

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
(Dodd House, Day/Parker House, Gevers Houses)
27-35 Saybrook Place
Newark
Essex County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-1058

HABS
NJ
7-NEARK,
43-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

EXECUTIVE HOUSE

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Location:

27-35 Saybrook Place

Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

USGS: Elizabeth, NJ

UTM Coordinates: 18.570280.4510180

HABS
NJ
7-NEARK,
43-

Present Owner:

New Jersey Economic Development Authority

Present Use:

Vacant

Significance:

The Executive House, a name given to these five contiguous rowhouses when they were used together as one rooming house (c. 1950) represents an important architectural ensemble of late nineteenth-century rowhouses built for members of Newark's cultural and business elite. (Photo No. 1) Possibly designed by the same architect, each of the five houses maintains a similar exterior scale and detailing and identical floor, window sill and cornice heights which serve to create a strong unifying character to the block. Interior detailing and finishes are especially noteworthy since they reflect the individual tastes, lifestyles and economic circumstances of each of the building's original owners, as well as the range of late nineteenth-century styles. As the homes of some of the city's and state's most prominent late-nineteenth-century families, these townhouses represent a period in Newark's history when well-to-do citizens favored living in close proximity to city parks and businesses, both for reasons of convenience as well as for the social status that well-established neighborhoods symbolized. The Dodd, Day/Parker and Gevers Houses were combined about 1960 into one single rooming house use after several years as separate rooming houses and rental properties. The change in use and character of these buildings corresponds to the changes in character of the Military Park neighborhood from one of single family residences to one of commercial and business uses.

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Executive House, the name given to the Rooming House comprised of five late-nineteenth-century rowhouses, is located in one of Newark's most historic areas. (Photo No. 1) A commemorative monument located between Landing Place and the McCarter Highway with sculptural carving by John Gutzon de la Borghum, (1867-1941) who is best known as the sculptor of Mount Rushmore, signifies the spot along the nearby Passaic River where Newark's first settlers stepped ashore in 1666. Unveiled in 1916, the monument is an all but forgotten reminder of the city's early history and settlement.

It is notable that Park Place, Rector Street, Centre Street and Front Street, which was once known as Lumber Street and which has since been realigned as part of the McCarter Highway are, as elements of the city's original plan, still largely intact.¹ Military Park, once variously called The Training Ground, The Large Common and The Military Common remains as one of Newark's most prominent parks and, except for the additions of an underground parking garage, several modern kiosks and commemorative monuments, appears much like it did in early engravings and photos.²

During the eighteenth century, members of Newark's social elite found the area along Park Place between Rector and Centre Streets a desirable location for the construction of their large, freestanding residences. The area's popularity as a prime residential neighborhood remained throughout the nineteenth century when the mansions of the very wealthy were built there in a variety of nineteenth-century architectural styles.³ Among this area's most notable residents were Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, a prominent attorney, United States Senator (1866-69, 1871-77), Attorney General of New Jersey and United States Secretary of State during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885).⁴ The site of his large, square, four-story Italianate-style mansion was eventually purchased as part of the site of the Newark Athletic Club (HABS No. NJ-1055) in the early 1920s. As seen on the Scarlet and Scarlet Atlas of Newark, New Jersey in 1889, Senator Frelinghuysen's extensive property which extended from Park Place east to Front Street partially bordered along its southern edge, the narrow lots of the seven rowhouses which were built along the north side of Saybrook Place, five of which are now known as The Executive House.⁵

The Wright family's impressive four-story Greek-Revival mansion was among the most notable private homes in nineteenth-century Newark. Set far back from the sidewalk, this house sat proudly on a large, obtusely-angled property at the bend of Park Place and Centre Street which was subdivided around 1885 to accommodate the newly laid Saybrook Place and the narrow rowhouse lots upon which the seven houses on the north side of this new street were to be built.

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Interestingly, and in all likelihood purposely, each of the extant houses built along Saybrook Place's northern edge were originally constructed by prominent members of Newark's professional and social elite. For example, number 27 was built in 1889 for Daniel Dodd, a noted attorney, businessman and president of the Newark Savings Institution. (Photo Nos. 2-10) Also a member of the city's Common Council between 1855 and 1859, Dodd was an unsuccessful mayoral candidate in 1859. Born in 1817, Dodd was an elderly man when he built his Saybrook Place townhouse.⁶

Among other prominent owners of the houses now comprising The Executive House complex was Edward A. Day, (born: 1852) another prominent Newark attorney.⁷ His house at 29 Saybrook Place was built in 1889 and designed as a close though not identical companion to the Dodd residence, immediately to the west. (Photo Nos. 11-19) In 1893, the house was sold to Richard Wayne Parker also a noted attorney and a member of one of the state's best known Colonial-era families. Born in 1848, R.W. Parker was the oldest son of Cortlandt Parker, one of New Jersey's most prominent legal figures as well as a former classmate and associate of Senator Frelinghuysen. In 1876, after graduation from Princeton and Columbia Law School, the younger Parker entered into the practice of law with his father, forming the partnership of Cortlandt and Wayne Parker. Unlike his father who refused many opportunities for public office, Richard Wayne Parker ran and was elected as a Republican member of the state legislature in 1885 and 1886. In 1894, just after moving into the Saybrook Place town house, Parker was elected to the United States Congress where he served until 1911. Parker was married to Eleanor Kinzie Gordon of Savannah in 1884 and was the father of three daughters and two sons. The family resided at 29 Saybrook Place until 1900 when they moved to West Orange, New Jersey.⁸ In 1922, city directories again list Parker's address as 29 Saybrook Place.

