The Freight House is a unique structure whose significance lies in the area of transportation. It is a single story frame structure built in 1906. It is the only remaining structure of what originally consisted of approximately seven buildings built to serve a bustling railroad stop. While the Freight House is in a neglected condition, it is a reminder of a once vital relationship that was held between the railroad and the farming community of the early 20th century.

* DELAWARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP

The village of Delaware primarily evolved as a railroad village beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The rail encouraged business, industry and residential development. Despite the later loss of the railroad, Delaware has managed to retain much of its late 19th and early 20th century character.



CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

OF STATE HISTORIC SITE STEWARDSHIP



A century ago our nation began to recognize the importance of public stewardship of our historic and natural treasures. New Jersey was at the forefront of this movement. The legacy began on June 15, 1903 with the purchase of the Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield, Camden County, thus preserving New Jersey's first historic landmark for its citizens.

In honor of this milestone of stewardship, the DEP is celebrating the Centennial of New Jersey's state historic sites through a yearlong campaign to promote their continued legacy.

This humble beginning has grown to include 57 historic sites and districts that are preserved, maintained and interpreted in the public service of our state. Today the DEP's Division of Parks and Forestry administers the largest historical museum organization in the state with more than 24,000 museum objects and 68,000 archaeological artifacts.

These historic resources span the 15th through 20th centuries

and include Lenape Native American lands, Revolutionary War battlefields, lighthouses, a presidential birthplace, the home of Walt Whitman and five historic villages.

The importance of preserving our cultural heritage was the foundation upon which our forefathers supported the preservation of our natural heritage through the acquisition of land for forests and parks. Thus, some of the most beautiful places in New Jersey remain untouched and pristine for future generations.

As part of the yearlong celebration of the centennial, the DEP will highlight a historic site each month on the DEP homepage, launch a historical lecture series at DEP historic sites statewide, and release special commemorative items for sale, including a new historical postcard collection.

Encouraging citizens to rediscover and enjoy the state's historic sites, Governor McGreevey signed a proclamation recognizing June 15, 2003 through 2004 as the "Centennial Year of New Jersey's Historic Sites."



A Century of Stewardship

100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years 100 Years

2003-2004 Lecture Series

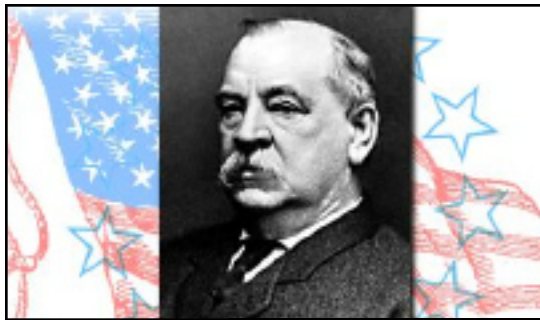
“New Jersey: Home to Poets, Presidents and Pioneers”

This year the New Jersey State Park Service welcomes a new lecture series in celebration of the Centennial of New Jersey's State Historic Sites. The legacy began in 1903 with the purchase of the Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield. Today this heritage has grown to include 57 historic sites and districts, over 24,000 museum objects and 68,000 archaeological artifacts. Join us as we explore the poets, presidents and pioneers of the 19th century who are renowned in New Jersey and the nation.

Grover Cleveland: Life and Times of an American President

Sunday,
November 16, 2003
2003 - 3:00 pm
Ringwood State
Park - Carriage
House - 1304
Sloatsburg Road,
Ringwood

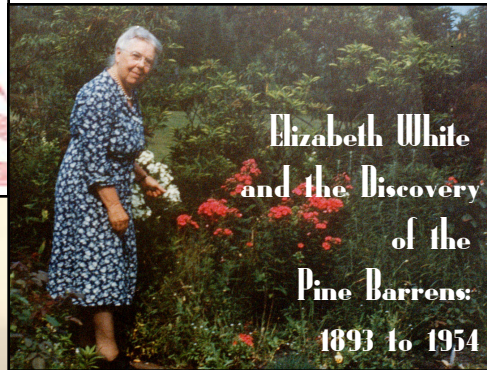
Guest Lecturer:
Sharon Farrell



Joseph Wharton: **An American Pioneer**

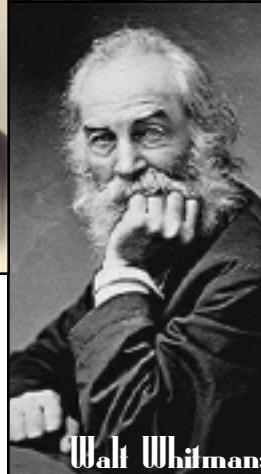
Sunday,
January 11, 2004
3:00 pm
Wallace House
71 Somerset Street
Somerville

Guest Lecturer: Beverly Weaver



Sunday
March 14, 2004
3:00 pm
Allaire State Park
Welcome Center
4265 Allaire Road
Farmingdale

Guest Lecturer: Bill Bolger



Walt Whitman: America's Timeless Poet

Sunday, April 18, 2004
3:00 pm
Liberty State Park Interpretive Center
Freedom Way, Jersey City

Guest Lecturer: Margaret O'Neil

This lecture series is brought to you by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry. Visit www.njparksandforests.org for more information regarding the upcoming lectures or call 609-984-0610.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

James E. McGreevey
Governor



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Bradley M. Campbell
Commissioner

DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY

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