The three identical rowhouses at 31, 33 and 35 Saybrook Place, known historically as the Gevers Houses, were constructed simultaneously in 1888 for Catherine Wright Gevers, the daughter of William H. Wright, a wealthy leather maker, city mayor, United States Congressman and United States Senator. Apparently built as a rental venture, these three houses remained in Mrs. Gevers' family until 1940 when her heirs sold them to the National Newark and Essex Banking Company. (Photo Nos. 20-22) Catherine Gevers, who had died in 1909, was the wife of Prussian diplomat, Johann Cornelius, Baron Gevers.⁹

The Abeel House at 37 Saybrook Place (HABS NO. NJ-1057), though not a part of The Executive House complex but definitely a part of this well-planned block, was built for the daughters of Gustavus N. Abeel, a local attorney and a former student in the office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.¹⁰

In 1911, with the completion along the southern side of Saybrook Place of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes providing direct access to New York City, this neighborhood was changed forever. No longer a quiet enclave of wealth and familial associations, the area bustled from early morning to late evening with the foot and vehicular traffic generated by the terminal. Saybrook Place, once a quiet, non-through street which terminated a few feet to the

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east of the doorway of number 37, was extended to connect with Front Street where a small park was created at the intersection of a short new street called Landing Place.¹¹ There the commemorative sculpture of John Gutzon de la Borglum was dedicated in 1916, marking Newark's first settlement two and a half centuries before.¹²

By the early 1920s, the large mansions along Park Place began to disappear as the area was further transformed. An archival photograph taken in August 1922 and now in the Newark Public Library Collection, presents a vivid picture of the neighborhood in the midst of its most dramatic change. In the photograph, the stately Wright mansion which once commanded the area is shown engulfed by a one-story flat-roofed commercial structure of small storefronts, probably constructed to capture the business of rush hour foot traffic traveling to and from the railway station.

The histories of the five rowhouses that eventually became known as the Executive House mirror the changes that occurred within the neighborhood. Unfortunately for those who built these houses, the once elegant and quiet neighborhood changed dramatically after 1911 when the massive terminal for the Hudson and Manhattan tubes was built on the opposite side of Saybrook Place. City Directories indicate that, at least through the thirties, the houses were single occupant dwellings. However, by the 1940s, the rowhouses, with the exception of No. 37, were all used for rooming house purposes, though not all as one single complex. In 1943, for example, No 27 was occupied by L.D. Chapman and listed as "Furnished Rooms" within the directory while Nos. 29, 31, 33 and 35 were listed under the name of P. Nolan with the notation "Furnished Rooms." Interestingly, No. 29, in addition to being listed as a rooming house was also denoted as the address of Beta Sigma Rho Fraternity (Theata Chapter), suggesting that P. Nolan rented at least a portion of the building to the fraternity.¹³ By 1951, the city directory suggests that only No. 27 was utilized as a rooming house and that Nos. 33 and 35 had been rented in their entirety as a single-occupant dwelling once again. No. 29, the former Day/Parker townhouse was still being occupied by the fraternity and also by a Mr. Carlin, who is listed as an artist. By 1957, each of the rowhouses except for No. 29, which still housed the fraternity and the artist were vacant. A notation on the 1930 Sanborn Map which was corrected between 1958 and 1962 indicates that by that period, the five contiguous rowhouses were being used as rooming houses once again.¹⁴

An examination of the deeds of the five houses indicates that each one had long histories of family ownership. The Day/Parker House was owned by several of R.W. Parker's grandchildren until 1953. The three neighboring Gevers' Houses, as mentioned above, also remained in the ownership of Mrs. Gevers' family until 1940 (97-145). By the mid-1950's, each of the five houses was owned by either Military Park Enterprises (Nos. 27, 29) or by the Military Park Development Corporation (Nos. 31, 33, 35). While the private owners appear to have rented their properties out to those who operated them as

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rental units or boarding houses, it was during the 1950's that the operation of the buildings as one single entity appears to have occurred.

An archival photograph of the site taken in February, 1953 looking northeast presents a partial view of the area and of the western wall of 27 Saybrook Place, which was once a party wall with the no-longer standing house built at No. 25 Saybrook Place. A partially visible sign attached to the top of the former Dodd House indicates the rooming house use of the property. As a result of building investigations and according to information on the sign shown partially in the photograph mentioned above, accommodations were largely one-room in nature.

It was impossible to ascertain if there were any common areas within the Executive House, as the contiguous row of houses were apparently called after about 1960. During the last thirty-five years or so, many jerry-built partitions and alterations have obliterated much of the original interior configurations, especially in Nos. 31, 33 and 35. During inspection, the only interior connections between the five rowhouses was at the basement level and at the first-floor level of the three Gevers houses. These connections likely date from the period during which the five houses were treated as one complex. The basement connection was probably made to facilitate maintenance of the complex.

From an inspection of the facilities, it seems probable that tenants rented individual rooms or small efficiency-type apartments and were then given the keys to the rowhouse in which the accommodation was located. A landlord may have lived on the premises. According to signage on the building's west-facing wall, the office was located at 29 Saybrook Place. The last occupants of the buildings were street and homeless people.

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PART II. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

27 Saybrook Place Block 17, Lot 109

The house built for Daniel Dodd in 1889 at 27 Saybrook Place is a three-story, three-bay building, the rectilinear plan form of which is distinguished by the addition at its eastern wall by an extension of one room depth that meets an identical extension on the neighboring house. These extensions thus form open-ended light courts at both the front and rear yards. (See floor plan, pages 16-18.) (Photo Nos. 2,3)

Constructed of smooth-faced red brick laid in common bond with thin red mortar joints, the building's facade has been painted white in order to unify it with its four easterly neighbors. Architectural detailing is simple, consisting primarily of three separate belt courses which divide the facade into three horizontal sections. The first, which is located at the window sill level of the first-story windows is composed of two rows of bricks which protrude slightly from the face of the wall and are interrupted by stone window sills. The sills have been painted. The belt course at the second story is located about a foot below the window sills of that level and is treated as an entablature. The architrave of this feature is made of bricks, grouped in units of three which are alternately turned ninety degrees to the preceding group in order to form a running pattern. Molded bricks of cyma-recta profile complete the detail. The belt course at the third-story is located at window sill level, and appears to be of molded brick in a billet pattern. (Photo Nos. 2,3)

Additional exterior details consist of a classically-styled wooden cornice characterized by frets and console modillions. Other decorative features at the front facade include a decorative stone lintel with low relief decoration over the front door and original decorative iron scrolls located on the sloping parapet walls flanking the stone steps of the front stoop. (Photo No. 2)

Internally, the Dodd House is finished in a much simpler manner than its adjacent neighbor, 29 Saybrook Place, even though the houses were probably designed by the same architect. While room arrangements in each of the houses are similar, the Dodd House does not have the intermediate level at the rear which distinguishes the Day/Parker residence next door and, therefore, lacks some of the latter's interior drama.

Noteworthy interiors include the Front Parlor, where only the fireplace surround remains. Tiled in yellow and in a decidedly Art Nouveau pattern, the glazed brick hearth floor is bordered with the same decorative units. All of the woodwork in this room is very simple, and even stark and is reminiscent of earlier Greek-Revival detailing popular a half-century before this house was built (Photo No. 10)

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The Dining Room, which occupies the same position as the Dining Room in the adjacent Day/Parker House has, as its main decorative element, a handsome fireplace surround and overmantle of quarter sawn oak. Paneled in a Colonial-Revival style, the fireplace surround is distinguished by narrow rectilinear panels which are complemented with an overmantle that is embellished with four pilasters with Corinthian-like capitals. A large rectilinear mirror directly above the mantle-shelf is flanked on either side by two nearly square panels. The firebox is surrounded by narrow terra-cotta-colored Roman brick. (Photo No. 9) The room's two original doors are extant including one with a double-acting mechanism which gives access to the original pantry and service stairway.

The large room at the rear of the house was, very clearly, used as the Library. By far the most intact room in the house, its major architectural feature consists of a handsome Colonial/Federal-Revival cherry mantelpiece and overmantle. The mantelpiece is characterized by delicately turned posts, ovals infilled with sunbursts as well as a central rectilinear panel that is cornered with quarter ovals carved in a sunburst pattern which create a concave diamond feature at the center of the piece. Of special importance is a fine collection of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century Dutch or English Delft tiles which surround the firebox. Depicting human figures, two sea scenes and two floral scenes, the presence of these tiles suggests a particular interest in the colonial past, some familial association or a collecting interest in ceramics.¹⁵ The overmantle, which appears to be mismatched from the mantelpiece below, consists of three inset mirrors flanked by Ionic pilasters. (Photo No. 8)

Freestanding bookcases, built especially for the room, flank both sides of the fireplace. A third section, since moved into the Dining Room, was originally located along the south wall. Evidence along the floor indicates that a fourth bookcase was located along the east wall. This fourth section, however, is no longer in the house. The bookcases are distinguished by insets of colorful tiles featuring a mosaic motif and marked "Minton," an English porcelain and pottery manufacturer. (Photo No. 8) Of special note in the Library is the "Dutch Door" which is the entrance into this room from the hallway, and still retains its original hardware and fluted bronze doorknob. (Photo No. 7)

On the second floor, the only notable decorative feature is a cherry mantelpiece located in the rear bedroom. Other rooms on the second and third floors were unremarkable. There was little, if any, fire damage to the building.

29 Saybrook Place Block 17, Lot 107

The most lavish residence on the north side of Saybrook Place is the three-story house at 29 Saybrook Place built for Edward A. Day and later purchased by R. Wayne Parker. Built in 1889, this three-bay house has a rectilinear

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plan-form which is, like neighboring 27 Saybrook Place, distinguished by the addition at its side, and in this case, western wall by an extension of one room depth that meets the corresponding extension of the neighboring house. As noted in the sketch plans, these extensions thus form open-ended light courts at both the front and the rear yards. (See floor plans, pages 16-18.) (Photo Nos. 5, 11, 12)

Constructed of smooth-faced red brick laid in common bond with thin, red mortar joints, the building's facade has been painted white in order to visually "connect" it with its four neighbors, all of which form The Executive House. Architectural detailing is simple and consists mainly of three separate belt courses which divide the facade into three horizontal sections. The first, which is located at the window sill level of the first story bay window, is composed of two rows of bricks which protrude slightly from the face of the wall and are interrupted by a stone sill which protrudes at the front to form a bay window. The sills have been painted. The belt course at the second story is located about one foot below the window sills at that level and is treated as an entablature. The architrave of this feature is made of bricks, grouped in units of three which are alternately turned ninety degrees to the preceding group in order to form a running pattern. Molded bricks of cyma-reversa profile complete the detail. The belt course at the third story is located at window sill level, and appears to be of molded brick in a billet pattern. (Photo No. 11)

Internally, the Day/Parker House is the most lavishly finished residence on the north side of Saybrook Place. Built originally for Edward A. Day, 29 Saybrook Place has a thirty-five foot frontage instead of the thirty feet of its similar neighbor immediately to the west. While the Dodd and Day Houses were clearly designed as a complement to each other at the exterior, their interiors are quite different, with the interior of number 29 giving clear indication of Mr. Day's wealth and lifestyle.

Details of specific interest on the first floor include the original Parlor. This large, nearly square room is finished in a decidedly Federal-Revival style characterized by attenuated Ionic pilasters as door and window frames, elliptical sunburst motifs and a decorative cornice with a simple swag design. The Federal-style wooden mantelpiece is characterized by a broad architrave divided into three sections decorated alternately with swags and fluting flanking a central panel decorated with a composition ornament consisting of a delicate neoclassical urn and flowing ribbon. A broad firebox is surrounded by yellow-colored glazed tile. The overmantle consists of a rectangular mirror flanked by Ionic Pilasters, complementing the Ionic columns of the fireplace surround. The large shallow bay window at the front had rectangular panels of clear, leaded glass above its sash, fragments of which were found in the room. A fixed sash of clear leaded glass is still in position to the right of the fireplace. (Photo No. 13)

The adjoining Dining Room is paneled, in not uncommon fashion, in a decorative motif completely different than that of the adjoining Parlor. Oak

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wainscotting and a massive fireplace surround and overmantle are evocative of a Victorian style variously called Elizabethan or Neo-Jacobean, and characterized by decorative features like the applied strapwork on the entablatures of the fireplace surround and overmantle, the Romanesque-style shallow arches with cusps that are paired above the mantleshelf and the horizontal panels of the oak wainscotting. An unusual feature within the room consists of a wide horizontal fascia at the height of the overmantle entablature that runs around the room's perimeter serving as a decorative plate shelf. The cornice and ceiling were unobservable here because of extensive water damage from an earlier fire on the two floors above. An original built-in china closet is extant in the northeast corner of the room with arched openings at its head echoing those of the overmantle. (Photo Nos. 9, 10)

The most architectural room in the Day/Parker House is the former Library, located one-half flight above the main floor at the rear of the house. The most notable feature of this rectangular room is its ceiling which, on its longest sides, has been sloped up at about thirty degrees to a flat surface. False beams on both the flat and sloped portions of the ceiling are noteworthy and give the room an atmosphere of particular warmth and charm. Built-in bookcases flank either side of the fireplace and the west wall where evidence indicates that there was originally a fall-front writing surface built into the unit. Of particular interest in this room is the highly decorative carved fireplace surround, the face and pilasters of which are entirely covered with densely carved floral motifs in a style commonly seen as surface decoration in Islamic architecture. There is no overmantle in this room. Originally, two windows were located at the north and exterior wall of the library. Some time ago, an addition was added at the area so that the openings no longer afforded an outside view. One window in the northeast corner of the room is still extant with its one over one original double-hung sash still in place. The corresponding window in the room's northwest corner, however, has been converted to a door giving access to the addition. (Photo Nos. 11, 12)

One of the most characteristic interior architectural features within houses built during this period were major stairhalls; sometimes called Living Halls, especially in large, freestanding residences. Seen as major interior architectural elements, such stairhalls like that in the Day/Parker House were generally composed of stairways with several landings, one of which was often treated as a large platform, as well as elaborate wainscotting and prominent newel posts and balustrades. At 29 Saybrook Place, the entrance to the house's prominent Library is located at the top of the first landing with its broad flight of eight steps. Unfortunately, the architectural drama and openness of the original staircase has been severely diminished with the addition of partitions in the lower hall and at the third run of steps that rises to the second floor. (Photo No. 14)

Fire damage has been extensive on the second and third floors and much of the detailing, though simpler than that of the first floor, has been destroyed. Fairly typical of the architectural detailing on the bedroom levels is a fine

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Colonial/Federal Revival wooden mantelpiece located in a former bedroom on the half-level located above the library. (Photo No. 19)

31, 33 and 35 Saybrook Place Block 17, Lots 106, 105, 104

The three rowhouses located at 31, 33 and 35 Saybrook Place were built in 1888 for Catherine Wright Gevers. Each one of the three-story, three-bay houses have identical facades and floor plans except that number 31 is a mirror-image of numbers 33 and 35. An interesting aspect of each facade is the unequal spacing of the first and third bays which result in the illusion of double windows on the second and third stories above the first floor parlor windows which, in each house, were located within wide openings. The frames and sash of these windows are still partially extant behind the masonry blocking which has been used to infill each of the openings. According to photographs taken in March 1991 by Richard Hunter (A Historic Architectural and Archaeological Assessment of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center Site...), the windows were of a tri-partite composition consisting of two narrow fixed-in-place sashes on either side of a broad one-over-one double-hung window.¹⁶ A transom bar, according to the photograph, was divided into three corresponding divisions, identical to the spacing width of the sash below. The one-over-one double-hung wooden sash at the second floor level has been destroyed, and only portions of the original fenestration remains at the third story front. (See floor plans, pages 16-18.) (Photo No. 20)

As were both the Dodd and the Day/Parker houses, the Gevers Houses are built of smooth-faced red brick. Simple surface embellishment consists of horizontal bands of molded terra-cotta ranging in pattern from one of an open-cable motif at the level of the first floor window heads to nailhead patterns at the second story window sill level and third story window sill and head levels. These details are interrupted by stone sills and lintels which, like those on the Dodd and Day/Parker Houses have been painted. The wooden cornice is continuous across the facade and is composed of classical elements in addition to brackets of a vaguely-Italianate-style. The original stone steps are extant as are the original wrought iron railings. The area way entrances have been blocked in and the iron railings appearing in the photographs are not original. Like the two houses directly to the west at numbers 27 and 29, the facades of the former Gevers Houses have been painted a unifying coat of white paint. (Photo No. 20)

The heaviest alterations to interiors within the complex of buildings known as The Executive House are in the three identical rowhouses built for Catherine Gevers. Architectural examination indicated few remaining original details and finishes. Among those which have survived in a complete encaustic-tile vestibule floor in number 31, in colors of terra cotta and black, with a mosaic border of a running Greek-Key motif and a thin, cream-colored perimeter band border. Other architectural details consist mainly of remnants of "stock" building trim consisting of baseboard, door trim and the ceiling beam

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in the front hallway of number 31 which is "supported" by two plaster brackets of a "Neo-Grec" design. (Photo No. 22)

Mantlepieces in each of the three original parlors have been removed, and the only clue remaining in these rooms as to their original design are the simple, narrow strips of about one-and-a-half inch width which form panels at the sides of the fireplace wall and the front windows. Wooden strip flooring with a simple perimeter border can be seen at the floor of what was probably the original stairhall, most original traces of which have been obliterated. The original stairways, including the service stairways, have been removed.

The Dining Rooms in each of the three rowhouses were probably located in the rectangular rooms at the rear of the houses. The kitchens were likely located directly below them. The woodwork and trim in these rooms is of the simplest variety, and that surrounding the doors comprised of blocks at both top corners inscribed with circles. The wooden floor pattern suggests the previous existence of a fireplace at the south wall. Bathrooms and kitchens were added to these areas thirty or forty years ago.

On the second floor of number 35, a simple Colonial-Revival wooden mantlepiece is all that remains of the trim and decorative woodwork. The third floor was heavily fire-damaged and could not be inspected.

PART IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Centre Street and Saybrook Place. Archival photograph, circa 1910. Newark Public Library.

Centre Street at Saybrook Place showing the apartment house that was torn down to make room for the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Station. Archival photograph, 1911. Newark Public Library.

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Military Park after the severe snowstorm of April 24, 1875 showing a distant view of Senator Wright's Park Place mansion and greenhouse. Archival photograph, 1875. New Jersey Historical Society.

Military Park at Park Place showing the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes Station. Archival photograph, May 21, 1921. Newark Public Library.

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Newark Map. 1806. Republished in 1891. Newark Public Library.

Park Place; a bird's eye view of Block Seventeen. (Showing a portion of the Executive House.) Archival photograph, February 2, 1953. Newark Public Library.

Park Place; Site of Newark Athletic Club. Archival photograph, circa 1900. Newark Public Library.

Parker Family Papers, 1680-1935. New Jersey Historical Society.

Parker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wayne. Photographs of silhouettes, n.d. Newark Public Library.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Hunter Research, Inc. Report: A Historic, Architectural and Archaeological Assessment of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. Prepared for the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, Newark, New Jersey (Trenton, 1991), p. 8.

²Military Park after Severe Snowstorm, April 24, 1875, showing Senator Wright's Mansion and Greenhouse. Archival photograph, 1875.

³Park Place: Site of Newark Athletic Club. Archival photograph, March, 1920.

⁴Hunter, p. 9.

⁵Scarlet and Scarlet Atlas of the City of Newark, New Jersey. Newark: Scarlet and Scarlet, 1889.

⁶Shaw, William H., compiler History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey. Vols. I, II (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1884.) p. 279.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Shaw, p. 291 and David Lawrence Pierson. History of the Oranges to 1921 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), p. 323.

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⁹Hunter, p. 18.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 17-18 and Shaw, p. 271.

¹¹Park Place from Military Park with Saybrook Place. Archival photograph, August, 1922.

¹²Hunter, p. 11, 21.

¹³The fraternity was probably associated with the Newark Law School, which was later a part of Rutgers. The law school was housed in the former Malt House No. Three on the P. Ballantine and Sons Brewery Complex (HABS NO. NJ-1059).

¹⁴Sanborn Map Company Insurance Maps of Newark, New Jersey (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1930). This map was corrected 1958-1962.

¹⁵Daniel Dodd was a descendent of Danile Dod who settled in Branford, Connecticut in 1646. (Shaw, p. 279).

¹⁶Hunter, plate 19.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

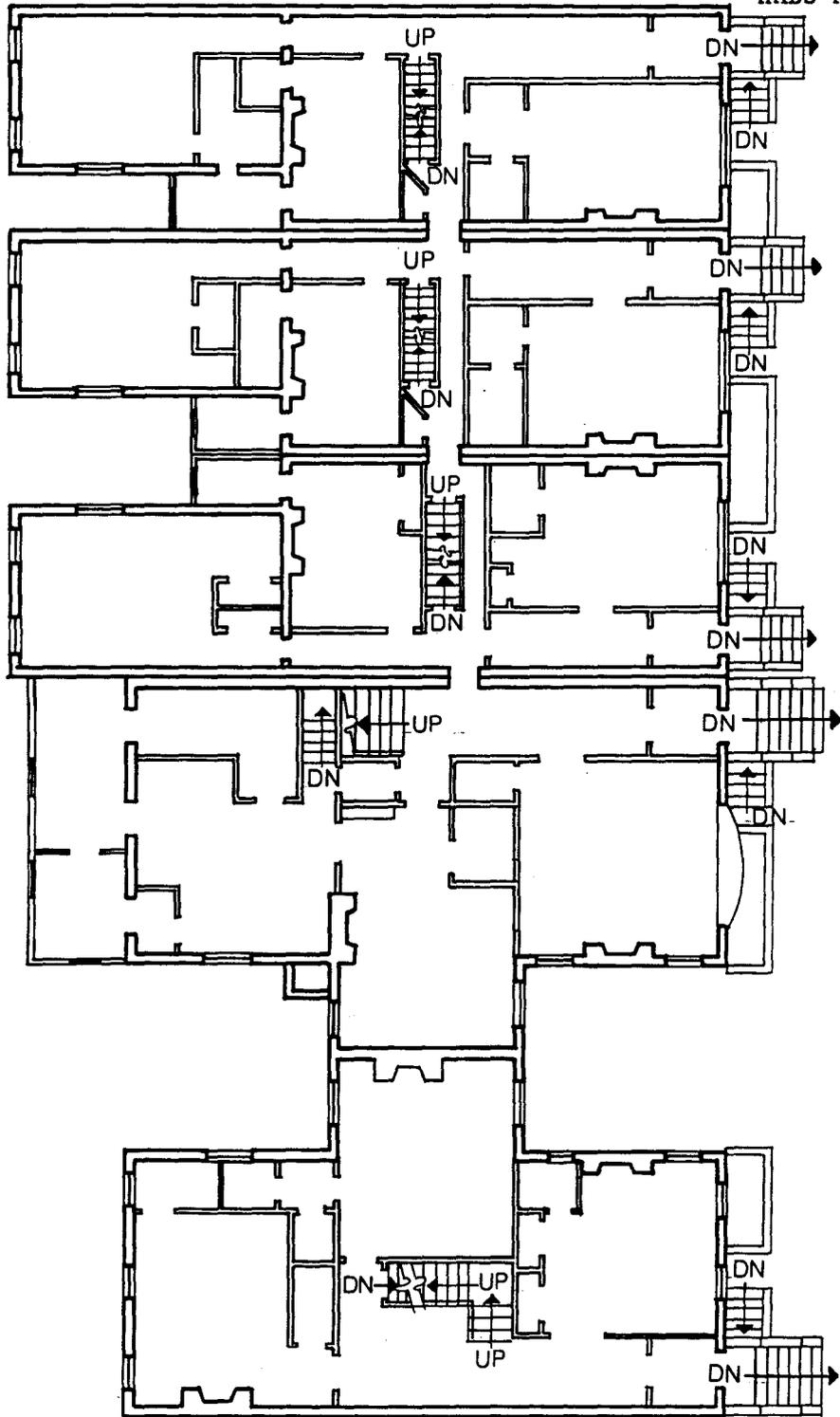
This documentary recording was undertaken to facilitate the construction of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center. The former Executive House is located in the National Register-eligible Military Park Commons Historic District, and is to be demolished for the construction of the Performing Arts Center. The information gathering and the photographic recording took place in July, October and November of 1992.

Prepared by: Herbert J. Githens, Historic Architect
Montclair, New Jersey

Tony Masso, Photographer
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Lawrence Schwin III, Architectural Historian
Clark, New Jersey

25 November 1992



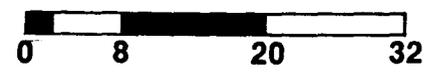
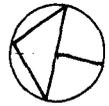
Gevers House
31-35 Saybrook Pl.

Day-Parker House
29 Saybrook Pl.

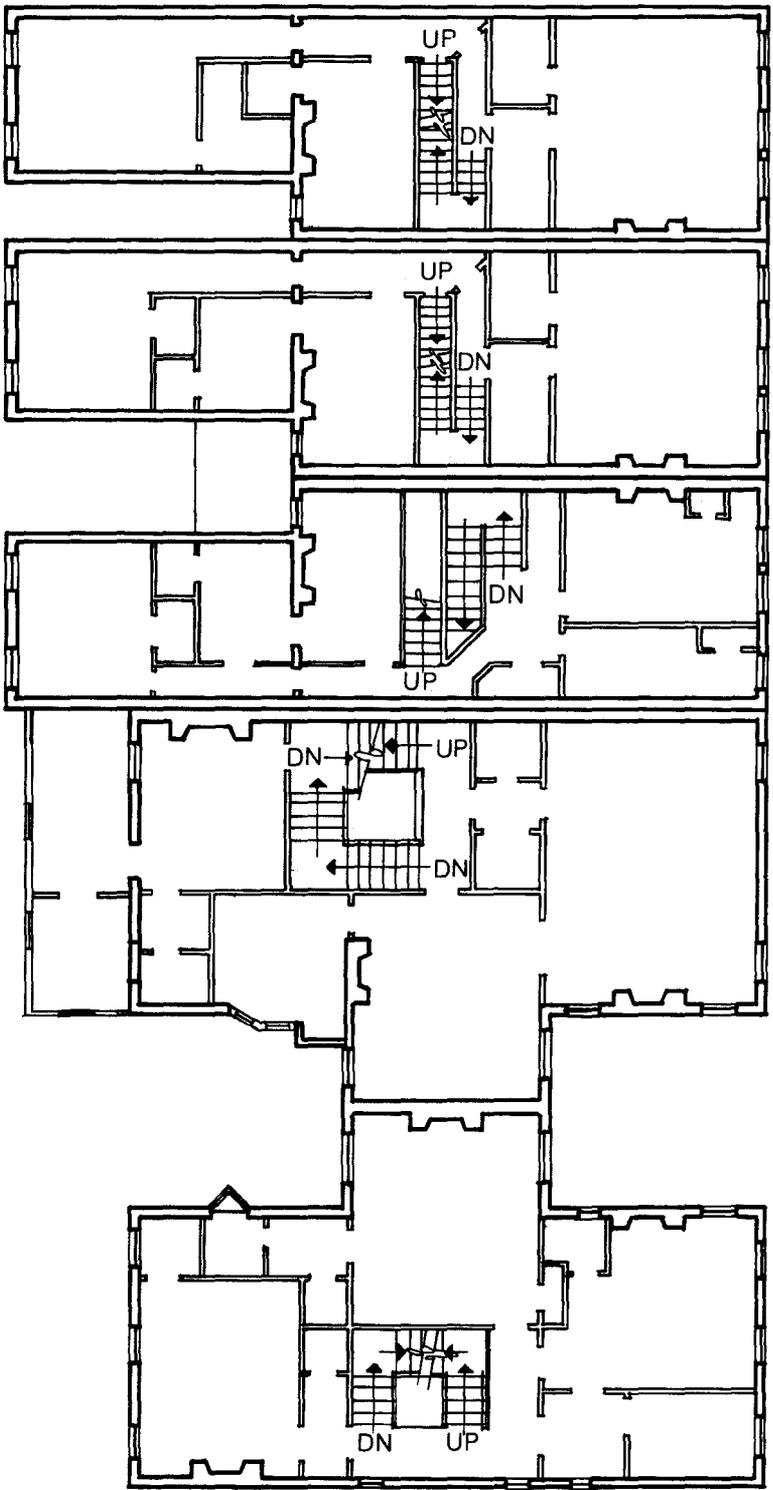
Dodd House
27 Saybrook Pl.

NOV 1992

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



EXECUTIVE HOUSE
(Dodd House, Day/Parker
House, Gevers Houses)
HABS No. NJ-1058 (Page 17)

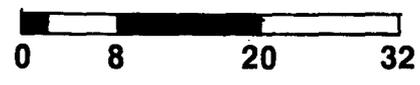
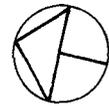


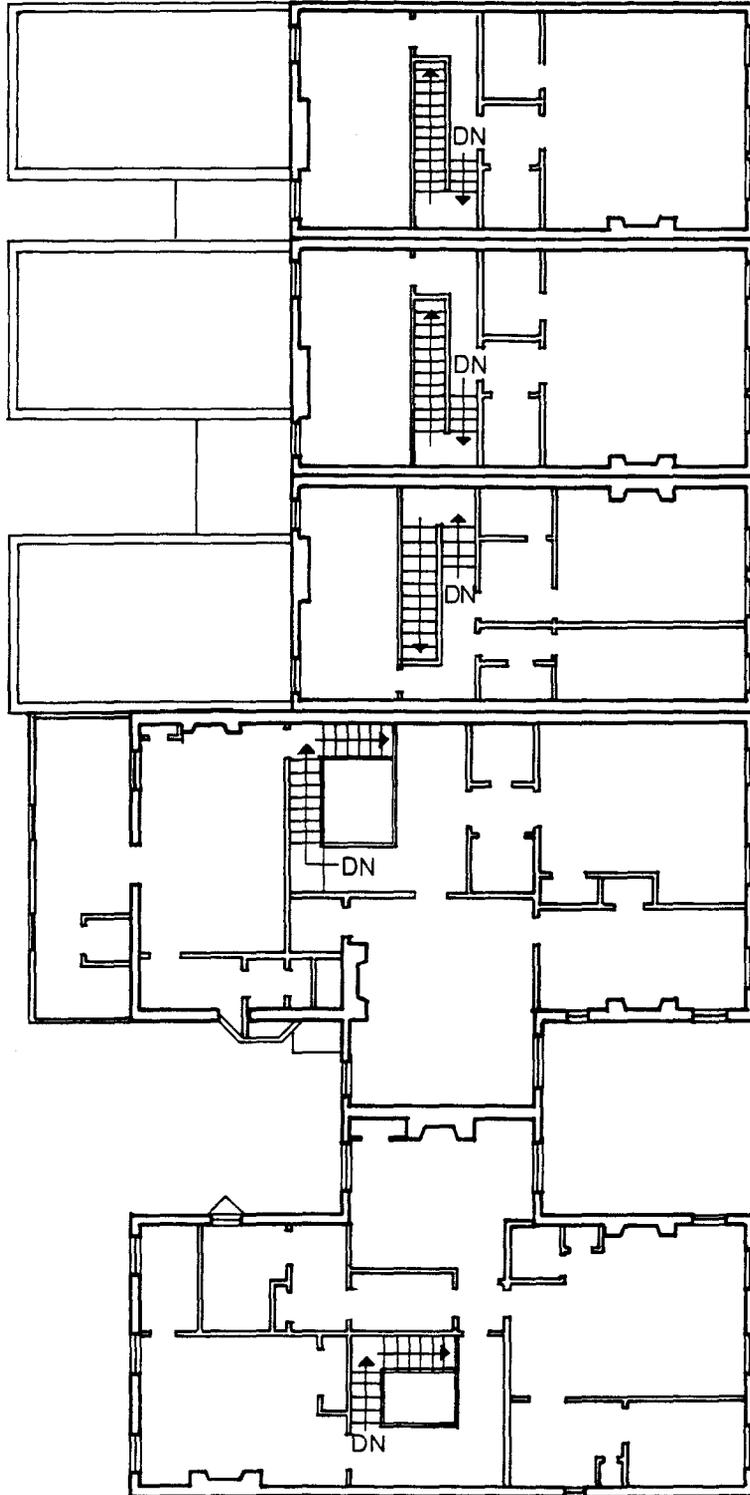
Gevers House

Day-Parker House

Dodd House

NOV 1992
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



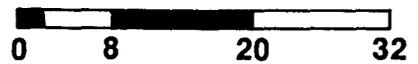


Gevers House

Day - Parker House

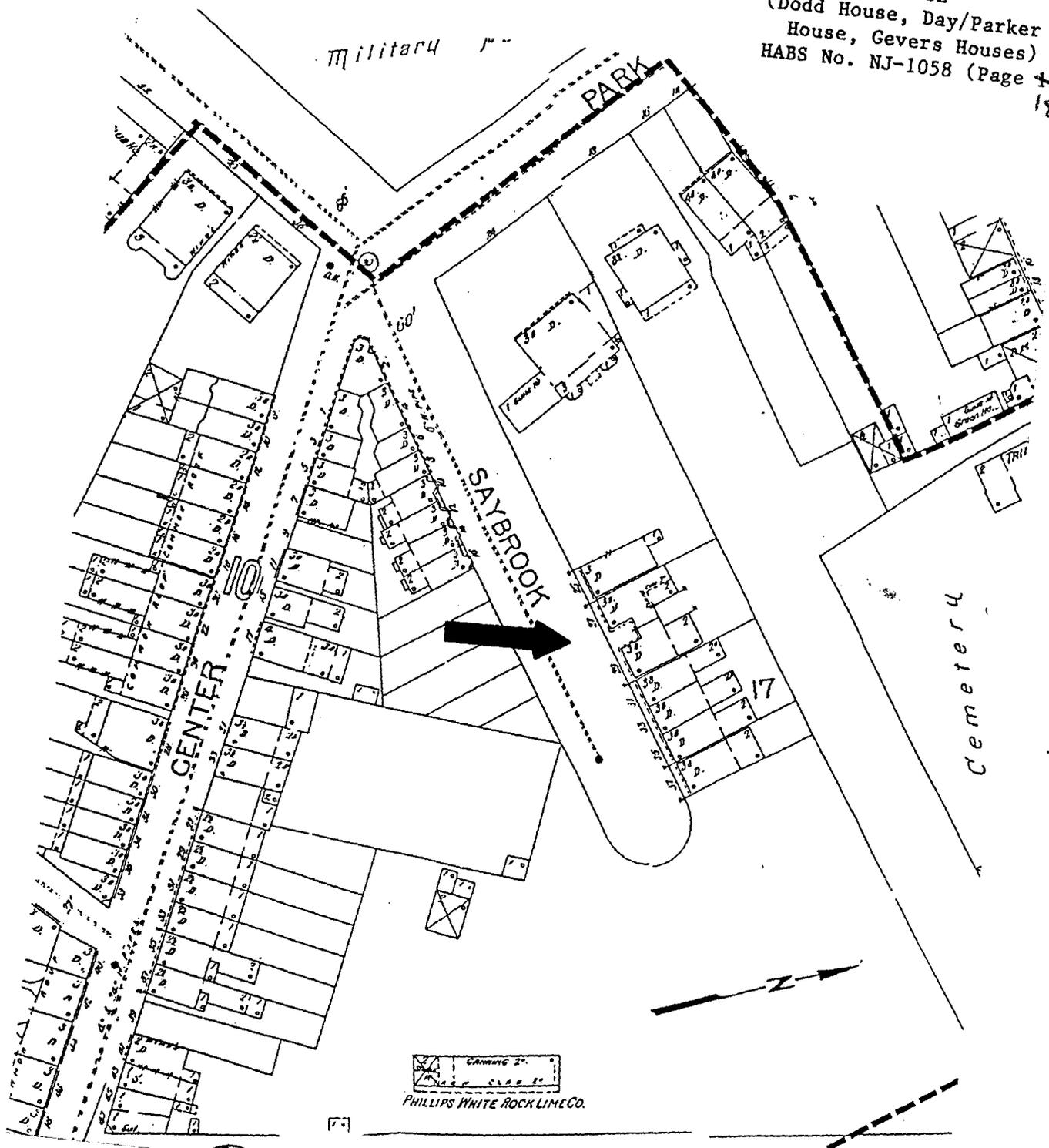
Dodd House

NOV 1992
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



EXECUTIVE HOUSE
(Dodd House, Day/Parker
House, Gevers Houses)
HABS No. NJ-1058 (Page 49)

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PHILLIPS WHITE ROCK LIME CO.

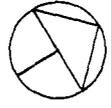
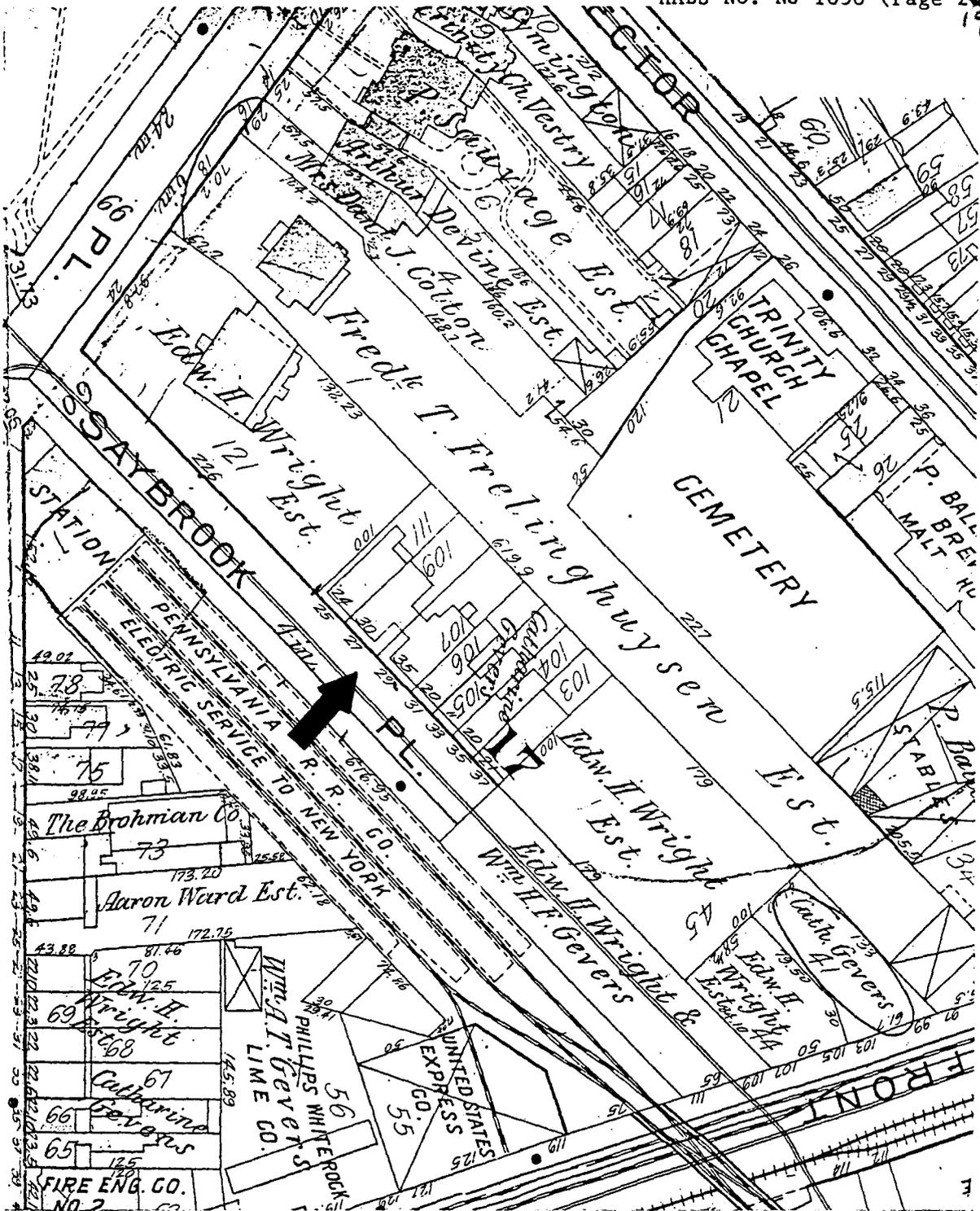


MAP OF NEWARK
SANBORN-PERRIS COMPANY
1892

FRONT

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
(Dodd House, Day/Parker
House, Gevers Houses)
HABS No. NJ-1058 (Page 20)

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